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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

THE GREENBACKERS DETERMINED TO RUN BUTLER FOR GOVERNOR—EX-SECRETARY BOUTWELL A CANDIDATE FOR THE GENERAL'S SEAT IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—The Greenbackers' leaders say they are determined to nominate Butler for Governor, and that he will accept; and politicians generally are settling down to the belief that he will run. Yet he remains silent. Meanwhile, the Republican leaders in his Congressional district—the Seventh—are considerably exercised. The Democrats will nominate Tarbox again, and the Republicans fear that unless they nominate an exceedingly strong man, strong especially in the rural portions of the district, Tarbox will carry the election. Some fear that Butler will conclude to run as an independent candidate, looking to support from Butler Republicans in the district, who still exist, though not in large number, as formerly, and to the Greenbackers, who are strong in the seventh. Notwithstanding the fact that the General has been repeatedly quoted as determined not to run again for Congress, these Republicans insist that the chances are that he may, reasoning that in Congress he can scheme to greater advantage than outside to secure the nomination of the Nationals for President in 1880. But well-informed Butler men insist that the General is determined not to enter the Congressional race, and there is every reason to think that this is the fact.

There are plenty of candidates for the Republican nomination, the City of Lowell alone presenting half a dozen, but the one strong man is difficult to find. Owing to the rivalry between the Cities of Lowell and Lawrence, it is generally felt that it would be unwise to select the candidate from either of these places. Concord presents a good man in Mr. Henry F. French, at present Assistant Treasurer of the State, and Groton an excellent man, in Mr. Charles Waters, a wire-cloth manufacturer, of good reputation in the community. But the man who appears at the present time to command the strongest following is ex-Senator Boutwell. Mr. Boutwell, it is well known, is ready to run if nominated, and his old friends and workers in the district are already industrious in his behalf. The mention of his name provokes not a little opposition and some sharp criticism, for at home even Boutwell is not so strong as he used to be; but those who are working his canvass meet opposition with the argument that there is no one so well known throughout the district as he, and that with the farmers and the old-time Republicans he is strong as of old. "They know he is honest," they say, "and that's half the battle, in times like these." Boutwell's known friendliness to Butler is against him, and the younger men in the party do not take kindly to the plan of nominating him, regarding him as "past tense;" but it appears that at present he, of all the candidates, stands the best chance of securing the nomination, and Mr. French, it is thought, stands the second best.

The combination against Claflin in the Eighth District is strengthening under the skillful management of the adroit Simmons, who aims to crush him because of his position in the Collectorship struggle, but the friends of Mr. Claflin are confident of his success in securing a renomination. It is, however, admitted that the opposition is strong and ably led, and it cannot safely be ignored. Mr. John D. Candler, of Brookline, is the candidate of the anti-Claflinites.

In the campaign in the Republican nomination for Governor, there is little change. It is generally assumed that ex-Gov. Talbot will secure the nomination, but the friends of Speaker Long are not idle, and it may be found, when the caucuses are held, that Long delegations will appear in unexpected quarters. Gov. Rice is serene. Expecting an early vacancy in President Hayes' Cabinet by the appointment of Attorney-General Devens to the vacant seat on the Bench occasioned by the death of Judge Shepley, he dreams of the possession, in good time, of the portfolio of the Navy Department, so long coveted; and finally to step from the Cabinet to the United States Senate, to succeed Dawes.

DEMOCRATIC WIRE-PULLING IN OHIO

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, July 31.—There is already a large number of delegates and wire-workers here to take part in the Democratic Congressional Convention, which assembles to-morrow. The various aspirants are well supplied with workers who are putting forth their best efforts to-night for their respective favorites. Filibusterers Walling and Poppleton are on the ground, their rooms at the hotels teeming with delegates and friends, while Converse and Judge Anderson, receive their friends in their offices. An inspection of the field to-night points strongly toward Converse being nominated on the first ballot, but combinations appear to be at work against him which will doubtless prove futile. The strength of the various candidates is considered to be as follows: Converse, on the first ballot will receive 75 votes from this county, and it is probable 4 from Fayette and 12 from Madison. The belief is that he will get 15. Should this prove to be correct his nomination on the first ballot will be the result. Poppleton claims 26 votes in Delaware County and 8 in Fayette, while Walling claims his county solid, 32 votes, and expects some support from both Fayette and Madison. He will doubtless have, on the first ballot, 40 or 45. Judge Anderson claims 6 from this county 8 from Fayette, and a small number from Madison. His vote on the first ballot can hardly exceed 20. The only way that Converse can be defeated will be by a solid vote against him by every county in the district, except his own, which seems to be improbable. The only conclusion that can be arrived at to-night is that Mr. Converse will receive the requisite 90 votes on the first ballot.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

LEWISTON, Me., July 31.—The Second District Republican Convention, at Auburn, to-day renominated Hon. W. P. Frye for Congress by acclamation.

PORTLAND, Me., July 31.—The First District Greenbackers' Convention here, nominated E. H. Gove for Congress. He is a florist at Biddeford, a young man, deacon in the Congregational Church, and has been active in the temperance movement. He was formerly a Republican.

BANGOR, Me., July 31.—The Republicans of the Fourth District to-day renominated Llewellyn Powers for Congress.

ANOTHER DASH INTO MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 31.—A few days ago a party of Mexican raiders crossed into Texas near San Felipe, and stealing 70 head of cattle recrossed with them into Mexico. Capt. J. M. Kelly was ordered to pursue the raiders with 40 men of Company E, Tenth Cavalry, and crossed the Rio Grande on a fresh trail on the morning of the 25th, following the trail until near to the town of Los Vacas, where he was joined by the Alcalde of the town, accompanied by a number of his men, and together they followed the trail about 40 miles, recapturing the stolen stock, and also a horse previously stolen from Mussey's ranch in Texas. The Alcalde rendered every assistance to the United States troops in his power, and sent a detachment of his own men in pursuit of the thieves. The above is taken from the official report of Capt. Kelly forwarded to the commanding General of the department.

A WARNING TO TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 31.—The Chief of the State Detective force has issued orders to his subordinates to keep a sharp watch for tramps, and arrest and convict them when possible. The officers now volunteer their services to all city or town officials desirous of prosecuting these pests. A couple of State detectives disguised themselves last year, and traveled as tramps, with the idea of giving the subject a thorough investigation, and on their return sent in a fancy report, which caused much discussion, and was thought by many to be entirely false. It is supposed that the order referred to has been induced in part by their experience during that trip.

A REMARKABLE BANK ROBBERY.

HOW A PRIVATE BANKER IN BLOOMINGTON, ILL., LOST $16,000 IN BONDS AND $4,000 IN CURRENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—A Bloomington, Ill., special says: "A remarkable bank robbery occurred here last night, which was discovered at 9 o'clock this morning. T. L. Holmes, agent for money-lenders at Willimantic, Conn., has for two years carried on a loan agency and private bank in a room over the Post Office, corner of Centre and Front streets. The room is fitted up elegantly, and equipped with a fire and burglar proof safe. This morning when Holmes entered the bank he found papers scattered all over the floor, and the safe doors, three in number, wide open. An examination showed that $16,000 in bonds on Holmes' Bank were missing; also, $4,000 in currency. The record-book, in which the list of bonds whs kept, and other important records, were mutilated by cutting the leaves out, so that no record remains of the bonds. The bonds are of denominations of $350 and upward, and represented loans on real estate. They are payable at the Bank of North America in New-York, and are probably not negotiable. A package of $500 in currency was overlooked by the robbers, in their haste. Printed with a pencil on the cover of a mutilated book were the words: 'Post up and go West.' The remarkable feature of the robbery is that the robber opened the safe locks by the combination, which was upon a postal card in a drawer, in a package of 500 cards. This postal card was found pinned to the desk and neatly printed on it with pencil were the words: 'Saved trouble.' This card was deposited in the drawer two weeks ago, when C. C. Wheeler, Holmes' clerk, left here for a visit to Willimantic. The combination was supposed to be known to Holmes and Wheeler only. The affair creates the greatest excitement. There is no clue whatever yet to the robbers."

THE HUDSON VALLEY PEACH CROP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 31.—The first shipments of this season's prematurely ripened peach crop from the fruit districts along the Valley of the Hudson were made to-night on the Rondout, Poughkeepsie, Catskill, and Athens lines of steamers. The varieties shipped are known as "Hale's Early" and "Mountain Rose." "Stump the World," "Smocks," "Crawford's Late," and other varieties are ripening rapidly. Immense quantities of young trees have been planted during the past four years, and the yield this season, although lessened one-third by Spring frosts, will be the largest ever gathered. Over a million and a quarter of peach-trees were planted this Spring between Rondout and Cornwall. Last season the crops sold in the New-York and Philadelphia markets for from $2 to $4 50 per half bushel basket. Second and third class fruit realized $1 75, $1 50, $1, and 75 cents. The yield is large in size, has a fineness of fibre and mellowness which the New-Jersey, Delaware, and Southern products do not possess.

THE SPERM WHALE FISHERIES.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., July 31.—The bark Tropic Bird, Capt. Tilton, arrived here yesterday morning from a cruise on the Atlantic Ocean, having left St. Helena on March 26. She brought 100 barrels of sperm-oil and had sent home during her voyage 600 barrels of sperm-oil The Tropic Bird went ashore in Vineyard Sound, as before reported. The steamer Martha's Vineyard went to her assistance, and succeeded in hauling her off after parting a large hawser. The Tropic Bird was cut down forward by the hawser, and the windlass started and did other damage. The steam-tug Nellie went from this city, met the Martha's Vineyard, and took the bark in tow for this port, where she arrived at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The Tropic Bird reports having spoken on the Western Ground, May 30, in latitude 28° 30', longitude 52° 48', west, the bark Bertha, Robinson, of New-Brunswick, with 35 barrels of sperm-oil, and the schooner Admiral Blake, Hathaway, of Marion, Mass., with 120 barrels, all told; on June 6, in latitude 32°, longitude 32°, the brig Hemans Smith, Cook, with nothing since leaving St. Eustatius; on the 7th of June, the brig D. A. Small, Curran, of Provincetown, with 70 barrels this season; on June 15, the brig Clifford Bugbee, of and from Barbados, three weeks out, clean; on the 25th of June, the schooner Pedro Varelo, Brenton, of New-Brunswick, nothing since leaving St. Helena, on July 5, in latitude 29° 30', longitude 52° 15' west, the brig E. H. Adams, West, of New-Brunswick, nothing since leaving Bermuda, and bark Janet, Gartland, of New-Brunswick, boiling a small whale. Also arrived, bark Veronica, Hathaway, from Fayal June 26, consigned to Loum Snow, with cabin and steerage passengers. She has on freight of 428 bbls. of sperm-oil and two barrels of slush from the bark E. B. Phillips, to John McCullough, and 15 barrels. of wine to order. Saw sperm whales once on the passage home.

THE OCEAN GROVE ANNIVERSARY.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 31.—At the anniversary services here to-day, in unveiling the memorial vase at the west end of the auditorium, Rev. E. H. Stokes referred to the custom of the association to mark the day celebrated by the erection of commemoration vases. During the past five years there was no celebration. Four years ago the memorial vase was erected; the next year the centennial vase was put up, and last year a vase was dedicated to the memory of the pioneer women of Ocean Grove. The last vase, which is dedicated to the Summer worshipers, was then unveiled, with prayers and hymns. The vase, which was filled with flowers, is of iron, and stands nine feet high, on a pedestal of lilies, surrounded by a group of dolphins resting on a mound of green sod. Speeches were made by Rev. S. W. Thomas, of Philadelphia; Rev. G. W. Evans, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. Barnard, of New-Jersey, and others. During the evening an immense congregation filled the auditorium to take part in the anniversary prayer meeting. Philip Phillips conducted the singing, and to-morrow will commence a six days' service of song.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, July 31.—The first session of the newly-elected Legislature was opened to-day by Lieut.-Gov. Richards. Referring to the railway question, Gov. Richards, in his speech, reminded the members that the time had come when delay in the construction of the work, both on the mainland and on the island, could no longer be justified, and said it was incumbent upon them to take measures much more decisive than the mere entry of protests, which, however firm and just, have been systematically disregarded by the Government of the Dominion. He also said the problem of property dealing with the Chinese population would be solved during the session to the satisfaction of the country. The steady perseverance shown in the development of mineral wealth was a subject for congratulation. The fisheries have so far met with unabated success, and regulations for their protection have recently been made by the Dominion Government.

A BRITISH GUIANA RAILWAY SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Mr. Philip Figyelnese, United States Consul at Demerara, informs the Department of State that the authorities of that country have adopted the following:

Resolved, That this court will be prepared to guarantee interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum on a sum not exceeding £300,000, to be expended, under such regulations as his Excellency the Governor, &c., may deem necessary, on the construction and maintenance of a railway to Berbice, to be combined, if found necessary, with drainage works.

Four thousand pounds is proposed for the preliminary survey. The advantages and success of this road are fully set forth in a Parliamentary debate. The Government Secretary said he had received a letter by mail from a gentleman in the United States proposing to undertake the work. The Secretary was of opinion that it had better be done by contract. The Attorney-General thought the Crown Agent for the Colonies might obtain contractors. The resolution was adopted without a division.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA

MONTREAL, July 31.—The French press of this city has been very dilatory in expressing an opinion on the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to the Governor-Generalship. With the exception of *La Minerve*, all come out to-day with leaders cordially congratulating the country upon receiving so distinguished a successor to the present Viceroy.

THE TAPPAN DEFALCATION

ANOTHER BOSTON SENSATION.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY COGNIZANT OF TAPPAN'S PECULATIONS SINCE 1874—AN EXTRAORDINARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEFAULTING TREASURER AND THE PRESIDENT—THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY AS REPORTED BY THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 31.—As has been intimated, the report of the Investigating Committee of the creditors of the Boston Belting Company shows that certain Directors of the concern were cognizant of Tappan's operations sometime before the exposure, but for the further showing of an extraordinary agreement between the President, Mr. Henry F. Durant and Mr. J. H. Cheever, entered into as long ago as 1874, the public generally were not prepared, and the publication in the late editions of the evening papers has caused a genuine sensation, and served to turn attention for the moment from Tappan to his associates. The meeting of the Belting Company's creditors was attended by about 20 gentlemen, among whom were Mr. Tappan's son, who has been urging a most thorough and complete investigation, and has himself aided it by furnishing information from his father's papers: Hon. Otis Norcross, and other gentlemen who were financially interested. The committee prefaced their report with the statement that they had found a far greater complication of accounts than they had anticipated. The report, which was then given, was read by Mr. Hunt, of the Atlas National Bank, and was in substance as follows:

Liabilities of the Boston Belting Company: Notes issued by the company, $331,845 40; book accounts payable, $93,324 27; mortgage due the Tappan estate, $14,000; accommodation paper borrowed of the New-York Belting Company, $79,902 29; total, $519,071 96. The above are direct liabilities. The following are contingent liabilities: Indorsement on Hatch's notes, $63,818; indorsement on Appleyard's notes, $48,853; indorsements on Linden Manufacturing Company's notes, $7,450; indorsements on McKillop, Sprague & Co.'s notes, $20,916; indorsements on Dundee Land and Water Power Company's notes, $20,487; indorsements on Pierce, Tripp & Co.'s notes, $20,600; indorsements on the New-York Belting Company's notes, $69,209; total, $235,749. The total amount of the liabilities is $754.820 96. There is also a contingent liability on business paper, considered good, of $194,767 96. There is also a credit on the books for a dividend, payable Aug. 1, 1878, of $30,000, which, of course, will not be paid. The assets are as follows: Real estate at the factory, 83,800 feet, $117,370 49; real estate, mill-pond lot, 30,000 feet, $10,000; machinery, $50,505; tools and fixtures, $17,000; materials in progress of manufacture, $18,000; raw material, rubber, $91,000; cloths and drugs, $10,000; goods in store, $51,000; goods consigned, $34,901; notes receivable, good, $7,975 98; book accounts, good, $116,000; cash, $817 39; total, $534,364 86. Mr. Hunt said he thought this amount could be cashed in a short time.

The assets of a questionable value, of which there is a large amount, are as follows: Claims against sundry parties now due, $2,934 63; claims against the New-York Belting Company, $69,208; claims against Hatch, $90,407; claims against Appleyard, $58,994 59; claims against the Linden Manufacturing Company, $7,450; claims against McKillop, Sprague & Co., $20,916; claims against the Dundee Land and Water-power Company, $20,487; claims against the Colorado Coal Company, $26,000; interest in real estate at Passaic, N. J., $171,697; account of the Merriam Packing Company, $180,000; note of the American Packing Company, secured by their stock, $15,000; stock of McKillop, Sprague & Co.'s Agency, $415,000; real estate in Everett, $8,000; real estate in Chelsea, $17,259; real estate on Warren-street, $4,811 17; real estate at Flatbush, N. Y., $17,872 54; joint account with McKinney, $537 28; 256 shares of the Passaic Chemical Company, $16,287 16; 60 shares of the Dundee Land and Water-power Company, $308,413; mortgage of W. N. Bliss, $2,000; mortgage of W. H. Wallace, $4,500; merchandise assigned from McKilvert & Tappan, $41,000; total, $351,000.

A question was raised as to the advisability of taking possession of the questionable assets and claims on account of the liabilities which might thereby be assumed. The committee reported that their estimate included the buildings and machinery of the company at the price entered on the books, which, in their opinion, was far below the real value of this portion of the estate.

As an instance of the method pursued by Tappan in adjusting the accounts of the concern, the committee stated that the machinery valuation was marked down by him a few years ago from $119,000 to $50,000, in order that he might not be compelled to pay as heavy a dividend as usual. They reported that the salary paid to Tappan by the company had averaged three twentieths of all the dividends, notwithstanding that the dividend had for a long series of years averaged 23½ per cent. per annum. They expressed the opinion that, had it not been for the speculations of Tappan, the company would now have a clear cash capital of $250,000 over and above its indebtedness of every description. They believed the company could, by going into bankruptcy, under the trustee process of the United States law, pay a dividend of 75 per cent. on its indebtedness within 60 days. If this course was taken, a new company, with a capital of $600,000, could be formed which would take the property of the company at the valuation as it now stands on the books. The committee further reported that the sales in 1877 amounted to $1,400,000, and the earnings from July to January to $42,000; and that, if the earnings of the company had not been used for private speculation, the company would be out of debt and have a surplus of $259,000. A large indebtedness was well known to the President and Directors in December, 1877, and as far back as 1874 the President was well aware that Mr. Tappan used the funds of the company for his private benefit. In 1874 the President consented to Tappan benefiting himself $32,000 by the use of the company's notes. The books, in July, 1878, showed that Mr. Tappan owed the company $552,444 30. The committee concluded by recommending that the company be put into bankruptcy.

The following agreement, referred to above, was also presented without comment:

BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1874.

It is agreed between J. G. Tappan, H. F. Durant, and J. H. Cheever as follows: J. G. Tappan agrees to loan Mr. Cheever and Mr. Durant the notes of John G. Tappan & Co., indorsed by the Boston Belting Company, to the amount of $150,000, at an average of four months from date, said notes to be renewed for two years from date as they mature. The said Durant and Cheever agree to sell to said Tappan $100,000 in the capital stock of the Boston Belting Company, which said Tappan shall hold for two years, and if said Cheever and Durant, or either of them, shall repay said Tappan the amount of notes so loaned, namely, $150,000, within two years, or any part thereof, at the same proportion of price from the times said notes are given, then the said Tappan will transfer back to them the said stock in the Boston Belting Company.

It is mutually agreed that the said Tappan shall receive the dividends for two years upon said stock to repay him for his loan, and it is mutually agreed that the dividends shall be the same as usual—23 per cent. per annum—and all the parties shall vote for these dividends as usual; and said Tappan shall receive the same for two years for his own use, said Tappan agreeing, however, to pay out of this 23 per cent. to said Durant and Cheever $7,000 per annum as interest on the stock when so received by Tappan. The Boston Belting Company and the New-York Belting and Packing Company shall exchange their promissory notes at an average of about four months for the amount of $100,000, being $25,000 each month. This exchange shall continue for the next two years.

H. F. Durant agrees that he will indorse the note of John G. Tappan & Co. for the amount of $150,000 whenever requested, within said two years, and he will indorse such paper of the New-York Belting and Packing Company as may be held by the Boston Belting Company within two years, whenever requested. John G. Tappan agrees to negotiate the said promissory notes of John G. Tappan & Co., indorsed by the Boston Belting Company of said $150,000, and the renewals of same on the best terms possible for Messrs. Cheever and Durant, probably at 7 per cent. per annum discount and brokerage of ⅛; but if, from any chance in the market, the discount on the paper exceeds that rate, the deficiency comes out of the proceeds of the notes, and not out of Mr. Tappan.

H. F. Durant and John H. Cheever agree that they will purchase back from John G. Tappan at the end of said two years, if requested by Mr. Tappan, $50,000 of said stock of Boston Belting Company, paying therefor $75,000.

Mr. Tappan agrees that the cost of the money shall not exceed an average of 7½ per cent.

JOHN G. TAPPAN,
HENRY F. DURANT.

Mr. Durant was absent in New-York to-day attending the meeting of the New-York Belting Company. He telegraphs that he will be in the city to-morrow and make a statement. It was not expected that the report of the committee would be made to-day, and it is believed by some that advantage was taken of his absence to make public the result and the agreement at once.

THE WESTERN WHEAT CORNER.

A CULMINATING POINT REACHED—PROFITS OF MILWAUKEE OPERATORS—AUGUST WHEAT THOUGHT TO BE CORNERED ALSO—TEST CASES IN CHICAGO.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—The corner in July wheat culminated amid the greatest excitement at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A few minutes before the noon board closed Mr. McGeoch instructed his brokers to bid $1 30 for all the July wheat offered, thus establishing the price at which delinquents must settle. Settlements were made for all but 84,000 bushels. This amount is due from prominent members of the board, who claim that their transactions are margined to higher figures than the closing price, and that they were forbidden by their customers to settle. The matter will be thrown into the hands of the Committee on Arbitration. McGeoch & Co.'s profits by the corner are variously estimated at from $100,000 to $500,000. It is certainly the most successful manipulation ever attempted in the North-west. It is now thought that August wheat is also cornered.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The corner in wheat culminated to-day, and the highest price for cash was $1 10. At the close $1 10¼ was paid for July. There was less excitement than was anticipated, the price only having gone up about 2 cents during the entire day, the corner showing much less strength here than in Milwaukee. There is much discussion as to whether the rule of the State Warehouse Board, as interpreted by the Directors, regarding the right of operators to deliver Winter wheat on contracts in place of Spring, will stand in court. Test cases will be tried immediately, and shorts who offered Winter wheat mixed with Spring in settlement will insist that the rule which makes such wheat grade as Spring is in force, and that they have settled. Other suits will be brought on the ground that this whole operation is a corner, contrary to law and to the regulations of the Board of Trade, which must now fix a settlement price.

A LAWYER FATALLY SHOT.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—Edward M. Orr shot and, it is thought, fatally wounded, James B. McLaughlin, a lawyer, this morning. Orr has been in the County Jail for nearly a month, on a charge of gambling and sharp practice, and had employed McLaughlin to defend him, turning over to the lawyer a valise, to be held until he was paid for his services. Yesterday Orr's fine was paid by his father, who resides in St. Louis, and, on being released from jail, he demanded his valise from McLaughlin, which the latter refused until his fee should be paid. Orr, thereupon, shot McLaughlin through the breast, the ball touching the lungs, inflicting a wound which, it is feared, will prove fatal. A second shot wounded McLaughlin in the leg, and a third in the thigh. Orr was arrested.

THE WASHINGTON LABOR TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Isaac Cohen, the alleged leader of the labor riots last week, in violation of an order from the Superintendent of Police, attempted to-night to hold a mass-meeting at the City Hall. He made a short speech, in which he denounced the Police authorities for his arrest Saturday night, but was prevented from proceeding further by Police Lieutenant Kelly. He ordered him to depart. Cohen refused, claiming that he was on Government property, and, as he was an American citizen, had a right to speak. The Lieutenant differed with him, and he was compelled to leave, and the meeting was not held, the crowd quietly dispersing.

MR. BENNETT AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, July 31.—At the annual meeting of the Narragansett Gun Club to-day, James Gordon Bennett was elected President. Six games of polo were played here this afternoon, James Gordon Bennett and George R. Fearing opposing Fairman Rogers, E. W. Davis, and P. Lorillard, Jr.

The first three games were won by Messrs. Bennett and Fearing, after which S. Howland Robbins joined to the losing team. This addition, however, proved without avail, and the three succeeding games were also won by Messrs. Bennett and Fearing.

ARREST OF THIEVING FARMS.

CARLISLE, Penn., July 31.—Two tramps, giving their names as John Lemon and John Myers, were arrested last night near Dillsburg, and on being searched a watch and some money, stolen from the house of Mr. Beltzhoover, at Boiling Springs, on Monday night, were found on them. They were taken to the residence of Mr. Beltzhoover, where they were identified as the robbers. They were lodged in the Carlisle Jail this morning. They claim to know the authors of other depredations which have taken place recently in the Cumberland Valley, and say they will expose them.

THE CAPTURE OF ESCOBEDO.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31.—An official dispatch from Col. Schweitzer, at Ringgold Barracks, near Brownsville, fully confirms the report of the capture of Gen. Escobedo, of which there has been some doubt. He was captured on July 20 near Cuatro Genegras, in the State of Coahuila. He was sick at the time, concealed at a hacienda, the owner of which was threatened with death unless he revealed Escobebo's hiding-place. Escobedo, to save the man, surrendered himself.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—About 10 o'clock to-night two men, named William Mitchell and John Stevenson, got into a quarrel in a saloon on Callowhill-street, near Seventh, which ended in Mitchell cutting Stevenson with an ordinary grass-sickle, causing almost instant death. He was first cut in the neck and then in the arm and knee. The fatal wound was under the left arm, the point of the sickle penetrating the heart. Mitchell has not yet been arrested, although he will be, as he is well known.

WAITING FOR GEN. M'KENZIE.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31.—A dispatch to the *News* from San Antonio says that Gen. Pedro Valdez, the Mexican commander who met Gen. McKenzie when the latter was in Mexico after redress, is, with about 1,500 men, stationed in the mountains above Eagle Pass, on the Mexican side, watching for McKenzie. Last Thursday upward of 60 head of Texas cattle were driven across the Rio Grande to feed Valdez's soldiers.

NEW MISSISSIPPI COTTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—The first bale of new cotton from the Mississippi Valley, raised by J. F. Kleinstrs, of Adams County, Miss., was received to-day by Hugh Allison & Co. It was classed good middling, and sold at auction for 18¼ cents per pound. The cotton was well ginned, fully matured, of good color, silky fibre and good staple, and is superior to any first bale received for several years.

AN ESCAPE FROM AUBURN PRISON.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 31.—Eugene Moffett, one of the notorious Moffetts family of criminals, of Sullivan County, escaped from the prison Insane Asylum last night. Fifty dollars reward for his capture is offered.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

THE WORK OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—GEN. SHERMAN HOPEFUL OF BENEFICIAL LEGISLATION AT THE NEXT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Senator Burnside, Chairman of the joint Committee on the Reorganization of the Army, called upon the President and Gen. Sherman to-day, and spoke in encouraging terms of the preliminary work of the commission at its recent meeting at White Sulphur Springs. Gen. Burnside said that the proceedings of the committee were characterized by the greatest harmony. There was a free interchange of opinion among the members, and from the views expressed by them he entertains no doubt that the commission will agree upon the terms of a bill which will be ready for presentation to Congress at the ensuing session.

Gen. Sherman, referring to his interview with Gen. Burnside, stated to-night that he was encouraged to hope for the best results from the labors of the commission, and believed, from the tenor of Gen. Burnside's remarks to him, that a plan of reorganization would be devised which would place the Army upon a plane of the highest efficiency. Gen. Sherman also observed that the commission had a delicate task to perform. The reorganization of the Army was a question for statesmen and not for politicians to determine. The statutes referring to the Army were very much in need of revision. Many of them had become obsolete, and antagonized later enactments. He regarded it as very fortunate that the report of the commission was to be made to Congress after the elections, because political considerations were then less likely to influence the action of members in treating a subject that required the highest order of statesmanship. There was no reason why the Army should be identified with politics; it was not a political body, and never had been, but belonged to the whole country. Gen. Sherman has strong hopes that the deliberations of the joint committee will result in legislation at the next session of Congress that will remove the Army from the field of partisan discussion.

VAULTS FULL OF SILVER DOLLARS.

UNAVAILING EFFORTS OF THE TREASURY OFFICIALS TO CIRCULATE THE STANDARD COINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Notwithstanding the efforts of the Treasury Department to force standard silver dollars into circulation, those coins continue to accumulate in the vaults of the Treasury. Nearly 1,000,000 standard dollars were recently disbursed at New-York for silver bullion, and yet not one dollar was moved from the national vaults. The Government paid silver coin certificates for the bullion purchased, and these certificates were immediately returned in exchange for 4 per cent. bonds, thus leaving the coin in undisturbed possession of the Treasury. By this transaction the owners of the bullion received a profit on their metallic merchandise, and obtaining their bonds at par for silver dollars made a second profit to the extent of the premium on the bonds. The responses of national banks to the circular of the Treasurer, asking for silver dollars, thus far aggregate about $1,250,000, and notwithstanding the subscriptions of the banks, and the disbursements of the department, the books of the Treasury to-day show that the net amount of silver dollars added during the past three weeks to the number outstanding is only $33,000, which shows that the volume of silver flowing into the Treasury is about equal to that which is being forced out.

MR. SHERMAN COMING TO NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Sherman will leave Washington to-morrow for two weeks' vacation, and will spend most of the time along the Atlantic coast in the vicinity of New-York, which City he will occasionally visit to attend to such business of the Treasury Department as may require his personal direction.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The public debt statement for July, which will be published to-morrow, will show a small decrease for the month in the public debt. It is probable the decrease will be about $750,000.

MINOR WASHINGTON MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1878.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $360,604; Customs, $565,644.

Dr. Lindeman, Director of the Mint, who has been sick for two days, resumed his duties at the Treasury to-day.

John L. Pennington, late Governor of Dakota, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for that Territory.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner arrived in Washington this afternoon, and will resume his official duties to-morrow.

Assistant Commissioner W. H. Doolittle and J. M. Babson, of the Patent Office, leave Washington to-morrow for a brief sojourn on the coast of Maine.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $1,561,650. For the months ending to-day: April, $4,978,150; May, $7,530,500; June, $5,052,100; July, $19,272,200; total, $39,832,950.

A letter received by Gen. Sherman to-day from Gen. Ord states that Gen. McKenzie has not crossed into Mexico, as has been reported; that the river is so high that neither party can cross. Everything is quiet on the border.

Superintendent Blackfan, of the Foreign Mails Division of the Post Office Department, will soon issue an order calling attention to the changes in international postal arrangements effected by the recent Postal Congress held in Paris, and giving directions in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Nearly 8,000 proposals were received by the Central Division of the Post Office Department for the recent miscellaneous mail lettings, and all the contracts, together with duplicates, aggregating some 1,200 articles, were drawn, compared, and made ready for delivery yesterday. The contracts will be forwarded to the successful competitors to-day, and will be executed and returned to the department by Sept. 10.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of July, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Notes fit for circulation assorted and returned to the banks of issue	$16,237,400
Notes unfit for circulation assorted and delivered to the Controller of the Currency for destruction and replacement with new notes	4,654.700
Notes of failed, liquidating, and reducing banks, deposited in the Treasury	1,073,050
Total for July, 1878	$21,965,150
Total for July, 1877	$21,838.200
Increase	$126,950

In the last fiscal year the total number of letters and packages registered was 4,348,127, and $367,438 88 was collected in fees. The percentage of ordinary letters lost was about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent.; 343,642 packages of stamped envelopes and postal cards, valued at $26,525,836 47, and 31,811 packages of United States bonds, currency, and internal revenue stamps, valued at $124,147,040 54, were forwarded for the Government without charge for registration. One of the immense sum coined for the Treasury not a penny was lost, and out of the amount coined for the Post Office Department only two small packages of little value failed to reach their destination. Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen is of opinion that the registry system will be self-sustaining when extended to all classes of mail matter.

THE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY.

A REMARKABLE LARGE VOTE POLLED—THE SOCIALISTS ONLY DEFEATED THROUGH THE EXTRAORDINARY EXERTIONS OF THEIR OPPONENTS.

BERLIN, July 31.—In the elections for members of the German Parliament yesterday the National Liberals were successful at Hamburg, Leipsic, and Augsburg. A second ballot will be necessary at Hanover between a Particularist and a Socialist candidate, and at Munich between a National Liberal and a Clerical candidate.

The results of about 100 elections are known and are as follows: Elected—Forty National Liberals, 14 Clericals, 9 Conservatives, 11 Progressists, 3 of various Separatist and Particularist parties, and 1 Socialist. In the remaining 23 districts second ballots will be necessary. The Socialists have been defeated in four constituencies where they were formerly successful, but are concerned in many of the second ballotings, including those in Dresden and Solingen.

Complete returns from the Kingdom of Wurtemburg elect 7 Free Conservatives, 3 Imperialists, 2 National Liberals, and 1 Ultramontane. Second ballots in three districts will be necessary. The Free Conservatives and Imperialists elected may be considered supporters of Prince Bismarck.

The National Liberals have carried the Duchy of Brunswick.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—Returns from 38 South German districts show the election of 19 National Liberals, 6 Conservatives, 3 Ultramontanes, and 1 Separatist. Second ballots will be held in nine districts.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says Socialists have been elected in Glauchan and some other manufacturing towns. All accounts agree that the Liberals and Conservatives will sink their differences and unite against the Socialists in the second ballots. The defeat of the Socialists is therefore assured.

Herr Lasker has been elected in Meiningen.

Special dispatches to the London press agree that the great feature of the elections is the interest displayed by the people, from 80 to 90 per cent. of the full vote having been polled in Berlin and the larger towns, against the usual average of 46 per cent. Another feature is the notable front shown by the Socialists, who, though they lost several seats, polled more votes than ever, and were only defeated by the extraordinary efforts of their opponents.

GRAIN RATES ADVANCED.

IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN AT A MEETING OF RAILROAD MANAGERS IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The general managers and general freight agents of the railroads leading to the Eastern seaboard from Western points, held a meeting here to-day for the purpose of regulating the eastern-bound freight rates. The rates adopted a day or two ago, and which take effect to-morrow, were approved. The rates were then further advanced, making the grain rates on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago, and fourth and special classes on the basis of 30 cents. This resolution elicited a long and heated discussion. It was, however, adopted, and on and after Aug. 5 the rates will be as follows:

FOURTH CLASS.

Chicago to	Cents.	Grain. Cents.	Flour. Cents.
New-York	27	22	44
Washington	27	22	44
Philadelphia	28	23	46
New-York	30	25	50
Boston	35	30	60

All articles that have been taken at grain rates will be included hereafter in the fourth class. This makes a further advance in grain of 5 cents per 100 pounds, and 10 cents in meats, &c., that have heretofore taken grain rates. Charge of 2 cents per 100 pounds will be made on all property for which cars are sent to packing and slaughter houses in Chicago. When a refrigerator car is furnished for cured meats an extra charge of 10 cents per 100 pounds will be made. The Vanderbilt men opposed regulating the live-stock business, and doing away with eve

MY LORD OF BEACONSFIELD.

HE GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

HOW HIS LORDSHIP BEARS HIS GREATNESS—THE MAN BEHIND THE MASK—RECEPTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—THE PREMIER'S SPEECH—LORD DERBY'S INDISCRETION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 20, 1878.

Is it surprising that Gladstone hates him? "The People's William" bites his lips in the shadow of a permanent unpopularity. "Dizzy" basks in the sunshine of an imperial fame. William Ewart Gladstone, Esq., M. P., consorts with Irish adventurers "below the gangway." The Right Honorable the Earl of Beaconsfield is the guest of monarchs, and exercises the power of kings with the calm magnificence of a born emperor. But the woodman of Hawarden they say is sharpening his axe. By and by he will "have at thee, most redoubtable Earl." In the meantime, all goes well with the Premier. Not his most ambitious hopes could have soared to the dazzling height upon which he seems to stand "firm as the rock itself."

It was given out that Lord Beaconsfield would on Thursday tell his peers what he had done at Berlin. His path was smoothed by the Constantinople a supplementary note to the Constantinople convention justifying the action of the British plenipotentiaries, and claiming that England had carried out the policy of that famous April circular, which rehabilitated English prestige before the congress. On Thursday afternoon crowds of people assembled in Palace Yard to greet the Premier on his going to the House of Lords for the first time since his return from Berlin. It is understood that to Parliament, even before the Queen, he considered it his first duty to report himself, and narrate the result of his mission. While he has exalted the dignity of the throne on every possible occasion, the Premier is always anxious to pay his tribute of respect and duty to Parliament. Oriental in his humility to the monarch, he is English in his devotion to the Constitution. What a position he has made for himself! I have seen him jibed; I have heard him spoken of in the vilest terms by members of his own party, as well as by his foes. To-day, the admired of friends, the respected of enemies, the trusted of his country, he has achieved a lasting greatness. And whatever may be said of him, his party owe him eternal gratitude, for he has stood by them in fair weather and foul; he elected to be their leader when they were not worth leading; he has headed their most "forlorn hopes;" he has brought them out of the wilderness into sweet pastures; and to-day those who still hate him take off their hats to his courage and lay to heart the lesson which his splendid patience teaches to all classes. Well, on Thursday the people gathered "in their thousands" to see the Oracle wend his way to the House and to cheer him as he entered it, while all the afternoon gay and sober equipages, royal carriages, and ducal drags dashed into Palace-yard, conveying Princesses and Peeresses to the ladies' galleries of the upper house to see the Premier and hear the news from Berlin. Lord Beaconsfield walked from his residence in Downing-street to St. Stephen's. He had with him his faithful secretary, Mr. Montagu Cory, on whose arm he leaned. At the lower end of Parliament-street the two were recognized, and all the way to the portico of the House of Lords, the Premier was cheered by the crowd. He raised his hat now and then, and looked pleased. His face was pale, and he walked like an old man in spite of himself, for he had still a touch of the jaunty air which characterized his style years ago. It is a grave, sad face; a strange, thoughtful, unsympathetic countenance. I have seen it light up once in a way, but only now and then. His face has been well described as a mask. That is a common simile, which finds pictorial expression in the sphinx. But there is a soul behind it. I fancy that "vacant look" is the result of practiced disguise of feeling. A face that tells no secrets, eyes that can look unconcerned on all occasions, a mouth with lips that never tremble, must be useful to great politicians and diplomatists. Depend upon it, many a time the fierce fires of passion have burned red and hot behind that human mask. But everything comes by practice, and Disraeli is an actor who can control the expression of his features and administer his strongest feelings with the discreet management of a great histrionic artist. The common people look at him wonderingly; his peers don't understand him; only Montagu Cory, I suspect, knows him thoroughly, now that his wife is no more. How much in the past he owed to the patient devotion of that good woman, the Premier touchingly made known during her lifetime; and there must be something good in a man to whom a true, noble womanis as devotedly attached when they tread the down-hill of life together as she is in the heyday of their ambitious hopes. The Premier's wife—one of the best of women—was devoted to him. She was his only companion. They went together everywhere, like two close friends. When she died, his bitterest political foes expressed a deep sorrow for him. Everybody knew how intensely he suffered. And yet there rose up in due course miserable gossips who talked of his taking a second wife, and poor scribblers who were silly enough to suggest that he was going to marry the Queen. These latter were of the class who have not scrupled to scandalize that true wife and mother because she showed special favor to her dead husband's trusted Scotch servant, just as a man might pet his dead wife's favorite dog, or any woman might feel kindly toward a servant whom the man she loved had liked and trusted above all other attendants.

HE TELLS HIS STORY.

Never in modern days did the House of Lords contain a more brilliant assemblage. The Princess of Wales and the Princess Beatrice were in the Peeresses' Gallery, which was crowded by the great ladies of England. The Episcopal Bench was filled, and the space in front of the throne and the bar was occupied by distinguished members of the House of Commons. In the House and in the galleries it seemed as if every seat and every inch of convenient standing-room were occupied. When Lord Beaco... ...tered, looking all unconscious of the bri... gathering, he was greeted with a hearty cheer from his own side and by some slight welcoming applause from his opponents. There had been much speculation as to the tone the Premier would take. Those who thought they knew him well expected a triumphant manner, a victorious declaration. They were entirely wrong. He told his story with an apparent modest diffidence. His style was almost apologetic. Not more than once or twice was he sarcastic, his address never rose to eloquence. It was a plain, unvarnished narrative; but as clear and straight as common sense and the English language could make it. The main points were replies to press and general criticism at home and on the Continent. He showed how the treaty of San Stefano had been modified in accordance with an expressed and understood policy. Compared with the treaty of San Stefano the treaty of Berlin had restored to the Sultan 30,000 square miles of territory and 2,000,000 of population, the territory being the richest in the range of the Balkans, and where dwell the best and most loyal of the Sultan's subjects. Touching the question of Sophia he said they had given up Sophia on the judgment of the Sultan's principal military adviser, who, in return for Sophia had accepted a better strategical point. This chief said Sophia was of no importance, if the Sultan could have the Pass of Itchiman. That was given back to Turkey, and, properly maintained, it would prevent any power from "turning the Balkans." The Premier dwelt upon other details of the treaty with careful minuteness, and then defended the action of Austria in regard to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the occupation of which had been proposed by himself and Lord Salisbury as the only way to secure these parts of the country from an ever-recurring anarchy, and also as a defensive operation against the advance of Russia in the future. His treatment of the charge that Turkey had been partitioned at the congress, led him on the road to eloquence, but he resisted the temptation, though his denial that Turkey had been cut up and divided among the powers, had in it warmth of feeling, and the illustrations were characteristic, America coming in for historic recognition. He explained why little or nothing had been done for Greece, and the revelation will considerably reduce the sympathy felt for that people; they wanted constantinople; they came to a meeting of partition, and that was the share of the spoil which they asked for.

It was when the Premier left the subject of European Turkey and came to Asia that the brilliant audience seemed most to bend its attention upon his words. He briefly narrated the history of the Russian successes in Asiatic Turkey during the war. While he acknowledged the great importance of the Russian advance, he could not help a passing sneer at the fuss which some critics had made about Batoum. One of many practical answers to those who used to say the Premier wanted to go to war is the following extract from this part of his address:

"We might have gone to war with Russia to prevent her acquiring Kars, Batoum, and other places of less importance. The war would probably not have been a very short one; it would have been a very expensive one, and probably at the end, like most wars, it would have terminated in some compromise, in which we should have got only half what we had struggled for. Let us look these two considerable points fairly in the face. Let us, first of all, take the great stronghold of Kars. Three times has Russia conquered Kars; and three times, either by our influence or by the influence of others, it has been restored to Turkey. Were we to go to war for Kars and restore it to Turkey, and wait until the next misunderstanding between Russia and Turkey, when Kars would have been again taken? Was that an occasion for a *casus belli*? I do not think your Lordships would have sanctioned a war carried on for such an object under such circumstances. Then, my Lords, look at the case of Batoum. I should have been very glad if Batoum had remained in possession of Turkey, on the general principle that the less we had reduced its territory in that particular portion of the globe the better it would have been for the prestige on which so much of the influence of the Ottoman Porte depends. What is this Batoum of which we have heard so much? It is generally spoken of in society and the world as if it were another Portsmouth. [Laughter.] It ought rather to be compared with Cowes. [Renewed laughter.] It will hold three considerable ships, and if it were packed like the London Docks it might hold six. [laughter;] but the danger to these vessels, especially if the wind blew from the north, would be immense. You cannot increase this port seaward because, although the water that touches the shore may not absolutely be fathomless, it is extremely deep. You cannot build; you cannot make any artificial harbor; you cannot make any break-water. Toward the interior it may be possible to increase the Port of Batoum, but it can only be increased by first-rate engineers, and by the expenditure of many millions of capital. If we were to calculate the completion of the port by the precedents which have been set in other countries, especially in the Black Sea, it would not be completed for half a century. Is that the object for which England was justified in going to war with Russia?"

Then he came to the Turkish Convention, at which his defense amounted to what I have over and over again explained. England's position in Asia no other European power cares to defend. She can only have one ally there, one enemy. Any further advance Indiaward or Dardanellesward from that quarter must bring England into the fight. Russia's triumph over Turkey, impressing semi-savage tribes and people who only respect strength, must have set Asiatic Turkey looking for a successor, and thus weaken British prestige, and prepare the way for Muscovite designs on India. Therefore, Beaconsfield and Salisbury said, "we are protecting 'British interests 'here by taking the country in hand, and fixing definitely such landmarks as there can be no mistake about in the future."

As regards France, he expressed great astonishment at hearing that she was discontented with this arrangement, for it had been their great endeavor to show especial consideration to France, respecting in her case what were merely sentimental rights. "France knows," he said, looking up as if her ideal figure stood before him, "that we have resisted in Egypt and Syria everything which invoves anything like a partition of territory, because the territory which might have come to England was territory which France would have seen in our hands with suspicion and dislike." But the speaker went on to point out that England had enormous interests to protect in the East, and if they did not interfere to vindicate those interests, Asiatic Turkey must be the victim of anarchy, and ultimately become part of the possessions of Russia. "Hear, hear," cried the Lords as they had done over and over again, but at no period were the approving voices of the House heard more emphatically than when the Premier said: "My Lords, we have been told that we have incurred an awful responsibility in what we have entered into. My Lords, a prudent Minister would certainly not enter into any awful responsibility; but a Minister who is afraid to enter into any responsibility, is in my mind, not a prudent Minister. My Lords, we did not wish to enter into any unnecessary responsibility; but there is one responsibility which we certainly should have shrunk from—we should have shrunk from the responsibility of handing to our successors a diminished or a weakened Empire." Then he defended the convention of Constantinople and the Anglo-Turkish alliance as one of order, the best guarantee of peace, and a means of developing the resources of a land at once so fertile and varied, the result of which would be as advantageous to Europe as to England; and he sat down amid loud cheering at the close of the following peroration:

"I have now, my Lords, laid before you the general outline of the policy which we have pursued in the Congress of Berlin and the convention of Constantinople. They are undoubtedly connected with each other, and they must be considered together. I only hope that the House will not misunderstand, and I hope the country will not misunderstand, our motives in carrying on and successfully those intimate relations between ourselves and the Government and populations of Turkey. They are not movements of war. They are operations of peace and civilization. We have no reason to fear war. Her Majesty has an army which is second to none. England has a fleet which rides in the Mediterranean covered with her ships. She must have seen with pride the discipline and the devotion to her Majesty and her Majesty's Government of all her troops, drawn from every part of her Empire. [Cheers.] The illustrious Duke in whose presence I speak has himself borne witness to the spirit and the impartial patriotism which animate the Indian troops he so recently reviewed. But it is not upon our fleets and our armies, however great they may be, that we mainly depend, but on that enterprise on which this country is about to enter. What I most highly value is the consciousness that the Eastern nations will repose confidence in this country, and that they well know that, while we can enforce our policy, at the same time, our Empire is one of liberty, truth, and justice. [Loud cheers.] I beg to lay the protocols on the table of your Lordships' House. [Renewed cheers.]

THE OTHER SIDE.

It has often struck me as it must have done many of your readers, that the great difficulty of this Eastern question is well illustrated by the fact that from an English point of view it is as easy for a controversialist to write or speak on the Ministerial as it is on the Opposition side. Without doubt, the vast majority of Englishmen are with Lord Beaconsfield, but there are many intellectual men who are against his policy. These, however, as a rule, are political opponents, and it is hard to say whether they are only politically in earnest. For example, when Lord Beaconsfield resumed his seat in the House of Lords, Earl Granville, the leader of the Liberal opposition, got up as a matter of course, to speak against the Premier's policy. The Earl, in opening, conveyed to the Premier "the congratulations of the House on his return to this country (as we have seen from the long speech to which we have listened) in unimpaired health and strength." Then he set himself to the task of a generally unfavorable criticism of the treaty of Berlin, which gives everything to Russia she wanted, and of the convention of Constantinople, which entails upon England a great and unprofitable responsibility. Lord Granville was not, however, very enthusiastic in his attack on the Ministers, and the debate would have practically ended where the Premier left it but for Lord Derby, who got up, and, as is generally agreed, made himself ridiculous. He has always been praised for his discretion, and this reputation has been chiefly made by a non-committal policy. Lord Derby was always considered "a careful man." But latterly he seems to have lost even this quality. When he left the present Cabinet, he openly declared that he did so because he could not agree to the policy of dispatching Indian troops to Malta. That was accepted and understood. But on Thursday night he astonished everybody with the announcement that he left the Cabinet because he would not agree to a secret expedition to seize Cyprus and a point on the coast of Syria. Lord Salisbury, on this startling declaration being made, was observed to leave his seat and consult his colleagues, and when he rose to answer Lord Derby, he called that discreet nobleman "a liar." Well, not exactly that. He said that Lord Derby had made a statement which was "not true." Then up leaped the Earl of Derby and Earl Granville, the first asking if Lord Salisbury really charged him with stating that which was not true, the second to express a hope that whatever statement the noble Marquis had to make would be in accordance with the practice of the House, and that he would not use unparliamentary language. Then Lord Salisbury answered that he did not necessarily imply an imputation on the veracity of Lord Derby. "What" exclaimed Lord Selborne, "to say it is not true!" Lord Salisbury thus appealed to, substituted the words, "not correct," and stated that in this denial he was backed by every member of the Cabinet, which, after all, in plain words amounts to this: That instead of the charge of falsehood being made by Lord Salisbury, every one of Lord Derby's late colleagues dubs him "a liar," and public opinion goes with them; while ex-Cabinet Ministers on the Liberal side say that it is mischievous and cowardly for a Minister to be continually harking back to secret discussions in council which are never set down on paper, and which it is considered an act of honor to divulge. So Lord Derby is "getting it hot all round," and the practical effect of his conduct is that a great question is lost sight of to discuss the personal veracity of Lord Derby, "who," a Tory friend of his late father said to me in the lobby of the House, "began life as a kleptomaniac, and evidently intends to finish it as a liar." "Strong language, my Lord," I said. "We are not in the House now," was the reply; and when the debate had ended, the lobbies of both houses resounded with denunciations of the Earl of Derby. It will not be until next week that "the other side of the Anglo-Turkish alliance" will be set forth. The question is not yet practically before the Commons. The Opposition, I understand, do not intend to attack results so much as the conclusion of an alliance and the acceptation of a vast responsibility without the sanction of Parliament.

CRICKET AT HOBOKEN.

THE ST. GEORGE'S CLUB AND THE MERION, OF PHILADELPHIA—THE FORMER DEFEATED.

A team of the St. George's Cricket Club commenced a two days' match with an eleven of the Merion Club, Philadelphia, on the Hoboken ground, yesterday. The visitors were first to bat, and sent forward Morris and Haines. It was a very dead wicket, and hard for scoring. Three singles were made in Giles' first over, another single in Moeran's, and half a dozen throws afterward Morris was bowled. Breithwaite followed, and made three, when he was badly missed by Marsh and succeeded in rolling up 16, mostly singles. Law, his partner, during the latter part of his innings put up 18, also composed entirely of two and singles, and then shared the same fate, being run out, 4 wickets for 43. Bailey made the first three of the innings, and in his next over followed it with a splendid drive for 4. Ashbridge and he were rapidly altering the scoring when the former struck his wicket in blocking one of Marsh's low balls. Stroud and Thayer followed, and then Bailey was caught by Marsh, after a good stand, 7 wickets for 70. The other three wickets fell in a quarter of an hour for another 11. The fielding, as usual with the St. George's, was weak, but Conover and Sleight fared fairly well.

The St. George's went in at 4:30, and the innings that followed were specially distinguished by the bowling of Law. Bance hit Breithwaite (who is the Merion Club professional) in his first over for 2, and ran out his partner, Mr. Edwards. Hosford followed, and in the next over Bance was bowled by Law, who also dispatched Marsh and Hosford in a somewhat similar manner, 3 wickets for 5 runs. The veteran Giles, after half an hour's careful batting, in which he scored but 3, was also bowled by Law. Breithwaite next took off Stevens for 2, making the game 6 wickets for 15. A couple of overs passed, and Law gave a slow ball to Moeran, which he followed up and caught out of the bat. Conover went in and gave a splendid drive to on for 3, for which he was loudly cheered. The ball was badly thrown in and he sneaked 2 more, then he was sent to the right-about by Breithwaite. The inning was finished before 6 o'clock.

The visitors again went to the wickets and played until 6:45 o'clock. In the second over Marsh made a clever catch off Stroud at long leg, and Lewis was directly afterward caught by Bance at mid-on, both without scoring. Law made a good drive for 5, and his partner, Ashbridge, a hit to leg for 3. Law then made a couple of singles and was caught, leaving the game 17 for 3 wickets. The following is the score:

MERION.

C. Morris, b. Moeran	5
C. E. Haines, run out	16
C. Breithwaite, c. Marsh, b. Giles	3
S. Law, run out	18
F. Bailey, c. Marsh, b. Stevens	10
G. Ashbridge, h. w., b. Marsh	10
W. Stroud, b. Moeran	3
J. P. Thayer, Jr., b. Moeran	1
C. Lewis, not out	2
W. W. Talbot, c. Stevens	4
W. H. Haines, b. Moeran	0
Byes 2, leg byes 2, wides 2	6
Total	81

Bowling Analysis.—Moeran—125 balls, 30 runs, 7 maidens, 4 wickets. Giles—54 balls, 20 runs, 2 maidens, 1 wicket. Marsh—42 balls, 23 runs, 1 maiden, 1 wicket. Stevens—18 balls, 3 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets.

ST. GEORGE'S.

G. Edwards, run out	0
G. W. Bance, b. Law	2
S. Hosford, b. Law	3
G. Giles, b. Law	0
A. Marsh, b. Law	0
E. H. Moeran, c. and b. Law	9
E. W. Stevens, b. Breithwaite	2
J. B. Sleigh, b. Law	6
J. P. Conover, b. Breithwaite	5
J. Broome, c. Ashbridge, b. Law	0
W. H. Talbot, not out	1
Byes, 1; leg-byes, 2	3
Total	31

Bowling Analysis.—Breithwaite, 84 balls, 12 runs, 7 maidens, 2 wickets. Law, 86 balls, 16 runs, 7 maidens, 7 wickets.

Play will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

CLOSE OF THE SECOND COMPETITION FOR SELECTING THE AMERICAN TEAM—IRISH-AMERICAN CLUB MATCH.

There were not sufficient matches provided by the National Rifle Association in its monthly programme to include one for yesterday, but the several rifle clubs who have a membership there were well represented, and some of them contested in matches at different ranges. The members of the rifle teams of the Twelfth and Twenty-third Regiments practiced at 200 and 500 yards distance in anticipation of the military matches in the Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association, and the competitors for places on the American team finished their practice in the second competition. The sky was overcast, leaving a magnificent gray light directed on the targets, while the wind blew uniformly from the south, from the rear of the firing points in the direction of the targets. Dr. Dudley, who was absent from Tuesday's competition, started with a new gun, and attempted to make a second score to make up the deficiency, but the gun got out of order before he reached the 1,000 yards firing point, and he retired. The scores of the trio were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Col. H. F. Clark	72	72	57	57—200
G. W. Davison	73	62	64	64—199
Dr. S. T. G. Dudley	73	66	retired.	

Major Fulton received information from Wheeling, West Va., to the effect that Messrs. S. K. Wallace and Charles E. Dwight, two expert long-range riflemen of that locality, had been shooting under the conditions contained in the circulars sent out by the National Rifle Association for places on the team, and would be at Creedmoor Tuesday and Wednesday next to complete their practice.

The Irish-American Rifle Club held its first contest for a "Sharp's" rifle at 300 and 600 yards distance, 10 shots at each range. Among the entries was that of Gen. Millen, who was ruled off the range last Fall, and was reinstated by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association at its last meeting. As Superintendent Brower had not received directions to allow the General to shoot, he was instructed by Capt. Story, of the Range Committee, not to permit it, much to the disappointment of Gen. Millen. The leading scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 100 points:

	300 Yards.	600 Yards.	Tot'l.
Sergt. N. D. Ward	38	44	82
Capt. J. Kerr	28	28	56
Major E. Duffy	27	27	54
Sergt. W. Desmond	21	25	46
Lieut. P. Farrelly	29	17	46
Sergt. D. C. McCarthy	20	11	31

The Seventy-first Regiment will shoot in third class practice at Creedmoor to-day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and Frederick Billings, of Vermont, are at the Brevoort House.

Commander A. P. Cooke, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Cook, of the steam-ship Russia, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, of Ireland, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieut.-Col. Bridges, of the Grenadier Guards, British Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Paymaster A. S. Kenny, United States Navy, and John M. Robinson, of Baltimore, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gov. Charles C. Van Zandt, of Rhode Island, and James G. Berret, of Washington, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Henry C. Hall, United States Consul-General at Havana, and W. K. Muir, general manager of the Canada Southern Railway, are at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Assistant Postmaster-General A. D. Hazen, A. R. Spofford, Congressional Librarian, and Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., are at the Astor House.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN AT CONEY ISLAND

The Earl of Dufferin, late Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, went to Coney Island yesterday, and remained there last night in the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE POLICE PENSION LAW.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL AS TO THE POWER OF THE BOARD UNDER THE ACT.

In compliance with a recent request of the Police Board, Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday furnished it with the following opinion concerning the powers and duties of the board under the new Pension law:

LAW DEPARTMENT, July 22, 1878.

S. O. Hawley, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Police Department:

SIR: In answer to inquiries contained in your letter of the 15th inst., I advise: First, that under section 5, of chapter 389, Laws of 1878, any member of the Police force who shall have performed Police duty for a period of 20 years or upward, upon the certificate of the Board of Surgeons of the Department of Police certifying that said policeman is permanently disabled so as to be unfit for Police duty, may be retired from service and placed on the pension roll, without his application or assent, by resolution adopted in the manner provided by the section named. Second, no power is given to the board by the third, fourth, or fifth subdivision of section 4, or any portion of the act submitted, to retire a member of the force and allow him a pension without his consent.

The policy of the law indicated in the charter, section 4, is averse to removals of members of the force otherwise than by charges, trial, and conviction of violation of the rules of the department. This policy of the statute would be liable to evasion if a member could be retired for disability under the subdivisions named, upon a pension which might afterward be revoked under section 6 of the act submitted. I therefore conclude that in the absence of express provisions conferring power to retire upon pension without consent, such power is not conferred by the act.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. WHITNEY,
Counsel to the Corporation.

The opinion was read at a meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, and was placed on file. Jacob Moore, of the Western Steam-boat Squad; A. G. Berthoff, of the Twelfth Precinct; Samuel Pabor, of the Twelfth Precinct, and Elisha Stokem, of the Thirty-third Precinct, were retired on $600 a year at their own request. Superintendent Walling was ordered to report to the board the names of all patrolmen who have served 20 years and over and are incapacitated from performing active duty.

THE GERMAN TEACHERS.

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF THE COEDUCATION OF THE SEXES.

The convention of the German-American Teachers' Association reassembled in Liederkranz Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday morning, Mr. J. Keller, the President, in the chair. Two essays were read during the morning session, one by Prof. Schneck, of Detroit, Mich., in opposition to corporal punishment in the schools, and another by Mr. N. Schoeder, of Hoboken, N. J., in favor of the coeducation of the sexes. Mr. Schoeder closed his address by offering the following resolutions, which were laid over for discussion until the afternoon session:

First—Girls in primary and grammar schools can and should be instructed in the same studies and by the same methods as boys.

Second—By the coeducation of the sexes, the moral and intellectual peculiarities are not injured, but are developed more harmoniously.

Third—The highest ideal of human education can be attained only by the reciprocal influence and contact of those peculiarities.

Fourth—Coeducation of girls and boys is the most rational preventive of a possibly diseased state of the imagination.

Fifth—A separation of children according to sex, at the expense of proper grading, is altogether wrong and objectionable.

A resolution was adopted pledging one-half of the funds of the association to the support of the paper, published in Milwaukee, devoted to the interests of the organization, and another appointing a committee of three to procure the printing in English of the several papers read during the convention for general distribution. Resolutions of deep regret at the death, and high esteem for the memory, of Dr. John L. Christin, of St. Louis, an old member of the association, and Superintendent of the Junior Department of Schools in St. Louis, whose death occurred about a month ago in that city, were then passed, after which a recess was taken until 3 o'clock P. M.

The afternoon session was taken up with the discussion of the resolutions offered by Mr. Schoeder, of Hoboken, in regard to the coeducation of the sexes. The discussion, which was very earnest and animated, was participated in by Dr. Donal, Mr. Schoeder, Dr. G. Gerke, Mr. Deghue, Mr. Waltman, Mr. Soldan, and others. The resolutions were taken up and discussed separately, and each passed by a large majority, after which they were passed as a whole by a vote of 35 in the affirmative and 6 in the negative. In the evening Prof. A. J. Schem, of Hoboken, N. J., delivered a lecture in Turn Hall, advocating the use of the German language in the families of Germans.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

About 200 saloon passengers sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamers Labrador, of the French Line; Algeria, of the Cunard Line; Elysia, of the Anchor Line, and Denmark, of the National Line. Among the 54 who left in the Algeria were Judge W. F. Houston, Col. G. Soule, Rev. E. G. Buckinham, and Rev. P. Cuddihy. The lists of the other three vessels were published yesterday.

Two steamers, the Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the State of Louisiana, of the State Line, will sail to-day, the former for Hamburg and the latter for Glasgow. Dr. W. O. Moseley and Dr. C. B. Mathewson, both of Boston, will leave in the Wieland. Her cabin passenger list is as follows:

T. D. Lincoln, W. Rost, James Montgomery, Malcombe Montgomery, E. W. Rodman, Mrs. H. Wedeles, child, and servant, M. Ludwig, Dr. W. O. Moseley, Dr. C. B. Mathewson, Zenus Barnum, Mrs. Marie Hoback, Miss Helen Hoback, Ernest Hartweg, Charles T. Hyne, David Stein, Emil M. Reis, Morris Teitler, Jacob Mundevey, Carl Ritter, John F. Hedmiston, Oliver Johnson, family, Mrs. E. Frochlich and child, Miss Johanna Schutz, Mr. and Mrs. B. Rapreniza, Miss Auguste Herbst, Miss Rebecca Marks, Edward Kaim, John W. H. Dirmans, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Robyn, Jacob Wilbert, Mr. and Mrs. John Sargart.

The following passengers sailed yesterday in the Algeria:

Oliver Adams, Miss E. Adams, H. P. Alden, Mrs. J. Atkinson, S. Bealey, F. P. Bickley, E. C. Bigmore, Jose Bosch, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brodrick, Rev. W. K. Brodrick, J. H. Bryan, E. G. Buckenham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Caballero and child, D. M. Cammann, Charles H. Caruthers, H. Charnock, C. W. Corss, Rev. P. Cudhiddy, Miss Dingle, M. Dubic, H. Sugden Evans, Pedro Garvalens, R. Goldsborough, Richard C. Gurney, W. J. Hadley, Mr. Hanbruch, Judge W. T. Houston, H. M. Ivins, E. C. Jewett, Charles H. Knox, Mr. Lecky, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Marshall, John Murray, C. A. Munn, J. C. Nolan, R. W. Paul, F. Pedrotti, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. F. Row, Mrs. Seymour, Col. G. Soule, J. C. Tebbitte, H. Vuysteke, H. S. Ward, Frederick Wesson, Jacob Wilson, Daniel Wheeler, Murray Wheeler.

SEIZURE OF AN ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

Special Treasury Agent Kimball has recently been investigating the affairs of Hahn, Benjamin & Co., importers of ladies' cloaks, shawls, &c., at No. 313 Broadway. He claims to have discovered evidence of undervaluation to the extent of 25 per cent. on five different invoices of cloaks, shipped during the past year, with strong probability of other similar frauds. On this showing, Acting Collector Merritt ordered the seizure of $50,000 worth of the firm's goods as security for the penalty, in case they are found guilty in the courts. The fine in each undervaluation is placed at not exceeding $5,000, and double the aggregate is required as security by law. The firm's head-quarters are in Berlin, and the house in this City is merely a branch agency for the disposal of their goods. The officers deputed to make the levy found the agency in charge of a clerk, so they seized the entire establishment and closed it up. The representatives of the firm indignantly deny the charge of fraud, and say that it has been trumped up by their business rivals, who have not the facilities for purchasing that they have. A cable dispatch has been sent to Mr. Hahn, and he is now on his way to this country to face his accusers. The seizure took place last Saturday, but the Customs officials have kept it secret. Even yesterday, after it had leaked out, they were very reticent about it, and refused to do more than confirm the above particulars.

ONE OF NAPOLEON'S VETERANS.

Jacob Wetter, of No. 214 East Fourth-street, was brought before Justice Bixby, of the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, by Officer Wilkinson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on the complaint of Frederick and Henry Wetter. They stated that Jacob, who is 92 years of age, has lately shown signs of insanity, owing to the loss of a medal which he received while fighting under Napoleon at Moscow, and that, after having on several occasions threatened self-destruction, he yesterday attempted to put his threats into execution, but was prevented by a young man living in the same house, whose attention was attracted by the screams of ladies in the house, who told him that "old Wetter" was trying to kill himself. The old man was in the yard, with a knife in his hand, but after a short scuffle was disarmed. The weapon he had was a shoemaker's knife, about six inches in length, the blade being as keen as a razor. The prisoner did not appear to realize his position, and on being informed what he was arraigned for burst into tears. He has been 18 years in the Wetter family, and is now a helpless old man, hardly able to walk. He was committed to prison to await a medical examination.

A GARDENERS' FESTIVAL.

The "Up-town Gardeners' Horse Troop," composed mainly of suburban gardeners who furnish vegetables and flowers to Washington, Spring-Street, and other markets, held their annual excursion yesterday for target practice at Rentz's Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Ninth-avenue. Prizes for the best shots were distributed by the judges, and the day's pleasure ended with a grand Summer-night's festival, in which the wives and families of the gardeners participated. The committee having the matter in charge were: Messrs. J. C. Heindel, August Klager, E. Buckholz, H. Reiling, John Schreitmer, H. Sackmann, Philip Becker, Philip Ahnen, John Pfaff, Charles Simendinger, F. Horn, Henry Stapelmann, H. Dirkes, F. Kappelmann, and F. Warnken. The affair was very enjoyable to all present, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

THE MORRIS CANAL BRIDGES.

WHAT SHALL THE HEIGHT OF THE BRIDGES BE? A POINT IN DISPUTE.

Under section 12 of the Morris Canal Company's charter, passed Dec. 31, 1824, it was made the duty of that company, in constructing its canal across New-Jersey, from the Delaware River to the Passaic, "to make good and sufficient bridges across said canal, and to keep the same in repair, so as to prevent any inconvenience in the usage of" any public road or farm crossed by the canal. On roads laid out across the canal since its construction the bridges have to be built at the expense of the counties. Of late years the size of the canal-boats has been steadily increasing, and, in consequence, it has been necessary to raise the bridges. Formerly some of the bridges were only 6 or 8 feet high. A recent ordinance of the company requires all bridges to be at least 10 feet above the water. The company has raised to this height all the bridges it is bound to maintain, and it is now trying to force the counties to raise their bridges also. In many cases the increase in height makes the bridges almost impassable, and there is no little murmuring on the part of the people and the county authorities along the line of the canal. The County of Passaic last week contracted for the rebuilding of a county bridge across the canal at Richfield, (late Centreville.) It was formerly 8 feet high; the canal company gave notice that it must be 10 feet high; the committee in charge decided to make it 9 feet high, and the canal company have now given notice that if the bridge is built less than 10 feet above the water they will tear it down. The county authorities and the people having to use the bridge are indignant, and there is a prospect of war on the usually placid waters of the "Morris Ocean." The company claim the power to regulate the height of the bridges under section 1 of their charter, which says the corporation shall have power "to adopt, establish, and carry into execution such by-laws, ordinances, and regulations as shall, by its President and Directors, be judged necessary or convenient for the said corporation in respect of the due ... operations." As the company has "perpetual succession," and was chartered before the adoption of the new Constitution, the Legislature has no power to interfere with or curtail its great prerogatives, and probably only the Court of Chancery can interfere to limit their exercise. The people of Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Morris, and Warren counties, which the canal interests, are interested in the settlement of this bridge controversy, the issue of which it is impossible to foresee.

THE AMATEUR OARSMEN.

PREPARATIONS FOR THEIR SIXTH ANNUAL REGATTA—OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAMME.

The sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen is to be held on the Passaic River, at Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Wednesday, and possibly Thursday, the 20th, 21st, and 22d of next month. It promises to be the largest regatta ever held in this country, and will be correspondingly interesting. Entries have already been received from the New-England, Middle, Western, and Southern States, some from as far south as Charleston, S. C. All entries will close Aug. 6, and must be made to Henry W. Garfield, Secretary of the association, Albany, N. Y.

The races are to be in single-scull shells, double-scull shells, pair-oared shells, four-oared shells, and single-scull shells for juniors only, for the challenge cups and plate of the association, individual prizes to the winning oarsmen of each race, and silk flags to the clubs of the winners. All races are to be one and one-half miles straight away. According to the definition of this association, which now numbers 60 clubs, an amateur oarsman is one who does not enter in an open competition, or for either a stake, public or admission money, or entrance fee, or competes with or against a professional for any prize; who has never taught, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of athletic exercises as a means of livelihood; whose membership of any rowing or other athletic club was not brought about, or does not continue because of any pecuniary mutual agreement or understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his becoming or continuing a member of such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him whatever, direct or indirect, and who has never been employed in any occupation involving the use of the oar or paddle.

A junior sculler is defined to be one who has never been a winner in a sculling race open to more than one club, nor pulled in such a race unless it was distinctly announced as a junior scull-race.

No protest can be received against an amateur on the ground that he has competed with or against another amateur who is subject to disqualification, but has not yet been formally disqualified.

YACHTING.

The Dowling Challenge Cup, valued at $150, is to be sailed for to-day over a 15-mile course, starting from the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street and East River. The race is open to all jib and mainsail boats under 20 feet, and the number of entries is very large.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., a sweepstakes regatta will be sailed over the Long Island Yacht Club course. The purse will be made up of $5 entrance fees, with $50 added. The regatta is open to all open-sloop yachts of 22 feet 6 inches and under, and will probably draw out such boats as the Nettle, Addie Taylor, Holmes, Faith, and Joe Saunders.

Mr. E. A. Buck, of *Wilkes Spirit*, has chartered the schooner yacht Tarolinta, which has been lying dismantled at Southport looking for a purchaser. He proposes to start on an eastward cruise, taking Sothern, Raymond, and a number of other good fellows along. They intend to go to Newport on Saturday, and thence to Shelter Island, where they will meet the Dreadnaught. On Tuesday the two yachts will join the New-York Yacht Club rendezvous at Glen Cove, Long Island, and participate in the annual cruise.

A meeting of owners of crack open y

WHAT SAVINGS BANKS ARE.

DECISION BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

A SAVINGS BANK CORPORATION NOT A COMMERCIAL PARTNERSHIP—THE PROFITS WHOLLY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS—CORPORATORS NOT PECUNIARILY INTERESTED.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The following decision has been rendered by the United States Supreme Court:

No. 241—*Fanny A. Huntington, Administratrix, and Frank H. Gassaway, Administrator, of W. S. Huntington, deceased, vs. The National Savings Bank of the District of Columbia.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—The bill of the complainants assumes that as personal representatives of William S. Huntington, deceased, they have a suitable ownership of one-fifteenth part of the franchises, property and privileges of the defendant corporation, and that, as such representatives, they are entitled to call for an account of the profits made, and to demand payment to them of one-fifteenth part of the value of the franchises and property, as well as profits. Whether this assumption is well founded or not—whether the estate of their intestate has any pecuniary interest in the corporate franchises and property can be determined only after a careful examination of the defendant's charter. The corporation was created by an act of Congress approved May 24, 1870, entitled "An act to incorporate the National Union Savings Bank of the District of Columbia." By that act, George H. Plant, William S. Huntington, and 14 other persons named, and their successors, were declared to be a body politic and corporate, under the corporate name mentioned, having succession, capable of suing and being sued, of having a corporate seal, and generally of doing and performing all things relative to the object of the institution, lawful for any individual or body politic or corporate to do. The object of the institution was declared in the fourth section. By that it was enacted that the "corporation may receive on deposit, for the use and benefit of the depositors, all sums of money offered for that purpose," and invest the same in the manner therein described. The section then added: "The income or interest of all deposits shall be divided among the depositors, or their legal representatives, according to the terms of interest stipulated." The eighth section required an account to be made to Congress, specifying the number of deposits; the total number of deposits; amount invested in public stock and deposited in bank on interest; amount secured by bank stock; amount invested in public funds; loans on mortgages of real estate; loans on personal securities; amount of cash on hand; total dividends for the year; and annual expenses of the institution—all of which to be certified and sworn to by the Treasurer and five Managers, or more. Section 9 required the books of the corporation at all times during their hours of business to be kept open for the inspection and examination of the Controller of the Currency or his agents. The eleventh section enacted that the corporation should file with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District a bond, with security, in the penal sum of $2,000, approved by one of the Judges of the court, conditioned to pay to every depositor or person entitled, such sums as the party entitled to, within 30 days after such deposit shall be demanded, which bond might be sued by any depositor or person entitled, after such demand and refusal to pay. Other provisions of the act require the officers of the corporation to give security and take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and forbid any officer, director, or committee charged with the duty of investing the deposits, to borrow any portion thereof, or to use the same, except in paying expenses of the corporation.

These are all the provisions that have any relation to the question we are considering. It is to be noticed that the charter does not authorize the creation of any corporate stock or capital, nor does it contemplate the existence of any other funds for the deposits which may be made. The corporators are not required to contribute anything. There are, of consequence, no shareholders. Not a word is said in the instrument respecting any dividends of capital, or even of profits, to others than the depositors. Certainly, no express authority is given to make dividends to the corporators, and we discover nothing from which such authority can be inferred. The dividends of which a return is required by the eighth section to be made to Congress, are evidently those spoken of in the fourth as made to the depositors. The rules to be applied to the construction of corporate grants are well known. A corporation created by statute can exercise no powers, and has no rights, except such as are expressly given or necessarily implied. In this case, so far from there being an implication of any pecuniary interest in the corporators, or any duty due to them from the corporation, the contrary is expressly declared. The institution having no capital stock, whatever liability, if any there may be, to the corporators, must be satisfied out of the profits made from the deposits. But the charter, when conferring the power to receive money on deposit, limits it to the purpose of "paying for the benefit of the depositors," and directs how it may be invested. It further declares that "the income or interest of all deposits shall be divided among the depositors or their legal representatives," not among the depositors and the corporators. It is true the income or interest is to be divided among the depositors "according to the terms of interest stipulated," implying, perhaps, that the dividend may be less than the interest received by the corporation, but there is nothing in the charter that indicates the excess is for the benefit of the corporators. It is to provide for the necessary expenses of the institution authorized to be paid, and perhaps to raise a contingent fund to meet possible losses.

After saying that the bond filed cannot be regarded as a contribution by the corporators to the capital stock, the court proceeds thus: We think the complainants have mistaken the nature of the corporation. It is not a commercial partnership, nor is it in a strict legal sense, the members of which have property interests in it. Nor is it strictly eleemosynary. Its purpose is rather to furnish a safe depository for the money of those members of the community disposed to intrust their property to its keeping. It is somewhat of the nature of such corporations as Church-wardens, for the conservation of the funds of a parish; or the College of Surgeons, for the promotion of medical science; or the Society of Antiquaries, for the advancement of the study of antiquities. Its purpose is a public advantage without any interest in its members. The title of the act incorporating it indicates its purpose. It styles it an act "to incorporate a national savings bank," and the only powers given to it were those we have mentioned, powers necessary to carry out the only avowed purpose, which was to enable it to receive deposits for the use and benefit of depositors, dividing the income or interest of all deposits among the depositors or their legal representatives. It is like many other savings institutions incorporated in England and in this country during the last 60 years, intended only for provident investment, in which the management and supervision are entirely out of the hands of the parties whose money is at stake, and which are quasi benevolent, and most useful, because they hold out no encouragement to speculative dealing or commercial trading. This was the original idea of savings banks. (Scratchley's Treatise on Savings Banks; Tomlins's Law Dictionary, Savings Banks, 571), where, in defining savings banks it is said the bank derives no benefit whatever from any deposit or the produce thereof.) Such are savings banks in England, under the statutes of George IV., ch. 92, sec. 2, and 26 and 27 Victoria, ch. 87. Very many such exist in this country, and until recently the primary idea of a savings bank has been that it is an institution in the hands of disinterested persons, the profits of which, after deducting the necessary expenses of the business, inure wholly to the benefit of depositors, in dividends or in a reserved surplus, for their greater security. Such is the corporation in this case as regarded by the court. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS AN EXILE.

The Baltimore *Sun* of July 31 says: "M. Eugene Despommiers, who with his wife lived in Baltimore for a number of years, died at Brussels, Belgium, July 11, of apoplexy, in his sixty-second year. M. and Mme. Despommiers were natives of France, and of leading families. Monsieur was Prefect or Mayor of his city, and Madame is a lineal descendant of the Marshal Davoust, who was one of the great Napoleon's famous Generals. Monsieur was an ardent Republican, and in 1848, when Louis Napoleon usurped the Empire in France, he went into exile with his wife. They stopped in New-York for a short time, and came to Baltimore in 1849, where they lived for 26 years. Both were finely educated, and having, besides their exile, also suffered the loss of all they owned in France, they sought a livelihood as teachers of the French language, and were quite successful. They founded a lady's boarding-school on West Monument-street, which existed for some time, after which Monsieur was French teacher for a number of years in an academy on Cathedral-street. Madame was also for a long time teacher of French in the Western Female High School. Both urged a return to their native land, and, after the downfall of Napoleon III., and the establishment of another French Republic, they carried that desire into execution, leaving here about 1875. But they found that France had changed during their quarter of a century of exile, and, failing to find the congenial friends of old, they retired into Belgium. In the very last letter Monsieur wrote to friends here he expressed his determination to return with Madame and end his days in the hospitable City of Baltimore. Now that he is dead, his widow will take up her residence here, and will leave for America in a few weeks."

THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Capt. John C. Braine, Captain of the expedition which captured the Portland steamer Chesapeake during the war of the rebellion, is now in business in Chicago, and being interviewed the other day with reference to the arrest of Henry A. Parr in Boston for piracy and murder, gave an account of the affair. He was sent North, he says, to capture a vessel in retaliation for the taking of the steamer Planter by Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, then a negro pilot known as Bob Smalls, who turned his prize over to the United States. Braine, with several associates, spent the Summer of 1863 in St. John, New-Brunswick, enlisting and drilling a crew for his expedition. In October he was sent to Springfield, Mass., to obtain the plans of an improvement in muskets which was being used at the armory, stopped at a hotel as a British officer from Montreal, and was soon in possession of the secret. Then he came to New-York, spied the Chesapeake, and went back to St. John to bring down his men. They traveled by steamer to Boston, where they took the cars as recruits for a regiment stationed in New-York. On the journey the men displayed so much patriotism in singing Union songs that a loyal Worcester citizen treated them when they stopped there for refreshments. At New-York all embarked on the Chesapeake as passengers, and during the night the vessel was taken, one of the engineers who resisted being killed. Capt. Braine says that all the proceedings were in the name of the Confederate Government, and Lieut. Parr was a regularly commissioned officer of the Confederate Navy.

DISFIGURING NEW-YORK.

PATHETIC INTEREST IN LONDON ON ACCOUNT OF THE ELEVATED RAILROADS.

From the London Standard, July 18.

The Island of Manhattan, indeed, upon which the City proper lies, has no special beauty other than belongs to the rivers by which it is inclosed, the splendid bay by which it is approached, and the views which meet the eye of a spectator looking from either extremity of the island to the right or to the left. But the surroundings of the City possess a rare and signal beauty. The Heights of Brooklyn on the one side and of Jersey on the other present attractions such as few seats of active commerce permit the visitor to enjoy. The instant that the traveler by the Hudson River or railway emerges from the suburbs he finds himself in presence of views on either side scarcely surpassed by the banks of the Rhine itself. Toward the upper end of the island, and, indeed, as soon as the older and strictly commercial quarter is left behind, the streets themselves have that sort of grandeur which alone is proper or seems proper when applied to a city adapted to modern notions of convenience and health rather than to ancient or mediæval conceptions of elegance, art, and splendor. The width, the unbroken length, and sometimes the architecture of Broadway, of Fifth-avenue, and of some other principal thoroughfares are very striking to the eye of a visitor who is fresh from the streets of London, but of Liverpool, or of Hamburg. The brownstone mansions and churches, which at first sight present a dull and almost painful contrast to the brighter colors of European buildings, acquire, as soon as the eye becomes reconciled to the dead, dull hue, a somber beauty of their own; and as worst compare favorably with that dingy brown coloring which smoke, fog, and carelessness give to the streets of English towns.

There is, then, some special reason to regret that New-York should be the first victim of a new form of ugliness, a new sort of torture for irritable nerves and outraged taste. On the other hand, no idea so thoroughly democratic and commercial—so recklessly sacrificing to the hurrying eagerness of the nineteenth century the comfort of life, the privacy of homes, architectural beauty, and perhaps public safety—is thoroughly in keeping with the character of the Empire City, the subject of Colonel Mathews, Kellys, and Cleaveses, the centre wherein such millionaires as the Astors, Vanderbilts, and Stewarts have made their gigantic fortunes out of mercantile speculation. The lowest municipal democracy in the world—a collection of the offscourings from all Europe, from which more than a million rural fields of emigration constantly drain away the better elements of the immigration—is perhaps the only community that could feel no shame or regret in defacing the beauty which has hitherto adorned their dwelling-place, to the common advantage of all its inhabitants. The destructive policy of the Parisian Communs of the present splendors of Paris, the scheme of Manchester to deface the fairest district in England in order to cheapen and improve the water supply, must, however, restrain the severity of European strictures on the vandalism of the New-York echocracy.

But what is to be said of the whole scheme of New-York can hardly be traversed by locomotives, while, on the other hand, the enormous cost of subterranean railroads, even were it sure to be repaid by the traffic, would hardly be congenial to the economic spirit of American enterprise. So long ago, therefore, as 1867 a railway was actually seen passing some 20 feet above the heads of foot passengers along one of the most crowded traffic routes of the dock-yard and warehousing district. Single columns supported iron bars extending to the full width of the line, and on these were placed the sleepers (if the term may be properly applied to wooden beams arranged on a principle quite distinct from those to which we apply the name) whereupon ran instead the rails themselves. A few years later this line was extended to a length of five miles, and a similar system is now in process of being carried out through all the principal lines of traffic along and across the Island of Manhattan. The aerial track is to pass not over the foot-paths, but over the middle of the entire width of the street. The trains will be on a level with the upper stories of those generally lofty mansions which are inhabited by the well-to-do citizens, and will of course not merely affect the feelings of their inhabitants by destroying the sense of privacy, but will create a practical nuisance hardly to be tolerated by steadier nerves. The line of columns supporting the track will be double, placed where the curb of the footway bounds the road, so as to interfere as little as possible with either branch of the traffic below. Aerial stations and platforms reached by steps will be placed at every half mile. Seeing that every one of these, which any considerable passenger or freight traffic has to pass is already well provided with tramways, it would seem that the mere convenience and speed of locomotives—the difference between 6 and 15 miles an hour—could not be worth the sacrifices and annoyance which this new scheme must cause. We are sure, at any rate, that a project of this kind will long exclude the new invention, whatever its American triumphs, from our own streets. Of course time is as valuable to busy men here as to those beyond the Atlantic, but, after all, the value of an extra 20 minutes per diem spent in traveling is rather fanciful than real; and American taste and luxury are dear, more than various excitability than any real necessity at all commensurate with the waste of comfort, health, and life which they are known to entail.

RESULTS OF THE LITERARY CONGRESS.

Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, who was Secretary of the Literary Congress in Paris, communicates the results of its deliberations in the following letter to the London *Standard*:

To the Editor of the Standard:

SIR: Permit me, as the delegate who had the honor to represent England at the International Literary Congress called together by the Société des Gens de Lettres de France, which met for the first time on the 8th inst., in the Hall of the Grand Orient, Paris, and which sat for three weeks, to submit, through your columns, to all whom they may concern, the resolutions, or *vœux*, that were adopted or put forth, first by the three commissions into which the congress was parted for deliberation, and afterward at general meetings of the congress.

1. The right of the author over his works is not a legal concession, but one of the modes of property which the Legislature is bound to guarantee.

2. Literary property is perpetual in the author, and in his heirs or assigns.

3. After the expiry of the author's rights, as determined by the laws actually obtaining in different countries, every person will be free to reproduce his works on the condition of paying a certain sum to his heirs or assigns.

4. Literary, scientific, or artistic works will be treated in each country as if they had been first produced in that country. The same rules will apply to the representation of dramatic and musical works.

5. To obtain the above protection, it will be sufficient for the author to go through the customary formalities of the country in which his works are first brought out.

6. With regard to translation and adaptation, the congress expresses a hope that international treaties will secure for authors the exclusive right of authorizing the adaptation or translation of their works.

7. The congress is of opinion that the amelioration of the moral and material condition of literary men is indissolubly connected with the establishment or development of societies having for their object the protection of the rights of authors and the creation of a fund for relief and pensions.

Further, the congress expressed a hope that the question of a literary advance fund might be studied, and included in the programme of the next international congress.

Lastly, it has approved the project of founding an international literary association, open to the literary societies and authors of all nations.

As the general meeting of the congress I had the honor to submit the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously, and referred to the bureau of the International Literary Society to be carried out:

1. That the members of the International Committee in their respective countries form societies on the plan of the Société des Gens de Lettres de France.

2. That in each country there be a corresponding member of the International Committee, through whom all communications between the said committee and his nation shall pass, and whose duty it will be to keep the said committee informed on all subjects of interest to the great Republic of Letters.

3. That the members of the International Committee endeavor to establish an exchange of books between their respective countries, by which libraries of modern literature may be gradually formed in the great capitals of the world for the use of men of letters; each Société des Gens de Lettres will be kept *au courant* of the literary activity of the world, and reproduction, translation, and negotiation for the purchase of copyrights will be facilitated.

4. That the head-quarters of the International Committee be at the offices of the Société des Gens de Lettres de France.

5. That the next International congress, to report on the work which the members of the International Committee have done in the year, in furtherance of the resolutions of the congress of 1878, be held in London in June, 1879.

The French Executive Committee of the International Literary Society are now at work upon its constitution, and are receiving from the foreign delegates who have returned to their respective countries the names of honorary and working members. In the first list of the honorary committee, drawn up hastily at the closing meeting of the congress, are the names of Victor Hugo, (President,) Baron Taylor, Jules Simon, Ivon Turgénief, Edward Jenkins, member of Parliament, (member of the English Royal Copyright Commission;) Berthold Auerbach, Emilio Castelar, Mendès-Léal, Mauro-Macchi, (Italian Deputy;) Dr. Lavelaye, Edmond About, Torres-Caicedo, &c.

The duty of forming a committee to act in this country in connection with the International Committee, and to lay the foundation of an English society on the basis of the Société des Gens de Lettres de France, having been intrusted to Mr. Edward Jenkins and myself, I have felt bound, while appealing to you to help us in our task, to beg the publicity of your columns for this brief statement of the resolutions or *vœux*, which were carried or expressed by the first International Congress of literary men under the Presidency of Victor Hugo, who worked with us heartily.

A complete record of the labors of the congress is, I may add, in preparation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, BLANCHARD JERROLD.

REFORM CLUB, July 17.

LAW REPORTS.

JUSTUS H. SCHWAB'S ARREST.

HE SUES TWO POLICE OFFICERS—ORDERS OF ARREST REFUSED.

Justus H. Schwab, the alleged Communist, was arrested at 12:45 o'clock on the morning of Monday, July 22, for having his beer saloon open in supposed violation of the Sunday law. Officers Michael N. Rooney and George Mayforth went to Schwab's place and asked why it was not kept closed as required by law. He told them that it was then Monday morning and that Sunday had terminated at midnight. He wanted, he said, to make a test case of it. The officers took him into custody and, as he says, he was locked up all night in a cell which was filthy and full of bugs. Police Justice Bixby discharged him in the morning. Schwab accuses the officers of being inspired by malice in making the arrest, and has sued them in the Marine Court, claiming $2,000 damages for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment. The case was before Judge Shea yesterday on a motion by Henry Wehle, Schwab's counsel, for orders of arrest against the Police officers, who had been notified of the motion. After listening to a statement of the facts, Judge Shea said: "I am not informed as to the Excise law. The question is whether the officers acted in such a manner that the authority given them for the preservation of peace was abused by them. Their public position enforces upon them duties. The act done was within the general scope of their duty, that is, to see that the regulations of the Excise law were complied with. Until the contrary appears, the reasonable presumption is that they were acting in the performance of their duty. Mr. Schwab's rights as a citizen must be respected, and he has the additional right owing to his having a license from the City. I will say that it is usual, when the papers presented show that an injury has been done, to issue a warrant of arrest, but whenever it appears to me or to any other Judge that the alleged offense was committed within the general scope of the officer's authority a warrant should not issue. Great inconvenience would result from having officers arrested, whose duty it is to protect our lives and property and to preserve order, in having them taken away, on a mere civil suit, from the performance of their duty. If that grew into a habit, it would result injuriously to the public and impair the proper efficiency of the Police. Whenever a case of this kind occurs in larger cities than this, as I am informed, and whenever application is made to arrest an officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace, before a warrant is issued notice should be sent for him to show cause. This course of procedure commends itself to reason. I will now hear if the officers have anything to say."

Charles F. MacLean, who represented the officers, said the question was a moot one, and that Justice Bixby was at first in favor of the Police officers, though he finally decided against them. Schwab had insisted on his right of keeping open his saloon at the time of his arrest, and wanted to have the point tested. The Police officers arrested him and put him in a cell with which he had had some previous acquaintance.

Judge Shea—If the law is in doubt, it ought to be settled. I am amazed that there should be any doubt about a law of this kind.

Mr. Wehle—The law is not in doubt as far as the Police are concerned, the Police having fixed upon their practice and determined that Sunday ends at midnight, which, by the bye, is in concurrence with the finding of the astronomers. The Sunday had expired 50 minutes or more at the time when Mr. Schwab opened his saloon. It was a well-settled practice of the Police Department in this particular, so that when the Sunday law regarding performances on that day was rigorously enforced the proprietors of some theatres arranged for performances at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and the Police sanctioned this. Policemen were stationed there in uniform, and when the curtain rose at 12 o'clock they never interfered.

Judge Shea—Finding a public house open after 12 o'clock leads to the inference that it was a continued opening.

Mr. Wehle—But the Police have no right to draw inferences. In this case, Mr. Schwab has tendered good security. We say that the officers acted maliciously, and some observations by the counsel about his being put in a cell that he had acquaintance with tend to confirm this. But they all think they can earn laurels by arresting the Communist Schwab. Now, Mr. Schwab has determined to assert his rights.

Judge Shea—No one feels more anxious to protect Mr. Schwab's rights in all things than I do, and I intend that my conduct in this case will show it. If Mr. Schwab interests himself largely in public affairs there is no court where he and Inspector Dilks will be so apt to be brought before than this court, and I intend to act in such a manner as to keep the said committee informed on all subjects of interest to the great Republic of Letters.

3. That the members of the International Committee endeavor to establish an exchange of books between their respective countries, by which libraries of modern literature may be gradually formed in the great capitals of the world for the use of men of letters; each Société des Gens de Lettres will be kept *au courant* of the literary activity of the world, and reproduction, translation, and negotiation for the purchase of copyrights will be facilitated.

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REFORM CLUB, July 17.

Reilly directing him to retain the prisoner until after to-morrow, in order to await the result of a motion before Judge Daniels for a further stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Herring saw no objection to the granting of the request, and had the necessary order served on the Sheriff. Dr. Lambert will therefore remain in the Tombs until after Friday, at all events. Counsel for Robert L. Case, the convicted President of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, in whose case a similar decision has been rendered, also called at the District Attorney's office, and stated that Mr. Case, who is out on bail, was ready to surrender himself at any moment he may be called upon. Mr. Herring had left for the day, but counsel stated he would call again to-day to make arrangements for furnishing new bail for Mr. Case, pending the result of his case before the Court of Appeals.

THE OLD EXCISE MONEYS.

LIQUOR-DEALERS VERIFYING THEIR CLAIMS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

The receiving and verifying of claims against the old Excise Board, in the reference proceedings before Referee Potter, at No. 21 Cortlandt-street, in the suits pending in the Supreme Court, wherein George W. Morton and Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., are suing to recover possession of the money in the hands of the old Board of Excise for the purpose of returning it to those who deposited it with them in payment for licenses never granted, was continued yesterday, and a large number of claims were received, proved, and placed on file. The form of affidavit, in regard to which the lawyers had failed to agree, was fixed by the Referee and printed, Mr. Tomlinson continuing to object to that clause requiring the claimants to say whether or not they had used their receipts as a license.

The following are the claims received and placed on file: Frederick Orton, Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry, receipt dated July 19, 1877, $75; Frederick Flinte, No. 175 Bowery, Nov. 15, 1877, $75; John Smith, No. 61 Cherry-street, July 16, 1877, $75; John H. Fisk, No. 604 Eleventh-avenue, Aug. 4, 1877, $75: John Lohrson, No. 74 Beaver-street, May 1, 1877, $75; Peter H. Miller, No. 70 University-place, Aug. 15, 1877, $50; Augustus Schmidt, No. 113 East Forty-eighth-street, Aug. 8, 1877, $75; John Shulting, No. 53 University-place, Aug. 15, 1877, $50; John Turney, No. 321 West-street, Aug. 6, 1877, $75; Henry Steinhardt, No. 143 Broome-street, Aug. 9, 1877, $75; Michael Doherty, No. 35 East Thirty-seventh-street, Aug. 9, 1877, $75; Owen Fitzsimmons, No. 853 First-avenue, Aug. 9, 1877, $75; William Van Bergen, No. 81 Broad-street, July 19, 1877, $75; A. & F. Dorlon, No. 96 Fulton Market, June 25, 1877, $100; John Mahony, No. 822 Second-avenue, Aug. 3, 1877, $75; Graciano de Orainda, No. 159 Front-street, May 31, 1877, $75; Joseph Sinacex, No. 618 Fifth-street, Aug. 3, 1877, $75; Louis Carelli, No. 53 Crosby-street, first Monday in May, 1877, $75; Martin Luhrson, No. 70 Bayard-street, July 26, 1877, $30; James Robinson, No. 55 Gouverneur-street, May 1, 1877, $75; Daniel Newman, Nos. 622 and 624 Beaver-street, Oct. 18, 1877, $75; Louis Shutz, Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue, June 1, 1877, $75; Thomas Adams, No. 507 West Thirty-third-street, July 9, 1877, $75; Valeran De Mari, No. 197 Elm-street, Aug.—, 1877, $75; John Gilroy, No. 91 Leonard-street, Aug. 1, 1877, $75; Frederick Mink, No. 400 Hudson-street, July 16, 1877, $75.

On the address side of the postal cards, containing a copy of the order of the court under which the reference is proceeding, and which are being sent to all the claimants, is printed, on one corner, in brackets, the word [over.] Postmaster James yesterday sent word to the Referee that the presence of the words is a violation of the law, which provides that the address side of a postal card shall contain nothing but the name and address of the person for whom the card is intended, and that no more of the cards containing that word would be allowed to pass through the mails. A hand-stamp in the office, of which there are about 1,000, however, will be allowed to proceed to their destination. The objectionable word will be erased from the remaining cards before they are sent to the Post Office.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.—Order granted.

In the matter of Mentges.—Order granted.

In the mat ter of Furniss.—Order granted.

Wroeten vs. Schroeder.—Decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Elliot vs. Gumhut.—The affidavits considered together do not establish the plaintiff's right to an order of arrest: they show the parties to have been engaged in a personal row in which both participated, and the extent to which the responsibility should rest cannot be satisfactorily settled on the proofs now produced. The order should be discharged on defendant stipulating not to sue for false imprisonment.

Murlock vs. Lanzang.—The affidavits in this case leave the case of the plaintiff in a state of so much uncertainty as to render it an improper one for an arrest before trial. The order will be discharged on defendant stipulating not to sue for false imprisonment.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Delois et al. vs. Werner et al.—Complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion.

Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.—Judgment upon the report of the Referee signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Van Allen vs. Wright.—The within case and the amendments thereto marked with my initials are hereby settled and ordered to be filed.

Tracy vs. Tracy.—Order denying motion to vacate order, &c.

Lyles vs. Nunez.—Order granted, and undertaking approved.

Bates vs. Thompson.—Order for bill of particulars.

Duryea vs. Ackerman et al.—Order of discontinuance.

Orders Granted.—Stillman vs. Ackerman et al.; Duryea vs. Ackerman.

Ennis vs. Broderick et al.—Undertaking approved on justification.

Zola vs. Meroadante.—Order of substitution.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Granted and Signed.—Lawrinto vs. McGuire; Collins vs. Cassina; King vs. McCann; Pool vs. Higginson.

Freeman et al. vs. Nathan.—I decline to grant this. I understand that the United States District Court has its officer in charge. Besides, there is no reason for an order to show cause.

Schwartz vs. Keister.—Granted.

Hodge vs. Baker.—Assignee cannot be surety on his own bond.

In re of the assignment of Yeager, &c.—On this application the assignee has no authority to pay the compromising creditors who appear or who have duly cited to appear on this application. If the bond is to be cancelled and the sureties discharged there must be an accounting. It will be merely formal perhaps, but it must be had. The court will not discharge the bond except after an accounting.

Rubenstein vs. Moscowski.—Put your consent in writing. I cannot act on any oral statement not made to me by counsel in open court.

Totten vs. Manderville et al.—Application to amend granted. Order signed.

The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Cunningham.—Application to amend granted. Order signed.

Harrison vs. O'Brien.—Judgment captured is altogether insufficient. I therefore cannot at present grant the order of arrest.

Simmons vs. Sanford.—It having been brought to my attention that one of the sureties on the bond of the Receiver in this action is an attorney at law, I hereby vacate the approval of such bond, and require that another surety be given in place of such attorney.

Peck vs. Cottrell.—Let there be an affidavit showing who the parties to the suit are, who has appeared, and how the consent of the attorney for all parties appearing has been obtained.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Daniels, J.

Nos. 115, 162, 165, 168, 188, 189. Call begins at No. 193 on the general calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sanford, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock. No day calendar.

All other courts have adjourned for the term.

SELLING ORDERS FOR POOLS.

Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, yesterday arrested James Kelly, of the firm of Kelly & Bliss, of No. 15 West Twenty-eighth-street, and arraigned him before Justice Smith, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of pool-selling. Mr. Kelly, in defense, said that he was not violating the law; that he sold no pools, but had been arrested for merely selling New-York orders on Saratoga, which were executed entirely there. Justice Smith said the point was new, and so far as he knew had not been previously raised. The law against pool-selling was intended to give the people a chance to prevent what was considered a vicious practice, and orders executed in other States ran into evil practices. It was the duty of the court to do all in its power to enforce the law. But as it was not clear that selling orders on Saratoga in New-York was a violation of the statute, the court would advise that the case be made a test case. Capt. Williams then wanted to know whether during the test of the case he should allow Kelly to continue selling orders, or should arrest them for each offense. Justice Smith said he must decline to instruct Police Captains in their duties. Capt. Williams then said he "guessed" he would arrest the members of the firm every time he knew of their selling orders for pools.

THE ACCUSED DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Additional testimony for the defense was taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, in the prosecution of the Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, Swanton, Schraidt, and Flood, who are charged with neglect of duty. On cross-examination by Assistant United States Attorney Fiero, Chief Deputy Collector Sparks, of the Third District, admitted that he wrote the letter to the District Attorney asking that proceedings for condemnation be commenced against Lynch's rectifying house, although the inventory of the property seized was not correct, and knew that it was not absolutely correct when he transmitted it with the letter. But he said it was done about as correctly as they generally do business, and finally lost his temper when he saw the nature of the admissions into which he had been drawn. The case will be summed up on Monday next.

THE CONVICTED INSURANCE PRESIDENTS.

An application was made to Assistant District Attorney Herring yesterday, by Mr. Abraham Wakeman, counsel for Dr. Thomas S. Lambert, the ex-President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, whose conviction has been affirmed in Supreme Court, General Term, for an order to Sheriff

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 31, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	23	Spirits Turp., bbls.	926
Beans, bbls.	578	Resin, bbls.	3,701
Beans, pkgs.	8	Pitch, bbls.	12
Cotton, bales.	2,312	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,800
C. S. Oil, bbls.	400	Oil, Lard, bbls.	60
Copper, bbls.	126	Pea-nuts, bags.	89
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	21	Pork, pkgs.	699
Eggs, pkgs.	1,386	Beef, pkgs.	140
Flour, bbls.	16,263	Cut-meats, pkgs.	4,147
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,509	Lard, tcs.	1,491
Corn-meal, bags.	286	Lard, kegs.	900
Wheat, bushels.	261,166	Butter, pkgs.	8,002
Corn, bushels.	220,300	Cheese, pkgs.	25,168
Oats, bushels.	68,175	Sugar, bbls.	32
Rye, bushels.	8,886	Sugar, hhds.	769
Malt, bushels.	14,850	Skins, bales.	8
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Starch, pks.	1,700
Hemp, bales.	22	Stearine, pkgs.	116
Hides, No.	929	Tallow, pkgs.	191
Hides, bales.	446	Tobacco, hhds.	793
Hops, bales.	65	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,048
Leather, sides.	9,322	Whisky, bbls.	393
Moss, bales.	98	Wool, bales.	3,149
Molasses, bbls.	180		

COFFEE—No sales been in more request, at an improvement of ¼c. ₱ lb., with sales reported of 1,220 bags by the City of Para, 554 bags by the Halley, 1,282 bags by the City of Rio Janeiro, 1,000 bags by the Brazilliera, on private terms; and at Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the Newton, at 15½c. for good low fair. ....Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 80,416 bags, and 5,677 mats....We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 13c.@13¾c. fair, 15¾c. good, 16¼c. prime, 16¾c.@17¼c. gold; Santos, 15, 60 to 90 days' credit, 15c.@15¼c. ordinary, 15½c. fair to good, 16c. prime, 16¾c.@17¼c. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 15c.@15½c. do., ordinary to choice, job lots, 13½c.@18½c. gold.....Java invoices, 20c.@22½c. Singapore, 17c.@19½c. Ceylon, 15c.@18c. Maracaibo, 13c.@17c. Laguayra, 14c.@16c. Mexican, 15c.@16c. Jamaica, 13c.@16c. Savanilla, 13c.@16½c. Costa Rica, 14c.@17c. San Domingo, 12½c.@13c. Angostura, 15c.@16½c. gold ₱ lb.

COTTON sales been in more demand for early delivery, partly for shipment, at an improvement of 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 2,520 bales, of which 1,425 bales were on last evening, including 450 bales to shippers, 1,870 bales to spinners, and 200 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been more active at a further advance in prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 49,500 bales, (of which 10,000 bales were on last evening, and 39,000 bales to-day,) with 4,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August, closing at 11.85c.@11.86c.; September, 11.55c.; October, 11.27c.@11.28c.; November, 11.20c.@11.21c.; December, 11.18c.@11.19c.; January, 11.20c.@11.21c.; February, 11.20c.@11.27c.; March, 11.33c.@11.34c.; April, 11.41c.@11.43c.; May, 11.49c.@11.50c., showing an advance of 1-16@2 points, closing quiet on the basis of 11 9-16c. for middling, at this point to-day were 2,312 bales, and at the shipping ports 480 bales, against 711 bales the same day last week, and thus far this week 2,067 bales, against 2,191 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,221,355 bales, against 3,934,349 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (four ports) from New-York, Boston, and all the shipping ports, 4,455 bales; to the Continent, ... bales; to France, ... bales; to the Channel, ... bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 96,474 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 70,615 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 13-16	9 13-16	9 15-16	9 15-16
Strict Ordinary	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 5-16	10 5-16
Good Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Good Ord.	11	11	11

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

The paternal dollar obstinately refuses to leave the Treasury vaults. Every possible effort is made to force this coin out into the hands of a business community supposed to be clamorous for it. But all in vain, it lingers undisturbed. Usually, the inward flow of silver dollars is about equal to the outflow. But, after three weeks of pushing and coaxing, the Treasury Department has actually succeeded in getting rid of $33,000, in silver dollars, in excess of receipts. This ought to be considered a great victory for the advocates of "the standard dollar" as a stable currency. Thirty-three thousand dollars is a great deal of money, and if the Government could only shut down on the coinage and force out silver dollars at the present rate, the time may yet come when the bulk of the silver dollars will be absorbed into the circulation of the country.

What will doubtless be termed in certain circles "another reform in the Custom-house" was announced yesterday. Capt. BRACKETT, the Chief Special Agent of the Treasury, who has been more active and successful in detecting frauds upon the revenue and preventing smuggling than any other officer in the department, has been deposed, and ordered to report for duty to J. N. CURTIS, who has been placed in command of this district, in addition to the one north of Albany. The efficiency of the outgoing official was the result of large and varied experience, special training, and unbounded zeal. The gentleman who succeeds him is a very respectable farmer of St. Lawrence County, and has proved himself to be an apt pupil in the political school of which Gen. MERRITT, the new Collector, is a shining light. For these reasons his appointment will doubtless be considered in the interest of that "harmonious working of the civil service" which, according to Secretary SHERMAN, is so much needed here. That he has the qualifications which fit him to discharge the difficult and responsible duties of Chief Special Agent, will hardly be claimed by even his warmest admirers.

Try to disguise it as they will, it is nevertheless evident that the Southern Democrats regard the Independent movement with increasing alarm. In different States they take different methods to prevent the growth of what they are beginning to call "the new danger," but everywhere they are calling upon their partisans to remain "loyal to the old party." The State Central Committee of Alabama has given the matter most serious consideration, and the result of its deliberations has been the publication of an address in which all Democrats who run as Independent candidates are threatened with a sort of political excommunication. They are warned that in case of their election they need hope for no companionship save that of "Radicals and negroes," and it is declared that Independents who may secure a seat in the Legislature will not be permitted to enter the Democratic caucus. It is just possible that the Republican and Independent union thus foreshadowed would place the Democrats in such a minority that admission to their caucus would not be so much sought after as it is at present.

Gen. BURNSIDE thinks that the Army Commission will be able to agree upon a plan of reorganization which can be submitted to Congress at its next session. This would be a gratifying result, both in respect of a speedy removal of a much-vexed topic of political debate, and of settling the question after the Fall elections. Such a question as that of a reorganization of the Army ought to be discussed most fairly when the country enjoys that comparative rest from acrimonious political excitement which comes between the Congressional and the Presidential elections. But, unfortunately, the next session of Congress is a short one. Unless the appropriation bills and other imperative matters are handled more judiciously than they were during the last session, the reorganization of the Army will not be reached in time to be intelligently considered.

Greatly to the surprise and disappointment of his constituents, Congressman GLOVER, of Missouri, says almost nothing about "corruption" in his campaign speeches. His great effort is chiefly directed to the dissemination of his ideas concerning inflation; and we can imagine the disgust of a Missouri audience, familiar with GLOVER'S antics as an investigator, when treated to a dry disquisition on the balance of trade. But, like VOORHEES, Mr. GLOVER thinks that "if all the facts were known," the inauguration of HAYES would be speedily recalled. Although GLOVER must read the newspaper reports of the Potter committee's doings, he calmly tells the Missourians that election frauds in the South were "contrived by low, partisan villains, subsequently approved, adopted and supported by visiting Republican statesmen, and finally ratified and sanctified by a faithless Electoral Commission." Mr. GLOVER has common intelligence, at least, although much of his Congressional career is inexplicable on that theory. But, we must suppose, it does not pay to be honest in Missouri.

In Boston, Mr. JOHN G. TAPPAN, Treasurer of the Boston Belting Company, is known as "a high-toned defaulter." But it appears that he was concerned in a vulgar ring; all rings are considered vulgar in Boston. Two of the Directors—Messrs. H. F. DURANT and J. H. CHEEVER—had an agreement with TAPPAN, executed in 1874, by which there was a curious exchange of credits and profits. TAPPAN lent DURANT and CHEEVER notes of J. G. TAPPAN & Co., indorsed by the Boston Belting Company, to the amount of $150,000, for four months, renewable at maturity for two years. In return for this, DURANT and CHEEVER agreed to deposit $100,000 in the capital stock of the Belting Company in TAPPAN'S hands; and it was mutually agreed that all parties should vote for the annual dividend of 23 per cent. and that the dividends on the hypothecated stocks hould be pocketed by TAPPAN, less $7,000 per annum paid to DURANT and CHEEVER. This is only one specimen of the complication of accounts which finally led to the wrecking of the concern. The obvious inference is that the Boston Belting Company was run exclusively for the benefit of its managers, without respect to the interest of its stockholders, or of common honesty.

TEN YEARS AGO.

Politics, like financial crises, may or may not move in cycles, but that there is a certain periodicity in the recurrence of political problems will hardly be disputed. One of the most clearly-marked illustrations of this may be found in a comparison of the political issues of the present year with those which were dealt with by the conventions of both parties in 1868. The similarity is all the more marked when we take into account the widely-different aspects of partisan activity now and then. There is, no doubt, a superficial resemblance between the open denunciation of President JOHNSON by Republican conventions in 1868 and the contemptuous ignoring of President HAYES by the organizations of his own party in 1878. Even the internal dissensions of the Republican Party then may be said to find their counterpart in the factions which divide it now. But beneath these accidental resemblances there is, in the issues which interest the people, which divide votes, and give character to a political struggle, a certain suggestive identity of character. And these resemblances can be traced in spite of the fact that, compared with 1868, the present year is a period of political apathy and partisan inaction.

It may be remarked that in 1868 what has come to be known as "the Southern question" did not occupy any larger space in Republican platforms than it does to-day. The National Convention of 1868 congratulated the country on the assured success of the "reconstruction project of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of Constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all," while the State Conventions of this year have been obliged to deplore the virtual repudiation by most of these States of the obligations then assumed. There is here an epoch of constitutional development which belongs rather to history than to contemporary politics. It is as impossible to begin again the experiment of ten years ago at the point where the Chicago Convention left it as it would be to impeach President HAYES for the "high crimes and misdemeanors" of which thirty-five Senators pronounced ANDREW JOHNSON to be guilty. "Equal civil and political rights to all" is as much a Republican principle as ever, but it can no more be attained by the methods put in operation in 1868, than it can be interpreted in the sense in which it would have been accepted one hundred years ago.

The most instructive coincidence between the political questions which were debated in the Grant-Seymour campaign, and those which demand solution now, relates to the national finances. The Republican National Convention denounced "all forms of repudiation as a national crime," and demanded that the public debt should be paid, "not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the law under which it was contracted." Six weeks later the National Democratic Convention indorsed that precious piece of demagogism which is as vital to-day as when it was hailed with vociferous cheers in Tammany Hall ten years ago: "One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder." There were Labor Reformers, too, in those days, and their demands did not essentially differ from those formulated in the present year of grace. The Cooper Institute "rally" of July 3, 1868, demanded payment of the public debt, not otherwise specifically contracted, "in the lawful currency of the United States;" the redemption of bonds in legal-tender notes, or by three per cent. inter-convertible bonds; the withdrawal of national bank circulation in favor of greenbacks, and the stoppage of land grants to corporations.

There was also in 1868 a Republican State Convention, which commended the spirit of magnanimity which had been displayed to "our brothers of the South," who had shown a loyal sympathy with the principle of impartial suffrage; which demanded a pure and economical administration of public affairs, a return to specie payments, and the payment of our national obligations "according to their letter and spirit," while denouncing any attempt at repudiating these contracts or evading their payment as "a crime against the national honor, only surpassed by the crime of treason itself." Even the most obstinate pessimist must admit that the standards by which public men are judged have been decidedly elevated since 1868; shall it be said that the courage with which the party is prepared to address itself to public measures has paled since then? There are neither Presidential Electors nor State officers to be nominated, as there were in 1868, but there is the same pestilent brood of economic fallacies, financial humbug, and rankly-dishonest methods of evading national obligations to be crushed now as then. When the whirligig of time has brought such questions once more to the front, the Republican Party of the foremost commercial State of the Union cannot afford to leave its position in regard to them at all dubious.

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

At the request of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the fire insurance companies doing business in this State have sent in returns of their financial standing on the 1st day of July. Semi-annual statements of this kind have not before been demanded, and if the underwriting interest was at this time in as flourishing a condition as it was three years ago, it would not now be called for. But, as we pointed out four or five months ago, the returns made by fire insurance companies at the first of the current year proved that they were losing money very rapidly, and at that time there were several corporations that had suffered to such an extent that their capital stock was impaired. This impairment was not sufficiently great to compel the Superintendent to forbid their further continuance in business, but it gave evidence of weakness which might, in much less time than a year, make such an interdiction necessary. But besides those that were admitted to be partially under water in a financial sense, there were quite a number of other companies that had so small an amount of surplus that one or two moderate losses would place them in the same unhappy condition. During the six months last past, unfortunate opportunities for arriving at an impairment have not been wanting. There have been, it is true, no sweeping conflagrations; but in their place there has been the constant daily drain of small fires, which are exasperating to underwriters from the fact that, while they absorb a large proportion of the premium receipts, they furnish no excuse, which the mercantile public can be made to understand, for increasing rates.

If we were to have in this City a single fire of such magnitude that $3,000,000 worth of property would be destroyed, it would not be a difficult matter to so advance the rates of premium that the loss would be made good by increased receipts; but one hundred fires, coming within six months, each involving a loss of $30,000, could not be so utilized, and the only course that would then be open to the underwriters would be to wait patiently until a sufficient number of companies had been crowded out of existence to allow those that remained to dictate their own terms. This, in brief, is the process that has of late been going on. The strong corporations, with large accumulations, the results of successful business in the past, have been pressing their weaker associates to the wall, and hardly a week passes that does not witness, in some of our business centres, the withdrawal from competition of one or more of these crippled companies. But a voluntary suspension is not always to be looked for, and hence the heads of the Insurance Departments in the various States are desirous of obtaining more definite information of the present condition of the companies than they could get from the returns made up at the close of last year.

Whether, as a result of this semi-annual supervision, any number of companies will be ordered to close their doors and cease business, it is impossible at this writing to say. The returns have been sent in, but no official statement of them has yet been made public, and all that can be learned is from private sources. It is safe to say that the returns will, in most instances, show a marked falling off in the assets upon which the insurance companies depend to meet their losses. We have commented upon the subject of continued losses by fire, and it is needless to add that the rates of premium are no higher than they were last year; but we venture to predict that, in almost every case, a new element of weakness will be shown in the great depreciation that has taken place in the investments of the companies. During the present year no inconsiderable shrinkage has occurred in some of the most desirable forms of security, that hitherto have not been materially affected by the pressure of hard times. One of the favorite investments of insurance companies has been national bank stock, on account of safety, ease of disposal, and relative certainty of income. Some of the companies have nearly one-half of their assets represented by these shares, and hold the stock of banks located in a dozen different cities. We have no intention of criticising the wisdom of such an outlay, but it is not to be denied that a depreciation has been going in the value of this property, and that companies that have much of it will have to submit to a reduction in the valuation of these assets which just now they can ill-afford to bear. Corporate existence is not always desirable, except to those who, in consequence of it, hold salaried positions, and if it becomes necessary for the State authorities to forbid the further continuance in business of some of the insurance companies now located here, it may, with the gloomy outlook as to the future, be greatly to the advantage of the interested stockholders. It certainly cannot fail to be of benefit to the stronger companies to have some of their competitors removed.

LAPS AND PICNICS.

Nature never does anything without an intelligent purpose. For example, the eye, as Dr. PALEY has demonstrated at great length and in the most conclusive manner, was made to see with. So, too, man was furnished with a mustache in order that the crackling noise made by it when it takes fire from a match while he is in the act of relighting a cigar-stump may warn him to withdraw his nose from the flames. In short, the evidence that Nature always has a purpose in whatever she does is so conclusive that it may be unhesitatingly assumed that when she endowed woman with a lap and withheld that gift from man, she acted in pursuance of a praiseworthy design.

To our short-sighted vision it may seem that it would have been better had man been created with a lap. A woman is never required to hold a man on her lap, while a man is sometimes anxious to hold a woman—for instance, his aged and feeble grandmother—on what is erroneously called his lap. To speak of a man's lap is, of course, a misuse of language, for the best anatomists agree that he has not even a rudimentary and undeveloped lap. He is, indeed, able to hold an occasional object, provided it is broad and flat on his knees, but it is unscientific to confound a man's knees with the true lap of the other sex. Nevertheless, Nature was right in giving the lap only to women, and instead of doubting her wisdom we should strive to discern her real purpose.

The lap is unquestionably a most useful and admirable organ. In its normal state it affords ample room for a sleeping infant, and will support a child of from 6 to 8 years of age while subjected to the sweet maternal influence of the slipper. When expanded, the lap will ordinarily hold fifteen quarts of chestnuts, peaches, apples, or other desirable fruit, and there have been women whose laps would hold the entire supply of hair-pins required for their back-hair—though, of course, laps of these enormous dimensions are somewhat rare. It is, however, at picnics and tea-parties that the splendid capabilities of the female lap are especially displayed. It is an easy matter for a lady, while engaged on a picnic, to hold a plate of salad, another of pickled oysters, a third of ice-cream, and a fourth of cake, together with a cup of coffee, on her lap at one and the same time. In fact, the average capacity of the lap in such circumstances has been ascertained to be seven distinct dishes, holding an aggregate quantity of eleven pounds of food. At a tea-party, scores of female laps may be seen, in each one of which a cup of tea rests in perfect safety, while the owner carries on an animated conversation, and evidently has the most perfect confidence that the tea will not be spilled. In feats of this kind the female lap is unique. The young man who undertakes to hold food on his knees, invariably comes to grief. The utmost he can hope to do is to balance, for a brief period, a plate of salad on the ridge of one of his legs, from which it sooner or later slips, with the most painful consequences. As for holding a tea-cup or a coffee-cup on his knees, he recognizes the utter impossibility of the thing. His only resource is to deposit it on the floor, or on the grass close by his side, after which he usually steps on it, or at least kicks it over. Out of every twenty young men who attend a picnic, it is estimated that twelve upset salad on their trousers, five sit down on plates of salad, two are scalded with hot coffee, and the twentieth man remains on his feet and says he is not hungry.

Now, this indicates in the clearest possible manner that man is not by nature a picnicking animal. Without laps, picnics are dangerous to the integrity of trousers and legs, and there is no way in which art can remedy the masculine deficiency of lap. Let women go to picnics if they choose. They can do so without doing violence to their clothing; but man is flying in the face of nature when he undertakes to sit on the grass and to manage six different kinds of food. It is true that picnics consisting of women alone would not be popular. Young men are needed both to eat the legs of chickens and to go a mile and a half in the sun to bring water for the lemonade; but probably the world would not be any the worse were picnics of whatever nature to be totally abolished.

A master mind at present residing in a New-Jersey town has grappled successfully with the picnic problem. The mind in question belongs to a man who is an enthusiastic entomologist, and has a wonderful degree of skill in training insects. With the aid of half a dozen trained spiders, several educated caterpillars, and a quantity of wild and hungry flies and mosquitoes, he is able to furnish parties with all the pleasures of a picnic in his own house. Last week he gave an experimental picnic to a number of invited guests. The floor of his large dining-room was strewn with new-mown grass, plentifully mingled with thistles. Badly-cooked food, with lemonade that had been thoroughly warmed by the sun, was placed on the table, and though the guests were required to sit on the floor, they were expected to go to the table when hungry. The flies and mosquitoes entered into the spirit of the affair, and were as active as if they had been in the open air, while the trained spiders and caterpillars did wonders. In less than ten minutes the ladies unanimously acknowledged that, unless perhaps the celebrated South Africa picnic, where a company of ladies from Cape Town accidentally sat down on a nest of white ants and were devoured in forty-five minutes, with the exception of their hair-pins and one crochet needle, no real picnic could have been more exciting. Only one insect—a trained spider—was accidentally killed, but the master mind has three others in training to take its place, and promises that his dining-room picnics shall compare favorably with the best open-air picnics in the point of really enterprising and efficient insects. To such picnics young men, in spite of their lack of laps, can fearlessly go, and no reasonable male being with an immortal soul needs any other kind of picnic.

NOISE.

Whether or not the anxieties of the time have shaken people's nerves and weakened their resisting power, it seems certain that a peculiar sensibility to noise has, of late, asserted itself. The howl of the hoarse and ancient midnight dog and the shrill nocturne of the amatory cat have, of course, always been obnoxious, and have called many a correspondent into the newspapers and occasionally a complainant into court, followed by dog defendant and a large delegation of exasperated and insomnolent neighbors. Nor is it surprising that the elevated railroad should have provoked an instant and unanimous voice of indignant remonstrance along its line. Even in its pianissimo passages, when all muffling and sound-reducing experiments are exhausted upon it, it will remain a gigantic iron harp-string stretched across the City, played on by plectrums driven by steam, which never tire nor intermit. Of course, the road had to be, and some measure of the noise had and has to be. But when all is done that can be done to mitigate it, when EDISON, with his sorcerer's kit of strange instruments, has exhausted on it his metrophonic spells, it will still be a worse neighbor than a man with an accordeon and a confused sense of his obligations to mankind, and nobody objects to animadversions upon him. It will very likely be abused by the exasperated contiguous population, but its utility and necessity are, of course, more than an adequate set-off against its intolerable din. TUBAL CAIN'S second-floor lodger, if he took one, and the next-door neighbor of ALEXANDER the coppersmith no doubt sent aloft many a pathetic plulation complaining of the noise in which they were doomed to live, but even such natural and reasonable repinings could not stop the work of these useful craftsmen. Had they done so, the warriors of that time would have gone without greaves and breast-plates and the reapers without pruning-hooks.

Certain tumults, whether of the harmless, necessary railroad or of the stridulous, unnecessary evening cat, or of the passing organ with its dejected monkey, or of the amateur key-bugle around the corner, naturally provoke popular discontent, and this is a sign of healthy human sensibility, against which we have nothing to say. But how, except on the hypothesis of a general break-up of the æsthetical constitution, are we to account for the delicate fastidiousness which objects to the music of the mocking bird and brings legal process against the feathered minstrel; and what is to be said of the moral and religious state of persons who rush into the newspapers with rude complaints of a preacher that he preaches too loud and shakes the circumjacent chimney-pots. In the chaos of a great city's clamors, one would think that to all ears the bird's voice would be thrice and ever welcome, as bringing with it a memory and echo of that song of her sister singer of the night which found a path to the sad heart of RUTH when, sick for home, "she stood in tears amid the alien corn," and which breathed its charm round "magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn." And in a world full of such unheeding wickedness, the reveillé and salute of so many false doctrines blown out of the big ends of so many clamorous empty bugles, it would seem as if a revivalist preacher's voice, charged with good words and messages of invitation and hope, might have passed without censure, even though it shook the arsenal and kept an entire parish in a state of theological anxiety and social confusion. But a mocking bird, for no offense except its song, has lately been brought to judgment, and in effect admonished by the court to hire a hall, and the Pastor of a Methodist chapel in Perry-street has been roundly charged with going off every Sunday morning and at intermittent secular seasons, like an ecclesiastical culverin, and rendering the adjoining squares uninhabitable.

The testimony is not all on one side. His parishioners find no fault, and are of the mind that their Pastor roars you as gently as any sucking dove, and that his doctrines are so good that the further they can be projected the better. We distinctly take sides with the parishioners, and are willing to ascribe the complaints to querulous sons of Belial, flown with various beverages, and animated by irreligious spirit and by a morbid intolerance of wholesome exhortatory detonation. Yet it might not be without profit to consider how far, in discourses designed to warn, to persuade, and to exalt, their usefulness is limited, if the burden of meaning and the burden of sound bear an inharmonious relation. The existence of a preacher too loud for his logic, and with a carrying capacity to which his bill of lading is hardly up, is just a possibility; but we see no fair reason for deeming the inculpated divine one of this kind; and we will not dispute the existence of mocking birds with a vocal method so capricious and exasperating that their proximity has the moral effect of assault and battery. But we prefer to consider the complaints against both priest and singer as signs of some mysterious social malady characterized by intolerance of sounds usually esteemed melodious and of good report. If apostles and nightingales are to be thus unceremoniously shut up, what is to become of the minor figures in the retinue of music and speech? If they are all at the mercy of morbid persons, whose auditory nerves and Eustachian tubes are out of order, it is to be hoped that the malady will not become epidemic, else the world may presently be left with only a very inferior quality of noise and homily to go on with.

The people of "little Delaware" seem to be rapidly learning the lesson of "a perfect reconciliation." Their annual State fair, which is always regarded as an event of great importance, is to be held at Dover in the latter part of September, and DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN, the legal Governor of South Carolina, has been invited to deliver the opening address. He has accepted, and with marked good sense proposes to discuss live issues. He will speak on questions of finance, with especial reference to the National movement and the claims of the working men. The occasion will be enlivened by "remarks" from PROCTOR KNOTT and S. S. COX, and the proceedings ought to be at least sufficiently varied to satisfy the most exacting.

A gentleman residing in a distant Western State has written to THE TIMES offering his services as correspondent. He has observed, with disgust, that much of the newspaper correspondence of the day is merely amusing; and he says that his letters, which should be written weekly, "will not be of the frivolous Description, but will embrace the Great Interests of this State, its resources, its Needs, progress, &c." And he adds, by way of a clincher: "I should refer you by Permission to the late HORACE GREELEY were he now living, as I furnished him with many Private Communications, not being myself a Newspaper reporter." We have advised this remarkable person to apply to the *Tribune*, without, however, mentioning the name of its founder.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S denunciation of the English Ministry as having "persistently kept up the Turkish power and kept down the subject races throughout the whole congress," is not less true than bitter, but he is hardly correct in saying that "for the first time England's attitude is not in accordance with free institutions." He would have been nearer the mark had he said that England's attitude is now, and always has been, in accordance with the weaker cause, be that cause right or wrong. This headlong Quixotism has more than once done incalculable mischief. During the "war of secession" freedom-loving England upheld the slave-holding South against the free North simply because the latter outnumbered the former. She sided in 1863 with the insurrents of Poland, and in 1875 with the cut-throats of Herzegovina, for no reason except that both were in an overwhelming minority. Finally, in 1877, she espoused the cause of Turkish oppression solely because Turkey was a small State and Russia a large one. Had Lord Beaconsfield called the Cyprus stroke what it really was, an act of successful spoliation, he would have had the country against him to a man; but when he puts it forward as "a basis for the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey," the air rings with hurrahs. Indeed, every act of his seems secure of popular favor at present, judging from the enthusiasm which has greeted the replacement of Lord Dufferin by Lord Lorne.

The Democratic press of New-Jersey is again discussing the Cooper-Salmon contested election case, with the obvious intent of "whitewashing" Attorney-General STOCKTON, and acquitting him of the charges of corruption and wrong-doing which were so freely made against him in connection with the matter. The whole question is so simple that no misrepresentation can conceal the wrong done by the partisan Attorney-General. Mr. COOPER was clearly elected, but he was the Republican leader of the Assembly, and it was necessary to get rid of him. Mr. STOCKTON was equal to the occasion. In defiance of the law of elections, of precedent, and fair-play, he decided that all sorts of irregular ballots should be counted for SALMON, the Democratic candidate. Still, however, COOPER could not be seated unless a double ticket, that is, one bearing the names of both candidates should be counted for the Democrat and against the Republican. The Chairman of the Legislative committee appointed to investigate the contest, very properly decided not to count this ballot for either candidate, but afterward referred the question to the Attorney-General for his decision, and he decided that the ballot should be counted for SALMON, the Democrat. In consequence of this decision, the legally-elected Republican member was unseated. Attorney-General STOCKTON was alone responsible for the outrage, and even at this late day it will hardly be possible to so misrepresent the facts as to make him appear blameless.

The soothing effect which a brief sojourn at the national capital has upon even the most ardent "ex-Confederate" is truly remarkable. Even Gen. CHALMERS, of Fort Pillow massacre memory, seems to have succumbed to the good influences which appear to be hidden there. CHALMERS—always regarded as a chief among "last-ditchers"—was elected to Congress from a district which is Republican by about twenty-two thousand votes, and he wants to be re-elected. The recent speech of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been made an issue in his canvass, and he has been called upon to express his opinion upon the "views" which the ex-President then advanced. In doing so, hegets off a great deal of gush about what he calls his "hero worship for Mr. DAVIS," but, at the same time, has the good sense to declare that secession is to him a dead issue, and that, having submitted themselves to the arbitrament of the sword, the Southern States should abide by the result. Coming from JAMES R. CHALMERS, such admirable sentiments are worthy of note. The General's Winter in Washington has done him good.

A young New-Yorker who has been traveling in the East, could not resist the temptation of journeying to Bagdad, which had long appealed to his imagination through the *Arabian Nights* and their roseate descriptions of the Saracenic capital. He has written home a private letter expressing his bitter disappointment at the Bagdad of his fancy as compared with the Bagdad of fact. Instead of finding a beautiful and wonderful city, the centre of Arabic civilization and refinement, possessed of 300,000 picturesque inhabitants, he found a shrunken town of 60,000 ignorant and repulsive Mussulmans, with narrow, dirty, unpaved streets, full of ruts, and strewed with carcases which would make perpetual pestilence but for devouring dogs, the only scavengers. He might have learned what the actual city is without going there by consulting any geographical work. No wonder he feels aggrieved with himself for making the uncomfortable and unremunerative journey, so late in the season too, that he was nearly burned up, (Bagdad is one of the hottest and most oppressive places on the globe in Summer,) and may congratulate himself on having escaped the plague which visits the city every ten years.

Among the Arctic expeditions of the last few years, one of those sent out by Russia deserves more attention than it has yet received. Till very recently the fur-trapping and fisheries carried on along the coast of Novaya Zemlia, (New Land,) have invariably been abandoned on the approach of Winter, it being a recognized article of popular belief that for any human being to remain on the dreary peninsula during the merciless Arctic frosts would be certain death. An enterprising merchant of Arkhangelsk, however, who had profited largely by the success of the fur-hunters, privately held a contrary opinion, and offered a very large bounty to any man who would make the attempt. The call was promptly answered by eight trappers, all men of strong physique and sober habits, who, being provided with arms and ammunition, a large stock of food, and a bountiful supply of corn whisky, and the usual preservatives from scurvy, set sail from Arkhangelsk in the Fall of 1871, under the eyes of a vast crowd of wondering spectators, who unanimously gave them up for lost. But to the amazement of the whole city, seven of the eight adventurers returned in good health and spirits about the middle of the ensuing July, with an enormous booty of furs and seal-skins. Their missing companion had died of heart-complaint during a hunting expedition, having been apparently in perfect health up to that time; and this was their only casualty of any kind. In fact, the account which they gave of their dreary exile made it sound quite like a holiday excursion. They had scooped out an underground hut for themselves, and hoisted the Russian flag over it. They had celebrated Christmas Day with a grand snowballing, and had drunk the Czar's health over a dinner of walrus-flesh on New-Year's Eve. They had exchanged balls of seal's fat on Easter Sunday, in place of colored eggs, and had sung lusty native choruses by lamp-light, six feet beneath the snow. So little, indeed, were they dismayed by their terrible ordeal that one and all volunteered to go back and pass another Winter on the same spot, provided their wives would accompany them; but the ladies decidedly objected to the idea of a "merry Christmas" beyond the Arctic circle, and the experiment was not repeated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Congressman Potter comes of a respectable family.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Congressman Rainey, of South Carolina, has accepted an invitation to stump Michigan in behalf of the Republican cause.

Ex-Gov. Palmer's friends in Illinois are said to be aiding his efforts to secure an election to the United States Senate. But the prospect is not flattering.

The advocates of a constitutional convention in Louisiana have elected 131 delegates to the Democratic State Convention, and require 81 more to secure a majority.

The Wheeling (West Va.) *Intelligencer* expresses its concurrence in the opinion of THE TIMES that the Republicans can, with proper effort, carry the First Congressional District of that State.

The Hartford *Courant* reports that Gov. Hubbard has decided to appoint a Republican to the vacant office of Bank Commissioner of Connecticut, and that his name will be announced in a few days.

It is reported that Mr. Ewing will get the start of Mr. Thurman by six days in "sounding the key-note" of the Democratic campaign in Ohio. The nice arrangement was that the Senator should lead off.

Gen. T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, says that his political disabilities were removed by Congress in the early part of 1870, without his having previously asked it or even knowing that his name was in the bill until after it had passed.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald* says: "The Southern Democratic conventions are hankering after the Greenback doctrine in a manner that indicates they will not be tied to Tilden's coat-tail, (that is the way Dan Voorhees put it at St. Louis,) in the next National Democratic Convention."

Congressman Jordan E. Cravens, of Arkansas, has secured and caused to be published in the Democratic papers of his district, a sort of certificate of character from Fernando Wood, denying that he had said that Cravens hung on his coat-tail during the late session of Congress, and that he had neither brains nor cunning. Mr. Wood indeed speaks very highly of Mr. Cravens, and says he has never faltered in fidelity to the Democratic Party.

The Missouri Democrats, too, are having their little quarrels over the selection of a candidate for United States Senator, and the St. Louis *Times* seeks to make a point against Col. Broadhead, (of Frank Blair-"Broadhead letter" notoriety,) by publishing a political letter written by him four years ago, in which he opposed the plans, platform, policy, and purpose of the Democracy of the State.

Capt. W. R. Ramsey, formerly of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, recalls that in 1865, when Gen. Palmer, of Illinois, was in command of the Department of Kentucky, he delivered in Lexington, by request, an address on the political situation, and in response to an inquiry whether the Army should be used to interfere in the election then about to be held in that State, he used this somewhat remarkable language: "If I were a soldier, with musket in my hands, standing at the polls, and I saw a rebel approaching with the intention of voting, I should arrest him on the spot, and, if need be, shoot him down." Gen. Palmer seems to have changed his opinions since that remote day.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

Somebody has been counting the carriages in Newport. Between 6:30 and 7 o'clock there passed the Ocean House 105 carriages, of which two were fours-in-hand, 2 tandems, 21 singles, and 80 pairs. Of these only 10 pairs and two single turnouts were hired. The 105 carriages carried 64 liveried servants. Messrs. George R. Fearing and Augustus Whitney drove the fours-in-hand. Mr. J. N. A. Griswold drove one of the tandems.

It will be gratifying to many fashionable young men to know that an Ohio barber has invented a machine by which he can singe off the human hair thirteen-one-hundredths of an inch closer to the skull than it is possible to bring it with the clipping-machine. The barber advertises: "Any young man who would go out into society with locks three-eighths of an inch long, straggling down his back, ought to be ashamed of himself."

Life is rather too cheap for comfort out in Illinois. The records show that within the last 20 years 314 murderers have been sent to Joliet Prison—90 of them for life, and the remainder for from 1 to 25 years. One hundred have been pardoned, 62 have been released in other ways, 21 have died or gone to asylums for the insane, and 131 are still in prison. Three years and six months, it is estimated, is the average term for a convicted murderer in Illinois.

A rumor that Niagara Falls hackmen beg for work at 50 cents an hour is beyond belief. The hotel prices are said to be moderate, but the parks and side-shows as voracious as ever. It costs $1 toll to cross the new suspension bridge in a two-horse carriage. Not the least outrage is the fencing in of the Falls on the American side, and charging 25 cents to see them. On the Canadian side, where a much better view may be had, all the points of observation are free to the public.

Mrs. Mackay, wife of the bonanza Californian, had a beautiful residence in Paris, from which the Arc de Triomphe could plainly be seen. On the occasion of her gathering a company of her friends one evening, she went, it is said, to the Prefect of the Seine for permission to put electric lights in front of her house, so arranged that the arch might be illuminated. The Prefect said that it was impossible. The lady insisted, and when the Prefect put his foot down flatly she inquired: "Well, how much is your arch worth?"

This is the season when careful housekeepers are picking out fine, ripe, red watermelons, and getting a pale pink one almost every time. Here is a rule for getting a ripe one, that is said to be infallible: When the melon begins to change color inside and its seeds to turn black, a small black speck or blister begins to appear on the outer rind. These are multiplied and enlarged, as the fruit matures. In a fully-ripened melon they are thickly strewn over the surface. In a row of 100 melons spread along the sidewalk not more than five or six fully ripe ones will often be found.

There are few tramps in the South. The negroes, who have autocratic sway in almost every kitchen, do not take kindly to them, and will not give them anything to eat. Another reason for their absence is, that the South does not afford the same advantages for plunder and free living to be found in the North. It is expected that the cotton crops this year will be larger than the natives can pick, and the suggestion was made that tramps be secured to help get the crop all in. The general sentiment, however, is that it will be more profitable that the extra cotton go to waste than to introduce the tramps into the country.

The recent resumption of work on the Washington Monument brings to mind the disposition of a stone that was designed for a place in the structure. The American Minister told Pope Pius IX. that it was proposed to insert monoliths from the various States and nations, and the Pope sent one to America. It reached Washington in 1854, when the Know-nothing excitement was at its height, and the young men of Washington resolved that the Romish contribution should not make a part of the monument. They therefore gathered together at night, chipped off a few pieces of the stone for relics, took it to the middle of the Potomac and dropped it in.

Two more Mississippians have been fighting a "duel." They were both editors, and that may be one reason why no blood was spilled. The editor of one paper, the Oxford *Falcon*, said that any one who said so and so was a liar. The editor of the Oxford *Eagle* claimed the honor of being the aforesaid liar. The latter went hunting for the former, and found him standing in the entrance to a drug store, a highly-appropriate place, under the circumstances. They began firing, of course. Equally, of course, nobody was hurt. Then both men were arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. It is intimated that the result of the duel is lamented by the entire community.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—With the approval of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. H. B. Bristol, Fifth Infantry, with permission to leave the Department of Dakota. For the same cause, leave is granted Post Chaplain G. W. Simpson, with permission to leave the Department of the Platte.

Lieut. A. B. H. Lillie is ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New-York; Lieut. E. A. Field, to the receiving-ship Wabash, at Boston; Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, to special duty in connection with Engineer Storrs, at the New-York Navy-yard. Lieut. George G. Clay is detached from the Navy-yard, New-York, and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, from the receiving-ship Wabash, and placed on waiting orders.

A dispatch received by Secretary Evarts from the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Lisbon, Portugal, states that on June 29 the United States ship St. Marys, Capt. Phythian, arrived there from New-London, Conn., and departed on July 3 for Madeira; and that the United States ship Alliance, Commander Kane, last from Cadiz, came into Lisbon

JAY GOULD ON HIS BACK.

THE "MASTER SPECULATOR" BALKED

HEAVY SHRINKAGE IN GRANGER STOCKS—BULLS AND BEARS EXCITED—GOULD REPORTED TO BE BADLY SQUEEZED—RUSSELL SAGE'S VENTURE IN LAKE SHORE.

For two days Wall-street has been in a state of ferment, filled with rumors of an impending panic. Up to the close of business yesterday, however, the panic had not come, although there had been an abundance of exciting talk all day long, up and down "the street," in the Exchange, and everywhere a knot of brokers was found together. To tell the truth, there seemed to be no deep-seated anxiety among the men who talked most volubly on the subject, as it was generally understood that the apprehended panic, if it came at all, would most seriously affect a body corpartnership of men about whom nobody ever says anything better than that they are systematic deceivers of the public, and gainers by stock-jobbers' tricks and devices. The bad weather in the North-west, and its reported bad effect upon the crops that are being harvested, seem to have developed all the disturbance, but do not appear to have been altogether the cause of it. Jay Gould and a company of capitalists and stock adventurers, of whom he is the acknowledged head, are the chief characters in this last losing game, and reports all go to show that he is not likely to escape from his present position without being very uncomfortably squeezed.

Jay Gould's interest in Union Pacific has led him, it appears, to undertake the management of various railroad enterprises more or less intimately related to the greater concern. It is well known that he has for two years maintained, with his clique, the attitude of a "bull" toward the Granger stocks—the stocks that are more or less affected by good or bad crops in the North-west, and that he has exerted all the artifice of which he is reported to be possessed to use the North-western and St. Paul stocks for his own profit. According to best accounts, he has been compelled, in order to keep up these stocks, to hold an immense amount of them. Some time ago both North-west and St. Paul were forced up, under Gould's pressure, to a point from which they have not been allowed to fall until recently. Until this influence was brought to bear on the stocks in question they had naturally fluctuated in value at different seasons of the year. When the crops came in, and the returns were made for them, a slight appreciation was observed in the prices of the Granger stocks, the natural result of investments by successful speculators in grain. When Gould, Jim Keene, Sage, and others entered into a tacit sort of partnership to keep the Granger stocks up, a game of risks was undertaken which has since proved, it is said, uncomfortable to several persons who were used by Gould as cats'-paws to pull chestnuts from a fire. Keene, who came here with a good deal of money to invest, but, with less discretion than capital, went for a time into Gould's ventures. It was soon noticed that the Granger stocks, which had been taken up by this company of speculators to a very large amount, would not obey the old influences that had affected them, but persistently rose when they should naturally have fallen, and declined when everybody believed that they would rise.

The partnership of the speculators whose names have been mentioned did not work as smoothly as might have been wished by Gould. It is said that he went back on his partners about 15 months ago, when he gave Keene a severe twist on Western Union, which impaired Keene's confidence in Gould, and somwhat disturbed the smoothness of their business operations. During all this time the "Twenty-third-street gang" of bears, under Cammack, has not ceased to look for an opportunity to counteract the wiles of the "bulls" under Gould. All the ventures of Gould and his party required money, and it has been invested heavily by all the clique. A short time ago, it is said, Mr. Russell Sage ventured into Lake Shore, and if report be true, he made his venture on the strength of the assertion by Mr. Vanderbilt that the road "ought to pay" a 5 per cent. dividend. Sage, it is said, purchased 60,000 shares, and was afterward obliged to take 40,000 "puts," much against his own wishes and interests; for soon after he had secured his stock interest, the control of the road passed into Vanderbilt's hands, and Sage was disappointed to find that an expected dividend had been reduced to 1 per cent., when he had supposed that there would be a dividend of 5 per cent. The "Twenty-third-street gang" kept hammering away at the Gould company, endeavoring to "bear" Lake Shore; but in spite of all that could be done the stock held up, until a day or two ago, when the flurry came that has created so much interest. The "bears" found an opportunity to operate. Reports from the West, along the line of the Granger roads, gave information of sad damage to the crops. This intelligence, believed to be exaggerated, had its effect, not without encouragement from the "bears." On Monday North-west stock, which had been selling at 45 and a fraction, dropped suddenly, under the unfavorable reports from the West, to 39. On Tuesday it declined still further, and yesterday it was as low as 33. St. Paul, which had sold on Saturday and Monday as high as 42½, "tumbled" on Monday afternoon to 38, and on Tuesday to 35. Yesterday there was a slight rally, but the stock dropped again to 35¼.

An abundance of rumors were afloat during yesterday about what was to happen as the result of this break. Nobody failed, but it was reported everywhere that somebody, but nobody knew exactly who, would suspend right away. The sales were not large enough to indicate a very desperate feeling anywhere. The disagreement in the Gould ring had been patched up since the concerted attack upon them by the "Twenty-third-street bears," and Gould, Keene, and Sage were working together. They had been able to hold the market for the Granger stocks, so far as the interest they do not slip in the reservation and escape without loss.

McDOWELL,
Major-General.

The Agent of the Nez Percé Indians in Idaho Territory, in submitting his report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the month of June, says: "There has been more or less excitement among the Indians on this reserve during the past month on account of the hostilities south of us, and rumored outbreaks north of us. These Indians have remained at home attending to their home duties. We have heard many reports concerning the hostiles south of here, and of the probabilities of their coming this way. In case the Snakes, Bannocks, &c., do attempt to cross this reserve or come near it, there are about 225 good, trusty Nez Percés who will fight them to the last. They are old enemies."

PACIFIC RAILROAD ELECTIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Central Pacific Railroad Directors to-day elected the following officers: President, L. Stanford; First Vice-President, C. P. Huntington; Second Vice-President, Charles Crocker; Financial Director, D. D. Colton; Treasurer, E. W. Hopkins; Secretary, E. H. Miller, Jr.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company to-day elected the following Directors: Charles Crocker, D. D. Colton, H. M. Newhall, Charles Mayne, N. T. Smith, J. L. Willcutt, Willard V. Huntington.

The California Pacific to-day elected officers and Directors as follows: R. P. Hammond, President; George E. Gray, Vice-President; J. D. Willcutt, Treasurer; J. Gunn, Secretary; C. T. Crocker, N. T. Smith, C. J. Robinson, and J. O. B. Gunn, Directors.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—The Board of Health reports 31 new cases of yellow fever and 5 deaths for the 24 hours ending this noon.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.—A largely-attended meeting of the merchants was held at the Cotton Exchange this morning, at which means were raised to assist the Board of Health in its efforts to prevent the introduction of yellow fever. Not a single case has yet reached the city. The river and railroads are quarantined against New-Orleans and Vicksburg. The work of cleaning the streets has commenced, and there seems no probability of the fever reaching Memphis this year.

CAIRO, Ill., July 31.—Arrangements have been made by the City Council to enforce quarantine regulations against steam-boats and railroad trains from below, not only forbidding entrance to the city of fever patients, but of any species of baled goods liable to carry infection.

REDUCTION OF IRON WORKERS' WAGES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The iron mill owners of this city held a meeting three weeks ago and gave their hands notice that a reduction of 10 per cent. would be made in their wages after the 1st of September. The hands refused to submit to it, but have been allowed until the 10th of September to decide whether they will accept or not. If they have not then decided, the reduction will take place.

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., July 31.—The New-Jersey Southern Railroad, from Pemberton Junction, Burlington County, will pass into the hands of Col. Isaac Buckelew, Superintendent of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 1st of August, as Receiver.

THE ROUND LAKE CAMP-MEETING.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., July 31.—The camp-meeting thus far has proved a success. Large numbers are in attendance. An ample canopy protects the multitude in case of rain. This morning Mr. Earle preached upon "Consecration for Revival Work." This afternoon Rev. I. Simmons, of Brooklyn, preached on "God's Abundant Willingness to Save." A lecture by Dr. Wythe, in Palestine Park, was enjoyed by the audience, who sang "On Jordan stormy banks we stand." In the evening Mr. Hammond preached on "The Condition of Prevailing Prayer."

THE WRECK OF THE METROPOLIS.

LUNT BROTHERS, THE OWNERS, EXONERATED FROM THE CHARGE MADE AGAINST THEM.

A report has been made by Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury Department, to Secretary Sherman, upon the matter of the loss of the steam-ship Metropolis, which went to pieces on the coast of North Carolina on the evening of Jan. 31, 1878, after having been on shore from 6 o'clock in the morning. Of the crew and 221 passengers of the Metropolis, 91 persons lost their lives in the wreck. The matter was inquired into last Spring by a Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, who met at Philadelphia, and that body made two reports to the Secretary of the Treasury. In the first the blame of the wreck was placed upon the Captain of the Metropolis. This document was recalled six or eight days after its transmission to Washington, and a second one, bearing the same date, was prepared, in which Mr. George D. Lunt, of the firm of Lunt Brothers, the owners of the vessel, was charged with the responsibility for the wreck. The ground for the charge was found in a statement made by a ship-builder named Eben Manson, who rebuilt the steam-ship at Newburyport, Mass., in 1871. This statement was that Lunt induced him to cover up rotton wood in the stern of the vessel with sound wood so deftly that no Inspector could discover the defect. In accepting this statement as true, the Board of Inspectors found a way to exculpate the Government official who inspected the steamer and reported her perfectly sound. Solicitor Raynor went over all the testimony procured by the board, and afterward obtained a great deal more. In his report he discredits the statement of Manson, and in looking for a reason why that person should confess that he is guilty of manslaughter in doing that which he says caused the wreck of the Metropolis and the loss of 91 lives, he finds that in 1871 Manson and Lunt had a dispute concerning monetary matters. Mr. Raynor next tried to discover what might have induced Lunt to have rotten wood left in the vessel at the time of her rebuilding. Two theories suggested themselves to his mind—one, that Mr. Lunt intended to sell the vessel after rebuilding her, and the second, that he intended to keep her insured above her value until she was wrecked. The facts, however, controverted both theories. Mr. Lunt did not try to sell her, and never had her insured up to her estimated value. Another fact, to Solicitor Raynor's mind, disproved Manson's story, and this was that the vessel was rebuilt under the supervision of an agent of the Boston Board of Underwriters, who certified to her soundness. It is Mr. Raynor's opinion that the Metropolis was stanch and strong when she left Philadelphia for Brazil, and that the loss of life when the vessel is attributable to the incompetency of the life-saving crew. He calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to have a thorough investigation made into the conduct of the Steam-boat Inspectors in this City and New-York, alleging that if Eben Manson's statement were taken as true, the Inspectors should be held responsible for not discovering the rotten wood, and thus obtaining his exoneration, under that testimony, was improper. Altogether, the report is a complete vindication of the Messrs. Lunt from all charges made against them.

THE SPIRITUS SANCTUS IN BLOOM.

At the home of Hon. Thurlow Weed, No. 12 West Twelfth-street, there is now in bloom one of the rarest flowers in the world, the Dove Flower, or *Spiritus Sanctus*, of Brazil. The flower is rare, even in its native land. The stalk is about 40 inches in height, with a leaf like that of a tuberose. On the top are four of the flowers, the lowest of which is in full bloom, the three others in bud. The flower in bloom is small, and of the most exquisite cream color. Its perfume is delicate. It is similar in shape and size to a Madeira nut opened, but with petals joined. One-half the flower remains upright, and the other half lies down exactly at right angles to its mate, exposing in the erect part a most dainty floral grotto, in which rests, apparently, upon a perch a petal-shaped like a dove about to fly, with outstretched head and extended wings. The dove is cream white, with the exception of the upper extremities of the wings, which are beautifully speckled. The perfection and life-like appearance of the dove are incredible to persons who have not seen the flower. In the land of its growth the *Spiritus Sanctus* is held in great esteem, and among the superstitious, in absolute veneration. Many pounds are sold about the "sacred flower." Mr. Weed received the plant about a fortnight ago, and it bloomed yesterday.

A NEW RIFLE RANGE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Directors of the new Columbia Rifle Association held a meeting at the office of the National Rifle Association yesterday to make additional arrangements for improving its range. The range is located on the line of the Erie Railway, 25 minutes' ride from this City, and just west of the Bergen Tunnel, where the Midland Railroad crosses the tracks of the Erie Railway. The range is available for shooting purposes up to 1,500 yards distance, and is wide enough to admit the erection of 30 targets in each class, making 90 in all, should the exigencies of the case ever make it necessary to use that number. The firing points will be on a level line, and are situated upon high and solid ground, but the remainder of the range extends into meadow-land, and the targets will be on the sliding horizontal principle, the markers being protected by mantalets like those in use at 1,000 yards at Brinton Range, New-Jersey. The officers of the new association are as follows: President, Col. E. P. C. Lewis; Vice-President, L. C. Bruce; Secretary, John Kennell; Treasurer, Col. Bird W. Spencer. The title of the association was derived from the circumstance that it was named on the day of the victory of the Columbia Boat Club in England.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Dante T. Rosetti writes to the London *Times* and the *Athenæum* warning the public that spurious drawings purporting to be by him are offered for sale in some of the shops.

A woman in London has sought relief from the courts for an infliction worse than mocking-birds and baby-wagons. The person occupying the rooms above her kept fowls in the room, which deprived her of sleep.

Some overzealous and misguided persons in London have been exerting themselves to put a stop to Sunday excursions over the Brighton Railroad. It is not pretended that they are accompanied by any disorder or unbecoming conduct, but they break the Sabbath.

The cost of the Eastern war to Russia is said to have been 988,000,000 rubles. During its progress, or at least from April 1, 1877, to June 26, 1878, the paper currency of the Empire was increased from 711,600,000 to 1,154,000,000 rubles. A ruble is equal to about 80 cents, but the Russian notes have depreciated about 30 per cent.

In a recent Irish breach of promise case tried at Limerick, the plaintiff was a widow of 50 with seven children, and the defendant a widower of 70 with 12 children, and they had agreed upon a marriage the very first time they met. The faithless father of a family went back on the bargain and the jury muleted him in £60 damages.

The Coroner's jury that investigated the case of the murder of an entire family at Llangibby, Wales, recently, agreed upon a verdict of willful murder against the Spanish sailor, Joseph Garcia, who was found near the scene with clothing that had belonged to the slaughtered family. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, but very strong.

M. D. Conway writes to the London *Standard* that he is authorized by a lady to offer £1,000 toward a fund to provide for the collegiate education of women at Oxford, provided a like sum is subscribed by others within the next few months. He also says that a committee of influential persons has been formed to carry out the object, and suggested a plan believed to be feasible.

Among the means of diversion in Paris just now is a huge balloon in the court-yard of the Tuileries, inflated with 80,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and capable of carrying 50 persons. It is secured by an enormous cable weighing three tons and capable of bearing a tension of 25 tons, and is allowed to ascend only 2,000 feet, when it is drawn down again by an immense windlass worked by two engines of 30 horse-power. Each passenger is charged 20 francs per trip.

A treasure has just been discovered in the ancient ducal palace of Andria, near Naples, which belongs at present to the Spagnoletti family. It consists of 400,000 ducats (2 francs 25 centimes each) in gold. The present owner in examining a plan of the building, noticed a door marked where none now exists. He had the wall pierced, and found an entrance into a chapel, in which was deposited a coffer, containing the coin. It had been concealed there by the Duke d'Andria when he emigrated to Germany at the time of the French invasion of Italy.

Somebody writes to the London *Globe* about "the tyranny which is actually practised in the principal public library of New-York—the Cooper Institute. In that institution," he says, "a policeman goes the round of all the benches every few minutes, and whoever is found asleep is at once turned out by the indignant officer. Turnings out took place at every one of my visits. One decently-dressed man protested that he was only 'reflecting' for a moment, with his head leaning on his hand. The remonstrance still more inflamed the mind of the policeman, who, perhaps, thought reflecting meant dreaming—an enormity which could not be calmly contemplated in the Cooper Institute. The readers actually were a species of slaves, who had to grind unremittingly at the intellectual mill or suffer instant dismissal."

RACING ON A MUDDY TRACK.

THREE FAVORITES WIN AT SARATOGA

THE MILE DASH WON BY BRAMBLE—AN UNEXPECTED VICTORY FOR ALBERT IN THE TWO-MILE RACE—HAROLD WINS THE SARATOGA STAKES AND DAN K. THE SELLING RACE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, July 31.—It is not often that Saratoga is visited with a prolonged north-east storm so early in the season. The rain began falling on Monday night, and continued throughout yesterday. It ceased at night, but the clouds did not break away, and hopes were entertained that the sun would shine to-day. The clouds still lingered however, and many anxious glances skyward were unrewarded by a glint of hope. At 11 o'clock a drizzling rain set in, but the flat had gone forth that the racing should go on, as the turfmen were chafing with impatience at the unpropitious prospect. A comparatively small number of ladies ventured to make the trip to the course, but the inveterate betting men, and those whose enthusiasm for the sport overtops all considerations of personal comfort, were present in force. The track looked like a quagmire, and half a dozen men were engaged mopping up pools of water in front of the grand stand. By the time the racing began there was a fair attendance, equaling that of the second day of the meeting, which was a flattering recognition of the racing association. The four races on the programme were admirably contested, and had the track been good the character of the horses entered was such as to insure fast time. Three of the four favorites were successful. The victory of Albert in the two miles was a great surprise, but as there was little money wagered on the race the loss was not heavy. It only showed that in the new scale of weights a good 3-year old has the best of the older horses. The mutual pools paid as follows: First race, Bramble, $13; second race, Albert, $21 20; third race, Harold, $8 20; fourth race, Dan K., $17 90.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The first event was the mile dash, for a purse of $300, with an allowance of 5 pounds to horses beaten and not having won a race at this meeting, and maidens, if 4 years old, were allowed 7 pounds, and 12 pounds for older horses. There were eight entries, namely: George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 108 pounds; Charles Reed's br. c. Eugene M. Robinson, 3 years, by Warminster, out of Inverary, 97 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, 92 pounds; William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 113 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 4 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 108 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Bean, 108 pounds; James T. Williams' b. f. Classmate, 4 years, by Planet, out of Full Cry, 108 pounds, and Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 102 pounds. When the bell rang for the jockeys to weigh there were two absentees—Susquehanna and Classmate—their owners not caring to risk their racing reputations in the mud. Although Bramble was the only horse carrying full weight, the connoisseurs bet on him to a man, and he was the favorite. The following figures tell the story of the betting:

Bramble	$500	$350	$300
Pique	250	180	270
Frederick the Great	125	70	100
Oriole	75	55	60
Idalia	45	45	80
Robinson	40	30	20

They were started from the front of the stand after considerable time had been wasted in getting them off. They broke away five times, but finally got a good start. As they went round the turn Idalia pushed to the front, and was soon half a length in front of Oriole, who was also half a length before Frederick the Great, lapped by Bramble, fourth, Pique fifth, and Robinson sixth, all were in close order. When they had reached the quarter pole Hargo sent Idalia a length in front of Bramble, who had gone up to second place, and he was lapped at the saddle-girth by Oriole, who was half a length in front of Pique and Frederick the Great, while Robinson, unable to maintain his position through the mud, kept in the rear. There was but little change in the positions on the back stretch until they got to the half-mile pole, where Bramble, receiving the signal from Fisher, rushed to the quarter of Idalia, while Oriole kept the third place. Pique in the meantime had passed Frederick the Great, who began to quit, and was soon left out of the race with Robinson. As they came round the lower turn Idalia made another spurt, and came out a length before Bramble, while the latter was a length and a half away from Oriole, and she half a length before Pique. When they turned into the home stretch it was evident that the struggle lay between Idalia and Bramble, for Oriole was receiving the whip. The struggle up the stretch between the leaders was very close, Idalia still holding the lead at the furlong pole; but Bramble outlasted her, and beat her home by half a length. Ten lengths behind came Pique, and with her head in front of Frederick the Great, Oriole fifth, and Robinson last. The time was 1:47¼.

THE TWO-MILE RACE.

The second race was a dash of two miles, for all ages, for a purse of $500, the winner of the Saratoga Cup this year to carry 5 pounds extra, and maidens allowed 5 pounds. There were four entries, namely: George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Albert, 3 years, by Australian, out of Queen Victoria, 100 pounds; D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylight; J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lizzie D., by Lexington, 114 pounds, and S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 118 pounds. All except Joe appeared. Virginius was the favorite at the following figures:

Virginius	$200	$100	$80
Albert	60	30	30
Phillips	40	25	25

When the flag fell, Phillips jumped off in front, Virginius second, and Albert third, but Barrett immediately sent Albert out to make the pace strong, as he had the advantage in weight through the mud. He opened a gap of two lengths at the quarter pole, Phillips taking the second place, two lengths before Virginius, Hayward taking a strong pull on the favorite. Albert kept the pace good along the back stretch, and passed the half-mile pole three lengths before Phillips, who was the same distance in front of Virginius. In this order they ran round the lower turn, and into the home stretch. At the furlong pole, Hayward sent Virginius up to Phillips as a "feeler," but fell back again, and at the end of the first mile they were still three lengths apart. Albert now visibly improved the pace, and was three lengths in front of Phillips at the quarter pole, while Virginius had closed up to within a length and a half of Phillips. Down the back stretch, Albert made the pace still stronger, and he was soon leading Phillips four lengths, while Virginius moved up to the tail of Phillips. The two latter ran in the same positions past the half-mile pole and closed up a length of daylight between them and Albert. As they came round the lower turn, Virginius gradually passed Phillips, and began the chase after Albert, who was now running very strong, three lengths before him. When they turned into the home stretch Phillips ran very wide, as he did in the first mile, and lost considerable ground, which looked very suspicious to impartial observers. Albert kept his commanding lead up the stretch, and Hayward's skill could not avail to make Virginius improve his position. Amid great cheering, Albert won the race by three lengths, in 3:45½, while Phillips was some 20 lengths off. The first mile was run in 1:54½.

THE SARATOGA STAKES.

Next came the fifteenth annual struggle for the Saratoga Stakes, for 2-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. There were 65 nominations, and those who appeared when the bell rang were: August Belmont's ch. f. Fiddlestring, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Fillagree; Edwards & Woodfin's b. f. Jessie Donaldson, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Juniata; Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Uncas, by Lexington, out of Mineral; George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B.; ch. g. Monitor, by Glenelg, out of Minx, and br. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade; H. P. McGrath's b. f. Wissahicon, by Leamington, out of Sarong; D. McDaniels' br. f. Lillian, by Harry Bassett, out of imp. Womtas; J. McCullough's ch. c. George McCullough, by Harry Bassett, out of Spotted Fawn; and E. V. Snediker's b. f., by Leamington, out of Mary Clark. With these youngsters as starters, the value of the prize to the winning horse was $4,550. The three representatives of the Islip stable were great favorites, but the Kenoeuse establishment had a good horse in Uncas, the brother to Wanderer, who was a strong second choice. The pools were heavy, as will be seen by the figures:

George Lorillard	$1,150	$750	$900
Pierre Lorillard	500	300	400
Jessie Donaldson	160	105	125
Field	200	120	200

They were mustered in the chute. The 10 youngsters were very restless, and a good deal of time was wasted in getting them off. They made three false starts, but finally the flag fell to a rather straggling send-off, Jessie Donaldson being slightly in front of Harold, with Uncas third, Lillian and Idler coming next, while the Mary Clark colt and Fiddlestring were several lengths behind. As they rushed down the chute, Harold, with an immense burst of speed, went to the front like a flash, and was followed up by his stable companion, Idler. When they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Harold was two lengths in advance of Idler, with Uncas at her quarter, followed closely by Lillian, fourth, Wissahicon fifth, and Jessie Donaldson sixth. Running round the lower turn, Idler rushed up to the side of Harold, Uncas was third, and Lillian fourth. As soon as they turned into the stretch Harold had "spread-eagled" the field, as he came away from the others easily, plowing through the mud with a powerful stride. When they had passed the furlong pole Uncas closed up to the head of Idler, and a close struggle ensued between them for the second place. When they reached the goal Harold was three lengths in front of Uncas, who was a length before Idler, third; George McCullough, fourth; Lillian, fifth; Monitor, sixth, and Wissahicon, seventh. The time was 1:20. Uncas, the brother of Wanderer, who ran second in this race, is a magnificent-looking colt, and has made a successful debut. He runs much like his famous brother, and will doubtless give a good account of himself in the English Derby, for which he is entered.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	W't	Sb's	St's	Time.
1864.	Saratoga	K't St. George.	87	12	3	2:08½
1865.	Ulrica	Lexington	87	9	4	1:51¾
1866.	Redwing	Baltrownie	87	14	5	1:51½
1867.	Relentless	Eclipse	87	26	6	1:20
1868*	Oakleaf	Oakland	87	27	5	1:21¾
1869.	Remorseless	Eclipse	87	43	11	1:18¾
1870.	Mary Louise	Lightning	87	47	9	1:18½
1871.	St. Patrick	Eclipse	100	32	5	1:20
1872.	Catesby	Eclipse	100	42	11	1:17½
1873.	Steel Eyes	Planet	100	38	10	1:22½
1874.	Willie Burke	Baywood	100	52	12	1:23¾
1875.	Parole	Leamington	100	36	9	1:18¾
1876.	Longfellow	Leamington	100	48	11	1:17½
1877.	Bramble	Bonnie Scotland	110	49	9	1:17½
1878.	Harold	Leamington	110	65	10	1:20

*After dead heat with Slasher Barbarity filly in 1:19½. The race was one mile until 1867.

THE SELLING RACE.

The fourth and concluding event of the day was a purse of $300, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000; if entered to be sold for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; if for $1,000, 12 pounds; if for $500, 17 pounds; if for $300, 20 pounds; one mile and an eighth. There were a dozen entries in this, as usual, as this sort of race has become very popular with horse-owners, but they are seldom entitled to be called selling races, except as far as the public is concerned. When the horses were called to the track, 10 of the entries appeared, namely, J. D. Campbell's ch. g. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, to be sold for $300, 101 pounds; H. B. Durham's b. g. Dank, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, $1,000, 103 pounds; J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondell, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beulah, $500, 96 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. g. Jackscrew, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Pasta, $300, 79 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Beresina, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of imp. Bernice, $1,000, 85 pounds; Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Snowden, 3 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Orisana; James T. Williams' ch. f. Springbranch, 4 years, by Australian, out of Springbrook, $500, 96 pounds; H. Stanford's b. f. Fusilade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, $300, 77 pounds; T. B. & W. K. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, 5 years, out of Curles' dam, by Red Eye, $1,000, 112 pounds, and Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. 6 years, by imported Leamington, out of Nemesis, $1,000, 112 pounds. Of this lot, Dan K., was the favorite before the start, although the previous pool-selling had shown Kenney to have the call. The betting in the last three pools was as follows:

Dan K	$475	$450	$500
Rhadamanthus	230	225	310
Kenney	165	270	265
Blondell	120	200	165
Queenston	50	75	60
Field	105	135	130

In a drizzling rain the horses were sent on their journey to a very excellent start from the furlong pole, and they ran up to the stand in close order, with Beresina a head in front of Springbranch, Dan K., and Rhadamanthus, with Kenney just behind them; and bringing up the rear of the lot was Jackscrew. The pace was too strong for Beresina, and she soon dropped back, while Rhadamanthus and Dan K. both passed her. When they were passing the quarter pole Rhadamanthus was half a length before Dan K., and he was a length in front of Beresina, who was half a length in advance of Springbranch, the next two being Snowden and Kenney. As they ran along the back stretch, Rhadamanthus and Dan K. had a close race, the black horse keeping half a length in front of the favorite, Beresina third, and Kenney moving past Springbranch, assumed the fourth place. In this order the leaders passed the half-mile pole, but when they came round the lower turn Beresina fell back, and Springbranch assumed the third place, but she could not get up to Rhadamanthus and Dan K., who were running side by side. The black horse held the advantage as they passed the three-quarter pole and entered the home stretch. A grand race ensued between them, creating a great deal of excitement. Both horses were doing their best, and the jockeys, Haywood and Donahue, were giving them all the aid in their power to reach the goal. Dan K. pushed to the front within a few yards of the stand and won the race, amid the cheers of his backers, by half a length. Eight lengths behind came Springbranch third, Jackscrew fourth, Beresina fifth, Snowden sixth. The time was 2:13½. Dan K. was put at auction after the race, and after some spirited bidding was bought in by his owner for $1,425, or $425 more than his stated selling price, half of the surplus going to the second horse, and half to the association.

THE POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

To-morrow is the sixth regular day of the meeting, and there are to be three events. The first is the Sequel Stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and three-quarters; the second is a heats race of three-quarters of a mile, for beaten horses at this meeting, which was a flattering recognition of the racing association. The following are the entries and pool-selling to-day:

SEQUEL STAKES.

Duke of Magenta (5 pounds extra) and Albert	$150	$50	$50
Pique	30	15	10
Invermore	15	10	9

THE HEATS RACE.

Miss Malloy, 85 pounds	$65	$25	
Lolterer, 103 pounds	50	15	
Blondell, 101 pounds	45	10	
Clearmake, 105 pounds	40	10	
Princeton, 106 pounds	40	10	
Diamond, 98 pounds	35	8	
Robinson, 99 pounds	20	8	
Jackscrew, 87 pounds	20	5	
Empress, 96 pounds	10	5	
Durango, 102 pounds	20	1	
Lizzie D., 97 pounds	6	1	

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Waller, 162 pounds	$50	$35	
Corsican, 156 pounds	20	10	
Dandy, 140 pounds	15	10	
Redding, 138 pounds	10	6	
Grey Cloud, 135 pounds	5	4	

THE TROTTING CIRCUIT.

FIRST DAY OF THE BUFFALO MEETING—DAME TROT AND LYSANDER BOY THE WINNERS.

BUFFALO, July 31.—This was the first day of the Buffalo races. The first race, for the 2:34 class, was short and decisive. Dame Trot winning easily in three straight heats, beating her performance at Cleveland. As the day was windy, the time made was considered excellent.

After seven ineffectual attempts—Starin acting badly—the horses got away for the first heat, Dame Trot leading slightly, Gray Salem second, Wild Air third. These positions remained unchanged on the first quarter, which was made in 36½. On the back stretch Jessie Hoyt, Volunteer Maid, and Starin were together, the positions of the leaders remaining unchanged to the three-quarter pole, where Wild Air passed Starin, and crowded Dame Trot, the two coming in almost neck and neck, Dame Trot passing the wire only a neck ahead, in 2:25¾; McDougall fourth, Volunteer fifth, Jessie Hoyt sixth, Starin, who had run from the start, distanced. In the second heat, the horses were sent of well together, on the fifth score, Dame Trot having a little the best of the lead, Salem second. At the turn, Dame Trot still led Salem by a length; Volunteer Maid third, and the rest strung out. The positions remained unchanged to the home turn, where Wild Air, who had gained steadily, passed Salem, and retained the second place to the score, Dame Trot winning the heat by two lengths, Volunteer Maid fourth, John McDougall fifth, Jessie Hoyt sixth. Time—2:22¾. Pools sold previous to the third heat: Dame Trot, $25; field, $10, with few buyers for the field. In the third heat the horses got away on the third attempt, Dame Trot leading. At the turn Gray Salem, who was second, broke and ran, but retained her position; Volunteer Maid third. The positions remained unchanged to the wire, which Dame Trot passed, winning the heat and race by a length. Gray Salem, who had done considerable running, was put back to third place, with Volunteer Maid second. Wild Air, who failed to come to the front at any time during the race, fourth; McDougall, fifth; Jessie Hoyt, sixth. Time, 2:23¾. The following is a summary of the race:

TWO THIRTY-FOUR CLASS.—Purse, $1,000, divided.

Dame Trot	1	1	1
Wild Air	2	2	4
Volunteer Maid	5	4	3
Gray Salem	3	3	2
John McDougall	4	5	5
Jessie Hoyt	6	6	6
John H. Starin	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36½	1:12½	2:23¾
Second heat	0:36¾	1:11½	2:22¾
Third heat	0:36	1:11¾	2:23¾

The second race, 2:22 class, proved interesting, five heats being trotted. Lysander Boy took the first, fourth, and fifth heats, Lady Pritchard the second, and Mattie the third. It was nearly dark when the race was finished. The following is a summary:

Lysander Boy	1	3	4	1	1
Lady Pritchard	2	1	7	2	4
Mattie	3	2	1	4	5
Silversides	4	7	6	6	2
Lew Scott	5	4	2	3	3
Dick Swiveler	6	6	5	5	6
Ethel	7	5	3	dis.	

Time—2:20¾; 2:21; 2:22½; 2:25; 2:25½.

MR. IRELAND'S REPLY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your journal of this date appears a report of legal proceedings for the removal of Justice Flanagan and his two clerks before the General Term of the Supreme Court, upon a verified complaint instituted by myself. I observe in that report that affidavits disparaging to my character were presented, and synopsis thereof published. In answer to such permit me to say I do not know John O'Dea, a furniture-dealer, and never had anything to do with him. The same is true of James T. Shanley, a hotel-keeper; and the same is true of Joseph W. Thompson. The man I. C. A. Thomson has been indicted for perjury in this County, while Henry Bauer is too ignorant to know the effect of such conduct, and is easily induced into it by designing persons. John H. Robbins, Jr., I once criticised for taking copy from my local newspaper office and selling it to the *Telegram*; never had anything to do with him; and J. Stanley McCoy is so well known in Yonkers and Westchester County, that comment upon him is superfluous. The accusation of Justice Flanagan that I am actuated by personal bitterness is false; his charge that I ever asked or demanded one cent, much less $1,000 or more, from him in any manner, is manufactured for effect, and totally false. I do not propose to try this matter in the newspapers; but I assure the public that my charges are founded upon the truth, and before the proper tribunal will be substantiated by public records, and 20 unimpeachable witnesses. What I have done in this matter has been for the public good, and with the truth I contend with errors in this case that too long have gone uncorrected. J. EDWARD IRELAND.

MORRISANIA, Wednesday, July 31, 1878.

A "WALK-OVER" FOR HANLAN.

THE RACE AT ST. JOHN TAKES PLACE AFTER A DAY OF DISPUTING—ROSS'

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.		Union Pacific.	
$9,000..c. 82		100..... 81⅞	
M. & N. P. c. a f.		100..... 81⅝	
20,000..... 97		Can. of N. J.	
T. & W. 1st. s. L. D.		100..... 83	37⅛
Xmas. coupon.		200.....	37⅜
4,000..... 78		200.....	37⅛
Erie Railway.		North-western.	
200.....	18⅛	500.....	37⅛
500.....	18⅜	500.....	37⅜
900.....	18⅛	1000.....	37⅜
3005.....	18⅝	1000.....	37
1000.....	18⅛	500.....	36⅞
500.....	18⅜	500.....	36⅝
500.....	18	400.....	36
1200.....	18⅛	500.....	35⅞
1000..53.	18⅛	500.....	35⅝
1000..53.	18⅜	500.....	35⅞
900.....	18⅛	400.....	36
1100.....	18⅜	400.....	35⅞
Del. & Hudson.		400.....	35⅝
500.....	92⅜	50.....	35⅞
100.....	92	North-west. pf.	
100.....	91⅝	200.....	69¾
100.....	91⅞	200.....	69¾
200.....	91⅞	400.....	69¾
300.....	91⅞	200.....	69¾
100.....	91⅞	200.....	69¾
100.....	91⅞	200.....	69¾
100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 31:

A. H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, W. C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 18.9 by 80, No. 3 Beach-st., north side, 21.1 feet west of West Broadway, for $9,500, to Henry Miller, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, J. M. Levy, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick building, with lot 18 by 60, No. 173 Attorney-st., west side, 54 feet south of Houston-st., for $4,750, to Benedict A. Augermann, plaintiff.

Van Tassel & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 556 5th-av., west side, 50.5 feet south of 46th-st., for $62,500, to Jacob Cambbell, plaintiff.

B. P. Fairchild, foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold the three story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.10 by 99.11, on West 134th-st., north side, 213.7 feet west of 5th-av., for $6,200, to William A. Caldwell, plaintiff.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, M. L. Townsend, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on West 110th-st., south side, 225 feet east of 11th-av., for $2,475, to William Powell, plaintiff.

The remaining auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of lots on Oliver-av. and Jacob-st., at Fordham, to Aug. 7. Sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son, of the houses, with lots, Nos. 615 to 623 East 15th-st., west of Avenue C, to Aug. 12. Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of one lot on 5th-av., north of 96th-st., and sale by Hugh N. Camp, of a plot of land on Bleecker-st., west of Newall and Westchester, sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 30.

Carmine-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Bedford, 25x100; Peter Schaeffle and wife to Morris Brodie and others.....$24,300

Madison-st., s. s., 49.5 ft. w. of Oliver-st., 52.9x 32; Catharine Coyle to Luke Kennedy..... 8,000

23d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.10x98.9; E. C. Chetwood, Referee, to William H. Slocum..... 4,500

29th-st., n. s., lot No. 60, 23.5x98.9; A. C. Monell, Referee, to Martin Farrell..... 10,000

Fulton-av., 24x181, 23d Ward; T. Sumwalt, Referee, to Henry L. Horton..... 2,850

87th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.8x irregular; M. Eiy, Referee, to Henry Weil..... 2,100

37th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.8; same to same..... 1,000

87th-st., n. s., 214.2 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25.10x108; F. H. Smith, Referee, to Henry Weil..... 1,400

53d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Sarah E. Greene to William Winslow..... 25

East-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75; Richard M. Nichols and wife to Carll Smith.. 5,500

37th-st., n. s., 391.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 24.8x98.9; Joseph M. Ohmeis and wife to Henry Mengel..... nom.

77th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.8x102.2; Martha A. Cockburn and husband to Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank..... nom.

45th-st., n. s., 232.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.5; John Downey and wife to Charles W. Bucklin..... 18,800

2d-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 24.8x80; Henry May and wife Solomon Bellman.. 6,000

Jacob-av., n. e. corner 1st-st., 21x75, 23d Ward; Clara Decker and husband to John Yochrein..... 4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand-st., No. 76; John B. Glassner to Christian F. Francisus, 5 years..... $800

Pier No. 23 North River, as part of; Mason B. Jones and others to Cornelius Stokem, 4½ years..... 12,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bellman, Solomon, and wife to Henry May; w. s. 7th-av., s. of 42d-st., 1 year..... $10,500

Benedix, Moritz, and another to Peter Schaedler, e. s. Carmine-st., e. of Bedford-st.; installments.

Conney, Thomas, to John Meyer; No. 134 Cherry-st., 3 years..... 1,000

Dooper, Auke, and wife to Johann A. Kortum; No. 142 Baxter-st., 3 years..... 8,000

Firsimons, Michael, and wife to Frederick A. Stallmann; n. s. 36th-st., e. of 8th-av.; 3 years. 2,000

Pritzel, William, to John M. Scott; e. s. Avenue C, n. of 9th-st., installments..... 1,500

Grinnell, Augusta, and husband to Mary E. Ashcroft, Administratrix; n. s. 34th-st., e. of 7th-av., 5 years..... 10,000

Grose, Carl G., and wife to Henrietta Barth; s. s. Monroe-st., w. of Jackson-st., 2 years..... 2,400

Joseph, Samuel, to Henry Benkel; s. s. corner Hester and Ludlow sts., 5 years..... 8,000

Mengel, Henry, to Joseph M. Ohmers; n. s. 37th-st., e. of 8th-av., installments..... 4,000

Nanery, Christian, and wife to Joseph A. Nanery; No. 555 Clinton-st., 1 year..... 500

Parsons, William P., and others to William R. Talbot, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 3d-av., 9 months..... 7,000

Same to same; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 3d-av., 6 months..... 7,000

Ranney, Catherine H., and husband to H. T. Ranney; n. s. 75th-st., e. of 1st-av., 1 year. 5,000

Smith, Carll, and another to Richard M. Nichols; w. s. East-st., s. of Delancey-st., 5 years.... 5,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Fish, James D., Receiver of the Teutonia Savings Bank, to Catherine Mensch..... $2,000

Marx, Ella, to Joseph Schwarzschild and another..... 5,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE FULL-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first class. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—FINE, FULL-SIZE house; decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, FACTORY property, formerly CUMMINGS' CAR WORKS, on Newark and N. Y. R. R.; 140 horse-power engine, four large buildings, and 60 lots; one-quarter will be taken in manufacturing stock. C. DIMON, 115 Liberty-st., N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Cornwall-on-Hudson; 32 acres; handsomely laid out; brick mansion, elegantly furnished, for dwelling in data. SELDNER & WEBER, No. 56 Bond-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SCRANTON'S BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I., NOW OPEN.—The finest watering-place in America; a first-class hotel for families and transient guests; fine shades and lawn, adorned with walks and flower-plats; balcony, 14 feet wide, 960 feet long, around the entire building; excellent bar and billiard rooms; steamer Bay Ridge leaves Bath P. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; leaves Battery, Pier No. 1 East River, 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Western Union Telegraph office in hotel.
H. L. SCRANTON, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., NOW OPEN.

Terms reduced; $3 and $3 50 per day; $15, $17 50, and $20 per week, according to rooms and location; high elevation; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; 20 acres of grounds; accessible by Albany day boats and Hudson River Railroad. Address
JOHN BRESTED, Proprietor, Catskill.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—First-class accommodations, $7 to $10 a week; great inducements to families; hops nightly; masquerade Saturday night; Major Green's fancy riding-horses Emerald, Virginius, Walter, Gray Eagle, Bob, Darkness, Blue White; great excitement; grand hurdle race every afternoon; excursion Erie Railway.
MEAGHER & CO.

AMONG THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.—1,000 feet above the sea; Maplewood Hall, Pittsfield, Mass.; extensive, beautiful, and well-shaded grounds; comfortable, well-furnished rooms; spar and other conveniences; excellent table; moderate terms. Address Geo. W. Kittelle.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND.—18 miles from New-York; overlooking ocean; 200 rooms elegantly furnished; seven trains daily.
WALKER & GLADWIN.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND.—Eighteen miles from New-York; seven trains daily; hop every Saturday night; music; charades, tableaux, and dancing every night.

TITUS HOUSE AND BELL HOUSE, BELLport, south side Long Island; terms moderate. Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

HIGHLAND HOUSE, GARRISONS, ON THE HUDSON.—Terms reduced.
G. F. GARRISON, Manager.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE, HIGHLAND Mills, N. Y., 2 hours, Erie 1,200 feet above. Oliver Cromwell

Keepers of Summer Hotels and Boarding-houses can have their address and terms inserted in one line at 20 cents for each insertion, prepaid, in the Summer Visitors' Guide, published in the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1878.

THE FIRM OF LEAVITT & HUNTER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.
H. Y. LEAVITT,
A. M. HUNTER.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silverware, &c., bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WILL INVEST $5,000 in an established and money-making retail business in this City. Principals may address ADVERTISER, Box No. 288 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,268 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOOT OF SPRING-ST.—FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks): Canada, W., Aug. 7, 11 A. M. | France, W., Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
The Queen, S., Aug. 8, 8:30 A. M. | Erin.....Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $25. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Aug. 1
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. Drafts and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCHI.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, DANA.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier 20, Bower, New-York.
Devonia.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Anchoria.....Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon, 'all'ornia.....Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabins $85 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA.
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight or engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Aug 9, noon
Connecting for CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and MEXICO.
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis..Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamer CITY OF MEXICO, Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily. (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry o Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush-av. and Atlantic av., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 8:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 8 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:30,) returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sunday excepted) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhasset House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and No. 338 Fulton-st., in Brooklyn; No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 A. M. and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see Time Tables at ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily: 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 12:05, 5:15, 10:35 P. M. Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through draw ng-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Sa atoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 32d-st. depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3:0, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT, PIER, PROVIDENCE, at 5:30 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River. Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } From Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to Newport, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Cape Cod. The best and most attractive route to the White Mountains, Mount Desert, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

SARATOGA RACES.

TAKE THE
PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS,

DREW and ST. JOHN,
THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
LEAVE PIER 41, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF CANAL-STREET, DAILY AT 6 P. M., ARRIVING IN SARATOGA EACH DAY IN TIME TO SEE THE RACES.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE

FIRST-CLASS FARE, $1; DECK, 25c.
EXCURSION TO ALBANY AND RETURN, $1 50.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays included,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats. This is the only night line of steamers selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

FARE, $1; EXCURSION, $1 50.
EXCURSION TO SARATOGA, $3 50.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (Sundays included) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, AND CAPE COD.
THE ONLY QUICK AND DIRECT ROUTE
IS VIA FALL RIVER LINE AND WOOD'S HOLE.
Leave New-York 5:15 P. M., daily, Sundays included, from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st. Oak Bluffs 8:30 A. M.; Nantucket, 11:15 A. M. next day. Returning, leave Nantucket 1:15 P. M.; Sundays, 2:15 P. M.; Oak Bluffs, 4 P. M.; Sundays, 5 P. M., and reaching New-York at 6:30 A. M. the following morning.
RATES ALWAYS AS LOW AS OTHER LINES.
BORD

THE HARDY MICHIGAN MEN.

ARRIVAL OF THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES FROM ENGLAND.

WARMLY RECEIVED AT NEWARK—THE STORY OF THEIR TRIP—HOW THEY WENT TO HENLEY—NO COURTESY EXTENDED BY ENGLISH OARSMEN.

The Sho-wae-cae-mette Crew, their substitutes, and George Lee, the single sculler, arrived in this City yesterday morning on the steam-ship Utopia, from London. They were met on the pier by the crews of the Eureka and Triton Boat Clubs, of Newark, who accorded them a warm reception, and cordially invited them to make Newark their head-quarters so long as they may remain in this vicinity. This invitation was accepted, and late in the afternoon George Lee and the four "Shoes" went to Newark. They were received with salutes from a small cannon, and welcomed by a crowd of people at the station. George Lee was as warmly greeted on all sides as though he had come home victorious; and strangers strove to shake hands with him as though he was an intimate friend. The "Shoes" were also heartily welcomed and made to feel at home. They are strongly urged to remain in Newark until the 20th, and participate in the national regatta on that date, and have been told that they can do so without expense to themselves. They are, however, anxious to get home, and are hardly in a condition to do themselves credit at present, having been out of training for so long. George Lee will at once go into training, with a view to making some pretty time in the coming regatta, and showing his fellow-townsmen what he can do.

From Mr. Price, of the Detroit *Post and Tribune*, who accompanied the Sho-wae-cae-mettes to England as their business manager, the following account of their trip and the races was obtained last evening. He says: "Our passage over in the Alsatia was not unpleasant, though several of the boys were very sick. George Lee notably so. We experienced no difficulty in reaching Henley, but there we found no one to meet us to help us in obtaining quarters, or to assist us in any way. We were obliged to find things out for ourselves. We obtained very comfortable rooms in a private house, for which we had to pay $5 apiece per week. We did our own marketing, and had our meals cooked for us by a cook whom we hired. Altogether our board cost us $10 apiece per week, instead of $5, which we had been told would be sufficient before we left here. The Columbia boys, living at the hotel, paid twice that sum. We found everything in England more expensive than in America, and had to husband our resources very carefully. In traveling by rail we always went third class, and even then paid the same rate per mile as we do for first-class passage in this country.

"We had anticipated some possible trouble in making our entries for the regatta on account of the unkind articles in some of the American sporting papers that had followed us, but met with none whatever. Our application was left open seven days for objections, but none were made, and we were treated with uniform kindness and courtesy by the Henley stewards. The Henley people rather took a fancy to us, too, after the first, and would not have felt badly had we won the race; but the general feeling in London, and in all England, seemed to be 'anything to beat the Shoes.' We saw but little of the Columbia men, though our boats were kept in the same house. They kept aloof from us, and seemed to desire none of our company.

"Our living was not particularly good, though we had the best of everything. The beefsteak that I had in the hotel to-day was better than any that I have eaten since we left here. We were only in Henley 12 days before the regatta, and the boys had not time to become thoroughly settled. In their practice pulls they lacked the vim and life that they had exhibited in America, and I felt very anxious for them. George Lee was especially affected by the change of climate and diet, and was bilious all the time we were at Henley. His race with Moss was a beautiful race, and he would have had it, beyond a doubt, but for his own mistake at the finish. Moss had the inside position, and led Moss beautifully to the end of the first mile, where the river makes a sharp bend to the left. At this point he was four or five lengths ahead, and we all thought that he was sure of a glorious victory. Then Moss put in the most beautiful spurt I ever saw. He pulled 38, and gained rapidly on George. He closely hugged the Berks shore very closely, and when he stopped rowing, having, as he supposed, crossed the line, he was a good half length ahead. If he had pulled three strokes more he would have won the race. As it was, he went to the boat-house and dressed, supposing all the time that he had won. When told that he had not won he was nearly heart-broken, and couldn't believe it for some time. We had been told by all the Henley watermen that a large stump, standing prominently on the Berks bank, was on the line of finish, and in all practice pulls the boys had stopped when opposite it. The stake or post marking the real finish some 20 feet beyond the old stump, was only placed in position on the morning of the race, and Lee stopped when opposite the stump instead of keeping on to the line of the post. Edwardes-Moss is an English Jew, the son of a Baronet, and a strapping big fellow, almost as large as Courtney; but I still think that Lee did beat him, and can do so again.

"As to the Sho-wae-cae-mettes, they beat the Columbia crew easily, and can do it whenever the latter want to row them. When Columbia fouled Dublin the 'Shoes' were two lengths of open water ahead and were taking it very leisurely. On the morning of the second day, when they came to row against London, Joe Nadeau complained of feeling ill, but there was no one to take his place and the race had to be rowed. They had the outside or worse position, and their plan was to keep as close as possible to London to the bend, and then draw upon their own wonderful supply of endurance and row the chest off pieces of their famous, long-continued spurts. This plan they carried out to the end of the first mile, keeping their bow tip within five or six feet of that of London all the way, though London pulled tremendously, running their stroke up to 44, a faster stroke, as Playford said afterward, than they had ever before attempted. Edwardes-Moss said several times to the boys that he was sick and couldn't keep up much longer, but they urged him to keep on and do what he could, and his brother, who pulled on the same side of the boat, pulled with the strength of two men and turned the rudder so as to favor Joe. It was terribly exciting to us on the banks, and the several hundred Americans who were there with red, white, and blue ribbons in their button-holes, yelled themselves perfectly hoarse urging on the 'Shoes.' The bend was reached with the two boats side by side, and then Joe Nadeau called on his men for one of their famous old-time spurts. They had taken but two strokes more when Joe Nadeau doubled over his oar with a groan, and began to vomit. Then the race was lost, for he was perfectly gone, though the others were as fresh and as well able to pull a 50-stroke to the finish as they were at the end of the three-mile race at Watkins last May. They didn't pull to the finish, for Joe couldn't lift his head, and Mose told Durrell to stop rowing also, and he and Deseau pulled the boat home. They kept up their spirits before the crowd, and made light of losing the race, but afterward one of them came into my room and cried like a child, and we all felt pretty sore over it. As for the crew being jumped, as some of the London papers say they were, that is all nonsense, for, with the exception of Joe, they were as fresh as daisies.

"We stayed at Henley for two or three days after that, and George Lee went down and took a pull over the four-mile course from Putney to Mortlake. He wanted to enter for the Winfield Sculls in the Metropolitan regatta over that course. Here he would have met Playford, the English amateur champion; but they would allow none but Englishmen to enter, so the matter fell through. He found that there was no steamer from London until the 17th, and so, finding that I could do so as cheaply as to keep them where they were, I took the boys over to Paris, where we staid five days. We did not meet any of the French oarsmen, though I believe some of them were looking for us one day. We visited the Exposition, of course, and enjoyed it thoroughly. It does not impress one as so grand an affair as that at Philadelphia, nor give one so large an idea of the vastness of the world's productions, but I rather think there is more in it. The American exhibit does not compare favorably with that of European nations, except in the matter of machinery; there I think she is ahead. She is very far behind in her exhibits of painting and statuary, and if what we saw there is the best that American artists can do, I think they had better stop painting. I see by the papers that medals have been awarded to two of the American paintings, but the judges who made the awards must have different eyes from mine. After all, though, I suppose it is absurd for a Sho-wae-cae-mette to pretend to art criticism.

"Well, we returned to London from Paris, and sailed on the 18th, and have had a long, tedious passage, with poor accommodations all the way home. I think a strong effort will be made in the West to send the 'Shoes' to England for the Henley regatta again next year, and if they are sent they will go long enough beforehand to get thoroughly acclimated. I am glad we went, for we have learned many valuable lessons and have had a good opportunity to test our powers against the best oarsmen that England can produce."

The Sho-wae-cae-mettes have brought their old, well-tried shell home with them, but can probably never use it again, for, in transit across London from the Paddington Railway Station to the ship, it got badly wrenched and broken. George Lee sold his new boat to the city of Boston, and brought his old one home. It was also considerably damaged in London, and he sent it to Troy yesterday to be repaired, so as to be ready for the National Regatta on the 20th.

They all unite in condemning the lack of courtesy on the part of the English oarsmen, who failed to extend a single invitation of any kind to them during their entire stay on the other side. They say that there was almost no betting on their race with London, as the chances were considered too nearly even; but on the race between George Lee and Moss there was considerable money put up, with the former as the favorite. By many people he was afterward charged with having sold the race, and claims to have been in imminent danger of being mobbed. The present plan of the Sho-wae-cae-mettes is to leave this City for their homes to-morrow morning by way of the Erie Railway.

ANOTHER CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGE.

SPECIAL TREASURY AGENT BRACKETT REDUCED—THE NEW-YORK AND OGDENSBURG DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATED.

The removal of Collector Arthur has been followed by another Governmental change of an almost similar character. Last Winter one of the "civil service reforms" projected was the degradation of Special Treasury Agent Brackett, whose exceptional energy and success in the work of ferreting out and punishing those engaged in defrauding the revenue has made his name known throughout the country. At that time the great silk-smuggling cases had not yet been tried, and the powerful friends of the guilty parties were moving heaven and earth to get Capt. Brackett, who alone was able to convict, and who did subsequently secure convictions, out of the way, but the press raised such a protest that the President and Secretary of the Treasury did not attempt to carry their designs into execution. They have now summoned up sufficient courage to brave public opinion, and yesterday an official order was received consolidating the Second, (or Ogdensburg,) and Third (or New-York,) Districts into one, and placing Gen. Nehemiah G. Curtis, who formerly presided over the first-named district, in charge. Capt. Brackett was directed to report to him as a subordinate. The new district covers the entire State of New-York, except a small portion of the western part, which is included in a district with Pennsylvania. Gen. Curtis is a native of St. Lawrence County, where he owns a large farm. He is a man of commanding presence, being 6 feet 6 inches in height, and broad in proportion. He served gallantly during the war of the rebellion as Captain in the Sixteenth New-York, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New-York. He was a brevet Brigadier at the storming of Fort Fisher, and carried the storming flag over the breastworks, losing an eye. For his bravery he was commissioned a full Brigadier and brevetted a Major-General. On Gen. Grant's recommendation he was appointed by President Johnson to a position in the Ogdensburg Custom-house, and when Grant became President he appointed him Special Agent. He had charge of the Pennsylvania and Vermont District previous to his appointment to the Ogdensburg district. His commission antedates that of Capt. Brackett, and is given as the excuse for placing him above the latter officer, though the real reason lies in the personal friendship existing between him and acting Collector Merritt, the two being natives of the same region. With the exception of one or two detached investigations he has had no experience of the work of this port. He said yesterday that he opposed the consolidation, and would have much preferred to remain as he was. He thought he and Capt. Brackett would get along well together, and he would do all in his power to render efficient service to the Government.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT LEAGUE.

BURNING THE PROPERTY OF A LANDLORD IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A man named Charles Montanye was arrested yesterday by the Sheriff in a civil suit, based on affidavits which contain some rather curious allegations. The action is brought in the Supreme Court for the recovery of damages in the sum of $46,000, and bail was fixed on the attachment at $25,000, in default of which the defendant was put into Ludlow-Street Jail. It appears that the plaintiff, George Clark, is an extensive land-owner at Charleston Four Corners, Montgomery County, N. Y., and has a large share of his property rented out as farms to tenants. Between the 29th of December, 1873, and the 1st of September, 1876, a number of barns and other farm buildings on the plaintiff's property, were destroyed by fire, and he alleges that the defendant, Montanye, burned, or was instrumental in causing this property to be burned. Montanye, it appears, is an officer of a society in that section of country, known as the Montgomery County Tenants' Mutual Society. Robert B. Gillis, of Montgomery County, swears that at one of the fires, in which property belonging to Mr. Clark was destroyed, he saw Montanye, on a person closely resembling Montanye, present in disguise. Pryce Lewis, a private detective, swears in his affidavit that Montanye admitted to him that the Tenants' Mutual Society of Montgomery County, of which defendant is so prominent a member, was a society formed to resist the oppression of landlords and to redress the wrongs of tenants, and that among other forms of redress it countenanced the burning and destruction of the property of exacting landlords. Robert Forrest, also a private detective, deposes that the defendant, Montanye, made substantially the same statement to him, and that in the localities where he is known he is familiarly called "Buffalo Bill." It is understood that since the present depression in business and finance has set in, its effect has been that of developing a strong feeling of hostility to landlords, something like that which, a quarter of a century ago and upward, precipitated the anti-rent war in Albany, Rensselaer, and other counties of this State. Important developments are expected on the trial of this suit.

DEATH OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

Bartholemew Lynt, or "Lent," as the name has been heretofore used in print, who was a notorious character at Hartsdale in former times, died on Monday night at his residence in the Town of Greenburg, on the road between Hartsdale and White Plains, at the age of about 65 years. His death has revived the stories of seven years ago concerning the suspected murder of a peddler at his saloon in Hartsdale, then called "Hart's Corners," and it is even said he made a death-bed confession of the murder of the peddler and of a carpenter named Daniels, who mysteriously disappeared from Hart's Corners some time after the supposed murder of the peddler. Not the least foundation exists for the rumored confession. Lynt was a blacksmith, and was familiarly known as "Buck Lynt." His family having shown an interest in revival meetings of the Methodists at White Plains a while ago was the cause of a renewed and pleasant intimacy between himself and Mr. John R. Tompkins, a Methodist of the White Plains Society, and a sash-maker by trade, who had known "Buck" from boyhood up. In his last sickness Lynt sent for Mr. Tompkins, who went to him several weeks ago, and at times afterward, and again on last Sunday, and staid by his bedside till his death. In this time, Mr. Tompkins says, he prayed with the sick and dying man frequently, and conversed with him upon spiritual matters freely. In the course of the exhortations and prayers Lynt's feelings became highly wrought up, but nothing even of the hue of a confession of murder did the penitent Lynt make; hence Mr. Tompkins holds the conviction that Lynt did not have the awful burden of murder upon his mind, whatever else of sin he had to trouble him in his last moments. At the time the peddler disappeared Lynt kept a low saloon at Hart's Corners, near the Harlem Railroad Depot. It was the resort of a bad class, and Lynt's children, a son and two daughters, were in as bad repute as was their father's tavern, as his place was called. It was the stopping-place of drovers on their way to or from the Hudson River to the eastern part of the county and Connecticut. A peddler who was seen to enter the tavern one night was not observed to leave it afterward. From this circumstance suspicion of murder grew. Lynt became insane, or affected insanity, and was sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and after a time he was discharged as cured. In the me ntime Coroner Thomas Smith, then residing at Hastings, and now living at Dobb's Ferry, was induced to investigate the supposed murder. Mr. Smith said yesterday that he gave three days to the work, but nothing resulted to charge any one with even suspicion of murder.

BUSINESS ON THE CANALS.

The official report of the Canal Auditor for the period between July 23 and 31 shows receipts from tolls on west-bound freights of $1,521 97, against 2,091 12 during a corresponding period last year. Following is a comparative statement of the articles cleared from New-York during the week, this year and last: Boards and scantling, feet, 174,100, against 72,700; wool, pounds, 59,400; hides, do., 16,800, against 21,100; dried fruit, do., 107,500, against 54,300; cotton, do., 102,900; unmanufactured tobacco, do., none, against 3,000; hemp, do., 2,600, against 5,500; leather, do., 12,800, against 24,600; furniture, do., 3,000; bar and pig lead, do., 5,300, against 800; pig-iron, do., 252,200, against 851,000; domestic woolens, do., 92,400, against 37,200; domestic cottons, do., 1,769,400, against 226,000; foreign salt, do., 176,700; sugar, do., 1,590,200, against 1,012,300; molasses, do., 31,900, against 85,700; coffee, do., 205,400 against 10,200; nails, spikes, and horseshoes, do., 103,000, against 25,400; iron and steel, do., 273,400, against 83,700; railroad iron, do., 1,349,100; flint, enamel, crockery, and glassware, do., 114,300, against 22,700; all other merchandise, do., 2,182,400, against 1,589,900; stone, lime, and clay, do., 1,011,600, against 475,100; gypsum, do., 64,700; anthracite coal, do., 8,616,800, against 24,537,700; sundries, do., 2,309,100, against 1,436,800. The receipts by canal during the same period this year and last were as follows: Boards and scantling, feet, 5,945,400, against 6,369,200; shingles, 1,000, 50, against 100; staves, pounds, 1,941,500, against 4,346,300; pork, barrels, none, against 400; cheese, pounds, none, against 28,700; lard, tallow, and lard-oil, do., none, against 232,100; flour, barrels, 100, against 100; wheat, bushels, 371,100, against 41,100; rye, do., 41,500, against 16,800; corn, do., 689,600, against 1,240,500; barley, do., none, against 9,500; barley malt, do., 27,600, against 23,400; oats, do., 100,000, against 43,700; bran and shipstuffs, pounds, none, against 17,600; peas and beans, bushels, 16,000, against 1,400; clover and grass seed, pounds, none, against 39,300; hops, do., 1,700, against 2,500; oil meal and cake, do., 457,000, against 813,700; leather, do., 10,000, against 2,500; bloom and bar iron, do., 271,000; domestic salt, do., 2,821,600, against 891,800; railroad iron, do., 895,300; all other merchandise, do., none, against 88,400; stone, lime, and clay, do., 7,290,200, against 5,401,200; gypsum, do., none, against 1,350,100; iron ore, do., 629,000; sundries, do., 1,025,100.

COOPER HAS THE LAST WORD

THE FIGHT FOR MARSHALL'S MONEY SUSPENDED.

A VACATION UNTIL AUTUMN—MR. COOPER GOES TO GET A SALT BATH—A DESULTORY SESSION YESTERDAY.

It was generally understood by the parties interested in the Cooper-Marshall suit that the reference was yesterday to be adjourned to the Fall, and ex-Judge Barbour rendered the fact more significant by appearing yesterday morning in a sober suit of black, in place of the gray tweed he usually wears. He wore, moreover, quite a grave look, sat down without crossing his legs, neglected his newspaper, and endeavored to maintain a dignified and judicial air. From these outward and visible signs of perturbation it is not assuming too much to say that the genial little gentleman was really sorry at the prospect of parting with the people who for nearly three months have circled round, and whose social life has filled so large a portion or his thoughts. Mr. Scribner also wore a black coat, but his ways and motives are too deep and inscrutable to be the subject of surmises. Not so Mr. Ten Eyck. He was dressed in the lightest Summer suit, wore the jauntiest straw hat, perched upon his young, gray head, and even had he not himself mentioned it, there could be no mistaking his holiday intentions. Where was he going? Oh, lots of places; all over the continent, he said, in his enthusiasm. "To-night I hope to get to Alexander Bay." Mrs. Cooper-Marshall goes to Long Branch, partly on pleasure and partly to visit her affectionate sister, Mrs. Pitcher, who has been thrown into a dangerous illness by the weight of evidence with which her mind has been burdened. With this apparent holiday air hanging about the room it was not surprising that the legal proceedings were rather desultory.

Mr. Scribner resumed his examination on the subject of Cooper's letter to Mr. Alker, which was produced on the previous day by plaintiff's counsel. The following is a copy of the document:

MARCH 19, 1875.

Mr. Alker,

DEAR SIR.—Pleas find inclosed a copy of summons & complaint & $10. I wish you would appear for me and put in a answer not sworn to I will call and see you in a day or two. ISAAC P. COOPER.

Cooper said he thought the letter was written in Mr. Caldwell's office: that is all I recollect of it; I don't think I put any $10 in it. He was asked when the first conversation took place between himself and his former wife about the present case.

"Caldwell and she drove up to my place," he said, "and she said that she wanted to speak to me. I went out on the piazza, and led her and Caldwell into a reception-room. Caldwell says, 'You don't want me,' and I says 'I guess not,' and he went out. She asked me several questions; some I answered; some didn't amount to anything at all."

"Was not something said about the pictures?"

"Yes; she asked where her picture was."

"Had her picture been taken from its frame and another picture put in its place?"

"Yes; before she left she asked me to meet her in New-York, and I said I would, but I never did. I never said that Mrs. Witherstine was 'a snake in the grass,' or that my action against Marshall was a put-up job to scare him, nor did I tell Mrs. Cooper at that interview that I believed in her innocence—it was never mentioned by me. While we were living at Pleasure Bay my wife had always access to my money. I never ordered her out of the house at midnight in Winter."

"Mrs. Cooper gives you a bad character for sobriety."

Mrs. Cooper-Marshall looked up, and the man who had been her husband smiled. He replied: "Yes, she says I was drunk five years."

"Do you remember Mrs. Cooper ever being under the influence of wine?"

"Yes, I have seen her that way. No, I never threatened to kick, stab, shoot, or poison her. I never asked Mrs. Cooper to get the divorce suit stopped, and never stated that what money we got out of Marshall was to be divided between Mrs. Witherstine, Mr. Adams, and myself."

"Did you not say that Marshall was a man easily scared, and you could easily get $100,000 out of him?"

"No, Sir; just the other way; I think I should scare easier than Marshall."

"What property did you get when your father died?"

"I inherited between $35,000 and $40,000."

Mr. Ten Eyck then cross-examined, and the change in the witness' demeanor was palpable to every one. Benjamin suddenly shy and reticent.

"Why did you tell your wife that you would meet her in New-York?"

"Only to get rid of her."

"You have stated that John Marshall used to treat your wife to wine. When was that?"

"When we were at Pleasure Bay."

"Mention localities where he is known."

"Oh, sometimes sherry-cobblers, sometimes—"

"No, I mean the persons who were present when she had them?"

"I don't remember. Mr. and Mrs. Hewlick were present sometimes. I used to open the wine for them when I was at home."

"Did you forbid your wife drinking it?"

"No, Sir; but I didn't like it."

The witness was induced with difficulty to admit that he talked with Mrs. Pitcher about the divorce, and also that he gave an affidavit to Mr. Alker, subsequently making alterations in it. In his affidavit he had sworn positively that he employed no lawyer in the divorce suit. Other questions were put, to which the general answer was, "I don't recollect," or, "Not to my knowledge," and at last the learned counsel asked him to tell the Referee. "Just when you are called upon to answer my question your memory almost invariably fails you, and when you answer Mr. Scribner the same question it always miraculously returns to you."

Mr. Scribner objected, and his Honor reminded the counsel that he could not assume a fact.

"I don't assume it," retorted Mr. Ten Eyck, "it is within your Honor's knowledge." Then he put the question in several ways, completely confounding the mind of the witness without obtaining any commonsense reply. Then the counsel stood up and fired his questions, and the witness quailed, and, indeed, literally trembled before him. Mr. Ten Eyck asked but a few more unimportant questions, and then took pity on the witness' state.

"Get off to Long Branch, Mr. Cooper," said Mr. Scribner.

"Yes, and get a salt bath," responded his legal friend.

Mr. Scribner seems to hold the opinion that the case will prove "too much for somebody," as he remarked the other day. Yesterday he said:

"Mrs. Marshall's letters and statements in the stenographer's notes of the evidence."

"Yes, they are wonderfully accurate," replied the Judge in anything but a solemn strain.

"That being so, Judge," continued Mr. Scribner, "is it agreed that in case of the death of any witness between now and the day to which we adjourn the depositions of such persons shall be accepted as signed and completed?"

This was agreed to, and the select little party broke up for the remainder of the Summer.

CARPENTER'S FANCY-GROCERY SHOP

HOW HE SECURED A CASHIER AND HOW THE CASHIER SECURED HIM.

On the 3d of June an advertisement appeared in a morning newspaper stating that the advertiser wanted a cashier in a good business who had $500 to give as security for the faithful performance of his duties. William Rockwell, of No. 402 West Twenty-third-street, answered the advertisement, and called at No. 2 Clinton-place, as directed. He there met Joshua Carpenter, who said he was making preparations to open an extensive fancy-grocery store. The $500 deposit, he said, he asked only as security, and it would be returned after a reasonable time of service. In order to remove from Rockwell's mind all suspicions about the matter, Carpenter said that he was an extensive real estate owner, having valuable property in New-Jersey and on Long Island. He further had considerable money in bonds and securities of all kinds. In proof of these allegations he exhibited a batch of bonds of all denominations, and drew one out purporting to be of the Long Island Trust Company for $1,000. This, he said, the Cashier might retain as a security for the deposit of the $500 until its return. Rockwell didn't know the bond, and Carpenter invited him out to a bank to have it examined. They started to go, and on the way met a "solid" looking gentleman, who recognized Carpenter, and who was immediately introduced to Rockwell. "Let me see that bond," said the solid man when the state of affairs was explained to him. "Oh," said he, turning it carefully over, "that's as good as wheat. I have a great deal of my own spare money invested in them. I was offered 88 for them yesterday. But I consider them worth 100, and wouldn't take a cent less under any circumstances." The impression he made upon Rockwell settled the business. He gave Carpenter his $500, took the $1,000 bond, and waited for the fancy-grocery store to open. It did not open, and at last, having his suspicions thoroughly aroused, he took the $1,000 bond to Fisk & Hatch for examination, and was there told that it was not worth the paper it was written on. Realizing that he was swindled, he had Carpenter arrested, and at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday the embryonic grocer was held to await examination.

CAPT. THOMAS SAMPSON.

Capt. Thomas Sampson has resigned as the special detective of the Stock Exchange and has returned to his old position as detective of the Sub-Treasury. His brother, John Sampson, who has had three years' experience in the Government service and two on Wall-street, takes his place in the Exchange. Capt. Sampson was nine years in the employ of the Sub-Treasury and nine in that of the Stock Exchange. During the war he was attached to the gun-boat Retribution. He arrested Mrs. Surrat, Miss Surrat, Miss Fitzpatrick, and Payne for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. Miss Surrat and Miss Fitzpatrick were afterward discharged. Mrs. Surrat was hanged and Payne was imprisoned. He also arrested Dr. Samuel Cox for the same offense, but Secretary Stanton ordered the latter's release. When the $64,000 forgery was perpetrated on the Union Trust Company, Capt. Sampson arrested Chadwick, Horace E. Brown, L. A. Brown, and Feltner. Chadwick and L. A. Brown are still in jail. He captured single-handed three men who robbed the Long Island City Post Office, and they got 10 years each in prison. To detail his exploits would require a volume. He holds nine medals presented to him for meritorious conduct. One was given him by Mayor Fernando Wood for service in arresting burglars and saving life. Another was presented by the Humane Society, for saving 13 persons from drowning at various times. The Board of Marine Underwriters gave him another, for "general excellence as an officer." He received another for rescuing two boys from burning to death at the great fire in West Seventeenth-street, 20 years ago. The bankers gave him another as a token of their appreciation for the arrest and conviction of Dutch Heinrich and other desperate Wall-street thieves. The German Turnverein presented him with another for meritorious conduct. Three others were received from other organizations for similar services. A tenth medal is soon to be awarded him by the Police and other public officials. It is now being made to oader by a well-known jewelry firm in this City.

PASSING A FORGED CHECK.

HOW DREXEL & MORGAN WERE IMPOSED UPON—AN ARREST BY THE DETECTIVES.

On June 19, James Fagan, a messenger in the employ of the American District Telegraph Company, went to the office of Drexel & Morgan, No. 25 Wall-street, and presented for payment a check for $270 25, purporting to be signed by Mr. Frederick Berger, and payable to bearer. The Paying Teller on receiving the check remarked that it bore the same number as a former check, and pronouncing it "suspicious looking," consulted with his employers in regard to it. The signature was closely scrutinized, and nothing wrong being discovered about it, the Paying Teller was directed to honor the check, and Fagan was accordingly given the money. The fact of the check bearing a duplicate number, which would in itself seem to need a little investigation, was lightly passed over, and was considered to be but a slight irregularity on the part of Mr. Berger. As might be expected, it was subsequently ascertained that the check was a well-executed forgery, and Messrs. Drexel & Morgan, who were to incur the loss in consequence, applied to the Pinkerton Detective Agency to have the matter worked up and the culprit brought to justice. Detective Pinkerton had an interview with the American District Telegraph Company's messenger, and ascertained from him that in the regular course of his duty, on the date mentioned above, he was called to the Westminster Hotel, and there met a man who gave him a sealed envelope, addressed to Drexel & Morgan. The man walked as far as Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue with him, and then told him that the envelope contained a check for $270 25, which he wished him to cash, telling him to return as soon as possible. Fagan, on coming up town with the money, was accosted by a stranger, who told him that the person who had given him the check was awaiting him at the corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue A. The messenger went thither, and finding the person who had sent him on the errand, handed over the money, the former signing the receipt therefor as "George Wilson." Fagan was able to give a full description of "Wilson," and with the clue thus gained Detective Pinkerton endeavored to find him. His efforts in this direction were unattended with success, and he was about giving up all hope of ferreting out "Wilson," when Fagan, a few days since, came to him and agreeably surprised him by stating that he had seen the individual in question several times in the vicinity of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Acting upon this information, the search was commenced anew for Wilson and yesterday a man fully answering his description was arrested by Detectives Pinkerton and O'Connor. The prisoner is John Nolan, painter, of No. 148 West Fifty-sixth-street, and is employed in the Fire Department Repair Shop in West Third-street. Nolan was brought before Justice Morgan in the Tombs Police Court, and was formally arraigned. The boy Fagan came subsequently to court, and on being called to the stand, without a moment's hesitation, picked out Nolan from the throng of detectives and others, and positively identified him as the person who had given him the check in question. The prisoner strongly asserted his innocence, and stated that the records of his shop would prove that he was at work on June 19, and that it was impossible for him, in consequence, to be at the place where Fagan said he met him. Justice Morgan questioned Fagan in regard to his antecedents, in order to strengthen or weaken his testimony, but he answered intelligently and satisfactorily, and all adhered to his previous assertion that Nolan was the man who had given him the check and received the money. Nolan was equally as positive that Fagan was mistaken, and offered to prove his good character by a host of witnesses. After a short consultation with the detectives, Justice Morgan came to the conclusion that the matter needed a little more investigation, and accordingly remanded the prisoner, and then, addressing Mr. Berger, the magistrate said: "Mr. Berger, you will need to come here at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

"I cannot come, Judge, at that hour; I am going out of town," was the reply.

"You must come; if you do not give me your word of honor as a gentleman to appear here to-morrow morning I will only have to incarcerate you. This is a very serious charge. If this man is found guilty he will surely go to State Prison, and if he is innocent it is unfortunate that he is arrested. In a case of this kind, where the character and liberty of a citizen is in question, the private interests of another party should not be consulted. Will you promise me, Sir, that you will come here to-morrow morning?"

"If I must, I shall, Judge," was the response, whereupon Mr. Berger left the court.

A WEALTHY CUBAN'S WILL.

AN ESTATE WORTH HALF A MILLION DOLLARS CAREFULLY DISPOSED OF.

The will of Pedro Fernandez Criado y Gomez, a wealthy deceased Cuban, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, with a petition for probate. In the declaratory clause, the testator sets out the fact that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States and a resident of the City of New-York, the will being dated Oct. 23, 1873. Commending his soul to God and his body to the earth, from whence it came, he directs that his remains shall be attired for burial in his ordinary wearing apparel, and committed to the grave without pomp and under the control of his executors. He states that he was married to Donna Antonia Uriosta, and that in matrimony there were born to them four children who are now living and three who are dead, those who survive being Don Luis Alfredo, Donna Antonia Maria, Don Alfredo, and Donna Maria Luisa, and he does not recognize as legitimate any other children than those named. To his wife he gives $7,000, to be paid to her in funds at his death. He directs that the sum of $50,000 should be invested in first mortgages of real estate and railways of a very secure description, and bearing interest at 7 per cent., and that the income of said $50,000 so invested shall be paid to his wife during her lifetime, and at her death the principal shall be distributed equally among his children. All the remainder of his estate in New-York and Cuba he bequeaths to his children above named in equal shares, providing, however, that, as to his daughters, they shall have the use and enjoyment of their portions free and separate from the control of their husbands, should they marry, and should either of them die without issue, then such portion shall revert in equal shares to the surviving brothers or sisters. None of the children shall inherit their portions until they become 21 years of age, and until that time the Executors shall, out of the estate, take such moneys as shall be requisite for the proper education, maintenance, and decent support of the children as in their judgment shall appear necessary. He appoints as his Executors his wife and his brother, Ramon Fernando Oriado y Gomez. The text of the will is written in Spanish, with great neatness and exactness, and in the handwriting of the testator himself, who died in Havana on June 17 of this year. The attestation clause is in English. The estate is valued at $500,000.

FORGERIES IN WALL-STREET.

Yesterday morning, when Mr. Alfred G. Lüders, a shipping merchant, doing business at No. 48 Broad-street, entered the Gallatin National Bank, on Wall street, where his firm keeps an account, he was astonished at being informed that this had been overdrawn. In confirmation, he was shown three canceled checks—one for $210, gold, one for $266 50 and one for $500, currency, two of which had been cashed on Monday and the other on Tuesday afternoon. They looked regular, and as other members of the firm had the right to draw as well as himself, Mr. Lüders merely expressed his surprise, and promised to see that the deficiency was made good. Returning to his office he asked his partners how they came to overdraw, as they must have known the condition of the balance in bank. They promptly denied having made the checks, and on further investigation it was discovered that all three were clever forgeries. Lüder & Co.'s office is a small one, only desk-room being required in their business. Their safe being full, they kept their check-book locked up in a small wooden closet. The blank forms from which spurious checks were written were taken from this book. They have in their employ only one clerk, a lad of 17, whose name all parties interested refused to disclose yesterday. It has been customary for him to fill in the body of checks for the partners to sign, and this drawing of the body of the spurious checks resembles his very closely. The bank officers do not recollect distinctly who presented them, but they are under the impression that each was presented by a different person, and that neither of these resembled the clerk in question. He professes to be in the dark as to how the blanks were procured, and knows nothing of the forgeries. At the office of the firm all information was refused, on the ground that they had promised the bank officials to say nothing for the present, and at the bank they were equally reticent. No arrests have yet been made, but the case has been placed in the hands of experienced detectives, with full descriptions of the parties supposed to be implicated, and it is believed that a clue has been obtained which will lead to the capture of the guilty parties.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Van Opstal's carrier-pigeon has turned up at Lancaster, Penn., 125 miles from this City.

A male child, two months old, found in the basement of No. 324 East Fourteenth-street, was taken to the Central Office yesterday.

The bark Sandvik which arrived from Bremen yesterday, lost her foretopgallantmast and everything attached to it, during a heavy north-westerly squall on the 20th inst.

Bernard Thomas, an inmate of the City Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island, while engaged in loading a sloop with sand on Tuesday, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned.

The National German-American Teachers' Association have accepted an invitation to visit the Aquarium, and will inspect that institution in a body some day during the present week.

The Croton Water Bureau was besieged yesterday afternoon by a large crowd of citizens anxious to pay their water rates for the past year. From to-day 5 per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid.

Charles Esletine, mate of the ship George Peabody, lying at Pier No. 13 East River, fell from the side of the ship yesterday and was severely injured. He was taken to his home at No. 90 Front-street, Brooklyn.

The Department of Docks yesterday resolved to make a requisition on the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for $250,000, to meet the present and prospective expenditures of the department for the next nine months.

Mr. Frederick Phillips, late Private Secretary to Collector Arthur, sent in his formal resignation as an employé of the Custom-house yesterday. He will enjoy a vacation until Fall, when he will go into business in this City.

A small boat, bottom upward, was passed in latitude 45° and longitude 56° on the 20th inst. by the bark Editha, which arrived from Newcastle yesterday. It was painted black, and had a new false keel, apparently that of a fireman's yawl.

Coroner Woltman yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Isaac Underndorfer, tobacconist, of No. 371 Bowery, who was drowned on the 23d inst. by falling from the Coney Island steamer John Sylvester. A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.

The first bale of Georgia cotton, shipped by Jacob Lorch, of Albany, Ga., to Lehman Brothers, of this City, was sold at public auction in front of the Cotton Exchange yesterday by John H. Draper & Co. It was purchased by Fielding, Gwynn & Co., at 19 cents per pound.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for July exhibit the following figures: 40 missionaries, 512 meetings, 3,696 visits, 135 temperance pledges, 6,174 tracts, 517 families relieved, &c.; receipts, $1,055 12; payments, $3,381 29; debt, $17,594 91.

During the month of July Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records of the Health Department, received reports of 2,332 births, 555 marriages, 3,095 do ths. and 206 still-births. During the corresponding month of 1877 there were registered 2,173 births, 510 marriages, 3,280 deaths, and 214 still-births.

The members of the Stock Exchange yesterday adopted resolutions eulogistic of the late Edwin Mortimore Merritt, and expressive of sympathy with his family; and it was resolved that as many as possible should attend the funeral, which takes place from his late residence, South Norwalk, Conn., at 4:30 P. M. to-day.

At 4:15 P. M. yesterday the dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River at the foot of Grand-street, by Cornelius Sullivan, of Williamsburg, and removed for identification to the Morgue. The body was entirely nude, and that of a man apparently about 30 years old, of light complexion, and with sandy hair.

The advertised sale of 50,000 tons of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company's coal yesterday morning was a palpable "wash." There was a small attendance, bidding was spiritless, and the bulk offered was taken by two parties directly interested with the sellers. The quotations made were about the same as last month.

Alderman Morris yesterday received a letter from Mr. Charles A. Cole, in which the latter requests the City authorities to buy a bronze copy of D'Amore's famous group, "Columbus Discovering Land," and place it in the Central Park. The letter states that if the City of New-York does as Mr. Cole requests, the King of Spain will purchase a copy of the group for presentation to the City of Barcelona.

The cooler weather has somewhat reduced the number of applicants for medical aid at the Sick Children's Mission, and yet an average of 20 new cases have been added daily to the sick list during the past

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—MISCHIEVOUS FINANCIAL THEORIES DENOUNCED.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—The Wisconsin Republican State Central Committee met yesterday and adopted a brief address, urging consistent and harmonious action on the part of the Republican Congressional District Conventions, and submitting the following propositions as a suitable platform on which the party may go into the coming canvass:

First—Adherence to the principles of the Republican national platform of 1876, and the sentiments expressed in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance, recognizing the honest difference of opinion among Republicans respecting certain features of the policy of the National Administration, but cordially approving the aims of the President in seeking to restore fraternal relations between the different sections of the country, and to purify and improve the civil service.

Second—We earnestly desire the establishment of fraternal relations between the different sections of the Union, but demand that the laws be impartially executed, and that all citizens, without distinction, shall enjoy equal rights before the law and equal rights under it.

Third—We rejoice in the prospect of the resumption of specie payments by the close of the present year. A stable, non-fluctuating currency, possessing intrinsic value, coin of gold or silver, at the pleasure of the holder, is the only secure foundation of permanent business prosperity. Such a currency will impart that steadiness to prices which is an essential condition for the successful prosecution of legitimate industry and enterprise, and is equally demanded by the true interests of the laborer and the business man and the capitalist.

Fourth—The value of all paper currency, whether issued by the Government or by the banks, consists in the promise it bears of payment, and in the degree of credit attached to that promise. If it cannot be converted at pleasure into currency of intrinsic value it cannot remain at par, and its depreciation will be in proportion to the prospects of its being convertible within a longer or shorter period. The printed bits of paper, which some wild theorists propose to employ as currency, and which they term "absolute money," containing no promise of payment and no intrinsic value, would soon become absolute in one respect only. They would be absolutely worthless. This and all other chimerical projects by which it is proposed to find a cheap and worthless substitute for the measure of value accepted and employed by the civilized world, are based upon delusion, if not dishonesty, and if adopted would result in disaster and shame. We hold it to be the duty of Republicans and all good citizens to oppose with uncompromising firmness all these mischievous theories, as well as the cognate doctrines of Communism and Internationalism which menace society, individual liberty, and the accumulated savings of industry.

Fifth—We condemn the Democratic Party for attempting to disarm the National Government, for seeking to debase the currency, and arrest all progress toward resumption; for voting to reduce largely the tax on articles like whisky and tobacco, thereby rendering necessary increased taxation on other industries, &c.

Sixth—We declare that the investigation respecting the last Presidential election has wholly failed to disclose any improper action by President Hayes.

Seventh—We oppose further grants of public lands in aid of corporations, and the sectarian control in the public schools, and favor economy in public expenditures.

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

THE DEMOCRATS HAVING TROUBLE IN CARRYING OUT THEIR GERRYMANDERING SCHEME—NOMINATIONS BY BOTH PARTIES—HON. CHARLES FOSTER CRITICISES PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The Democrats of Ohio are having serious trouble in disposing of the fruits of their Congressional gerrymander. In almost every district where the Democratic majority is so large as to make the election thereon sure, the leaders of the party are engaged in a tooth and nail contest for the prize. In the Fifteenth District, 1,025 ballots had been taken up to 8 o'clock this evening, and the convention was no nearer a nomination than when it began. The last reports were that a committee had been appointed to confer with the different candidates and devise some means of ending the dead-lock. Gen. Morgan, who, it was believed, would carry away the nomination, has so far received only 13 votes. The convention is being held at Mount Vernon.

The Thirteenth District Democratic Convention began yesterday at Marietta, and was brought to a termination to-day by the nomination of Gen. Warner on the eighty-second ballot. Warner was a brave soldier, a Liberal Republican, and has little in common with the Democratic Party. He threatened, however, to run as an independant candidate, and thus brought the convention to terms.

In the Fifth District, where the Democrats have nominated Benjamin Lefevre, the disaffection in the Democratic ranks is so strong as to endanger their majority of over 4,000.

A protracted contest was expected to-day in the Fourth District, which is strongly Republican, between Judge Lawrence and Gen. Keifer, the present member. The latter, however, secured the nomination on the eleventh ballot, and the friends of Judge Lawrence pledged him their hearty support. He will be easily elected.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 1.—One of the most unanimous and enthusiastic conventions ever held in this State took place here to-day, when the Republican delegates of the Eighth Congressional District placed Hon. Charles Foster in nomination. Gen. Robinson, Chairman of the State Central Committee, is a resident of the district, and was chosen temporary Chairman. He made a short speech, in which he showed up the infamous character of the gerrymandering scheme of the Democratic Legislature. Gen. Gibson, Ohio's great orator, was chosen permanent Chairman, and also made a good speech. Mr. Foster's name was presented by Gen. Robinson, and after nomination he made an important speech of half an hour, in which he said he was disappointed in the effect of Hayes' policy upon the South. He said the action of South Carolina in the case of the four revenue officers arrested there and refused bail or surrender to the United States Government, was as treasonable as any former act of that State. He said that so long as a "soft South" is presented, the North can do nothing but resist it with a solid North. He had no "bloody shirt" to wave, but he would have the Constitution and laws of the Government upheld. He called attention to the treasonable speech of Jeff. Davis, and to the answer which Singleton, of Mississippi, gave to a question by him, when that gentleman said he owed his first allegiance to his State, and would go with the State, whatever the General Government might order. This utterance had not been answered by any member of the party, either North or South. This sentiment, coming from the well-known friend of Hayes, and one understood to be on terms of personal friendship and confidence, is significant in a high degree of the drift of popular sentiment. He said also that the President, by his course, had alienated most of the leaders and the great mass of the Republicans. Mr. Foster has some chance of success in this strongly Democratic district, provided everything works as it is hoped it may.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 1.—The Democratic Congressional Convention which assembled at the City Hall this morning was one of extraordinary proportions, and more closely resembled a State than a Congressional Convention. During the night and early this morning large accessions of delegates and friends of the various candidates arrived, and work was pushed forward with energy by all who had entered the race. The convention held a short session this morning, when an organization was effected and a recess had until afternoon. It seemed probable that some of the various schemes to defeat a nomination on the first ballot might be successful, when the Committee on Rules and Regulations reported, favoring that a two-thirds majority should be required to nominate. This move rather stirred up the convention. John G. Thompson, in a few remarks, stated that at this time to change the rules which had governed the Democratic conventions for years was unwise, and would furnish a precedent which might return to the authors of it at a time which would cause them regret. A motion was then made favoring the substitution of the word majority for the words two-thirds, which was adopted. Walling and Poppleton did not show the strength that was expected, and even before Walling's county was called, Converse had received several more votes than were required to nominate. Before the result of the vote was announced, Hon. E. F. Powell, from Delaware County, moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried. Mr. Converse was then sent for and addressed the convention. He returned his sincere thanks for the honor, and these were the more heartfelt he said, "because of certain attacks of a few days ago, to which allusion need not be made now. Among the questions we have to consider is the general prostration, despite the abundant harvest, on every hand, and to-day there are men working in your capital for 75 cents a day. Many of the misfortunes of the people are owing to unwise and hostile legislation." The speaker then contrasted the wise and economical policy of the Democrats in times past with that of the Republicans, and said that it would devolve on some other "Old Hickory" to extricate the people of the State once more and to lead them in the return to old time prosperity. The Convention then adjourned.

VIRGINIA CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

THE GREENBACKERS AND READJUSTERS MAKING A LIVELY CANVASS—PROMINENT CONFEDERATES IN THE FIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Aug. 1.—The Congressional canvass in Virginia is becoming exciting. Owing to the poll-tax prerequisite, the Republicans will be able to contest only one district with the hope of success. But the Greenbackers and Readjusters are making things very lively. In many counties the Conservative party machinery is defied, and independent candidates are looming up everywhere. Forcible readjustment of the State debt and great issues of greenbacks are the popular ideas, and the politicians are coquetting with the masses and outbidding each other in their efforts to win favor.

In the First (Fredericksburg) District, the friends of Hon. Beverly Douglas are endeavoring to make the people believe that the stories of "Bev.'s" drunkenness at Washington were greatly exaggerated. Nevertheless, there are 12 candidates against him. One of them is Fitz Lee, the dashing Confederate cavalryman. Hon. John Goode will be renominated by the Conservatives of the Norfolk District. There is, it is true, some complaint that he did not get offices for all his friends and big appropriations for the Navy-yard, but the popular heart inclines to him rather than to any of his opponents. There are seven candidates for the Conservative nomination in the Richmond district, but Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is apparently the coming man. He has not given his views on the readjustment and greenback questions, and the signs are that, therefore, an independent will appear against him. Capt. W. E. Hinton will again be the Conservative nominee in the Petersburg district. The indications are that Hon. Joseph Jorgensen, (Republican,) the present member, will secure the Republican nomination, though State Senator Edgar Allen is pushing him pretty closely. If there is no split in the Republican ranks, their nominee has a fair chance of being elected. Cabell will be sent back from the Danville district. Hunton from the Alexandria district, Harris from the Staunton district, and "Ran." Tucker from the Lynchburg district, though each has Independents at his heels. There is a great squabble in the Wytheville district. There the Readjusters and Greenbackers have much strength. It is doubtful if the Conservative nomination will be worth much after it is obtained.

Virginia will, as THE TIMES some days ago indicated, certainly return eight Democrats. Whether elected by Conservatives, Greenbackers, or Readjusters, they will all follow the Democratic leaders on strictly party issues.

VERMONT GREENBACK CONVENTION.

A STATE TICKET TO BE NOMINATED ON AUG. 22—A PLATFORM ADOPTED YESTERDAY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 1.—The State Greenback Convention met here to-day, Nelson Nye, of Highgate, presiding. A series of resolutions was adopted, after which the convention adjourned, to meet at St. Albans on Aug. 22, when a State ticket will be nominated. The following are the resolutions:

First—The financial system needed is that all money must be issued by the Government; that whether made of metal or paper must be perfect and complete in itself; be full legal tender in every case and to any amount in the payment and lawful discharge of every species of indebtedness, no matter of how little commercial value the material of which it is made.

Second—Congress shall create a suitable amount of money in a safe and convenient form to meet the necessary requirements of the business and labor of the country.

Third—There shall be no privileged class of creditors; official salaries, pensions, bonds, and all other debts and obligations, public and private, shall be discharged in legal-tender money of the United States, according to the stipulations of the laws under which they were incurred.

Fourth—The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators or granted to railroads or corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

Fifth—All useless offices should be abolished, most rigid economy enforced in every branch of the public service, and severe punishment inflicted upon public officers who betray the trusts reposed in them.

Sixth—That a graded income tax on all net incomes exceeding $2,000 be increased on each additional $1,000 of income.

Seventh—That the passage by Congress of the joint resolution declaring the principal of bonds payable in coin was an act of flagrant injustice, and a grave breach of the public trust, which ought to be immediately rescinded; and the issuing by the Secretary of the Treasury of a larger amount of 4½ per cent. bonds in advance of the Government's need of money, and when 4 per cent. bonds could have been floated just as well, was an act of unaccountable folly or impeachable fraud.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—The Democrats of the Third District to-day nominated for Congress S. Upton, merchant, of Battle Creek. He was formerly a Republican but became a Liberal after he lost his place as Postmaster, and joined the Democracy with Austin Blair.

Edwin Willits has been unanimously nominated by the Republicans in the Second District.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 1.—The Republican Convention of the First District to-day renominated Thomas B. Reed for Congress.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 1.—The Greenbackers of the Second District to-day nominated Solon Chase for Congress.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 1.—Hon. Frank Jones, Democrat, has decided not to be a candidate for a renomination to Congress from the First District. Thomas J. Smith, of Dover; John W. Sanborn, of Wakefield, and John F. Cloutman, of Farmington, are named as Democratic aspirants to succeed him.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—The Nationalists to-day nominated H. Kahlo for Congress from the Seventh District.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 1.—Gen. Samuel J. Anderson, of Portland, was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First District.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—The Republicans of the Sixteenth District of Illinois to day, at Vandalia, nominated Basil B. Smith for Congress. The Greenbackers of the same district have nominated Capt. Creed for Congress.

ELKHORN, Wis., Aug. 1.—The Greenbackers of the First District have nominated Charles H. Parker for Congress.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 1.—The Democratic Convention of the Second District to-day nominated Hon. Walter Young to Congress.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

GOV. HAMPTON AND THE OTHER STATE OFFICERS RENOMINATED—THE USUAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 1.—The State Democratic Convention met to-day, with full quotas of delegates from all the counties. Gen. John D. Kennedy was unanimously elected President of the convention. A Committee on Platform and Resolutions was appointed, and the convention took a recess until 5 o'clock P. M.

Upon reassembling, the Committee on Platform submitted a report, which reaffirms the platform of 1876 substantially, in language adapted to the present condition of affairs. Its provisions are in harmony with the pledges of Gov. Hampton in the administration of the Government, based upon equal and exact justice to all citizens, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, and granting full and ample protection to all classes in the administration of justice. Accompanying the platform is a series of resolutions, which urge unity of purpose and action among Democrats; denounce fusion with the Republicans, and deprecate the presence of independent candidates. They also strongly urge the fostering of immigration; invite citizens from all quarters of the globe to make their homes in South Carolina; direct attention to the revenue troubles in the upper counties: urge Congress so to amend the law as to quiet the irritation in these counties, and request President Hayes to grant amnesty to illicit distillers in the said counties. The platform and resolutions were adopted.

A resolution indorsing Gov. Hampton and the other State officers, and renominating them, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amid great enthusiasm. Gov. Hampton and others made speeches, which were vociferously applauded. The convention then adjourned.

BUTLER VISITS KEARNEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Gen. Butler called on Kearney at his mother's house in Brighton on Tuesday evening, and the two great men, with their private secretaries, were closeted for half an hour. No one else was admitted, and what was said remains a profound secret, the private secretaries being as dumb as oysters. Gen. Butler publishes the following card:

"I see it stated, as a telegram from San Francisco, that Mr. Kearney came to Massachusetts at my suggestion and in my interest. In justice to Mr. Kearney, as this is one of the lies sent from San Francisco to injure him, allow me to say that it is absolutely false in every particular. I had no communication with Mr. Kearney, directly or indirectly, or with any friend of his upon any subject whatever until days after he came to this city, and then at my leisure I called upon him, as I do upon any other gentleman of prominence who visits Boston to whom I believe my visit would be agreeable."

ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—In the county election to-day the National-Greenback Party elected their entire ticket of 13 candidates by majorities ranging from 4,000 to 6,000 votes, polling about 16,000 votes. At the Fifth Ward polls an affray occurred, in which Councilman Dick Dougherty, a white National, shot and killed Joseph Day, a colored Democrat. The quarrel originated about politics. Day fired at, but missed, Dougherty, who then shot Day through the body, and from the effects of the wound he died in 20 minutes. Dougherty was arrested.

THE RUSSIAN CONSUL'S DEATH.

COUNT DE BODISCO DIES AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—News was received here to-night of the death, at White Sulphur Springs, of Count De Bodisco, the Russian Consul-General at New-York. He has for some time been at the Springs, seeking to restore his health, which has for some months been exceedingly poor. Last Winter, it is understood, he was really too ill to attend to the business of the consulate, and refused, while in New-York, to see any one but the Russian purchasing agents and officers of the Navy, who were in town, and was compelled to relinquish most of the cares and duties of the consulate either to his Vice-Consul or to the Russian Minister, who was several times absent from this city on business connected with the New-York Consulate. His visit to White Sulphur Springs did not afford him the relief he expected to obtain, and he sank slowly. The news of his death is received with great regret, as he had proved himself not only an officer attentive to his duties, but a gentleman of courteous and pleasing manner, and a fit representative of the Czar in New-York City.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1878.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $307,832 12; the Customs receipts, $492,643 97.

J. H. Whittaker, of New-York, was to-day appointed Third Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office.

The President has appointed Henry C. Linn, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Kansas Agency; Henry R. Mallory, of New-York, Agent for the Colorado River Agency Indians; David Kern, of Illinois, Agent for the Indians of the Crow Agency; John M. Burchard, of California, Agent for the Malheur Agency, and John O. Broadhead, of New-York, Agent for the Mescalero Apache Agency.

THE SARATOGA RACES POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—Since Monday afternoon Saratoga has been enveloped in a gloom inconsistent with its surroundings. The races were run yesterday in a drizzling rain, and it was hoped that to-day would be more favorable for the sport. During the morning the sky was clouded, and shortly after 9 o'clock rain began to fall. The managers of the track jumping to the conclusion that another storm had set in, hastily postponed the races, which was a great disappointment to all concerned. Shortly after the announcement there was a break in the clouds, the rain ceased, but it was too late for the association to recall its mandate. The postponement has made something of a change in the programme. A larger field will start for the Doswell Stakes than heretofore announced, and an extra race will be run, thus making a very complete day's sport for to-morrow. In the Doswell Stakes for 3-year olds, the starters are now announced as Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, George L. Lorillard's Albert and Duke of Magenta, Pierre Lorillard's Pique, D. D. Wither's Invermore, and D. J. Crouse's Kinnie K. Both Duke of Magenta and Invermore will carry five pounds extra, as winners, and this has encouraged the owners to start. The second race will be the heats of three-quarters of a mile, with the 11 entries already published, and the third will be a purse of $300, one mile and a quarter, for all ages, winners of Saratoga this year of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra, and horses not having won a race this year are allowed five pounds. Maidens 4 years old or upward allowed 10 pounds. The entries for this race are Bramble, Oriole, Idalia, and Joe. The steeple-chase over the full course will have the five starters already named. There has been very little betting thus far.

THE LUTHERAN MINISTERIUM.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Lutheran Ministerium of the State of New-York is in session here. President Hopper, of Rochester, delivered the Synodical sermon, presented the annual report, and resigned. His resignation was accepted. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

HER PLENIPOTENTIARIES ASSAILED AND HONORED.

BITTER DEBATES IN BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT—THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF FALSEHOOD—A NEWSPAPER ATTACK ON MR. GLADSTONE—PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND CIVIC HONORS TO BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Robert Lowe, Liberal, resumed the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution. The debate led to a lively scene. Mr. Lowe accusing the Government of an act of falsehood, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose to the point of order that the language of Mr. Lowe was unparliamentary.

The Speaker ruled that, as the remark was not applied to a member of the Government, it was in order.

Mr. Lowe then repeated his statement, when the Speaker ruled it to be out of order, as being applied to members of the Government. Mr. Lowe then withdrew the expression.

Mr. Lowe's speech was mainly a repetition of Mr. Gladstone's arguments concerning the partition of Turkey, the betrayal of Greece, and the uselessness of Cyprus. The alleged falsehoods to which Mr. Lowe referred were instructions sent to Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador at Berlin, to oppose the cession of Batoum, after England had already secretly agreed not to go to war on the subject. Mr. Lowe violently attacked the abuse of the Crown's treaty-making prerogative, which, it may be here mentioned, has been the key-note of the Liberal speeches. He said: "An antiquated prerogative has been drawn from its rusty scabbard and used without the knowledge or consent of the people. The Government had done their utmost to drag royalty into collision with the people. It was impossible that Englishmen could be content to leave the exercise of the royal prerogative in the present position." Mr. Lowe's remarks were greeted with loud cheers from the Liberal benches.

Lord John Manners, Postmaster-General, defended the Government, and Mr. Chamberlain, Radical, member from Birmingham, attacked it, dwelling on its extravagance.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inquiry of Mr. Ashley, (Liberal,) virtually admitted that some other secret document was signed on the 30th of May, as well as the Anglo-Russian agreement. The Chancellor merely denied that anything was signed relative to Greece.

The debate was continued on a strictly party line by Right Hon. Sir John Hay, Mr. Staveley-Hill, Mr. Holms, Right Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugesen, Mr. Samuel Laing, and Sir John Lubbock, who pointed out that the Anglo-Turkish convention inevitably committed the country to an eventual war with Russia.

The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Carnarvon, vehemently attacking Lord Beaconsfield, asked an explanation of certain remarks recently made by Lord Beaconsfield regarding Lord Carnarvon's secession from the Cabinet. He said if Lord Beaconsfield meant to say that he [Lord Carnarvon] at the moment of difficulty and danger flinched from what he had pledged himself to do, he must absolutely deny such a statement.

Lord Beaconsfield, in reply to Lord Carnarvon, pointed out that the latter assented to the policy embodied in the circular, stating that the question of the possession of Constantinople involved British interests, and that when the Russians were approaching Constantinople Lord Carnarvon refused to concur in ordering up the British fleet.

The subject was then dropped.

The *Times* vehemently attacks Mr. Gladstone this morning, and says of his speeches: "The House of Commons listens with bated breath for his contribution to the great controversy, and for some prophetic glimpse into the future. He speaks two hours and a half, and occupies seven columns of our space. He carries his hearers irresistibly down a torrent of brilliant oratory, but when all is over, and we have time to breathe, to what does it all amount? With few exceptions to nothing but a prolonged invective against the present Ministry. Scarcely anything they have done or said escapes denunciation. Peace has been made, but no thanks to them; they have preferred servitude to freedom; have pretended to defend public law, and have really betrayed it; have made a mad convention; violated existing treaties; brought into question an important prerogative of the Crown; discredited us abroad and weakened us at home. But who are those plenipotentiaries whom he denounces with this unmitigated, unrelieved censure? They are not merely Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury; they are representatives of England before Europe and the world; their work when ratified is the work of England; they have not usurped power over an unwilling people. Mr. Gladstone himself admits that they command the approval of the mass of their countrymen. There are other persons in the world besides Lord Beaconsfield, and larger questions at stake than that of the conduct of the Ministry in the details of a prolonged negotiation. We regret to say it, but the whole tenor of Mr. Gladstone's speech, as much by what it contained as by what it omitted, was inconsistent with statesmanship or generous patriotism, and he must proportionately forfeit his claim to the attention of his countrymen on this great issue."

Great preparations are making in London for the civic honors to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury on Saturday next, when they will receive the freedom of the city and be entertained at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. A dais has been erected on the southern side of Guild Hall, upon which stands a canopied throne. Here will be seated the Lord Mayor of London, the British plenipotentiaries, and chief officers of the Corporation of London. There will be accomodation in this room for 1,700 persons, including 400 members of Parliament. The dais and seats will be covered with scarlet cloth. The doorways and other openings will be neatly draped. In the windows trophies will be hung. In the fore court of Guild-hall a spacious pavilion is being erected, to be covered with a canvas roof; a trellis-work ceiling, tapestry lining, mirrors, and other decorations being introduced. The pavilion will seat 1,200 persons, another 600 being accommodated in the library. Though none of these persons will be able to see the ceremony, they will have a view of the guests as they arrive. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury are expected to arrive at the hall before 5 o'clock P. M., soon after which the ceremonial will commence. The Chamberlain of the City of London, Mr. Scott, will, as usual, make the presentation of the freedom of the city to the distinguished guests. It is anticipated that each recipient will reply. The guests, on their way from the West End, will meet with their first welcome at the extreme boundary of the city. Temple Bar is to be in some sense resuscitated for the occasion. One side of the old structure still remains, and on the other side of the street a wooden model of the demolished wall has been erected. The dragons on the top of the columns will support a standard from which a banner will span the thoroughfare. The banner will be inscribed as follows:

"PEACE, WITH HONOR."

Subsequent to the ceremonial at Guild hall Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury will attend the Lord Mayor's Ministerial banquet.

Lord Salisbury, in receiving a deputation of South-east Lancashire Conservatives, who congratulated him on the success of his mission to Berlin, and invited him to Manchester, said he did not object to having the Government's policy submitted to searching criticism, but complained that, while their policy was subjected to hostile and acrimonious criticism in the House of Commons, the protocols which record the work of the plenipotentiaries passed the House of Lords without comment, so that the plenipotentiaries have no opportunity to explain them, though they alone are able to do so minutely.

THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.

HERZEGOVINA OCCUPIED YESTERDAY—RUMORS OF ARMED OPPOSITION—A TURKISH MINISTERIAL CRISIS LIKELY TO BE CAUSED BY THE OCCUPATION.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Eighteenth Division of the Austrian Army crossed the Dalmatian frontier and occupied Herzegovina to-day.

DERBEND, Bosnia, Aug. 1.—The Austrian vanguard has arrived at Banjaluka.

The Turkish officials and Austrian Consul-General have fled from Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, on account of the menacing attitude of the populace.

BELGRADE, Aug. 1.—It is stated that the Austrians were fired at two hours after crossing the River Save, by united Mohammedan and Christian bands. It is also said that these will fall back and concentrate in the defiles leading to Herzegovina as the Austrians advance.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The *Times'* Pera dispatch of the 30th of July says: "The Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens to produce a ministerial crisis in Constantinople. The Minister of War and the Minister of Public Instruction are strongly opposed to the occupation, and think that it should not be submitted to without a formal convention. Grand Vizier Safvet Pasha, who wishes to avoid difficulties with Austria, is at variance with his colleagues."

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

A DEFENSIVE CONFEDERATION FORMED IN ALBANIA—GEN. TODLEBEN TO BE SUCCEEDED BY GEN. KAUFMANN—RUSSIAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—There is no doubt that the Albanian chieftains have formed a confederation to resist the encroachments of Servia and Montenegro.

The Porte is preparing a memorandum to be addressed to the signatories of the treaty of Berlin, setting forth its views of the Greek claims in answer to the statement of the Greek representative, M. Delyannis, at the Berlin Congress.

A delayed dispatch dated Constantinople, July 30, says it is reported that Gen. Todleben, commander of the Russian forces before Constantinople, is to be succeeded by Gen. Kaufmann.

The *Courier de L'Orient* has been suspended for announcing that the wife of the Turkish Minister of Marine was present at a ball given by Russians.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 1.—Orders have been received by the officers in charge of the various stations in Bulgaria and Roumania to prepare supplies for the part of the Russian Army which will shortly return home.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Alluding to the delay of Turkey in ratifying the treaty of Berlin, the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* mentions a telegram from Constantinople saying that intrigues had been discovered aiming at the overthrow of Safvet Pasha and a return to the San Stefano treaty and a Russian protectorate. The dispatch says the Sultan was at one time inclined to yield to the project.

The *Daily Telegraph's* dispatch from Vienna says it is rumored that Gen. Todleben refuses to withdraw a man from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the British fleet. Difficulties are also reported to have arisen in regard to the return of Turkish prisoners of war.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

THOMAS BARNETT KILLED BY A DRUNKEN LABORER AT CAMBRIDGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A young man who was widely esteemed was murdered last night near Cambridge, in the southern part of Washington County. Three gentlemen, named Sherman, Townsend, and Barnett, all highly respectable, started from Salem, the county seat, in a carriage, intending to drive to Cambridge, 10 miles distant. When passing through the Cambridge Valley, near Lake Lauderdale, the scene of the lamentable death of the Louden brothers a few days ago, the party stopped at the Pond Valley Hotel for refreshments. A laborer, named Philip Olwell, who is about 25 years of age, and claims a residence at Fort Edward, had been hanging around the hotel during the afternoon and was intoxicated. As Sherman, Townsend, and Barnett emerged from the hotel to enter their carriage Olwell seized Sherman, and without any provocation, attempted to throw him from the piazza. The latter endeavored to release himself from Olwell's grasp. Thomas Barnett stepped back from the carriage, approached the two men, and remarked, "We do not wish to have any trouble." Olwell, who seemed crazed with liquor, released Sherman and assailed Barnett, whom he struck four times in quick succession, and before the unfortunate young man's associates could hasten to his aid Barnett cried out, "He's cutting me with a knife," staggered into a room and fell. It was discovered that Olwell had stabbed him four times, inflicting deep cuts, from which the blood poured in streams. Barnett was placed on a lounge, and Dr. Niver, from Cambridge, was summoned, but in an hour and ten minutes the wounded man expired. Olwell seated himself in the same room and complacely watched his victim. Deputy Sheriff Archer arrived soon after, and arrested the perpetrator of the deed, who seemed stupidly indifferent. The weapon with which the act was committed was an ordinary pocket-knife, with a blade three inches long. Coroner Clark impaneled a jury and held an inquest. The murdered man was the son of Smith Barnett, a wealthy farmer in the village of Salem. He had never seen the murderer before, and gave no cause whatever for the fatal assault. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Barnett died from wounds inflicted by Olwell, and the latter was committed to the jail at Salem. A large crowd gathered about the scene of the tragedy, and violent demonstrations were made against the prisoner, when Deputy Archer started with him for the jail. The officer was compelled to warn the crowd off and call for three assistants, as lynching seemed imminent at one time.

LEVISSEE AND CLARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—When Secretary Sherman was before the Potter committee at Atlantic City, he was requested by Gen. Butler to be prepared to furnish the committee, when he came up for cross-examination, with copies of all letters on file in the Treasury Department recommending Judge Levissee and Mr. Clark, Kellogg's Secretary for appointment to the offices they now hold. Judge Levissee was appointed an Internal Revenue Agent a short time ago, and Mr. Clark is at present Commissioner Raum's amanuensis. Gen. Raum, being questioned on the subject to-day, said that he had appointed Levissee and Clark because they were both good Republicans, and he believed it was the duty of the Republican Party to take care of the men who had borne the brunt of the battle in Louisiana and elsewhere. If the party intended to ignore its friends, the Commissioner was of opinion that the best thing it could do would be to disband.

NEW-YORK'S NEW TREASURY AGENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Special Treasury Agent Curtis, of New-York, arrived here this morning, and spent the day in consultation with Treasury officials with reference to his new field of duty. He left for New-York to-night, where he will consult further with Secretary Sherman.

MISS HEUSER'S MISTAKE.

DR. JULIUS MILLER CHARGED WITH THE CRIME—HE IS IDENTIFIED BY THE LADY, BUT IS DISCHARGED WITHOUT EXAMINATION IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 1.—There has been much excitement to-day in the village of Milton over the arrest of Dr. Julius Miller, of that place, who is charged with committing the assault on Miss Heuser, at Dr. Hasbrouck's house, on the night of July 4. When Miller's arrest was known, the villagers treated it with derision and hastened to acquit him before he had had a hearing. The arrest was brought about by a detective, from Heidelberg's Detective Agency, in New-York, who has been in the neighborhood of Milton for about three weeks. The result of his espionage is looked upon by many as a farce. It appears that last Friday evening Miss Heuser was in an upper window in Dr. Hasbrouck's house, between 6 and 7 o'clock, when she saw Miller go to the Post Office, some distance away. She called Dr. Hasbrouck up stairs, and pointed Miller out, saying: "That man resembles the one who seized me in the parlor Fourth of July night." Mrs. Hasbrouck said: "That is Dr. Miller." On the strength of this scene Dr. Miller was arrested. The prisoner had a hearing to-day before Justices Craft and Woolsey. The first witness was Miss Heuser. She was dressed in black alpaca, and wore a close veil over her bonnet. Her testimony was given modestly. She retold the story of the so-called outrage, as already published, and retired, when Mrs. Hasbrouck was called. She described the scene in the window as detailed above, and then Miss Heuser was recalled, when an identification scene of the most extraordinary character followed. She testified: "I have seen the man I saw from the window in the street since that time; it was last evening; have seen him in this court-room; he is in here now, [looking at the prisoner;] I can point him out; that is the man—the person next to Mr. Brandon," [pointing with her fan at Dr. Miller, who gazed straight at her through his large spectacles.]

Q.—Is that the man you believe to be the person who was in your house on the night of the 4th of July, and who assaulted you? A.—Yes.

On her cross-examination witness said: "I recognize him by his general appearance, his walk especially; he was between a walk and a run to catch me in the parlor; he walked when I saw him in the street; I recognize his entire deportment, his bearing and figure; neither of the men had glasses on that night."

During her testimony the witness also testified that while she was sitting at the piano she heard the creak of a shoe or boot, and turning round saw the two men on the sill of the parlor door, only five feet away. She got up to go toward the window, when the tall man followed her around a table, first one way and then the other, and although she did not scream or make any outcry, she had plenty of time to notice that the tall man had on patent-leather boots, or highly-polished boots or shoes; had a mask covering his head and face, with only eye-holes, and had his coat-collar turned up, and his coat buttoned up close. He seized her by the arm; put one arm around her, and drew her close to him with her back against his chest. His hands were soft like a woman's, but larger. His face was wide at the top, but sunk in near the chin, and the finger-nails of the hands were closely pared, and the hands white. The prisoner was directed to show his hands. He slapped his right hand violently on the table before the court, and the witness said that looked like the hand she had described. Dr. Miller then showed his foot, and she said that it looked like the foot she had seen. At the conclusion of the evidence of this witness, to the surprise of all the prosecution rested. Then George H. Williams, the prisoner's counsel, moved for the prisoner's discharge, on the ground that no evidence had been produced showing, as was charged in the warrant, that an attempt had been made to outrage Miss Heuser. An argument followed, in which the fact was developed that the prosecution had no more witnesses, for reasons best known to themselves, and then the court discharged the prisoner. The arrest of Miller is generally looked upon as a blunder, for which somebody should be held accountable. After all, the Milton outrage still remains a mystery—apparently as far as ever from being cleared up. Dr. Miller has many sympathizers among the people of Milton. He had four or five reputable witnesses ready to prove a complete alibi, but he was not put upon his defense. There seems to be no doubt that on the night of July 4 he was at home sick with malarial fever.

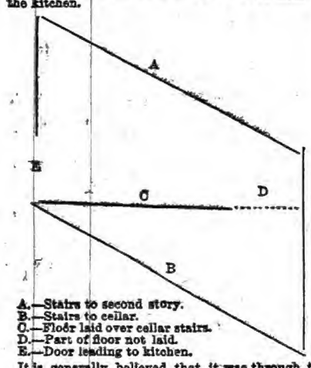
The story told by Miss Heuser is one of the most remarkable on record, and if true in all its particulars is one deserving all the attention that the Police can give it, in order to secure the detection and punishment of the offenders. On the evening of July 4 she left a picnic party and returned alone to Dr. Hasbrouck's house. She went to her room, and then, as she says, came down stairs to the parlor, where she sat down at the piano. Her playing was interrupted by the entrance of two persons, disguised with masks. She did not scream out or call for help while the men pursued her around a table, until one, described by her in her testimony to-day, seized her, administered chloroform, when she lost consciousness. The picnic party came along soon after, and found Miss Heuser lying nude upon the floor, with her feet against the parlor door. Her clothing was piled up carefully near her, and none of it was missing. She was just recovering consciousness, and became hysterical, begging that her life should be taken rather than that she should be dishonored. Every effort was made to trace the supposed assailants, but up to this time no clue, besides that claimed to have been found by the detectives, has been obtained.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 1.—A party of explorers, with a military escort and headed by Gen. Rosser, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, left this morning for Fort Keogh. The object is to ascertain the value of the Northern Pacific land grant between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers. Hon. Dorillius Morrison, of Minneapolis, accompanying the party, will report on his return to certain New-York cap

means by which an entrance may have been effected. The door K leading to the parlor was not fastened, and an expert might easily have opened one of the front windows and have immediate access to the chamber. The only other entrance to the room, except by the door leading to the hall, which was kept fastened, is by the door M, between the chamber and the kitchen.



A.—Stairs to second story.
B.—Stairs to cellar.
C.—Floor laid over cellar stairs.
D.—Part of floor not laid.
E.—Door leading to kitchen.

It is generally believed that it was through this door that the murderer made his way into the chamber. Going from the chamber into the kitchen, immediately to the left on reaching the kitchen is a board door so closely set into a board partition as scarcely to be noticeable. The partition shuts in what was at one time two stairways, one leading upward to the bath-room on the second story, and the other downward into the cellar. Some former tenants of the house, however, had preferred to use the space occupied by the cellar stairway as a closet, and had laid a floor in it, level with the floor of the kitchen, thus making the stairway useless. The steps, however, were not removed, and are still in their old place. The part of the closet immediately under the lowest part of the upper stairs, marked D in the second diagram, being very inconvenient to reach, was not floored over, and a hole was left there two feet square, through which a man in the cellar could easily climb up by merely ascending two or three of the abandoned steps and then drawing himself through. There is no fastening whatever on the door leading from the closet into the kitchen, and the only way of opening it from the kitchen side is by putting a finger into a small hole and pulling the door open. The theory that the murderer entered by this way is based upon three facts:

First—The pans and kettles kept in the closet were disturbed, as though some one had pushed them out of the way to get through.

Secondly—The mark of a man's boot was found against the plastering, as if he had pressed his foot into the wall to help him up, just in the position in which a man's foot would naturally strike in climbing up.

Thirdly—All the other entrances and exits, according to Mrs. Smith, were found in the morning just as they had been left at night.

Whoever murdered Richard Smith must have been well acquainted with the premises. Mr. Smith's position in the bed was extremely favorable for the striking of a heavy blow with the assailant's right hand. No house could be easier to enter. Scarcely any of the windows were fastened; the front gate, at the side of the house, was never fastened; there was not even a door to the entrance to the cellar, which is nearly on a level with the back yard. The insecurity of the lower part of the house is partially accounted for by the fact that Mrs. Smith was subject to frequent attacks of hysterical fits; so frequent, indeed, that when her husband returned at night she was often unable to open the door for him, and he had to make his way in through one of the windows.

The house is one of a row of small two-story and attic cottages, in the lower part of Pacific-avenue. This avenue, further up, is lined on both sides with handsome brick houses, surrounded by well-kept grounds; but in the neighborhood of this row of cottages its style gradually disappears, and shops and beer saloons creep in. The unfurnished parlor and hall give the interior of Smith's residence a cheerless look, which is not improved by such negligence as broken windows and allowing partly-chewed cuds of tobacco to remain about.

Notice was at once sent to Coroner Thomas Ronan, and a telegram notified the murdered man's brother, in Philadelphia, a conductor on the Philadelphia and New-York Railroad. Upon the arrival of the brother a Coroner's jury was impaneled and taken into the tragic chamber to see the body before it was removed. After their view of the surroundings the body was taken to Elliott's Morgue, and a post-mortem examination was made by Dr. Converse, the County Physician, assisted by Drs. Viers and Lampson.

The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that Smith had received 17 distinct blows, 15 in the left breast, probably with a knife, and two on the head with blunt instruments, either of which was sufficient to cause death. Two of the stabs in the breast, also, would have been fatal, either of them, if administered separately. The doctors found 15 incised wounds on the left side of the thorax, three penetrating the chest. Of these three, two were below the left nipple, and one above it. The lower ones were an inch and a half long, and the upper one about an inch. The non-penetrating wounds were scattered about the breast. One of the scalp wounds, about two inches in length, was in the left parietal region. On opening the thorax, a large quantity of coagulated blood was found in the thoracic cavity. Of the incised wounds, one was about the middle of the lower lobe of the left lung. The surface of the left ventricle of the heart was grazed, but not penetrated. An incised wound, an eighth of an inch long, penetrated the pulmonary artery of the heart, and alone would have been fatal. An incised wound was found in the pericardium near the apex of the heart; also one, an inch and a half long, in the peritoneum, one in the lower extremity of the upper lobe of the left lung, and another in the lower lobe of the left lung.

A notch, made by a sharp instrument, was found on the lower edge of the seventh rib, and another, in a corresponding position, on the upper side of the right rib. One of the smaller intestines was perforated from side to side. On removing the scalp it was found that the left parietal and left part of the frontal bone were greatly depressed. At the top of the skull a large quantity of coagulated blood was found.

The Coroner's jury is composed of Abraham J. Rapp, foreman; William C. Matthews, Benjamin P. Welsh, John H. Picken, William Wyks, Frederick Thau, Thomas A. McDonald, William Lehman, John McMahon, John Clarkson, and Claire Birch. The jurors looked long and earnestly at the remains, and were then taken to the house in Pacific avenue, where they examined the premises thoroughly.

The appearance of the body, as it now lies in Elliott's Morgue, is too horrible for description. The surroundings of the place are not exactly in accordance with accepted ideas of the solemnity of death; and the appearances were not improved by the post-mortem examination. When clothed for the grave, however, the murdered policeman will show scarcely any signs of his violent death, his face being almost untouched. But the doctors made sad havoc with his mortal remains.

It can hardly be denied that the holding of Mrs. Smith is a proper procedure, but there is not yet any distinct charge against her. No one suspects her of committing the murder herself. The blows were given with too much force and precision for a woman of her size and weight to have inflicted them. Besides, scarcely any one would believe that a wife would thus mutilate her own husband. One or two of the blows, perhaps the first one struck, would have ended the unfortunate man's life. There is every indication of hatred and a fixed determination to leave no possible chance of recovery, although it is not known that the man had an enemy in the world. He was a popular man with all his associates and acquaintances. He knew and was known by nearly everybody in what was once the town of Lafayette, now a part of Jersey City. He had lived in the place for many years, and nothing was to be said against him. At one time he kept a liquor store and lost money, but no one accused him of not paying his debts. The opinion of his acquaintances was expressed by an old neighbor of his yesterday when he said, "He was one of the best fellows I ever knew." Jane Smith, the murdered man's widow, is a rather pretty and attractive woman. Her maiden name was Jennie Powers, and she is now about 25 years old. Smith was noticeable for never saying anything about his family affairs, even to his brother, hence it is not known whether his married life with the second wife was pleasant or otherwise. The widow bears traces of beauty that would attract most men, is rather voluptuous looking, and must be a decidedly pretty woman when not suffering from hysterical attacks. She is a Jersey City woman, and lived for a long time in Grand-street with her mother. Her real name before her marriage was Jane Woolly, her mother having been married twice.

One of the theories advanced is that a man who formerly boarded with Smith and his wife is the assassin. He was still on familiar visiting terms at the house, was formerly their landlord, and took his rent in board. It is said that he was very attentive to Mrs. Smith while a boarder in the house, frequently sitting by her bedside and fanning her when she was in one of her hysterical fits. It is said, also, that this man's attentions aroused the husband's jealousy, and that this was the cause of his asking to be changed from night to day duty, saying that "things were not all right at home, and he would prefer being at home at night." An empty bottle, labeled "Labia's extract," that was found on the floor of the chamber, smelled strongly of chloroform; and it is rumored that the bottle is one that is known to have belonged to Mrs. Smith. The murdered man was a brother of John H. Smith, a member of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen from the Sixth District.

As soon as the Coroner took possession of the house, he took the sheets and coverlids from the dead man's night clothes, as well as the pillow, and cut them up in a search which was thought

sealed to await the day of the inquest, next Friday, Aug. 9. While Chief of Police Nathans stood by the side of the body in the Morgue, yesterday, he found that his club just fitted into the indentation in Smith's head. As Smith's club could not be found yesterday the Police believe that some of the injuries were inflicted with it, and that it was then taken away. The clubs carried by Jersey City policemen are about one-eighth the size of those used in New-York, and do not seem heavy enough to inflict such terrible injuries.

The only persons occupying the cottage in which Smith lived, on Wednesday night, were Smith and his wife, and, in the upper story, James McGregor, Mrs. McGregor, James McGregor's mother, a child 18 months old, and T. W. Ramill, Jr., a boarder, a young man of 22 or 23. McGregor is employed in the needle department of the Singer Sewing-machine Works, and Ramill is a furrier. No suspicion attaches to any of these persons, and they are all at liberty.

Chief of Police Nathan says that the sight he saw in the chamber was one of the most sickening he ever saw in his life. The closet door at the head of the bed on Smith's side was spattered with small drops of blood, and some of it had made its way from the bed to the floor, staining the carpet.

Mrs. McGregor, wife of the occupant of the second story, says that on Wednesday she went down into the cellar, and saw a strange man there, who seemed to be trying to conceal something that he held before him in his hands. She was frightened and hurried up stairs, and told Officer Smith, who was then in the house. He went down and searched the cellar, but the man had escaped.

Mrs. Smith says also that when she first awoke she imagined that she saw a tall, slender man in the room, wearing a white mask, but it is believed that if the story is trustworthy the delusion was caused by the towel over her face. The fact of the pet dog remaining quiet throughout the tragedy is believed by many persons to indicate that the murderer must have been some person with whom the dog was well acquainted.

On one of the pillows the imprint of bloody knuckles was found, but not a spot of blood was discovered in any part of the house outside the bedroom, and, from this it is believed by some persons that the assassin covered his hands after the murder with a pair of heavy gloves to give him greater security.

The fact that Smith was murdered is incontestable. No man could possibly have committed suicide in such a way. He must have died before half the blows had been struck. The great question then is, Who murdered him, and why was it done? Nobody suspects Mrs. Smith, at least of doing the actual deed. It is exceedingly doubtful whether any woman could have done it. It must have been done for some other object than robbery, for Smith had little to be stolen, and nothing was taken from the house. The general opinion in Jersey City, expressed almost in whispers, is that in this, as in many other troubles, "there's a woman in it."

It was arranged yesterday that Officer Smith should be buried to-day.

Late last night a carving-knife, with which it is supposed the stab wounds were inflicted, was found in the sink well on the premises. It is a knife that was owned by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, but was seldom used. This fact points to the idea that the murderer must have been well acquainted with the premises, for a man intending to commit murder would not go to the place where it was to be done without either having the weapons with him or knowing just where he could lay his hands upon them. A total stranger could not have been certain enough of finding any household utensil in any given place to depend upon that.

The murder created the greatest excitement in Jersey City. The murdered man was himself well known, was a brother of one of the Aldermen of the city, and was not known to have any enemies. The local newspapers published extra editions, and the assassination was the universal subject of conversations. The Police have not obtained the slightest clue to the murderer.

Richard H. Smith was born in the Eighth Ward, New-York, on the 6th of August, 1848. He lived in this City during the first eight years of his life, and then with his parents removed to Jersey City. When he reached a proper age to be set to work he learned the paper-hanging trade, and afterward added that of a painter. He was married early in life, but on the 22d of May, 1871, his wife succeeded in obtaining a divorce from him, and was subsequently married to Smith's brother. This caused some unpleasantness between the two brothers, but it is believed that in the intervening years this has all disappeared, and that at the time of Richard's death brotherly relations existed between them.

SCIENTIFIC VIEW OF THE CASE.

That a woman, to whom sufficient chloroform had been administered to render her insensible during such a tragedy, should have been awakened by the mere contact of something cold less than 20 minutes later, is almost incredible. According to her own statement, the wife of the murdered man was awake at 4 o'clock in the morning, and the sleeping man was unhurt at that hour. She lies down, drops to sleep, a napkin saturated with chloroform is placed over her face by some person or persons, the skull of her husband is crushed with heavy blows, he is stabbed repeatedly, and she, having slept through all this turmoil and violence, is awakened by the contact of a cold hand. The chloroform used for the purpose has been about half an ounce—enough, undoubtedly, to induce a moderately complete anæsthesia in most instances, if carefully administered. According to her own statement, she had not been asleep since the previous night, and it is a fact very familiar to medical men that it makes a most important difference whether the drug and the natural demand of the body for sleep are in cooperation. As a rule, after a person has not slept for about 16 hours, a relatively small quantity of chloroform will induce a slumber that is somewhat lethargic in its description, and the victim sleeps on for 10 or 12 hours. In this condition healthy men have been known to sleep 10½ hours after the administration of a quarter of an ounce; while, had the same quantity been administered after the usual sleep, its influence would not have sufficed to produce more than a partial anæsthesia. Another point worth noticing is that the towel was still in its place when waked up, and there was the same exclusion of atmospheric air as when the tragedy commenced. Granting that the quantity was sufficient to produce complete anæsthesia, under the condition of not having slept for the usual number of hours, the anæsthesia must inevitably have passed into a lethargic slumber, particularly with the exclusion of air from the nostrils by the saturated towel or napkin, taking no account of the fact that a napkin so saturated by no means loses all its properties within a period of 10 minutes. As the action of the drug upon the nervous centres is known to be by way of the circulation, and as oxygen is the most immediate antidote, the woman's story of finding the towel in place is of the utmost importance. Under such a condition of exclusion of the most immediate agent of recovery, it is incredible that she should have lost consciousness entirely, and have been startled into full activity 20 minutes later. The waking up from anæsthesia, save when special restoratives are applied, is always a gradual recovery of the senses, for it is the senses, it must be recollected, that yield first and most completely. Muscular movements may occur some seconds after the patient is entirely unconscious. What one is practically asked to believe here, is that a woman was so completely stupefied that a series of acts involving rapid blows and repeated concussion did not awaken her; that stupefaction was accomplished with a moderate quantity of the drug; that the exclusion of atmospheric air was continued by the non-removal of the towel, and that an anæsthesia that, co-operating with want of sleep, should have passed into lethargy, was broken by the merest trifle compared with what had preceded. Scientific men will naturally regard a statement like this as involving an exception too extraordinary to be accepted without corroboration, and will grimly infer that the towel and the chloroform are factors in a bit of cowplay, the details of which were conceived and executed by a person not very expert in arranging the scientific points. There is one case on the record that illustrates these points in detail. A boy of 19 who had quarreled with his father bought an ounce of chloroform and took it to his room on retiring about 9 o'clock in the evening. He did not appear at the usual hour for breakfast, 7 in the morning. On going to his room he was found lying with a napkin pressed to his nose; the bottle still one-third full and well corked, was standing upon the table. Such was the lethargy, that it required two hours of active work to bring the intended suicide to his senses. This is perhaps a more than average case, but the slowness with which the senses are recovered after unconsciousness precludes the possibility of a person realizing a situation, even though vaguely comprehending that something is wrong. No record appears of a person being surprised out of an anæsthetic sleep, and springing out of bed in full possession of the senses.

A WOMAN ARRESTED FOR ILLICIT BREWING.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A Swedish woman of this city, named Catharine Lawson, has been for five years engaged in illicit brewing. A sample of the beer, sent to Washington, was decided by the Internal Revenue Department to be subject to tax, which she refused to pay. Last night she was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Harrington, and the case is set down for Wednesday next.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—The astronomers from Rawlins and other points met yesterday for a comparison of notes and discussion of observations. Prof. Watson feels certain that he has discovered Vulcan, south-west of the sun, about 2° distant. Prof. Draper succeeded in getting a photograph of the spectrum of the corona, thus proving that most of the light of the corona is reflected from the sun, and is not due to ignited gas.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOAT BOILER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The steam-boat Henry Tete, lying at the wharf at the foot of Custom-house-street, exploded a donkey boiler at 2 o'clock this afternoon, blowing off her chimney, shattering her works and the forward part of the cabin. The damage is estimated at $3,000.

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The Peninsula Cricket Club, of Detroit, and the Germantown Club commenced a two days' game of cricket to-day on the grounds of the latter at Nicetown. The ground was soft, rendering effective bowling difficult. The Germantown Club was the first at the bat and scored 105 runs. Double figures were made by Messrs. Brewster, and Caldwell, the rest being retired for small scores. Brewster's 57 runs and a catch by Armstrong at cover point, after a long run, were the features of the inning. Several changes were made in the bowling. The first inning for the Peninsular Club netted them 52 runs, with three wickets down. Francis contributed 28, after being missed at 8. The game will be resumed to-morrow.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT FOR JULY.

A DECREASE IN THE DEBT OF ONLY $206,000 —THE CAUSES THEREOF—PROGRESS OF THE REFUNDING OPERATIONS—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The debt statement for July, the first month of the new fiscal year, shows a decrease of only $206,000, against $800,000 for July, 1877, and $1,100,000 for July, 1876. The slight decrease for the month just closed is attributable to the large amount disbursed during that period, which exceeded $14,000,000. Compared with the June statement, the aggregate coin balance shows an increase of nearly $10,000,000, but the net increase, including standard silver dollars and fractional silver, is less than $1,250,000. The aggregate coin balance is now $207,000,000, of which $43,000,000 are coin certificates and $2,600,000 silver certificates. Deducting these two items and over $18,000,000 held to redeem called bonds and other demand outstanding coin obligations, leaves the net coin balance now on hand owned by the Government, $143,118,404. Of this amount, about $8,000,000 are standard silver dollars and $5,000,000 fractional silver coins. During the month nearly $15,000,000 were received for 4 per cent. bonds, and the fact that the net coin balance does not show an increase to that amount over the net balance held on July 1, is because about $12,000,000 in gold were disbursed for interest on the public debt during the month just closed. The currency balance, compared with June, shows a decrease of $1,500,000. The Treasury now holds over $51,000,000 in legal-tender notes with which to redeem certificates of deposit outstanding to that amount, which is an increase of $4,500,000 over the amount held for this purpose on July 1. During the month the redemption of fractional currency amounted to only $92,000. The Customs receipts for July were $11,198,270, and internal revenue, $9,904,554. Compared with July, 1877, this is an increase in Customs of $1,137,409, and in internal revenue, $1,140,279.

It is now ascertained from the books of the Treasury Department that the amount paid for interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30 was $102,000,000, an increase of about $5,000,000 over the amount paid on this account during the preceding fiscal year. This increase in the interest account is owing to the increase made in the bonded debt for resumption purposes, and to the fact that interest accrues on 4 per cent. bonds issued to refund sixes before the interest ceases on the called bonds for which the fours are substituted. During the refunding operations the Government must necessarily pay 10 per cent. on the amount being transferred from 6 to 4 per cents., the time for which this rate must be paid varying from 1 to 90 days, and the amount on which it is paid varying according to the extent of the 4 per cent. subscriptions and the bonds called for redemption and conversion; that is, interest at 4 per cent. is running against the new bonds issued to take the place of those to be converted, while at the same time 6 per cent. is running against the bonds to be redeemed, the Secretary of the Treasury being required to give the holders of 6 per cents 90 days' notice of his intention to redeem them. Upon the expiration of the 90 days interest ceases on bonds thus called for redemption.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$733,561,250 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	703,266,650 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	246,000,000 00
Bonds at 4 per cent	112,850,000 00
Total principal	$1,795,677,900 00
Total interest	25,762,472 03
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	35,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$9,009,640 28
Interest	378,763 98
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,743,283 50
Certificates of deposit	51,200,000 00
Fractional currency	16,455,598 17
Coin and silver certificates	45,631,030 00
Total principal	$460,029,911 67
Total unclaimed interest	3,007 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,278,717,451 93
Interest	26,179,243 04
Total	$2,304,896,694 97
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$207,007,852 49
Currency	1,108,317 63
Currency held for redemption of fractional currency	10,000,000 00
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	51,200,000 00
Total	$269,316,170 12
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
July 1, 1878	$2,035,786,831 82
Aug. 1, 1878	2,035,580,524 85
Decrease of debt during the month	$206,306 97
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1878	206,306 97
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 56
Interest paid by United States	39,835,039 86
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	9,881,444 25
Balance of interest paid by United States	29,953,595 61

The following is a comparison of the condition of the Treasury Aug. 1, 1877, and Aug. 1, 1878:

Balances.	1877.	1878.
Currency	$9,811,956 34	$1,108,317 63
Special fund for the redemption of fractional currency	3,160,858 00	10,000,000 00
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	55,495,000 00	51,200,000 00
Coin	97,803,995 59	207,007,852 49
Coin and silver certificates	37,807,300 00	45,631,030 00
Coin, less coin and silver certificat's	59,996,695 59	161,376,822 49
Outstanding called bds	11,198,600 00	8,263,650 00
Other outstanding coin liabilities	12,714,009 62	9,994,768 52
Outstanding legal tenders	359,094,220 00	346,681,016 00
Outstanding fractional currency	19,784,335 89	16,455,598 91
Outstanding silver coin	34,223,260 15	39,164,451 93
Total debt, less cash in Treasury	2,059,389,318 42	2,035,580,524 85
Reduction of debt for July	818,904 84	206,306 97
Reduction of debt since July 1	818,904 84	206,306 97
Market value of gold	105.87	100.50
Imports (12 months ending June 30)	451,323,126 00	437,051,533 00
Exports (12 months ending June 30)	602,475,220 00	694,884,200 00

It is expected by the Treasury that the remaining $61,000,000 bonds of the act of March 3, 1865, consols of 1865, (6 per cent.,) will be called during the present year.

THOMAS KELSO'S WILL.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 1.—The will of Thomas Kelso, who died last week, makes bequests to charitable institutions as follows: To the Kelso Home or Orphan Asylum, in addition to the property on East Baltimore-street, annuities aggregating $5,000 per annum; to the Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Aid Society, of which he was President, $10,000; to the Trustees of Dickinson College, $10,000; to the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, $3,000; to the missionary societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $2,500; to the Home of the Aged of the Methodist Episcopal Church, $2,000; to the Centenary Biblical Institute, $1,500; to the Maryland Bible Society, $1,000; to William E. Hooper, for the poor of High-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, $1,000; to the Boys' Home, $1,000. The Centenary Biblical Institute is a school for the education of colored men for the ministry. The residue of the estate, estimated to be worth $500,000, is devised to his children and heirs at law equally.

AUGUST PROGRAMME AT CREEDMOOR.

The monthly programme of the National Rifle Association for the present month provides for the following events: Wednesday, 7th—"Appleton" match, at 200 and 500 yards, two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range; and "Winchester rifle" match at the running deer. Saturday, 10th—*National Guardsman's* match, at 300 and 600 yards, seven scoring, without sighting, shots at each distance; and "Skirmishers" badge, from 500 to 200 yards distance. Saturday, 17th—"Soldiers'" match for the Olyphant trophy, distance 200 yards, firing by files and by volleys; and "Champions'" match, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with the aggregate of two centries. Wednesday, 21st—"Ballard" match, at 200 yards distance, 15 shots, without cleaning or sighting shots. Saturday, 24th—"Sharp's" match, for $250 in gold, distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range, without sighting or cleaning shots; and *Turf, Field, and Farm* match, at 200 yards, two sighting and 10 scoring shots. Wednesday, 28th—"Gildersleeve" medal, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with the privilege of two centries. Saturday, 31st—"Remington" match, at 800 and 1,000 yards, 20 shots at each distance. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will shoot for the "Rifles" on Saturday next, the "Trophy" on Saturdays, the 10th and 31st, and the "Shells" on Saturday, the 24th inst. The competitions by the Amateur Rifle Club will be for the "Mid Range" badge, at 600 yards distance, on Wednesday next; the "Long Range" badge, at 1,100 and 1,200 yards, on Wednesday, the 21st, and the "Short Range" badge, at 200 yards, on Saturday, the 31st. The Washington Grey Cavalry Club will hold contests for a life membership and badge of the National Rifle Association, at 200 and 300 yards, on Tuesdays, the 6th and 20th inst. There will be no regular match under the auspices of the National Rifle Association next Saturday.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the State of Louisiana, of the State Line, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took out about 60 saloon passengers. This is a large falling off from the lists of last Thursday. Seven steamers are to sail to-morrow morning, viz.: the Adriatic, of the White Star Line; the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, and the Queen, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Rhein, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow; the Arragon, of the Great Western Line, for Bristol, and the Lepanto, of the Wilson Line, for Hull. Among the passengers of the State of Louisiana were Rev. W. McKinney, and Rev. J. Buckley. The saloon list of this vessel is as follows:

Charles E. Skinner, Albert Skinner, Frederick Smith, W. H. Hugan, Mathew Gray, James G. Mackie, Mrs. L. Bailey, W. P. Julius, Rev. W. McKinney, James Maxwell, Mrs. Katherine Griffin, H. T. Ingersoll, Robert Alexander, Rev. J. J. Buckley, Jonas Wood.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

A response to the Gould-Edgerton circular to the Denver Extension bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway was received yesterday in the form of a cable telegram from Frankfort-on-the-Main:

"Meeting representing $2,612,000 Denver Extension bonds resolved on a vigorous prosecution of the foreclosure suit.

L. BRAUNFELS, Chairman."

These bonds, with the amount already deposited in the United States Trust Company, constitute nearly a majority of the whole issue, less than $80,000 being needed to make up the required number.

CRICKET NOTES.

The continuation of the cricket match between the St. George's Club and the Merion, of Philadelphia, was prevented yesterday by the rain. The members of the Merion team assembled at Hoboken grounds toward noon, and waited there until 2 o'clock, but none of their opponents attended. The ground was altogether too soaked for playing, even after the rain ceased, still the visitors have some ground for their complaint that the St. George's team showed a lack of courtesy in not being there to receive them. An error crept into the score published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Hosford was accredited with 3, and Giles with a "duck egg;" it should have been the other way.

The Merion commences another two day's match to-day at Staten Island, and on Saturday the Detroit players will meet the Manhattan Club at Prospect Park.

A RAILROAD COMPLETED.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Utica and Black River Railroad Company have just completed their road between Morristown, N. Y., and Ogdensburg. The first train over the road from Utica to Ogdensburg arrived this noon, having on board President De Witt C. Weir, the Directors, and other officials.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

RECEPTION TO GEN. FREMONT.

THE ASSOCIATED PIONEERS OF CALIFORNIA PAY A COMPLIMENT TO THEIR OLD COMRADE.

Gen. John C. Fremont, the recently-appointed Governor of the Territory of Arizona, being on the eve of departure for his official post on the Pacific coast, was last evening tendered a very hearty reception at the Sturtevant House by his old California friends and comrades, "The Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California." From 8 to 9 o'clock the General held an informal reception in one of the hotel parlors, after which about 50 of the Pioneers sat down to an elegant supper. In the absence of the President of the Association, Gen. John A. Sutter, the chair was occupied by Gen. H. G. Gibson, United States Army, the senior Vice-President. At his right sat the guest of the evening and his two sons, John C. Fremont, Jr., United States Navy, and Francis Preston Fremont. Among the members present were ex-Gov. R. M. Price, of New-Jersey; Col. T. B. Thorp, who served on Gen. Taylor's staff in the Mexican war; Dr. J. W. Morton, who has just returned from a trip through the Australian diamond fields; Gen. W. L. Tidball, a Mexican war veteran; Hon. Francis D. Clark, Charles J. McPherson, and Col. George M. Leonard, of the historic "Stevenson's Regiment;" William Colligan, who hoisted the American flag at Monterey July 7, 1846; Deputy Surveyor E. F. Burton, Major-Gen. E. C. Kemble, first editor of the *Alta California* in 1846; Hon. C. Lydecker, Stephen L. Merchant, George B. Anneman, Gen. Sickles, Col. G. D. Bremerton, the companion of Kit Carson, and others. The dining-room was draped with flags and hung with the usual mottoes of the association.

Gen. Fremont was introduced by Gen. Gibson in a highly complimentary speech, reviewing the General's past career, and predicting new successes in his new field of labor. Gen. Fremont followed in a short speech of thanks for the courtesy shown him. Letters of regret that they could not be present were then read from Gen. Sherman, Samuel C. Upham, John Dolman, and others. During the evening speeches were made by ex-Gov. Price, who predicted that Gen. Fremont would bring Arizona into the Union in a few years as a State, as he had California, Col. T. B. Thorpe, who referred to Mrs. Fremont as "one of the best wives God ever made," William Colligan, Col. Kemble, Gen. Brereton, who particularly eulogized his early companion, Kit Carson, Col. Burton, and several others. The speeches were all warmly commendatory of the association's distinguished guest, and replete with reminiscences of the old campaigning days in California. While the supper was in progress a large and beautiful basket of flowers, with the word "Jessie" in the centre, was sent to the General's wife, who acknowledged its receipt by the following note, which was read to the company later in the evening:

My grateful thanks for the lovely form of remembrance from the Pioneers. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

The reception closed at a late hour with long-continued cheers for the veteran American explorer and and the chief hero of the romantic history of the discovery, possession, and settlement of the golden regions of the great West.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN TEACHERS.

CLOSE OF THE NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION—IMPORTANT REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The closing session of the ninth annual convention of the German-American Teachers' Association opened at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning in Liederkranz Hall, Mr. I. Keller, President, in the chair. A series of resolutions were offered in connection with the address delivered by Prof. Müller, of Cincinnati, on Tuesday morning, on the defects of the educational systems in vogue in the American public schools. The resolutions declared, first, that all rules and regulations in schools should be founded on the nature and age of the pupil, and be in conformity with the moral aims of the school; second, that peculiar stress should not be laid upon the outward behavior of the scholar, but upon the moral education; third, that all mechanical proceedings in the schools should be made as brief as possible, so as to save time for real mental labor; fourth, that the awarding of percentages of merit in regard to conduct or proficiency in studies should not be encouraged, because by so doing the moral sense of the scholar is deteriorated by fear; and fifth, that the awarding of prizes, in all forms, is contrary to the moral aims of the school. The resolutions were discussed at considerable length, and finally passed. Mr. Hellmann, of Milwaukee, from the Committee on Kindergarten Instruction in the Schools, presented a report, in which he instituted a comparison between the systems taught in the Eastern States and those taught in the West, and expressed the fear that the system was in danger of serious injury by being taught by incompetent teachers. The report was adopted, as was also a report submitted by Mr. Klemen, of Cleveland, on the different systems of teaching German in the public schools, and recommending the system of class teaching as compared with special teaching. Prof. Keller, of Hoboken, from the committee appointed last year to prepare a work on moral teaching in the schools, reported progress, and asked that the committee be continued another year, which request was granted. Mr. Hermann Schuricht, of Newark, advocated the organization of the German-American teachers into district associations, the purpose of forming a closer union among them, and of regulating, as much as possible, the teaching of German in the public schools, after which the convention adjourned, to meet one year hence in Cincinnati. In the afternoon the delegates were treated to an entertainment by the German Turners, in Turn Hall, after which several of them accepted an invitation of the managers of the Aquarium to inspect the attractions of the place. In the evening they attended a social entertainment tendered them by the Germans of Newark, N. J. To-day they will avail themselves of the opportunity offered them by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to visit the various institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands.

AUGUST PROGRAMME AT CREEDMOOR.

The monthly programme of the National Rifle Association for the present month provides for the following events: Wednesday, 7th—"Appleton" match, at 200 and 500 yards, two sighting and seven scoring shots at each range; and "Winchester rifle" match at the running deer. Saturday, 10th—*National Guardsman's* match, at 300 and 600 yards, seven scoring, without sighting, shots at each distance; and "Skirmishers" badge, from 500 to 200 yards distance. Saturday, 17th—"Soldiers'" match for the Olyphant trophy, distance 200 yards, firing by files and by volleys; and "Champions'" match, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with the aggregate of two centries. Wednesday, 21st—"Ballard" match, at 200 yards distance, 15 shots, without cleaning or sighting shots. Saturday, 24th—"Sharp's" match, for $250 in gold, distances 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each range, without sighting or cleaning shots; and *Turf, Field, and Farm* match, at 200 yards, two sighting and 10 scoring shots. Wednesday, 28th—"Gildersleeve" medal, at 200 and 500 yards, five shots at each range, with the privilege of two centries. Saturday, 31st—"Remington" match, at 800 and 1,000 yards, 20 shots at each distance. The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club will shoot for the "Rifles" on Saturday next, the "Trophy" on Saturdays, the 10th and 31st, and the "Shells" on Saturday, the 24th inst. The competitions by the Amateur Rifle Club will be for the "Mid Range" badge, at 600 yards distance, on Wednesday next; the "Long Range" badge, at 1,100 and 1,200 yards, on Wednesday, the 21st, and the "Short Range" badge, at 200 yards, on Saturday, the 31st. The Washington Grey Cavalry Club will hold contests for a life membership and badge of the National Rifle Association, at 200 and 300 yards, on Tuesdays, the 6th and 20th inst. There will be no regular match under the auspices of the National Rifle Association next Saturday.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Line, and the State of Louisiana, of the State Line, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took out about 60 saloon passengers. This is a large falling off from the lists of last Thursday. Seven steamers are to sail to-morrow morning, viz.: the Adriatic, of the White Star Line; the City of Chester, of the Inman Line, and the Queen, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Rhein, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Devonia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow; the Arragon, of the Great Western Line, for Bristol, and the Lepanto, of the Wilson Line, for Hull. Among the passengers of the State of Louisiana were Rev. W. McKinney, and Rev. J. Buckley. The saloon list of this vessel is as follows:

Charles E. Skinner, Albert Skinner, Frederick Smith, W. H. Hugan, Mathew Gray, James G. Mackie, Mrs. L. Bailey, W. P. Julius, Rev. W. McKinney, James Maxwell, Mrs. Katherine Griffin, H. T. Ingersoll, Robert Alexander, Rev. J. J. Buckley, Jonas Wood.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC.

A response to the Gould-Edgerton circular to the Denver Extension bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway was received yesterday in the form of a cable telegram from Frankfort-on-the-Main:

"Meeting representing $2,612,000 Denver Extension bonds resolved on a vigorous prosecution of the foreclosure suit.

L. BRAUNFELS, Chairman."

These bonds, with the amount already deposited in the United States Trust Company, constitute nearly a majority of the whole issue, less than $80,000 being needed to make up the required number.

CRICKET NOTES.

The continuation of the cricket match between the St. George's Club and the Merion, of Philadelphia, was prevented yesterday by the rain. The members of the Merion team assembled at Hoboken grounds toward noon, and waited there until 2 o'clock, but none of their opponents attended. The ground was altogether too soaked for playing, even after the rain ceased, still the visitors have some ground for their complaint that the St. George's team showed a lack of courtesy in not being there to receive them. An error crept into the score published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Hosford was accredited with 3, and Giles with a "duck egg;" it should have been the other way.

The Merion commences another two day's match to-day at Staten Island, and on Saturday the Detroit players will meet the Manhattan Club at Prospect Park.

EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAY.

THE DRY GOODS CLERKS APPEALING FOR THE CLOSING OF STORES AT 9 P. M.

A mass-meeting of dry goods clerks was held last evening at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth-street, under the auspices of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early

elegant form off from the stage. Tools, the comedian, was there, and George Augustus Sala, each keeping a group of listeners laughing continually, and there also was Hughes—dear old "Tom Brown"—strolling about with a blooming young daughter. Among the Americans was Bijou Heron, looking very fair and womanly in her pretty black dress. By the way, we noticed at this party more well-fitting, tasteful, and picturesque costumes than we had seen in any English gathering this season, owing, I suppose, to the artistic element and a spice of Bohemianism.

Seated near a bed of flowers daintily sipping an ice, chatting with a friend, and casting about her quick, bright glances out of a pair of dark Italian eyes—glances which had in them a sort of wistful sadness—was a little, thin, dark old lady, elegantly dressed in black silk with a profusion of soft black lace about it. She seemed to me like a beneficent but pensive fairy, who, perhaps, had generously parted with the gift of eternal youth, piece by piece, and was a little sorry for it. This, they told me, was Mlle. Taglioni. I watched her with an interest more intense than I myself could understand. I recalled Mrs. Jamison's wonderful description of her when she was the world-witching queen of the dance, revealing in her wondrous, supple body and exquisite limbs and shapely head—in the law of beauty and harmony in every muscle, nerve, and curve, attitude, pose, and motion—the subtlest grace of all life, of all the elements and forms of nature, the undulation of waves, the floating of clouds, the waving of leafy boughs, the swaying of the lily on its stem, the leap and dart of flame, the rush of mountain streams, the soft uplifting of morning mists, the flight of birds, and the light, stealthy tread of beautiful wild creatures of the forest. When at last she rose and moved toward her hostess to take leave, I fancied that she started with a half-unconscious impulse of the old lightness and grace, but instantly felt on her once airy feet the leaden shackles of age, and on the shoulders where so often had gleamed and softly clashed gauzy fairy pinions, the cold weight of many mortal winters. It was pitiful to see her. Something of the charm of the sylph, of the ballet of 40 years ago, lingered yet, I could see, in her eyes and her smile; something in her form of the old dainty and aerial character remained, but somehow chilled and stiffened. She was like a half-frozen butterfly.

A few days later we attended another brilliant garden party of much the same character. It was at Richmond, and was given by "the Maxwells." Publisher and author (the best sort of a partnership that,) seem to have been equally fortunate, as a quaint, beautiful house, one of Sir Christopher Wren's grand old nests, luxuriously furnished and artistically adorned, with extensive lawns, gardens, and shrubberies, is a very solid and satisfactory result of their united business talent and genius. Here we met again authors, actors, artists, and singers, just the kind of people who will make any party go without effort or management, and yet we seemed to owe all our enjoyment to our host and hostess, in whose genial presence all reserve and stiffness melted away, even with the most strange of us. Among the stage people was Mrs. Keeley, a wonderfully well-preserved old lady, if the word "old" can be applied to one so perennially cheery and youthful in all her sympathies. She professes toward America the pleasantest and most grateful feeling for the cordial manner in which she and her husband were received there many years ago—how many I did not ask her. She must have been very attractive in her youth, as her face is still full of kindliness and animation; she has yet a trim figure, and that most excellent and rare thing in woman, a neat abouts, a pretty little foot. I realized what a big slice had been cut out of my life since my first season in London, as I met elderly men and women who were young folks in the literary and artistic world then. There was Laman Blanchard, the younger, and the widow of Shirley Brooks, and Frith, the painter, and Trübner, the publisher; yet to do them justice, they all bear their years bravely and cheerily. The winter that shows white on the heads of some, is "frosty, but kindly." In fact, an Englishman is thankful if envious time leaves him any hair to be gray with.

Among the pleasantest in-door parties which we have attended are the weekly receptions of our friend, Miss Philp, the popular vocalist and composer, where we hear much delightful music, but nothing more delightful than the fine ballad-singing of our hostess. Powerful and dramatic, it is yet most simple and natural—the fearless outpouring of a live, earnest nature, and a brave, healthful life—honest English singing, in short. Miss Philp frequently sings her own compositions, in which good music is invariably wedded to noble words. So fine are these songs that I wonder they have not made their way to larger hearing in America. A very pleasant party was given in Euston-square some three weeks ago by two accomplished and beautiful American women—fast friends—Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard and Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton—on which occasion we met several American and English authors and journalists. *Places aux dames!* There was Miss Kate Field, looking stronger and younger than as I remember her two years ago. Mrs. Moulton herself shone resplendent that night, smiling "right childly," or blushing "celestial rosy red" at compliments on her divine toil as a poet, and diviner toilet as a woman of fashion—on her gift from Paradise, and gown from Paris. Mrs. Francillon, the wife of the novelist, was there. She is a singularly fascinating woman, with a fine dramatic face and is a delightful singer. Her clever husband was also present, as was Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Philip Marsden, the young blind poet, our T. W. Higginson, and the "wild and wayward" poet of the Sierras—Joaquin Miller—who is as popular in English literary society as ever, and who has very properly a grateful love of England, which has been to him a more golden land than California. There, too, was the handsome and manly Julian Hawthorne, dowered with a double inheritance of genius, artistic perception, and poetic sensibility. There were various other novelists and poets and critics little known to me, who have so far drifted out of the great current of literature, into the turbid whirlpool of political journalism. At the house of that ardent lover of poets and worshiper of heroes, Francis Benrach, we recently met at dinner Commander Cameron, the brave African explorer, whom we found exceedingly simple and modest, like most brave men, and withal better informed in regard to America than most of his countrymen, and more familiar with our literature. At least five of our authors are well known and fully appreciated in England—Longfellow, Lowell, Mark Twain, Bret Harte, and Joaquin Miller. The question is frequently put to me, however, "What is Mr. Harte's real name?" Nobody seems to suspect the Mexican "Joaquin," of "the California savage," to be pseudonymic. But if certain American authors are reasonably popular in London, certain American singers are taking its world of fashion and art by storm. To say nothing of the rival queens of song, Patti and Albani, there is the charming little Minnie Hauk, who is mounting up into the heaven of fame like a lark. She is not only a delightful singer, but a remarkably good actress. Valleria, who also sings at Her Majesty's, is also, I am told, an American. Miss Thursby, who merely lit here on her flight Parisward, and sang two or three times, delighted all who heard her by her "profuse strains of unpremeditated art," and by her sweet, fresh, womanly manner and presence. The popularity of the great ballad singer, Antoinette Sterling, is "new every morning and renewed every evening" with the power of her grand, triumphant voice, which is the natural, unfailing outcome of a profound, emotional nature.

We have indulged rather temperately in theatre-going since we reached London, especially enjoying, after Irving's plays at the Lyceum, "Olivia" at the Royal Court, and "Diplomacy" at that most exquisite of theatres, the "Prince of Wales'. Charming pieces are they, and wonderful well acted and put upon the stage. It is in representing the minor characters, and in scenery and properties, in attention to all the accessories of the play, even to the most trifling, that foreign theatres are so far before ours, with a very few exceptions. Here stage management seems to be an art; with us it is too often not even a trade, but a sort of jack-work of the most contemptible, clumsy, slap-hazard sort. Even scene-shifting is done in a shiftless way. "Diplomacy" is the most unexceptionable play of Gallic extraction I have seen of late. You could take that precious, inconvenient creature, a wife or sister, with you to see it without danger of calling that pretty but uncomfortable thing, the "blush of shame," to the "cheek of modesty." Several of the dramas of this season have been of purest and most elevating moral tone. "Olivia," (the *Vicar of Wakefield*,) giving wonderfully realistic pictures of the simple joys and sorrows, virtues and follies, of a humble but respectable family of the olden time—scenes over which we have so often wept and smiled—is one of these. I should like to catch that meek and humble servant of heaven who signs himself "London Truth"—for a mortal—but who is the Right Reverend Lord Bishop of this awful world of London, and shut him up in a box at the Olympic during a performance of "Love or Life," a dramadisation of one of Crabbe's tales, the chief rôles in which are played by Mrs. Dion Boucicault and Mr. Henry Neville; and then I should like to ask my Lord if he could say, on his sacred, solemn word of honor that he had ever preached in all his apostolic life a sermon so calculated to influence for good, to profoundly move, the people present—especially the more common class—as this simple, domestic, rustic drama, with its touching lessons of virtue, of devotion, and self-sacrifice, flashed, and burned, and melted into their hearts by the power of that admirable young actor, and the ripened genius of that most gentle, tender, and womanly actress. We have several times seen Irving, who never plays anything unworthy of his pure taste, his blameless character, or of the art he loves with a reverent passion—but of him, by your leave, I would say more than I have left myself space for in this letter. England's other great star actor comes home to-day, after playing a brief but brilliant engagement in Berlin.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

OLD ABE, THE WAR EAGLE.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE PATRIOTIC VETERAN BIRD IS NOT DEAD—HOW ANDY, HIS RECENT DEMOCRATIC COMPANION, DIED—ONE OF ABE'S KEEPERS SPEAKS.

From the Madison (Wis.) State Journal, July 29.

The *Democrat*, desiring to give tangibility to the secret hopes of the Democratic managers who hate "Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, as heartily as they ever detested Gen. Grant and the Northern Army, has for some years been busily engaged in noising about a story to the effect that the veritable "Old Abe" died, and that the bird's companion, "Old Andy," who never smelled gunpowder, was surreptitiously substituted in his stead to act as a relic of the great rebellion. No serious notice has hitherto been taken of this nonsensical political joke of the *Democrat*, for the reason that it was supposed no sane person—particularly veteran soldiers—would pay any attention to so apparently unsubstantial a story, much less be deceived by it. But quite frequently such ordinarily respectable newspapers as the Oshkosh *North-western*, Janesville *Gazette*, and Milwaukee *Sentinel* have become converts to the fraudulent yarn, and enthusiastic in their efforts to second the *Democrat's* nonsense. Thus they endeavor to spread throughout the country the absurd notion that the conservative and patriotic Commonwealth of Wisconsin has been imposing upon the good people of the United States at the Centennial, the Boston exhibition, the Old Soldiers', the Newark veteran reunion, and elsewhere, by palming off another eagle upon them for the veritable veteran bird, "Old Abe," whose war record has become world-famous. Such stories are not only detrimental to our credit as a State, but insulting to the survivors of the great rebellion who accompanied the bird in Southern battle-fields, and have learned to love him as an old comrade. It is time that such disparaging statements should be contradicted, once for all. There is no Wisconsin veteran familiar with the old bird but is willing to make an affidavit that the eagle now in possession of the State is the actual winged veteran of the war, and as no evidence of that fact we publish the following communications on the subject, from persons whose judgment thereon is not to be gainsaid:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, MADISON, July 29, 1878.

Editors State Journal:

A man who falsifies history is no friend of his race. I have known the eagle "Old Abe" from the time Capt. D. Perkins brought him to Camp Randall until now. I saw him often with his regiment in the South, and say "Abe" still lives. You might as well say Mike Cantwell was killed at Atlanta, and a fraud claiming to be him had come and married the girl of his love and raised eight boys, been City Treasurer, &c., as to try and fool an old soldier with the story that the eagle "Old Abe" was dead. There are a good many States that can show Brigadier-Generals by the score, but Wisconsin alone can show the bird of freedom, "Old Abe." Mr. Peter B. Field, the present keeper of "Old Abe," is an old resident of Wisconsin, having settled in Milwaukee in 1836. He performs his duties to the satisfaction of his employers, and he did carry a musket at Nashville in the war of the rebellion.

GEORGE E. BRYANT,
Quartermaster-General of Wisconsin.

FROM ONE OF THE KEEPERS.

Editors State Journal:

I wish to say a few words to the public through the columns of your paper in regard to the eagle question. As I was the keeper of both the eagles at the time the eagle "Andy" died, and as the story that it was "Abe" instead of "Andy" which died, (a story which I regarded at the time as a joke,) seems to gain ground, and promises to become the "boss" lie of the times, I feel it my duty to give the public the facts of the case, and some of the circumstances surrounding the death of the eagle "Old Andy," which died in the Spring of 1874.

In the Spring of 1874, when the days began to be warm, we had put the eagles out to sun, and during the day "Andy" got loose and flew away; after flying around over the city, pursued by his Democratic friends, he alighted in Mr. Higgins' door-yard, and word came to that effect. Mr. Higgins having mistaken him for "Abe," and got his hand badly hurt by him. Mr. Higgins had sent to the Capitol for the Captain of the Governor's Guards, and Capt. Stock, myself, and Peter Kesmic went to Mr. Higgins', where we found the eagle, and Mr. Higgins with a very bloody hand. After calling a council of war to determine how to capture the eagle, who was very cross and who had just wounded Mr. Higgins, we concluded to use strategy by throwing a horse blanket over him, and then roll him in the blanket, which would never have been necessary had it been "Abe;" and in that way we succeeded in securing him, to his cage in the Capitol, in a very tired and heated condition. That night it turned quite cold, and the next morning "Andy" seemed quite droopy, refused to eat, and seemed quite sick, and he remained in this dumpish state for 8 or 10 days, when he died. These are the facts in the case of the death of "Andy," the Democratic eagle.

Permit me to say a word to Hon. Thomas Allen, editor of the Oshkosh *North-western:* If he is the author of the article alluded to by the *Democrat*, then I wish to say to him that I am truly surprised that he should believe that there was a Union soldier in Wisconsin low enough to carry about a fraud, and seek to cast a slur upon the friends as well as public, and represent it to be "Old Abe," the war eagle. To the editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* let me say: If he thinks to make political capital, or any other capital, by publishing to his readers and the public generally, that the crippled soldiers and their friends and comrades are engaged, or would allow, a fraud to be carried about and exhibited at their reunions, they will find themselves badly mistaken, as Jeff Davis was when he undertook to get away by putting on petticoats. For I know that "Old Abe" is "Old Abe," and no humbug, or fraud, or "stuffed" bird, and they shall not "stuff" the public. Yours, with respect, G. W. BAKER,
One-armed Soldier.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The assignment of Joseph Gunhouse and Herman L. Herwig, firm of Gunhouse & Herwig, lithographers, of No. 29 Warren-street, to Jeremiah B. Aitken, was filed in the County Clerk's office, yesterday.

Charles Wenzel, dealer in lumber at No. 133 Attorney-street, made an assignment to George Hess yesterday, for the benefit of his creditors. He failed last September, owing $10,000, which he compromised at 40 cents on the dollar, in notes at three and six months.

Application has been made to Register Allen by Alden B. Stockwell, formerly President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, for his discharge from bankruptcy, and the matter has been set down for a hearing on Sept. 3, at which time the creditors are notified to show cause why his petition should not be granted.

Max Rader and Louis B. Rader, formerly dealers in tobacco at No. 50 Beaver-street, under the firm name of M. Rader & Son, applied for their discharge from bankruptcy before Register Little, and as there was no opposition by the creditors, their discharge will be granted. They had liabilities amounting to $180,000.

Alfred T. Goodell, dealer in veneers at No. 423 East Eighth-street, has been adjudged a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition, having liabilities amounting to $10,000, and real assets valued at $3,270. The largest creditors are Joseph H. Goodell, $3,848; Harriet Lyman, $3,965; John Roach & Son, $738; Nelson Sherwod, $700.

Wallace Schoonmaker, of the firm of Schoonmaker & Kernahan, roofers, at Newburg, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this City, having liabilities amounting to $8,000, and assets nominally valued at $1,925. The largest creditors are the Warren Chemical Manufacturing Company of New-York, $2,500; Quassaic National Bank of Newburg, $915; David L. Lockwood, $750; E. M. Staubrough, $600.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, it was resolved that a balance of $190 41, left from the appropriation for lamps and gas, be transferred to the appropriation for the Third District Civil Court-house. A balance of $1,193 from the appropriation for Police station-houses was also transferred to the appropriation for the construction of stables for the Mounted Police Squad in the Thirty-third Precinct. It was then resolved that the officers of various institutions entitled to allowances from the City Government, and the heads of departments, be notified to submit their estimates to the board for 1879. The Controller was next authorized to issue bonds for $3,100 to pay the awards made by the Armory Commission for the settlement of old claims, &c., after which the board adjourned.

FAIR WEATHER SOLDIERS.

The Seventy-first Regiment assembled at its armory early yesterday morning, marched to the Long Island Railroad depot in the rain, and went out to Creedmoor for rifle practice. A heavy shower of rain fell while the troops remained at the station at Creedmoor, and the officers decided to return to the city. Soon after their departure the rain ceased, leaving the tranquil gray light so favorable to rifle shooting, which lasted throughout the day. The Seventy-first has, therefore, earned the title of "fair weather soldiers," and missed an opportunity of qualifying a large number of marksmen. The Eleventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-third Regiments have all performed their shooting upon much less favorable days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW GERMAN NOVELIST.

GORDON BALDWIN AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S PENDULUM. By RUDOLPH LINDAU. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1878. New Handy-Volume Series.

At the same time that the Russian novelists, Tolstoy, is being introduced to American readers, a young and promising German novelist appears in English dress in the new series of the Messrs. Appleton, which has been dubbed their "Handy-Volume Series." If his name is rather new, even in Germany, that of one of his brothers, Paul Lindau, is one of the best-known editors and letter-writers which Germany at present possesses. It was he who, with light and almost Gallic wit, described the ponderous evolutions of the German musical people at the Bayreuth Trilogy. His younger brother, Rudolph, has been about the world; he has visited England and the United States. The two short stories contained in the present volume testify that he has traveled with his eyes open, and has been able to fix on his pages some of the types of Americans here and abroad. *Gordon Baldwin* is a story of the American colony in Paris. In the hero we have an Englishman of the conventional type, who falls in love with a handsome American girl in Paris; in Forbes we have the young American of fortune who has become a *blasé* club man and thorough egotist; in Jane Leland the hard, determined American society girl, who is, indeed, capable of love, but settles her affections on the man who will give her fine worldly advantages. All these people, inclusive of the Leland parents, are typical characters such as America produces. Given wealth and travel abroad, and these are the personalities into which average Americans of reasonably good birth and education develop. They are tiresome people in reality, but their position gives them a certain experience, a certain prestige, which prevents the world from understanding their dullness; only an intimacy such as they are not at all ready to accord reveals the stagnation of their wits. The play lies chiefly between Jane Leland, who wants Forbes to marry her, and Forbes, who understands the case perfectly well, but prefers to remain on friendly terms rather than acknowledge the situation and come to a decision. Gordon Baldwin is the frank character, who falls desperately in love with Jane, is refused, and returns to Paris after a long interval only to find the position of affairs quite unaltered. He tries once more, and this time he is successful. Jane has become hopeless of attracting Forbes. After the marriage Forbes regrets his neglect, and a sort of explanation ensues between him and his friend's wife. An advance on his part is repelled with contempt by Jane. Gordon Baldwin comes in and finds her in trouble, follows Forbes, and in a struggle at night unexpectedly kills him. Forbes is found dead, but Baldwin does not betray himself. Only his wife suspects him, and separates herself from him in horror. This is the outline of the story.

If it were necessary to pick flaws in this very carefully and well-told story, an exception might be taken to the possibility of Forbes' continued relation to Jane Leland. A young woman of American resources would be sure to force an intimate friend to some decision. Again, the American woman who lives in Paris long must be made of strange stuff if she is astonished when her husband's friend becomes demonstrative. That sort of thing is in the air. It is the staple of most of the novels they read. But we do not want to pick flaws in so good a story. If the story were not well poised and soberly treated, it would still be a surprise that a German could read so well the character of Americans. His personages are real ladies and gentlemen, not the overstrained, stagey persons who do duty for ladies and gentlemen in the pages of the majority of novelists here and in Germany.

The Philosopher's Pendulum is a shorter story of more power than the former. It takes its name from a theory of the hero, who is a down-cast sufferer from the hard knocks of the world. The name of this morbid man—Henry Warren—is English or American, but his character is thoroughly German. He returns from America a broken-down man, and gives his early school friend, Hermann Fabricius, a sketch of his life. His theory is that life is nothing but a succession of ups and downs like the beat of a pendulum. In the centre is a point where there is no movement—it is absolutely at rest. This is the point he seeks—absolute rest—absorption into nothing—*Nirvana*. This is the lesson he repeats to his friend. When he does reach that point of absolute rest, the one object of his affection, an American woman, is leaning over his deathbed, and comforts his last breath with a confession of her love for him. "I knew it from the first," he whispers back. He also knew that she was a widow before he left America. Yet he leaves the country for fear the pendulum will swing too far up on the side of happiness, only to fall as far back again on the side of wretchedness! We recommend to readers of fiction these two remarkable stories.

PADDLE AND SAIL.

THE CANOE AND THE FLYING PROA; OR, CHEAP CRUISING AND SAFE SAILING. By W. L. ALDEN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878. Half Hour Series.

Canoeing broke upon the modern world with an enthusiasm that few sports can boast at their origin, but canoeing has not proved so popular as might have been expected. The adventure of Mr. John Macgregor in his Rob Roy canoe set many young men to imitating his example. Few of those early apostles now remain distinguished for their attachment to the paddle, but a new generation, formed by one or two steady adherents to the sport, has arisen to give canoeing a fresh lease of life. Among the most steadfast lovers of the art we must reckon Mr. W. L. Alden, who is President of the New-York Canoe Club, its originator and oldest member, and now appears as the author of a little work on the mysteries of the fresh-water navy. The canoe and the flying proa are two apparently irrelevant craft, but they present the two methods by which cruising can be made both cheap and safe.

The reason why canoeing fell suddenly from a popular high tide to disastrous ebb must be looked for in its lack of congeniality. Two or three canoes may, and do, cruise together in a small fleet, but the idea of a canoe really suggests that of a hermit, of a solitary man. His friends may come or go; the canoeist is always sufficient unto himself. He carries his own stores, his own tent, his own bed and pillow. Now this, although it is really the great virtue and the high distinction of a canoe, is also its defect, regarded in the light of a popular amusement. The canoe is too lonely to be popular. Most people are gregarious. They like rowing together in a long boat, or sailing in a yacht. For these benighted souls Mr. Alden has added his chapter on the flying proa. The canoe which Mr. Macgregor used has been superseded by others of more careful build, in respect to seagoing qualities and swiftness of propulsion through the water, as well as to the inner arrangements for the stowage of stores, clothes, &c. The Nautilus build seems a great advance on the Rob Roy. It is flatter and sails better. The cream of canoes, however, is the latest, the Shadow canoe. This has a still flatter bottom than the Nautilus, and a most ingenious arrangement of bulk-heads and hatches, whereby the canoeist is almost entirely protected from high waves and spray while managing the boat, and, when he leaves, can lock the hatches up with everything stowed inside. There is a feature very important to a canoeist! is often oblized to leave his boat at the mercy of strangers, who touch and handle everything, even if they do not break or steal the outfit of the canoe.

By the flying proa Mr. Alden means what is called on our waters the "catamaran," that being a nondescript craft of modern invention which comes nearest in build to the flying proa of the South Sea Islanders. Mr. Alden attacks the cat-boat of our Atlantic harbors with extreme violence, and gloats over the variety of mishaps which may occur to the sailer of this popular species of craft. As a cure for the evils which he depicts, he suggests a kind of flying proa or "catamaran," which shall have the virtue of being unupsetable. It would be quick before the wind, though slow to tack, and would present a broad deck on which unlimited and perfectly-safe loafing would be possible. We may call this the tame proa. People of a lazy or of a gregarious nature, who are blind to the fascinations of a canoe, are recommended to build such a raft-yacht. This little book is an extended reprint of two articles in *Harper's Monthly*. They excited a good deal of interest and no little controversy. The nautically minded will do well to invest a quarter of a dollar in the information about canoes, cat-boats, flying proas, and catamarans which the small volume presents.

A UNIVERSITY PUBLICATION.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, PURE AND APPLIED. Editor-in-Chief, J. J. SYLVESTER, LL. D., F. R. S. Published under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University. Vol. I, No. 1. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND.

The Johns Hopkins University made more noise in its founding and inauguration than at any subsequent period. Aiming as it does to furnish a post-graduate university course to the alumni of American colleges, its progress in number of students must necessarily be slow. Europe is still very attractive to the graduate who can afford the cost of the journey. Travel abroad widens the mind as nothing else can. But the new university is not standing still. With an institution of that kind the point is not, as it is with too many of our colleges, the number of students, but the quality of workers. Johns Hopkins University ought to become the highest court of appeal in theoretical science and philosophy. Looking to occupy a position of this kind, it is very appropriate that so important a step as the foundation of a journal of pure and applied mathematics should be taken by the Baltimore university. The first number of the journal appears in quarto form, printed in clear, open type, and with wide margins. It is a quarto of 104 pages. This is the only journal of the kind in the English language, says the editor, which is published in quarto. The advantages of the size to the mathematical reader and author are very great. Volumes of about 384 pages will be formed out of four numbers of the journal. The installments will appear at times as yet not absolutely fixed, but as nearly as possible at intervals of three months. The editors and promoters believe that the journal will materially aid in fostering the study of mathematical science throughout this continent.

The publication of original investigations, we learn from the preliminary notice, is the primary object of the publication. In addition to this, from time to time concise abstracts will be inserted of subjects to which special interest may attach. There will be no problem department; persons who desire to publish problems are recommended to send them to *The Analyst*, edited by J. E. Hendricks, Des Moines, Iowa, or the *The Mathematical Visitor*, edited by Artemus Martin, Erie, Penn. Critical and biographical notices and reviews of important mathematical publications, at home and abroad, form part of the plan. It is hoped that by this means persons can understand the exact scope of mathematical works before sending for them. Many persons are prevented from using valuable aids to study from uncertainty in this respect. The journal intends to form a medium of communication between American mathematicians, and also to open its pages to foreign contributors.

The contents of the first number are as follows: Simon Newcomb has an extended note on a class of transformations which surfaces may undergo in space of more than three dimensions. G. W. Hill has a first paper of "Researches in the Lunar Theory;" Henry T. Eddy a paper on "The Theorem of Three Moments;" and Guido Weichold, of Saxony, a paper on "The Solution of the Irreducible Case." Prof. Cayley, of Cambridge, England, contributes a first installment of "Desiderata and Suggestions," and H. A. Rowland a note on the theory of electric absorption. Charles S. Peirce reviews Annibale Ferrero's *Metodo di Minimi Quadrati*, and the editor in chief, J. J. Sylvester, a paper on the application of the new atomic theory to a graphical expression of certain mathematical terms. The conversion of algebraic symbols into forms such as are used to explain the atomic theory requires a plate, the only one in the installment. The list of the first 100 subscribers to the journal contains most of the names eminent in this country in physics and mathematics. The subscription price to the journal is $5. Single numbers may be obtained at $1 50.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The eighth volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* will be published early in August.

—An Italian translation of Mr. Smiles' *Life of George Moore* is about to be published, by G. Barbiera, of Florence and Rome.

—The latest English three-volume novel is *Julia Ingrand*, translated from the Spanish of Don Martin Palma, by J. W. Duffy, M. D.

—Sir Rutherford Alcock's *Art and Art Industries in Japan* has just been brought out by Virtue & Co., London, in an 8vo volume, with 120 illustrations.

—The late Mr. MacGahan left behind him, corrected for publication, enough of his experiences of Bulgaria and the Russo-Turkish war to form a memorial volume.

—Mr. W. Fraser Rae, the author of *Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox—the Opposition Under George III.*, will contribute the biography of Charles James Fox to the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

—The English Index Society has undertaken the colossal work of making a new and complete Index to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the importance of which serial as a record of small facts for nearly two centuries has been generally recognized.

—The London publishers have made a clean advance upon their American brethren. Miss Emily Faithfull is enrolled among their number, and has just issued for R. J. Gilman a volume of dramatic poetry entitled *Guzman the Good, and Other Poems*.

—The *Early History of the Colony of Victoria*, from its discovery to its establishment as a self-governing province of the British Empire, has been written and published by Francis Peter Labilliere, a barrister of the Middle Temple, London.

—Rev. H. N. Oxenham's *Catholic Eschatology and Universalism*, revised and considerably enlarged, including notices of Dr. Farrar's *Westminster Sermons* and other works on the subject which have appeared since the first edition came out in 1876, will be published in the early Autumn by W. H. Allen & Co., London.

—One of the only four Irish Missals now in existence, none of which have ever been published, written about A. D. 1200, and kept among the manuscripts in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, will be published by Pickering & Co., London, if at least 200 subscribers can be obtained for the work. The text, reproduced verbatim, accompanied with several fac-simile pages and a photograph of its ancient leather sachel, will be edited, with an introduction and notes, by Rev. F. E. Warren, of St. John's College, Oxford, and the price of the volume will not exceed half a guinea. If persons in this country desire to subscribe to the work, and it is one's only chance to put one of the mediæval Irish liturgies into the public or private library, they should address Mr. Warren, care of Pickering & Co., No. 196 Piccadilly, London, W.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COERCION OF A WIFE.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO LIFE INSURANCE —RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A decision of considerable importance to life insurance companies, as well as of interest to the general public, was rendered by the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, on the appeal in the suit of Anderson Fowler against Mrs. Henrietta Butterly, the latter having been substituted as defendant in place of the North America Life Insurance Company. It seems that Nicholas Butterly, the present defendant's husband, applied to the company on Sept. 6, 1867, for a policy of insurance on his life, which was granted. It directed that in case of his death, the amount of the policy was to be paid to his wife, or, if she were dead, to his daughter. A new policy was issued in the place of this one on Sept. 28, 1869, but the only alteration in the conditions was as to the manner of paying the premiums. By either policy the company insured Mr. Butterly's life for $5,000 until Sept. 6, 1882, "or until his decease in case of his death before that time." Mr. Butterly paid the annual premiums to Oct. 13, 1872, when he assigned the policy for $1,500 to Joseph E. McCormack. Mrs. Butterly and her daughter, at the same time, for the consideration of $1, also assigned their interests in the policy to McCormack. The latter then paid the premiums until he assigned the policy to the plaintiff, Fowler. Mr. Butterly died, and Fowler applied to the insurance company for the amount of the policy. Mrs. Butterly also put in a claim for the same, and the company therefore paid the money into court, to let the two litigate the matter between themselves. Mrs. Butterly insisted, and the Judge at Special Term found, as matter of fact, that her assignment "was signed by her without any knowledge of its purpose or purport, without any consideration passed to her for so doing, and without any intention on her part to divest herself of any property or right or of any interest in said assurance; and that her signature thereto was procured from her by the exercise on the part of her husband of undue influence and control amounting to compulsion." As a conclusion the Judge held the instrument to be inoperative and void as an assignment of the wife's interest in the policy. The general conclusion was that the assignment by the husband transferred only his contingent interest to receive the amount of insurance in case he was living in 1881, and, he having died in 1875, the wife was entitled to the amount insured. From this decision Fowler appealed to the General Term, which yesterday affirmed the judgment in favor of Mrs. Butterly. Judge Sedgwick, who writes the opinion of the General Term, discusses learnedly the questions which were involved. The Judge at Special Term, it seems, held that the policy of insurance was protected by the statutes in respect of life insurance for the benefit of married women, and that in 1872, when the wife signed the paper—which was in form her assignment—she had no right to assign it. A married woman possessed such a right for the first time in 1873. "He thus," says Judge Sedgwick, "impliedly held that her interest under the policy was not her separate estate, and she had no power of disposition over it. Nor is her separate estate. He further considered that, whatever the nature of her right was, her execution of the assignment was not her act, but it was the result of undue influence used upon her by her husband, which amounted to compulsion. Undoubtedly, if the means used by her husband deprived her of mental or moral power to guide her actions for herself her signature was not voluntary. She had all the faculties for free action. She could not be deprived of those, but means might be used to stop their function. The point to be scrutinized is the condition of the faculty of volition as determined by external circumstances beyond her control. Those circumstances are to be examined to ascertain their effect upon the will. Their character in other regards is immaterial. If the result was that she was induced or persuaded to act, her signature was voluntary. If she was compelled to act, it was involuntary. The kind and amount of force used in such a case have the same relations that they would have in a charge of robbery as distinguished from larceny or false pretenses. What will compel the wife to sign may depend upon her temperament and the past relations between her and her husband. There may not be much to testify to, so far as words or threats go, but the absolute fact may be that resistance to his will, or non-compliance with it, was not possible. A Judge must be very cautious, but in a case like the present the wife herself is the witness to testify to her own state of mind. She swore she signed because she was afraid of her husband. The Judge was bound to rest upon the fact, if she were credible. There was testimony to support the finding of fact on this point, and it must be sustained. The learned counsel for the appellant takes the position that the policy was not within the statutes that regulate life insurance for the benefit of married women. He argued that the statute meant to protect against creditors the use of premiums paid from the husband's moneys in case the benefit was to go to the wife, but in the present case the policy was in fact for the benefit of the husband, as he would have the insurance money if he lived to the year 1881. The whole premium was paid in solido for the husband's benefit, and therefore the husband's creditors would have a right to take it. I think this is correct, and it meets the position that the insurance could not be assigned by the wife by reason of policy of the statute, but it does not meet the position that her assignment was obtained by compulsion. Therefore, the judgment must be sustained, unless the husband, at the time of his assignment, was possessed of the whole legal and beneficial property and interest in the policy, and the wife had no interest or property in it. If the wife, however, had a right of action, in the nature of a gift by her husband, it became her sole and separate estate. If it was her separate estate, he had no power, in the absence of her consent, to dispose of it. By the statute to protect the estates of married women, the husband had power in equity to give, directly and without Trustees, personal property to his wife. By our statute a gift by husband to wife becomes her separate property for all purposes. The form of the gift is not important, if it appear that there was an executed intention to give." Judge Sedgwick holds that the clause in the policy providing for the payment of the insurance to Mrs. Butterly in case her husband died before 1881 is enough to prove the gift without actual delivery of the policy to the wife, and that the circumstances show that the original delivery of the policy was to the husband in behalf of the wife as well as in his own behalf, and that upon that delivery she became vested with an interest which the husband could not divest without her consent.

COURT NOTES.

A druggist named A. M. Conklin was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of selling spirits without a license. He pleaded guilty, said he was innocent of an intention to violate the law, and desired to make a compromise with the Government. He was released on bail, and afterward took out a license. As Conklin's statement that he did not intend to defraud the Government is believed by the prosecuting officers, his case will probably be compromised.

Charles Selling, the steward of the ship Ransom, was married to his second wife a few months ago. By his first wife he had two sons, who are aged respectively 10 and 12 years. Being about to start on a voyage he placed the boys in the care of the second wife. On his return a few days ago he discovered that she had in his absence placed the children in the Catholic Protectory. He applied to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained writs of habeas corpus to regain possession of the boys.

Antonio Burlo was convicted in the Kings County Court of Sessions, a few months ago, for swindling Joseph Maniero out of $390, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison. His counsel applied to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained a writ of error for the purpose of appealing the case. A point relied on by the prisoner is that Judge Moore, who presided at the trial, was wrong in refusing to charge the jury as requested—that the fact of the prisoner's offering no evidence in his own behalf should not be considered by the jury.

WHAT JEPHTHA WAGONER CLAIMS.

Judge Donohue was astonished yesterday upon receiving the following extraordinary bill, which came to him in a registered letter:

HALTSVILLE, N. Y., July 31, 1878.

His Honor Judge Donohue and Others:

Bot of Jephtha Wagoner.

Inventor, Manufacturer, and dealer in Wagoner's sewing-machines, sewing-machine carriages, and mineral manures.

Centennial Machinery Hall, No. 379, No. 379, Section C, Column 62, Class 379.

Endowments of the Ring'em Patent life insurance family Sheriff cheat thieves who Belie the god who made them for ——* at my expense, $752,000,000 00.

*A word illegible.

SHUPE STILL IN HOT WATER.

The examination of Walter H. Shupe in supplementary proceedings, as a judgment debtor, was set down for yesterday morning before Judge Shea, in the Marine Court. He was to have been examined in two cases. One of these is at the suit of a man named Goddard, who obtained judgment on a note for $100, and the other is the suit of Henry S. Jennings for $211 56, which has been reported heretofore. In the Goddard case Shupe was called twice and did not respond. His counsel explained that Shupe was acting as counsel in a case in Rockland County. The opposing counsel then called attention to the fact that Mr. Shupe had sworn his only business was that of editor and business manager of the *Advocate*. The examination was adjourned until to-day, Judge Shea remarking that if the judgment debtor made a fee, it would be so much the better for his creditor. In the Jennings case an order was granted directing Shupe to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. After this had been granted and after the counsel had left, Shupe came into the court-room and explained that he had mistaken the hour set down for the examinations. Judge Shea thereupon set down this examination also for this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Scher vs. Burans.—Granted.

Southworth vs. Southworth.—Divorce granted to the plaintiff.

Davis vs. Schlerstahl.—Injunction dissolved and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Harinca vs. Folland.—The affidavits fail to show that the mortgaged premises will not probably bring the amount required to pay the applicant's debt upon a foreclosure sale; the preponderance of the affidavits upon this subject are in favor of the defendant, and that requires a denial of the motion.

SUPERIOR COURT—GEN

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 2, 1878.

AMUREMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, frequent rains, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly from south-west to north-west, stationary temperature, followed by rising barometer.

The public debt statement shows a decrease of two hundred and six thousand dollars during the month of July. The total amount of coin in the Treasury is two hundred and seven millions. After deducting the amount represented by coin and silver certificates, and allowing over eighteen millions held to redeem called bonds, &c., there remains available for resumption purposes a coin reserve of one hundred and forty-three millions of dollars. Since August, 1877, the aggregate specie deposit has increased one hundred and ten and three quarters millions of dollars, while the net revenue has increased eighty-three millions. The corrected tables of imports and exports for the year ending June 30, show a decrease of fourteen millions and a quarter, or about 3 per cent., on the year's imports, and an increase of nearly ninety-two millions and a half, or about 16 per cent., on the exports. In the fiscal year 1876-7, the exports of the United States exceeded their imports by $151,152,094; last year, the excess was $257,832,667, or about 22 per cent. of the aggregate value of their foreign trade.

To people who think that a country is rich in proportion to the smallness of its purchases from foreign nations, the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States for the last fiscal year ought to be reassuring. But if we may trust the evidence of the Customs receipts for July, it is evident that the import trade of the country is again looking up. A gain of $1,137,409, or about 10 per cent., on Customs duties, as compared with July, 1877, especially when associated with an almost identical gain in internal revenue receipts, must be accepted as a solid evidence of reviving trade, whatever may be said about its effect on the trade balance in our favor at the end of the current fiscal year. The "squeezing" of a few Wall-street speculators, which is still in active progress, will not sensibly modify the general impression that we have entered on a period of more active and remunerative business.

If it should accomplish nothing else, the Hewitt committee will at least furnish a safety-valve for a great deal of mischievous nonsense. The necessity of reducing to something like coherent statement grievances such as were formulated yesterday by delegates of the Stone-cutters' Society, is a decided aid toward demonstrating their baselessness. A man who seriously maintains that the Government ought not to be permitted to do its stone-cutting where it can be done most cheaply, but should be compelled to do it in the manner and at the place calculated to give employment to the greatest number of hands, may be considered beyond the reach of argument. But he, nevertheless, represents a very large class of by no means ignorant voters, and unless he and his fellows can be taught to see the absurdity of such demands, there is a constant danger that the standard of public administration will be brought down to their level. There will always be demagogues enough willing to make political capital by catering to just such crazy notions as those ventilated before the Hewitt committee yesterday, and the longer its sessions last, the more clearly will it be perceived that what the working man of the period chiefly needs is to learn to regard himself as a member of a great and congruous nation, rather than a mere struggling unit in an isolated section of the commonwealth.

If the Greenback Party of Maine fails to make a very decided impression in the next election, their want of success will not be attributable to any lack of preliminary boasting. The leading men in the organization, and some of them are shrewd and experienced politicians, claim that they will poll not less than 40,000 votes, while others, even more sanguine, are confident that they will elect their Governor. In addition to this, they declare that they will secure two Congressional districts, a third of the State Senate, and elect county officers in Oxford, York, Aroostook, Somerset, and Piscataquis. While these claims may be extravagant, there can be no doubt that they are based upon some foundation. The Greenback Party in Maine has grown with amazing rapidity; it has compact organizations in all directions, and ten journals of one kind or other fully committed to its support. Senator BLAINE displayed his usual political sagacity when he declared that this year the Republicans of Maine have to fight soft money, not the Democracy, though he displayed, also, his talent for political trimming in making the declaration of the Maine platform as to what constitutes hard money as elastic as possible.

In the State Convention of South Carolina Democrats held at Columbia yesterday, Gen. WADE HAMPTON and all the State officers who have acted with him were renominated without opposition. At the same time a series of resolutions were adopted, which, for gush and inconsistency, outdo any previous efforts recently made in the same direction. After the usual meaningless declarations to the effect that the Government must be based upon equal and exact justice to all citizens, without regard to race or color, the Democrats are urged to work together in harmony; fusions with Republicans and Independent movements are denounced; and immigration from all parts of the world invited. It is just possible that the invitation would meet with more favorable attention were it not accompanied by a clause in which Congress is requested to so amend the statutes that the outlaws of the up country may not be further "irritated," and President HAYES urged to grant amnesty to the illicit distillers. The platform is not one to inspire confidence in the men who framed or indorse it.

The attack of the London *Times* upon Mr. GLADSTONE was to be expected as a natural consequence of Lord Beaconsfield's present popularity; but, nevertheless, the great Liberal chief has spoken true and weighty words, which will be remembered hereafter. Turkey's attempt to crush free opinion by the suppression of the *Levant Herald* seems to have profited her little, for should the impending Ministerial crisis unseat the one competent Minister left to her after the expulsion of MIDHAT Pasha, SAFVET's fall will be a signal for the return of the anarchy of last Spring. The summoning of the Greek Foreign Minister to St. Petersburg by the Czar himself shows that Russia recognizes the necessity of doing something to conciliate her allies, all of whom are more or less aggrieved at her seeming abandonment of their interests in favor of her own. The recent pillage of the guard-house in the Bosnian capital, though unimportant in itself, shows the temper of the native population, and should the disaffected Albanians descend from their hills in earnest, aided by the Montenegrins, who are said to have joined them, Gen. PHILIPPOVICH will find the pacification of the province no easy task. The success of the National Liberal Party in the German elections is even more decisive than at first appeared, the proportion being 19 Liberals to 6 Conservatives in the 38 districts of South Germany, and a still larger majority in the North. Prince BISMARCK's prolonged interview with the Papal Nuncio at Kissingen is considered by some to imply a wish on his part to conciliate the Ultramontane Party, but his previous policy suggests rather the lulling of their apprehensions in order to strike them a decisive blow.

THE CLASS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Considering the ignorance of economic principles and the inability to grasp the causes of industrial depression which were displayed by Congress during its last session, the House of Representatives was doubtless justified in sending forth a delegation of its members to gather information and endeavor to learn something on a subject which it certainly behooves national legislators to be familiar with. It was inconsiderate to send Mr. HEWITT and his class in political economy to school without making any provision for the expenses of their tuition, but their ardor in the pursuit of learning has not been quenched by that thoughtless neglect, and they have set about their task with commendable cheerfulness and an evident determination to employ some of the best and some of the worst teachers in the country. Perhaps even the latter will be able to tell them some things which they didn't know before, for unless they can do so, they must be ignorant indeed. It is to be hoped that this class of enthusiastic learners will begin with the elements of their subject, and proceed by easy stages through its various gradations until they have mastered it completely, and that they will be able to go back to Congress next Winter prepared to shed a flood of light upon the intricacies of finance and industrial economy, to the edification and enlightenment of their fellow-members. It might have been better, perhaps, if a school had been opened at Washington during the Congressional recess, with a competent body of teachers, and attendance made compulsory upon every member of the two houses. But as that plan was not thought of in time, it only remains for Mr. HEWITT and his colleagues to improve the shining hours like faithful students, and go back as missionaries and instructors to their benighted brethren.

The resolution under which this committee was appointed assumes that labor and the productive interests of the country are greatly depressed, imperiling our national harmony and prosperity, and that this depression "comes by cause." The committee was, therefore, required to ascertain the cause of this "effect defective," and to devise and propose measures of relief. It proposes to do so by sitting for some weeks at the feet of such teachers as DAVID A. WELLS, Prof. PERRY, EDWARD ATKINSON, and HENRY C. CAREY, such pretenders to wisdom as THOMAS EWING and SAMUEL F. CAREY, and sundry representatives of labor and social reform organizations. Their term of schooling cannot be very long, and it is to be hoped that they will make the best of their time and devote themselves as closely as possible to practical considerations. It is well enough for them to obtain from labor unions such information as they may have regarding the condition of working men, the numbers of the unemployed, rates of wages, and the general state of feeling, but it will be a waste of time for them to listen to the rantings of such theorists as Mr. DRUEY and such mischief-makers as JUSTUS SCHWAB. They can obtain much more useful knowledge from men who are largely concerned in the management of industrial establishments, and are familiar not only with the condition of laboring men, but with markets and prices and the general state of trade upon which that condition is dependent. The causes of depression are not to be found among the laborers themselves or in circumstances which generally come within the range of their comprehension.

The eminent professors and students of economic science who are to be summoned before the committee, will doubtless be able to give them valuable lessons in elementary principles and to submit weighty opinions upon the subject of their studies, and it is not to be denied, humiliating though it may be, that our so-called statesmen are greatly in need of that kind of instruction. We trust they will profit by it, but, at the same time, they should have some discrimination in their choice of teachers. Not every man that has gained notoriety by noisy speeches, which served only to expose his amazing ignorance and lack of reasoning power, is to be regarded as an authority on any branch of the inquiry. It is not so much opinions as information and the results of study which will aid the committee in arriving at sound conclusions. There are men of affairs, practically concerned in financial and commercial operations, whose testimony will be of quite as much value as the book knowledge of college Professors, though the latter is not to be despised by a class of learners who have yet the elements of their subject to master.

If the committee pursue their studies conscientiously and with the humble willingness to learn that is becoming in scholars, we have no doubt that they will find the causes of depression, from which capital and commercial enterprise suffer equally with labor and "the productive interests," to be in a series of events which cannot now be recalled or their consequences averted. In seeking to devise measures of relief, "that labor may be restored its just rights, to the end that labor and all our varied interests may be encouraged, promoted and protected by liberal, just, and equal laws," to quote the clumsy language of the resolution, they will doubtless find that legislation can accomplish very little and that direct interference with the relations of laborers and employers can only be productive of mischief. If they perform their task properly, they cannot avoid learning that the derangement of the currency of the country has been the most prolific source of industrial and commercial distress, and almost the only one with which national legislation can properly deal, and that the only effectual remedy is to place it once for all on a stable and permanent basis. All the world's past experience, and, more emphatically, our own experience of the present day, shows us that such a basis is only to be found in a single and unvarying specie standard of payments, with which all forms of currency shall be immediately and constantly convertible. If that one lesson is thoroughly learned, and can be impressed upon a majority of Congress by the band of students now engaged in taking lessons at the Post Office, they will not have been sent to school in vain.

THE NAVY.

Secretary THOMPSON seems to have completed, at length, a tour of inspection of the yards and defenses on the North Atlantic coast, which, by dint of clam-bakes and hops, was presumably made pleasing to his party; but he can hardly have been astounded at the magnitude or effectiveness of our naval establishment as a whole, and even the vessel that carried him broke down.

Should we take the schedule list of the Navy as its effective of war vessels, we should find them to be 117 in number, with nominally upward of a thousand guns. But if from this list we deduct the ships unfinished, those undergoing repair, those not worth repair, the school-ships, and the store-ships, we come down to only 43 vessels, with 245 guns, and an aggregate displacement, in round numbers, of 80,000 tons. Of these, only 16 are iron-clads. The rest are all wooden vessels, not one of them being of the first rate. Some of them, as Secretary THOMPSON can bear witness, are comfortable, and have a good rate of speed whenever the machinery does not break down, and are quite available as cruisers in time of peace; but only nine out of the whole number rank as even second rates.

Our few iron-clads are all relics of the war of the rebellion, designed for a special purpose, which they admirably filled, but most of them ill-suited to the age of *Dandolos* and *Inflexibles*. Altogether they carry but 28 guns, and their aggregate displacement is less than 30,000 tons. They were built at a time when the only iron-clads afloat were the broadside vessels, the *Warrior* and the *Gloria*. The American monitors were, in their day, the most powerful ships in the world, being the product of exceptional scientific genius. But since then the rest of the maritime world, taught at our school, has left us behind. Only two out of our existing iron-clads have over 2,100 tons displacement. We have possibilities of fine and powerful iron-clads in the future reconstruction of the *Dictator* and the completion of the *Puritan*. But what will be done in the case of these two vessels and of the four other incomplete iron-clads, it is impossible to say.

If we turn our view from this side of the ocean to the other, the contrast is striking. We should hardly, in past times, have accounted Italy our superior on the seas. Yet she has 16 iron-clads, some of them armored from 12 to 22 inches thick. The *Dandolo* and *Duilio* are each of 10,650 tons displacement, having 22-inch armor, and carry each four enormous 100-ton guns, utterly dwarfing the 20-ton guns with which our monitors once astonished the world. Italy has in all 86 steam-vessels, carrying 694 guns. Not content with her twin monsters, just spoken of, whose tonnage equals two-thirds of our entire iron-clad Navy, she is preparing another pair, of armament and armor still more formidable. Russia has 223 steam war-vessels, carrying 561 guns; 29 are iron-clads. Little Denmark boasts armor-clads larger than any of ours. The Netherlands have 102 steam war-vessels, of which 17 are iron-clads. The Spanish Navy contains 63 screw steamers, including 10 powerful and heavily-armed iron-clads. Turkey has 33 iron-clads, carrying 144 guns, some of them with a displacement of above 9,000 tons. Thus, it is clear that even second-rate and bankrupt powers surpass ours in naval strength, as well as those with whom our country claims commercial equality. We need hardly dwell, therefore, on the screw fleet of France, comprising 317 steamers, with upward of 2,000 guns, including 53 iron-clads, of 461 guns; nor on England's nearly or quite 60 iron-clads, besides 10 more building, of which 22 have upward of 7,000 tons displacement each. This iron-clad fleet alone carries 728 guns, of which 129 range from 18 to 80 tons each, and 163 more are of 12 tons each.

Coming back from these figures to those of our own sadly-neglected Navy, the question will arise as to what the duty of Congress, which has had many such facts laid before it, really is. Our country has to begin with, the two enormous advantages of geographical isolation and freedom from foreign political entanglements; hence our new naval preparations, though imperative, can be safely made at leisure, and on a moderate scale. In addition, it is doubtful whether, regarded either as a matter of economy or of efficiency, our Navy should attempt to rival the enormous and costly iron-clads which European powers have lately been building. In some of these speed and mobility have been secondary to thick armor. As our policy does not contemplate crossing the water to attack European coasts, it is probably wiser to gradually add to the Navy iron-clads of medium size, but of the highest attainable speed, rather than to attempt costly monsters of the Italian sort. Should any new armored vessels be built, they should be required to achieve a much higher rate of speed than anything yet known in our Navy.

For coastwise defense, and also for foreign aggressive service, the chief immediate efforts of America should be directed to the encouragement and development of the torpedo system. It is evident that this must play a great part in the naval warfare of the future. Probably, no part of Mr. THOMPSON's trip impressed him more favorably than the part devoted to the torpedo exhibitions at Newport; but the department has also reason to hope soon to receive, from the studies lately directed to this subject by Capt. ERICSSON, results far surpassing even the remarkable ones obtained in Europe. In that case, this important part of the problem of coastwise defense, and of aggressive warfare in foreign waters, will be solved.

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.

Business morals in the virtuous City of Boston do not seem to differ from the morals of other cities. But there is a certain indignant protest on the part of the Boston sinner which has a flavor of conscious rectitude. When Mr. J. G. TAPPAN, Treasurer of the Boston Belting Company, was discovered to be a defaulter, he was waited upon by the inevitable newspaper reporter, who "wanted to know" all about it. Mr. TAPPAN was angry; he thought it insulting that a reporter should come to him and ask how much he had stolen from the company of which he was Treasurer. As for the premature publicity given to his transactions, Mr. TAPPAN indignantly said that this was "a breach of confidence." The facts were, that Treasurer TAPPAN had used the cash and the credit of the Boston Belting Company for his own private investments. If the investments had turned out well, the money and the paper of the corporation would have been made good. They turned out badly, and the company is supposed to have lost about $800,000 in consequence. The Boston Belting Company must go into bankruptcy. Sometimes merchants and banks survive "breaches of trust" of this sort, committed by some trusty book-keeper or cashier. But it is noticeable that in this instance, as in many others of a like character, the speculating defaulter failed to make good the amount he had "borrowed," because the market went against him. If he had taken the cash of the corporation and had fled to foreign parts, he might have been called a thief. As he only used the cash and credit of the concern as if they were his own, he is technically known as a defaulter. And in his own city Mr. TAPPAN is said to be "a high-toned gentleman."

There was published in THE TIMES, yesterday, an agreement made between TAPPAN, DURANT, and CHEEVER, all officers of the corporation above referred to, which agreement was signed in September, 1874. This paper showed that TAPPAN was to lend to Messrs. DURANT and CHEEVER the paper of JOHN G. TAPPAN & Co. indorsed by TAPPAN, as Treasurer of the Boston Belting Company. The money raised on this paper (representing $150,000,) was to be used by DURANT and CHEEVER as they saw fit. Thus the credit of the corporation was lent to two officers of the concern, with the connivance of the Treasurer, who put the corporation's indorsement on the notes of a private firm. Meantime, TAPPAN, as a member of the firm of TAPPAN & Co., or in his individual capacity, received from DURANT and CHEEVER, stock of the Boston Belting Company to the amount of $100,000, as security for the notes of his firm indorsed by the corporation. The dividends on this stock, at the rate of 23 per cent. per annum, were to be paid to TAPPAN, less $7,000 a year, which was to be paid to DURANT and CHEEVER. It really makes no difference as to the morality of this transaction, whether DURANT and CHEEVER used the avails of the Tappan notes indorsed by Treasurer TAPPAN for their own purpose, or for the benefit of the auxiliary branches of the corporation. The fact remains that Treasurer TAPPAN unauthorizedly used the credit of the Boston Belting Company to obtain discounts on private paper, and that the avails of those discounts were in the hands of two of the officers of the corporation.

Nobody denies the genuineness of this extraordinary agreement. But Mr. DURANT, one of the parties to the covenant, and President of the corporation, is highly indignant that the agreement should have been made public. This publication, according to a Boston dispatch, he has characterized as "one of the greatest outrages ever committed." His state of mind is precisely that of Mr. TAPPAN, when, by a premature publication, it was made known that he had appropriated about $800,000 of the company's funds which he could not replace. Mr. DURANT, curiously enough, is "very decided in placing the responsibility of the publication upon Mr. TAPPAN." Obviously, since DURANT and CHEEVER could not have published this strange paper, TAPPAN, the only other party thereto, must have done it. And it should be noticed that the immorality of the proceeding does not lie in the agreement, but in its publication. If the agreement was honest and legitimate, where is the outrage in making it public? Mr. CHEEVER, too, prints a card, in which he denounces the document, which he stigmatizes as "what purports to be a contract in writing" between himself, DURANT, and TAPPAN. We do not understand that Mr. CHEEVER denounces the agreement published yesterday in THE TIMES as a forgery. If he does, the case against him and DURANT falls to the ground, provided, of course, that the forgery is proved. But Mr. CHEEVER proceeds to explain the transactions in which the three men were involved by saying that the New-York branch of the concern lost $75,000 in 1874, and that JOHN G. TAPPAN "personally agreed to lend it" to them, "taking as collateral $100,000 in Boston Belting Company's stock, and requiring as a condition of the loan that while he held the collateral he should receive the dividends, less 7 per centum." This is clearly the same transaction referred to in the agreement which has just been published. But, if the agreement is not a forgery, and nobody has said that it is, CHEEVER and DURANT did not borrow any money of JOHN G. TAPPAN. They borrowed his notes, indorsed by the Boston Belting Company, and on this paper the banks lent the money required. Moreover, the agreement calls for $150,000 in TAPPAN & Co.'s notes; Mr. CHEEVER says that he borrowed only one-half of that amount. Did DURANT borrow the other half?

We have dwelt upon the details of this peculiar transaction, because it seems to show a looseness of morals in business transactions which is discouraging. It is possible that Messrs. DURANT and CHEEVER can satisfactorily explain their share of these crooked doings. It is to be hoped that they can, though the Boston committee of investigation do not hesitate to say that DURANT and the Directors were aware, in 1877, that TAPPAN was using the corporation funds, and was largely in debt on that account; and that, in 1874, the date of the agreement, DURANT agreed to TAPPAN's using the corporation's notes for his own benefit. Now that the explosion has come, CHEEVER and DURANT agree in denouncing TAPPAN. The former, in his published card, says that the report published in THE TIMES was "evidently prompted by Mr. TAPPAN." That report was condensed in Boston from the report of the committee of investigation. But it seems that the facts are objectionable. Does correct business morality demand that the facts should be suppressed?

PHRENOLOGY.

There are still a few persons in remote rural places who believe that phrenology is a science, and that its principles are true. It is very possible that the human brain would be more easily worked and more generally useful were it divided into a quantity of separate organs, each with its appropriate work. At present, when a man desires to pick up a pin from the carpet, or to ask his wife to hand him the sugar-bowl, he has to give his whole mind to it, which is, of course, far more fatiguing than it would be to employ merely the organ of picking up pins, or of asking one's wife for the sugar-bowl. Similarly, it would be an improvement if these separate organs were to have corresponding bumps on the outside of the skull, so that the precise mental condition of every person could be ascertained by examining his or her bumps. For example, if a young man, desiring an introduction to a young lady with the view of ultimately asking her to marry him, could first examine her skull and find out whether the organ of saying, "Yes, dear, I love you," is larger than that of saying, "If you ever speak to me like that again I'll call pa!" he would be able to lay his plans intelligently. In fact, but one fault can be found with phrenology, and that is that it is not true, and there is not the trace of a shadow of a ghost of a reason for believing it to be true.

Nevertheless, Mr. Washington Smith, until recently a lecturer upon phrenology, did at one time firmly believe in its truth. He was a very young and very mild man—one of those delicate, fragile young men that seem too bright and beautiful for earth, and excite in their coarser fellow-men a wild longing to send them to another and better world without the least delay. Mr. Smith studied phrenology under the direction of a venerable instructor, whose attainments in point of hair and collar were conceded to be unequaled by his most envious rival. Having mastered phrenology so that he knew the name and situation of over eleven hundred different organs, and could describe to the minutest particulars the mental and moral character of any person whose head he might examine, Mr. Smith launched himself upon the rural districts as a lecturer upon phrenology, and accepted an invitation to deliver his first lecture at Parkersville, Conn.

There was a dearth of amusements in Parkersville, and the whole village turned out to hear "the distinguished Prof. Smith lecture, with the aid of his incomparable charts and costly casts, upon the sublime science of phrenology." The first part of the lecture consisted in a general statement of the alleged principles of phrenology, and was followed by a series of experiments upon such heads as were willing to be examined. The Parkersvillains were somewhat bashful, and for some time the only subjects who would submit their heads to the Professor were small-boys. At last, however, one Dick Hoxie, a stalwart young man, who was one of a family of eight large brothers and two vigorous sisters, was goaded by his townsmen into ascending the platform and permitting the lecturer to manipulate his head.

Mr. Hoxie was not precisely a bad young man, but he was regarded as somewhat worldly, and perhaps a little reckless. Such was also the reputation of the entire Hoxie family, and persons who had passed their house on Sundays—the house was situated about a mile from the village—alleged that the Hoxie boys pitched quoits before sunset. Mr. Smith was rather favorably impressed with his subject until he came to examine his bumps, when he found that a worse head than that of Hoxie had never come under his observation. All the really moral and commendable bumps were wanting, while the objectionable organs were wonderfully numerous and abnormally large. The organs of chicken-stealing, arson, murder, and playing on the accordeon were enormous. Three mammoth organs were devoted to lying, cowardice, and general meanness, while there were nearly two dozen organs devoted to insulting girls, using bad language, borrowing chewing tobacco and forgetting to give back the paper, and other objectionable vices. Horrified as Mr. Smith was at the disclosures made by the outside of Mr. Hoxie's head, he was devoted to the truth, and would not for worlds have misrepresented that head. He would, however, have sought refuge in silence had not Mr. Hoxie rashly told him to go on and tell the truth. Accordingly, the terrible truth was told, and Mr. Hoxie's unparalleled infamy was exposed. To make the matter worse, the lecturer found a bump of "sharing everything with one's family," and was, hence, compelled to announce that all the young man's brothers and sisters shared his faults and vices. The audience received the description of Mr. Hoxie's bumps with great enthusiasm, and with frequent outspoken testimony to its truth. This was naturally flattering to the lecturer. He was particularly pleased at the scientific spirit in which Mr. Hoxie received so much unpleasant information, and when the lecture was over, accepted an invitation to call at the residence of the Hoxie family the next day and examine their entire stock of heads.

The eight brothers were waiting for the lecturer when he made his promised call, and received him in a remarkably solemn manner. They invited him to take a chair, but remained standing themselves, while Mr. Richard Hoxie requested him to "repeat them statements about their bumps." He did so, but before he was through with the whole list, the eight brothers, with one accord, told him that they were satisfied, and that, as a slight testimonial of their gratitude, they would proceed to decorate him with an entirely new set of bumps. Accordingly, they fell upon him, and his physician subsequently testified that he had never, in the whole course of his professional experience, seen a patient with so many separate contusions. Mr. Smith never lectured again, and never examined another head. He has lost all faith in phrenology, and it is generally understood that he will regard any mention of that pseudo science in his presence as a personal insult.

The *Journal des Débats* lately published a note with a strong official flavor about it, to the effect that a claim is made by France on the British Government for a share of the sum awarded by the Arbitration Commission as an indemnity to the Canadians for infringement on their fishery rights by citizens of the United States. The demand is based on the pretension that by the treaties of Utrecht (1713) and Paris, (1863,) the right of French subjects to fish on the coast of Newfoundland were recognized, and that one of the co-possessors of such fishery rights cannot alienate them without an understanding with the power that shares them with it. Lords Derby and Salisbury have refused to admit the claim, but the French Government nevertheless persists in it.

Mr. RAINEY, of South Carolina, one of the few colored Congressmen who have been able to hold their seats through "the reconciliation period," is a remarkably good specimen of his race. Highly intelligent, well informed, and strictly honest, he has done good service in Congress and credit to himself. During the closing hours of the last session, when his white associates on the Enrolled Bills Committee were drunk and asleep, or, as he himself generously expresses it, "very much exhausted," he was continually at his post, and it was because of his watchful care that still more serious blunders did not creep into important acts. In a recent interview, Mr. RAINEY has given a great deal of valuable information regarding the political condition of his State. In common with all honest men who are familiar with the facts in the case, he holds that DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN was legally elected to the Governorship, but he is nevertheless of the opinion that Gen. HAMPTON has discharged the duties of his office faithfully and for the best interests of all the people. Coming from such a source, this must be regarded as high praise. Regarding the condition of the "up country" people of the Palmetto State, Mr. RAINEY gives a most interesting and truthful account. He says that they are even more ignorant and much more depraved than the negroes whom they affect to regard with so much contempt. Their one desire is to get enough coarse food to eat and corn whisky to drink. Their habitations are in most cases broken-down log cabins, and all their surroundings filthy and squalid in the extreme. In such a community it is, of course, not to be wondered at that illicit distillers are shielded against the law, and the leaders of Hamburg massacres and Edgefield riots regarded as heroes.

It is a matter of general remark among those who have interested themselves in the subject that the opening of certain colleges to both sexes has not been attended by the results which were expected. In fact, the young ladies do not appear to be at all anxious to take advantage of an opportunity for which they formerly clamored so loudly. This is particularly the case in New-England, where the subject has excited most discussion. In the Boston University, for instance, which has been freely opened to women, there are only 31 female students, and all but 6 of them are from the immediate neighborhood of Boston. The Colby University contains but 10 young ladies, and 5 of them are from the village in which the institution is situated. In the Wesleyan University, only 3 young ladies pursue their studies, and they are all related to the Professors. In the University of Vermont there are only 11 female students, and neither in that college nor the Wesleyan University have any young ladies entered this year's Freshman Class. This manifest indifference to an opportunity which at one time was so much sought and sought in vain, seems to be but another illustration of the old German adage that "what we can't get we want, and what we have we don't care for."

Some newspaper correspondent reported the other day that Sir HENRY LAYARD would, like Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, be made a Knight of the Garter, but there is, in truth, not the very faintest probability of such an event. The Garter has not for centuries been conferred on any one other than a peer or a peer's eldest son, except in the case of WALPOLE when Prime Minister. In the reign of GEORGE III. it was worn by two members of the House of Commons, Lords North and Castlereagh, the latter being made a K. G. for services similar to those of the knights just created. Sir ROBERT PEEL declined it. Lord Palmerston, a peer of Ireland, also had it. During the present reign it has been bestowed on but one diplomatist who was not a peer by right of birth, the present Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, but not until he had achieved a peerage. When Sir HENRY LAYARD has attained that honor, he may aspire to the Garter, but until then he must be content with the Grand Cross of the Bath, which carries with it the privilege of supporters to a knight's coat-of-arms. Even Lord Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law, does not enjoy the Garter. He is, however, a Knight of the Thistle, and probably will presently be a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, an order specially appropriated to the Colonies.

The hard times have had one good effect which should have been produced long ago—the removal of a great many people from the towns and cities, always overcrowded, to the broad, unoccupied lands of the far West. The sales of land by the Government and the railways in that region have been much larger during the last year than for many years previous. In Dakota alone the Government sold, last year, over 800,000 acres, seven times as much as the previous year. In Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado, the sales have been remarkably heavy both by Government and the railways. It is estimated that 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 more acres have been disposed of there in the past than in the preceding twelvemonth, and the demand for land continues active. When the hosts of unemployed laborers who cling to the cities, despite their enforced idleness, shall have gone to tilling the soil, one of the serious troubles of the day will have been naturally and permanently adjusted. Necessity teaches what argument and illustration never can. Political economists and newspaper scribes might advise the poor and unemployed to go West until they had grown gray, and all to no purpose. Four or five years of non-occupation and need have set the tide of humanity flowing in that most wholesome and desirable direction.

"Not content with the almost numberless plans for improving the Mississippi River which are already in existence, some of the people of Memphis are agitating still another. They profess to desire no aid from the Government for their scheme, but at the same time petition the Secretary of War to instruct the local engineers at New-Orleans to go over the line of the semi-natural Barataria Canal and make an estimate of the probable cost of completing it to a depth of 24 feet, and a width of 200 feet, with locks at the upper, and sea-walls at the lower, end, of sufficient size and strength to guarantee the passage of the largest class of ocean steamers. In furtherance of this proposition, a convention of prominent residents of the Mississippi Valley is to be held in Memphis on Nov. 12. This course was decided upon at a recent meeting, and it was further resolved that Senators and members of the House be invited to inspect the river from Memphis to New-Orleans, the expenses of the trip to be paid by citizens of the former place. It was further resolved that the thanks of the people of the Mississippi were due to all members of Congress who had advocated the improvement of the river, and among those mentioned as being especially worthy of this sort of acknowledgment are Senator J. J. PATTERSON, of South Carolina; ROSCOE CONKLING, STANLEY MATTHEWS, Gen. GORDON, D. W. VOORHEES, MILTON SAYLER, MILES ROSS, of New-Jersey, and A. M. BLISS, of New-York. It is well to know who "the Mississippi River Improvers" regard as their best friends.

Colonial Governorships, which for a long time were chiefly held by military officers, influential but impecunious, Irish ex-members of Parliament, &c., are evidently looking up, and likely to become prizes for a different order of men. New-Zealand has a Marquis to govern it, and now Canada is to have a semi-royal occupant of its vice-regal throne. Victoria, (Australia) which is regarded as the blue ribbon of Australian Governorships, will be expecting a very distinguished occupant for its throne on the next vacancy. So far as climate is concerned, the Australian Governorships are far preferable to the Canadian and Indian. Government House at Sydney, for example, is for eight months in the year about as delightful a residence as the world can produce—a spacious manor sumptuously furnished, with its lovely gardens sloping down to a harbor admitted to be surpassed only by that of Rio. The Government House at Hobart Town, Tasmania, is an even finer abode—far too fine, in fact, for so poor a colony. It was built by convict labor during the time that the colony was a penal settlement. The salary at Sydney is £7,000. That at Melbourne £10,000; but certain allowances bring the salary at the former very nearly up to the latter. The utmost that a Governor in these two colonies can save, if he maintain the style and hospitality expected, is $5,000 that is, out of his salary; but no man is expected to trench on his private means, and besides Lord Dufferin, who has really been unnecessarily lavish, probably very few ever have done so. Lord Lorne's royal wife has a Parliamentary grant of £6,000 a year, and she further had a sum down of $150,000, so that, apart from any allowance made him by his father, they will be amply able to maintain the dignity demanded. They have no children. The Indian Governorships are much more valuable than the colonial, and admit of large savings. It is considered that a Viceroy there can, without any difficulty, put by $250,000. After 18 years' service Colonial Governors of first class colonies receive $6,000 a year pension. This is the highest pension awarded to those in the service.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is talk in the Third District of Minnesota of running Ignatius Donnelly against Gen Washburn as a candidate for Congress.

Portsmouth, N. H., will hold its municipal election on the 6th inst. The Greenbackers have nominated a full ticket for city officers.

The Republican convention in Beaufort County, S. C., on Tuesday instructed its delegates to the State convention to nominate a full straight-out Republican ticket for State officers.

The Democratic State Committee and the editors of the Democratic papers in Illinois are to meet in Springfield on the 8th inst., to consult upon the proper management of the campaign.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Union* expresses the opinion that the nomination of Lieut.-Gov. Hull for Congress by the Democrats of the Second District of that State has made the election of a Republican easy.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* heads its telegram reporting the proceedings of the Maine Republican State Convention thus: "The Bullies of Maine; Blaine's Chums meet in a Self-glorification Council."

Gov. Phelps, of Missouri, thinks our rulers ought to have "more regard for the fundamental principles of our Government, a strict observance of the Constitution, and greater respect for local self government."

They tell of an Alabama politician who describes himself as a "political freedealer, on a Democratic basis, with Republican variations, sandwiched with sympathy for Breckinridge secession, and a holy horror of Lincoln's free negro doctrines."

The Democrats of Alabama have a number of speakers on the stump during the closing week of the State campaign, including Gov. Houston, H. A. Herbert, John W. A. Sanford, Thomas H. Herndon, R. W. Cobb, and Gen. James T. Holtzclaw.

Congressman W. H. Felton has refused to make a prolonged joint canvass of the Seventh District of Georgia with George N. Lester, his "regular" Democratic competitor for the seat. He says: "A protracted canvass of three months and a half is neither convenient nor desirable, beginning in the heated term. When I desire joint discussion, I will invite you specially to meet me at certain designated points. You can do the same with me at certain appointments of your making; otherwise each candidate will make his own appointments, and fill them at his own convenience."

A FIGHT ON SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO.

ATTACK ON A STAGE BY INDIANS—THE DRIVER SHOT—THE HOSTILES RETURNING TO CAMAS PRAIRIE—TROOPS IN PURSUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—A Boise City dispatch says that the stage from Boise to Silver City was attacked by Indians near Monday's Ferry, at Snake River. The driver was shot through the body, but he brought the stage to the ferry. A guard of five soldiers at the ferry and the employes of the station were exchanging fire with the Indians when the stage left. A body of volunteers has left here for Snake River, and a small detachment of troops from Fort Boise is en route for Monday's Ferry. The band of hostiles is supposed to be composed of Bannocks returning to the scene of the original outbreak on Camas Prairie. It is expected that the Bruneau Valley will be again raided.

A Silver City dispatch says: "Two scouts of a party of six have just reached here from the vicinity of Three Forks, Sucker Creeks. The scouts met the party of hostiles that killed the Piute chiefs Big George and Pretty Johnnie. They report that 'Jeff Carter and 'Seven-up' Smith have undoubtedly been killed. Volunteers leave here to-night for the vicinity of Bruneau. Scouts have been sent in various directions during the past 20 hours. As yet no body of Indians more than 40 in number has been discovered at any point.

A Silver City dispatch says the Indians are raiding all through the Snake River and Owyhee country.

The driver of the Boise City stage, who was wounded yesterday, is dead, and Mr. Cheesman is reported killed.

There is heavy firing in the direction of Camp Lyon No. 2, and the country is being swept of stock by the Indians.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Lieut.-Commander Yates Stirling is detached from the Navy-yard at Washington and placed on waiting orders; Naval Constructor R. W. Steele, from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to duty at the League Island Navy-yard; Assistant Naval Constructor John H. Hancom, from the League Island Navy-yard and ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-yard. Commodore Parker, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has left Annapolis for New-Bedford, and on his arrival there will hoist his flag on one of the practice-ships. Commander Green will be in command during his absence.

Leave of absence for one year is granted Capt. A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry. Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Second Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, Fifth Cavalry.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—The steamer Tallapoosa sailed this afternoon on her trip southward. The steamer Speedwell will go to Portsmouth on Sunday, and will be detained there several days for repairs to her boilers.

THE BOSTON DEFALCATION.

PRESIDENT DURANT EXPLAINS.

HE DENOUNCES TAPPAN IN THE BITTEREST TERMS—THE PUBLICATION OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT STIGMATIZED AS COWARDLY—DURANT'S LOSSES THROUGH TAPPAN—HE CLAIMS THAT HE HAS ACTED HONESTLY THROUGHOUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Mr. Henry F. Durant returned from New-York to-day, exceedingly indignant at the manner of the publication of the agreement of 1874 between himself, Mr. Cheever, and John G. Tappan, of the Boston Belting Company, characterizing it as a most shameful outrage. In to-morrow morning's papers he will publish an elaborate statement to bear out his assertion that the agreement, so far as he was concerned, was a perfectly square and honorable business arrangement.

Mr. Durant denounces Tappan in the bitterest terms, charges him with being at the bottom of the publication of the agreement, and with endeavoring to cover up his crime by slandering him [Durant.] In the Summer of 1874 he says Tappan knew he was pressed in his personal affairs by loss of money, temporarily invested in Western railroad bonds, with the purpose of using the same to complete and furnish the Wellesley College. At two interviews Tappan complained of the large amount of New-York Belting Company notes on the market. He urged Durant to borrow money on the stock of the Boston Belting Company, of which Durant and Cheever owned 22,000 shares, valued at cost at $385,000. At a third interview he said it was impossible to borrow money on the stock, and that it must be sold, and finally, at another interview, he brought forward the scheme carried out in the agreement, and, says Mr. Durant, it was a Shylock bargain. He was to advance $150,000 to the New-York Belting and Packing Company on 1,000 shares of the Boston Belting Company's stock, which were worth $175,000. He was to have the usual yearly dividend of 23 per cent. He also compelled Mr. Cheever and Mr. Durant to agree that the New-York Company should, if he wanted, give him their accommodation paper to the amount of $100,000, and also compelled Mr. Durant to agree personally that he could indorse the amount of $150,000, and that if he desired, at the end of two years, they should buy back $50,000 of this stock for the sum of $70,000. At the end of two years, Mr. Durant says, he notified Mr. Cheever and myself to buy back $50,000 worth of the stock for $75,000, according to the contract. We did so, and paid the money. As a result of this transaction Mr. Tappan took from us the sum of $32,000 bonus. This extortion led to a serious quarrel between him and Mr. Cheever. Tappan told Cheever and myself that the Boston Belting Company was embarrassed and wanted assistance, and that if he would lend them notes to the amount of $100,000 it would save the Boston Belting Company from all trouble. Mr. Cheever at first objected to this but decided at my suggestion. I said: "Mr. Tappan, when you thought we were in difficulty and needed assistance you took advantage of us, and compelled us to pay your $32,000 bonus for your friendly assistance. Now that the Boston Belting Company needs assistance, we will cheerfully lend you $100,000 and not charge you one cent for it," and this was done. We lent the Boston Belting Company that amount, and we also lent them $50,000 in addition. I also indorsed and guaranteed for the Boston company $539,596 90, and this atrocious slander is Mr. Tappan's gratitude for our assistance.

Mr. Durant claims that the entire transaction was perfectly right and legal. Mr. Cheever and himself substantially owned the New-York Belting Company, and each company lent credit to the other whenever wanted. The stockholders and Directors of the New-York company were never called upon to vote, and it was not deemed necessary when they were lending their credit to the Boston company to the tune of $1,500,000. Nor were the stockholders of the Boston Belting Company called upon to vote about lending this amount to the New-York company, although if it had been thought necessary it would have been done. Regarding the legal right of the Boston Belting Company to make that indorsement, Mr. Durant says that was assumed by the Boston company on the 28th of September, 1874. They charged the amount of the loan on their books, they credited the notes of John G. Tappan, and made them part of their bills receivable, and charged and received interest on the transaction. Thus they made the notes their own, and thus their legal right to indorse their own notes became settled beyond question.

The $32,000 which were taken out of us, Mr. Durant continues, returning to Tappan's transactions, were appropriated by him to his own use. He had no right to hold this amount; it belonged to the Boston Belting Company. He also defrauded us in the interest account. He agreed to have these notes discounted at the lowest rate possible, not to exceed 7½ per cent. He paid on one lot 7 per cent.; for all the rest he usually paid 5½, and ⅛ cent commission, but never higher than 6. When he come to settle the interest account he directed his confidential clerk to make up the interest at 7 and 7½ per cent. The amount by which we were defrauded is $3,599 11.

In conclusion, Mr. Durant says the question is whether John G. Tappan had a right to strip this company of $815,000 of their money or not. Mr. Cheever and I are not gainers as he has been. We are losers. We have never received a dishonest dollar from that company, nor have the Boston Belting Company ever suffered by us. The Boston company and their creditors have been great gainers. Poor Mr. Cheever and myself—we have been and are the greatest losers. This whole prosperity since 1861 has been due to the New-York company and their patents. They have had the New-York company's credit to the amount of over $1,500,000; they have had my indorsement and guarantee to the amount of one-half a million. The Boston company, through Mr. Tappan, have my money, my wife's money, my mother's money, and her ward's money, and all our stock, and he has ruined the New-York Belting and Packing Company. And now I have to say that Mr. John G. Tappan cannot escape the consequences of his crime by attempting to implicate me in his frauds, and I say the conduct of yesterday, behind my back, when I was in New-York, unable to defend myself, will be evidence to all who know Mr. Tappan and know me, as more base, cowardly, and ungrateful, if not criminal, than the story of his guilt during the past year.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Belting Company was held to-day. No business was transacted. It was adjourned till next Monday, and on Thursday next, at a special meeting, steps will be taken toward bankruptcy. It is rumored about town that an indictment will soon be brought against Tappan.

THE SITUATION IN THIS CITY.

At McKillop & Sprague Co.'s, Mr. Clarkson said yesterday that the meeting of creditors of the New-York Belting Company, held in the office of Mr. Dickerson on Wednesday, was attended by Mr. H. F. Durant, and that he listened while the affairs of the company, as affected by Mr. Tappan's troubles, were discussed. Mr. Clarkson said that nothing new or significant was drawn out, but that it had become apparent, from what was then said, that Mr. Durant and Mr. Cheever were both aware of the appropriation of the funds of the Boston Belting Company to assist the New-York Belting Company. Mr. Clarkson was convinced that Mr. Tappan had not undertaken the responsibility alone or unadvisedly, and that he had aided the New-York Belting Company just as he had aided the McKillop & Sprague Co. Mr. Durant, Mr. Clarkson said, occupied a position which gave him a double interest, the affairs of the two companies being so interwoven that he was in some respects concerned about both of them. By the arrangement likely to be made in Boston, he thought that the Belting Company there would soon be able to pay 75 per cent., and that as soon as it did the New-York Belting Company would be relieved in the degree that the Boston company made its payments. He thought the lesson would be an excellent but severe one for all concerned, and one which would not soon be forgotten.

Mr. John H. Cheever has written a letter in reply to the statements sent from Boston on Wednesday night concerning an alleged agreement between Durant and Tappan, to which Cheever was said to be a party. Mr. Cheever says that there is no foundation for the assertion that the New-York Belting Company consented to Mr. Tappan's use of the Boston Belting Company's funds. He says that in 1874, by the failure of James Bishop & Co., the New-York Belting Company lost about $75,000, which has to be paid by taking up maturing paper. They then borrowed money from Mr. John G. Tappan, who lent the money personally. He took as collateral security $100,000 of Boston Belting Company's stock, requiring that while he held this security he should receive the dividends, less 7 per cent. The dividends were then 23 per cent. a year. Mr. Cheever says the money thus borrowed was repaid. He says that the New-York Belting Company did not borrow from the Boston Belting Company, although the company owned 40 per cent. of the Boston stock, and Tappan nearly all the rest of it; but they borrowed from him, and he personally took the interest for the debt until it was repaid. If he used the Boston company's money, it was a fraud on both that company and the New-York Belting Company. Mr. Cheever says that he has Mr. Tappan's accounts personally charging the New-York Belting Company with the money, and stating the transaction as it was designed to be, and that he now produces the statement to refute the charge that the New-York Belting Company were parties to any fraud.

THREATENED MEXICAN HOSTILITY.

BANDS OF MEN UNDER VALDEZ STATIONED ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 1.—Official information was received in this city to-day by Gen. E. O. C. Ord, stating that the Mexicans living all along the opposite bank of the Rio Grande are purchasing all the arms and ammunition for sale on this side of the river. Bands of men are arming and drilling in the interior of Mexico. Gen. Valdez, who has recently been stationed on the Rio Grande, has a large force with him, and is noted for his hatred of Americans. The utmost activity prevails all along the Mexican border, and threats are openly made that any attempt on the part of the United States troops to pursue horse-thieves and raiders across the Rio Grande will be met with a bloody resistance. Gen. Mackenzie, who has been here several days in consultation with Gen. Ord, has departed for the frontier.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Count Bismarck, a son of the Chancellor, who was a candidate for Parliament, has been defeated in the election at Lüneburg.

The latest returns from the elections for members of the German Reichstag show that 47 Conservatives, 74 National Liberals, 19 Progressists, 35 Ultramontanes, 2 Alsatian Irreconcilables, 2 Alsatian Autonomists, 3 Socialists, 8 Poles, and 1 Particularist have been chosen, and 36 second ballots are necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that, as far as can be judged by the returns of the election received up to the present, the relative positions of the various parties are unchanged. The National Liberal Electoral Committee estimate that their party has lost 15 seats. The Conservatives have gained 20. The United Liberals will thus still have a majority in the Parliament. The correspondent considers that this will continue to be the case even if the negotiations with the Papal Nuncio at Kissingen are successful, as the Ultramontane party will then peacefully break up. It is estimated that about six Socialists have been elected.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

EDINBURGH, Aug 1.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent says it is reported that Lord Dufferin will probably be requested to go to Asia Minor as British Commissioner.

KISSINGEN, Aug. 1.—The Papal Nuncio is still here. Prince Bismarck to-day paid him a visit which lasted an hour.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says the meeting of the German and Austrian Emperors has been postponed, but it will take place at Salzburg.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Austrian Government has rescinded the prohibition against the export of horses.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The Minister for the colonies has presented to the King a complete scheme of finance for the Island of Cuba.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The dory Nautilus has put in near the Lizard, in consequence of rough weather, and will proceed on her cruise when the weather moderates.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following letter from one of the Sioux Commissioners has just been received at the Indian Office:

CAMP ON WOUNDED KNEE CREEK, }
Dakota Territory, July 21, 1878. }

Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

MY DEAR COMMISSIONER: We are spending the Sabbath day, encamped as above indicated, on the Wounded Knee, not far from its head or source, which is in a range of sand hills. At the point where we are it is a very small stream, void of timber, but we are informed that we will find good timber a few miles down the stream. We crossed the dividing ridge yesterday, between the White Earth and South Rivers, having traced the South Fork from its ending to its beginning, which is near that of the Wounded Knee, or on the opposite side of the same range of sand hills, the two flowing in opposite directions. The land passed over from the agency to the crossing of the White Earth River, about 65 miles, is very poor, producing only a tough wire-grass, which is eaten by stock when it first makes its appearance, but soon becomes so tough that they will not eat it. Up to that point the country is almost void of timber. After crossing the White Earth we found a better country, embracing some very nice bottoms along the South Fork, with good water and timber, though not in abundance, yet in sufficient quantity for necessary uses.

The Rosebud was quite a disappointment to us, having neither timber, excepting some pine in the breaks of the hills running down to it, nor bottom land. It is a little mountain stream running down between hills, about 10 miles in length, its greatest recommendation being its water, which is quite pure and good. We failed to find the fine oaks described by some of the people at the Spotted Tail Agency as being at its mouth; they are not there. The best land we found is this side of the Rosebud, but I think an agency for Spotted Tail may be advantageously located in the neighborhood of the Rosebud, possibly a few miles below its mouth. We have only commenced looking at Red Cloud's country, hence cannot give much idea about it yet; will go to-morrow over to the Big White Earth. While it is doubtful about Spotted Tail's people making a success of farming, I think they can make stock-raising successful, as their country is well adapted to it. After fully examining this country, we will look at that about which you wrote the General, and, should it prove as good as your informant thought, do our best to get Red Cloud & Co. to accept it. I am keeping a daily account of country, &c., and will give you a full account hereafter. We are getting along very well; have had two rainstorms, one last night, and, while I write, the thunder admonishes that another is coming.

THE YELLOW FEVER RAVAGES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—The Board of Health reports 24 new cases of yellow fever and 7 deaths for the past 24 hours.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The following telegram has been sent to the Superintendent of the New-Orleans Mint:

In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever in your city, and the death of the melter and refiner, it has been decided, after conference with, and the approval of, the Secretary of the Treasury, to intermit for 90 days active preparations for coinage at your Mint. Such repairs, however, as it may be found practicable to make will be continued under the Supervision of the Superintendent, Assayer, and coiner.

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The quarantine against freight and travelers from New-Orleans and Vicksburg is being rigidly enforced, freight by rail being detained 10 days at White Haven, Miss., and by river at President's Island Quarantine. At a meeting of the Board of Health to-day the following action was taken:

Resolved, That the Health Officer be empowered to employ three agents to act as detectives at Grenada, Miss., Grand Junction, and Milan, Tenn., to notify all passengers coming from New-Orleans that they will not be permitted to enter the City of Memphis.

Resolved, That no passenger or baggage from New-Orleans or Vicksburg, by steam-boat or rail, will be permitted to enter the City of Memphis until further notice.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—A negro died at the hospital to-day from yellow fever, and a man from New-Orleans was sent to the hospital for treatment for the same disease.

FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A fire originated last evening in Levy's dollar and notion store, at No. 137 Canal-street, New-Orleans. The building was almost totally destroyed. His stock was estimated at $50,000, and was insured in foreign offices at $40,000. Philip Werlein's piano and musical instrument store was damaged by water to the extent of about $10,000, and all the perishable goods in Fredericksen & Harte's drug store were damaged by water. The latter were insured. The total loss is estimated at about $100,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The wrestling match between Miller and Bauer has been declared a draw.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—Samuel Donohue, aged 50 years, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by William Cakenour, at Hagerstown, Md., yesterday afternoon, at a pigeon-shooting match.

A FAMILY OF PAWNBROKERS

OLD WILLIAM SIMPSON'S HEALTH FAILING.

THE CHEERYBLE BROTHERS, OF WEST FARMS—TWO OLD HOUSES AND TWO OLD MEN—"J. B.'S" RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS BROTHER—THE OLD BOWERY AND WILLIAM-STREET PAWN SHOPS—THE ROMANCE OF MONEY-LENDING.

In West Farms, on the corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street and St. Ann's-avenue, stand two stone farm-houses, built at the same date, and externally identical in appearance. The farms, embracing about 30 acres, delightfully situated, and overlooking the Sound, is owned in common by two brothers, who pay taxes, employ help, make payments to laborers, carry on all their affairs from a common fund, and are altogether very like the Cheeryble Brothers. Although there are two houses and two household organizations, there is only one stable on the premises, and the two aged proprietors—the one is 67 and the other 65 years old—exhibit as quaint an affection for each other as if they were boys in the first "everlasting" friendship of sentimental youth and the Latin paradigms, which usually terminates in a mortal quarrel after a month or two of confidential intercourse. It is in the nature of a new revelation of the possibilities of human life to see the girlish fondness of these two old men for each other, there is something so quaint and original about it, and it is "Brother William" and "Brother J. B." between them in tones as tremulous as a girl's in talking to her lover. And then "J. B." blushes like a girl who has been suddenly surprised by the mention of her lover's name, and William blushes, and they pat each other tenderly upon the shoulder, and laugh softly. Just now "J. B." speaks of Brother William with a suspicious moisture in his blue eyes; then turns his face away, and swallows something that has risen in his throat and threatens to terminate in a sob, and so narrowly escapes bursting into tears. Then he controls himself with a half-ashamed and half-impatient movement, and mutters hurriedly, "O, I can't tell you anything about my brother; he's sick, that's all!" After this outburst the old man commences to give you a rambling series of reminiscences of old days, and of the pawnbroking business, and of how two stranger lads struggled along until each amassed a fortune, and then settled upon a farm together to see each other die. It is all done with such quaint phrases, such shrinking modesty, and such tremulous tenderness of tone whenever Brother William's name comes into the narrative, that you felicitate yourself upon having stumbled upon a genuine dramatic picture out of life. For the most part, in cursory conversation, the old man avoids directly pronouncing his brother's name, and substitutes the personal pronoun for it with a pathetic and ingenious persistence. When, in order to be intelligible, it is necessary to pronounce the name, he looks out of the window and observes that the weather is very fine for this time of year. These two old men, one of whom is lying ill with congestion and probable softening of the brain, at West Farms, are the fathers of the pawn-broking interest in this City, and the name they bear is as familiar as the City Hall or the Post Office. They are J. B. and William Simpson. There is a Robert Simpson, cousin to the two brothers, who has been in the pawn-broking business since 1847, having opened first in Grand-street, and subsequently removed to No. 185 Bowery; there is a John Simpson at No. 95 Bowery, and there are other and younger Simpsons now engaged in the business, but they are all sons or nephews. The brothers and their cousins are natives of Cumberland, England. The elder came to this City in 1826, four years after Walter Stevenson started the landmark pawn'shop of the City at No. 19 North William-street. This has been reputed the first pawn shop ever started here, but there were two or three previous establishments for the hypothecation of miscellaneous securities, although just where they were situated and by whom conducted it is impossible to ascertain. Their founders died and left no sign. This Stevenson was the uncle of the Simpson boys, and in 1826 J. B. Simpson, then a lad of 15, came to New-York and entered his uncle's shop as an apprentice. At that date Franklin-square was the great dry goods mart of the City, and the Hall of Records, since disguised with an ugly coating of stucco, was used as a debtor's prison. Nearly in front of it was a large wood-yard, which, under the management of the Municipal authorities, dispensed loads of wood to people who were too poor to buy fuel. Transient shanties, peopled with squatters, were huddled together on the north of the wood-yard; and the ground where the *Daily News* building now flaunts its marble front was occupied by a one-story wooden structure, little better than a shanty. The present *News* building was erected by William Simpson for Fernando Wood, who wanted it for a newspaper office, devoted to his political interests, and the lease is still in his name. The property has passed into the hands of J. B. Simpson, and is occupied in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. The building is interesting to the purposes of the present article, from the fact that the old shanty which preceded it was first occupied by William Simpson as a clothing store just 50 years ago. Walter Stevenson, the pawnbroker, appears to have furnished the capital for the venture, and to have exercised an active supervision over the business, although William had never been in his office and has never been concerned in the William-street shop. This was in 1828. Eight years later William Simpson abandoned the clothing business, bought the property at the corner of the present site of the Bowery and founded the pawn shop of which he is still the senior partner. The establishment has since been removed to No. 181 Bowery, corner of Delancey-street. Not many years later Robert Simpson, the cousin, moved from Grand-street to No. 185 Bowery, and John Simpson established himself at No. 95. Wilson & Green, in the same business, a few doors below, were graduated from the Bowery and Delancey-street shop in a sort of settlement of pawnbrokers and stores for the sale of unredeemed pledges now occupies this section of the Bowery for several squares. It is a quaint community, of which the Simpsons are the *patres*, and in the dingy interiors hereabout the name of William Simpson is that of a kind of presiding deity to conjure with. The fortune which in 1858 came to this energetic, and enterprising man than his easy-going brother in William-street, and the ceaseless activity of his busy brain has broken down his intellect, while that of J. B. is still comparatively unimpaired. You can find anything in the way of an old curiosity, from a stolen to an intaglio, in one of these stores, which are very paradises for *bric-à-brac* hunters, their proprietors having something quaint and *bric à-brac* about them, as if they had caught the spirit of unredeemed pledges, dingy with the dust and oxide of years.

The two brothers have never been in the pawnbroking business together, although so many of their transactions are common. Perhaps they would be on less affectionate terms if they had. The elder, in the course of years, succeeded to the business of Walter Stevenson, although the younger is the Executor of the large estate left by that pioneer, and owns the William-street property. But the sons are curiously mixed together. There is a John Simpson at No. 95 Bowery, pawnbroker, and a John Simpson Jr., in the old William-street shop. William Simpson, Jr., is in the establishment of his uncle, while the remaining son manages the piano-forte business founded by his father in 1869 at No. 5 East Fourteenth-street. The latter, of all the progeny of the four Simpsons whose shops are old landmarks in pawnbroking, appears to be the only one who has abandoned money-lending for a manufacturing and commercial career.

In a conversation about brother William the other day, "J. B." gave a curious insight into the polity of the business. They are local Rothschilds, these Simpsons, as may be inferred from a few figures. For example, it requires a capital of about $350,000 to carry on the William-street shop, and about $450,000 to conduct the Bowery and Delancey-street establishment. Brothers and cousins, the Simpsons have invested $1,500,000 invested as capital in pawnbroking, and twice or thrice that amount in loans on bond and mortgage. You may meet the diminutive figure of J. B. hurrying down Nassau-street, with the springy step of a boy, almost any afternoon, on his daily pilgrimage to Wall-street, to look after his own and brother William's interests. "You see, my friend," said the old man, "there isn't anything like looking to your own business, and then you know it is done, and just how it is done. A great many poor people come to Simpson's with an old clock or something like that, and a great many more come with bonds and such like securities. I lend $1 to this one, and five, ten, twenty, or fifty thousand to that one, and nobody ever dreams that he is one of Simpson's customers. This old place could tell a great many stories, if it only would, but the walls are just as dumb as I am when you ask them about other people's business. They won't even tell you who was sitting at this desk last talking to Simpson." The old pawnbroker laughed softly at the felicity of the conceit. His conversation is curiously fluent, and his English curiously correct for one who has been in such a business from a lad of 14 or 15. Quaint as some of his phrases are, his present participles all have their proper *g*, and he dresses his ideas in neatly-fitting sentences, not in the ready-made linguistic clothing one would naturally expect.

"Brother William"—and he turned his face away and looked out of the window—"has never taken life as easy as I have. First, he must put a new front in the old kennel here; it was my mind to leave it as it was; and then he rented the upper floors to newspapers, and they were a little forgetful about their rent. And so it hasn't paid him, on the whole, to have the old place fixed up. He is two years younger than I am, but he has done his work a little quicker than I have, and he gets through with it a little sooner. He will get to bed a little earlier probably, but not a great deal." His voice was surprisingly soft, sweet, and pathetic—not at all the voice one would expect in a money-lender with a life's experience behind him.

The Bowery and Delancey-street place, although 12 years younger than its fellow, has been rather more of a celebrity, perhaps, than the old shop in William-street. Its Saturday night receptions have been (and still are) something marvelous in their way. For 32 years William Simpson was there, and he built up a business with the vast tenements whose population east of the Bowery that was something incalculable. Saturday night was a sort of redemption night with them, and the place was always crowded up to the last moment. The separate transactions were small, and involved such a tangle of miscellany as it would require a volume to describe. Tales of want and suffering and drunkenness and improvidence—William Simpson knew enough of such by heart to have created a whole library of novels. He knew Micawber and Little Nell, and had the personal acquaintance of many a Nancy Sikes. The broken-down musician brought his guitar, the negro minstrel his banjo, the medical student his dissecting case, the surgeon his instruments, the surveyor his theodolite, the smoker his meerschaum, the seamstress her last little treasure of jewelry. Of all the collection possibly 92 or 93 per cent. was to be sold. What the rest was is revealed by dropping in at a store for the sale of unredeemed pledges and glancing at the contents. Every article has its own sorrowful little story, the hero or heroine of which is probably dead years ago; but it requires no very extraordinary effort of the imagination to put a tongue in yonder well-fingered banjo, or that defaced old violin that has not vibrated for years. Lives of want have a terrible monotony of their own, with very little originality of detail. The story is the same the world over, and for 32 years William Simpson had to bear them, until they had arranged themselves into classes, and there were species and genera of tales of sorrow and suffering all terminating in the same old note—"Something to keep soul and body together." His memory grew crowded with haggard faces and wasted figures. There is a curiously subdued sadness in the faces of of the younger generation of Simpsons, as if these things had worked their way into the old man's brain, and been transmitted.

In 1868 the veteran pawnbroker thought that he had had enough of it, and retired from active participation in the business. But trouble in the firm followed upon the withdrawal of his supervision, and the partnership had to be dissolved. Then he took in Shilton, who had been a boy with him, and created a new firm in which he remained as senior partner, exceptig in occasionally, but passing most of his time at West Farms. But the trouble preyed upon his spirits, and soon after came the first attack of something resembling apoplexy. Then a second. He is now suffering from the third, with the settled aphasia that usually follows. "He may linger on for years," says the Doctor, "but his work in life is finished." In 1869 he founded the piano business at No. 5 East Fourteenth-street, with a large manufactory in the upper part of the City, which is now managed by his sons, who concern themselves very little with the old Bowery and Delancey-street business. The fortune he has amassed since he commenced life in a tumble-down old building fronting upon the wood-yard, at the foot of Centre-street, amounts, it is thought by those knowing most of his affairs, to about $3,000,000, heirs to which are two sons and three daughters. Years ago, before it was dreamed that that remote district would ever become a part of the City of New-York, the two brothers bought large property at West Farms, built the stone houses in which they now live, and settled down to the quaintly affectionate relations that subsist between them. J. B. Simpson has no heirs of direct issue; his sons, as he tersely puts it, are all nephews: but there is a little tremor in the old man's voice as he states the fact, which implies more than it directly expresses. For years, even after they were millionaires in the popular acceptation of the term, each of these old men lived up stairs over the little shop where he did business. But one day Brother J. B. said to Brother William, "Why not buy a farm, where the boys can have a little room to enjoy themselves, as you and I did in the green lanes of old Cumberland? It's rather hard on the boys to be shut up in a City tenement, and you and I are getting old and want rest." William turned the matter over in his mind, and concluded that he and J. B. would buy a place away out in the country and be boys together again, as they had been years ago in the happy times to which a man's memory always returns as he verges toward his 50. "J. B." agreed to that, and, with the providence of their race, they migrated to a neighborhood where land was not very expensive and the taxes were low. Each built a house for his family; the rest they shared in common.

OBITUARY.

CARDINAL FRANCHI.

Alessandro Franchi, Cardinal, Pontifical Secretary of State, and Archbishop of Thessalonia, died in Rome at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He was born June 15, 1819, in Rome. The son of a notary, he retained the habits of that profession after his admission to the priesthood, being exceedingly methodical, yet clever, affable, witty, making many friends, yet never losing a coign of vantage. For a time he was the Papal Nuncio at the Court of Queen Isabella of Spain. While he was attached to this court Isabella gave him many presents of great value, and bestowed royal honors upon him with a lavish hand. He was made a Bishop in 1856, and the Queen gave him an entire episcopal equipment—a mitre, episcopal cross, chain, clasp, ring—all mounted with costly pearls and diamonds. But Bishop Franchi was not a favorite alone of Queen Isabella. Pope Pius IX. regarded him with great favor, and in 1873 conferred a Cardinal's hat upon him. The following year Cardinal Barnabo died, and Cardinal Franchi was appointed to be his successor as the head of the Congregation of the Propaganda. In this position, having supervision of the missions of the Roman Church, he was brought into contact with American Bishops and priests, and thus became the best known to them of the College of Cardinals. At the time of Pope Pius' death his name was mentioned as that of a person eminently qualified to wear the triple crown. Not only was his name mentioned by the busy gossipers who tried to predict what the result of the Conclave would be, but his name was actually voted on. Cardinals Franchi, Simeoni, and Billo being the only candidates besides Pecci who had votes enough to entitle their followers to the name of a party, and Cardinal Franchi was among the first to cast their votes for Pecci and insure his unanimous election. After the accession of Leo XIII. he became Secretary of State, and Cardinal Simeoni was transferred to the Prefecture of the Propaganda. He has been ill for some time, and it was supposed that his sickness would result fatally. For several days he has been at the point of death. Having passed a sleepless and feverish night on Tuesday, he received the sacrament of extreme unction on Wednesday morning, and rapidly sank until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died. His death is deeply lamented by Pope Leo, who was attached to him personally, and had the utmost confidence in his sagacity and discretion. To his skill as a diplomatist is attributed the resumption of negotiations with Prince Bismarck, and the appointment of the Papal Nuncio at Munich to be sent to Berlin. Twice each day during his illness he was visited by the Pope, who was alone with him just before he died. Masses for his soul were to be said in St. Peter's and all the churches in Rome. The Pope has not yet given any indication of the choice of his successor.

OTIS KIMBALL.

Mr. Otis Kimball, a well-known railroad manager, died in Boston yesterday, in the sixty-second year of his age. His name has been a familiar one to railroad men for 25 or 30 years, but few men in this City are acquainted with his earlier business history. He has always been highly esteemed by those who knew him well, and his capacity for management was regarded as extraordinary. He was for many years General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore Road, living at Buffalo, where he had his headquarters. For some time he was General Manager of the Red Line. At one time he was in the employment of the Erie Railway, but for many years has been connected with the Merchants' Dispatch, at Boston. His son, Otis Kimball, has adopted the business of his father, and is almost as well known as the elder Kimball.

PACIFIC COAST FREIGHT RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Freight Agent Stubbs, of the Central Pacific, says, in regard to the increase of freight rates, that the increase has been caused by the action of merchants in sending valuable fabrics under the cheap schedule of cotton goods, but that the railroads will make reasonable offers of transportation to merchants who will agree to send all their goods by rail for 12 months. Mr. E. P. Vining, General Freight Agent of the Union Pacific, will arrive here on Monday, when a consultation will be held on the subject of tariffs.

THE REGISTRATION OF THIRD-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 1.—Hon. A. D. Hazen, Third Assistant Postmaster-General; Postmaster Burnham, of Hartford, and H. T. Sperry, the Government's Superintendent of the envelope factory, visited Postmaster Sperry in this city to-day, and had a conference in relation to the proposed changes in the law concerning the registration of third-class mail matter.

CHARGE AGAINST A BANK PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—In the recent case of the United States against W. B. Carr, it was given in evidence that E. W. Burr, President of the Clay-Street Savings Bank, received a commission on loans of the bank's money to Pinney and others; also, that he was fully aware the Navy pay certificates given as security were worthless. Mr. Burr to-day publishes a card denying having received or asked commission, but saying nothing about the other point.

TROY, Aug. 1.—Thomas King, an Irishman employed on the railroad at North Pownal, Vt., killed himself this morning by taking an overdose of laudanum. He was suffering from dysentery, and recklessly swallowed the whole prescription at one draught.

THE TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

THREE EXCITING CONTESTS.

EDWIN FORREST WINS THE 2:24 RACE IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS—THE 2:28 AND THE PACING RACES NOT FINISHED—SEVEN HEATS TROTTED IN THE FORMER AND THREE IN THE LATTER.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The second day of the Buffalo races proved very interesting. Three close contests, two of which were split up, proved too much for the time allotted, and were consequently left unfinished as darkness intervened. About 2,500 spectators were present. The heavy rain of last night and light showers of this morning tended to improve the track, which was considered very fast. In the 2:24-class race Edwin Forrest proved an easy winner in three straight heats. Time—2:20; 2:20¾; 2:20½. In the 2:28-class race seven heats were trotted. Lady Mills won the first, Hambletonian Mambrino the second, Croxie the third and sixth, Lucille the fourth and fifth, and the seventh was a dead heat between Croxie and Lucille. Time—2:24¾, 2:27½, 2:26, 2:25, 2:23¼, 2:22½, and 2:26½. Three heats of the pacing race were trotted, Sweetser winning the first, Lucy the second, and Sleepy George the third. Time—2:18; 2:18; 2:17½. Pool-sellers were kept busy, more money than ever before in the history of the Buffalo Park being held pending the conclusion of the 2:28 and pacing races. The weather is threatening to-night, but the races will be finished to-morrow, if possible, even though it should rain.

TWO TWENTY-FOUR CLASS.—*First Heat*—The horses got the word on the third trial, Deck Moore leading slightly, Deck Wright four lengths behind. At the turn Deck Moore still led, with Woodford Mambrino second, Carrie third. These positions remained unchanged to the quarter-pole. Forrest then drew away from the rest, showing in front on the back stretch, with Edward second, two lengths behind, Woodford Mambrino third, Deck Moore a good fourth, which positions were unchanged to the finish, Forrest winning the heat by half a length, Carrie fifth, Driver sixth, Deck Wright seventh, Desperandom eighth. Time—2:20. Before the heat pools were sold as follows: Forrest, $20; Edward, $12; field, $8; but after the heat, Forrest sold for $60, against $25 for the field.

Second Heat.—The horses were sent off on the second trial, Edward and Sallie three lengths behind. At the turn Forrest was two lengths ahead, Woodford Mambrino second, Carrie close up, with the rest strung out. These positions remained unchanged to the first quarter. On the back stretch the leader increased his advantage to four lengths. In this position they entered the home stretch, the balance of the field well up and bunching. In coming home, Edward, Driver, and Desperandum, did considerable running. Edwin Forrest took the heat by three lengths, Woodford Mambrino second, Desperandum third, Deck Moore fourth, Carrie fifth, Edward sixth, Driver seventh—put back two places for running from the three-quarter pole home—Deck Wright eighth. Time—2:20¾.

For the third heat the pools sold: Edwin Forrest, $50; field, $6, with few takers for the latter. On the second trial the horses got away, Deck Moore leading, with Edwin Forrest and Woodford Mambrino trailing, the former three lengths in the rear. At the turn Deck Moore still led, but broke near the quarter pole, when Forrest pulled readily to the second place, with the rest well up and bunched. On the back stretch Forrest took the lead, with Edward second, Carrie third. The two trotted together like a double team until near the half pole, where Forrest took the lead by two lengths. Edward broke coming home, but readily regained his feet. Forrest won the heat and race, two lengths ahead of Edward, Driver third, Deck Moore fourth, Deck Wright fifth, Carrie sixth, Desperandum finishing fifth, but set back to seventh for running; Woodford Mambrino finishing sixth, but set back to eighth for running. Time—2:20½. The following is a summary of the race:

TWO-TWENTY-FOUR CLASS.—Purse, $1,800.

Edwin Forrest	1	1	1	Nil Desperandum	8	3	7
Edward	2	6	2	Deck Moore	4	4	4
Woodford Mambrino	3	2	5	Carrie	5	5	6
Driver	6	7	3	Deck Wright	7	8	5

Trampoline, Gold Finder, Schuyler, and Mambrino Kate drawn.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:35½	1:10¼	2:20
Second heat	0:36½	1:10¾	2:20¾
Third heat	0:37	1:11	2:20½

TWO-TWENTY-EIGHT CLASS.—*First Heat*—The horses were sent off on the fourth trial, Penelope having the best of the start by half a length at the turn; Lucille took the pole, leading Penelope by nearly a length to the quarter, Croxie third, four lengths behind. On the back stretch, Lady Mills went to the front from fourth place, Lucille second, half a length behind, leading Croxie by two lengths, the others strung out. On the home turn the position of the leaders remained unchanged, Chestnut Hill crowding Croxie for third place. Coming home, Croxie and Lucille broke, Lady Mills taking the heat by two lengths, Chestnut Hill second, Lucille third, Hambletonian Mambrino fourth, Croxie fifth, Penelope sixth, Great Western seventh. Time—2:24¾. Pools were sold on Lucille, previous to the heat, at two to one against the field.

The horses got away in the second heat at the second score, Croxie leading. At the turn she had increased her lead to three lengths, Lady Mills second. At the quarter Lady Mills broke and fell back, and Lucille also left her feet. At the half-mile pole Lady Mills showed to the front, Lucille breaking and falling back to fifth place. Coming home Hambletonian Mambrino trotted steadily to the front, winning the heat by three lengths, Lady Mills second, Croxie third, Croxie fourth, Great Western fifth, Lucille sixth, and Penelope seventh. Time—2:27½.

For the third heat Lucille's backers bought her readily at $20 to $25 for the field. A start was had on the third trial, Lady Mills leading by a length, Mambrino second, and the rest well up. At the turn Lady Mills had increased her advantage to nearly two lengths, Mambrino second, Penelope a good third, Great Western fourth. At the quarter pole Lady Mills led Mambrino by a length, the rest bunched close, when Croxie went to the front, Lady Mills second, four lengths behind, Lucille third. Croxie won the heat by half a length, Mambrino second, Lucille third, Penelope fourth, Chestnut Hill fifth, Great Western sixth. Lady Mills finished fifth, but was put

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

6s, 1881	103½	Ohio & Miss.	
1,000	103½	200	23
5s, reg.	101½	100	23⅛
5s, coup.	101½	100	23⅛
6s, 1881	103½	100	23⅛
6s, 1883	103½	100	23⅛
6s, 1886	103½	100	23⅛
6s, 1887	103½	100	23⅛
6s, 1888	103½	100	23⅛
6s, 1889	103½	100	23⅛
6s,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 1:

Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, Joseph Gutman, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lease of plot of land 42 by 129, No. 1 East 14th-st., north-east corner of 5th-av., for $35,000; to Samuel S. Blatchford, plaintiff. Leased Feb. 1, 1877; term, 21 years; ground rent, $3,500 per annum.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, William J. Walsh, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 80, No. 15 Beekman-pl., east side, 20 feet south of 50th-st., for $10,300, to L. Minsseheimer.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Thomas Thacher, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 17 East 79th-st., north side, 165 feet east of 4th-av., for $9,500, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, plaintiff; and the similar house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 129 East 79th-st., north side, 285 feet east of 4th-av., sold for $10,000, to same purchaser.

Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 39 West 130th-st., north side, 415 feet east of 6th-av., for $11,530, to D. L. Ingraham.

The foreclosure sale announced by John T. Boyd for yesterday, of the house, with lot, No. 108 East 117th-st., east of 4th-av., was adjourned to Aug. 22.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 31.

Madison-av., n. w. corner of 33d-st., 19.2x30; Frederick Bronson and wife to Edgerton L. Winthrop..... $25,700

126th-st., n. s. 185 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x100; Henry F. Devoe, Jr., to Charles R. Shaw..... 7,500

128th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x98.11; Frederica Bretell and husband to George F. Richter..... 100

Cannon-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Rivington-st., 25x100; Rebecca Jessurun and husband to Herman Loeb..... 5,000

34th-st., s. s., 137 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x98.9; William Flanagan and wife to Edward Freel..... nom.

Avenue C, w. s., 92 ft. s. of 17th-st., 23x88; Charles S. Palmer to Christine Yutte..... nom.

2d-av., e. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 23d-st., 24.8x100; Frederick C. Glockner and wife to Louis Glockner..... 15,600

135th-st., s. s., 93.10 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18.10x100, 23d Ward; Frank G. Brown and wife to Mary E. Smith..... 45,000

Madison-st., No. 222; Rachel Hershfield and husband to Frank Werber..... 9,000

54th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5; Robert B. Lynd to Mary J. Bell..... 33,000

Madison-av., e. s., 94 ft. n. of 74th-st., 16.8x75; Edward H. Ammidon and wife to Charles L. Young..... 14,000

134th-st., n. s., 213.7 ft. w. of 5th-av., 17.10x99.11; F. W. Loew, Referee, to Charles H. Cauldwell..... 6,200

54th-av., e. s., 157.8 ft. n. of 41st-st., 16.9x100; Kate L. Kingsley and husband to Elizabeth W. Smith..... 28,280

Jackson-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Cherry-st., 25x100; Christine Yutte and husband to William H. Palmer..... 800

54th-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 40x100.5; Phebe Pearsall to Michael J. O'Reilly..... 3,500

103d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 5th-av., 75x100.11; Peter P. Correen and wife to Charles R. Moore..... nom.

Madison-av., s. s., 234 ft. n. of 74th-st., 16.8x75; Walter M. Betts to Edward H. Ammidon..... 14,000

50th-st., n. s., 386.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x100.5; also, Cannon-st., No 71; Thomas Stillman and wife to Rebecca Jessurun..... nom.

75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; Antonia Silverstone to Adolph Kappich..... 6,000

Worth-st., No. 17, leasehold, Henry Naylor to Joseph Naylor..... 17,082

Baxter-st., Nos. 50 and 52; Henry Rankin and wife to Samuel Joseph..... 16,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Worth-st., No. 19, 10 years; Emily N. Vanderpool to Joseph Naylor..... $700

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Amand, Bernard, and wife to Theodore Think; w. s. Ludlow-st., 75 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 5 years... $8,000

Bronson, Frederick, and wife to Edgerton L. Winthrop, Trustee, &c.; w. s. Madison-av. n. of 43d-st., 3 years..... 18,300

Cohn, Isaac, and wife to Maurice Taussig and wife; w. s. Pitt-st. n. of Broome-st., 3 years.... 2,500

Cohn, Isaac, and wife to the Trustees of Hadassah Lodge No. 8, U. O. T. S.; same property, 3 years..... 5,000

Frey, Bonaventura, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s. w. corner Stanton and Pitt sts., 1 year..... 30,000

Gorsch, Hugo, and wife to Mary Carpenter; s. s. Hamilton-st., 6 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 3 years.... 8,500

Haywood, John W., and wife to William H. Haywood; s. s. 25th-st., w. of 6th-av., 3 years..... 15,000

Henning, Mary M., to William A. Cauldwell; w. s. Avenue A, s. of 92d-st., 3 months..... 5,000

Moser, William, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nos. 457 and 459 Broome-st., 16 months..... 50,000

O'Reilly, Michael, Jr., to Phebe Pearsall; n. s. 44th-st., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 3 years..... 3,500

Reed, David B., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; s. s. 83d-st., e. of 10th-av., 1 year..... 6,500

Silverstone, Antonia, to Ignatz Gross; s. s. 75th-st., w. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 2,000

Smith, Elisa, and another to Candes & Smith; s. s. 51st-st., e. of 10th-av., 3 years, 2-45..... 592

Timpson, Arthur T., and wife to Eliza Lerecque; s. s. 126th-st., e. of 5th-av., 1 year..... 7,000

Torten, Emma A., and husband to George Young, Jr.; n. s. 57th-st., w. of 10th-av., 5 years..... 17,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Allen, John, and Harriette W. Newton to Samuel Lowell, William A., and another, Executors, &c., to Caroline C. Bishop..... $4,000

Knupe, Edward, to R. Stuyvesant, Executor, &c. 48,000

North River Savings Bank to 30th Ann..... 5,000

Palmer, William A., to Christine Yütte..... nom.

Warner, Andrew, to Sophie C. Lawrence..... 2,500

Willett, Edward M., to William Barclay and others..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—FINE, FULL-SIZE house: decided bargain. V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., offices, 4 Pine. 33 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN — THE FULL-width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 35th and 36th sts.; neighborhood first class. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., between 7th and 8th-av., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,230 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — A THREE-STORY FURNISHED house in good locality, above 37th-st., for a small family. Address MACAULAY, Box No. 318 *Times Uptown Office*, No. 1,238 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT at Cornwall-on-Hud on: 32 acres: hand-omely laid out: brick mansion, elegantly furnished, for dwelling or flats. SELDNER & WEBER, No. 56 Bond-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 3
GEO. CROSS.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. RASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports. (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 50 North River at 2 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Aug. 20
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Maramoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Aug 9, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,286 tons, Curtis.....Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CAMADA, Frenchel.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PEREIRE, Dages.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Sat., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Aug. 21
SCYTHIA...WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R. foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | SCHILLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA....Thurs., Aug. 29
Rates of passage, to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Devonia.....Aug. 3 | 9 A. M. | Ethiopia.....Aug. 17 | 3 A. M.
Anchoria.....Aug. 10 | 3 P. M. | Italia.....Aug. 24 | 2 P. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon. | California.....Aug. 14, 8 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Canada.W....Aug. 7, 11 A. M. | Prince W....Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen.S....Aug. 8, 8:30 A. M. | Erin....Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; stee age, $30. Drafts from £1 upwards issued at low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
SWITZERLAND sails Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 82 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Quebec, between NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines for Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia: Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA
AND
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Daggett, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT THE SAME AT OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM F. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. Ferry see below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Hampton and way, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 16.

WORCESTER AND NASHUA ROUTE TO KEENE, N. H.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
GOUVERNEUR-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 59th-st. (Central Park), along 6th-av. to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. KINGSLAND, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boat leaves New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays), 30 minutes, from 4th-st., East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South Ward-Street Pier, on Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4:15 P. M. For sandy on Saturdays only, 2 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Flushing, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. From Hunter's Point only, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, Great Neck, Manhasset, &c., as per time-tables. Last Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at other Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. OHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after July 8, 1878.

Trains leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Canton-st. via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8 P. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 8, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, (7:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 P. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boat's or "Pennsylvania Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, Morrisville, Bordentown, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 12:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8 1878.
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9:30, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through draw ng-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Ogdensburg.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, for Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL &c.
Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included,

A RELIC OF FEUDAL DAYS.

GEORGE CLARKE'S FORTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND.

THE STORY OF AN OLD COLONIAL ESTATE—THE RESULT OF HORACE WALPOLE'S FRIENDSHIP—CHARLES MONTANYE AND THE ANTI-RENT LEAGUE — WHAT THE MAN IN LUDLOW-STREET JAIL SAYS.

As Mr. George Clarke, who caused the arrest of Charles Montanye in a civil suit for damages, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, holds perhaps the last large estate in the State of New-York descended from colonial times, the case has attracted more than ordinary attention in legal circles. Several very able lawyers have intimated their willingness to accept the case of the defendant, provided the mere court expenses of the trial can be guaranteed, and it is probable that an effort will be made to test the merits of the prosecution at an early date. The subject has something more than a mere judicial interest, from the fact that the struggle of the anti-rent men of Montgomery County is in the nature of a continuation of the great battle, in 1846, between the old system of landhold in this State, handed down from colonial times, and the doctrine of small holders in fee simple that immediately followed the Revolution. When the treaty at Versailles acknowledging the independence of the United States was signed, this State, in common with others, found itself in possession of a system of landhold that originated in large grants to settlers having more or less interest at court; the occupants of the soil not holding in fee simple, but owing a nominal rent to the large holders, under letters patent, or his lineal descendants. As many of these large landholders were royalists, (or tories,) and had fled the country during the Revolution, their estates were confiscated and sold in small lots to the existing tenants, and the aristocratic system was superseded by a natural process. There remained the Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Hunter, and Cartwright estates, with a few others, that were still practically feudal in their tenure. The great anti-rent disturbances in 1846, which involved the Counties of Albany, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Sullivan, and Ulster, and led to the declaration of martial law in Delaware, had thus a political as well as a legal aspect; being in the nature of a contest between a system of land tenure based upon the freeholding of small proprietors, and a system directly deabended from feudal times. The contest terminated by the large landed proprietors commuting their rent for a specified sum, and giving a title in fee simple to the tenant in consideration of such payment.

According to Mr. Clarke's explanation of his tenure, given in a conversation with a TIMES reporter yesday, his first American ancestor arrived in this country in 1703, as the representative of Horace Walpole. He landed at Portsmouth, Va., and came directly to New-York, where he served for several years as Lieutenant-Governor, and was ex officio a member of the Colonial Council, which issued to him the lands included in the Oriskany grant in 1704. Superseded in his office upon the downfall of the Walpole Administration, or soon after, George Clarke returned to England, and there died in 1759, leaving a will and two sons, one of whom, George, was afterward Secretary of the Colony, and is designated in the family history as Secretary George. The other entered the Army, and was promoted to the rank of Major for distinguished gallantry at the storming of the City of Havana. The former died in England without issue in 1774, the latter in 1775, leaving one son, George Hyde Clarke, married, and the father of two minor sons, George and Edward. To these two boys Secretary George willed his whole property in fee in common. The two boys were at Eton when the war broke out, and the first blow was struck in this State, by one Sammons, of Montgomery County, knocking down Sir William Johnston, who, in attempting to disperse a meeting, had offered some indignity to the fiery young patriot. At the treaty of Versailles it was stipulated that the claims of minors holding property in this country should not be disturbed by confiscation. This reservation was subsequently ratified by act of Congress, and George Clarke, the father of the plaintiff, entered upon his property rights in this State, and was confirmed in his title by special act of the Legislature. His ancestor, George, did not acquire the whole tract left to his descendants by letters patent direct from the Colonial Council. Among the patentees of the County of Montgomery was one William Corry, joined in the letters patent by other parties, whose grant embraced portions of the towns of Root, Charleston, and Glen. The associates of Corry transferred an undivided moiety to George Clarke, and the remaining moiety of 1,700 acres went to settlers in and about Root and Corrytown, the Dasv-ndorfs now owning most of it. The residue of the Corry moiety was transferred by Isaac Corry, son of the preceding, to James Janecy, of New-York City. Janeney's acreage was confiscated at the end of the Revolution and sold under orders of the Commissioners of Forfeit. George Clarke, who was a minor when the treaty of 1783 was ratified, took possession of the vast tract inherited by him under the clause excepting minors from forfeiture. Under the various claims of his ancestor, the plaintiff's father found himself in possession of various tracts—12,000 acres in Montgomery County, where the disturbances have taken place; 16,000 acres in Otsego, where his father built a manor; 7,000 in Oneida, and about 7,000 elsewhere, amounting in all to 43,000 acres.

The Corry tract, which the present suit concerns, was demised in the course of the five years after George Clarke took possession (1790 to 1795) to tenants at a rental of 12½ cents an acre. The leases were during the life of the tenant, but could not be vacated within a shorter period of time than 21 years, tenant dying or not. They were transferable. The grandfather of the defendant Montanye was one of the original tenants of 1790. His father, when at the death of the grandfather the lease at 12½ cents expired, emigrated to the State of Wisconsin and opened a hotel. During the troubles of 1846 Clarke's title was contested on the ground of fraudulency, but the Court of Appeals decided the case in his favor. As the life leases expired one after another Mr. Clarke fixed the rent of his farms at $1 per acre, over and above all taxes and repairs, and gave leases until 1870 at those rates. In that year he proposed to raise the rent to $2 per acre, and agree to invest 25 per cent. in repairs. To this the tenants demurred, or, at least, a considerable number of them did so. When the troubles commenced he had 120 tenants upon the 12,000 acres held in Montgomery County, the puppenty nestling about $12,000 over and above taxes and repairs.

The story of the struggle, which has lasted five years, and resulted in the destruction of $150,000 worth of property, in houses, barns, fences, hay, and farming utensils, was briefly told yesterday. In April last Mr. Clarke made oath before a magistrate at Fonda, and obtained a protection for his property while old tenants were going out and new ones coming in, which prevented further destruction; but from Dec. 29, 1873, when the first burning occurred, until last Spring, conflagrations were of almost monthly occurrence; and the full schedule of the complaints would fill a couple of columns. His life was menaced repeatedly. In February, 1874, a society was formed, styled the Montgomery Tenants' Mutual Society, and Mr. Clarke was invited to a conference, but declined to appear. A committee was appointed at a subsequent meeting, to confer with him and protest against $2 per acre as exorbitant. The committee merely got a snubbing, and that was the end of all attempts at negotiation. A considerable portion of the interview yesterday was given to a recital of the smaller incidents of the struggle. As to Montanye, Mr. Clarke said he had no personal antipathy against him. He was a weak, shallow fellow, and had merely been the tool of other parties, against whom he wished to secure proof. The meetings of the society and the acts of incendiarism were things that he had confessed to know all about, and if he would give information, not only would the case be dropped, but he stood ready to pay him the reward of $1,000 that he had offered for such information as should lead to the detection of the guilty parties. He knew very well, he said, that these troubles were formed for the purpose of forcing to sell a valuable property upon their own terms to his tenants; but he should hold on to the last, as the law was bound to protect him in his rights. He had pretty accurate information as to the identity of the incendiaries. What he wanted was the legal evidence, and Montanye must furnish that or lie in Ludlow-street Jail until he could pay the $46,000.

Upon asking for Montanye at the Ludlow-Street Jail yesterday afternoon, a tall, broad-shouldered young fellow presented himself in the visitor's room. He has a shock of unkempt, dark hair, that grows every way except downward, and this peculiarity gives him a somewhat disheveled appearance. But his dark gray eyes are passably honest, and he is evidently not in the least disconcerted—indeed, rather enjoys the joke of being asked to pay $46,000, or find bail for $25,000. Montanye says that while he knows about the matter is that the association met at the house of his father-in-law, Smith Lathers, who is a tenant of Clarke. He has never been a member of the society, and is not in its secrets. He may have said boastingly that he could tell something about the troubles, but he knew nothing except from hearsay. He was entirely innocent of any complicity with the barn-burners, and hadn't anything to tell. If Clarke was going to keep him in jail until he gave information that he did not possess, he should He there a long time. He had no money to pay lawyers, and couldn't help himself, he supposed. Montanye says his quarters in jail are fully as pleasant as any he has had for some time, and his only objection to staying there is that he would like to be earning a little money for himself. He has lived in the City of New-York, working as a cartman, for the last two years. The two years previous to 1876 he drove a car at Johnstown, which is about 30 miles from Charlestown Four Corners, where the troubles occurred.

"If I wasn't innocent, I shouldn't sleep as well in jail as I did last night." And Mr. Montanye ended with an observation as to the narcotic properties of a good conscience.

The plaintiff occupies a house of respectable pro-

portions built by his father years ago upon the Otsego County property, which includes a large section of the Town of Springfield, at the headwaters of the Susquehanna River. The manor is eight miles north of Cooperstown, in the beautiful valley that looks northward toward Fort Plain.

THE STOCK JOBBERS' FIGHT.

JAY GOULD'S CLIQUE AND THE GRANGER STOCKS.

Notwithstanding the confident assertions circulated on Wednesday afternoon by the friends of Jay Gould and his clique to the effect that they had obtained loans of sufficient amount on their doubtful collateral, and were about to send stocks up yesterday, the result proved that the Cammack crowd of bears still hold the upper hand. Almost from the hour of opening business the latter began hammering away at the Granger shares, and a decline set in, which continued with occasional spasmodic rallies up to the second board, when the lowest prices of the day and of the season were recorded for these shares. The trunk line shares and the coal stocks at one time showed considerable firmness, but were finally carried down with the others. The decline ranged from ½ to 4½ per cent. Later in the afternoon, under the stimulus of outside purchases and a covering of some short contracts, there was a recovery of ½ to 1¼ per cent., but it was only temporary, and before the close of business the improvement was almost totally lost. All this is taken as indicating that the resources of Messrs. Gould, Keene, Dillon, Sage, and their confrères have suffered another large diminution. Indeed, it was rumored yesterday that a brokerage concern closely identified with them hung on the verge of impending disaster, but no failure was officially reported up to 3 o'clock. Ten North-west gold bonds were bought in on the Stock Exchange during the afternoon under the rules, but President Ives assured the TIMES reporter that the transaction was simply in settlement of a dispute.

THE HARLEM CHALLENGE CUP.

A LITTLE YACHT-RACE ON THE EAST RIVER —THE EMMA D.'S SECOND VICTORY.

The unpleasant weather of yesterday was accompanied by a fine southerly breeze, of which every advantage was taken by the little 20-foot open sloop yachts that contested during the afternoon on the East River for the Harlem River Challenge Cup. This cup is valued at $150, and was offered for the first time last year. Six yachts contested for it on the 17th of last September, and it was captured by the Emma D., a boat 19 feet 10 inches long. She won it for the second time yesterday, and if she should be fortunate enough to win next year's race for it it will become permanently hers. By the conditions ruling these contests the winning boat must deposit $100 as security for the safety of the cup until it has been won by her in three successive regattas.

The contesting boats of yesterday were the Emma D., the Mary D., formerly the Comet, the Cora D., and the Joe Eagan. The course was from off the Empire Club-house, at the foot of One Hundred and Fourth-street, East River, up the Harlem to and around a stake-boat off One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, thence down, passing inside a boat anchored off the point of Ward's Island opposite One Hundred and Fourth-street, to and around a boat off Eighty-ninth-street, and return to point of departure, two and a half miles, this course to be sailed over four times. The tide was the first quarter of the ebb, and the breeze fresh and squally from the southward. The boats got off in the following order and time: Cora at 1h. 36m., Mary at 1h. 36m. 15s., Joe Eagan at 1h. 37m., and Emma D. at 1h. 37m. 30s. As they bowled up stream on the starboard tack, heeling over prettily before the brisk breeze, it was evident that the Emma was going to make a hard fight for the retention of her prize, and also that the Mary was not going to let her keep it without a close struggle. As they came down past the club-house, the Emma led, with Mary second, Joe third, and Cora last. They maintained these relative positions at the end of the first round, and at the end of the second the only change was that the Cora was again leading the Joe Eagan. On the third round down, the Mary was close after the Emma, who only led her by 37 seconds. The chances were also making a pretty race with each other, with the Cora leading slightly. At the turn of the lower stake-boat on the third round, by some unaccountably bad handling, the Mary was upset, and the Emma had a clear field left to her. Soon afterward the Joe Eagan withdrew from the race, and although little Cora, held on pluckily, she had no chance against the Emma, who came in winner of the cup for the second time in 1:58:45. The actual time of the Cora, which received an allowance of 1 minute 55 seconds was 2:08, and her corrected time 2:06:05.

DINNER TO A YOUNG RIFLEMAN.

THE NEW-YORK RIFLE CLUB ENTERTAIN ITS CAPTAIN.

Mr. Charles E. Blydenburgh, the well-known young rifleman, was entertained at dinner last evening by the New-York Rifle Club, of whose team he has long been Captain. Mr. Blydenburgh recently graduated at the Columbia School of Mines, and has received an appointment as State Assayer of Wyoming Territory. He will leave this City for Rawlings on Wednesday next. The dinner was given at the Grand Hotel. Covers were laid for 25. Mr. S. W. Sibley, the President, occupied the seat of honor at the head of the table, while Commodore C. A. Cheever sat at the other end. Among those present were Messrs. A. J. Hallett, J. S. Conlin, Barnet Phillips, N. O'Donnell, F. H. Holton, Joseph Ward, W. H. Dunlap, H. Wertele, J. F. Meeker, J. E. Duckworth, M. Cullinan, Frederick Alder, and J. B. Blydenburgh. Mr. Charles E. Blydenburgh occupied the post of honor at the right of the President. After a long menu had been discussed, and coffee and cigars had been passed around, the President offered a toast to the guest of the evening, to whom he said the club in a great measure owes its organization. The club had viewed, with pleasure, his assiduity to the sport of rifle-shooting, and his remarkable success in the last great international match. It was proud of him as one of its cherished ones, and its members were grieved at the prospective loss of one whose place it did not expect to be able to fill.

Mr. Blydenburgh was deeply moved at the kindly-spoken words of the President, and his voice was husky as he bade farewell to his comrades. He said that the nature of his new business would preclude the possibility of his continuance in the enjoyment of his cherished hobby—rifle-shooting. He should look forward with eagerness for the arrival of the mails which would contain the letters and newspapers recording the actions of those so dear to him, and when his fortune was made—or lost—he should return to New-York to resume, if possible, his former position among his friends. Speeches were also made by Commodore Cheever, Messrs. Conlin, Holton, Alder, and others of the party.

MRS. JOHN BIGELOW'S COOK.

The Commissioners of Emigration have for some time been investigating a curious charge of robbery, preferred by a native of Malta named Spiro Cutajar, who arrived here on May 25. He said that on the voyage he made the acquaintance of one Rosario Lamantia, who claimed to have been in America before, and who under pretense of friendship induced him to share his lodgings at No. 107 Elizabeth-street. In a few days he was taken suddenly ill from what he believes was poisoning, and Lamantia had him removed to the Homeopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, where he remained until June 13. When he returned to the Elizabeth-street lodgings, Lamantia had disappeared and with him all Cutajar's effects, consisting of $250 worth of clothing, 49 English sovereigns, a gold watch and chain, with locket containing a lady's photograph, two gold sleeve-buttons made of English sovereigns, three gold finger-rings, a diamond ring, and a pearl-pin with a figure of Bacchus. Superintendent Jackson has succeeded in recovering the greater part of these goods, but no trace has yet been discovered of Lamantia's whereabouts, although the Police have still hopes of arresting him. Mr. Jackson has secured a place for Cutajar as cook with Mrs. John Bigelow at Highland Falls, N. Y. He said to have had considerable experience in that line. Lamantia is credited with having killed three men in Sicily and with having served seven years of a life sentence.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S ASSETS.

W. D. Shipman, Assignee of Duncan, Sherman & Co., offered at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday another batch of the assets of that bankrupt concern, all obligations of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Thirty-seven second mortgage bonds, of $1,000 each, due 1882, with all the coupons attached, and deposited with the Committee on Reorganization, were sold to Leary & Borg at $102 per bond; two ditto, to G. G. Bonner at $169 per bond; one $1,000 8 per cent. income bond, due 1877, to the same, at $164; one $500 ditto, to the same, at $169; 100 shares of stock to Leary & Borg at 2½; three unpaid and protested notes—one for $10,850 73, due Dec. 22, 1875; one for $10,972 93, due Feb. 22, 1876, and one for $10,911 86, due Jan. 22, 1876—and 40 $1,000 consolidated mortgage bonds, of $1,000 each, to G. G. Bonner, at $149 for the lot.

THE FORGERY ON DREXEL & MORGAN.

The young man who was arraigned before Justice Morgan, on Wednesday, in the Tombs Police Court, on suspicion of being implicated in the forgery of a check for $270 25, which was passed on the firm of Drexel & Morgan, and who gave his name as John Nolan, on being brought to court yesterday, stated that this was a false name which he assumed to shield his reputation, as he was entirely innocent, and that his right name is Charles Dempsey. He is employed in the Fire Department repair shop in West Third-street. Justice Morgan held that the evidence against the accused was insufficient and accordingly discharged him.

HORNY-HANDED THEORISTS.

THE WAY THEY WANT THE WORLD TO WAG.

MR. HEWITT'S LABOR COMMITTEE LABORING WITH MEN OF STRANGE VIEWS—MR. ROCK, THE STONE-CUTTER, AND JUSTUS SCHWAB—THE DANGER OF EMPLOYING ALIENS—"REFORM IT ALTOGETHER."

Some 20 persons, of whom a majority were reporters, assembled yesterday at noon in Postmaster James' private office, to attend the opening session of the House Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition of labor in the United States, and to report their conclusions thereon and suggest remedies for the existing state of depression and want among the working classes. Of the committee there were present Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New-York, Chairman; Mr. W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts; Mr. J. M. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. T. A. Boyd, of Illinois. There was present also, as a sort of volunteer deputation of representatives of the labor classes, "Citizen" Justus H. Schwab, the red-bearded Communist leader; Hugh McGregor, infidel and Socialist; Cornelius Egan, Cornelius O'Sullivan, Robert H. Bartholomew, Thomas Rock, and some five or six other working men, who represented either Socialistic or labor organizations. Sever l of them came merely to ask when this committee would be ready to give delegations from trade and Communistic organizations a hearing. "Citizen" Schwab was told that he could obtain a hearing for his delegation this morning, and others were similarly notified. As soon as the committee was called to order the Chairman directed the clerk, Mr. Van Wormer, to read the resolutions under which the committee was acting, together with the correspondence which ensued on the blunder made by Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, in making out for Mr. Hewitt an incorrect list of members to serve on the committee, and Clerk Adams' reply to Mr. Hewitt's inquiry as to whether the expenses of the committee could be paid out of the House contingent fund. Mr. Adams replied that in his judgment the expenses of the committee for services such as those of stenographer, clerk, doorkeeper, messenger, &c., cannot be paid out of that fund, but will have to be specially provided for by the House when it meets; but he says he will consult with the Chairman of the Committee on Accounts on the subject of the allowability of the accruing expenses, and forward his reply at an early day. The committee then went into executive session for about 15 minutes, and it was resolved to hold daily sessions to hear suggestions, and employ a stenographer, who was, of course, present and at once took his seat, and the work of the committee was begun.

Thomas Rock, a delegate from the Stone-cutters' Society, was first examined. He testified that he and the members of his craft considered it a grievance that the work of cutting stone for Government buildings to be erected in New-York was not done in this City. In the cutting of stone on Dix Island the Government was not giving men in New-York a chance to work at it. Another thing he complained of was that aliens were employed in such work. He thought that none but citizens should be put on Government work. Four years ago, a lot of aliens in Maine, who were employed on Government work, had lived on nothing and saved their wages, depositing their money in a neighboring bank. When the job was finished they very nearly broke the bank by drawing their money from it, and left for parts unknown. But this was only a side issue—his principal object in coming here to speak was to urge that all work done by the Government in the City of New-York should be given to workmen who live in New-York. He wanted the stone-cutting for the proposed new Barge Office to be done here. Mr. Hewitt informed the witness that the Barge Office plans and specifications required and contemplated that it should be built of iron, an announcement which greatly shocked the witness and his fellow-stonehewers present. Rock next announced that the association was in favor of an enforcement of the Eight-hour law all over the Union. Mr. Hewitt called his attention to the fact that the Eight-hour law applied only to Government work, and the witness seemed surprised by it. On being asked how the Government could enforce the Eight-hour law when it had, under the law, to give work done by contract to the lowest bidder, the witness said he thought the Government should insist that the contractors doing the work should do New-York work in New-York, and quite only eight hours a day for the men employed by them. He would not insist, however, that the contractors bidding for New-York contracts must be all New-Yorkers, but that they should employ New-York workmen. If something of that kind were not done, the workmen of New-York would soon have to emigrate out of it. This very building (the Post Office) was not built on economical principles, and men were brought from all over to work on it; the Government didn't get the lowest estimates on it at all, and the builders got 15 per cent. on the cost of the work and materials, and so made a good object for somebody to make it as expensive as possible.

Mr. Rice called the witness' attention to the fact that the New-York Court-house was put up on his plan, and asked if he thought it was done more profitably for the people. He replied that that was done under the Tweed Ring, and he didn't think they did anything cheaply. Was the men who did the work didn't get any of the profit. As to the work on the Capitol at Albany, he knew of an instance where men got $85 for cutting the capitals, and they were charged to the State at $150. If New-York men wanted to compete for the cutting of the stone of the Albany Capitol, let them go to Albany and do the work. When Mr. Rice asked the witness why the people of the State should not have the benefit of the cutting of the stone at Dix Island, if it could be done cheaper there, precisely as a tradesman is entitled to go where he gets his goods cheapest, Rock answered that he only opposed Dix Island because it was not a fit place for a man to live in.

Mr. Rice then asked him if he could suggest any plan for curing the evils he complained of, and the witness replied that he thought the Government of the United States was rich enough to allow every man a living, and more. In short, he said he was in favor of applying the same restrictions to private, individual contracts, as to the Government, and that if a private individual went out of New-York to do work for New-York, he should be obliged to pay the same rates as he would have to pay here. To Mr. Thompson, in reply to a question as to whether, if the stone-cutters' organization was thorough, they could not regulate the prices of labor, the witness said it could not when things were down to such a starving condition. He thought that there had been a large number of stone-cutters attracted to New-York during the past 10 years by the great number of large buildings erected here, and some of them had since left for England to look for work there. Stone cutters' wages now are $3 a day in New-York, but they could not get any work. The witness came here in 1862 from Washington, and wages were then $2 25 a day; afterward it rose to $5; then the day's work was nine hours. He thought that as between now and then the $2 25 before and at the outbreak of the war was preferable to the $3 a day now, the cost of living being so greatly increased.

At this stage Mr. Egan began also to give his opinions, sandwiching them in between Mr. Rock's. Mr. Egan said the stone-cutters had not any cooperative system for the purchase of their family supplies, and he know that a body of the men were in debt heavily to landlords and grocers. Mr. Rock said he thought the great trouble arose from the fact that they could not get work on an average for more than six months of the year. There were about 2,000 stone-cutters in the City, and lower wages with constant work would benefit them. He thought that one great cause of the scarcity of labor was the amount of machinery used, as in sawing and polishing stone, but he did not think Government had any right to interfere to prevent the use of machinery. He thought that hand labor would regulate machine labor, if workmen didn't starve to death before that time came. Mr. Rock said he had seen stone-cutters working as low as $2 25 a day, and Mr. Egan said, "Yes, at 12 shillings a day." The society was powerless to prevent men from working at any price they could get, and winked at it. The law of necessity, more powerful than the society, was a work-master. Mr. Hewitt said he built a house in 1872, and it cost twice as much then as it would cost now, and Egan replied that the employers probably made a fortune out of it. Mr. Hewitt said he had no doubt they made money. Mr. Rock said he thought a large share of present employers in New-York were employed themselves the mechanical class, and a large number of those who made money at that time had since failed. Indeed, he didn't think either owners, builders, or workmen were to-day much better off from the flush times and the profits they then received. Here the witness indulged in some flings at ex-Supervising Architect Mullett, and Mr. Hewitt informed him that Mullett had been investigated and removed, the only punishment to which he was subject. Rock then asked Mr. Hewitt if he didn't think the Government should enforce the Eight-hour law. Mr. Hewitt said he was not on the stand, and might want to run for Congress again, but he would answer this question: He thought Government should enforce every law. That law applied only to work done by Government or under its immediate direction. The witness said he thought the Government should make all contractors for Government work stick to the Eight-hour law. Mr. Boyd asked the witness if the contractor would not then ask higher rates from the Government, or pay the workman less for the short day's work, and Rock replied that Government should compel contractors to pay him a full day's pay on a Government job. By making the day's work eight hours there would be more men needed to do a given amount of work, and so all would get a chance. Again, eight hours a day was enough for a man to work at stone-cutting, if he wanted to live long, as it was laborious work. When asked how a law could be framed to discriminate between the eight hours for the laborious and lighter trades, and if it would not be unjust to make the former work as long as the latter, the witness said, "Pass an eight-hour law for all, any how."

Hugh McGregor, a jewelar, next took the stand, and delivered himself of an earnest, but visionary and impractical address, in which, with a good deal of deep feeling, he asked that the Government should establish a Department of Industry. He stated most of the branches of social statistics which he thought this department should acquire, "so as first to understand the disease to be treated," and seemed surprised when he had finished at Mr. Hewitt's calling his attention to the fact that nearly all these statistics which he desired to formulate a system of social remedies on, were contained in the last census, and that, complete as that was, the next census would be still richer with such information. He was advised to communicate his further views to the Director of the Census Bureau at Washington. Among other things, he demanded that the proposed Department of Industry should be empowered to examine any and all persons under oath, and to compel the production of books and papers, so as to acquire information, but he said he would not be examined under oath—he would promise to tell the truth. When Mr. Hewitt asked him if he would affirm "in the presence of the ever-living God," he said no, because he didn't believe in a God. He admitted, however, that society at large was better off to-day than it had been before labor-saving machinery was used, but made a strong protest against women and children being allowed to labor at low rates to the exclusion of men.

Cornelius O'Sullivan, a granite cutter, delivered a long speech also, of the usual trades-union order. His greatest and most logical complaint, however, was against the employment of inferior workmen, in many cases of men who had never learned the business at all. He said that prior to 1870 granite cutters were comparatively comfortable, but the large increase of that kind of work had given opportunity for the employment of unskilled men at full wages. He knew that such had been the case at the Post Office in this City and also in the new Albany Post Office. Here were men put on the latter work who never cut granite in their lives before, and he was required to show them their business to keep his own place, as they were put there by political influence. He opposed himself openly and unfavorably against the system, he was dismissed from the job by Superintendent Ogden, no complaint as to his ability or industry ever having been preferred against him. He traced the evils of the Government system of labor to the influence of politicians, and thought they should be kept out of interference in public works.

Mr. Hewitt said he would like the witness to suggest a remedy for their existence—in other words, to show him how to run the Government without politics and politicians—to keep the politicians out of the public works. O'Sullivan said that was a queer thing for a man of Mr. Hewitt's experience to ask him to do, which provoked some laughter, when Mr. Hewitt replied that he had never asked to have a man appointed on Government work in his life. O'Sullivan said he thought the remedy would be for the Government to do its own work entirely, without the aid of contractors, and Mr. Rice dumfounded the witness by asking him if the effect of that would not be to give the politicians direct control over the laborer instead of over the contractors.

At this point the investigation was adjourned till this morning, when the Communistic delegation will be heard.

ROBBED BY THEIR BOOK-KEEPER.

HOW KLOPMAN & FELLMAN WERE DECEIVED.

Klopman & Fellman are dry goods dealers, carrying on business in Galveston, Texas, have an office in this City at No. 44 Hudson-street, which is under the immediate charge of Mr. Klopman. The firm buys its goods chiefly in this City, and, having them brought to their local office, repack and ship them direct to Galveston. Isaac Roman was employed as clerk and book-keeper in the New-York office at a salary of $12 per week. He was also interested in the New-York Optical Company, of which he was Secretary and Treasurer, and besides was connected, it is said, with the firm of H. Kerne & Co. The offices of Kerne & Co. and the New-York Optical Company are also located at No. 44 Hudson-street. Some time since Mr. Klopman was warned in various ways to keep a sharp surveillance over his book-keeper, as, it was said, he was living fast and beyond his means. Mr. Klopman had implicit confidence in Roman, and, notwithstanding the unsavory stories he heard in regard to his character, he never suspected that he was in any way dishonest. On Tuesday the trusted book-keeper disappeared mysteriously from the office, and immediately after his departure certain books, documents, and papers were missed. Shortly after Roman had left the office a bill for goods amounting to $1,500 was presented for payment to Mr. Klopman. The latter was surprised, and justly so, as he said he gave his book-keeper a check for the amount two weeks previous, with directions to pay the bill. A few hours later, on making a hasty examination, it was discovered that the following property was missing, namely: The cash-book and check-book, a pass-book issued by the Irving National Bank, in account with Klopman & Fellman, a number of checks drawn from time to time by the firm upon the same bank, and which had been paid; a check dated July 11, 1878, drawn upon the Irving National Bank, for $734 46, and payable to the order of H. B. Claflin & Co., and another check, dated May 23, 1878, for $514 99, payable to the order of William Lattimore & Co., besides a large sum of money, the amount of which is yet unknown.

Mr. Klopman placed the matter in the hands of his counsel, Gen. Benjamin Butler, and the latter on Wednesday applied to Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, for a warrant to search Roman's residence. It was not then known exactly where the latter lived, but it was subsequently ascertained that with his wife and aunt he occupied a whole house at No. 321 East Seventeenth-street, which he only recently leased. Gen. Butler and an officer who had the search warrant went together to the house, and were surprised to find it furnished in the most expensive style. The interior presented a magnificent appearance, indicating in the owner a taste for Oriental fashion and design, and looking more like the residence of a millionaire than of a small-salaried book-keeper. The house was searched throughout, and the officer among other things, discovered a bill and memorandum book, and an account-book of the firm of Klopman & Fellman with the Irving National Bank, an account-book of the New-York Optical Company with the Produce Bank, a lot of cancelled checks, besides a number of business letters to the firm of H. Kerne & Co., which Roman intercepted, and probably used to his own advantage. Roman having received some intimation of the coming storm, left his employer's office hurriedly on Tuesday, and going home packed up all his available effects, and, with his wife, fled. His favorite haunts have been searched, but without success. It is supposed that he has gone to New-Orleans, where he has a brother in business. Roman belonged to a lodge of Odd-fellows, and was a prominent member of a Jewish synagogue up town. Klopman & Fellman at present cannot approximate their losses by their book-keeper's defalcations, as their books will have to be examined by an expert before they can accurately know their losses. It is known that Roman borrowed money ranging from $500 to $1,500 at times on behalf of his firm, of which they had no cognizance, besides collecting money which he failed to return. Roman, who is 31 years of age, has been in the employ of Klopman & Fellman for three years, was always regarded as honest and faithful, and was remarkable for his impecuniosity and penurious ways.

NO ELEVATED ROAD IN BROOKLYN.

THE ALDERMEN TAKE THE BACK TRACK—ALL WORK DONE TO BE UNDONE.

At the midsummer meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman French in the chair, a remonstrance was presented by Alderman Burnett, of the First Ward, against the building of an elevated railroad on Myrtle or Fulton avenue. The remonstrance was signed by hundreds of property-owners. Similar remonstrances were presented by Alderman French, of the Twentieth Ward; Alderman Phillips, of the Seventh Ward; Alderman Griswold, of the Eleventh Ward; and Alderman Aiken, of the Third Ward. The Aldermanic chamber was crowded with property-owners interested in the action to be taken by the board. It will be remembered that on July 8 a report was presented by the Railroad Committee, recommending that the Aldermen give their consent to the building of rapid transit roads on the routes selected by the Rapid Transit Commission appointed by the Mayor. The report of the Railroad Committee was laid over until yesterday. Alderman Kenna, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, said that if the committee had known the wide-spread opposition on the part of property-owners at the last meeting of the board, an adverse report would have been made. He concluded by moving that the report be reconsidered. Alderman O'Reilly moved as an amendment that the report be referred back to the Railroad Committee, with instructions to report back adversely at once. The committee retired, and in a few minutes returned with an adverse report, which was adopted unanimously amid much applause from the galleries. A resolution was also adopted, instructing the Board of City Works and the Police Board to prevent the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company and all other persons from constructing any portion of any elevated railroad on any street, avenue, highway, or public place in the City without the City's consent. Another resolution, offered by Alderman Dwyer, was adopted, directing the Board of City Works to remove the foundation places already placed in position by the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company at different points in the City.

Corporation Counsel De Witt has rendered an opinion that an elevated railroad cannot be built on any avenue or street of this City, unless the property owners along the line of the proposed route give their consent, and are compensated for damages.

JUSTICE CLANCY'S YACHT.

Inspector Dilks received at Police Headquarters last evening the subjoined dispatch from Justice Charles M. Clancy:

SANDY HOOK.

I lost a jib and mainsail yacht from here. Stolen about 8 P. M., 25 feet long, small cabin; named A. B. Underhill. Send word to Harbor Police.

C. M. CLANCY.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Produce Exchange received notice by telegraph yesterday from St. Louis that the grain rules on the Exchange there will hereafter conform to those of the sea-board markets.

The wife of Col. Knox McAfee, Deputy Collector in the Custom-house Rotunda, died yesterday morning. When Acting Collector Merritt heard of it he promptly granted him a week's leave of absence.

Charles M. Boemper, a former reporter on the *Staats-Zeitung*, died at St. Francis' Hospital on Wednesday. He was a native of Mayence, and 47 years of age. The funeral will take place at 3 P. M. to-day from No. 281 East Tenth-street.

The nude body found in the East River near Grand-street on Wednesday was identified yesterday as that of John Stapleton, aged 26, of No. 35 Monroe-street, who was drowned on Monday last while bathing at the foot of Market-street.

A dispatch from New-Orleans was received at the Cotton Exchange yesterday saying that the Health authorities have given notice that unless the number of cases of yellow fever diminish within the next seven days they will quarantine the city.

A dispatch has been received at the Erie Railway Company's office in this City, stating that all trains on the New-Orleans and Mobile Railroad have stopped running. The cause is the yellow fever, and the sale of tickets west of Mobile has been stopped.

Michael D. Lynch, of No. 149 West Twenty-seventh-street, while riding in a Seventh-avenue car in College-place yesterday afternoon, had one of his arms, which protruded from the window, fractured by a passing truck. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

On the arrival of the Niagara from Havana yesterday Acting Collector Merritt's new order permitting the appraisement of and payment of duties on surplus cigars above the legal quantity found in passengers' baggage went into effect. Formerly they were seized.

An officer of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad yesterday found the body of a strange man in the water at Pier No. 27, East River. He was about 45 years of age, had brown hair, light side whiskers, wore mixed pantaloons, blue shirt, dark vest, and a leather belt around the body.

During an altercation early yesterday morning between William Macken and his wife, Bridget, at their residence, No. 406 East Twentieth-street, the latter, in endeavoring to evade blows aimed at her by her husband, jumped from a window on the first story, and broke her left leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An unknown miscreant poured kerosene on a window of the residence of Mrs. Francis A. Moulton, No. 25 West Fifty-fifth-street, last night, and set it on fire. The fire was discovered by an officer of the Nineteenth Precinct, who sent out an alarm. It was extinguished after damage to the extent of $100 had been done to the building.

Peter Hermann, a Norwegian emigrant, was arrested yesterday afternoon by officers of the Western Steam-boat Squad, charged with having appropriated $80 and two railroad tickets intrusted to him by a fellow-emigrant, E. Juel, with whom he boarded at No. 9 Battery-place. Hermann was attempting to dispose of the tickets when arrested.

A gentleman from New-York, after investigating the practical working of the Children's Summer Home, said: "Here is a $5 pocket-piece which I have kept for some worthy object; use it for the health and pleasure of these poor children." A Sunday-school class in Catskill sent $6 to give three girls each one week by the sea-side. One hundred and forty-eight children are at the Home this week renewing their health and adding to their happiness.

Thomas Cadigan, of No. 62 First-street, a horse-dealer, was arrested at his residence, on Wednesday evening, by Detectives Fields and O'Connor, and was arraigned yesterday before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of false pretenses. Dr. J. Vincent Zolnowski, of No. 33 West Sixteenth-street, appearing as complainant. It seems that on June 15 Cadigan sold a horse for $100 to the complainant, which he represented as docile, gentle, and sound. On examination the animal was found to be broken-winded, lame, and spavined. Justice Morgan temporarily committed Cadigan to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BROOKLYN.

A number of cellars in the Thirteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards were flooded during the rain-storm yesterday.

Mayor Howell yesterday vetoed the resolution passed some time ago by the Board of Aldermen authorizing the lamps in certain districts of the city to be lit with naphtha gas.

County Treasurer Powell yesterday removed Henry K. Batcheller, book-keeper in the Treasurer's office, to make room for Edward S. Bogat, a nephew of the Treasurer. Mr. Batcheller will remain in office until the end of the present month.

Judge Moore, in order to remain inside of the appropriation made by the Supervisors for the expenses of the County Court, yesterday reduced the pay of the court officers from $4 to $3 a day.

An act passed by the last Legislature created a Board of Police in the Village of New-Lots. Before the law came into operation the village was under the control of the Brooklyn Police Board, and was patrolled by Officers Clifford and Golden. Clifford and Golden not being employed by the New-Lots Commissioners, were notified by the Brooklyn Commissioners that their services would be no longer required. The discharged officers began suits against the city yesterday to recover their salary for the month of June.

Argument on the temporary injunction granted by the Supreme Court, restraining the Board of Supervisors from granting a cont

The New-York Times.

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THE MIDSUMMER ELECTIONS

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAINS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THAT STATE GOING TO PIECES—THE REPUBLICANS GAIN SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—A GOOD PROSPECT OF CARRYING FIVE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS IN NOVEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—The election yesterday passed off quietly. In all the counties where a contest was made a very large vote was polled. Independent Democratic candidates for the Legislature are elected in Guilford, Stanley, Cabarrus, Orange, Rowan, and Alexander. The Democrats gain seven members of the Legislature in Wake, New-Hanover, Pender, Franklin, and Granville. The Republicans gain seven members of the Legislature in Robeson, Wayne, Cumberland, Bladen, and Brunswick. The National candidate in Cabarrus was elected by 250 majority. J. M. Shook, the candidate of the same party in Iredell County, which usually gives 700 Democratic majority, was defeated by a small majority. Stokes County, heretofore Democratic, has gone Republican by 350 majority. The Republicans have carried a number of counties that they lost in 1872. They have lost four that they carried in 1876, by reason of bolting tickets. The people seem to have discarded party in voting for county officers. In a number of Democratic counties Republicans have been elected to fill county offices, while the Democrats elect their Legislative ticket. The indications now are that the Republicans, Independents, and the avowed Merrimon men will constitute a majority of the Legislature.

The returns from every portion of the State show wide-spread disintegration in the Democratic Party. The Republicans were only divided in the large negro counties. Josiah Turner, formerly the leader of the Democratic Party in the State, and for the last four years badly persecuted by his own party, has been elected to the Legislature from Orange County. He is a bitter foe of Gov. Vance and the Graham family. He possesses the confidence of the people, and will prove a formidable enemy of Vance for the Senate.

It is evident now that the Nationals will present a strong party in this State in 1880. The people are ripe and ready for the movement. Both parties will be hurt to some extent, but the Democrats a great deal more than the Republicans, because the negroes belong to the latter party. It was thought that the negroes would scatter in yesterday's voting, but they were as solidly Republican and as enthusiastic as they ever were. With Grant as the Presidential nominee of the Republicans in 1880, the party in this State will make a desperate and united effort to carry the State. With a National in the field, the Democratic Party would be hopelessly divided. Nothing but the pressure of a Presidential contest in 1880 will prevent the Democratic Party from going to pieces.

This election will have a marked effect upon the Congressional elections in November next. It is now probable that a strong fight will be made in each of the eight districts. There is everything to encourage the Republicans, and if they can poll a full vote, they will carry the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Districts. The result yesterday is clearly a revolt against the convention and the caucus system. Voters are at last throwing off the yoke of party, and are beginning to vote as their judgment dictates. All this is in the interest of the Republican Party. Another good sign is that both parties in several instances have beaten objectionable and unworthy candidates who were nominated by fetich and packing, over the protest of the better elements of both parties. It will be impossible for either party to consolidate upon their nominees for Congress in November next, owing to the example set yesterday throughout the State. There will probably be Independent candidates in each district.

The net gain for the Republicans in the Legislature, as far as heard from, is three. Other counties to hear from will increase this to 13. Eighty-six is a majority of the Legislature, and there will be at least 25 Independent Democrats elected. The Republicans will elect 50 members, and the Merrimon men will make up more than 86. Senator Merrimon's friends are well satisfied with the result, as far as heard from, and are already predicting that Gov. Vance will never reach the Senate. The interest all centres in the Senatorial contest.

The Democratic ticket for Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts was elected without opposition, save W. M. Cocke, Independent Democratic candidate for Superior Court Judge, who has failed to get one-half the Republican vote polled on yesterday for members of the Legislature.

THE ELECTIONS IN TENNESSEE.

A WATERLOO FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN MEMPHIS—THE NATIONALS CARRY EVERYTHING BEFORE THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 2.—The county elections came off yesterday after the most exciting canvass that has taken place in West Tennessee since 1868, when the Democrats got possession of the county and city offices. Since that time the Democrats have had an easy-going thing with county offices, but in municipal elections they have been defeated two or three times. The result yesterday was as surprising to the victors as to the vanquished. The Democrats were not sanguine of a complete success, and the opposition, while they were hopeful of defeating their old adversaries, did not expect to gain such an overwhelming victory. The National Party was made up of the combined elements of opposition to the Bourbon Democracy under the title of the National Greenback-Labor Party, and its strength was greatly augmented by the discontented Irish element, who have heretofore supported the Democratic ticket, but failing to be represented on the ticket nominated by the recent Democratic convention, they went over to the opposition, and carried with them a large number of foreigners of other nationalities. The National ticket was also greatly strengthened by the name of Gen. A. J. Vaughan, who lost a leg in the Confederate service at Chickamanga. Gen. Vaughan first announced himself as a candidate for Criminal Court Clerk, one of the most lucrative offices in Shelby County, subject to the action of the Democratic convention, but a few days before the sitting of that body he withdrew his name and announced himself as an independent candidate. The National Party placed his name on its ticket, and it is only necessary to say that his majority in the county is nearly 50 per cent. greater than that of any other candidate on the ticket. The Democrats attribute their defeat to party dissensions which arose in the municipal election last January, when Mayor Flippin failed to be nominated for re-election by the Democrats, his friends bolting from that convention and nominating him as an independent candidate. The Republicans placed no candidate in the field, and Mayor Flippin was re-elected by a handsome majority, receiving the vote of the bolting Democrats and the entire Republican Party. The Nationals attribute much of their success to the Greenback-Labor plank in their platform. The Democrats claim that the result can only affect local affairs, while the Nationals have high hopes of its turning the scales in their favor next November, when the election for Congressmen and Governor comes off. As far as heard from in this county, the National majority will be over 3,000. The other counties adjacent to this have gone Democratic by large majorities, as usual.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE BALLOTS TAKEN IN AN OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The dead-lock in the Democratic Congressional Convention at Canesville and Mount Vernon was at last broken to-day. Twelve hundred and thirty-five ballots were taken at the latter place, and the delegates were driven to make a nomination from sheer exhaustion. Judge Geddes, the nominee, has never been heard of outside of the district—the Fifteenth—but he has a gerrymandered majority of 4,500 to work upon and will be elected. In the Fourteenth District Convention at Zanesville, it required 116 ballots to nominate. The choice finally fell upon Gibson Atherton, of Newark. He has a majority of about 2,000 at his back. Nominations have now been made in nine districts by the Democrats, and in four by the Republicans. The Democrats are confident of their ability to carry 13 or 14 out of the 20 Congressional districts as the result of Speaker Randall's gerrymander. They have now only eight members from Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—The Democratic Convention for the Second District of this State was held to-day at Adrian, and nominated Ira B. Card, of Hillsdale, on the first ballot, over Willard Stearns, of Adrian, by a vote of 17 to 23. Stearns is a soft-money man, and Card is a moderately hard-money man. He is, however, one of the old war horses of the party, and a representative Bourbon. Years ago he was an active Methodist minister, and is a man of some ability.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURKEVILLE, Va., Aug. 2.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fourth District of Virginia met here to-day, and renominated Dr. Joseph Jorgensen by acclamation. The convention was large, harmonious, and enthusastic.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2.—The Democratic Convention of the Ninth District to-day nominated Col. J. A. Billups, of Morgan County, for Congress.

CARMI, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Nineteenth Congressional District to-day renominated R. W. Townshend for Congress.

A DISASTER AT A PICNIC.

FALL OF A HOTEL PIAZZA AT SILVER LAKE—A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS SERIOUSLY INJURED BUT NONE KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PERRY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The Wyoming County Pioneer Association held its sixth annual festival on Thursday at Silver Lake, Wyoming County. The Pioneers of Livingston, Allegany, and Cattaraugus Counties united, and were present in large numbers. It was decidedly the largest and most interesting gathering that has been held by the association since its organization, it being estimated that more than 20,000 persons were in attendance. Speeches were made by Dr. M. H. Mills, of Mount Morris; Hon. A. N. Cole, of Allegany County; Hon. Augustus Frank, of War aw, and others. The principal speech was made by George Tomlinson.

Just as the picnickers were finishing dinner, a terrific thunder-storm came up and, vast torrents of rain fell. The crowds surged into the Walker House for shelter, at least 500 persons being crowded upon the front piazza, which extended the entire length of the building, about 12 feet above the ground floor, on which was a billiard-room. While the rain was falling in an almost unbroken sheet, half the veranda gave way with a crash, and men, women, and children were hurled into a common heap at the bottom. The piazza sleepers of the floor of the next building then gave way, and a mass of people were precipitated into the room below. The scene which ensued beggars description. It was a struggling mass, the wildest shrieks filled the air, and each individual endeavored to extricate himself or herself. As a result, a panic seized everybody. Fortunately a billiard-table stood directly beneath the falling floor, checking its descent long enough to enable those in the room below to escape; but for this fact the accident must have proved much more disastrous than it did. The windows were quickly kicked out, and, by the aid of persons outside, the endangered people were extricated. A large number of them were considerably injured. Among the more seriously hurt are Georgie Convers, of Castile, aged 10 years, left arm broken in two places and thigh seriously injured; Mrs. Frances Wilson, of Attica, severe injury of the ankle; Miss Emma Flint, of East Pike, injured in the left side and ankle internally, very seriously; Mrs. Nettie Youmans, of Gainesville, unconscious a long time, and seriously injured; Frederick Smith, of Arcade, arm and head bruised; Miss Helen Smith, of Arcade, hurt in the shoulder—she was pulled through a window and badly cut with glass; Dr. J. M. Hagey, of East Gainesville, ankle sprained; Miss Mary J. Stewart, of York, hurt in the instep; Miss A. E. McMillan, ankle seriously injured; Miss Grace Bradley, of Portage, ankle sprained and shoulder cut; Mrs. Brown, of Attica, leg slightly injured; C. D. Hammond, of Pearl Creek, hand cut severely; Mrs. Cary Aplin, of Perry, ankle hurt; M. Oeltwger, of Warsaw, injured in the leg and face; Mrs. Major J. W. Knapp, of Warsaw, seriously injured; Col. James O. McClure, of Warsaw, considerably bruised on the legs and breast and hurt by a falling timber. There was an able corps of doctors present, and the injured were all cared for during the afternoon. The floor in the dancing hall of Uriah Saxton also gave way, settling about 18 inches, but no one was injured. Intense excitement existed for some time after the accident, everybody fearing that friends had gone down in the fall. The report that a lady threw her child out of a second-story window of the hotel and broke its back has not been confirmed.

While en route to Silver Lake, Miss Linnie Dorr, of Warsaw, a music teacher, had her arm out of the car window at Gain sville, and received a compound fracture above the elbow by being hit by a pile of railroad ties.

THE ARCHBALD BOND ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 2.—An excited crowd assembled at the Mayor's office to-day to listen to the trial of the Archbald bond robbers, J. J. Gallagher and Daniel Atkinson, Jr. Since Gallagher was brought here from Buffalo by Chief Delacy he has manifested signs of insanity, but previous to that time he admitted that his brother Hugh gave him the stolen bonds. The burglary was the work of a gang of thieves, led by young Atkinson, the nephew of the man who was robbed, who received $17 for his services. Among those who shared in the plunder was an ex-member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, named Thomas Loftus, who received $200 worth of bonds. He has also disappeared since the arrests were made. Atkinson turned State's evidence, and Gallagher was held to bail for a further hearing.

ANTI-CHINESE LEGISLATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A Victoria dispatch states that the following resolution has been passed by Parliament unanimously:

Resolved, That Chinese shall not be employed upon the public works of the Province, and that a clause shall be inserted in the specifications of all contracts awarded by the Government to the effect that contractors will not be permitted to employ Chinese labor upon the work, and that in the event of their doing so the Government will not be responsible for payment of the contract.

BEACONSFIELD SUSTAINED.

LORD HARTINGTON'S RESOLUTION REJECTED.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—FURTHER ASSAULTS ON THE GOVERNMENT BY THE OPPOSITION—THE RESOLUTION VOTED DOWN BY A VOTE OF 338 TO 195—A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ADOPTED.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the debate on Lord Hartington's resolution was resumed. Lord Elcho, Conservative member for Haddingtonshire, violently attacked the Opposition, attributing the Russo-Turkish war to their conduct.

Mr. W. E. Forster, Liberal member for Bradford, followed. He attributed the war to the Government's isolating itself from the other powers. Like all the other Opposition speakers, he based his principal attack on the Anglo-Turkish Convention, which he declared was unconstitutional in the manner of its conclusion.

Mr. O'Donnell, Home Rule member for Dungarvan, supported the Government, declaring that the Opposition had not a rag of foreign policy.

The debate was continued at great length by a number of minor members, who repeated the stock arguments, strictly in accordance with their known politics. At one time as many as 30 Opposition members rose to their feet simultaneously.

Mr. Roebuck, member for Sheffield, said the conduct of the Liberals throughout the crisis had been such that he did not think either himself or Mr. Gladstone would live to see them in power again.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Liberal member for the City of Oxford, declared that he thought the Government was insincere; that it had no belief whatever that any danger was to be apprehended from Russia in Asia Minor, but that it wanteda pretext for acquiring Cyprus.

Dr. Isaac Butt, Liberal and Home Rule member for Limerick, announced that he would support the Government.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical member from Carlisle, expressed surprise that Mr. Plunkett's vote of confidence was not more strongly worded, so as to obtain a definite decision before the dissolution of Parliament, which was imminent.

Sir Stafford Northcote declared that in regard to the prerogative of the Crown the Government had acted strictly in accordance with precedent. He pointed out that it was unfair for Lord Hartington to compare the treaty of Berlin with that of 1856, as the keystone of the treaty of 1856, namely, the independence and integrity of Turkey, had been destroyed by the treaty of San Stefano. The Government had succeeded in restoring much of Turkey's independence and integrity, though after the results of the war it was impossible to insist upon their maintenance as defined by the treaty of 1856. He entered into a detailed refutation of Mr. Gladstone's statements in regard to the attitude of the British plenipotentiaries at the congress. The Government had used its influence to prevent Turkey from attacking Greece when she could have done so with overwhelming power. In regard to the Anglo-Turkish Convention, he said it was necessary to prevent Russia from undermining British influence in the East and secrecy was necessary for speedy negotiations. The principal point of his speech was an emphatic denial of the existence of any other secret engagements, although he admitted that it was quite true that there had been confidential communications. In conclusion, he maintained that it was the duty and interest of England to maintain Turkey in as strong a position as practicable.

Lord Hartington briefly replied, closing the debate.

The House divided on Lord Hartington's resolution, and it was rejected by a vote of 195 in the affirmative to 338 in the negative. The announcement of the vote was received with loud and prolonged cheering.

The amendment moved by Hon. Randle Plunkett, as a vote of confidence, was then adopted without a division.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr. Fawcett, said he could not promise that the reforms proposed in Asiatic Turkey, and the guarantees for their execution, which are yet to be agreed upon, would be submitted to Parliament previously for its sanction. Mr. Fawcett then gave notice that he would introduce a resolution declaring that such a prior submission to the House of Commons is necessary.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate, has issued to the clergy of his diocese a recommendation that they who, during the past few months, have prayed for peace, should now, through a general thanksgiving, return thanks to God that their prayers have been thus far answered.

RUSSIAN AND TURKISH INTERESTS.

THE RUSSIANS ARRANGING TO WITHDRAW THEIR FORCES FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—THE TURKISH MINISTERS CONSIDERING THE BOSNIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Regarding the rumor telegraphed from Vienna that Gen. Todleben, commander of the Russian forces, refuses to withdraw a man from the vicinity of Constantinople before the withdrawal of the British fleet, a dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* says: "Prince Gortschakoff made a solemn promise at Berlin that the Russian forces should be withdrawn upon the evacuation of Varna and Shumla."

A Constantinople dispatch, dated July 31, to Reuter's Telegram Company, says: "There is no foundation for the report that Safvet Pasha is to be superseded as Grand Vizier on the 1st of August. The Ministers were deliberating several hours to-day on the Bosnian question. The Porte has not yet protested against the occupation, and the negotiations are still proceeding."

A Constantinople dispatch dated July 31, to the *Times* says: "The Russians are endeavoring to charter steam-transports for the conveyance of 100,000 men to Odessa in about a month hence, but the operation will depend upon the evacuation of Varna. The Russian Imperial Guards have been ordered to be sent home as soon as possible. The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople urges the Porte to accelerate the evacuation of Varna, but the date of the event is still uncertain."

THE ONTARIO BOUNDARY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.—The Boundary Commission met to-day, there being present Chief-Justice Harrison, Sir Edward Thornton, and Sir Francis Hincks. Hon. Mr. Mowat, on behalf of the Ontario Government, opened the case, and entered into an elaborate historical argument, going back as far as 1605. He contended that the western limit line of Ontario is the Rocky Mountains; that the northwestern limit lies north of Saskatchewan; and that the north-eastern line lies in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay. This claim rests upon the supposed title of France to that country, as having been the first discoverers. In his argument Mr. Mowat introduced the relations between the Hudson Bay Company and England, and between France and the French traders, in the early history of the country.

THE GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA DEFIED.

PANAMA, July 23.—The relations of the State Government with that of the nation are not pleasant. The officer who took charge of the troops, a few days ago, in the name of the nation, examined the barracks and arsenal. To his surprise, he found that 108 stand of arms were all that remained out of 1,000 purchased by the General Government during the revolution of 1876-7, and subsequently left there for safe-keeping. The ammunition had also disappeared, only half a dozen rounds remaining to each gun. He then made a requisition upon the President of the State for the missing arms and ammunition, but was told that he could not have them. This opposition to a just demand on the part of federal authority he duly reported to Bogota, and it is said 500 men are now on the way here. The missing arms and ammunition have been taken by the State Government and distributed among their adherents. They are being drilled, and a couple of quartels are established at the entrance to the town. Every preparation is making to give a warm reception to the national troops should they come with hostile intentions.

A MURDER THAT WOULD OUT.

CONFESSION OF A WOMAN ACCOMPLICE—HOW AN AGED COUPLE IN PENNSYLVANIA WERE BUTCHERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—The story of the murder, in Snyder County, Penn., last Winter, of an aged couple, is still fresh in the minds of newspaper readers. Although several persons were arrested, they were all discharged, as no direct evidence of guilt was obtained. One of the accused persons arrested was Emanuel Eddinger, in whose family lived Mary Hartley. This woman has made a confession before a Justice of the Peace. She charges in this confession that the murder of Mr. Kintzler and his wife was committed by Israel Erb and others. She says that she accompanied Eddinger, a beau of hers, for the purpose of getting measured for a pair of shoes at the store of Israel Erb, who is a shoemaker. On the road they were over taken by Jonathan Mayer and his wife, who were also going to Erb's. A little while before they reached Erb's house they were met by Erb. He came came out of the woods. Here they halted, and after talking a while the men proposed to the two women that they should remain in the woods while they would go to Kintzler's and see about something, giving as a reason for leaving the women behind that they had cross dogs. After the men were gone some time the women heard a noise which sounded like the breaking of glass. The women became anxious to know what was going on, so they approached the house. Here they found Eddinger cutting a hole in the door with a double-bitted axe. After the hole had been cut in the door he reached through and unlocked the door. The men entered the house and killed the two old people, striking the old woman first with a club and killing her, and then dispatching the old man in the same manner. They then searched the house and found the money—about $2,000—which they took out on the west side of the house, where they divided the money by the light of the moon. Before they left the house they set it on fire, burning it to the ground, and the bodies of their victims were also completely destroyed.

She distinctly names as the parties or witnesses Israel Erb, Uriah Mayer, Jonathan Mayer and his wife, Emanuel Eddinger, and herself. Their original intention, it seems, was to chloroform and rob the old people, but as the chloroform did not have the desired effect, it was decided to murder the Knitzlers, in order to obtain their money. Mary Hartley declares that she saw Josiah Erb and Uriah Mayer strike the blows that killed the two victims. Jonathan Mayer hesitated to join the others, but he was urged to do so by Uriah Mayer, his cousin, who was anxious to get money to meet a note at the bank. On the strength of this confession, Israel Erb and Uriah Mayer have been arrested, and Mary Hartley is herself in jail to be used as an accusing witness against them. Jonathan Mayer and his wife are in Kansas, to which State they removed after the murder. An officer has been sent to arrest them. In the meantime the relatives of the accused person are making efforts to damage the reputation of Mary Hartley, and to throw doubt upon her statements. As there is strong corroborative evidence of the woman's confession, it is generally believed. Eddinger is in prison serving a sentence for larceny.

DEATH OF GEN. ROUMFORT.

HIS MILITARY AND CIVIL LIFE—A GRADUATE OF WEST POINT AND THE WAR MAYOR OF HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 2.—Gen. A. L. Roumfort, a native of Paris, France, but for over three-quarters of a century a citizen of Pennsylvania, died in this city this afternoon of dropsy, after a long and painful illness, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was graduated at West Point in 1817, and was, with one exception, the oldest living graduate of that institution. He was appointed a Lieutenant of the Navy upon graduation, but resigned after 18 months of service in obedience to a demand on his services, which he could not ignore. For several years he was the principal of Mount Airy Academy, near Philadelphia, at which institution many students were fitted for West Point. Gens. Beauregard, Fitzhugh Lee, and many others of note in the military annals of the country received their preliminary training under Gen. Roumfort at Mount Airy. He occupied many positions of trust and honor, having been successively Military Storekeeper at Philadelphia under the Jackson Administration, member of the Legislature from that city, Brigadier-General in the military service of the State during the operations for the suppression of the Native American riots in 1844, Harbor-master by appointment of Gov. Shunk in 1846, Superintendent of Motive Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, then owned by the State, in 1849; Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a period of 12 years from 1850, having been unanimously elected to that position by the Directors of the road when it passed from the control of the State in 1850. Upon retiring from that position in 1862, Gen. Roumfort was elected Mayor of Harrisburg by the Democrats, and governed the city with a firm hand and sound judgment during the turbulent and exciting times of the war, when Harrisburg was the chief military rendezvous of the State. Upon the expiration of his second term in the Mayoralty, Gen. Roumfort retired to private life and devoted his well-earned leisure to literary pursuits, of which he was an ardent lover. He was a clear and forcible political writer and thinker, and did not hesitate to speak out plainly on the vital issues involved in the political contests of the last half-century. Gen. Roumfort was a man of fine presence, being over six feet in height, of portly figure, and military bearing. He was universally esteemed as a gentleman of the old school, and, although not unexpected, his death has caused sorrow and regret in a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PANAMA, July 23.—Advices from the South mention the loss of the British ship Royal Dane, of London, 1,510 tons, from Pabellon de Pica, bound for Falmouth, England. On May 5, when in latitude 77° south and longitude 86° west, a gale began which lasted seven days, during which the mainmast and rudder were damaged, and the vessel leaked so badly that it was resolved to bear up for Valparaiso. A continuance of heavy northerly weather, however, and the dangerous condition of the ship prevented this course being followed, and her direction was changed to Ancud. On arriving between Sebastians Island and Point Corona, the ship being in a sinking state, she was anchored in 15 fathoms and abandoned, with 15 feet of water in the hold. It is not stated that any lives were lost.

CARDENAS, Cuba, via BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The bark E. W. Wood, from St. Thomas, for Boston and North of Hatteras, is a total loss, and will be sold at once. The Captain and crew were saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The schooner Charles Moore, hence for Boston, before reported in collision off the Capes with the steamer Wyanoke, returned to port to-day for repairs.

A SWIM OF NINE HOURS.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Capt. Webb, the famous swimmer, has commenced the feat of swimming 36 hours continuously without rest, in the Thames. He dived off the Parade at Woolwich at 6 o'clock this morning, and is now swimming toward Gravesend, on reaching which place he will turn with the tide and swim back to Woolwich, expecting to reach there at 6 o'clock this evening, when he will again turn with the tide and repeat the trip.

WOOLWICH, Aug 2.—Capt. Webb has relinquished his attempt for the present, in consequence of a high wind. He left the water at 3:16 o'clock this afternoon, having swum 9 hours and completed 22 miles.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

STORIES THAT ARE NOT BELIEVED—THE PRESIDENT DESIROUS OF KEEPING HIS CABINET INTACT THROUGHOUT HIS TERM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—A story was started yesterday to the effect that Secretary Thompson would shortly succeed Attorney-General Devens, and that Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, would succeed Thompson. As stories of changes in the Cabinet and war with Mexico are alternately circulated with remarkable regularity, no serious attention was paid to the casting out of Attorney-General Devens from the Executive Council. The story, however, has been instrumental in drawing from the President a remark which serves to show that he is determined to make his Administration notable in one respect at least. Referring to the rumor about changes in the Cabinet, the President said: "The relations between all the members of the Cabinet and myself have been from the first, and are now, entirely harmonious and pleasant, and it is one of my ambitions, so far as I am concerned, that my Administration shall be notable as one whose Cabinet was co-existent with it, in its entirety, from first to last, unbroken by any changes and unmarred by any flaw of unkindly feeling."

A SOUTHERN WAR CLAIM PAID.

HOW A VIRGINIA RAILROAD SUCCEEDED IN GETTING A REJECTED CLAIM THROUGH CONGRESS—A TWICE PAID BILL—A PRECEDENT THAT MAY TAKE MILLIONS FROM THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Notwithstanding the careful scrutiny exercised by Republican members of Congress to protect the Treasury against the payment of unlawful and unjust claims against the Government, growing out of the rebellion and presented from the rebellious States, many claims of this class escape detection and are annually allowed. Generally separate bills for the payment of these Southern claims have been introduced in Congress, but so many of them were so notoriously illegal and fraudulent, and their exposure created so much popular indignation at the North and West, that this plan is likely to be abandoned and provision made for their payment in the general appropriation bills. This policy was attempted at the last session with reference to what is known as the Southern mail contracts, and was only defeated in the House by the production of testimony from the Confederate archives showing that most of the claims had been paid by the rebel Government. Even after this exposition an attempt was made in the Senate, in the closing hours of the session, to force these fraudulent claims upon one of the appropriation bills, and an entire night was spent in the effort.

It has just been discovered that the Sundry Civil Appropriation act authorizes the payment of a claim that may be properly placed in the class of claims referred to. During the rebellion the Government fixed the rate for transporting troops and prisoners of war by railroad at 2 cents per mile. In 1873 the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, of Virginia, presented a bill for transporting troops at the rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per mile. This bill was referred to Quartermaster-General Meigs, who rejected it, but stated the account for two cents per mile, the rate fixed by law, and the amount stated by Gen. Meigs was paid the company. Subsequently, during Gen. Meigs' absence in Europe, and while the Quartermaster's Department was presided over by Gen. Ingalls, the company presented a claim for the amount rejected by Gen. Meigs, holding that the Government had no right to fix the tolls upon their road. This second bill was referred to Gen. Ingalls, who allowed the full amount claimed, and his action was approved by Secretary Belknap. Shortly after this, Secretary Belknap was forced to retire from the War Department, and when Secretary Cameron came in he refused to issue a requisition for the money in accordance with Belknap's decision, and referred the matter back to the Second Controller, who, in turn, referred it to Solicitor Raynor, of the Treasury Department, who decided that the claim was proper, and should be paid. Secretary Sherman, however, overruled the Solicitor, and the payment of the claim was suspended. The claimants next applied to Congress, and succeeded in having inserted in the Sundry Civil act an item appropriating nearly $10,000, to pay the full amount claimed by them, and awarded by Gen. Ingalls and Secretary Belknap, and this amount was paid to the Treasurer of the company a few days ago.

The amount recovered in this case is comparatively small, but the action of Congress involves a principle that may take from the Treasury many million dollars. By this action, every railroad company that was paid at the rate of 2 cents per mile is given an equitable claim upon the Treasury for the rate per mile paid the Richmond and Danville Company.

SILVER DOLLARS NOT WANTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The following letter has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury from a banker at Oswego, N. Y.:

"In accordance with circular No. 22, July 19, 1878, I applied to the First National Bank of Oswego—a designated depository and financial agent of the Government—for standard silver dollars, and was informed that they had none, and would not apply for any, as they did not approve of the silver dollars being put into circulation."

WILL GRANT BE A CANDIDATE?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner reports that he had a conversation with Gen. Grant, at Paris, during which he asked the General whether he had any intention of becoming a candidate for President in 1880. To Mr. Tyner's question Gen. Grant did not reply with directness, and the nearest approach to an answer that he gave was: "I was heartily tired of public life, and have no desire again to enter upon it."

THE HUNTON-ALEXANDER QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The latest development in the affair between Columbus Alexander and Congressman Hunton, of Virginia, is that Mr. Alexander's friends are making preparations to procure Mr. Hunton's indictment by the Grand Jury of this district, which convenes next month, for posting Mr. Alexander for refusing to accept his challenge to fight a duel. Mr. Alexander stated to-day that in the opinion of his lawyers the evidence against Mr. Hunton was conclusive, and that it was impossible for him to escape indictment and conviction.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $120,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $391,633; Customs, $499,069.

No time has yet been fixed for the payment of the Mexican awards. Official notice will be given by the Department of State when it is ready to do so. The delay is unavoidable, as the law requires deductions to be made from the awards due to those who may be found indebted to the Government, and this involves preliminary inquiry at the Treasury Department. Besides, it is necessary to ascertain with particularity the names of the persons to whom moneys shall be paid, as many of the claims have been assigned, while others are in the hands of attorneys.

A telegram was received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to-day from Mayor Bryant, at San Francisco, asking the Commissioner not to decide the question of the boundaries of the Pueblo lands of the City and County of San Francisco, as Judge Field has just rendered an important decision in the case of Tripp against Spring, affecting the Pueblo lines.

Jacob Wose, Indian Agent at the Omaha Agency, has sent his annual report to the Department here. He reports that the Indians are taking great interest in farming and in the schools organized for the benefit of their children. The wheat and corn crops are better than they were last year. There is a perceptible advancement by many of the Indians in judgment and skill in the management of their farm work.

TERRIFIC WIND AND RAIN STORMS.

THE CROPS IN SOUTH-EASTERN INDIANA BADLY DAMAGED—HOUSES DEMOLISHED AND OTHER DAMAGE DONE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—Advices from Southeastern Indiana state that a tornado swept over that section of the country yesterday, damaging crops, trees, and buildings seriously. At Liberty, Ind., the Methodist Church was badly injured, and the residence of J. M. Darco partially burned. At Eaton, Ohio, the corn was flattened out over a large area, and apples and pears covered the ground in the vicinity of orchards.

Reports of the same tornado have been received from Greenville and West Alexandria, Ohio, and Rushville and Connersville, Ind. A report from Decatur, Ill., says a storm passed through that section yesterday, blowing down corn and fruit trees and wrecking two churches. Several dwellings were also unroofed. At Clinton, Ill., the damage to buildings is estimated at $20,000. At Hopedale, Ill., an extensive file factory, railroad warehouse, a hotel, and several residences are in ruins. A number of persons were seriously injured.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The *News* has intelligence of a terrific wind and rain storm which visited a large portion of Southern Indiana yesterday afternoon, the extreme southern edge reaching within about 10 miles of this city. Gentlemen who were at Bloomington, Ind., bring the information that a very large quantity of fine timber was blown down, fences prostrated, barns leveled or unroofed, and many buildings damaged. The growing corn was torn up, twisted off, or laid flat on the ground, many acres being destroyed. On the line of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, from Lexington northward, much damage was done to crops, fences, and forests. The rain poured down in broad sheets, fairly flooding the entire country and swelling streams to an unusual height. Fences and grain-stacks were washed away, and acres of corn swept off. The track of the storm was so wide as to extend half way across the State of Indiana.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—During a very severe thunderstorm, accompanied by vivid lightning, hail, and rain to-day, a house occupied by Allen Whitbeck, on Ontario-street, was struck by lightning, which, glancing off, set fire to an adjoining building occupied by Ferdinand Smithers. No personal injury resulted, and the loss on the buildings amounts only to a few hundred dollars. Several other houses were damaged by the wind and by flooding with water. The damages altogether will aggregate nearly $5,000.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 2.—A heavy rain-storm prevailed here this afternoon. James Drigg, aged 16 years, and Miss Louise Malice, aged 14 years, were killed by lighning in different places in the suburbs of the town.

THE TAPPAN DEFALCATION.

A GROWING FEELING THAT TAPPAN SHOULD BE ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The *Journal* says: "The developments in the affairs of the Boston Belting Company for the past few days have caused a feeling among business men and the community at large, that the irregularities of Mr. Tappan cannot with justice be overlooked, even if he has made over for the benefit of the stockholders the entire property of which he was possessed. The feeling that he should be arrested, in common with others who have committed crimes of like nature, has grown more intense since the publication of the details of his transactions, and it is now probable that within a few days Mr. Tappan will be arrested. Sufficient reasons for this statement are found in the fact that the matter is now under consideration by the proper authorities, and that the case will be presented to the Grand Jury, which comes in on Monday. That this course is expected by Mr. Tappan there is little doubt and he stands ready to meet the charges."

The *Traveller* says: "President Durant's statement is talked of to-day on every street corner down town. The general opinion seems to be that particulars are required and a more definite statement, that the whole truth may be made known as to the speculations, combinations, and pooling arrangements which have wrecked the Boston Belting Company. In 1877 the gross sales were $1,400,000, while to-day the company is considering bankruptcy, and the smaller stockholders feel that a thorough examination should be made of the operations which have led to this disaster. There is general dissatisfaction expressed as to the vague hints of the nature of many of the assets given in the schedule of the resources of the Boston and New-York Belting Companies. There are so many assets of 'questionable value' that the investigating committee frankly confess their inability to quickly get authentic data about their worth."

A PERUVIAN POLITICAL MUDDLE.

PANAMA, July 23.—The Peruvian Congress is now in session. Lively times are expected. There are two or three claimants to each seat in the House, and the work of settling the contests will be very difficult, as each party will favor its own supporters, whether legally elected or not. There are three parties in the country: The "Ins," and "Outs," and those who hate them both. The "Ins" are the Prado Party, the "Outs" the Pardo faction, and the other is known by the name of the Civilistas, or Civil Party, and are the adherents of Pierola. The latter gentleman is spoken of by his friends as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—The Board of Health, at noon to-day, reported that there had been seven deaths from yellow fever during the past 24 hours. Thirty-six new cases were reported for the same period.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—Carroll, a stoker on the steamer Mary Houston, a New-Orleans packet, arrived a week ago at New-Albany, Ind., with pronounced symptoms of yellow fever. He is recovering under medical treatment. The steamer has been fumigated.

THE PHILADELPHIA CRICKET MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—The cricket-match at Nicetown between the Germantown Club and the Peninsular Club, of Detroit, was resumed to-day, with the Detroit men at the bat. They scored 176 runs before retiring. The Germantown

to the conditions of the race, Jackscrew was offered at auction, but there was no bid over the price for which he was entered to be sold, namely, $300.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER DASH.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, for a purse of $300, with a penalty of 5 pounds to winners of $1,000, and horses not having won a race this year were allowed 5 pounds. This was an extra race, given on account of the postponement, to make amends for the loss of two days' sport. The entries were D. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Skylight, 113 pounds, (Hargo;) Oden Bowan's ch. f. Oriole, 4 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 108 pounds, (Holloway;) George L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 113 pounds, (Hughes;) and Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 103 pounds, (Fisher.) Bramble was the favorite at $100 to $25 over the field. The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and the first effort was successful, as they broke away together. When they had got under way, Bramble took the lead, but Joe immediately challenged, and as they passed the judges' stand Joe was a neck before Bramble, who was a length ahead of Idalia, and she, two lengths before Oriole. Going round the turn Joe showed half a length in advance of Bramble, and between the latter and Idalia there was half a length of daylight, Oriole being in the rear. Joe was forcing the pace at the quarter pole, and had a length the best of it, but going along the back stretch there was a magnificent brush between Joe, Bramble, and Idalia, who ran yoked all the way down, two lengths in front of Oriole, creating considerable excitement among the spectators, who stamped and cheered vociferously. As soon as they had passed the half mile pole Joe began to quit, and Fisher had to rein him, while Bramble pushed out half a length in front of Idalia, who led Oriole the same distance. As they came round the lower turn Idalia fell back and Holloway sent Oriole along at her best pace and overhauled Bramble, getting to his saddle-girth as they turned into the home stretch, but in the last of the struggle, for when Fisher let Bramble have his head he came away from Oriole as if she was not moving, and won the race by four lengths in 2:17. Oriole was two lengths ahead of Idalia, and she a length ahead of Joe.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

An excellent day's sport terminated with a handicap steeple-chase over the fall course, which measures two miles and three-quarters. Five horses were entered, namely: Charles Reed's b. h. Waller, 6 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Queen of Clubs, 162 pounds, (Meany;) A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged, by Libreaborn, out of Garland, 156 pounds, (Sutcliff;) L. Wood's ch. g. Dandy, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington, 140 pounds, (Jim Henry;) Larry Hart's ch. h. Redding, 6 years, by Harry of the West, dam by Joe Stoner, 138 pounds, (Gaffney;) and William Owens' gr. h. Gray Cloud, aged, by Thunder, dam by Sir Tatton, 135 pounds, (Nolan.) The betting was as follows:

Waller	$500	$525	$650
Coronet	210	200	250
Dandy	105	100	100
Redding	35	35	30
Gray Cloud	20	30	25

They were started in the east field, behind the judges' stand, and moved off very slowly, Redding taking the lead. They ran down parallel with the chute, and at the first obstacle, a fence, Redding was a dozen lengths in front, Waller second, three lengths before Coronet, third, Dandy fourth, and Gray Cloud in the rear, a position which he did not improve. In the same order they jumped the wall near the lower turn, a few rods from the three wall at the three-quarter pole, the hedge under the tree, near the centre of the field, and then they came to the north section of the water jump, which Redding approached slowly and made a poor leap, splashing into the water. More than a dozen lengths behind him came Waller, second, half a length ahead of Coronet, third, Dandy fourth, and Gray Cloud far in the rear. There was no change as they jumped over the chute rails into the west field and in the same order as above, they came again to the water jump, going over the south section. Redding jumped it better this time and was three lengths ahead of Waller, while Dandy was the next to get over safely; but Coronet struck the top of the wall and sent Sutcliffe rolling over the grass a hundred feet, fortunately without injury to man or horse, as soon as they got into the west field again, Waller went to the front, and ran down parallel to the chute rails, taking the stone wall two lengths in front of Redding, and entering the track at the half-mile pole, having a length and a half of the best of it. Waller remained master of the situation round the lower turn and into the home stretch and increased his length before Redding as they came over the last hurdle. Waller won by six lengths, amid much enthusiasm; Redding 10 lengths before Dandy, and Gray Cloud a furlong behind. The time was 6:46.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-morrow will be the seventh and last day of the first regular meeting, and four races are to be run, beginning with a dash of one mile, for all ages, to carry the old weights, allowances to beaten maidens; 8 pounds if 3 years old, and 7 pounds if 4 years or upward. The second race is a dash of five furlongs, for maiden 2-year olds; purse, $300. After this there will be a purse of $600, of which $100 to the second horse. Entrance free, all horses excepting the winner of the Saratoga Cup of this year, allowed 7 pounds, and maidens allowed 12 pounds; two miles and a quarter. The fourth race is a purse of $400, one mile and a half, the winner to be sold at auction, with the usual allowances. The following are the entries in the several events, with the pools sold at the track to-day:

THE MILE DASH.

Dan K., 105 pounds	$150	$110
Belle, 90 pounds	105	110
Inspiration, 109 pounds	115	75
Virginius, 114 pounds	110	100
Chadsmanthus, 114 pounds	80	60
Pride of the Village, 90 pounds	15	15
Belmont's Glenelg filly, 87 pounds	10	25
Lady Salyers, 103 pounds	10	10

THE FIVE-FURLONG RACE.

Boardman, 110 pounds	$200	$175
McCullough, 110 pounds	40	25
Lulu, 107 pounds	25	15
King Ernest gelding, 107 pounds	25	15
Norten, 110 pounds	10	10

TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

Albert, 94 pounds	$50	$200
Danteher, 94 pounds	35	105
Bushwhacker, 105 pounds	20	105
Joe, 111 pounds	7	30

SELLING RACE.

Ike Bonham, 99 pounds	$50	$100
Barricade, 102 pounds	35	70
Viceroy, 112 pounds	35	70
Springbranch, 96 pounds	35	75
Shylock, 109 pounds	30	50
Princeton, 96 pounds	20	40
Henry Owens, 102 pounds	10	25

NEXT WEEK'S RACING.

To accommodate the owners of the horses now here, the Saratoga Association has made up a programme to fill up the time between the two meetings, and three days' extra racing are announced. On Monday there will be a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse, entrance free, three-quarters of a mile. There are allowances to maidens according to age. The second race is a purse of $400, winners of $1,000 at this meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds; one mile and a half. The third race is a purse of $300, for maiden 3-year olds, entrance $10, to go to the second horse; to carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowances for maidens; one mile. The fourth race is a purse of $300, entrance free, the winner to be sold at auction; usual allowances; one mile and a quarter.

For Tuesday there is a dash of five furlongs, for 2-year olds, for a purse of $300. Those not having won a race at Saratoga allowed 5 pounds; those not having placed first or second allowed 10 pounds, and those not having been placed allowed 15 pounds. The second is a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, or $5 if declared, with $400 added, one mile and a half. The third affair will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, winners at Saratoga this year excluded, and the last event will be a handicap steeple-chase over the fractional course.

On Wednesday there will also be four races, beginning with a dash of one mile, 3-year olds to carry 95 pounds, 4-year olds 112 pounds, and 5-year olds and upward 117 pounds. The second race will be a free handicap, for all ages, two miles, to be followed by a dash of one mile, for 3-year olds; entrance $10, to go to the second horse. The concluding affair will be a selling race, with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Embassy will leave here to-morrow for the East in a special car. By previous arrangement the Ambassadors had a long interview last evening with Col. Bee, attorney for the Chinese Companies, several prominent Chinese merchants also being present. The matters discussed related to the treatment of his countrymen here, and the relations existing between the two Governments. Col. Bee is not at liberty to give the Ambassadors' conclusions, but says he repeatedly referred to the great friendship felt by his Government toward that of the United States, which he believed was reciprocal. He knew of nothing having transpired to change these friendly relations. He spoke in high commendation of ex-Minister Low and Mr. Seward, and referred to S. Wells Williams, late Secretary of Legation, as having done much during his long residence in China to bring about the present amicable relations existing between China and the United States. He saw much in the future to increase the friendship between the two nations. The establishment of their Embassy at Washington would bring the two peoples into closer commercial relations, and give the United States advantages heretofore more largely enjoyed by other nations. Although the Federal, State, and municipal authorities have paid the Embassy no official courtesies, they have been the recipients of attentions from many prominent citizens of the city.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN PERU.

PANAMA, July 23.—The Fourth of July was duly celebrated at Lima and Callao. Although there was no American saluting ship in the bay, the authorities on shore did all possible toward rendering due honors to the day. In Lima the legation was thrown open, and the Minister, Mr. Gibbs, received the congratulations of the Executive, his diplomatic colleagues, and a host of distinguished residents of the capital. Mgr. Monsenni, the Papal Delegate, was especially cordial in his manifestations of goodwill toward the United States, a compliment highly appreciated by the Minister.

LABOR AND ITS GRIEVANCES

THE UTOPIAN SCHEMES OF THE SOCIAL REFORMERS.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON LABOR—THE WORKING MEN'S WRONGS AND THEIR CURIOUS IDEAS OF RIGHTING THEM.

The session of the Congressional Labor Investigating Committee at the Post Office building opened at 11 o'clock yesterday and continued over five hours, and the results were more remarkable than those obtained in the first day's sitting. There was a very large representation of delegates from the various labor, Socialistic, and Communistic organizations present, the delegates selected being in all cases the men who have distinguished themselves as debaters in the private meetings of their guilds, while not a few of them were men who are known more or less widely as the demagogic spokesmen of the mass-meetings of working men. "Citizen" Schwab was there again, of course, fat and sleek, and suave as usual, and Skarda, and Bartholomee, and Connolly, and all the Socialistic controversialists. The Postmaster's handsome chamber was almost filled by them, and many of the facial profiles suggested recollections of the visages of the mad heroes of the Parisian barricades. And it was not alone facially that they resembled them, for their theories of social reform and governmental administration were as arbitrary and utopian as any ever advanced by the most impractical Frenchman, as will be seen by the subjoined synopsis of the testimony as presented to the committee. In every instance the speaker's theories were overturned by one or two questions directed by members of the committee to the various points of their arguments. During the day several artists for illustrated papers were present making sketches of the scenes in the chamber. The members of the committee present were Mr. Hewitt, Chairman, and Messrs. Rice, Boyd, and Thompson.

Robert H. Bartholomee, Chairman of the delegation of the "Socialistic Labor Party of America," was first called, and in opening his remarks he said the delegation represented the main section of New-York, which numbered about 1,500 members, and was divided into four branches. There were other sections in the various States. The delegation did not represent any particular branch of trade. He claimed to be a citizen, having been educated in the United States. He then read from a memorandum slip data which he claimed showed that there were 2,067,000 working persons in the United States earning annually $799,130,000, but yielding to employers a yearly profit of $792,093,000. This gave each employe $386 a year, while the employers reaped a profit of $383 on the labor of each employe. He claimed that the producing class—the work people—as a whole, average $51 a head, according to the census, while the non-producing class—the employers and capitalists—realized $428 per head. He was a piano-maker. In 1869 he earned $36 a week, and now only $15, and the reduction in the cost of living was, by no means, proportionate to the reduced rate of compensation. In addition, labor was now very scarce even at these low rates of remuneration. He claimed that it was the duty of the Government to discover and apply remedies for this state of things, and among other remedies he suggested the establishment of a system of inspection by the Government over all factories so as to inform itself of the system under which the laboring classes worked and were paid, and their conditions of life. He thought the employment of children should be restricted and regulated. The labor statistics of Massachusetts showed that in 295 townships, 86,408 persons paid poll-tax. Of these over 40,000 paid from $10 to $25; 8,918 paid from $100 to $300; 2,173 paid from $300 to $1,000, and 438 persons paid over $1,000. There were 50 per cent. of the people in poor circumstances, 14 per cent. were in a comfortable condition of life, and 6 per cent. were rich enough to live in luxury, showing that the producing class did not receive a fair share of the results of their labor. He held that it was the duty of Congress to remedy this condition of things. If the Constitution needed amendment to enable this to be done, then amend it—the same as trades-unions amend theirs to meet altered conditions of things.

When asked by Mr. Hewitt if he meant to say that if the State failed to give the people remedies, as for example in the School law, that Congress should do it and thus supply the omission of the State, the witness answered, "No, Sir," while two or three of his colleagues whispered to him to answer "Yes, Sir; yes, Sir." The delegate said he thought the Constitution should be so amended that Congress could legislate for the States. Mr. Rice asked the witness if he thought Congress would be more likely to afford the relief, and he said, "If the Government of the whole country was conducted by a central government I believe it would be better for the people. I believe in centralization of governmental power. I consider that the system of the Federal Government in reserving to the States their legal powers is a failure, so far. Laws differ so much in the various States that they come in conflict with each other." In tracing the causes of labor depression Bartholomee said We all knew that machinery is being constantly improved and more widely used. By the introduction of machinery labor was thrown out of employment, and the fact was not compensated for by the employment of others in making the machinery. Production had been increased in one sense of the word by it. The manufacturers could produce faster than by manual labor, but it had not increased in quantity. Machinery had met the demand for products, but had diminished the sources of employment. If there were no boot and shoe making machinery, there would be more persons employed in making boots and shoes to fill the demand. Still he believed that machinery had been beneficial to humanity; that it had been the greatest blessing in itself; but as it was being used to-day, it was a curse, because all the benefits of its use and employment were absorbed by the capitalists. It had diminished the amount of skilled labor in the world, because where a man formerly learned a trade, all that was necessary for him now to do was to learn to run the machine, and thus do away with many men. It was the distribution of the results of the operation of machinery that had injured the working classes.

Mr. Hewitt asked if machinery could exist without capital, and Bartholomee said, "I believe it could." "You believe, then, that the owners of the machinery get too much profit?" "They do," he replied, "and the real manufacturers of wealth get nothing. Say a man buys $10 worth of lumber—he is a boss cabinet-maker—and after he has worked up that raw material it acquires a value of $50. The workingman has received $5 for putting it into the manufactured shape, and the capitalist boss receives $35 profit—and for what? For having furnished $10 worth of stuff and a place to work in." "Do all capitalists receive these great profits?" asked Mr. Hewitt. "They do," answered Bartholomee. "Then they all get rich?" rejoined Mr. Hewitt. "They do," was the reply. "Of course failures occur, but that does not alter the case." "Take the cabinet-makers of New-York," said Mr. Hewitt; "what proportion of them have become rich?" Bartholomee replied that the larger manufacturers had become rich, and had got a monopoly, and employers had combined to keep up. These large men got in machinery, and the small men had to go to the wall. Mr. Rice said: "Take your own business—piano-making—were not many of the great manufacturers at one time poor mechanics themselves?" "Yes, Sir," said the witness. "I know the Steinways worked for Lester Piano Company also, one of the Decker Brothers, and Mr. Weber, my employer, he worked for Van Winkle." Mr. Rice asked him if it was not possible for other men to rise as they had done, and he replied that he didn't think the opportunities existed now, and he didn't think it was for the advantage of the whole that they should. "These men," said Mr. Rice, "were not capitalists at the outset." "I know that," said Bartholomee, "but by employing men and putting into their own pockets the profits which belonged to the workman they became capitalists." In reply to a question by Mr. Hewitt, as to whether he was not a general co-operationist in everything, he said he would, under Government control. They would have every trade working by itself, and the heads of departments to make the sales, manage the business, and collect the money. "What, then, is the Government to do?" asked Mr. Hewitt. "To furnish the means and carry on the work," said the witness. "I would have all branches united under one head." "Who would be that head?" asked Mr. Hewitt. "The Government," replied the witness, "the head would not receive his salary." "Your own trade, then, would be one grand national piano trade?" "Yes, Sir." "Who is to sell goods, and carry on the business, and keep accounts, and make the returns?" "Clerks and employes, the same as they do it now." In further explanation of this piano-building elysium, the witness said that there might be branches all over the country in various cities—that all would sell at the same prices, but the different grades of instruments, and nobody would dare to undersell others. "But suppose," said Mr. Hewitt, "that a piano made in Philadelphia was of better quality and tone than the one made in New-York?" A delegate in the rear undertook to prompt Bartholomee, and said, half aloud, "Make them all, then, in Philadelphia," but the witness ignored the advice, and answered, "We claim that all workmen, under proper direction, if they are workmen, can make the same."

"Is it not the fact," asked Mr. Hewitt, "that to Mr. Weber's factory the same workmen, with the same tools and materials, may make a piano which is much better in tone and quality than others made under precisely the same conditions?" Bartholomee admitted that it was so. "Suppose," said Mr. Hewitt, "the branch in Philadelphia ran short of money, what would happen then?" "They wouldn't do that," said the witness; and when asked why not, he said because the co-operative associations would regulate the production, the time and labor, so as to keep on continually. The hours of labor would be reduced, and the moneys coming in would be sufficient. Should it not be sufficient, the Government should step in and assist, just the same as now trade is carried on by all hands. "Then, when one branch got into distress," said Mr. Rice, "for want of trade, you would take money from other societies to relieve it?" "Yes, Sir," responded Bartholomee. "And you would enforce all that by appropriate legislation?" "Yes, Sir."

Mr. Thompson, of the committee, said, "Then under that system no man would gain more than a bare living—he couldn't accumulate anything." Bartholomee replied "Under the system I propose there would be no desire to accumulate, but every man would receive pay according to his work and ability." "Then if a fast and skilful workman received larger pay than a mediocre workman, what would he do with the excess above his needs? Would he keep it?" "Yes, Sir; and use it as he wanted." "Is it not for the interest of society that wealth should accumulate?" "No, Sir." "Would you have no accumulation?" "No, Sir; not privately; everything would belong to the Government." "But you would pay some men more because they earned more?" "Yes, Sir." "And then," continued Mr. Thompson, "would they not have more right and interest in this thing?" "No, Sir," was the witness' energetic reply. Mr. Rice asked, "Suppose a man earns $10,000 a year, but only needs $1,000 of it to live and enjoy his leisure, what is he to do with the other $6,000?" "Turn it over to the co-operative association," said Bartholomee. "What would be the advantage of his being more skilled and being allowed more pay for performing more or better work?" At this time confusion became apparent at Bartholomee's end of the table, most two or three delegates got around him to keep his nerve up. Mr. Hewitt called several times for an answer, but the witness gave it up for the time, asking that he might be heard at another day. This was refused, and he subsided.

Isaac Bennett, a cigar-maker, who had been prompting Bartholomee with answers, and whom the latter had twice asked to "let him alone," then undertook to answer the committee. Indeed, several times while Bartholomee was speaking, Bennett and others clamored for a chance to get in their "say," and could be heard whispering, "Let me answer him!" "If he put that question to me I'd answer him." Bennett opened by pitching into the press for misrepresenting the "Socialistic Labor Party," and then went over the ground as to the effect of machinery in injuring the cause of labor; machinery had overstocked the world with labor products. "Are there more shoes in the world than the people need to wear?" asked Mr. Hewitt. "No, Sir," replied Bennett, "but the people who want shoes can't buy them." The laboring classes being thrown out of employment ceased to be consumers. First wages declined, then work fell short and then it ceased altogether. Still, machinery was a blessing to humanity, and we couldn't produce as much as the human race was in need of without using machinery, but the benefit of its use went to the capitalist, who was a non-producer. A man who superintended the work of others was likewise not a producer, though he was a necessity. Mr. Hewitt asked the witness if there was anything to prevent the formation of a Cigar-maker's Co-operative Society by the witness, and he replied "Yes, Sir." "What is it?" said Mr. Hewitt. "I have'nt the means," said Bennett. "Then you want capital?" put in Mr. Hewitt, sharply. "Yes, Sir," said Bennett again, and a quiet laugh overspread the faces of some of the spectators, but all the "sons of labor" looked solemn and glum. Finally Bennett tackled the eight-hour question, and did not get any further. He was in favor of applying it to all—men, women, and children, if children were allowed to work. When asked how a man with two children, working 10 hours in eight hours, would get along, and another with six children to maintain, was limited to eight hours' work also, and whether it would be just to the woman with six children, with greater necessities for means, thus to limit her opportunity to earn money, he replied: "Oh! she'll earn enough. I think if a woman has a large family they'll take care of her.

Mr. Boyd asked the witness: "Do you think that reducing the time of labor to eight hours will increase the average of wages earned?" Bennett replied, "Yes, certainly." "Then," said Mr. Boyd, "would it not still further increase the wages to reduce the hours of labor to six hours?" Bennett stammered and said, "That's a matter we have to work out—we have to gather statistics—we have to see for ourselves how we shall do these things."

Dr. Adolph Donai, an elderly German, a lecturer, from Newark, and the author of a pamphlet on *Better Times*, a copy of which he furnished the committee, was the next witness. His examination was very protracted and showed him to be a man of much knowledge and research, but he was an ultra Socialist throughout in all the views submitted by him. He began away back at Oliver Cromwell's times, and finished by suggesting 16 or 17 subjects of needed reform, including all that the other speakers had asked and in addition providing that all wages shall be paid weekly, the repeal of the Conspiracy laws, the abolition of all Customs dues, then all banks shall be under Government control, that there shall be gratuitous administration of justice in the courts of law, that there shall be no suffrage restriction, and that every public officer shall be subject to prompt recall by the election of a successor at any time.

At the close of his statement the committee took a recess of 15 minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

The "Socialistic Labor Party's" delegates, Carsey, Ward, Kompe, and Maddox, were called after recess, as delegates who had desired to present their views to the committee, but they did not respond, and their absence was regarded as an evidence that they did not desire to experience themselves the defeats which their brother theorists and vaporizers had been experiencing all through the morning session. James Connolly, a painter, however, seemed desirous of being ventilated, and he at once opened on the defects of our financial system. He said the impoverished condition of the country was due to the issuance of interest-bearing bonds. The bonds issued by the Government being a tax upon the people, the earnings of the people are being slowly drawn from them to pay the interest, and money thus becomes centred in the hands of a few men who hold the bonds. Depression in business was the result, and men who had large capital to invest would rake his 6 per cent. in gold or Government bonds, and withdraw his capital from industrial pursuits, and there was no money for labor. Mr. Hewitt asked the witness what was the evidence that there was no money, and the reply was "the high price of money." Connolly being then asked what the present rate of interest in New-York said it was "about 2 or 3 per cent. on call, probably," and Mr. Hewitt said there was any amount of it to be had at 1½ per cent. Mr. Hewitt asked Connolly at what rate money could be had on bond on mortgage, and Connolly said it was a question of some doubt, but Mr. Hewitt suggested that two or three per cent. was not in doubt about it. Connolly said he had a friend who tried to borrow money from a bank lately on bond and mortgage, and he could not be accommodated at 7 per cent., but a friend of the banking association could get it for him at 7 per cent. from the bank, if the borrower wished to pay the middle-man a little also for his kind offices. Mr. Hewitt informed Connolly that there was any amount of money to be had in New-York to-day at 6 per cent. on bond and mortgage, and that he would obtain $100,000,000 of it for anybody who had good security to offer. Connolly, with his foreigner pointed solemnly at the Chairman said, "Well, Sir, probably I'll be able to bring a person here on Monday to contradict you," at which polite intimation all the committeemen smiled, and Connolly went on in a rambling way to denounce the whole system of financial legislation, and condemned Mr. Hewitt for voting for the bond enactments in Congress, which of course exacted from the Chairman the defensive explanation that they were active laws long before he went to Congress.

The delegate went on to argue that the Government first issued bonds to be paid for in currency. Mr. Hewitt asked what he meant by "currency" in payment for bonds. Connolly replied that he meant legal-tender money of the United States. "Then," said Mr. Hewitt, "you had better read the act and inform yourself that they will be paid for in 'coin.'" Connolly replied that he had looked into the dictionaries and failed to find anywhere that "coin" meant either gold or silver. Mr. Hewitt said he did not use the words "gold or silver;" he merely said "coin," whatever that might mean. Then Connolly insisted that Mr. Hewitt interfered that he was going to send Mr. Hewitt said the inference was purely Connolly's. Connolly said he thought that it would be well if the Government would withdraw the bonds and issue greenbacks direct to the people, so as to compel capitalists to take their money out of bonds and put them into industrial enterprises. He would fix the volume of this money to be so issued at an amount not exceeding the amount of bonds now outstanding, so as to wipe out the payment of interest. He believed the Government had a right to issue money at will in any form it pleased. In answer to a question by Mr. Rice, the witness said that he was a Socialist. I don't think that greenbacks would depreciate if the quantity issued was unlimited." He also said that he believed that the whole system of railroad land grants was a disgrace, and should be wiped out. It was the creation of a monopoly. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he didn't regard any and all railroads as monopolists, and Connolly replied that he did to some extent.

Mr. Rice asked him whether, if he was to own land, he would prefer a farm 5 miles or 500 miles from a railroad. Connolly replied that he would prefer it close to the railroad. Mr. Rice then asked him if he didn't think it would be well for the Government to give away land, if by giving away a part of the land they doubled the value of the remainder, and Connolly said that the Government should have built the road and owned the whole thing—they should have the benefit of it. When asked where the Government got the money from to build these roads, he said the Government should issue the money. In reply to the question whether he would propose to pay for the road with printed paper, he said the Government printed its guarantee on the railroad company's bonds, and it was good there. It was good in paper money. If the country didn't produce enough gold and silver to pay for the roads he would pay for them with paper. He also insisted that the Government did not collect the taxes on railroads, and when Mr. Hewitt enlightened him by telling him that there was no Government tax on railroads, but that they were taxed by the States, he then fell off and insisted that Vanderbilt didn't pay his tax; that if you go to Albany and ask where Vanderbilt paid his tax you were told it was paid in New-York, and you were told it was paid in Albany. Connolly next tackled himself on to the question of taxes on trade, and said the cigar and tobacco tax was a law in favor of the big manufacturers. A man had to give bonds before he could make a cigar, and if he couldn't give bonds he couldn't make cigars on his own account. A poor child, woman, or man might work in a tenement-house or factory 12, 14, or 16 hours a day, making cigars for a capitalist who had given bonds, but they could not work an hour for themselves. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he had ever informed himself as to the relative taxation of tobacco in this country, England, and Germany. He replied that he never had—he didn't know what the tax was on tobacco in this country or in England, though he understood it was heavier there than here. He thought, however, that unless the Government protected the working man in this country ruin must result. It was well known that we could produce more iron in this country than we needed, yet scrap-iron brought here as ballast in ships was not subject to duty. Mr. Hewitt asked him if that was the case where the scrap-iron so brought was landed and sold, and the witness replied that it was, upon which Mr. Hewitt, who is himself an iron-master, informed him that he was misinformed on that subject, and that it was actually subject to duty. Connolly said that members of the Iron Moulders' Protective Union had told him that it was not.

The next topic of Connolly's discussion was the question of the Government operating all railroads and telegraphs, and he was ardently in favor of such a course, and thought they should be absorbed by the Government. Mr. Hewitt asked him how the Government could be trusted to run the railroads and telegraphs, if it was already vicious in its management of existing departments, and he replied that he thought some honest men might be found to run it. Mr. Hewitt asked him how in which party, and he said in the National Democratic Greenback Party, that was going to show its power in the Fall before the people. Mr. Hewitt remarked, then, that when that takes place "you mean to put Greenback reformers into the offices," and Connolly replied that they did. On the question of monopolies of capital in railroads, Mr. Hewitt asked the witness if he had any idea of how many millions of dollars had been invested in railroads that were now in the hands of Receivers, as showing that invested capital did not always reflect back roseate hues and heavy dividends. Connolly replied that he had not, and that it was because they were robbed by rings in the management. Mr. Hewitt said, suppose the Government were to confiscate the existing railroads, as Connolly had suggested in one part of his address, would that be fair toward widows and orphans whose income and dependence in many cases resulted from stock left to them, and Connolly said he had heard too much of this thing about the widow and the orphan from capitalists. "Would it be just toward anybody whose money was invested in them?" asked Mr. Hewitt. "Then pay them in greenbacks issued by the Government," responded Connolly.

Mr. Boyd, of the committee, then said that in his part of the country they had some railroads which were run so as to pay fair returns and which proved beneficial to the people, and had helped to make the country what it was. "What part of the country is that?" asked Connolly, bending forward to listen for the answer, with his hand raised to his ear. "I come from the West," said Mr. Boyd. "I thought so," responded Connolly quickly; "the Grangers are at work out there, and we have begun the same work here." A short statement of the labor theories smiled approval. Connolly next attacked the contract system of Government work, and said: "Even this very building, there was fraud in it. This Post Office building was erected on a plan that made it an object to the builders to increase the cost, and further, it has been shown that lead pipe brought on for this building was taken away and used in fitting up private houses in Brooklyn."

"Do you advance that as an argument or reason why the Government should assume control of the railroads and the telegraphs?" asked Mr. Hewitt. Connolly said he did not, exactly, but it showed how the Government was administered under existing conditions.

A well-dressed gentleman next arose, and leaning on an umbrella set on the table, said he desired to occupy the committee's attention a moment. Mr. Hewitt asked his name. He said he didn't want to get fame—he didn't want to get into the newspapers. Mr. Hewitt said he didn't control the newspapers, but the committee must have his name as a matter of record. After much squirming he gave his name as William Hastings. "Your residence," said Mr. Hewitt. "Brooklyn," replied Mr. Hastings. "Your occupation?" rejoined the Chairman. "I haven't any at present—I am a capitalist, but I haven't much of it." "We should be pleased to hear from that side of the question," said Mr. Hewitt. "I am not much of a capitalist," said Hastings. "I understand now," said Mr. Hewitt, "that any man is a capitalist who has more money than enough to pay his debts and meet his daily wants." Mr. Hastings then occupied about 10 minutes in expressing the idea that he thought the estates of bankrupts in the hands of Assignees, which in this country amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars, should be taken into consideration by some means. As it was, they were locked up for as much as seven years sometimes, and the stock, funds, and bonds composing these estates were thus withdrawn from circulation. He thought the committee might inquire whether there was not some way of releasing all this stagnant capital.

Thomas Ashbridge, a veteran old man, a physician, living on Staten Island, and who said he was the "author" of some works on social and political economy, next stood up and said he appeared as an individual to urge his views. He said he spent half his professional labors in attending families who were too poor to recompense him because the heads of those families were out of employment. He said this depression in labor was due largely to the fact that there was too much money hoarded up in large deposits and in the hands of capitalists. It was needed for use, and to accomplish this distribution of it he suggested an income tax of a graded or progressive kind. Lay a tax on it that would discourage these accumulations—even compel them to be scattered. Mr. Thompson asked him, "If you tax it up to such a rate that a man could invest his capital to better advantage in another country where the tax was less onerous, what, then, would you do?" "Let him take it," responded the Doctor. "Then you believe the country would be better without that man than having him with its capital?" "I do," replied the physician. "I don't think the most wealth conduces to the best conditions. I believe that the islands of the Pacific are filling all the conditions of society better than we are." Mr. Rice asked the author how far he was willing to go with his theory. Suppose the accumulation of capital went on in the hands of a few, and they gradually becoming fewer, as anti-capitalists claimed it did, and eventually one man absorbed all the money, and another all the real estate, and another land and all the merchandise. How far would the witness then desire to go with his theory? The Doctor unflinchingly and heroically replied that it would be better for the people that these men should leave the country, and take their accumulations with them.

This seemed to terminate the inquisitive tendency of the committee for the day, and after adopting a resolution inviting employers and business men to give their views before the committee, Mr. Hewitt took his colleagues off to Coney Island by the 5 o'clock boat, to escape from the shock of further theoretical explosions until this morning, when they will be sufficiently calmed down to hear more of them.

CRICKET AT STATEN ISLAND.

MATCH BETWEEN THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB AND THE MERION CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA—THE FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

A two days' cricket match was commenced yesterday on the grounds at Fort Washington, Staten Island, between the Merion Club, of Philadelphia, and the Staten Island Club. The day was a fine one, a pleasant breeze blowing across the wickets, but twice in the afternoon ominous storm-clouds led the players to make a rush for the club-house. No rain fell, however, and the interruptions were only for a few minutes. Neither side appeared anxious to get to the wickets, and it was 3:30 before a start was made, when the Merions sent Haines and Morris to the wickets. For the first quarter of an hour the play was slow. There were 7 overs for 3 runs and 3 maidens. An easy ball from Stevens took Haines' middle stump, and Law, one of the favorite bats of the Merion Club, succeeded him. After a few balls the storm interrupted, but upon the return of the players Morris got his leg before the wicket and retired. Braithwaite had barely made a start when he was bowled by the latter. Three wickets for 10. Ashbridge started well, and succeeded in infusing some spirit into the game. In the first over he hit Stevens all over the field, so Stevens was replaced by Sprague, whose balls, if they have any merit, are certainly difficult to play, they hang so near to the ground. Two overs passed, and Harvey bowled Braithwaite for 4. Bailey, a remarkable batter, joined Ashbridge, and there seemed a chance of a respectable score being run up after all. But Ashbridge was caught, and left the score 5 wickets for 35. Congdon and Stroud came and went. Peace retired after a clever throw at the wickets by Dodge, yet Bailey held on, adding, however, very little to the score. At this point it stood 8 for 51, and Hunt and Townsend assisted in swelling it to 52. Bailey carried out his bat for a faultless 8.

The home team commenced their inning at 5:30, and from that time the score-sheet showed the unusual phenomenon of all the batsmen retiring for one figure. Donaldson made a hit to long leg for four, and this single figure stood against his name when bowled. Harvey afterward made a good stand, and got into double numbers. As will be seen from the appended analysis, the bowling was exceptionally good in this inning. Play will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning:

MERION.

C. Morris, l. b. w. b. Stevens	6
C. G. Haines, b. Stevens	1
S. Law, b. Harvey	0
C. Braithwaite, b. Harvey	11
T. Ashbridge, c. Keesler b. Harvey	14
F. L. Bailey, not out	8
J. H. Congdon, b. Harvey	0
W. Stroud, b. Sprague	3
P. Peace, thrown out, T. Dodge	0
W. Hunt, Jr., b. Sprague	1
J. P. Townsend, b. Sprague	0
Wide balls	3
Total	52

Bowling analysis.—Harvey—26 balls, 20 runs, 7 maidens, 4 wickets, 3 wides. Stevens—37 balls, 14 runs, 3 maiden, 2 wickets. Sprague—60 balls, 11 runs, 5 maidens, 3 wickets.

STATEN ISLAND.

P. W. Keesler, b. Law	2
P. S. Ronaldson, b. Braithwaite	4
G. O. Roberts, b. Law	0
A. Harvey, not out	13
A. Marsh, b. Braithwaite	1
G. W. Stevens, b. Braithwaite	0
W. M. Sprague, b. Ashbridge, b. Law	0
J. Sprague, b. Braithwaite	0
C. M. Dodge, b. Braithwaite	0
W. Davidge, not out	3
A. W. F. Manley	0
Leg byes	4
Total	28

Bowling analysis.—Law, 48 balls, 10 runs, 2 maidens, 3 wickets. Braithwaite, 48 balls, 14 runs, 3 maidens, 5 wickets.

The team from the Peninsular Club, Detroit, play at Prospect Park to-day against the Manhattan Club. The team picked by the latter comprises Hosford, Low, Makin, Tilley, Hooper, Kogan, Jackson, Brewster, Greig, Tyler, and G. Scott. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock and drawn at 6. The Detroit players leaving for home at 6 o'clock.

AN UP-TOWN SENSATION.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A LADY'S RESIDENCE.

THE HISTORY OF MRS. MOULTON AND HER SEPARATION FROM HER HUSBAND — STRANGE INSINUATIONS AGAINST SOME ENEMY OF HERS.

An attempt was made to burn the residence of Mrs. Frances A. Moulton, sister-in-law of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, at No. 25 West Fifty-fifth-street, on Thursday night. The lady was at the time confined to her bed on account of illness, and but for the timely discovery of the fire by a policeman would undoubtedly have been burned to death. There were no persons in the house at the time but the invalid lady and her female servant. All particulars about the fire were kept concealed by the Police and those interested, and it was only by the most persistent inquiry that the facts were dragged to light.

The fire was a curious attempt of the most premeditated kind. The house is one of a row of similar structures, built of Ohio stone in the most elaborate and costly style. It is the exclusive property of Mrs. Moulton. She moved into it after a separation from her husband two years ago. The house within is almost matchless in its wood-work, frescoing, and gems of art. Mrs. Moulton was in youth a Miss Grigg, daughter of the wealthy and well-known Philadelphia publisher, John Grigg, of Grigg & Elliott. In early life she married a brother of Gen.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

CHANNEL OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

WORK OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES IN DEEPENING IT—DESCRIPTION OF APPLIANCES USED.

Nearly 100 representative business and professional men of Montreal last week accepted an invitation to accompany Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Minister of Public Works, and the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal on their annual tour of inspection of the St. Lawrence River improvements being conducted under the supervision of the latter. These works have for their ultimate object the dredging of the channel to a uniform depth of 24 feet, widening it, and shortening and straightening it. The Montreal *Witness* says that the party left that city on the steamer Canada Thursday evening, and at 5:30 the next morning reached Point Platon Wharf, Lotbinière. At 8 o'clock the party started on its tour of inspection. The *Witness* continues:

After leaving Platon Wharf the channel through the Grondines shoal at Cap Charles, which had been begun in 1874, and since had been deepened three feet, was sailed through. At this work 33,325 cubic yards of rock had been removed, at a total cost of $60,000. In about three-quarters of an hour the workings at Cap La Roche were reached. At this place a shoal about three-quarters of a mile in width stretches across the river. The channel at present used is curved and shallow at this place, and the board determined to make a straight course through the shoal; this course being the more favorable one, from the fact that at either side of it there would be "deep pools," which would give opportunity for vessels to drop out of steady channel-ways in the proper course before entering the channel. The shoal is rounded in the centre, so that at the shallowest to deepen it to 22 feet in low water, or 25 feet in half tide, four and a half feet has to be taken off, to a width of 300 feet. At this place the Harbor Commission steamer John Young was met, and the Committee of Inspection, with a number of various sight-seers, got on it for a closer inspection of the machinery used. The first visited was an elevator dredge for rock-drilling. The drilling machinery consists of an endless chain of iron buckets, (technically known as a 'tumbler,') each bucket being capable of holding four cubic feet of material. These travel around a 'drum,' as the 'traveler' in a threshing machine. The tumbler is let down so that the buckets—each alternate one of which is armed with immense teeth—scrape and dig up the surface of the shale rock forming the shoal, and carry it to the top, depositing it in a hopper, which is constantly supplied with a powerful jet of water that washes the rock down into the scow waiting to receive it at the side of the dredge. By this means from 30 to 40 cubic yards of shale rock are dredged per hour. The party watched the operation some 25 minutes, during which time 23 cubic yards of rock were brought to the surface. These dredges, of which there are eight for rock and clay dredging in the ship channel, cost some $65,000 each. The cost of the rock-drilling by these machines is estimated to be this year $1 per cubic yard, a very low price when it is considered that at Hell Gate, New-York, over $6 per cubic yard was paid to blast out the stone after the blasting. A second elevator dredge, which was working in a harder shale and with consequently much slower progress than the previous one, was next visited. After this dredge was left, a surface blast sometimes used for breaking large boulders was tried. It consisted of 18 pounds of dynamite, which was sunk to the bottom and set off by electricity. The detonation was first felt on the steamer, which was some distance away, immediately after which the water above the miniature torpedo—that in the neighborhood being previously ascertained with precision—was seen to discolor. A facetious Irish Catholic M. P. demanded that the next torpedo should be a green one, a remark which caused some merriment on board. The next appliance visited was a stone-lifter. This consisted of a scow 'built round a hole' in the centre. Here the boulder to be lifted is discovered, which is done by dragging an immense roller after the vessel over the bottom—a useful machine invented by Mr. John McCarthy—this hole is brought over it, its size and shape discovered by 'probing,' and a 'grabber' fitted for the purpose let down to it. It is then hoisted by powerful steam machinery. On the occasion of the visit a monster of about 40 tons was raised. Ordinarily, boulders from two to ten tons are raised, although the limits of those hoisted vary from half a ton to 50 tons. The party next returned to the Canada, and after lunch reached Cape St. Peter, where a visit was made to an elevator dredge at present working in the locks. This was built on exactly the same principles as the one previously described, except that the teeth were missing from the buckets. This dredge has lifted as much as 3,000 cubic yards of clay per day, and averages 2,000. Last year 1,250,000 cubic yards of clay were taken out, at a cost of 11.3 cents per yard. With the exception of the machine shops at Sorel, this completed all the works to be visited during the day. At these shops, facetiously called the dental establishment for the dredge teeth, the repairing of the machinery used is done. Altogether there are in use eight elevator dredges, eight tugs, one sucker dredge, (borrowed from the harbor,) two stone-lifters, and a large number of scows and other appliances."

GOOD THINGS OF THE WORLD.

From the London World, July 17.

Sir Garnet Wolseley's house in Portman-square was literally besieged last week. People came in crowds—the curious, the ambitious, the avaricious, and the needy. The first lot were anxious to go out to Cyprus just to see the place, and hoped he would not mind giving them a little information, as if he had nothing better to do when just starting on an important special mission. The ambitious included adventurous men in many professions; soldiers, of course, eager for staff employment, and hundreds of the official class who thought themselves exactly suited to administer a slice of the new territory, or who wished to be head Customs officer or Commissioner of Customs. The pushing British trader and the wily Greek scenting "game" from afar were also among the eager applicants for the new Governor's favor; they were ready to make contracts, open stores, establish banks, or turn their hands to any commercial speculation. So great was the influx that Sir Garnet secured the services of Cerbonne or Bull-porter, who acted as filter or buffer, rigidly scrutinizing all comers, and, unless fully satisfied, stoutly denying admission. No doubt there is a fine field for enterprise in our new possession. No towns, no ports, no hotels. Sir Garnet means to live in a tent for the present; but we suppose he will soon take up his residence in the old Governor's palace at Famagusta, where whole streets of houses have been standing empty for years.

There is a rumor to the effect that Capt. Bogardus may perhaps be summoned suddenly to America, and that a shooting match between him and Mr. Aubrey Coventry will consequently not take place. Mr. Coventry is undoubtedly the toughest customer with whom the American could be called upon to compete—a trifle better even than Lord De Grey, who would like well enough to enter into the lists with the Captain but who, having consulted his friends, thinks such a competition would be *infra dig.*

Feeing servants at hotels is not the only form of perpetual tipping which is the bane of our present existence. At hair-dressers' you may find a number of silly young men who invariably give a tip to the man who brushes their clothes, and this is a most abominable system, which owes its existence entirely to the uneducated, vulgar, *nouveau riche* ought to be put down at once with a determined and a strong hand.

Another London celebrity has disappeared. The old hall-porter at the Army and Navy Club is dead. He served in this post there for over 40 years, and perhaps no man living saw so many warriors go in and out of a doorway. His faculty for remembering faces was marvelous, and even royalty might have envied it at one time, but latterly this faculty was considerably on the wane.

If a Frenchman attends the funeral of his wife's several, he always walks. A certain newly-made widower, who had seemed inconsolable, went through the usual form. Afterward some friends called, expecting to find him plunged still in the deepest grief. To their surprise, he was quite lively. "*Vraiment,*" he said, "*cette petite promenade m'a fait du bien.*"

Sir Garnet Wolseley has taken as his private secretary to Cyprus Mr. St. Leger Herbert, who has been on Lord Dufferin's staff in Canada during the last three years—a very smart young gentleman indeed, as well as an Oxford first-class man, and thoroughly up to his business.

Mr. Blackmore, the dramatic agent, is already making arrangements for engaging a theatrical company to appear during the Winter at Cyprus. The first actor he applied to was the gifted comedian who originated the part of *Eccles* in "Caste," remembering, doubtless, Shakespeare's line,

"Honey, you shall be well desired in Cyprus."

It is a most fortunate thing the Prince is gone to Paris. He will, I hope, ask Gambetta to dinner, and then we shall have the *Républiqus Française* cause writing rubbish about England. Remark once said that "the French seemed to be forced to have some nation to hate. It used to be the Eng'ish; now it is us. *C'est bien bête de la part d'une nation qui se dit si spirituelle.*" But the French are like their own champagne; they fizz up quickly, and settle down equally quickly.

AFRAID OF TROPICAL FRUITS.

The Philadelphia *Record* of the 1st inst. says that some one set on foot in that city a rumor that the pineapples and bananas which are imported into Philadelphia come from regions which are affected with yellow fever, and that the deadly contagion is likely to be propagated through this medium. This notion has spread so rapidly that the demand for this class of fruit has almost entirely ceased, and the retail dealers who have laid in large stocks are beginning to feel anxious. Some of them say that when a customer enters the store he edges away from the piles of tropical fruit.

A RABID MULE.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* has a special telegram from Houston, Texas, which tells this curious and painful story: "A few days ago a mule used for plow work on the Connor place, one of the largest cotton plantations on the Brazos River, was bitten by a wolf. The latter animal acted very strangely at the time, coming in from the prairie and attacking his mulership with his teeth, and holding on till licked loose. The wolf was rabid, as was subsequently shown by the mule being himself taken with unmistakeable symptoms of hydrophobia. When brought to the trough to drink, at the sight of the water he fell into the most horrible convulsions. He then seized a little negro boy standing near. Opening his capacious and powerful jaws, the animal took the little fellow by the shoulder, as in a vise, crushing the bones and lacerating the flesh in a horrible manner. Parties endeavored to loosen his hold, but the mule had to be shot dead before his victim could be released."

THE FATE OF THEODOSIA BURR.

ANOTHER ADDITION TO THE REPORTS CONCERNING IT—A REMORSEFUL PIRATE SAILOR'S ALLEGED STORY.

To the Editor of the Washington Post:

I see by the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of June 28, and the Chicago *Times* of July 7, that the mystery connected with the death of Theodosia Burr Allston had been again brought to public notice. As the article in these papers was taken from the *Post*, I write to you because my story corroborates it.

In 1850 an old man, who, years before, had been a sailor, an occupant of the Cass County Poor-house, Cassopolis, Mich., in conversing with a lady, the wife of a Methodist minister, about his past life, filled with wrong-doing and crime, said that the act which caused him the most remorse was the tipping of the plank on which Mrs. Allston, the daughter of Aaron Burr, walked into the ocean.

Said he: "I was a sailor on a pirate vessel. We captured the vessel in which the lady was. When told she must walk the plank into the ocean, she asked for a few moments alone, which was granted. She came forward when told her time had expired, dressed beautifully in white, the loveliest woman I had ever seen. Calmly she stepped upon the plank. With eyes raised to the heavens and hands crossed reverently upon her bosom, she walked slowly and firmly into the ocean without an apparent tremor. Had I refused to perform my task, as I wished with all my heart I had, my death would have been sure and certain."

This is the testimony of an almost dying man, the confession of the most terrible act of his life. It seems to me when an old man, bemoaning his life, filled with sin, and on a confession without a spy provocation whatever than the unburdening of his soul during his preparation for another life—for death came soon after—that there must be truth in his statement.

The lady to whom the confession was made repeated to my grandmother, whose maiden name was Mary Edwards, and who was a cousin of Aaron Burr, the story as I have told it, as she had frequently heard her speak of the mystery concerning the death of Mrs. Allston.

To us the winding-sheet of the beautiful Theodosia Burr was not alone the furious, merciless waves, but a shroud of the purest white, arrayed with her own faultless taste for her own burial. To us it was not the cruel ocean but the hard heart of man that robbed America of one of its most beautiful daughters and most heroic of women. STELLA A. DRAKE.

STURGIS, St. Jo County, Mich., July 27.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION USURY.

DECISION BY THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 31.

The Court of Appeals has decided the case of George L. Newman against The Second German American Building Association of Baltimore City, reversing the decision of the lower court, and sustaining the constitutionality of the act of 1876, chapter 358. This act was passed in the interest of building associations, as was generally understood, and is intended to prevent the bringing of suits to recover usurious interest when the money has been paid, the transaction finally settled, and business relations no longer exist between the parties in reference to the matter. Judge Garey in the Court of Common Pleas decided the act unconstitutional, and Judge Pinkney, in a case in the City Court, sustained its constitutionality. The suit decided by the Court of Appeals was for money alleged to have been paid by Newman, the appellee, in excess of legal interest upon a mortgage held by the appellant, the Building Association. The mortgage was dated May 4, 1874, and on the 9th day of October, 1876, the appellee applied to the association for a release of the mortgage. This the appellant refused to do unless the sum of $2,160 was paid, which was the amount claimed to be due thereon. The appellee objected to the sum as excessive, but paid the same, and thereupon the mortgage was released. A suit was then instituted against the appellant to recover a part of the sum paid, upon the ground that it was usurious. The point raised by the counsel was upon the construction of the act of 1876, chapter 358, which the appellee assailed upon the ground that the Legislature in passing it failed to comply with the requirement of the Constitution, (article 3, section 29,) which declares that "every law enacted by the General Assembly shall embrace but one subject, and that shall be described in its title, and no law shall be renewed or amended by reference to its title or section only." The appellee further contended that the act was fatally defective, because passed in violation of these provisions. Upon this question the court says:

"It has been decided that a party who has paid usury was entitled to recover it back in an action at law, and thinks that the extent of the act of 1876 was to change the law in this respect, and to take away remedy, and that as to all cases where the transaction has been closed and finally settled by the parties, and the debt has been paid and satisfied. The court is, therefore, of the opinion that the act of 1876, chapter 358, is not obnoxious to the constitutional objections urged by the appellee, and that its effect and operation precludes a recovery by the appellee in the suit, and decides that the instructions given to the jury by the court below were erroneous."

HELL GATE PILOTS.

THE COMPLAINT A DOWN-EAST SKIPPER MAKES.

From the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, July 31.

Capt. Daniel W. Leighton, of the schooner James Warren, of Machias, now discharging her cargo in this port, recently was bound to New-York from Musquash, New-Brunswick, and as he sailed up Long Island Sound, was boarded by a Hell Gate pilot, who wanted the Captain to pay him $5, (as there is no half-pilotage law now,) and he would leave him and not charge full rates. The Captain, who is a live Yankee from Addison, Me., knew a thing or two, and told him when his vessel arrived off Sand's Point (where he could get a tug at the same rate) he could take charge of her as pilot. This the pilot declined, and left the schooner, and when she arrived at New-York undertook to collect full pilotage on the ground that his services were declined. But the Captain threatened to carry the matter before the Pilot Commissioners of New-York, and his vessel did not incur the threatened attachment. Upon his arrival here, Capt. Leighton went before a magistrate, with his mate and one of his crew, and stated all the circumstances under oath, and the evidence was on Monday sent to his New-York consignees to be laid before the Pilot Commissioners.

It seems the pilot desired to be paid to leave the vessel in order that he could board others on the passage as they came up, and in like manner levy an assessment on their arrival. There were crowds down the Sound, beyond the points where the tugs are found, and seek to impose upon vessels bound through the gate. But Capt. Leighton was equal to the occasion, and has done a good service to the Eastern coasting interest by thus withstanding the attempted extortion. The New-York pilots have many times got up to all sorts of new moves upon vessels coming to that port, and the vessel-owners of New-England have paid no little sums of money to keep out of the courts. At any rate, a vessel that brings coal from New-York to this port for 80 cents per ton cannot afford to pay port charges if there no service is rendered and no equivalent received.

THE COST OF MEDDLING.

AN AMATEUR PILOT'S BOAT RUNS AWAY WITH HIM.

From the Rochester Express, July 30.

A laughable incident occurred at the lake on Sunday morning. There is a steam ferry-boat plying between the beach on the Charlotte side and the beach on the Summerville side, at the mouth of the river. Sunday morning, Ferryman Williams made a run across with some half a dozen passengers, and landed them safely on the Summerville side. He also went ashore with them, having interested himself in conversation with one of the party, but suddenly, to his surprise, he discovered his ship leaving him, and making rapid progress down the opposite shore. It seems one of the passengers had been inspecting the engine in the engine-room, had opened the steam valve and set the machine running, but did not know how to stop it. Williams shouted to the fellow to turn the valve over this way, making the motion with his hands. The fellow, in attempting to obey orders, turned the valve, but sure enough it was the wrong way, and set the machine running still faster. Then he turned it the other way; but as it did not stop immediately he again turned the other way. Then he turned again, and then again; and finally gave it up. He came outside and said he could not stop the old machine. Williams was sufficient for his work, however, for he ran to the club-house, obtained a pair of oars, jumped into one of the little boats which were pulled up on the pier, and made for his runaway boat, reaching it just in time to save it from striking heavily against the opposite pier.

ACCIDENT TO HON. WILLIAM ASPINWALL.

The Boston *Transcript* of Tuesday evening says: "Hon. William Aspinwall, of Brookline, met with a severe accident this forenoon. He was driving along Brookline-avenue toward the city, between 9 and 10 o'clock, when, just before he reached the Boston and Albany Railroad crossing, his horse took fright, and, whirling suddenly, turned the light-top buggy bottom upward and started toward home with Mr. Aspinwall underneath. He was dragged in the mud for about 200 feet, when the buggy struck a lamp-post, and, partially righting, allowed Mr. Aspinwall to free himself. Mr. A. S. Ripley, No. 53 Brookline-avenue, witnessed the accident from his door-step, and came to the unfortunate man's assistance. He was almost insensible, but soon rallied. Dr. Francis, of Brookline, was sent for, and Mr. Aspinwall was driven to his home, accompanied by Mr. Ripley. It was found that his right side and arm were considerably bruised, his left shoulder dislocated, and his left arm broken between the elbow and shoulder. His head and face, fortunately, escaped injury. The buggy was smashed to pieces, but the horse was only slightly bruised."

COURT NOTES.

George C. Randolph, who was arrested on the charge of attempting to blackmail William Simpson, Jr., gave bail in the sum of $3,000 yesterday, Charles Merkle, of No. 294 Seventh-street, becoming his surety.

Walter Kane, who is under 14 years old, was run over by a Belt Line car on May 13. His father applied to Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, and obtained leave to sue the company for damages.

An opinion was yesterday received from Chief-Justice Waite affirming the opinion of Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court, in the suit of Aston Hiley and Charles H. Wilkin, Assignee, against Abraham B. Carter.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, referred to M. J. A. McGaffrey the suit for absolute divorce brought by Amalia D. Brown against William N. Brown. These parties were married on Aug. 12, 1867, and have had three children, who are dead. Mrs. Brown says her husband is living with one Arabella Davis, alias Camp. No defense is interposed.

Catharine Smith was married to John Smith at Beaufort, S. C., on Feb. 11, 1805. She accuses her husband of living with one Lena Jones at No. 504 West Twenty-sixth-street, and has, in consequence, brought suit against him in the Superior Court for an absolute divorce. He put in no defense, and Judge Sedgwick yesterday referred the case to William B. Winterton.

Applications were made to Judge Donohue yesterday for a stay of proceedings in the Case and Lambert cases, pending appeals to the Court of Appeals. With regard to Case, Assistant District Attorney Herring interposed the objection that nothing could be done until Case was produced. An adjournment was then taken until Monday, as this objection was sustained. Lambert's case was also adjourned because no writ of error was produced.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, has issued an order that all warrants for the arrest of persons charged with criminal offenses against the United States must have the sanction of the United States District Attorney. The effect of the order will be to prevent United States Commissioners from assuming responsibility for arrests for criminal charges, and it is thought, also to stop the issuance of warrants by John J. Davenport in his capacity of United States Supervisor of Elections, without the consent of the United States District Attorney.

Thomas Devine, aged 18, snatched a valise containing wearing apparel valued at $80, the property of Mr. Finley M. Clark, of No. 605 Eighth-avenue, from an express wagon driven by William H. Ely, on the 28th inst. Devine was yesterday arrested by Detective Hanley, of the Fifth Precinct, to whom he confessed his guilt. The valise, minus its contents, was found, subsequently, in an alleyway in Washington-street, where Devine had concealed it. The prisoner was yesterday placed at the bar in the Tombs Police Court, and was locked up to await trial in default of $700 bail.

Chief-Justice Waite yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Richardson, Amson, et al., plaintiffs in error, against David Wagstaff, Assignee in bankruptcy of the Shafer Manufacturing Company. In May, 1876, Wagstaff sued Amson, Wilrinskie, and Leubuscher, jointly, to recover damages for the alleged improper seizure of goods belonging to the bankrupt company by Leubuscher, who is a City Marshal, at the instance of Amson and Wilrinskie, and under an attachment issued by the Marine Court against T. Calvin Shafer. In the United States District Court it was proved that the property belonged to the bankrupt company, and a decision was rendered against the defendants. The decision of the Chief-Justice affirms that of the District Court.

SHUPE UNDER EXAMINATION.

Walter H. Shupe's examination in supplementary proceedings in the Jennings case, was resumed in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. Very little either new or of interest was elicited, and the answers were nearly all negative ones. Shupe denied having recently offered $1,500 to be made Chairman of the Greenback County Committee. He was upheld in refusing to state the names of the Trustees of the *Advocate* besides himself. He said he had had a share of the *Advocate* corporation's stock, but had last March transferred it to his wife, and that though he believes over $10,000 are due him, the claims are outlawed. During a break in the examination Shupe took occasion to tell the reporters that in January, 1866, he paid $120,000, after paying off $34,000 of outlawed claims on indorsements. He lost his money in land speculations and by indorsements. Shupe's examination was concluded. Third persons will be examined regarding his property on the 18th inst.

THE CASSINA-COLLINS CASE.

In the suit of Patrick Collins, the father of Emma Collins, against Nicholas Cassina, Judge Van Hoesen, in the Common Pleas, yesterday, granted the latter leave to put in an answer. When the motion was made, it was granted by the Judge on either one of two conditions being complied with. These conditions were that Cassina either produce the girl on or before yesterday, or that he make affidavit that he does not know her whereabouts, and that on July 30 she was not under his protection or control, or under the protection or control of any other person at his suggestion, or with his privity and consent. Cassina put in an affidavit yesterday saying that he does not know the girl's whereabouts, and that if he did, he has no power or control over her or her actions, and these reasons he cannot comply with the first condition. He makes affidavit, however, in compliance with the second of the conditions, on private terms.

ATTORNEY'S CLAIMS PREFERRED.

A firm composed of Frank Fr sby and John McHugh, made an assignment and were adjudged bankrupts several months ago. At the time a firm of attorneys employed by them had possession of certain funds collected from creditors, and refused to hand them over to the Receiver in bankruptcy without having deducted an amount claimed for services. The United States District Court was appealed to, and it decided that the claims of the attorneys must be proved with those of other creditors. Chief-Justice Waite yesterday reversed that decision in part, holding that the attorneys were entitled to pay themselves out of the money in their hands for services rendered to the bankrupts previous to their assignment.

SUING FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Charlton T. Lewis was appointed by Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, as Guardian, to bring suit for Johanna Hart against Thomas Brennan. It seems from the petition presented that Johanna is 11 years old, and lives with her parents at No. 11 Carlisle-street. The premises are owned by Brennan. It is claimed that owing to the defective and faulty construction of a balcony, the girl was precipitated therefrom into the rear court-yard, which is paved with stone. She received severe injuries about the head and body, was unconscious for a long time, and had to be subjected to continuous medical treatment. Her Guardian will sue for $5,000 damages.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Steitz vs. Green.—Order granted.

The Turtle Bay Mill Company vs. Carroll.—The sureties are allowed to justify.

Blanc vs. Wenzl.—The party who may be liable for any deficiency there possibly may be after selling the mortgaged premises has not been shown to be insolvent, neither has it been shown that there is no person so liable to the plaintiff. In addition to that, the affidavits, when taken together, do not establish the fact that the premises will prove insufficient upon a sale to pay the mortgage debt. For both reasons the application has not been maintained. The motion for leave to the appointment of a Receiver, both that the party liable for the debt is insolvent, and also that the premises are inadequate to discharge the incumbrance upon them before a decree pending the suit can be appointed. The motion, for these defects in the proofs, must be denied.

Phibbin vs. Andrews.—The injunction has been allowed to prevent the defendant from violating the obligations entered into by him under the terms of the partnership. Insolvency not required to justify it, when it has been allowed for that object. It is, however, defective in not stating the proceeding in which the action was has been more particularly required by rule 13 of this court. That, however, may be amended. The motion to discharge it must be allowed to prevail, unless within five days after notice of this order is served and served, containing the statement so required, and the plaintiff pay $10 costs of this motion.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanoit

Orders Granted.—Haraman vs. Stevens; Dikeman vs. McCartney; Gale vs. Gilman; Rosenburg vs. Blant; Servis vs. Eaton; Eaton vs. Bradley; Strickland vs. Duffy.

Attachment Allowed.—May, Jr., vs. Smith; Munson vs. The Robert Manufacturing Company; Farley vs. Fish.

Brown vs. Staples.—Judgment for defendant.

Seager vs. Seager.—Warrant allowed.

Orders of Arrest.—Lee vs. Weisman; Stripp vs. Fullman; White vs. Jordan.

Bond Filed.—In the matter of the petition of Miller.

Shipsey vs. Leary.—Case settled.

THE COBB-BISHOP CASE.

The New-London (Conn.) *Telegram* says: "Mr. L. W. Dudley, a relative of the Bishop family, denies the truth of the story in the Moodus *Advertiser* in reference to the death of Rev. Mr. Bishop some eight years ago. Mr. Dudley states that Mr. Bishop, Sr., was afflicted with heart disease for years, and gradually grew worse. On the day he died he not only attended to his duties as Pastor of the Methodist Church, but also immersed several persons in baptism, thus hastening his death. A post-mortem examination showed that Mr. Bishop died from enlargement of the heart. No suspicion of foul play arose until the Cobb-Bishop affair took place. Wesley Bishop never received one cent of the $1,000 insurance on his father's life. It was paid to the widow, and with it she purchased, in part, a house on Rich-street, this city."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 2, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	6	Molasses, hhds.	83
Beans, bbls.	79	Spirits Turp., bbls.	9
Beef, pkgs.	9	Resin, bbls.	99
Cotton, bales	1,346	Pitch, bbls.	40
Copper, bbls.	287	Oil, bbls.	240
Copper, cakes	192	Oil-cake, pkgs.	2,149
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	117	Oil, Lard, bbls.	200
Eggs, pkgs.	1,361	Pea-nuts, bags	547
Flour, bbls.	12,224	Pork, pkgs.	395
Corn-meal, bbls.	620	Beef, pkgs.	100
Corn-meal, bags	115	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,771
Wheat, bushels	228,428	Lard, tcs.	4,371
Corn, bushels	41,299	Lard, kegs	984
Oats, bushels	39,650	Butter, pkgs.	2,285
Rye, bushels	7,932	Cheese, pkgs.	6,554
Malt, bushels	6,425	Sugar, hhds.	3
Oat-meal, bbls.	25	Skins, bales	2
Oat-meal, bags	1,050	Starch, pkgs.	1,000
Grease, pkgs.	142	Stearine, pkgs.	449
Hides, No.	240	Tallow, pkgs.	8
Hides, bales	65	Tobacco, hhds.	750
Hops, bales	417	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,029
Lead, pigs	313	Whisky, bbls.	161
Leather, sides	18,199	Wool, bales	486

SOLD AND SHOES—The dealings are increasing in volume in private channels and through the auction rooms, but with ample offerings of most kinds of stock, the advantage as to prices is yet in favor of purchasers, who operate cautiously.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand at a further improvement at ¼c. ₱ lb., now ranging from 13¼c. @13¾c. for ordinary cargoes, to 16¾c.@17c. for prime; Santos, invoices, quoted at 15¼c.@15¾c., gold. Sales include 1,327 bags Rio by the City of Para, 1,040 bags by the Bailey, 1,313 bags by the Lahore, and 1,901 bags by the Horrox on private terms.....Other kinds in fair request as former figures. Sales include 5,800 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quite active for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at firmer prices, the revised official quotations showing Middling advanced 1-16c., Strict Ordinary advanced 1-16c., Good Ordinary, Strict Ordinary, and Ordinary advanced ⅛c., Stained, Good Ordinary, Strict Good Ordinary, and Low Middling advanced ¼c., Middling advanced ⅜c.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 4,712 bales, (of which 2,108 bales were on instruction,) including 1,000 bales to shippers, 4,348 bales to spinners, and 364 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in good request at stronger rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 38,600 bales, (of which 7,600 bales were on last evening, and 31,000 bales to-day,) with 6,800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August closing at 11.87c.; September, 11.58c.; October, 11.37c.@11.38c.; November, 11.22c.@11.23c.; December, 11.13c.; January, 11.19c.; February, 11.24c.@11.25c.; March, 11.31c.@11.33c.; April, 11.41c.@11.42c.; May, 11.49c., showing an advance of 1@3 points, with a steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,245 bales, and at the shipping ports 747 bales, against 867 bales the same day last week, and for the whole week, 3,877 bales, against 6,843 bales same time last week. There receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,222,865 bales, against 3,935,470 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (six days) to Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 6,024 bales; to the Continent, — bales; to France, — bales; to the Channel, — bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 86,061 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 65,334 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10	10	10⅛	10⅛
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Good Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	11	11
Strict Good Ord.	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Low Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Low Mid.	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Middling	11¾	11¾	12	12
Good Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Good Mid.	12 7-16	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling Fair	12 15-16	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 1-16
Fair	13 11-16	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10	Low Middling	11
Strict Good Ord.	10½	Middling	11 7-16

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A fair demand prevails for the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, which are generally quoted steady as to values.....English Chemicals are ruled with confidence, though, as yet, without much animation.....Essential Oils are inquired for to a limited extent only, without former figures.....Dyewoods are without activity, but are held with firmness.

FERTILIZERS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for the leading kinds since our last, on a generally steady basis as to values.

FISH—Trade is on a restricted scale, but prices are fairly supported, and the movement within the range of $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 lb.; Dry Cod, in drums, $4 25@$; Mackerel quoted at $13@$21 (as to size and quality) for No. 1; $8@$14 for No. 2, and $6@$9 50 for No. 3 ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring, $3@$5.....Smoked Herring, 16c.@18c. for Scaled, and 9c.@12c. for No. 1 ₱ box.; Dutch Herring, new, $1@1 20 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been on a more liberal scale, mainly on home trade account, though, to a fair extent, export. Spring Wheat Extras ruled quite firm, and favorite brands were offered sparingly at the current figures, with an active inquiry noted, especially for the Minnesota Extras. Winter Wheat qualities, generally, were easier, 5@10c. lower, and urgently, and quoted generally barely steady as to values, though, toward the close, the sharp rise in Winter Wheat tended to strengthen the confidence of sellers. More was sold for Superfine and No. 2, the best qualities of which were comparatively light supply.....Sales have been reported since our last of 22,150 bbls. of all grades, including sour and unsound Flour at $2@$2 75 for inferior to fancy No. 2, and $2@$3 25 for fair ordinary to fancy Winter, and $2 50@$3 05 for Spring; poor to very fancy Superfine State, $2 75@$3 25; common to fancy Extra State, $3 05@$3 90; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4@$4 25, mainly at $4 10@$4 15; very good to fancy do at $4 20@$4 30; Superfine Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $3@$3 35 for about fair to fancy, (chiefly at $3 10@$3 15 for average quality, and $3 35 for fancy in new pks.;) do. for South America, $3 35@$3 for fair to fancy; do. for English market, $4@$4 75; Family Extras, $4 50@$5; $5 50@$6 75, the latter for very fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $4@$4 20; good to fancy do. at $4 20@$4 50, and other grades at proportionate prices; Minnesota Extras sold to the extent of 2,600 bbls. low Extras for shipment, mostly within the range of $4@$4 40; 2,450 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $3@ $3 35, and for fancy Family, at $4@$4 50; and 350 bbls. at $4 25; 3,100 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $3 25@$3 75 for poor to very choice, with fancy brands held higher;) 2,900 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $3 75@$3 90 for ordinary to choice, and up to $7 25 for very fancy, an extreme;) 1,950 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 50@$8 00, the latter for fancy, a few very fancy brands held higher;) 4,900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these mainly at $4 10@$5 75, of which 3,100 bbls. new crop Indiana and Illinois, here and to arrive, at $4 65@$5 50, the latter for fancy, part for export;) 850 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 25@$5 75;) 300 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 65@$3 90,) 1,300 bbls. No. 2, these at $2 60@$3 25, the latter for fancy;) and small lots of unsound Flour within our ranges.....Southern Flour generally firmer; 1,950 obls. sold at $3 70@$5 for range, of which 1,000 bbls. for shipment to South America.....Rye Flour unchanged; 470 bbls. sold.....Corn-meal quoted steady; sales, 800 bbls., of which 400 bbls. Brandywine at $2 90@$2 95.....And of City coarse do., old at $2 90c. ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The leading kinds have been held with firmness, on moderate offerings, but have been without notable activity.....Sales include 1,300 bbs. later Raisins at $1 70@$2 50 ₱ box, loose at $1 90@$1 92½; 900 half-box Valencia at 8½c. @ 60 cks. new Turks Prunes at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 150 bbls. Currants at 4¾c.@5½c.; 200 cases Sardines, quarter-box, at 12c.

OILS—The spirit more current temper has been apparent in the Wheat market to-day. Winter Wheat, especially the grades of New-York No. 2 Red and No. 2 Amber, formed the prominent feature of the dealings, and, in price, rallied sharply, in most cases about 2c. on a basis of strong and steady to much lighter offerings. The demand for early delivery was mainly from the export interest. Spring Wheat was also in more request, for prompt delivery, at steadier prices, but the basis of actual trading, though closing more firmly; and for forward delivery, decidedly stronger, particularly at and after the last call, when the speculative bidding on options was advanced materially, but the meager offerings and extreme views of holders impeded operations. The general market closed buoyantly, though irregularly.....Sales have been reported of 552,000 bushels, (of which 548,000 bushels by sample,) for the week ending with 548,000 bushels Extra White at $1 27; 2,000 bushels White State at $1 25; 14,000 bushels No. 1 White, of which old at $1 21@$1 24, the latter for choice, and new at $1 19@$1 21; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Red, prompt August, on private terms, quoted at about $1 18@$1 19; 6,500 bushels No. 3 White at $1 08@$1 10; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Amber Round at $1 10, (now held higher;) 29,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, in tote, at 97@$1 01; 21,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, steamer grade, at $1 05@ $1 05½; 64,000 bushels No. 2 Red, part to arrive soon, at $1 06@$1 07¾, closing firmly at $1 07½@$1 07¾; 34,000 bushels do. steamer grade, at $1 04@$1 05¾; closing at $1 05½@$1 05¾; 104,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red, August options, at $1 06½@ $1 07⅝, closing at $1 07½@$1 07¾; 40,000 bushels do., September, at 99½@$1 00; 19,000 bushels ungraded White at $1 08@$1 21; 17,000 bushels ungraded Amber at $1 05@$1 10; 25,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1@$1 06; 64,000 bushels No. 1 Spring, September option, at $1 07; 24,000 bu hels do., October option, at $1 05.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, August option,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 3, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, light variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary pressure.

From the returns thus far received it is evident, not only that the Independent movement has made much headway in North Carolina, but that the disintegration of parties in that State is even more general and wide-spread than was anticipated. The contest for the United States Senatorship, which must be decided by the Legislature just elected, for the moment overshadowed all other issues, and doubtless did much to break down party lines. The rivalry between Messrs. VANCE and MERRIMON, which led to this result, has been of long standing, having commenced five years ago, when certain Democrats, deserting VANCE, bolted the party caucus, and joining with the Republicans, elected MERRIMON. The present indications are that the lalter will be again successful, and it is evident that hereafter the Independent vote must at least be regarded as a most important factor in North Carolina politics. The Democratic candidates for Chief-Justice and Associate Judges were, of course, elected. They are regarded as representatives of "the moderate wing" of their party, and the Republicans declined to make nominations against them.

From Tennessee, particularly from the western portions of the State, the reports of political revolution are even more definite than from North Carolina. In Memphis, which for years has justly been regarded as one of the strongholds of Southern Democracy, the Independent Party was completely successful, electing all its candidates by a majority of not less than three thousand votes. This result will not be a surprise to those who have watched the course of political events in Tennessee. The ticket of the new organization was well calculated to draw votes from the Democracy. Indeed, it comprised almost every known element of opposition to the Bourbons, and though known as the Labor-Greenback National Party, it derived much of its strength, not only from straight-out Republicans, but from Irish and German voters who have become dissatisfied with Democratic rule. It is promised that the fight which has thus been so successfully commenced will be continued in all parts of both Tennessee and North Carolina, and that Independent candidates will be elected to Congress from several districts now represented by Democrats.

There has just come to light a remarkable illustration of the slovenliness with which appropriation bills were scanned, if not also of the jobbery which contributed to their preparation, at the last session of Congress. The Sundry Civil bill, in addition to several glaring faults of omission and of commission already disclosed, contained an allowance of $10,000 to the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company which may open the door to claims against the Government for millions of dollars. The company had been paid at the legal rate of two cents a mile for the conveyance of troops during the war. But they claimed six cents, and steadily prosecuted a claim based on that rate of transportation. The claim was approved by Gen. INGALLS and Secretary BELKNAP; it was allowed by Solicitor RAYNOR and disallowed by Secretary SHERMAN, but finally it got inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and with the undoubted knowledge of a few members, and in virtue of the ignorance and indifference of the rest, it slipped through. Now, every Southern railroad that conveyed troops below its schedule rates is furnished with an equitable basis for claiming additional compensation, and another demonstration has been given of the slipshod character of the work done by members of Congress who are enjoying repose from their nominally arduous labors.

The *World* thinks that it ought to be possible for New-York to organize a Citizens' Party for the election of a Mayor who shall enter on the duties of his office without any obligation to the "machine" politicians of either party. We vaguely remember the *World* as casting contumely on any such method of reforming City administration. But it may do something to atone for past abuse of non-partisan effort in this direction by vigorously keeping up its demand for a Citizens' Party this Fall. If a few men, whose character and standing are fitted to command general respect, will take the lead in such a movement, with the resolve to devote to it all the time and money which it requires, there can be no question about its success. The Republican organizations that would stand in the way of any such attempt to take the Mayoralty out of politics, would meet with as thorough disconfiture as the Tammany organization in whose interests they would obviously be working.

Mr. EPPA HUNTON, the chivalric Congressman, of Virginia, who sends his challenge through the mails, in a registered letter, has not heard the last of his silly gasconading. It is proposed to indict him by the Grand Jury for the District of Columbia, his alleged offense being that of "posting" Mr. ALEXANDER for refusing to fight a duel. The offense was open and notorious, and it is not easy to see, if the District Grand Jury has jurisdiction, how HUNTON can escape indictment and conviction. It has been argued in HUNTON'S favor, that the law relating to sending a challenge to mortal combat does not disqualify the challenger from holding the office of Congressman. Mr. HUNTON, it appears, is more anxious about his nomination and election to Congress than about his moral standing in the community. But it would be very strange if a Virginia constituency should elect to any office a man who was under indictment for an offense against the laws of the land. It would be strange, even, if he were nominated to any office under such circumstances.

The report of Prince BISMARCK having come to an understanding with the Papal Nuncio regarding the future relations between Germany and the Vatican has attracted more attention than its actual importance would seem to warrant. In reality the explanation is very simple. The German Chancellor's primary object at present is to free himself from his enforced dependence upon the Liberal Party. This he hopes to do by playing off the Ultramontanes against them, and then, when the former have served his purpose, throwing them over in turn. Any real coalition between BISMARCK and the Church Party may safely be pronounced impossible; for while their emissaries have attempted his life and that of his master, he, on his side, has done more to break their power than any other man in Europe. The planting of torpedoes along the Dalmatian coast, and the recall of the Naval officers and seamen absent on leave, show that Austria has not yet wholly abandoned her suspicions of Italy, but the Russian preparations for withdrawal from Roumelia and the gradual subsiding of the excitement in Constantinople augur well for the preservation of tranquillity. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, however, is still threatening. The latter province especially is eminently fitted for guerrilla warfare, being flanked on the west by steep, rocky hills, rising at one point to a height of more than 7,000 feet. Many of the veteran "raiders" of 1875 are still lurking there, who will be only too happy to seize the first favorable chance of striking a blow at the Austrian invaders, toward whom they cherish a hereditary enmity almost as bitter as that of the Italians themselves.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The nomination of candidates for Congress has begun in various parts of the country, and will be going on for some weeks. The interest of the political canvass this year will be mainly centred in the election of members of the lower house and of those legislatures upon which will devolve the choice of new Senators. The issues will therefore be national, and almost the only one of vital importance relates to the financial policy of the Government. The prominence which is given to this in all the conventions, and the convincing evidence that appears in every quarter of the intense public interest which it excites, show how futile is the claim occasionally made that the financial questions are already settled. The opponents of resumption have by no means given up the fight, and in view of what they accomplished last Winter in the passage of the Silver bill and of the act prohibiting the withdrawal of legal-tender notes, they certainly have no reason to be discouraged. Believers in sound principles and a policy that will give permanent stability and security to the currency should be no less alive to the fact that the contest is not ended. The effort to secure the repeal of the Resumption act is likely to be renewed, and a vigorous onslaught will be made on the national bank system, in which some may join who are not afflicted with the delusion of "absolute money" based on the "fiat" of the Government. Defenders of the national faith will not only have the further designs of the advocates of irredeemable paper to contend against, but they will be called upon to present a policy of their own which shall have some other end than maintaining things as they are. Things cannot safely be left as they are until they are right. The silver controversy is not settled yet, and a vigorous effort should be made to prevent the mischief which is threatened by an unlimited issue of debased dollars, before it comes upon us. Resumption can never be a reality so long as the Treasury is compelled to reissue the Government notes as fast as they are redeemed. A restriction of the issue of silver and a limitation of its legal-tender power, and provision for the actual and final redemption of greenbacks are among the objects which must be contended for until they are secured. Nothing else can furnish a final settlement of the currency agitation.

These tasks will devolve on the new Congress rather than the existing one. The next session, the last of the Forty-fifth Congress, will be short. It will receive the reports of the committee now inquiring into the causes of industrial depression, and that of the Monetary Commission, which is to meet the representatives of European countries in Paris, on the 10th of the present month, to consider the proper relations of gold and silver in the coinage. These will furnish something to talk about. Besides, soon after the session begins, the experiment of resumption under the law as it is will be entered upon, and the results will call for a season of studious waiting and watching. These facts, together with the necessity of dispatching a certain amount of routine business, will probably prevent anything more than the introduction of measures and some irrepressible speech-making before the 4th of March puts an end to the Forty-fifth Congress. So the great unsettled questions will go over as a heritage to its successor, which will have the benefit of the silver experiment, the resumption experiment, the deliberations of the Monetary Congress, and a popular canvass in which financial issues were prominent, to enlighten and guide it. Other questions of great importance affecting the economic conditions of the country, such as revenue and tariff reform, are also likely to come before it. This is enough to show how important are the Congressional elections of the coming Fall, and how vital to the interests of the people it is that the issues shall be separately presented on their merits and the candidates chosen for their principles. But there is another possible task for the Forty-sixth Congress, which may overshadow in its consequences to the country all its duties of legislation, vastly important though they be. No man can yet tell what effect on parties is to be produced by the inevitable agitations of the next two years. When the national campaign of 1880 comes, there may be more than two parties with strength enough to secure the Electoral votes of some of the States. Should that be the case, there is a not very remote probability that the House of Representatives to be chosen this year may have to elect the next President of the United States.

This possibility gives to the canvass an importance, from a party point of view, which it might not otherwise have, and makes the constitution of the lower branch of Congress a matter of vastly more interest than that of the Senate. There were elected to the present House of Representatives 140 Republicans and 153 Democrats, but the majority contrived to increase its power by ousting three Republicans and putting Democrats in their seats. Consequently, the present Democratic majority is 19, and a gain of at least 10 members is needed in order to change the control of the House. We showed a few days ago that the Republicans are entitled to a gain of fully that number from the South alone, provided they make a vigorous canvass and secure anything like a fair election. In the North, they have already lost one in Oregon from the effects of Senator MITCHELL'S attempt to combine subservience to JAY GOULD with fidelity to the public interests, and the Democratic gerrymandering of Ohio threatens other losses. But, on the other hand, they have a right to expect to gain one in California, one in Colorado, one in Massachusetts, and one in New-Hampshire, with a fair prospect of several accessions in other quarters. They ought at least to hold their own in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois, and in those other stanch Commonwealths of the North-east and North-west which are strongly Republican. The National Party is almost an unknown quantity, so far as the results of the Congressional elections are concerned, but the Republicans should treat it as an enemy with whom no compromise is to be made. But should the House of Representatives have the choosing of the next President, it will vote by States on the names of the three candidates having the highest number of Electoral votes. Each State will have but one vote, which will be determined by the majority of its delegation. The Republicans control a majority of the State delegations in the present House, having 19 to the Democrats 17, two, those of California and Florida, being equally divided. They have lost Oregon, but they may fairly expect to retain the rest and to gain Colorado and California, if not Louisiana also. But at all events, they have sufficient inducements for doing their best work during the coming canvass in electing men who will be faithful to the principles of the party and sound on the great questions of public policy.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The men who have testified on behalf of the working men before the Hewitt Labor Committee are agreed upon one thing: contracts are vicious and mischievous. Having procured the passage of an Eight-hour law, the working men's organizations demand that this law shall not only apply to those who are directly hired by the Government, but to all men who work for contractors employed by the Government. One witness, indeed, said that he thought the Government ought to make the Eight-hour law binding upon all citizens. And he also said that the practice of letting out work by contract should be prohibited. Another said that the Government should not make a contract to have its stone cut at the quarry. It should be brought, in the rough, to the place where it was to be used, and there cut by the local laborers. In this instance, the Government was to buy dearly, in order to make its disbursements cover a large area of population.

In the estimation of the newest apostles of freedom, the man who lets out the building of his house to a contractor, for a lump sum, is an enemy of his kind. He should, they argue, hire as many masons, carpenters, painters, and other mechanics, as may be needed to do his work, paying to each the market rate of wages, at eight hours a day. It is not for him to free himself from the worry and embarrassment of superintending his building by turning all over to a professional contractor. As a friend of humanity, he must have his edifice constructed by "day's work," no matter if he is obliged to neglect his office, shop, or warehouse to see that he gets what he has agreed to pay for. If this is true of the individual citizen, it is emphatically true of Governments, whether National, State, or Municipal. The Government has come to be regarded as the paternal guardian of all who are discontented and in distress. That intangible thing, the Government, owes every man a living, if the man cannot get it elsewhere. Accordingly, the Government (whether National, State, or Municipal) must give out its work in a manner which shall cost the most money, not in a way which shall be most economical. To build a sewer by day's work, for example, will cost $5,000; but a contractor is willing to build the work, warranted acceptable, for $4,500. The labor agitators say that it is an outrage on American manhood that the sewer should be built by contract. They demand that the City, not the contractor, shall hire the laborers, and they demand that the extra $500 shall be levied on the tax-payers for the benefit of whom it may concern.

This was the basis of the late quarrel in Washington. It was a fight for this sacred principle which caused a riot. The National Government was authorized by act of Congress to erect a building for the use and occupancy of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The law required that the work should be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. When this was done, the contractors hired men in open market at such wages as could be accepted. It is said that prices as low as 75 cents and $1 were paid. It is impossible not to have sympathy for men who work all day for so small a wage. But, as all the workmen could be secured at this rate that were wanted, it seems to be the ruling price. The agitators, however, contended that $1 50 was as low a rate as any man should accept employment at. So they organized a mob to prevent men from working for any less sum. They proclaimed, by means of hand-bills, that death should be the portion of any laborer who wrought for a wage less than $1 50 a day. Of course, this was grotesquely absurd, and the spectacle of American citizens being protected in their right to work for $1 per day by a formidable Police force, is a travesty on liberty. But this is precisely what is bound to come of the efforts of the so-called reformers. In Washington, it was sought by brute force to defeat a contract. The men who dared to work under the obnoxious system were to be stoned to death. Elsewhere, perhaps, demagogues of the SHUPE and KEARNEY stripe would have it forbidden by law to construct any work by contract. It does not really make much difference whether a man's liberty to manage his own affairs be taken away by law or by mob force. The result is the same. And it does not help the taxpayer that he pays $20 where he ought to pay $10, because the public works are constructed at legal high prices, rather than constructed by a "citizens' committee" which has taken possession of the works in defiance of law.

It is popular to talk of the tyranny of capital, and he is sure of applause who raves about the wrongs of labor and the oppressions of the money power. But we question if any capitalist, bloated bondholder, or money-grubber ever dreamed of making demands so arrogant and imperious as some of those made in the interest of labor. It must be admitted that the rate of laboring men's wages is miserably low. But multitudes of "capitalists" are selling goods at ruinously low prices; and some are glad to earn even low rates of interest on their money. Is there any combination of dry goods dealers to compel customers to take shirtings at high prices? Is there, any where, a mob to intimidate men who borrow money at almost nominal rates? The liberty-loving citizen declares that he will forcibly prevent his fellow-citizen from working at a rate of compensation which the liberty-lover does not approve.

COPYRIGHT REFORM.

The Literary Congress in Paris has, unwittingly without doubt, created grave obstacles in the way of any adoption in this country of the measures they propose, by insisting at the outset that their pet theory should be adopted. It is the weak point of theorists that they are not satisfied to win the community to one result by means of all sorts of motives and reasons, but are apt to put forward a single principle, and disdain all co-operation which does not accept it. The Literary Congress has not risen above this weakness. Their report bids fair to illustrate anew how easily earnest and public-spirited labors of learned delegates in a voluntary congress, seeking to bring nations into accord on some great social question, may come to naught through inattention to the practical conditions by which it is differently environed in different countries.

The Literary Congress has founded all its practical recommendations upon an assertion of the general right of authors, couched in these words:

"The right of the author over his works is not a legal concession, but one of the modes of property which the legislature is bound to guarantee." And: "Literary property is perpetual in the author and in his heirs or assigns."

THE TIMES has recently explained, and not for the first time, that this is not the basis upon which the American or the British system of copyright law rests. Jurisprudence in those countries recognizes the above principles as sound and just in so far as the property in the original manuscript is concerned, but disavows them as respects the more important matter of publishing. According to the views long held by the courts, the author owns his manuscript as property, and forever, if he keeps it to himself; but by publishing dedicates it to the public, after which his right to control it is emphatically a legal concession, and endures only so long as the Legislature, from motives of public policy, grants it. And the courts of this country are powerless to change this basis of the laws. For it prevailed, whether sound or not, so extensively at the era of the Constitution, that the whole power of the United States Congress to pass copyright laws is thus expressed: "To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors the exclusive right to their respective writings." In this country, then, unless an amendment to the Constitution is contemplated, the permanent basis of any copyright law must be that the author's control of the publication of his book is a legal concession, and is not allowed to be perpetual. In other words, the Literary Congress, by their exordium, negative and repudiate the only doctrine on which the United States Congress can legislate in accordance with their recommendations. Whenever the literary interest in this country makes any move to secure the enactment of such laws as are desired, the adverse interests have a strong answer furnished them, that the laws are asked on grounds which the Constitution disavows.

We are loath to criticise the literary work of representative literary men, but it seems unfortunate that draughtsmen of a deliberate and important manifesto should so weaken it by the form and expression as to greatly lessen its chances of receiving public attention. Is it not enough that a sufficient copyright law is passed? Why require every nation to assent to one common basis for it? Why not say: "In every nation the right of the author over his works ought either to be recognized as a perpetual property in him, his heirs, and assigns, or to be assured by legal concessions sufficiently extended to cover the substantial value of what he has created." This would not have embarrassed friends of the movement in France from urging a project of a law to give copyright for a hundred years, on the ground that it would be practically a recognition of the right of property as perpetual; while it would have allowed the literary interest in America to ask Congress for a law giving copyright for a hundred years on the ground that such would be the concession for a limited term best adapted to encourage literature. The same law might have been enacted in different nationalities, on different grounds, if the Literary Congress had not limited the manifesto to a single one. As their report stands any effort in this country to obtain enactments corresponding to its recommendations, will be embarrassed by constitutional objections, needlessly created but difficult to answer.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SUN.

People love prophets who prophesy smooth things. The doctor who tells a confirmed consumptive that he cannot recover is promptly and indignantly discharged, and another doctor, who will tell pleasant falsehoods at so much per falsehood, is called in. The astronomers are wise enough to understand that they must not tell unwelcome truths. A large quantity of astronomers have just been observing an eclipse of the sun, and though they all admit that the condition of the sun has latterly undergone a great change, they, with a single exception, assert that it is of no consequence. Prof. LOCKYER alone admits that the changes in the sun must have very serious results, but few persons believe him. In fact, there is a general impression that his opinion is not half as trustworthy as that of the other astronomers. Had he reported that the sun is all right, and that we have no reason to apprehend any danger, he would have been regarded as an able and learned man. As it is, he has injured his reputation by telling truths which his more astute rivals preferred to suppress.

All the observers of the late eclipse agree in admitting that they were surprised to find that the burning hydrogen which was formerly present in the corona has totally disappeared. The spectroscope proves this beyond any possibility of doubt. It had been previously known that for the last four years the spots which were formerly so frequent on the sun have been wanting, and the close connection between the sun-spots and terrestrial magnetism has been once more demonstrated by the marked decrease of magnetic activity during the same period. The disappearance of sun-spots and the disappearance of hydrogen from the corona mean that solar activity and solar heat have decreased. Now, the decrease of solar heat means, in its earlier stages, an increase of heat on the earth, for the gases thrown out by the sun when in a state of great activity, and which act as a shield to protect the earth, disappear as the solar heat decreases. These facts and their interpretation are beyond the reach of question, and no astronomer will venture to deny them.

We have, then, as the result of the observations recently made, the knowledge that the condition of the sun is one which must involve an increase of heat on the surface of the earth. Now, we know only too well that the heat during the present Summer has been unprecedented, and that the last Winter was one of exceptional mildness. Moreover, there has been a very obvious increase in the heat of this climate during the last thirty years, or within the memory of the present generation. The change has brought about the total disuse of the enormous sleighs which formerly took the place of the City stages during the Winter. The snow no longer lies for months in our streets, and the rivers, which used to be frozen from December to March, are now closed to navigation only during a very few weeks in mid-winter. Thirty years ago, icebergs were rarely met by vessels trading between New-York and Liverpool before the month of July, and even in July and August but few were seen. Now we have ice in the Atlantic early in Spring, and in enormous quantities, thus showing that the warm season in the Arctic region, which sets free the icebergs, begins much earlier than it formerly began.

If we go further back to the earliest historical period, we find that the climate of Europe was then vastly colder than it is at present. Italy was as cold in the days of the Roman Republic as Northern Germany is now, and the region of the Lower Rhine was nearly impassable by the Roman legions in Winter. It is the habit of unprincipled scientific persons to assert that the increase of heat in Europe is due to the removal of the forests, but this explanation will not do. Even if we grant that the removal of the European forests has rendered the European climate more mild—and it is yet to be proved that this is the case—we do not thereby account for the increase of heat in the United States and in the Arctic regions, since the beginning of this century. Have the Esquimaux been felling forests in Greenland, and has there been any general clearing away of forests in New-York City and its vicinity? The removal of forests unquestionably increases the heat of Summer, but it also increases the cold of Winter. How then can it be assigned as the reason for the steady increase of heat in both Summer and Winter which has taken place since the beginning of history, and which has been vastly accelerated during the present generation?

Had there been important changes in the condition of the sun within historic times, we should be at no loss to account for the increase of heat on the earth's surface. According to Mr. LOCKYER, the great heat of the last few months and the mildness of the last Winter have been the result of changes in the sun. Doubtless, such changes have been in progress for at least the last 2,000 years, though we have not possessed the means of detecting them. If sudden solar changes have produced the heat which we have felt this Summer, it is extremely probable that similar, though less rapid, changes have brought about the gradual increase of heat in Europe within historic times.

If this sort of thing continues, it will not be many years before the heat becomes so great that it will be insupportable. We have no ground for assuming that the sun will suddenly turn over a new leaf, and that our climate will grow colder, or even remain what it now is. We of this generation have no immediate cause of alarm, but our posterity will find things excessively warm for them, and it is perhaps our duty to advise them not to come. If the astronomers had the courage of their observations, they would boldly tell us that the sun is taking precisely the course which must end in the burning up of the earth at a comparatively early period. They prefer to court a temporary popularity by suppressing this fact, and Mr. LOCKYER will probably be denounced by them as an alarmist who deserves no credit.

One-third of the Liberal Party in the British House of Commons still adheres to the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and the Marquis of Hartington's resolution has gone the way of other attempts to arrest the transformation of England into an Asiatic power, governed in defiance of constitutional limitations or Parliamentary checks. To a Ministry which can command a majority of 143 on a resolution which merely challenged the wisdom of certain very arbitrary methods of imposing indefinite obligations on the tax-payers, and of reviving certain obsolete prerogatives of the Crown, there can be but little excuse for dissolving Parliament by way of giving a fresh demonstration of their strength. The melting away of the Conservative majority may be as rapid as that of the almost equally formidable one which sustained Mr. GLADSTONE between 1868 and 1872, but at present the prospect of a long Tory ascendency is better than it has been at any time during the last fifty years.

All London between Downing-street and the Mansion House will be astir this evening to watch the triumphal progress of Lord Beaconsfield and his fellow-guests to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor of London is still a great functionary, and the freedom of the metropolitan city a compliment valued even by a Prime Minister. The banquet this evening, which is eminently consistent with precedent and tradition, will, therefore, be an admirable opportunity for the two famous delegates to present themselves for the first time with stars on their breasts and blue ribbons athwart them, and to bring an eventful period to a dignified conclusion. It is an interesting reflection that the colleague who, next to Lord Beaconsfield, will be the most honored guest of the evening, acceded from his Government 10 years ago and subsequently attacked him in the House of Commons with a venomous vituperation which those who heard it said had only been surpassed by Lord Beaconsfield's own diatribes hurled at Peel. "I meet friends in the House of Commons," said Lord Salisbury—then Lord Cranborne, M. P.—"who say to me in regard to the right honorable gentleman's course: 'It is *very* clever.' Sir," (to the Speaker of the House,) "it is too clever by half." But now, such are the changes and chances of political life that Lord Salisbury, the whilom seceder, is, in turn, assailing the secessionist, Lord Derby, who probably is precisely of the opinion of the Lord Cranborne of other days, that "it is too clever by half."

A day or two ago it was announced by telegraph that four negroes had been murdered in Ouachita Parish, in Louisiana. They were taken from the jail by armed and masked men and hanged. Some two months ago it was announced that five black men had been murdered in the Parish of Feliciana, in the same State. In both instances, a mock investigation resulted in the declaration that the crimes were committed by unknown men. Of course, there had in reality been no sincere effort to discover the murderers. How many similar cases of outrage upon colored citizens have occurred in Louisiana during this interval, will never be known. There is not a Republican newspaper published in Louisiana, and the only sources of information on such subjects are the reports which occasionally leak out from an intensely partisan and not over-scrupulous Democratic press. The information which comes from private sources leads to the belief that the political campaign just beginning is to be conducted according to the same methods which, unhappily for the cause of humanity and popular government, have been attended with such signal success in the Southern States. The following extract from a letter written a few days ago by a Louisiana planter of high respectability affords a painful but reliable picture of the condition of things in the country parishes of one of the interior Congressional districts: "The native Republicans in this part of the State are to be pitied. Most of them are quite poor, and they are ostracized in business and socially. The colored people are less protected in their rights than they were under the old régime. It is a common thing for negroes to be taken out at night by armed men and whipped, and then they are told that if they make complaint they will be visited again. And these are the fruits of conciliation!"

Private letters from Paris say that the Exposition is no longer crowded, nor are the hotels either, as is unmistakably evinced by a reduction of prices at the latter. When a French inn-keeper puts down his rates, it is safe to conclude that his patronage is falling off. He is always accommodating to his own interest; he never insists on having very much more than the last sou he knows he can get. Prices generally are tending downward in Paris; and next month no doubt the exorbitant tariff hitherto demanded by landlords will, for the most part, have been abated. The hotels have learned their lesson too late. They are trying to tempt strangers and tourists back to the capital by lower figures, after expelling them permanently by extortion. Thousands of persons who would have staid in Paris, if they could have been accommodated at anything like reasonable prices, have gone to other parts of the Continent, after glancing at the Exhibition. They have found that they can travel nearly as cheap, including everything, as they could stay in that city. Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Holland, and Belgium are full of Americans and English who have been driven from Paris by the rapacity of innkeepers, who are half Bourbons, in that they learn nothing and forget everything.

The fifth (Episcopal) Church Congress will be held this year at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 15–18. The subjects announced for discussion are "The Interpretation of the Bible in Relation to the Present Condition of Learning and Science," "The Novel in its Influence on Modern Life," "The New Testament Doctrine of Absolution," "The Sunday Question," "Mutual Relations of Labor and Capital," and "Christ in the Personal Life." Two of them—"The Sunday Question," and "Mutual Relations of Capital and Labor"—are of special interest at the present moment, and the public will be glad to hear what eminent Episcopal clergymen and laymen have to suggest. The other topics give a proper variety, and none of them are archæological or fossilized. The congress committee have also succeeded in introducing many new men and in widening the range of interest in the congress movement. The coming session at Cincinnati is the first attempt on a large scale to hold the congress away from the Atlantic sea-board, and the preliminary arrangements in the hands of the local committee indicate that the people of that city will take a large interest in its proceedings. Among all our religious organizations, there is nothing more non partisan than this free platform, which was originated five years ago, amid much opposition, by leading clergymen of the Episcopal Church. Its influence upon society and morals has yearly increased, and has been felt to be a strengthening power in the right direction.

MARY ELIZABETH BRADDON, the author of innumerable "sensation" novels, now 41, is portrayed as stout, blowsy, and prossic-looking as any ale-wife in England. Romantic though her stories be, she is the incarnation of the unromantic in face and figure, and would never be suspected of the remotest connection with literature. Her conversation is said, however, to contradict her looks, for she talks very brightly, and has a pleasant, well-modulated voice, as so many of her countrywomen have. Her father, HENRY BRADDON, was a solicitor in London, where she was born, and where she early evinced her scribbling propensity by contributing to the newspapers and magazines. At 23 she wrote a comedietta, the "Loves of Arcadia," which was brought out at the Strand Theatre, though without marked success. She also published two volumes of poems, but gained no special reputation until she produced, in her twenty-sixth year, *Lady Audley's Secret*. Since then her novels have been in active demand, and she is reputed to have rendered herself handsomely independent by the proceeds of her pen. *Lady Audley's Secret*, *Eleanor's Victory*, *Aurora Floyd*, and *Henry Dunbar* have sold by tens of thousands. She edits *Belgravia*, in which many of her stories appear; is mentioned as kind-hearted and charitable, and ever ready to assist the needy of her own sex.

During the minority of the Marquis of Bute hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent by the Trustees of his estate in executing magnificent docks at Cardiff. There were those who demurred at so great an expenditure of a minor's money in what they persisted in regarding as more or less of a speculative investment, and the sequel is likely to prove that they were right. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, Glamorganshire has seen its best days. The iron-works are dead or dying, the sound of wheel and hammer is no longer heard at Cy-fartha, and there is not the faintest prospect of Mr. CRAWSHAY'S resuming his gigantic work. The port of Cardiff taps this whilom great iron and colliery county, and, of course, when mines and works are doing nothing, will be proportionately affected. Two years ago a line of packets was established by Lord Bute's agent to run between Cardiff and New-York, but it did not pay, and was perforce abandoned. "Lothair" is in no danger of starving, but his income falls very far short of what it was reported to be ten years ago.

Does travel have the effect of rendering men timid, or are travelers, as a rule, less courageous than other people? One might be justified in answering the question affirmatively, from the frequent accounts of the meekness, not to say poltroonery, with which robust men on street-cars, in stages, and on railway trains submit to being robbed. They seldom even have the spirit to demur to the high-handed outrages so common in these days. Though they are 50 to 1, they seem unable to pluck up any valor. They allow two or three, at most half a dozen, scoundrels to enter a car and despoil them of every valuable thing they have in their possession. Hardly ever does any one attempt resistance. If one would, others would; for the example of courage is surely as strong as the example of cowardice. It is humiliating and pitiful to read day after day of the robberies of travelers, who are as quiet as lambs and harmless as doves during the process. And in America, too! We are not inclined as a people to submit patiently to wrong and outrage; we have the reputation of being aggressive and pugnacious. We may be ordinarily; but when we travel we appear to be the tamest and most pusillanimous of mortals. It might be thought that we recognize as inalienable the right of any villain who is so minded to plunder us when we are on any journey. If he should demand our purse in the street, or should enter our house as a burglar, we would see which of us were the braver or the stronger. But if he will stop a train on which we happen to be a passenger, with scores of others, and invite us to deliver all the goods we chance to have, we obey him with cringeing alacrity and ignominious submission. Ruffians appear to understand this peculiarity. When too lazy to work, and too timid to steal under ordinary circumstances, they leap on a train anywhere, and "go through it" with profit and impunity.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

In England, steam-boat companies cannot jeopardize with impunity the lives of passengers. The Sligo Steam Packet Company has had to pay at Liverpool $768—being $1 25 per passenger, and a fine of $100—for carrying 613 passengers in excess of the certificate. Here, companies defy the law every day without even as much as a remonstrance being offered, and are reaping, in some cases, immense profits.

Nurses being scarce in Texas, a number of ladies who attended a ball recently were compelled to carry their little cherubs with them. But when the waltzing began they had to dispose of the babies somehow, and some of the gallant young men volunteered to act as nurses. Their services were gladly accepted, and they took the little ones into another room and immediately changed all their clothes. It took the mothers several hours to get them sorted out again, and there are, even yet, some doubts.

Chinamen never make a mistake in figures. The mysterious crowfeet that are your warrant for receiving back your dirty linen, washed and ironed, are as good as a national bank's promise to pay. The Chinaman's steps in civilization, as they should do, begin at his feet. First, the queer Asiatic slippers give place to American shoes; then come the common pantaloons, then a felt hat; and, by the time the Mongolian has reached a real shirt and a stiff collar, he is ready for his naturalization papers.

Physicians detect nicotine in the folds of the cigar, and temperance lecturers expose brandy, gin, and rum as lurking between the point and the ashes, but no one suspected that the choice Havana could be turned into a dangerous modern infernal machine. A New-Hampshire youth, finding that his cigar would not draw, picked it to pieces and found a pistol-cartridge inside, with the bullet pointed toward his head. He had refused to pay an old cigar bill, and the tobacconist had taken this deadly method to avenge himself.

Another duel, so like some of the recent chivalrous ones in the South, that it calls them to mind. Two boys in Friendship, N. Y., quarreled, and arranged for a duel. The seconds, who seem to have had some sense, quietly put blank cartridges in the pistols. At the first fire one of the duelists sprang behind a tree, and let his rival's ball, as he supposed, go harmlessly by. He then sprang out suddenly, fired two shots quickly at his adversary, and threw down his revolver and ran. In his haste he fell into a creek, and came very near being drowned.

A reunion of the Veteran Soldiers' Association of Western New-York is to be held at the Thousand Island Park, on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 12 and 13. The members have been requested to appear provided with the necessary equipage for one night's encampment, and two days' rations. The social and business meetings are to be held in the Grand Tabernacle, and the encampment will be on the finely-wooded peninsula known as Prospect Park. Members have also been invited to extend the notice of the meeting to all returned soldiers and sailors and their friends, who will be made welcome at the encampment.

Bostonians have discovered why trees will not grow and flourish in parts of the Common and on some of the avenues. "Several trees," the Boston *Advertiser* says, "did not leaf out in the Spring, and it could not be known certainly what killed them, but now three or four of the large elms have begun to die, and show by their scorched leaves what the real trouble is. Street-sweepings, pungent and odorous, lie about the trees and over the south slope of the hill to the depth of several feet. So destructive is the covering that plants cannot possibly live in it; even weeds refuse to grow. The coating of clayey gravel is powerless to remedy the evil. The immediate removal of the material put on last Fall to raise the grade is absolutely necessary."

In these days of Tappans, Cases, and Lamberts, it is refreshing to find some traces of old-fashioned high-minded honesty. One of these ought not too soon to be permitted to sink into oblivion. The corner-stone of a grand Washington monument was laid with imposing ceremonies in Washington-square, Philadelphia, in 1832. A large amount, $40,000 or $50,000, was contributed. But the monument was never built. It was commonly supposed that the money raised had been appropriated to private uses, when William Purves, of Philadelphia, applied to one of the courts for instructions under the circumstances. He was treasurer of the monument fund, had all its money out at interest, and as no monument was likely ever to be built, he wished to know what to do with the funds.

Milkmen are fined for watering or adulterating their milk; and this is supposed to be in the interest of the public, not merely to help teething children on the East Side, or to insure standard Summer punches. While so careful about milk, (and with great reason,) the law keeps little watch over the sale of the other necessaries of life. It is even more important that the public should eat good bread than that it should drink good milk; yet it is notorious that many of the bakers mix alum, cheap sour flour, and other hurtful ingredients with their good flour. The difference in size of an eight-cent loaf in different parts of the City is almost incredible. This might easily be remedied by compelling bakers to sell their bread by weight, instead of leaving the size of the loaf to their caprice or cupidity.

During the first week in last June THE NEW-YORK TIMES printed an exhaustive sketch of the political career of SIMON CAMERON, furnished to its special correspondent by "the old Senator himself." In that sketch it was related that at the request of President LINCOLN Senator CAMERON had caused to be written a letter requesting LINCOLN to become a candidate for the second time, that this letter was signed by all the Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and that it was afterward substantially admitted by the President himself that this move of Gen. CAMERON had been chiefly instrumental in securing him a renomination. These facts were at the time copied, with due credit, by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. That paper now publishes them in its own form, with the somewhat reckless announcement that they are a part of "the political history of the country never before brought out." Singularly enough, the Philadelphia *Times*, a journal which prides itself upon its "progressive intelligence," takes up the second-hand story, with credit to the *Telegraph*, and makes it the subject of leading editorial comment. By reading its New-York exchanges with more care, our "independent" and usually enterprising contemporary might avoid blunders of this kind.

BUTLER AND COMMUNISM.

THE ESSEX STATESMAN AND KEARNEY HAVE A FRIENDLY CHAT.

THE TWO GREAT MEN AGREE ON THE LABOR AND FINANCE QUESTIONS—KEARNEY EXPRESSES THE OPINION THAT HAYES WAS ELECTED BY FRAUD, AND BUTLER CONCEDES—A NOTABLE INTERVIEW.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The following is the substance of a report of the interview between Gen. Butler and Kearney, the California agitator, at Brighton, Mass., on last Tuesday afternoon, which will be published here to-morrow morning:

Gen. Butler called on Kearney at his mother's residence, and, after some desultory remarks on agitation in California, Kearney said:

"General, I have several questions I desire to have you answer, as I am sure they will be interesting to the people of the Pacific coast, and especially to our delegates to the Constitutional Convention. They are: First—What power has a State, by provision in its Constitution, to prevent Chinese immigration? Second—What discrimination can be made by amendments to its Constitution against aliens and those not capable of admission to citizenship without conflicting with the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Third—Can we debar them by constitutional inhibition from fishing in our inland waters; from receiving license to engage in licensed business, and from using our State courts, and from other privileges enjoyed by citizens? Fourth—Can the State levy capitation tax on such aliens? Fifth—Can the State confer on municipalities the right to exclude them from the city limits. Sixth, and generally, what can the State do to protect them from this curse.

These questions were asked, and Butler's comments and Kearney's explanation took up one hour of the interview. Butler's most pointed remark being the question: "Wouldn't their bones would make good fertilizers." In speaking of a new Constitution for California, Butler suggested that the Massachusetts jury system should be adopted, so that a man cannot serve on a jury but once in three years—thus breaking up professional juryman abuses. The conversation then turned on the freedom of speech, Butler remarking, "Mr. Kearney, you had reasonable freedom of speech, if the papers report you fairly."

Kearney—Yes; but I had to fight for it. Why, the Board of Supervisors made a gag law which wouldn't hold water. The Governor signed it, and I violated it the very next day.

Butler—It couldn't have been a well-digested law to pass so quickly. What was the nature of it?

Kearney—It was just this: To make threat a felony, while an assault was a misdemeanor.

Butler—Cart before the horse.

Kearney—Yes. If I say that I am going to knock you down, that's felony, and I go to State Prison, but, if I knock you down, that's misdemeanor, and I go to the station-house for 24 hours.

Butler laughed heartily at Kearney's vigorous description, after which Kearney entered into a general description of his corraling the two national parties and his fight with "sore-heads;" how a newspaper clique helped widen the breach, and yet, in spite of these "lickspittles" and all aristocrats, how his ticket received from 13,000 to 14,000 votes, while the "sore-heads" ranged from 4 to 20, and the Democrats and Republicans but 7,000 votes all told. Gen. Butler was very much interested at Kearney's graphic description and asked:

"Have you a majority in convention?"

Kearney—Yes; or at least there is enough of our men in the country elected on a non-partisan ticket to give us a majority of working members. I have no doubt, in fact, public opinion is so strong out there that they dare not do otherwise.

The subject of railroads was introduced, Gen. Butler claiming they should be public highways. Gen. Butler then spoke of Vanderbilt, when Kearney, interrupting, said, "We call such men thieves upon the Pacific coast." Gen. Butler did not blame the man so much as the system which allowed such railroad monopoly. He blamed the working men for voting for such a system.

Kearney—We must chop both ways, General. Hang a few of these thieves and vote them out at the same time. Well, General, what about the Greenbackers?

Butler—Well, the greenback is untaxed money. Shylocks wish to make it interest-bearing, but—

Kearney (interrupting)—Money, money; we want, first, an honest Government; then money will take care of itself. Why if cobble-stones were money to-morrow, these thieves would make a corner in it.

Butler (laughing)—That's so.

Kearney—Well, General, I find that you are quite a favorite with working men here.

Butler—Well, a man can hardly live in one community for 60 years without having some friends.

Kearney—Well, if you run for Governor you will have to relinquish your seat in Congress.

Butler—I expect to leave Congress this term, whether I run for Governor or not—which is by no means a settled thing yet.

The General then gave his reasons for wishing to get out of Congress. He said he had been in Congress 10 years. There were 130,000 men, from Maine to California, who used to be under him, who thought they had a mortgage upon him for all time to attend to their pensions, making it very onerous duty, coupled with the work of letting off "bricks" occasionally. He was growing tired of it. He then touched upon usurious interest, suggesting that our Constitution should contain a clause against usury. Speaking about savings banks in Massachusetts, he said that they could not pay 50 cents on the dollar.

Kearney—That's what I told them in California, that the banks of San Francisco could not pay 20 cents on the dollar, but they would not believe it.

Gen. Butler then explained the evils of untaxed bonds, saying: "A man with $100,000 in United States bonds comes to Boston and hires a house which is protected from fire, &c., by our Police. He gets his interest from the man who lives next door to him, or from those who work on the streets; thus he lives in luxury, and the working men vote to keep it up."

Kearney—We will change that when the working men get into power.

Butler—I am in favor of taxing idle investments such as this, allowing manufacturing investments to go untaxed.

Kearney—That's right. That's our platform.

Butler—What do you think of the different parties?

Kearney—Well, the Republican Party cannot come into power. It is poor at fighting for free labor against sham. The Democrats have sold out before they commence the fight. Hayes and Tilden are alike; certainly, Hayes was elected by fraud; old Marston voted 14,000 dead men in California; but Tilden is no better. Well, General, on what basis do you think working men ought to be organized in Massachusetts?

Butler—Well, that requires thought. If you are going through a crowd and one man pinches your finger at the same time that another steps on your toe, you don't care who knocks them off; in other words, while we are all united on one point, we all have our opinions on finance. You expect to speak in Massachusetts.

Kearney—On Monday night; a reception has been arranged for me in the old cradle of liberty—Faneuil Hall. Inspired with such associations, I can't help but speak.

Mr. Kearney expressed pleasure at meeting a man who had thrown so many hot bricks at thieves, and the interview terminated.

RELICS OF THE PILGRIMS.

Miss Phœbe Comstock, of Norwalk, Conn., was a direct descendant of the Benedict family, who came over in the Mayflower, and she left her household effects to the late Mrs. Elizabeth Webb, of Norwalk. An auction sale of these articles was held last week. Several of them are reputed to have been brought over on the vessel. Chief among these was a bureau made of English oak, which was knocked down by the auctioneer to Hon. D. P. Ely for $25. There is asserted to be no question as to the piece of furniture being more than two centuries old. The corner chair, reputed to have been the one in which the Tory Governor Tryon sat on the great Greenman's Hill while his red-coat troops were burning the town, was purchased by Rev. C. M. Selleck. Some rare and unique potteries were bought by Mrs. Nash, of Bridgeport, as was a powder-horn made and carved and worn by Miss Phœbe's brother in the Revolutionary war. Mr. McCready purchased eight high, straight-backed chairs of very great age—certainly not less than 150 years. The old spinning-wheels and reels for wool and flax, and the old flax hetchel, were objects of peculiar interest to the younger portion of the assembled crowd. The hand-spun linen and woolen sheets were interesting curiosities to the ladies, who were present in large numbers.

ONE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE.

One Marcellus E. Thornton, of Atlanta, announces to the people of the Fifth District of Georgia that he is a candidate for Congress, but with this disclaimer: "I am not over-anxious to be a member of Congress. It is no very great honor. The honor comes only from what a man makes of himself as a member; and that may be much or nothing." What he expects to make of himself he thus tells: "I am a native of Georgia; was born in good old Pike County, and was reared in Atlanta. I know as well as any man what will benefit the people of this section. They need more money; they need it now. I feed it. We all need it. The people of the South want the money unlocked from the vaults of the banks and from bond investments and placed in circulation among the people. They want the 10 per cent. tax on State and corporation bank bills repealed. They want a man in Congress who will raise a part in bringing about these desirable ends. Being only 16 years of age when the civil war terminated, I have no war record to fight on just now. I have consented to become a candidate for Congress in the Fifth District because I believe I can aid more materially in securing legislation by Congress that will benefit immediately the people of the district, the State, and the South than any other gentleman mentioned for the place. I am a candidate because we want a fair Representative from the district in Congress—one who will represent the views and interests of the people—a young man who had no part in the war. You want a man who will do something. Favoritism through combinations has ceased to be a virtue, and the old time-honored custom of electing men to office upon merit must be restored. If I cannot meet any man in the district, with equal chance, upon the stump and demonstrate to the people and voters that I am as capable as any and can best represent them in Congress, I do not want the place. Give it to the man who, under the circumstances, is the best man."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Richard Griggs announces that he is an independent candidate for Congress in the Sixth District of Mississippi, against Gen. Chalmers.

Hon. Nelson H. Van Vorhes, of Ohio, has written a letter in which he positively declines to be a candidate for re-election to Congress, and expresses his determination to retire from politics altogether.

Mr. Henry Watterson, of the Louisville (Ky.) *Courier-Journal*, denies that he will be a candidate for office in the Senate at the next term, and says that he has never entertained the remotest idea of changing his present line of business.

The Greenbackers of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan have been much divided by the selection of Thomas R. Sherwood as their candidate. It is publicly charged by some of them that their convention was "a sell-out to the Democratic Party."

The delegates from Petersburg, Va., to the Republican Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for the renomination of Dr. Joseph Jorgensen "first, last, and all the time." Of the 36 members of the City Convention 33 favored this course.

Kentucky politicians take time by the forelock. Already two of them are advertising in the Democratic papers that they are candidates for the nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, "subject to the action of the Democratic State Convention in 1879."

Rev. Joseph Fitch, who was a Greenback candidate for Sheriff of Knox County, Tenn., but withdrew before the election, has brought a suit for $10,000 damages against the Knoxville *Chronicle* for alleged libel in articles touching his withdrawal from the race. But the *Chronicle* is not scared, and rejoices to think that, if the case is ever brought to trial, it will have an opportunity to show some very interesting things connected with this matter.

The St. Louis *Republican* prints, with some hesitation, a communication saying that thousands of Democrats in the Eighth District of Missouri refuse to support Col. John T. Crisp, their candidate for Congress, and that the nomination of an Independent candidate is probable. Crisp is asserted to be a professional railroad lobbyist, who has, so far as his neighbors know, never earned an honest dollar in his life. The *Republican* says that the source from which the communication comes is such as to demand for it at least a respectful consideration.

Mr. George M. Stearns declines to be a candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District of Massachusetts. He says: "Increased years and maturer reflection have not diminished my formerly expressed disinclination to enter the public service, and, as I can discern no pressure of duty, I feel at liberty to follow my desires." And in a postscript he adds: "Slight mention has been made of my name in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Gubernatorial office. I do not suppose anything serious is intended, but, to avoid accident, I may as well now say that it is not to be thought of."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the East Gulf States, and lowest in New-England, and occasional rains in the St. Lawrence Valley. General rain has fallen in the South, South-west, and Middle States. The temperature has everywhere remained nearly stationary. The winds have in general been light and variable. The Ohio has fallen one foot at Pittsburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, shifting to westerly, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, light variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly south-westerly, stationary temperature and pressure.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For the lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and possibly by occasional rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, variable winds, stationary temperature, stationary, or falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

Cautionary signals continue at Indianola and Galveston.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	68°	67°	3:30 P. M.	80°	87°
6 A. M.	67°	68°	6 P. M.	78°	74°
9 A. M.	73°	79°	9 P. M.	73°	73°
12 M.	74°	80°	12 P. M.	72°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....75°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....73°

MORE OF GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS.

A reporter of the *Morgenbladet*, who has interviewed Gen. Grant, gives a long account of his conversation with the ex-President, of which the following condensed résumé is furnished by the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"'The Prince Imperial was at Copenhagen at the same time as I was there,' the General said, 'but I did not feel inclined to call upon the heir of the Bonapartes. I don't like the family. No doubt I admire the genius of Napoleon I.; but as for Napoleon III., I think he abused in a shameful manner the confidence placed in him by the French people when they elected him to be the President of the Republic, and he founded the Empire; and, later, his unnecessary wars brought shame and ruin on his country.' The Norwegian reporter thinks these expressions especially interesting, in view of the reports which at one time were circulated imputing to the ex-President the intention of imitating in America the example set by the late Emperor. Gen. Grant thought the Danish troops in the camp close to Copenhagen very serviceable; but they did not in 'military appearance' come up to the Prussians by a long way. Of European nations, the Dutch came nearest to his standard of perfection. Holland is in reality a Republic; the country is rich, and there are no demagogues. The ex-President did not think that the Socialist agitations in the United States were very serious. 'Some months ago,' he said, 'it looked rather black, as the Socialist elements there apparently enjoyed a strong and dangerous organization, to oppose which one wanted the necessary armed force; but as all the classes who are better off have now united against the agitation, it will result in the failure of the agitators, who are mostly composed of Germans, French, and Irishmen, while the real Yankee population hold aloof from the movement.' Gen. Grant spoke with great satisfaction of the development of American industry since the war, which now allowed Americans to compete successfully in the European markets; and with regard to the fact that the American commercial fleet had not yet recovered from the effects of the war, he said that a great number of ships were yearly built in America, but, 'the fact is,' he added, 'that we build our ships cheap, therefore many are at once sold to European owners, and, if our ships are cheap, yet they are dearer to us, as we are obliged to pay higher wages, and provide better provisions for our crews.'" The ex-President will only remain a few days in Norway, and will then proceed to Sweden, and as he has not yet got rid of a cold which he caught during his stay at Berlin, he will possibly proceed to a German watering-place, instead of to St. Petersburg, as he had at first intended to do."

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—A prayer service preliminary to the opening of the session of the International Reform Congress and the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly, was held in the chapel this evening, under the leadership of C. B. Stout, of New-Jersey. A grand reception will be given to Gov. A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, on Aug. 15. Joseph Cook will lecture on the 14th and 15th. The first number of the *Daily Assembly Herald*, a large quarto sheet, will be issued on Monday, and thereafter for three weeks, a steam printing-house having been erected on the grounds. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New-York, is the general director of the proceedings, and Mr. Lewis Miller, of Akron, remains President of the Chautauqua Assembly Association. Large numbers of people from all parts of the United States are arriving to-night.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

A FATAL FIGHT WITH CONVICTS.

UPRISING IN THE ST. LOUIS WORK-HOUSE—A FRACTIOUS INMATE KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 2.—A desperate fight at the work-house this afternoon, between four of the guards and a number of the prisoners, who had evidently been organizing an attempted escape, resulted in the death of one of the prisoners and the serious wounding of four others. For some days past a spirit of unrest had been observable among some of the prisoners, but no overt act occurred until this afternoon, when one of the guards, named Merkel, saw a paper communication passing between two of them. This at once precipitated matters, and led to the fatal encounter. The dead prisoner, George Stevens by name, was an habitual vagrant, who for a year past has gravitated between the Police court and the work-house. He was an epileptic, and on this account claimed an immunity from the severe labor of stone-breaking, at which the city's offenders are put when sent down; but the work-house authorities believed that his sickness was a sham, and compelled him to take his place on the rock-piles with the other prisoners. Since this was done Stevens had been noticed to be morose and sullen, and a few days ago he committed a murderous assault upon George Merse, one of the guards, for which he was punished. Of late he had been seen in mysterious communication with other prisoners, and as he was known to be a desperate and powerful man, he was closely watched by the guards. This afternoon, while he was working in the gang superintended by one of the guards named Christian Kelbs, he was seen by Guard Merkel to pick up a piece of paper which had been dropped at his feet by another prisoner. Merkel immediately approached him and asked him to surrender the paper. Stevens clinched it in his hand, and declared he would die before he would give it up. The prisoner who had dropped the paper offered to get it back, but Stevens refused to surrender it under any consideration. After some parleying on the part of the guards, who wished to obtain possession of the suspicious communication peacefully, they attempted to take it from Stevens by force, when he, though heavily shackled, proved able to fight like a lion. He seized large rocks and began assaulting the guards, at the same time calling on his fellow prisoners to aid him. Guard Coy drew a revolver and fired at Stevens, inflicting a slight wound, which Stevens responded to by striking Coy on the head with a huge rock, inflicting a serious wound. The scene at this moment was one of great excitement and confusion. The prisoners were collected together from different parts of the yard, and were evidently ready to follow Stevens' lead when he called on them. The guards did not wait for the attack, but ran to a shanty in which a number of loaded shot-guns were kept. Arming themselves, they returned and found the prisoners. They had apparently made up their minds to resist boldly, and their presence was greeted with a volley of rocks, one of which struck Capt. McQuard on the head, knocking him senseless. The guards fired upon the prisoners, and Stevens and four others fell, the former mortally wounded. Two of the other prisoners, Henry Watson and Montgomery Morgan, were badly wounded, and may not recover. The others received flesh wounds only. Stevens died seven minutes after being shot.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BERLIN TREATY RATIFIED BY THE SULTAN—CARDINAL FRANCHI'S DEATH—THE GERMAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Berlin dispatch to the *News* says the Ottoman Embassy, although it has not yet received the formal ratification, has received a telegram saying that the Sultan has sanctioned the treaty of Berlin.

A Paris dispatch to the *News* says a general strike among the cabmen on the 5th inst. is threatened.

A dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says the Vatican has notified Prince Bismarck that negotiations can proceed on their present basis notwithstanding the death of Cardinal Franchi. Many members of the Sacred College are mentioned as likely to succeed Cardinal Franchi as Secretary of State, among them Cardinals Nina, Lucs, and Hohenlohe.

Lloyds' agent at Batavia telegraphs that a vessel has arrived there with a portion of the crew of the American ship Mabel Clark. It is now supposed that all on board have been saved.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Berlin reports that the ratifications of the treaty of Berlin have arrived from all the powers except Turkey. The exchange of the ratifications will take place on Saturday, as the congress arranged, notwithstanding the Porte's delay.

TRIESTE, Aug. 2.—It is reported that the men belonging to the Austrian Navy, on leave, will shortly be ordered to rejoin their posts. Torpedoes have been placed not only at Klek, but at other points on the Dalmatian coast, and extraordinary precautions have been taken in the waters of Pola and roadstead of Fasana.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The funeral of the late Cardinal Franchi will be celebrated on Monday next. In the meantime audiences at the Vatican will be suspended.

It is stated in clerical circles that Mgr. C. Aloisi-Masella, the Papal Nuncio at Munich, has arrived at an understanding with Prince Bismarck, at Kissingen, relative to a *modus vivendi* between Germany and the Vatican.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The French Government, at the request of the United States, has formally invited the foreign powers to the International Monetary Congress, to begin in Paris on Aug. 10.

CAPTURE OF A DISHONEST CLERK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 2.—Some time ago a young man named L. Swartz came to this city and found employment with Louis Braun, a confectioner, and remained with him until last week, when he decamped. On his way he called on a number of Mr. Braun's customers, represented that he was collecting bills, and by this means succeeded in getting several hundred dollars. Yesterday Mr. Braun was informed of the conduct of his late clerk, and also that he had gone to Powhattan, Ohio, where, in company with Chief of Police Ripley, of this city, he succeeded in arresting young Swartz to-day. He was taken to Clarington, Ohio, where his father agreed to make good the loss.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Returns of the elections show that the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,000 in Kiel, 12,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipsic, 11,000 in Elberfeld, 10,000 in Nurnberg, 6,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfort, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. The latest returns indicate the election of 73 Conservatives against 110 of various Liberal parties, 67 Ultramontanes, and 3 Socialists.

"THE MAN WITH THE BRANDED HAND."

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Dispatches from Muskegon, Mich., state that the monument erected to Capt. Jonathan Walker by Rev. Photius Fisk, of Greece, was unveiled at that place yesterday. Capt. Walker was known as "the man with the branded hand," a name derived from the fact that the palm of his right hand was branded "S. S.," (slave stealer,) on account of his having assisted in running fugitives over into Canada in his vessel. Parker Pillsbury, ex-Congressman Williams, Gen. Pritchard, and other orators made addresses.

MURDEROUS NEGRO BURGLARS.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 2.—Two negroes entered the store and dwelling of Mr. Mosby Henly, in Goochland County, 15 miles west of Richmond, last night, for the purpose of robbing it, but were frightened off by the waking of the occupants. Mr. Henly went to the window with a gun, and while leaning out was shot in the face. Another shot was fired through the panel of the door, striking Mrs. Dinnard, Mr. Henly's mother-in-law, in the abdomen. Without entering the house the thieves then demanded money and boots, giving the sizes they wanted, together with other articles, all of which were given to them by Mrs. Henly, whereupon they left. Mr. Henly recognized the man who shot him as one of two negroes who had been loitering about the neighborhood for several days. A body of citizens is in pursuit of the miscreants. Mr. Henly's wound, though serious, is not considered fatal, but that of Mrs. Dinnard will probably result in death.

THE WESTERN CROPS.

AN ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK—THE DAMAGE BY STORMS OVERESTIMATED—AN UNPRECEDENTED WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—President Keep has just returned from a trip over the North-western Road and all its tributaries. As he carefully examined the crop prospects in regions where the greatest damage has been done by unfavorable weather, his conclusions are interesting. He says corn was backward until two or three weeks ago, when it took a sudden start, and is now as forward as is usual at this season. In Iowa it promises as well as last year's crop. Wheat is generally injured, largely by heat, the worst injury being in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota. Here both quality and quantity are affected, and the general yield will not exceed 10 bushels per acre. Western Iowa is better than Eastern; there the average will be 12 to 15 bushels. The farmers of Minnesota seem discouraged, but elsewhere they are in better spirits. The proportion of absolutely worthless wheat is very small and but an occasional field has been abandoned. Oat crops are generally fair, but there will be a poor yield of barley. In Iowa and Minnesota the wheat is mostly gathered. There will be as much business for the Chicago and North-western as there was last year. President Keep and the gentlemen who accompanied him concur in the opinion that the damage to crops has been considerably overestimated.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—The *Free Press* to-morrow will publish crop reports from every county in Michigan in which wheat is raised to any extent. The entire yield is placed at 30,000,000 bushels, a crop beyond all precedent in this State, and places Michigan among the foremost wheat-producing States of the Union. The average yield per acre is between 19 and 20 bushels. The crop, though not equal in quality to last season's, is fully up to an average. The prospects for corn are much better than in the earlier part of the season. Oats are not up to the standard.

FIRE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

AN OFFICIAL CHART SHOWING THE CONDITION OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

ALBANY, Aug. 2.—The Insurance Department to-day issued a chart similar in form to the one published last week, showing the condition on June 30 last of all the fire insurance companies of other States and of foreign countries at present authorized to transact business in New-York, as compared with their condition on Dec. 31, 1877. The totals are as follows:

Dec. 31, 1877—
Assets of other State companies.....$66,447,504 92
Liabilities, including capital stock..... 51,019,172 00
June 30, 1878—
Assets..... 65,472,030 43
Liabilities, including capital stock..... 49,992,019 97

The income of the companies for the year 1877 was $29,215,346 92, and for the first six months of the present year, $13,111,793 71. The disbursements last year were $28,067,633 78, and for the first six months of 1878, $13,215,776 31. While 77 companies reported last year only 76 have made returns this year. One company, the Roger Williams, of Providence, R. I., shows an impairment of capital amounting to $8,957 58. The showing of the foreign companies on June 30, 1878, as compared with their condition Dec. 31 last, is as follows:

Dec. 31, 1877—
Assets in the United States.....$19,289,920 27
Liabilities in this country exclusive of American capital..... 8,340,641 29
June 31, 1878—
Assets..... 10,643,876 32
Liabilities, excluding capital..... 8,326,494 43
Income for 1877..... 12,320,696 60
Income for six months of 1878..... 6,034,918 41
Disbursements during 1877..... 9,298,077 48
Disbursements for six months of 1878..... 4,938,763 44

The American capital referred to above as excluded from the liabilities on Dec. 31, 1877, amounted to $8,961,557 93.

A CHARITABLE WILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2.—The will of Whiting Strut, of Northampton, who was worth $500,000, leaves about $125,000 for charitable objects, including $1,000 each to Smith College, Amherst Agricultural College, Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, Catholic Home of Holyoke, Clarke Institute of Northampton, Springfield Home of the Friendless, and to the workmen of the Parsons Paper Company of Holyoke. $5,000 to the First Congregational Church of Holyoke; $500 to the Holyoke Cemetery, and the income of $106,000 for the worthy poor of 22 towns in this vicinity, divided as follows: Northampton, $25,000; Chicopee, Amherst, and East Hampton, $6,000 each; South Hadley, $5,250; West Springfield, $5,000; Belchertown, Williamsburg, and Agawam, $4,000 each; Southampton and Conway, $2,000 each; Ashfield, Cummington, and Worthington, $1,500 each; Granby, $1,750; Goshen and Plainfield, $750 each; Chesterfield, West Hampton, Huntington, and Enfield, $1,000 each.

FRAUDS IN THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Postmaster Palmer to-night removed John W. Gregg, Chief Clerk of the Money Order Department, because of his supposed connection with, or at least dereliction in duty regarding, the defalcation of his subordinate, E. L. Miller. Miller is now here, having returned from Canada under a promise of temporary immunity, that he may give information tending to fix the time of ex-Postmaster McArthur's defalcations. Two other clerks in the Money Order Department will be discharged to-morrow for supposed complicity in the frauds.

A DROWNED SAILOR.

FIRE ISLAND, Long Island, Aug. 2.—Coroner Preston, of Amityville, Long Island, to-night held an inquest on the body of a man found about two miles west of the light-house, in the breakers. On the body was found a certificate of discharge of Seaman George Jones, of Sweden, aged 42. The name of the vessel was America, port of registry New-Haven, voyage to the West Indies, date entry May 3, 1878; date of discharge, July 8, 1878. It was signed by R. W. Armstrong, master, and given to Jones in the presence of Thomas H. Maher, Shipping Commissioner.

A MAN MURDERED BY UTE INDIANS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—The *Commonwealth* has information that a man named McLean was murdered by Ute Indians 15 miles from Cheyenne Wells, Col. He had gone out to drive in cattle. His pony came in covered with blood. A party went out to search for the body and found 75 Ute Indians near the place, who were hurrying away. McLean's brother is in pursuit, with 18 soldiers. It is thought that McLean was murdered for his gold watch and chain, and other valuables on his person.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Aug. 2.—James Anderson, a milkman, who lives on a ranch about 10 miles north of Deadwood, started for town early this morning on his regular trip, and when two miles from the ranch was stopped by five masked men, bound, gagged, robbed, and left in the edge of the woods. The robbers took about $20 in money, and a span of horses from his wagon. They then proceeded to the ranch, where they appropriated three more horses and three saddles, telling the man who was in charge of the ranch to go and liberate Anderson.

THE DICTATOR OF ECUADOR POISONED.

PANAMA, July 23.—A report was circulated, when the steamer left Guayaquil on the 17th, that Veintemilla, the Dictator of the Republic, was dead, having been poisoned. The report proved untrue. His ailment was a severe attack of colic, which seized him after dinner, and as all who dined with him suffered the same way, it was supposed all had been poisoned.

THE PORTSMOUTH FOG-HORN TOWER.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 2.—The foundation for the fog-horn tower at the Whale's-back entrance to this harbor has been finished. The workmen have already set in place the first section, 10 feet in length, of the iron tower. The force of the sea was so great on Tuesday that three heavy castings of the tower were smashed, which will delay the work of erection until duplicates shall be made in Portland.

REDUCED TAXES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—The Assessors have declared the rate of taxation to be $12 80 per $1,000. Last year the rate was $13 10. There has been a shrinkage of $56,000,000 on real and personal property during the year.

STRIKE OF COAL-MINERS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The miners of the Tuscarawas Coal Company, at Ulrichsville, Ohio, struck yesterday against the reduction of their wages from 76 cents per ton.

BENNETT'S POLAR EXPEDITION.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, is a guest of James Gordon Bennett. His visit is supposed to have some connection with the polar expedition.

AMERICAN FISHERS WELL LADEN.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 2.—The American fishing schooners arrived from Port Mulgrave to-day, from North Bay, with full fares of mackerel.

THE BUFFALO PARK RACES.

FAST TROTTING ON A GOOD TRACK.

CROXIE WINS THE UNFINISHED 2:28 RACE AND SWEETZER THE PACING RACE—THE 2:30 PURSE TAKEN BY INDIANAPOLIS AND THE FREE FOR ALL BY HOPEFUL.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—The third day of the Fall meeting of the Buffalo Park Association was very successful. The two unfinished races of yesterday, and the 2:30 class and free for all races of to-day, furnished a full programme of sport for those in attendance, who numbered about 7,000. The day was fine, with the exception of a strong wind from the west, which, while it was acceptable to the spectators, interfered materially with fast trotting. The track was in the finest possible condition, recent showers, making it very fast and free from dust. In the 2:28 unfinished race, Croxie, who was a favorite at one hundred to eighty against Lucille, won easily in 2:19¼. The unfinished pacing race was taken by Sweetzer, he winning the fourth and sixth heats in 2:18½ and 2:16½. Sleepy George taking the fifth heat in 2:19½. The 2:30 class race was won by Indianapolis, who took the first, third, and fifth heats, in 2:23½, 2:22½, and 2:21¾. Scott's Thomas took the second heat in 2:21, and Woolley the fourth heat in 2:22½. The free for all race was won by Hopeful, who took the first, third, and fourth heats, in 2:18½, 2:18, and 2:18½. Great Eastern took the second heat in 2:18.

In the eighth and finishing heat of the 2:28 class, postponed from yesterday on account of darkness, the horses got off in fine style, Lucille leading by a neck. At the quarter she had increased her lead to nearly two lengths, Croxie left her feet for a few seconds, gaining on the break, and closed up the gap on the back stretch. At the half-mile she led Lucille by a length. At the three-quarter pole Lucille broke, but quickly regained her feet. Croxie came in winner of the heat and race. Time—2:19¼. Lucille took second money, Hambletonian Mambrino third, and Lady Mills fourth.

In the unfinished pacing race, fourth heat, the horses got off on the third trial, Sallie and Sweetzer, neck and neck, led by half a length. At the turn George had forged ahead, with Sallie second, Sweetzer and Lucy close up. At the quarter pole George had increased his lead to a length and a half, the others closely following. On the back stretch the entire party were in a bunch, going at a two-minute gait, and were passed on the back turn by Lucy, pacing very fast, with Sweetzer close up. Coming home Sweetzer and Lucy made for the wire neck and neck, but Sweetzer pulled to the front, taking the heat by a neck, Lucy second, Sleepy George third, Sallie fourth. Time, 2:18½. Pools sold previous to the start: Sleepy George, $40; Lucy, $30; the field, $25. In the fifth heat the horses got away on the first trial, all well up except Bay Sallie, who was a length in the rear. After the turn Sweetzer pulled to the front, leading by two lengths, with George second, Bay Sallie third, and Lucy breaking and falling to the last place. On the back stretch, Sweetzer still led, with George a close second, and Sallie third, four lengths behind. Coming into the back turn, George crowded on Sweetzer's wheel and passed him. Coming into the home turn, the pace proved too rapid for Sweetzer, who broke and ran. Sleepy George took the heat by four lengths; Sweetzer second, Lucy—who had regained her place—third, and Bay Sallie fourth. Time—2:19½.

In the sixth and concluding heat only three horses were left to start, Bay Sallie going to the stable. The horses were sent off all well up. At the turn Sweetzer led, half a length ahead of George, with Lucy three lengths in the rear. Their positions remained unchanged to the back turn, where Sleepy George gradually closed up to the neck of the leader. The two came home in that position, pacing steadily without a skip, Sweetzer taking the heat by a nose, in the face of a heavy west wind, in 2:16½. Lucy was as good as third. The average for the six heats was the unparalleled time of 2:18. The positions in the race in regard to money were: Sweetzer first, Sleepy George second, Lucy third, and Bay Sallie fourth.

In the 2:30 class, for the first heat, the pools sold: Indianapolis, $60; Scott's Thomas, $40; the field, $18. The horses got away on the third trial, Grey Salem leading by a length, Indianapolis second, Thomas third. At the quarter pole Salem had increased his lead to two lengths, followed by Indianapolis, Thomas and Wooley nearly a length in the rear. Thomas acted badly, breaking and running near the first quarter, and on the back stretch Salem also left his feet and ran nearly half way around, losing nothing by the break, however. Coming around the turn, Indianapolis, who had trotted steadily all the way round, crowded Salem, who only led by half a length at the distance flag. Salem left his feet again, coming under the wire a length ahead. The heat was awarded to Indianapolis. Salem being put back to third place for breaking. Scott's Thomas second, Wooley fourth. Time—2:22½. For the second heat the pools sold: Scott's Thomas, $300; Indianapolis, $250; the field, $50. The horses were got off on the eighth score, Wooley's driver being fined on the seventh trial, for failing to come up at the word. Salem and Wooley left their feet at the start, Indianapolis got into the pole first, with Salem second, Thomas third, and Wooley fourth. At the quarter, Indianapolis still led by two lengths, Salem half a length ahead of Thomas. This order was maintained to the back turn, when Thomas, who had taken the second place from Salem, but was still four lengths behind Indianapolis, began rapidly to close up the gap. At the home turn Thomas was neck and neck with Indianapolis, beating him in and winning the heat by three lengths in 2:21, Wooley passing Salem on the back turn and taking third place. In the third heat the horses were sent off on the third score, Indianapolis leading, with Thomas a good second, Salem breaking. At the turn Wooley also broke and fell back to fourth place, Thomas moving again to second place. At the first quarter Wooley again caught his gait, and took third place, Salem dropping four lengths in the rear. Coming into the home turn, Thomas broke and ran, Wooley taking second place, one length behind Indianapolis, who won the heat in 2:22½; Thomas third, Salem a poor fourth. At the start in the fourth heat Indianapolis led by a neck, Salem again going off his feet. At the turn and around to the three-quarter pole, Indianapolis led, but Wooley, who had remained a good second, crowded the leader, the two swinging into the back turn with Wooley at Indianapolis' wheel. Coming home he gained on the leader, and won the heat by a neck. Thomas broke twice, but retained third place, and Salem was a poor fourth. Time—2:22½. For the fifth and deciding heat, pools sold at $100 on Wooley to $165 for the field. Salem again got away on a break. Indianapolis went to the front at the turn, and at the first quarter led by three lengths, Wooley second, Thomas third, and Salem far in the rear, trotting desperately for fourth place. On the back stretch Wooley broke, and was passed by Thomas, who resumed second place. Indianapolis increased his lead to six lengths at the half-mile pole. At the three-quarter pole Thomas again broke, but retained third place. Salem was now out of the race. Indianapolis won the heat and race by half a length in 2:21¾, Wooley second, Thomas third, and Salem fourth.

SUMMARY.

THIRD DAY.—2:30 class; purse, $1,000.

Indianapolis	1	2	1
Scott's Thomas	2	1	3

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Can. So. 1st pf.		Erie Railway.		St. Paul.	
$3,000	77⅜	100	17⅝	300	31½
Western Union.		2400	17⅜	800	31¼
200	90¼	1500	17⅝	500	31
200	90⅛	900	17⅜	1000	31¼
200	89⅞	700	17⅜	1500	31½
800	90	700	17⅜	1600	31⅜
200	90¾	300	17½	1500	31⅞
100	90¾	Union Pacific.		500	32
300	90¾	200	62⅛	1000	32⅛
250	90	200	62⅝	200	32⅛
N. Y. C. & H.		100	62⅝	500	32
100	107½	North-western.		500	31⅞
500	107¾	700	33⅛	1000	31½
Mich. Central.		1000	33¼	200	31⅜
200	82½	200	33⅜	1300	31¼
400	82¾	700	33¼	100	31½
100	82¾	1000	33¼	1000	31⅞
Lake Shore.		500	33	1500	32
100	61⅜	700	33⅜	St. Paul pref.	
500	61½	200	33¼	200	67⅞
400	61⅜	100	33⅜	200	68
500	61⅜	300	33⅜	1309	67¾
200	61⅜	1000	34	400	67½
200	61½	1300	34¼	200	67¼
100	61⅜	300	34	500	67⅜
200	61⅜	1200	33¾	400	67⅝
800	61⅞	500	33⅜	300	68
30	61⅝	100	33⅜	100	68⅛
300	61⅜	600	33⅜	100	68¼
100	61½	200	33⅝	100	68
200	61⅝	North-west. pf.		300	67⅞
200	61½	800	64½	400	68
500	61⅝	400	64⅝	200	68⅛
500	61¾	300	64½	500	68
1200	61	100	65⅛	500	68⅜
1000	61⅛	900	65	100	68¼
500	61¼	800	65¼	D., L. & West.	
Pacific Mail.		600	64⅞	100	57⅞
100	16⅛	300	64¾	100	57⅛
Can. of N. J.		50	64⅛	100	57⅜
100	37¼	St. Paul.		500	57¼
Wabash.		1000	32¼	200	57⅛
100	13	1200	32	200	57
100	12¾	900	31¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U.S.4s, C.,1907.
$5,000 h.c.	108	$10,000	106⅝	$5,000	100⅝
U. S. 5s, '81. R.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
$50,000 s.a.	106⅜	$27,000 h.c.	106⅜	20,000	120⅝
10,000	106⅜				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U.S.5-20C.'65n.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 5s, '81. C.
$1,000	102⅜	$3,000	106⅞	$120,000	106⅝
U.S.5-20R.'65n.					
10,000	102⅜				

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con.		Erie Railway.		Wabash.	
$25,000	73⅛	100	b.c.	17⅜	300	b.c.	13
1,000	s.c.	73⅜	2300		17⅜	N. W. pf.	
Tenn. 5s, n. s.		1500		17⅛	500	b.c.	64⅞
2,000	33½	400		17⅛	1300		64½
Chic. & N. W. con.		400		17⅜	1000		64⅜
9,000	c.i.o.	110	1700		17⅛	200		64⅞
N. W. C. O. G.		1000		s5.	1000		64⅝
2,000	b.o.	97⅜	1800		16⅞	300		64¾
M. & St. P. 1. & M.		1000		16⅝	200		65
10,000	98	2000		16¾	100		65⅛
M. & St. P. c. s. f.		1500		16⅝	100		65⅜
10,000	b.c.	95	500		16⅞	100		65
C., R. & Q. 8s.		400		17	200	s3.	64½
2,000	111½	500		16⅞	400		64⅜
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.		Panama.			100		64
2,000	103⅜	5	b.c.	126½	C., C., C. & I.		
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.		Illinois Cen.			100		24½
5,000	103½	100	b.c.	82⅜	25	b.c.	25
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.		Michigan Central.			100		24⅝
5,000	105⅞	300	b.c.	62	100		23⅞
San. So. 1st, g'd.		100		61⅞	C. M. & St. P.		
1,000	73⅞	200		60	500	b.c.	32¾
Ohio & Miss. con.		200		59	100		32⅝
1,000	79⅛	L. S. & M. So.			300		32⅜
C. F. & Min. 1st.		900	b.c.	61⅜	600		32½
2,000	89	600		61⅜	300		32⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.		1000		61⅜	1500		32⅝
2,000	105⅞	300		60⅞	100		32¾
Un. Pac. s. f.		200		61	100		32⅜
1,000	102⅞	1200		60⅜	100		32½
Can. Pac. 6s'95.		1300		60⅜	100		32⅜
1,000	105⅛	200		61	200		32⅜
C. & N. W.		200		61⅛	200		32⅜
100	107½	100		61⅜	100		32½
500	107⅞	North-western.			300		32⅜
Mich. Central.		100		61	500		32⅜
200	82½	200		33⅛	1000		32⅜
400	82⅛	700		33⅛	100		32⅜
100	82⅜	1000		33⅛	100		32⅜
Lake Shore.		500		33	1500		33
100	61⅜	700		33⅜	St. Paul pref.		
500	61⅜	200		33¼	300		67⅞
400	61⅜	100		33¼	100		68
500	61⅜	300		s3.	1309		67¾
200	61⅜	1000		34	400		67½
200	61⅜	1200		33¾	400		67⅜
800	61⅞	500		33⅜	300		68
30	61⅝	100		33⅜	100		68⅛
300	61⅜	600		33⅜	100		68¼
100	61½	200		s5.	300		68
200	61⅝	North-west.		pf.	300		67⅞
200	61½	800		64½	400		68
500	61⅝	400		64⅝	200		68⅛
500	61¾	300		64½	500		68
1200	61	100		65⅛	500		68⅜
1000	61⅛	900		65	100		68¼
500	61¼	800		65¼	D., L. & West.		
Pacific Mail.		600		64⅞	100		57⅞
100	16⅛	300		64¾	100		57⅛
Can. of N. J.		50		64⅛	100		57⅜
100	37¼	St. Paul.			500		57¼
Wabash.		1000		32¼	200		57⅛
100	13	1200		32	200		57
100	12¾	900		31¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '68.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U.S.4s, C.,1907.
$5,000 h.c.	108	$10,000	106⅝	$5,000	100⅝
U. S. 5s, '81. R.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
$50,000 s.a.	106⅜	$27,000 h.c.	106⅜	20,000	120⅝
10,000	106⅜				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U.S.5-20C.'65n.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 5s, '81. C.
$1,000	102⅜	$3,000	106⅞	$120,000	106⅝
U.S.5-20R.'65n.					
10,000	102⅜				

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con.		Erie Railway.		Wabash.	
$25,000	73⅛	100	b.c.	17⅜	300	b.c.	13
1,000	s.c.	73⅜	2300		17⅜	N. W. pf.	
Tenn. 5s, n. s.		1500		17⅜	500	b.c.	64⅞
2,000	33½	400		17⅜	1300		64½
Chic. & N. W. con.		400		17⅜	1000		64⅜
9,000	c.i.o.	110	1700		17⅛	200		64⅞
N. W. C. O. G.		1000		s5.	1000		64⅝
2,000	b.o.	97⅜	1800		16⅞	300		64¾
M. & St. P. 1. & M.		1000		16⅝	200		65
10,000	98	2000		16¾	100		65⅛
M. & St. P. c. s. f.		1500		16⅝	100		65⅜
10,000	b.c.	95	500		16⅞	100		65
C., R. & Q. 8s.		400		17	200	s3.	64½
2,000	111½	500		16⅞	400		64⅜
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.		Panama.			100		64
2,000	103⅜	5	b.c.	126½	C., C., C. & I.		
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.		Illinois Cen.			100		24½
5,000	103½	100	b.c.	82⅜	25	b.c.	25
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.		Michigan Central.			100		24⅝
5,000	105⅞	300	b.c.	62	100		23⅞
San. So. 1st, g'd.		100		61⅞	C. M. & St. P.		
1,000	73⅞	200		60	500	b.c.	32¾
Ohio & Miss. con.		200		59	100		32⅝
3,000	97½	400		58⅞	300		32⅜
O. & Miss. 2d.		200		58¾	100		32½
10,000	59	300		59	200		32⅜
C. P. 1st, C. & O. Br.		200		59¼	500		32⅜
3,000	91¼	200		59⅛	C., M. & St. P.		
5,000	91½	400		59½	300	b.c.	33¼
Cen. Pac. gold.		400		59⅜	900		33⅛
5,000	105½	200		59⅞	100		33⅜
T. & W. 1st, reorg.		200		90	500		33½
8,000	x1. 98½	200		90⅛	200		33¾
N. Y. C. & H.		200		90⅜	200		34
200	b.c.	103⅜	200		90⅜	300		34⅛
L. S. & M. So.		800		90	310		34¼
900	b.c.	61⅛	Union Pacific.			400		34
200		61¼	300	b.c.	62	800		33⅞
100		61⅜	200		62⅛	700		33½
100		61⅝	800		62⅜	1000		34
500		61½	100		62⅜	100	c.	34⅛
900		61¾	200		62⅝	100		34¼
Erie Railway.			100		62¾	400		34
100	b.c.	17⅛	C., M. & St. P. pf.			200		33⅞
400		17⅜	100	b.c.	89½	Ohio & Miss. pf.		
100		17⅛	100	b.s.	89¼	50	b.c.	13⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

D. of C. 5.85s.		D., L. & West.		North-west. pf.	
$11,000	70⅜	200		57½	600		66
San. Fac. 7s, Dem.		100		57⅝	100		66¼
D., cp. cp.		500		57⅜	1100		66½
7,000	65½	100		57⅝	200		66⅝
2,000	65⅜	300		57⅞	1400		66¾
3,000	65¼	400		57½	400		66⅞
15,000	b.s.	65½	Morris & Essex.			100	b.s.	67
5,000	65	200		84	600		66¾
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.		Sariet.			300		66⅝
5,000	70⅜	500		35	200		66⅝
L. S. reg. 2d.		800		35½	100	b.s.	66⅝
1,000	112	700		35⅝	100	b.s.	66¾
Del. & Hud.		200		s3.	100		66⅞
2,000	64⅛	1700		35⅞	100		67
126	54	200		s3.	100		67⅛
100	53⅞	100		35⅞	100		67⅜
100	54⅛	100		35⅞	100		67½
Chicago & River.		900		35⅝	100		67⅝
200	38½	100		35½	600		67⅞
100	s3.	38½	550		500		67
25		35¼	700	b.3.	11	St. L., K. C. & N.	
						50		4

Western Union.		Michigan Central.		St. Paul.	
100	89⅛	100	61⅞	300	34
300	89⅝	6	61⅝	100	34⅛
2100	90	200	62⅝	300	34⅜
400	89⅞	100	63¼	600	34⅝
400	89⅜	Union Pacific.		700	34
100	90	200	62⅜	200	34⅜
900	90⅛	300	62⅞	700	34
700	b3. 90⅜	200	63	100	33⅞
100	90⅛	200	63⅛	300	33⅝
400	90	100	63¼	1200	33⅝
100	89⅞	Lake Shore.		100	33⅞
100	89⅜	100	61⅜	800	34¼
300	89⅛	300	61½	100	33⅝
100	89⅜	500	61⅜	200	34⅛
100	89⅞	600	61⅞	St. Paul pf.	
100	89⅞	200	61⅝	100	68½
200	90¼	200	61⅞	200	69⅜
100	90⅜	800	III	400	70
200	90⅜	400	62¼	500	69¾
Illinois Central.		100	62⅝	100	70⅛
200	83	200	62¼	100	70⅜
Pacific Mail.		100	62⅜	500	70¾
300	16⅜	300	62¼	700	70¾
100	16⅝	100	62⅜	100	s3. 70⅝
N. Y. C. & H.		Can. of N. J.		200	70½
200	108	500	37¼	300	70⅝
100	108½	100	s5. 37⅜	500	70½
Erie Railway.		Wabash.		200	70⅜
500	17⅞	100	13	100	70½
400	17⅜	Ohio & Miss.		300	70
1100	17⅝	100	8	200	b5. 70⅜
1800	17⅝	Chic., Bur. & Q.		200	70⅝
2900	17⅞	200	110⅞	200	71
Rock Island.		15	110⅝	100	70⅞
100	112¼	C., C. & I. C.		H. & St. Jo. pf.	
100	112⅜	100	4⅜	100	26¼
100	113				

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 2.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Dahlonega.		Gold Placer.		Lacrosse.	
500	s3. .15	100	.28	500	.27
Gold Placer.		100	b30. .30	500	.27
100	.28	100	s30. .28	100	.10 .27
100	.28	Lacrosse.		N. Y. & Col.	
100	.28	500	.27	100	1.95
100	s3. .28	500	.27		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

American Flag.		Con. Virginia.		Lacrosse.	
500	.18	10	9	200	b.c. .27
Amer. con.		100	b.c. s30. .28	100	b.c.c. .27
100	b60. 6				
100	b60. 6½				

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Lacrosse.		Buckeye.		Amer. con.	
200	b.c.c. .26	500	b30. .33	100	s.c. b60. 7
500	b60. .28	500	b30. .33	Bertha & Edith.	
200	s.c. .27	500	b30. .33	500	b.c. .05
300	s.c. .27	500	b30. .33	1000	b30. .06
200	s.c. .27	300	b30. .33		
Mariposa pf.		Plumas.			
100	s30. 13½	50	3.95		

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The most interesting feature in speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was a break of some 8 per cent in Western Union, the price of which dropped from 90¼ to 84½. Various theories were hazarded to account for the decline, among them being one to the effect that the movement was engineered with the view of depressing the general market in order to enable a prominent capitalist to buy long lines of Lake Shore. Be this as it may, the Western Union shares during the afternoon became strong, and the early decline was more than recovered. The general market opened weak, but after midday the temper of speculation underwent a seemingly radical change for the better, and appearances indicated that the bear raid, which has been so long in progress, had at last spent its force. The shorts were not slow to appreciate the changed aspect of affairs, and their eagerness to cover contributed not a little to the improvement in prices which ensued. The entire market closed strong at an advance ranging from ⅛ to 2⅜ ₱ cent on the day's transactions, the most marked improvement being in the Grangers stocks. The decline of 1⅜ and 2 ₱ cent. in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and C., C., C. and I., which occurred early in the day, was not recovered at the close. Rock Island was strong on reports from the West giving a glowing account of the condition of the wheat and corn crops.

The transactions aggregated 250,059 shares, embracing 68,410 St. Paul, 49,225 North western, 36,030 Lake Shore, 35,510 Erie, 31,425 Western Union, 13,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,400 Union Pacific, 2,800 Michigan Central, 1,664 New-Jersey Central, 1,050 Delaware and Hudson, 1,000 Pacific Mail, and 1,000 Rock Island.

St. Paul common declined from 32⅜ to 31, returned to 32⅜, reacted to 31¾, and rose to 34⅜. The preferred declined from 68⅛ to 67¾, advanced to 68½, returned to 67¾, and rose to 71, with closing sales at 70⅞. North western common declined from 33½ to 33, advanced to 34¼, receded to 33⅜, and rose to 35. The preferred, after advancing from 64½ to 65⅛, fell off to 62⅜, and rose to 67⅛, closing at 67. Lake Shore declined 3⅜ ₱ cent., to 61⅛, advanced to 61⅞, dropped to 59⅝, and rose to 62⅜. Michigan Central fell off from 63½ to 59, returned to 63½, and closed at 63¼. New-York Central, after declining ½ ₱ cent., to 107¼, advanced to 108⅛. Erie fell off from 17⅝ to 16⅝, and advanced to 17⅞. Rock Island declined from 111⅞ to 111, and rose to 113. Illinois Central declined from 83¼ to 82½, and recovered to 83. Union Pacific declined from 62½ to 61⅜, and advanced to 63¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 111½ to 110⅜ 110½ C., C., C. and I. from 25 to 23, Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 26¾ to 26¼, and Quicksilver preferred from 32 to 30. Pacific Mail declined from 16¼ to 15⅞, advanced to 16¾, and reacted to 16⅜. Western Union dropped from 90¼ to 84½, and rose to 90¾. Among the coal stocks, New-Jersey Central advanced from 37⅜ to 37⅝, fell off to 36¾, and returned to 37⅜; Morris and Essex declined from 84¼ to 83½, and recovered to 84; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 57½ to 55½, and rose to 57½, and Delaware and Hudson, after declining from 54¼ to 53½, returned to 54¼.

Bank shares sold at 120½ for Metropolitan and 118 for Commerce.

The Money market, notwithstanding the violent fluctuations in prices on the Stock Exchange, continues to work easily, and call borrowers were able to supply their requirements to-day at 2 2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, ⅛ premium, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for Consols, which declined to 94⅝@94⅜ for money, and 94⅞ for the account. United States bonds were strong in the early dealings, but afterward declined, New 4½s closing at 106⅞, 1867s at 107, 10-40s at 111¼, and new 5s at 108½. American railway shares were weak and lower, except New-Jersey Central, which advanced ½ ₱ cent. to 39¼, and returned to 39. Erie common declined to 17⅞, preferred to 33½@34, Illinois Central to 85½, and Pennsylvania to 33. The Bank of England lost £50,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills was as high as the Bank of England rate—4 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes closed at 112f. 10c.

The Sterling Exchange market opened with an advance of ½ cent., to $4 83 for 60 day bills, and $4 86½ for demand, based more upon a scarcity of commercial bills than on the amount of business done. Actual transactions were at $4 82@$4 82½ for bankers' long sterling, $4 85¾@$4 86 for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for cables, and $4 79½@$4 80½ for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was dull, with all the sales at 100⅛. On Gold loans the rates were 1 ₱ cent. "flat" for borrowing.

Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were in the main weak. Cedar Falls and Minnesota Firsts declined to 89, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Consols, assented, to 40, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s to 111½, Ohio and Mississippi Sinking Funds to 97½, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 98½, (ex interest,) Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 102⅞, Central Pacific Firsts, San Joaquin Branch, to 91½, Northwestern Consols to 110, (a decline of 2 ₱ cent.,) do., Gold coupons, to 96, and St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, to 98. Canada Southern Firsts advanced to 73⅞. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 74; Tennessee 6s, new series, sold at 33½, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 80.

The imports of Dry Goods for the week ending this date were $1,409,818, and the amount marketed $1,291,996. The total imports of Dry Goods since Jan. 1 were $44,552,364, and the total amount marketed $44,384,006.

The Controller of Newark received 13 bids, amounting to $6,313,600 for $700.000 30-year 6 ₱ cent. bonds. The whole amount of the bonds was awarded to Mr. George K. Sistare.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 2.

	Thursday	Friday.
American Gold	100½	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅛	105⅛
Bills on London	$4 81½@$4 82	$4 81½@$4 82
New-York Central	107⅜	108⅛
Rock Island	111⅞	113
Pacific Mail	16¼	16⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32⅜	34½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	68½	70⅞
Lake Shore	61⅛	62⅜
Chicago and North-western	33½	36
Chicago and North-western pref	65	67
Western Union	90¼	90¾
Union Pacific	62⅛	63¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	57	57½
New-Jersey Central	37⅜	37⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	54¼	54¼
Morris and Essex	84½	84
Panama	127½	127½
Erie	17⅜	17⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	8	8

MONEY STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 2.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Dahlonega.		Gold Placer.		Lacrosse.	
500	s3. .15	100	.28	500	.27
Gold Placer.		100	b30. .30	500	.27
100	.28	100	s30. .28	100	.10 .27
100	.28	Lacrosse.		N. Y. & Col.	
100	.28	500	.27	100	1.95
100	s3. .28	500	.27		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

American Flag.		Con. Virginia.		Lacrosse.	
500	.18	10	9	200	b.c. .27
Amer. con.		100	b.c. s30. .28	100	b.c.c. .27
100	b60. 6				
100	b60. 6½				

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Lacrosse.		Buckeye.		Amer. con.	
200	b.c.c. .26	500	b30. .33	100	s.c. b60. 7
500	b60. .28	500	b30. .33	Bertha & Edith.	
200	s.c. .27	500	b30. .33	500	b.c. .05
300	s.c. .27	500	b30. .33	1000	b30. .06
200	s.c. .27	300	b30. .33		
Mariposa pf.		Plumas.			
100	s30. 13½	50	3.95		

TUESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M.

The most interesting feature in speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was a break of some 8 per cent in Western Union, the price of which dropped from 90¼ to 84½. Various theories were hazarded to account for the decline, among them being one to the effect that the movement was engineered with the view of depressing the general market in order to enable a prominent capitalist to buy long lines of Lake Shore. Be this as it may, the Western Union shares during the afternoon became strong, and the early decline was more than recovered. The general market opened weak, but after midday the temper of speculation underwent a seemingly radical change for the better, and appearances indicated that the bear raid, which has been so long in progress, had at last spent its force. The shorts were not slow to appreciate the changed aspect of affairs, and their eagerness to cover contributed not a little to the improvement in prices which ensued. The entire market closed strong at an advance ranging from ⅛ to 2⅜ ₱ cent on the day's transactions, the most marked improvement being in the Grangers stocks. The decline of 1⅜ and 2 ₱ cent. in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and C., C., C. and I., which occurred early in the day, was not recovered at the close. Rock Island was strong on reports from the West giving a glowing account of the condition of the wheat and corn crops.

The transactions aggregated 250,059 shares, embracing 68,410 St. Paul, 49,225 North western, 36,030 Lake Shore, 35,510 Erie, 31,425 Western Union, 13,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,400 Union Pacific, 2,800 Michigan Central, 1,664 New-Jersey Central, 1,050 Delaware and Hudson, 1,000 Pacific Mail, and 1,000 Rock Island.

St. Paul common declined from 32⅜ to 31, returned to 32⅜, reacted to 31¾, and rose to 34⅜. The preferred declined from 68⅛ to 67¾, advanced to 68½, returned to 67¾, and rose to 71, with closing sales at 70⅞. North western common declined from 33½ to 33, advanced to 34¼, receded to 33⅜, and rose to 35. The preferred, after advancing from 64½ to 65⅛, fell off to 62⅜, and rose to 67⅛, closing at 67. Lake Shore declined 3⅜ ₱ cent., to 61⅛, advanced to 61⅞, dropped to 59⅝, and rose to 62⅜. Michigan Central fell off from 63½ to 59, returned to 63½, and closed at 63¼. New-York Central, after declining ½ ₱ cent., to 107¼, advanced to 108⅛. Erie fell off from 17⅝ to 16⅝, and advanced to 17⅞. Rock Island declined from 111⅞ to 111, and rose to 113. Illinois Central declined from 83¼ to 82½, and recovered to 83. Union Pacific declined from 62½ to 61⅜, and advanced to 63¼. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy fell off from 111½ to 110⅜ 110½ C., C., C. and I. from 25 to 23, Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 26¾ to 26¼, and Quicksilver preferred from 32 to 30. Pacific Mail declined from 16¼ to 15⅞, advanced to 16¾, and reacted to 16⅜. Western Union dropped from 90¼ to 84½, and rose to 90¾. Among the coal stocks, New-Jersey Central advanced from 37⅜ to 37⅝, fell off to 36¾, and returned to 37⅜; Morris and Essex declined from 84¼ to 83½, and recovered to 84; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 57½ to 55½, and rose to 57½, and Delaware and Hudson, after declining from 54¼ to 53½, returned to 54¼.

Bank shares sold at 120½ for Metropolitan and 118 for Commerce.

The Money market, notwithstanding the violent fluctuations in prices on the Stock Exchange, continues to work easily, and call borrowers were able to supply their requirements to-day at 2 2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, scarce, ⅛ premium, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; Chicago, 60 premium; St. Louis, 50 premium, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for Consols, which declined to 94⅝@94⅜ for money, and 94⅞ for the account. United States bonds were strong in the early dealings, but afterward declined, New 4½s closing at 106⅞, 1867s at 107, 10-40s at 111¼, and new 5s at 108½. American railway shares were weak and lower, except New-Jersey Central, which advanced ½ ₱ cent. to 39¼, and returned to 39. Erie common declined to 17⅞, preferred to 33½@34, Illinois Central to 85½, and Pennsylvania to 33. The Bank of England lost £50,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate of discount in the open market for three-months' bills was as high as the Bank of England rate—4 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes closed at 112f. 10c.

The Sterling Exchange market opened with an advance of ½ cent., to $4 83 for 60 day bills, and $4 86½ for demand, based more upon a scarcity of commercial bills than on the amount of business done. Actual transactions were at $4 82@$4 82½ for bankers' long sterling, $4 85¾@$4 86 for demand, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for cables, and $4 79½@$4 80½ for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was dull, with all the sales at 100⅛. On Gold loans the rates were 1 ₱ cent. "flat" for borrowing.

Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were in the main weak. Cedar Falls and Minnesota Firsts declined to 89, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Consols, assented, to 40, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s to 111½, Ohio and Mississippi Sinking Funds to 97½, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 98½, (ex interest,) Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 102⅞, Central Pacific Firsts, San Joaquin Branch, to 91½, Northwestern Consols to 110, (a decline of 2 ₱ cent.,) do., Gold coupons, to 96, and St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, to 98. Canada Southern Firsts advanced to 73⅞. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols advanced to 74; Tennessee 6s, new series, sold at 33½, and District of Columbia 3.65s at 80.

The imports of Dry Goods for the week ending this date were $1,409,818, and the amount marketed $1,291,996. The total imports of Dry Goods since Jan. 1 were $44,552,364, and the total amount marketed $44,384,006.

The Controller of Newark received 13 bids, amounting to $6,313,600 for $700.000 30-year 6 ₱ cent. bonds. The whole amount of the bonds was awarded to Mr. George K. Sistare.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 2.

	Thursday	Friday.
American Gold	100½	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	104¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 2, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, J. S. Potter, Esq., Referee, John T. Boyd sold the factory building and sheds, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 526 and 528 East 18th-st., south side, 270.6 feet west of Avenue B, for $6,200, to Harriet M. Boyd, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, under a similar court order, Bernard Reilly, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, each 25 by 90, on 4th-av., north west corner of 134th-st., for $700, to James Heard, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

47th-st., No. 426 West.; George W. Morton and wife to Michael Scullin..... $5,000
Same property; Michael Scullin to Margaret T. Morton..... nom.
Morris-place, n.w. corner of Halsey-st., 23d Ward, 115x61; Henry W. Shaw to Henry F. Church. 4,500
1st-av., w. s. 57.1 ft. s. of 115th-st., 18.9x80; Adam Radlein and wife to Charles Burkhardt. 9,000
Charles-st., n. s. 40 ft. w. of 4th-st., 20.9x45; John A. Seaman and wife to Mary D. Seaman. 1,000
76th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.9; George Baiers to Charles G. Dallamore..... nom.
138th-st., s. e. corner of Southern Boulevard, 75x100x183x115; Ephraim C. Gates and wife to Otto Hoffeld and C. Uresmer. 6,000
85th-st., s. s., 250 ft. s. of 5th-av., 50x102.2; Sarah S. Sturges to James Walsh..... 14,500
146th-st., s. s., 316.3 ft. w. of Avenue D, 20x100; Margaret Ludwig to Peter Caffrey. 8,000
Union-av., w. s., 23d Ward, 105.6x300, lot No. 39 on a map of Woodstock; Newbury D. Lawton to Clara Decker..... 10,000
Same property; Clara Decker and husband to Cyrus Lawton..... 10,000
81st-st., Nos. 343, 350, 352 and 354 East; Frederick Schack and wife to Augustus F. Holly to Augustus F. Holly to Mary Schuck..... nom.
Same property; Augustus F. Holly to Mary Schuck..... nom.
17th-st., s. s., 93 ft. e. of Avenue B, 20.9x92; John B. Keller and others to John Blaurock... 1,250
Beekman-place, s. s., 20 ft. e. of 50th-st., 20x80; William J. Walsh, Referee, to Lazarus Mineschemer..... 10,300
Orchard-st., w. s., 105.8 ft. s. of Hester-st., 24.3x100; Louis Perusset and wife to Gustav Freygang..... 25,000
Suffolk-st., w. s., 200.8 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 50.4x100; Philips Phoenix to the German Evangelical Reformed Church..... 13,000
47th-st., s. s., 254 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16.11x100.5; James H. Greenaward to Charlotte A. Luqueer..... 11,000
48th-st., n. s., 21 ft. e. of Lewis-st., 26x75x irregular; Mary Smith to Peter S. Hoe..... nom.
114th-st., s. s., 253.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.10; G. Grant Sinclair, Referee, to Sarah J. Ferrett..... 5,000
23d-st., s. s. 172 ft. s. of centre line between 9th and 10th avs., 22x117.8; Lucy W. Jay to Francis E. Gookin and Alice D. Ball..... nom.
96th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; John Basset, Jr., Referee, to the Manhattan Savings Institution..... 2,000
96th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100.11; same to same..... 2,000
47th-st., n. s., lots between 84th and 85th sts., lots Nos 368 and 369 on the map of Harlem Commons, 50x80; same to same..... 6,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Blaurock, John, and wife to John and Ann Kelley; s. s. 17th-st., e. of Avenue B. 3 years..... $1,300
Bormann, Herman, to Ann Ketcham; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 3d-av., 6 years..... 7,500
Bormann, Herman, to John Bohlken; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 2d-av., 7 years..... 5,000
Bormann, Herman, to Ann Bohlken; s. s. 80th-st., w. of 3d-av., 6 years..... 7,500
Bowen, Charles W., and others to Mary E. Graham; n. s. 120th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years. 3,000
Decker, Clara, and husband to Newbury D. Lawton, s. s. Union-av., 146.9½ ft. s. of Strong-av., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; s. s. of Tinton-av., 120.2 ft. s. of Strong-av., 163d-st., 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; s. s. Tinton-av., 146.9½ ft. s. of Strong-av. (163d-st.,) 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; w. s. Union-av., 181 ft. s. of 163d-st., 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; w. s. Union-av., 154 ft. s. of 163d-st., 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; w. s. Union-av., 101 ft. s. of 163d-st., 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; s. s. Tinton-av., 181 ft. s. of 163d-st., 3 years..... 1,250
Same to same; s. s. Tinton-av., 154 ft. s. of 163d-st., 3 years..... 1,250
Ewing, Henrietta P., to John M. Roberts; n. s. Milton-st., Twenty-third Ward, lot No. 132, 5 years..... 500
Fanning, Matthew, to Henry Simon; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 49th-st., 4 years..... 6,000
Ferguson, Martha, to Isabella Van Dolsen; s. s. 20th-st., lot No. 6.1, 1 year..... 3,000
Gallagher, Michael, to Hugh McCosker; s. s. 43d-st., s. of 2d-av., 6 months..... 1,050
Hurley, James, and others, to Franklin M. Mackay; w. s. 5th-av., n. of 102d-st., 5 years... 3,000
Hoffald, Otto, and another, to Ephraim C. Gates; Southern Boulevard, s. e. corner 138th-st., 3 years..... 1,400
Hozan, John, and wife to James Mulry; No. 38 Chrystie-st., 3 years..... 10,000
Koch, John, and wife to Henry Kuh; s. s. 84th-st., s. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 6,000
Kochler, Philip, and wife to Magdalena Degenhardt; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 46th-st., 6 years.. 4,300
Luqueer, Charlotte, and husband to the Union James Bevincs Home; s. s. 47th-st., s. of Lexington-av., 16 months..... 9,500
Magion, Patrick F., and wife to M. W. White; No. 429 West 56th-st., 3 years..... 10,000
Marsh, Charles, and wife to Harriet E. Alessor; Centre-st., 24th Ward, 3 years..... 1,000
Minzesheimer, Lavarus, to the Bowery Savings Bank; s. s. Beekman-place, s. of 50th-st., 1 year..... 7,000
Radelien, Adam, and wife to Sarah H. Fowell; s. w. corner 1st-av. and 115th-st., 3 months. 5,000
Schuchman, John P., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 5,000
Van Dolsen, John, jr., to Isabella Van Dolsen; n. s. 46th-st., w. of 8th-av., 1 year..... 1,400
Wilkinson, Sarah E., to Matilda E. Chaime s; No. 86 Amos-st., 5 years..... 2,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Andrews, Benjamin, to Herman H. Metz..... $3,800
Quicke, Tennis W., and another, Executors, &c., to Henry C. Thacher..... 16,000
United States Life Insurance Co. to John H. Gland..... 3,000
Wheeler, Daniel P., to the Dartmouth College.. 2,000
Wheeler, Daniel P., to the Dartmouth Savings Bank..... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT SACRIFICE.—FOR SALE, A PRIvate residence, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, below 34th-st., near Madison-av.; cost owner $35,000; cash will sell for $23,000 to a quiet buyer; terms easy. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE FULL width house No. 266 Lexington-av., between 36th and 38th sts.; neighborhood first class. Can only be seen by permit from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, NOS. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st., for sale at reduced prices. Apply on the premises, or to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BULKHEAD, WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY for sale low. Easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A CHOICE PRIVATE HIGH-STOOP brown-stone residence, fully furnished. West 29th-st. $125 per month. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 23d-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT ON West 23d-st., at $1,000, $1,500, $2,400; West 20th-st., $1,000; West 23d-st., 26 rooms, $1,500, and others. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A beautiful cottage home at a nominal price and easy terms a little way up the Hudson, east bank; ground, 8x125; house has 12 rooms; cost between $7,000 and $8,000; owner sick and anxious to sell it; will take $3,000; three miles' quick transit from depot. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer..... SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA..... WED., Aug. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE NOW LESS THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents. Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..... Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Metamoros, Tampico, Tuspan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):—
Canada, W., Aug. 7, 11 A. M. | France, W., Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
The Queen, S., Aug. 3, 8:30 A. M. | Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frangeul..... Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle..... Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, Danes..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry..... Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gelder..... Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy..... Saturday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER..... Sunday, Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..... Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship City of Chester will sail peacefully at 10 A. M. on Sunday, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 37. (formerly No. 45.) foot of Charlton st., North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38. N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA..... TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 8 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $80 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED.. Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA..WED..Aug. 21
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA...WED.. Aug. 28
*Carry second cabin passengers only. Special Superintendent.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
WYOMING, Thurs., Aug. 8, 10 A. M.
STATE OF NEVADA..... Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..... Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA..... Thursday, Aug. 22
First cabin, $80 to $70, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | SILESIA, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 23d-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
BERLIN.....Sat., Aug. 10 | WESER.....Sat., Aug. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin..... 60 gold
Steerage..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier 20, North River. New-York.
Devonia....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Anchoria...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. Bolivia....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second cabin..... $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon. Italy.....Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $80 and $100. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
CHARLES LAY, 207 Broadway, Agent.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Daggett, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON..... SATURDAY..... Aug. 3
GEO. W. CLYDE..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 7
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
JOHN E. POYNEY, Jr., Gen'l Freight Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
For foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY..... Friday, Aug 9, noon
(Connecting for Mexican and Mexico).
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA..... Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows..... Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO. No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M. daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT FOR PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Gen'l Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car at 8:30 P. M. train after June 15

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing Lafayette, and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 9:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City, Hempstead, and Merillon, at 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern R. R., 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 6:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer leaves Long Island City (Sunday excepted) at Harper's 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhasset House, 2:16 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York, 706 Fulton-st., and No. 5 Astor House; 344 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 349 Park-place, Nos. 78 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SHERWOOD, Gen'l Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 3:20 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Parlor cars on fast express and second class. 7 P. M. For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see Bridge and Ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:15 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:10, 7, and 11:45 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 P. M., Chicago and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
9:00 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Niagara, Rochester, and Buffalo. Also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River every morning. Pullman Drawing-room car Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck,

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN

NO CLUE TO THE ASSASSIN.

THE VARIOUS THEORIES HELD BY THE POLICE AND OTHERS—THE DEAD MAN'S FLIRTATIONS WITH WOMEN IN JERSEY CITY—TRACING THE OWNERSHIP OF THE SASH-WEIGHT—A VEILED WOMAN VISITING THE MORGUE.

The mystery surrounding the murder of the Jersey City policeman, R. H. Smith, has not yet been cleared up, and if the Police have obtained any clue to the assassin they have kept it to themselves. The murder, of course, has been the chief topic of conversation in Jersey City, and while the public generally exonerate the dead man's wife from the commission of the deed, very strong suspicions are entertained that she knows who the murderer is. Chief of Police Nathan and Capt. Lannon still adhere to the belief that developments will show that "Cove" Bennett, at one time the landlord and boarder of the Smiths, and whose attentions to Mrs. Smith had aroused the jealousy of her husband, committed the deed. The apparent intimacy that existed between Bennett and her is the only fact which leads to this suspicion. The two officials named assume that when Smith returned from the meeting of the Police Board Monday night, Bennett was in Mrs. Smith's bedroom; that the paramour concealed himself in the closet at the head of the bed, and on that side of it on which Smith slept; and that while Smith lay on the bed the murderer, opening the door on the jar, dealt him the blows on the head, which stunned if they did not kill him, and followed the assault up with the stabbing. The blood-stains on the closet door and the location and direction of the wounds are, it is claimed, corroborative of this theory. The Police have, however, no evidence that Bennett has been in Jersey City for some months. If he were an intimate of Mrs. Bennett, as is claimed, it is likely that he must have known that Smith's tour of duty had been changed from night to day, and that Smith was usually home before midnight. If Mrs. Smith's story can be accepted, Smith was not murdered till after 2 o'clock in the morning, at least three hours after he had reached home. That an intimacy did exist between the wife and Bennett, would seem to be established by common notoriety. Most of the Lafayette gossips had noticed it and shaken their heads with an air of owl-like wisdom over it. While he boarded with the Smiths, he fanned her when she was sick, sat on her bedside, and administered her medicines to her. When she was well she reserved all the dainties of the board for him, and sat her husband down to a less toothsome meal. They went frequently to the theatres in each other's company. They often went out riding together. Smith's jealousy was finally aroused, and he ordered Bennett out of the house.

"I would like to see you put me out of my own house," said Bennett, who was then their landlord. Smith soon afterward quit the house and removed his family to the house in which he met his death. Bennett is, described as of a sullen, morose, and vengeful disposition. He is wild of habit and fond of dissipation. Before her death his mother threatened to disinherit him if he did not reform, and to conciliate her he made professions of a change of heart, and promises of a change of life before Rev. Dr. Rice, of Grace Episcopal Church, Jersey City. They were only professions and promises, however, and he is as wild and dissipated as ever.

Some of the Police who have investigated the case or been informed of the investigations by those who are engaged in its investigation do not think, however, that Bennett is the guilty party. "It looks to me like the work of a woman," said one yesterday. "It looks, too, like a murder for revenge or prompted by jealousy. Else why, after the man had been killed by the wounds on the head, should the knife have been plunged 10 or 15 times in his breast! That was done only under the inspiration of a furious hatred. I am told that Mrs. Smith is a woman of unusually jealous disposition. Why may not the amours of her husband have reached his wife's ears? That very night he may have followed him and detected him in a disreputable act. Her jealous passions may have been so aroused, and the murder have been committed by her while under their influence."

Mrs. Smith's chloroform story is not generally credited. The Police believe that if she did not actively participate in the assassination she was at least a passive witness to it. The half ounce of chloroform missing from the bottle which stood by her bedside could not have been sufficient to have produced stupefaction. That which remained was stale and half of its strength had been dissipated. Detective McHorney said yesterday that he had found another bottle which had contained chloroform, but what its size, or where he had found it, he refused to say.

Mrs. Smith was yesterday removed from the house in which the murder occurred to the house of her brother-in-law. Alderman Smith, where it is hoped the influence of his wife will be sufficiently strong to induce her to tell, without reserve, all she knows of the tragedy. She is there under guard of an officer. The Gregor family, who occupied so much of the house as Smith had not rented, also moved away yesterday, and the premises are tenantless.

Some of those who are engaged in the effort to unravel the mystery hold another theory as to the motives which inspired the murder. Smith is known to have displayed decided animadversion toward certain women since he became a policeman. Some weeks ago Capt. Lennon was informed that he had spent two hours in the house of a married woman in the neighborhood of his own house, and this is said to have been the real reason why the Captain removed him recently from the responsible post he then held at the time of his death. A few days ago he flirted with a married lady whom he met, and followed her, it is said, to her home. May he not, ask this school of theorists, have been murdered by one of the wronged husbands? Perhaps the fact of these intimacies may have reached Mrs. Smith's ears, and the wronged wife, making common cause with the wronged husband, may have admitted him to her rooms for the perpetration of the murder.

The discovery of the sash-weight, with which the wounds on the head are said to have been inflicted, and of the knife with which the stab-wounds on the breast are thought to have been inflicted, are regarded as important clues. Both were at first thought to have belonged in Smith's house, and were regarded as conclusive evidence that whoever had used them had not, at least, sought the rooms for the purpose of assassination. Alderman Smith said yesterday, however, that while he had seen the knife in Smith's house, the sash-weight did not belong there, and that the Police had discovered from whose house it had been taken. The Police refuse, however, to say anything on that point beyond the bare assertion that marks on the two weapons used are blood-stains.

Dr. Gerrit McHorney yesterday morning conducted to the Morgue, where Smith's body lay, and afterward to the Fourth Precinct Police Station, a heavily-veiled woman, perhaps 35 years of age. At the Fourth Precinct Station Chief Nathan and Capt. Lennon had an interview with her. Its purpose could not be ascertained, nor would the Police even hint as to the nature of her relations to the case. "A lady whom I know," was all the information Chief Nathan ventured concerning her. At first it was reported that she was Delia Canfield, a woman of the town, with whom Smith had been on terms of familiarity. It was stated that he had confided in her on a recent trip to Rockaway all his domestic troubles. When she left the precinct, the woman was followed to No. 115 Bright-street, Jersey City, and she was ascertained to be a Mrs. Powell. To those who followed her she refused to say anything as to her interview with Chief Nathan. Later in the day, when a Times reporter visited her, she denied point blank that she had seen McHorney, or any other officer, or been away from home all day. She had probably been cautioned to make no disclosures to the reporters.

The body of the murdered man will be buried this afternoon from the residence of Alderman Smith. The Fourth Precinct Police will attend in a body, and escorts from the other precincts will be in attendance.

A CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

On the 6th of this month a convention of teachers of writing and other commercial branches will begin a four days' session in the hall of Packard's Business College in this City. It will be the first convention of its kind, and its projectors have been much flattered by the interest taken in its success in all parts of the country. Papers upon subjects of especial interest to the members of the convention will be read by Hon. Ira Mayhew, of Detroit; Lyman P. Spencer, of Washington, D. C.; S. S. Packard, of this City; R. M. Bartlett, of Cincinnati, and a dozen others who are equally conversant with the subjects with which they propose to deal. In addition to the papers to be read, a number of addresses will be delivered by several of the most prominent business educators in the country.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN NEW-YORK.

Secretary Sherman arrived in this City yesterday morning. He went at once to the Sub-Treasury, and spent half an hour chatting with Gen. Hillhouse on topics which, it was asserted, were of no public interest. He proceeded thence to the Custom-house, and remained closeted with Acting Collector Merritt all the afternoon. Special Agent Curtis, Acting Surveyor Graham, and the various heads of departments were called into conference, but the same story of no special business was told of their coming. Among the callers during the day was Gen. Sprague. The Secretary said that he had come here for recreation. His family would be on in a few days, and he would locate them at some sea-side resort within easy reach of New-York. For himself, he proposed to enjoy himself at various accessible places along the coast, spending only a day or two at each place. He proposed to have a conference soon with the New-York bankers in regard to speedy resumption, but preferred not to converse about until it took place. The bankers are of opinion that he intends to ask their views on the propriety of commencing to pay gold on current exchange account at once, and they will recommend that he do so. It is expected that the gold so purchased will be paid out and that paid on account of called bonds, amounting from this time forth to $5,000,000 every fortnight, will supply the market in excess of the demand, and the premium will be extinguished, thus placing greenbacks actually at par. The Secretary and the chiefs of the New-York Administration party went on a fishing excursion on one of the revenue cutters at 3 o'clock. They were to fetch up at Fire Island, and remain there all night.

TAMMANY AND THE PARKS.

KELLY'S TACTICS WITH THE DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS—THE PARK DEPARTMENT A BUREAU OF TAMMANY HALL.

The Tammany tactics in the Park Department have not, in the estimation of many keen-sighted and public-spirited citizens, been understood as meaning so much mischief as they are really destined to bring forth if not interrupted. For many years this department was a State commission, and as such it had for its purposes only the improvement of the park property and the adornment of the grounds intended for the pleasure and comfort of the people. As an independent department—independent from local political control—it was a growing one, doing well the work it had to perform. Tweed, Sweeny & Co. changed the upward tendency of the department. The charter of 1870 brought Sweeny to the front as the Director of Parks, and under his thumb a figure-head for the department obeyed his behests, and gave the administration an impetus downward, which has been increasing ever since. Balked and frightened at its own temerity in undertaking to convert the whole Fire Department into a Tammany force, organized for political purposes, the Democrats of the Columbian Order have devoted themselves more assiduously than ever to the task of surrounding and capturing the Department of Parks. Its purpose has become plainer year by year, and the Central Park has suffered as Tammany has gained ground. The more completely Tammany controls, the plainer become evidences of niggardly appropriation, of wastefulness, and of neglect in the use of such money as is expended. No visitor who saw the park 10 years ago, and who sees it again to-day, can fail to notice that the maintenance has become a merely perfunctory scratching here and there of roads and flower-beds, patching of pavements, labor loosely distributed so as to show men everywhere and not much work anywhere. The paths all over the park are sadly neglected. In places they are cracked, painful to walk upon, distressing to look at; again they are hollow, holding pools of water after rain. About the Arsenal clouds of dust or puddles of mud are formed, the paths having been mere dug-ways for months. Persons who read that appropriations are made for the maintenance of the parks, wonder why the Central Park, and Washington-square, and Reservoir and other squares are allowed to run to ruin instead of being kept up or improved and made more attractive. It will have to be understood that in Tammany Hall the parks are not looked upon as luxuries or necessities for the people. They are only regarded as convenient excuses for the employment of men. The men employed are only a few out of thousands who are kept in hand by promises, given only when assurance is made of the intensest loyalty to Democracy as taught in Tammany Hall. Lately the boldness of the Tammany leaders has become brazen. Adopting the tactics employed in another department, they have endeavored to compel every man in the Park Department to subscribe to one of the Kelly papers. In the Fire Department, the chiefs of battalions were not manly or independent enough to refuse, when commanded, to take Kelly's subscription books about to the engine-houses and request the Captains of companies to present them to the members under their charge and press them to subscribe. There has recently been a change in the Park Commission. William R. Martin went out. Smith Ely Lane, the cousin of Mayor Ely, went in. While Martin was in and Mr. Ely held the patronage in his grasp, Purroy also controlled the Aldermen, and kept Martin in. When Purroy went out, Martin was succeeded by Lane. When he was appointed, the Mayor said a good deal about the æsthetic taste that Mr. Lane would contribute to the councils of the Commissioners. He was reported to be a man of taste, cultivated by world-wide travel; one who had exquisite ideas about what ought to be done and a comprehensive grasp of all affairs connected with the department. It is now asserted by men who have studied the subject that as between Lane and Martin there is little choice. Lane is looked upon as the more obedient servant of Tammany Hall, and it is said that his "æsthetic" notions have not yet been made known. Commissioner Conover is the active agent of Tammany, and under his direction, it is said, old men in the Park service have been put out on short and insufficient notice, in order to make room for hungry henchmen who have demands that to be satisfied. The Tammany Wiskinski makes his rounds, collecting assessments for Tammany election expenses; the Secretary of the commission has been used to assist Mr. Conover as a canvasser. The report has been circulated that Mr. Wenman, who has no power in the board, prepared a "slate," having Mr. George W. Van Nort's name on it for Superintendent, E. P. Barker for Secretary of the commission, and Gen. Viele as Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. Wenman, it is asserted on the contrary, did no such thing, and the "slate" therefore could not have been shown to John Kelly to be broken by him. For some time Julius Munckwitz was Superintendent, and under his superintendence it is said that about $1,000,000 was expended in drainage that is now considered useless, the work having been improperly done. Munckwitz was long a draughtsman in the department, and is not considered by competent judges to be possessed of the sort of ability needed in a Superintendent. Removals and appointments have been made from time to time, but the only reasons apparent for them is the necessity for giving as many persons as possible employment. As for maintaining the beauty of the parks, that is not believed to be a prime consideration. The Park Department is looked upon by those who think of its workings as a machine, by which Tammany Hall is determined shall be as serviceable a Tammany machine as Kelly and Conover can make it. Munckwitz was removed, but John A. Dawson, a man who was once an industrious worker for Genet, has taken his place, with no better qualifications than those of a superserviceable politician. He knows next to nothing about the workings assembling

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8391. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HONORS TO BEACONSFIELD.

GRAND FESTIVITIES IN LONDON.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY PRESENTED WITH THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES—A GRAND BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE—THE PREMIER EXPRESSES THE BELIEF THAT THE PEACE WILL BE DURABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The following is the programme of the civic honors paid to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to-day: The distinguished guests arrived in the city at 5 o'clock P. M., and were received at the entrance of Guildhall by the City Lands Committee, wearing their robes and carrying their badges and wands of office. They were enthusiastically received, being loudly cheered by an immense crowd lining the approach to Guildhall. Their Lordships were escorted through the temporary pavilion in Guildhall yard, conducted to the Library, and received by the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and the civic dignitaries, wearing their official robes. Subsequently a procession was formed, which moved to the great hall, where Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were conducted to the dais, and took their places at the right of the Lord Mayor. The members of the Common Council of the City of London were provided with seats in front of the dais. The usual formalities were then gone through with as if an ordinary Court of the Common Council were being held. The Town Clerk read the resolutions agreed to by the Common Council for presenting the freedom of the city to the plentipotentiaries. The City Chamberlain then addressed their Lordships and invited them to take upon themselves the freedom of the city, and offered to each the right hand of citizenship. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury replied, and the court at once adjourned. The guests of the day left Guildhall with the Lord Mayor in a carriage, and proceeded to the Mansion House, where the Ministerial banquet took place, in Egyptian Hall. The scene at Guildhall was very brilliant. The floral decorations were remarkable, embracing 7,000 of the choicest plants, which lined every passage, with fountains playing at intervals.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The banquet given in honor of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at the Mansion House, last night, was a grand affair. Most of the Ministers and a brilliant company were present. Lord Beaconsfield reviewed recent events and said he believed that the peace which had resulted would be durable because all the powers were satisfied. There was a party in Russia, by no means the most influential, which had been checked. The relations of all the powers were most friendly, especially with Russia and France. He could not conceive of a greater misfortune than the estrangement of France.

THE EASTERN SETTLEMENT.

RATIFICATIONS OF THE TREATY EXCHANGED BY ALL THE POWERS EXCEPT TURKEY—THE RUSSIANS EVACUATING ROUMANIA—THE VOTE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S RESOLUTION.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—Ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin have been exchanged between all the powers except Turkey. The Sultan, however, has signified that he recognizes the validity of the treaty.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 3.—The Russian troops are returning to Russia to the number of 5,000 daily. The Roumanian Army is expected to make a triumphal entry into Bucharest, accompanied by Bulgarian trophies.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The division list on Lord Hartington's resolution in the House of Commons last night has just been published. It shows that seven Liberals voted against the resolution, including Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Joseph Cowen, member for Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Sir Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild; also 17 Home-rulers. No Conservative voted for the resolution.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says: "A Cabinet council, under the Presidency of Prince Milan, has resolved to proclaim the independence of Servia on the 22d of August, with the cessation of the state of siege and martial law."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND THE VATICAN PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY—RESULTS OF THE GERMAN ELECTIONS—CARDINAL DE LUCA MADE PONTIFICAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the negotiations between Prince Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio are proceeding satisfactorily for the Curia, in consequence of important concessions made by Prince Bismarck.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rome says: "It is reported that the Pope has appointed Cardinal Antonio de Luca, Prefect of the Congregation, as Pontifical Secretary of State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Cardinal Franchi. Cardinal de Luca is an Italian. He was born in 1805, and was nominated a Cardinal in 1863."

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—This morning's approximate estimate of the result of the elections for members of Parliament is as follows: The two Conservative factions, which were 77 strong in the old House, this time muster about 110. The two Liberal factions, which were 162 strong in the old house, (127 National Liberals and 35 Advanced Liberals,) have been reduced to 132, (107 National Liberals and 25 Advanced Liberals.) the Ultramontanes, with their Guelph allies, retain their old figures, numbering about 98: the remaining 60 members are Poles, Danes, Alsatians, Socialists, and a few Independents.

A GOVERNOR FAILS IN BUSINESS.

SUSPENSION OF R. M. BISHOP & CO., OF CINCINNATI—THE GOVERNOR'S POLITICAL EXPENSES SAID TO HAVE CAUSED HIS EMBARRASSMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Considerable excitement was caused here to-day by the suspension of the grocery firm of R. M. Bishop & Co., of which Gov. Bishop is the head. The house has been in business here for 30 years, and stood as high as any in its line in the city. Your correspondent called on Gov. Bishop to-day, and obtained from him a confirmation of the rumor. He says the failure was caused by the general shrinkage of values and the failure of those to whom he sold to meet their obligations. He put the firm's liabilities at $360,000, and will give no statement as to the assets. Most of the creditors are in New-York, but their names cannot be obtained to-day. W. T. Bishop, the junior member of the firm, is in New-York, and is to meet the creditors at B. J. Arnold's, on Monday, at 2 P. M. The general impression is that the firm will pay about 50 cents on the dollar. Rumor says that the Governor's expenses in the last campaign had something to do with the embarrassment of the firm.

FATAL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

A TOW-BOAT EXPLODES HER BOILERS IN THE OHIO RIVER—TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, Aug. 3.—The tow-boat Brilliant, having in tow six barges of salt and six of coal, from Pomeroy for Louisville, exploded her boilers opposite Gallipolis Island at 6 o'clock this evening and instantly sunk, a total wreck. One barge of coal was sunk, but the remainder of the tow was safely landed. The crew numbered 18 men. J. H. Shumaker, the Captain, of Mason City, West Va., and John George, ash-hauler, of Portsmouth, Ohio, are known to have been killed. J. S. Shumaker, pilot; William Stanley, watchman, Charles B. Zedler, cook, and Charles J. Zedler, cabin boy, were dangerously wounded, and George W. Shumaker, clerk, W. L. Jones, pilot, and Isaac Piles, of Portsmouth, fireman, were slightly wounded. All the wounded were brought here, and are being carefully attended by citizens. It is thought that J. S. Shumaker, Charles B., and Charles J. Zedler will die to-night.

THE RECENT SOLAR ECLIPSE.

PROF. SWIFT, OF ROCHESTER, SURE THAT HE DISCOVERED VULCAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Advices from the scene of the eclipse say that Prof. Lewis Swift, of this city, a volunteer observer, also saw Vulcan. Prof. Watson saw him from Rawlins as a star of a little less than the fourth magnitude, and Prof. Swift saw two stars, 2° apart, 3° south-west from the sun. One of these was Theta in Cancer, and the other is believed to be Vulcan. Mr. Swift is a hardware merchant here who pursues astronomical studies as a diversion. He is self-taught and takes observations from a temporary observatory perched above an old cider mill. He made an original discovery of a comet last year, and received the Vienna prize of $100 therefor last week. About a month ago he discovered another comet. He is very deaf, but has a wonderfully acute eye for stargazing. An effort is now being made by him to raise money to erect a suitable observatory and purchase a larger instrument, but the citizens of Rochester are strangely inappreciative of his merits and the honor he is conferring by his singular success.

Later.—Prof. Swift arrived in town to-night, and in an interview with a reporter stated that he had no more doubt that he discovered Vulcan than that he had been to Colorado. He says the confirmation of the existence of this planet will create as great a sensation in scientific circles as the discovery of the moons of Mars. His simultaneous discovery of Vulcan, confirms Prof. Watson's announcement. He and Watson agree on the distance and direction of Vulcan from the Sun, and he says he now can confirm the discovery by observations, since the locality is known.

A LONG BRANCH BALL.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL EVENT AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 3.—What was, all things considered, the most successful and well-attended full-dress ball which has ever been held at Long Branch occurred at the Mansion Hotel this evening. The house was decorated for the occasion in a most artistic and elaborate manner, and all the most distinguished people at the Branch contributed to make the affair a very enjoyable one. There is always a home-like air about the Mansion House, and under its influence even John Kelly for the moment forgets that he is the chief of Tammany. He took part in the festivities to-night with a good will, which surprised those of his intimate followers who were present. He was warmly seconded in his efforts by ex-Gov. Bedle, of New-Jersey, and Leon Abbett, formerly Speaker of the New-Jersey Legislature. Among the persons present were R. W. Strahan, Joseph Seligman, M. T. Packard, William M. Fless, William J. Best, Dr. William M. Chamberlain, William H. Secor, W. E. Roberts, William Kennelly, and Peter Rice, all of New-York, with ladies; Leon Abbett, J. D. Bedle, William B. Guild, Judge Dickson, J. R. Dill, Abel L. Smith, and L. C. Grover, of New-Jersey. Nearly all of these are guests of the house, and they all join in expressing their appreciation of the efforts for their amusement which have been made by Messrs. Pieris & Butler, the proprietors of the Mansion. A week from to-night a full-dress ball will be given at the Lelands' Ocean Hotel.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The Republicans of the Third District to-day nominated Emanuel Schultz for Congress.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $3,107,950.

Secretary Thompson will return to Washington to-morrow morning.

The President to-day appointed Valentine Dill, of Arkansas, Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.

Thomas G. Sprangler and Samuel C. Scott have been appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers for the Seventh Collection District of Indiana.

A counterfeit $5 legal-tender note, of the new issue, was presented at the Treasury this morning, and canceled. The note was evidently printed from the original plate, but on inferior paper.

Owing to the great demand for the 4 per cent. consols of 1907, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the paper mill at Chester, Penn., which makes the distinctive fibrized paper on which the bonds and notes are printed, to resume operations, which have been suspended for several weeks.

A letter received here to-day from Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman of the Electoral Investigating Committee, states that the committee will resume its sessions in New-York City on the 12th inst., and that the members of the MacVeagh commission have been summoned as witnesses.

The Treasury now holds $348,500,900 in United States bonds, to secure national bank circulation, and $13,803,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, $1,264,900; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,299,900; internal revenue receipts, $315,401; Customs receipts, $456,106 71.

Receipts of national bank-notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,078,000	$1,314,000
Boston	2,439,000	1,518,000
Philadelphia	248,000	225,000
Miscellaneous	1,161,000	1,088,000
Total	$4,946,000	$4,145,000

Receipts to-day, $640,000.

A TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

WEST RANDOLPH, Vt., Aug. 3.—This community was thrown into a terrible state of excitement, early this morning, by the news that Mike Winn, who lives near this village, had murdered his wife and children. The facts are as follows: About 4 o'clock he got up and partially dressed himself. He then took his revolver and shot his sleeping child, a babe 10 months of age, and then shot his wife. The report of the first shot awakened her, but before she could move or realize what was taking place the second shot was fired, the ball taking effect in her left side. His eldest child, a boy of about 11 years, hearing the noise, hastily dressed and came down stairs, when his father tried to kill him, but he escaped and gave the alarm. The murderer then left the house and started for the hills. When near the railroad bridge, he hid in the bushes. Search was at once begun and the murderer was tracked to the railroad and finally to his hiding-place. When he saw that his pursuers were close upon him, he shot himself and was found dead. The cause of the deed is supposed to have been depression of spirits from brooding over business troubles; and ill-health. At last accounts the wife was still alive, but the ball had not been found, and there is no hope of her recovery. The child will probably live.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY TRAMPS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The *Tribune's* Burlington (Iowa) special says that on Thursday afternoon two tramps stopped at a farmer's house near Trenton, Henry County, and after getting a good dinner from the farmer's wife, and learning that her husband would not be home till evening, suddenly seized her, outraged her, and left her insensible. They had stopped the cries of the farmer's little daughter by rolling her up tightly in a blanket. When unrolled the child was nearly suffocated, and died in an hour. The neighbors are scouring the country for the fiends.

A BANK CASHIER'S DEFICIT.

ANOTHER BOSTON MAN RUINED.

ROYAL B. CONANT, CASHIER OF THE ELIOT NATIONAL BANK, ASTONISHES THE DIRECTORS BY HIS CONFESSION—A DEFALCATION OF $70,000 CAUSED BY LOSSES IN CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS—THE DEFAULTER HITHERTO A HIGHLY RESPECTED CITIZEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—The lightning has struck again. This time it is a bank Cashier who has been hit. Of course, he was trusted implicitly, stood admirably in the community, and was regarded as honest and true as any man in town. That is the kind of Bostonian that defaults nowadays. Last night there were vague rumors abroad that a State-street bank Cashier had confessed to a defalcation, but little credit was given to them. To-day, however, the story came out, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the bank officials to keep the matter secret. The confession was made last Wednesday morning when the Directors were in session, and came upon them, so they say, with a sharp and sudden shock. The defaulter is Royal B. Conant, Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, who has been in the bank's service for 17 years, working up step by step from book-keeper to the chief position. He had been connected with the bank longer than the President and most of his associates on the Board of Directors. He had been a quiet, reserved, cautious, conservative official; had lived moderately in a little place in the suburb of Neponset, worth, perhaps, $4,000 or $5,000, with his little family of wife and children, and had never been in the least "fast." He had enjoyed an unusually good salary—$4,500 a year—until recently, when it was reduced to $4,200, the officers of the bank having often expressed the belief in the theory that men who hold such responsible positions as that of Cashier of a bank should receive salaries sufficiently high to guard them against temptation—an admirable theory, none will deny, but in Conant's case it didn't work well. His confession, it is declared by all of the officials who can be induced to say anything about it, was in every respect, as stated above, a startling surprise.

Conant appeared in the Directors' meeting, so the statements go, on Wednesday morning. Expecting some ordinary business communication, they were astounded by his sharp remark, coming from pale, set lips, "Gentlemen, I resign my position as Cashier of this bank," and then by what immediately followed, "Gentlemen, I am ruined. I have used $70,000 of the money of this bank." Then he broke down and "wept like a child." After a while he went on with his story. He had speculated in mining stocks, cautiously and carefully first, with his own money, and did not touch the bank funds till he found himself in difficulty through the fall in the stocks, and then only a little at a time, telling himself that the theft was only a temporary lift, a secret loan, as it were, to be returned promptly, with harm to no one. He thought he knew enough about finance, he said, to act with good judgment and to avoid being ensnared, as many have been. He shunned all "wild cat" stocks and anything that seemed in the least uncertain, and invested in stock of the two most conservative California mining companies—the Virginia Consolidated and the California. These were the bonanza stocks. What stood higher, what was more sure and safe? He purchased it from 25 to 30 and 40 on a margin, feeling sure that all was well; but after a while down they went. He drew, little by little, more and more from the bank funds. Hopes for a rise, expectations that he might at least clear himself and restore his deficit, failed him. At last the stocks, which had sold in the market for 30 or 40 three months ago, touched 8, and he was lost. Certain that exposure was unavoidable, he took the other horn of the dilemma and confessed.

It is understood that Conant is entirely cleaned out. He has no funds whatever, is too poor to retain legal counsel, and is at his home, broken down, broken hearted, awaiting the result of his confession. He turned over to the bank on the day of his resignation all the stocks in his possession, and all the other property he owned, to the last dollar. The bank also has security from the Cashier's bondsmen, who stood for him in the sum of $20,000. An examination of the bank's books is now being made under the direction of United States Bank Examiner Billings. The result will be made public as soon as reached. The President says he finds Conant's securities all right, and he believes the bank will lose not more than $20,000, though others set the loss at $40,000. The officials further say that in their opinion the transactions of the Cashier with the bank's funds have been carried on only for about two months, and that what led to the confession was Conant's belief that the defalcation would not be concealed beyond Aug. 5.

The Eliot Bank is situated on the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, and was long on State-street. It is regarded as one of the safest and most conservative banks in the city. Among its Directors are D. N. Skillings, of Winchester, representing the lumber interest, doing a large business, and a politician of some note, having served as a candidate for office on both the Democratic and Prohibitory State tickets in the last election, and Thomas E. Proctor, largely concerned in Boston's hide and leather trade. Conant is about 40 years of age. He has been Cashier for 10 years. He is a son of Mr. B. S. Conant, of Randolph, a well-known Prohibitory Democrat. He has a wife and two children and a circle of warm and devoted friends. The greatest surprise has been expressed on the street to-day by those who know him, at his fall. He was the last person, all who know him say, to be guilty of such a crime. Notwithstanding their loss and his unworthiness, the bank officials were touched at his manner of confession, and believe that his present mental suffering and remorse are a bitter punishment. There is wide-spread sympathy for his family, who knew nothing of his trouble or disgrace until the day of his confession. Conant had operated in these mining stocks for some of the bank's Directors, and observing the profits they made, thought he would go in for himself. That is the way his speculations began.

STEPHEN T. OLNEY'S WILL.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 3.—The will of the late Col. Stephen T. Olney makes a contingent bequest of $4,000 to a Rhode Island hospital; $25,000 to the Home for Aged Men; $10,000 to the Children's Friend Society, and an indefinite, but probably large, sum to Asa Gray, of Cambridge, Mass., and William M. Canby, of Wilmington, Del., in trust, to be applied in such manner as in their judgment will best promote the study, advancement, and progress of the science of botany in the State of Rhode Island. The will provided that he should be buried in a white-oak coffin, the wood to be of Rhode Island growth, and the interment to take place not less than four days after his death. These provisions were complied with.

A MAN WITH THREE WIVES.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—It now appears that W. Frank Turner, who lately ran away from Middletown to avoid arrest for having two wives, one in Kansas, with four children, and one whom he married here within a year, has another wife, married in June, 1876, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he went under the assumed name of Sidney Blake. He claimed to be a British deserter there, the same as he did here, and played in the band in both places. Turner's present whereabouts are unknown.

POLO PLAYING AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 3.—The third series of polo games was played this afternoon. The weather was delightful, and there was an immense crowd on the grounds, one side of the lot containing three rows of carriages. Among the prominent guests was Dr. Hayes, the Arctic explorer. The following were the players: Blues—James Gordon Bennett, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and Carroll Bryce. Reds—S. H. Robbins, Fairman Rogers, and E. W. Davis. It was the best series of seven games ever played, and all were won by the Blues. Mr. J. G. Bennett's playing was superb, having all the points requisite for polo, and was applauded at the end of each game. The last game occupied 30 minutes, and was a very close one.

ARRESTED FOR BIGAMY.

GABRIEL C. TRUE LODGED IN THE DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL ON COMPLAINT OF HIS SON—HIS BIGAMOUS MARRIAGE TO A YOUNG LADY OF EAST BRANCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 3.—Gabriel C. True, of Andover, N. J., who was married 26 years ago, and lived with his wife and family until last March, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy at East Branch, Delaware County, N. Y., the warrant having been issued on complaint of his son George, of Slate Hill, this county. True was formerly employed in creameries in this and Sussex Counties, but a year ago accepted a position as tree agent for Yale & Co., of Rochester. Last March he went to East Branch. In April he returned to Andover, and astonished his friends by making charges of infidelity against his wife, who had always borne an irreproachable reputation. He demanded that she should sign papers releasing him from his marriage with her. She denied his charges, and refused to consider his demands. No one believed her guilty. True then declared that if she did not sign the papers he would kill himself. The wife persisted in her refusal, and True took a dose of poison. The doctors destroyed its effects. The husband subsequently became so violent toward his wife that he was arrested and lodged in jail at Newton. Being released on bail, he returned to East Branch. Inquiry being made, it was ascertained that True had represented himself as an unmarried man in East Branch, and that he was engaged to be married to a young lady named Lizzie Hood, daughter of a respectable citizen of that village. A hint was given her father as to the antecedents of True, and he came to this village and learned the history of his intended son-in-law. Hastening back to East Branch, Mr. Hood informed his daughter of the facts, and ordered all relations between him and her to cease. The girl refused to believe the story. True told her that he had been divorced from the Anderson wife, she having been untrue to him. On the 30th of June, True and Miss Hood were married by Squire Francisco, of East Branch. They lived together as man and wife until the arrest of True last Wednesday. The second "wife" still believes in True. He has been held to await trial.

A DELAYED PAPAL COMMISSION.

HOW THE APPOINTMENT OF REV. J. J. KEANE AS BISHOP OF RICHMOND WAS THRICE CONVEYED ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Several months ago Rev. J. J. Keane, of this city, was appointed to the vacant Bishopric of Richmond, Va., by Pope Leo, and the letter of appointment was duly forwarded to Archbishop Gibbons from Rome. Through a mistake in the address the papal appointment was not received by Archbishop Gibbons until a few days ago, and it seems that the letter of appointment crossed the Atlantic three times before it was finally delivered. The envelope showed that the address had been originally written in the Italian language, and in addition to the clerical title and destination, was the name "Giacoma Gibbons." No one answering to this name, the letter was duly advertised, the postal clerk in making out a list of unclaimed letters for publication reducing "Giacoma Gibbons" to "G. Gibbons," in which form the important missive appeared in the list of advertised letters. As G. Gibbons did not apply for the package, it was transferred in the regular course of business to the Dead Letter Office, and from there returned to Rome. Upon reaching the Vatican the word "Giacoma" was erased and the word "James," the English equivalent for Giacomo, was substituted. The word "Archbishop" was also added in English in order to insure it against further delay through the ignorance of American postal clerks of the Italian language. Thus corrected, the commission that is to invest Father Keane with the Bishop's mitre was again delivered to the Post Office to be carried across the Atlantic Ocean for the third time, and it reached its proper destination this week. Archbishop Gibbons has appointed Sunday, Aug. 25, for the consecration of the Bishop-elect. The ceremonies will take place at St. Peter's Cathedral, Richmond. The ceremony and act of consecration will be performed by Archbishop Gibbons, who was until recently Bishop of Richmond. Cardinal McCloskey has been invited to be present to bestow the papal benediction.

THE MURDERING SAVAGES.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HOSTILE SIOUX—DETAILS OF THE BUTCHERING OF FOUR CHINAMEN IN IDAHO—WHITE BIRD ENCAMPED WITH A WAR PARTY ON CLEAR CREEK, OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 3.—Major Walsh writes from Wood Mountain to your correspondent that the hostile Sioux are assembling in one large camp for a medicine dance. He reports that they have little ammunition, and that the traders in his jurisdiction have very little to sell them. He scouts the idea of an invasion this year.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Silver City, Idaho, says: "Over 100 volunteers are now out from Boise and Owyhee in pursuit of the savages. The latter are traveling leisurely through the country, helping themselves to stock along the line of march. After attacking the stage on Wednesday, they rode two hours along Snake River and camped till the following morning. The whole ought might then have been easily captured. Several Chinamen witnessed from the brush the butchery of four of their countrymen near Munday's Ferry, but could render no assistance. The Indians spared the life of an old Chinaman, on the condition that he would cook their breakfast. They told him that he had better leave after that, as 300 more Indians from Oregon would soon be in the vicinity.

A Portland dispatch says: "The following dispatch was received here from Lewiston, July 31, via Walla Walla, Aug. 2: 'White Bird is on the Forks of Clear Creek, above Kamiah, and has possession of the old battle ground. He has about 40 warriors with him. Kamiah Indians have had an interview with White Bird to ascertain his intentions. He declared that he would not surrender, but has come to get what belongs to him. The Indians are all well armed and partially mounted. They have been in the Elk City Mountains for weeks. Excitement on the Kamiah Prairie is great. Sixty volunteers are in readiness to proceed against them. Major Hancock has advised a little more delay until more can be ascertained of White Bird's intentions. Apprehensions exist that White Bird is backed by some of Sitting Bull's men, who are scattered through the mountains. There are no troops in this section that can make a stand against even White Bird's band of 40. Volunteers will be compelled to do the fighting, if any is to be done.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Indian Agent J. H. Stout, at the Pima Agency, Arizona, reports the hanging by a mob of an Indian belonging to that reservation. The Indian had killed his father, and was confined in the county jail at Florence.

A MONTREAL BROKER ARRESTED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Charles Griffin, of the firm of O. S. Hobson & Co., stock-brokers, has been arrested, charged with misappropriating $21,000 belonging to Rev. James P. Webster, of Green Castle, S. C. Griffin paid the complainant dividends regularly from the time the money was received.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—Just before 6 o'clock this afternoon the scaffolding of a building on Clinton-street fell and precipitated several men to the ground, a distance of 25 feet, inflicting severe injuries on all. One of the men had his arm broken, and is said to be fatally injured.

A CHILD'S TERRIBLE DEATH

REAL HYDROPHOBIA IN YORKVILLE.

LITTLE JOHN CLARK, BITTEN BY A PLAYFUL DOG, DIES AFTER HORRIBLE AGONY A MONTH LATER—THE DOG FOOLISHLY KILLED TOO QUICKLY—OPINIONS OF THE PHYSICIANS IN CHARGE OF THE CASE.

The inhabitants of Yorkville were thrown into a high state of excitement yesterday by the death of John Clark, a boy 6 years of age, who had been suffering since Tuesday last from an attack of hydrophobia. John was well known in the neighborhood of his parents' residence, at No. 206 East Eighty-sixth-street, and although he was only 6 years of age, yet he was an unusually large boy, and his precocity had made him a kind of leader among his playmates. He had been attending school for the past year, and was pronounced a very bright and intelligent pupil. His father and mother said that on July 5 last John was playing with some of the neighbor's children in the yard adjoining the hardware store of Mr. McPherson, on Third-avenue, near Eighty-sixth-street. McPherson had a fine large shepherd dog, which he kept in the basement and allowed to run out in the back yard adjoining. This dog was a great favorite with all the children in the neighborhood. They were accustomed to frolic with him, and would sit on him, and stick their fists down his throat, and the dog good-naturedly permitted all this without resenting it even by so much as a growl. On the day in question the children were playing, and one of the boys exclaimed, "Johnny shut down the window and keep the dog out in the yard." The boy attempted to obey, he pushed the dog back and shut down the window. It is not definitely known whether the boy shut the window upon the dog's feet, or caught his tail in the sash in some way; but he hurt the dog by some means, and the animal whirled around and seized the boy's cheek with his teeth. The cheek was fearfully mangled by the bite, and many who saw the wound declared that they were surprised that the dog did not take out a large piece of the flesh. As it was, he inflicted eight lacerated wounds, two of which extended through the cheek, and were large enough to permit a man's little finger to be passed through with ease. The wounds bled profusely. The children were all badly frightened, and ran up to Mrs. McPherson, crying that Johnny Clark had been bitten by the dog and was bleeding to death. The boy was brought up stairs into McPherson's store, and his face was carefully washed and sponged until the hemorrhage was controlled. As soon as the blood ceased to flow the boy was taken to a drug store near by for further treatment.

The apothecary advised that the boy be taken home, but others thought that the wounds ought to be cauterized. The opinion of the majority prevailed, and the lacerated flesh was burned and blackened by a thorough application of a solid stick of nitrate of silver. After the wounds had been dressed the boy was taken home. Here his mother applied cold cloths and pieces of ice to the wounded side of the boy's face. The boy appeared to be greatly agitated all the time, and talked incessantly of dogs and biting people. As time passed on and no serious inflammatory action supervened, the boy's mind began to recover its equilibrium; nevertheless, he is said not to have slept soundly after the day on which he was bitten. His sleep was broken by terrible dreams, and he often awoke in the night with a cry of anguish and fright, induced by the presence of some intangible terror.

As soon as it was noised abroad in that neighborhood that Johnny Clark had been badly bitten by McPherson's dog, a clamor arose for the life of that animal. Complaint was made at the Twenty-third Precinct Police Station, but Capt. Robbins sensibly advised the excited people not to kill the dog, but to tie him up where he could do no further harm until it could be ascertained beyond a doubt whether the dog had rabies or not. No body would listen to the Captain's advice, and he was compelled reluctantly to order that the dog be shot. An officer was instructed to execute this order, and the dog was led away to be killed. The first shot was so badly aimed that the dog was wounded in the side; but the rope that detained him was also cut by the same bullet, and the dog being freed, ran away home again. He was pursued, however, and the second attempt to kill him proved successful. There is an old belief common among some classes of people that if the dog biting a person be killed, the person bitten will not die of hydrophobia. Such a belief seems almost too foolish to be credited; nevertheless, it is much stronger and more extensive than would be thought without inquiry.

The fact of the biting of the boy by the dog had been forgotten save by those most interested in the case, long before any further developments appeared. Johnny was about the neighborhood every day. His face was tied up and his eyes had an anxious look. Nevertheless the wounds seemed to be healing rapidly and kindly, and it was generally predicted that nothing would come of the bite. On Tuesday night Johnny awoke with a loud cry that aroused his mother and quickly brought her to his side. He had frequently been troubled by terrible dreams, and awoke screaming with nervous fright; but this time he seemed much more agitated than usual. He said that he felt very thirsty. But when a glass of ice water was offered him by his mother, he refused to drink saying that his throat hurt him, and he could not swallow. He remained very nervous and uneasy all the rest of that night. Sometimes he would beg for a drink of water. When, however, it was brought to his side, he would say he could not drink it. He refused the water in such a despairing tone and turned up his eyes so full of entreaty, that it was very painful to witness the action. His mother believed that Johnny had taken cold and that his throat had become sore, but at that time did not connect his present symptoms with the result of the bite of McPherson's dog.

The next morning, however, Johnny did not seem to be any better. He was unable to swallow tea or coffee. Attempts were made to feed him with a spoon, but he spat out the fluid, and declared that he could not take it. Then the family began to believe that Johnny had hydrophobia, and that this was the reason why he could not swallow. To test this, they tried various devices to catch him off his guard, and induce him to swallow something. They feared the worst all the time, but hated to give up to the thought that the boy they loved so dearly had been stricken by this horrible incurable disease. Johnny persistently refused to swallow anything, and their efforts were rapidly inducing spasms, when one of the women exclaimed, "Oh, for God's sake, don't give the child water! Don't you see how it makes him suffer! He has hydrophobia sure."

As the family are very poor, living on the upper floor of the tenement in Eighty-sixth-street, it was determined to take the boy to the dispensary and ask the physician there to prescribe for him. But this was not done, because Mr. McPherson, whose dog had bitten the boy, heard of Johnny's sickness and came around at once to see him. Mr. McPherson called in Dr. W. W. Sprague, of No. 241 East Eighty-sixth-street, and arranged with him to have the boy have everything done for him that science could suggest. When Dr. Sprague visited the patient he found that the nervous action of his body had greatly increased. He was able to be dressed on Wednesday and Thursday, but was evidently sinking. Powerful anti-spasmodics were given under the skin. The medicines so potent usually seemed to have little or no effect. The saliva collected in the boy's mouth in large quantities, and as he was unable to swallow, he spat it out continually, or allowed it to drool from the corners of his lips.

On Friday Dr. Thomas saw the boy in consultation with Dr. Sprague. He found him in a condition somewhat similar to that of a person suffering from delirium tremens. He was continually picking at his clothing with his fingers. His limbs were tossed hither and thither, in that peculiar manner known to physicians as jactatory movements. When asked by his mother to stop beating his heels upon the floor, he burst into tears and declared that he could not do it. He was given a handful of rags, which he delighted to bite, setting his teeth into them with a truly vicious, horrible snap. Once when he saw that this frightened one of the women in attendance he exclaimed, "Don't be afraid, I won't bite you!" The flow of saliva was incessant, and became more and more troublesome as the end drew near.

Yesterday Dr. Sprague, finding that other remedies had little or no effect upon the terrible, intense nervous action that was going on, determined to administer chloroform, with the view of subduing the evident suffering that the dying boy was enduring. Dr. Sprague was indefatigable in his ministrations to the very last, and the bereaved family were loud-spoken in praise of his conduct in the case. The powerful drug chloroform had its anæsthetic effect on the child, and his parents thus were spared the sight of his death amid the awful agony that is usual in cases of hydrophobia. He died about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while under the influence of chloroform. The muscles were relaxed, and there was almost a smile and expression of sweet peace and utter contentment and rest upon the dead boy's face.

The opinion of the attending physicians was that this was an undoubted case of true hydrophobia. Dr. Thomas said that the salivation and movements of the child during the attack were very characteristic of hydrophobia. Even during the muttering delirium, when engaged in picking at the clothes, if addressed sharply the boy would rouse up and reply. Nevertheless, he would lapse at once into his previous condition and the same effort had to be repeated to rouse him. In regard to whether the boy could have been influenced by his mental condition, Dr. Thomas said he was somewhat uncertain. This boy had been an unusually intelligent individual. His mind had undoubtedly suffered a great shock at the time when the dog bit him. This shock and the attendant fright had undoubtedly been an important factor in producing the boy's death. Dr. Thomas related a case that had come under his personal observation where a young girl had been so terribly frightened by a dog that she afterward died, having all the symptoms of hydrophobia. In that case the dog not only was not mad, but did not even bite her. He stood up in play, and put his fore paws on the little girl's shoulders, knocking her down upon her back on the ground. In falling she was slightly scratched by the nails in the dog's fore paws. Nevertheless, she was taken with all the symptoms of hydrophobia and died as before stated. It was then thought that the fright and accompanying shock caused that girl's death. In this case of John Clark there is undoubtedly a very bad wound made by the dog's teeth. Nevertheless, it may be fairly doubted whether the boy's mind ever recovered from the shock occasioned by the bite of the dog. The question then arises whether the unsettled condition of the mind did not increase until the boy died with the intervening symptoms of the disease known as hydrophobia.

The death of the boy was reported to the Coroner's Office last night, and an autopsy is to be made to-day by Dr. Miller. But all post-mortem appearances in these cases have been found to be of a negative character, and the investigation is made more to exclude other diseases than with the expectation of finding any particular lesion pathognomonic of hydrophobia.

FIGHTING THE OIL MONOPOLY.

THE PLAN OF THE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION—AN EFFORT TO TAKE THE BUSINESS FROM THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OIL CITY, Penn., Aug. 3.—On Monday the Oil Producers' Council will issue another address, explaining more fully the objects of the Producers' Union, and correcting misapprehensions as to the former address. The contract which producers are required to sign, agreeing to sell their production through one agency, thus overreaching the Standard Oil Company, is explained in detail. It provides that each producer signing shall for one year sell through the Producers' Association all the oil produced by him, provided he can realize as much for the oil, cash in hand, as he could obtain in the Oil City market. The producer is not required to intrust his oil to the custody of the association for sale, but is at liberty to hold it as long as he pleases and sell at such times and in such quantities as he may see fit. He is to receive on the spot cash for all oil sold. The address sets forth that the arrangement will do away with the competition between sellers and establish it between buyers. It also gives to the association power to fix a uniform basis of discriminations. The council states that as soon as the producers unite in signing the contract, parties are ready to buy and carry whatever oil is necessary to accomplish the object of the union named, taking control of the business from the Standard Oil Company, and putting it in the hands of the producers. If a few prominent operators who are holding out can be induced to co-operate, it is thought the plan recommended will be a success. The Standard Oil Company is making every effort to defeat the scheme, and considerable feeling exists in the oil country in consequence.

THE CHAUTAUQUA CAMP-MEETING.

OPENING OF THE REFORM CONGRESS—DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHILDREN'S TEMPLE—A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PRESENT.

FAIRPOIN

finishing the first mile and a quarter of the race they were loudly applauded. Albert was half a length in front of Danicheff, who was a neck in advance of Joe, and he was half a length ahead of Bushwhacker. When they began to go round the upper turn Danicheff rushed past Albert, and by the time they reached the quarter pole he was a length in advance of Albert, while Bushwhacker had changed positions with Joe, but suddenly fell back again. Along the back stretch Danicheff opened half a length of daylight between himself and Joe, who had passed Albert and was leading him half a length, with Bushwhacker in the rear. At the half-mile pole Danicheff was a length in front of Bushwhacker, who had moved up to the second place, and was a neck in front of Joe. When they ran round the lower turn, both Albert and Joe were beaten, and fell back, and the race was now between Danicheff and Bushwhacker, but the former was leading a length and a half. Danicheff maintained the lead up the stretch, although Evans plied the whip on Bushwhacker, Danicheff beating him home by a length in 4:08. Albert and Joe were beaten off a long distance. The time of the race, as taken by the timing-judges, was as follows: Quarter, 0:28; half mile, 0:55¾; three-quarters, 1:22½; mile, 1:51; mile and a quarter, 2:17½; mile and a half, 2:44¾; mile and three-quarters, 3:11; two miles, 3:38¼; two miles and a quarter, 4:08.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The fourth and last contest of the day was a purse of $400, with free entrance, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, and there were the usual allowances: one mile and a half. For this there were seven entries, namely, J. & W. McMahon's br. g. Ike Bonham, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Viola, to be sold for $2,000, 99 pounds; Rufus R. Hunt's ch. h. Barricade, 5 years, by imp. Australian, out of Lavender, $300, 102 pounds; J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. h. Viceroy, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rurie, $750, 112 pounds; Robert Graham & Co.'s ch. g. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, $500, 109 pounds; James T. Williams' ch. f. Springbranch, 4 years, by Australian, out of Springbrook, $500, 96 pounds; Harvey Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombar, $300, 96 pounds; and Larry Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Estelle, $300, 102 pounds. This being the last race of the week, the betting men made an effort to square their losses, and the pooling was very exciting. Ike Bonham, although carrying the top weight, in the weight for age scale, was the favorite of the knowing ones, but the prices fluctuated considerably. The closing pools were as follows:

Ike Bonham	$550	$275	$150
Springbranch	370	190	100
Viceroy	320	200	210
Shylock	105	80	200
Field	150	180	

The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and with little delay the flag fell, and away they went to a splendid start. Viceroy, being quickest on his legs, bounded away first, with Henry Owens second, and Shylock third, but Owens quickly rushed to the front to make the pace with his light weight, and, running round the lower turn, he was showing the way three lengths in front, while Springbranch and Viceroy rapidly pressed behind and assumed the second place, Shylock third, Ike Bonham fourth, while Viceroy had retired to the ruck. In this way they turned into the home stretch, and the race up was a magnificent one, as they were all close together. At the end of the half mile Owens led by a length in front of Shylock, lapped by Springbranch, while the other four were in a line. As they went round the turn, Owens, Springbranch, and Shylock fought stubbornly for the lead, and at the quarter pole Springbranch had the best of it by a head, with Shylock second. So they rushed along the back stretch, Shylock pushed to the front and Springbranch was at his saddle-girth, while Viceroy had come up third, and soon headed and passed Springbranch. At the half-mile pole Shylock was still in front, but Viceroy was lapping him, with Springbranch third, and Henry Owens fourth. The latter then retired, and Princeton came fourth as they ran round the turn. As they came near the three-quarter pole they ran in the following order, but lapping each other: Viceroy first, Shylock second, Springbranch third, and Princeton fourth. When they came up the home stretch the excitement among the spectators was very great, for nobody could tell which of the four leaders was to prove the victor. As they came nearer Viceroy, Princeton, and Shylock fought desperately, but Viceroy lasted the longest, and reached the winning post half a length in front of Shylock, second, he being half a length before Princeton, third, who was three lengths ahead of Henry Owens, fourth, Barricade fifth, Springbranch sixth, and Ike Bonham, the favorite, in the rear. The time was 2:43. The winner was bought in at his stated selling price—$750.

ACCEPTANCES IN THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

One of the principal events of the second meeting will be the Summer handicap for all ages, at $50 each, or $20 if declared out with $600, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and three quarters. The weights were announced July 20, and declarations were to be made by Aug. 1. Of the 48 nominations, 14 have accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper, as follows:

	Pounds.
G. L. Lorillard's b. f. Idalia, 4 years	103
G. L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 3 years	90
J. G. Blow's gr. c. Bill Bass, 4 years	112
J. G. Blow's b. c. Le Roi, 3 years	93
W. Elmer's blk. h. Startle, 6 years	116
P. Lorillard's b. f. Zoe Zoo, 4 years	110
A. Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 4 years	108
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years	120
J. E. Brewster & Co.'s ch. g. Pilot, 3 years	90
S. B. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years	103
J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, 4 years	103
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years	102
W. Boswell's b. c. Bushwhacker, 4 years	108
A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged	116

The race will be run on Saturday next.

MONDAY'S RACES.

The following are the entries, weights, and pools for the races on Monday:

THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Idalia, 173 pounds	$50	$50
Rasdanasthan, 102 pounds	40	40
Mary, 117 pounds	23	5
Sallie Watson filly, 113 pounds	10	5
Springbranch, 113 pounds	10	5
Lizzie B., 98 pounds	4	2
Moorhen, 107 pounds	1	1

THE MILE AND A HALF RACE.

Bramble, 102 pounds	$375	$50
Le Lorain, 97 pounds	100	10
Invermore, 97 pounds	60	5

THE MILE DASH.

Bertha, 105 pounds	$50	$50
Alleveur, 110 pounds	55	50
Premier, 105 pounds	25	25
Guy, 107 pounds	20	15
Bijou, 103 pounds	25	25

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

Kenney, 109 pounds	$80	$80
Charles Gorham, 95 pounds	65	60
Marciana, 98 pounds	65	70
Jackscrew, 90 pounds	25	25
Bargoo, 106 pounds	20	15
Hampton, 98 pounds	10	10
Higgins, 98 pounds	10	10
Princeton, 95 pounds	10	10
Stranger, 95 pounds	10	10

ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTORY.

SUCCESS OF AN INDIANAPOLIS BOY IN AN ENGLISH NAVAL COLLEGE.

A cable dispatch has been received in this City from Greenhithe, England, announcing the victory yesterday of an American boy in the annual examination of the cadets training for maritime service on board her Majesty's ship Worcester, now lying off that place in the River Thames. The Worcester (formerly the Frederick William) is a 72-gun-ship of 4,725 tons, and has yearly on board a large number of cadets under the command of Capt. J. Henderson Smith, of the Royal Navy. This nautical training college, for boys between 15 and 18 years of age, was established by some English noblemen and gentlemen in 1862, and yearly turns out a large class perfectly qualified for officers in the merchant service. This year the graduating class numbers 100, of whom only one is from the United States. Indeed, he is the first who has ever been admitted to the ship from America outside of Canada. The examination was in seamanship, the rule of the road, signals, gunnery drill, &c. These examinations concluded, the cadets were assembled, according to her Majesty's regulations, to decide by vote who of their number should receive the grand prize, a gold medal, presented annually by the Queen. For this honor there were five candidates, and the conditions on which the medal is given are as follows: "Her Majesty's wish in the establishment of this prize is to encourage the boys to acquire and maintain the qualities which will make the finest sailor. These consist of cheerful submission to superiors, self-respect and independence of character, kindness and protection to the weak, readiness to forgive offence, desire to conciliate the differences of others, and, above all, fearless devotion to duty and unflinching truthfulness."

The result of the contest, all the cadets and officers on board the ship voting, was in favor of Spruille Braden, of Indianapolis, who thus graduates from the Worcester with the highest honors which can be obtained in an English naval college. Young Braden also wins a superior sextant worth £25, given annually to the boy likely to make the finest sailor by the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House. Besides these two chief prizes, he is presented by the Admiralty, as are the four defeated candidates for the gold medal, with a commission as midshipman in the Royal Naval Reserve, in which his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, is a Captain. The victory of Cadet Braden is received with satisfaction by all on board. A fortnight or so ago he received a severe blow on the head from a heavy block which fell from the mainmast, and was laid up for several days. His friends were afraid this accident would interfere with his chances of success, but they were happily disappointed. The prizes will be distributed on the 15th inst. by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE ABDUCTION ON THE CENTRAL ROAD.

From the Chicago Journal, Aug. 1.

That reported New-York Central Railroad married woman abduction case is still a matter of dispute. The Sycamore (Ill.) *True Republican* of yesterday says: "The Chicago *Journal* and some other papers have doubted the truth of this story, but we have received private information of its truth, and the victim was an old acquaintance of our own."

A BUREAU FOR SINECURES.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.

DECEPTION AND TRICKERY TO SECURE APPROPRIATIONS—A SAMPLE OF THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT.

A fair illustration of the unmitigated fraud of the Department of Public Buildings will be found in the workings of one of its bureaus under the administration of Superintendent Adams. Soon after Adams was installed as head of the department, he went to the Legislature and got it reorganized by creating three bureaus. One of them was called the "Bureau of Iron-work," and its main business was to see to the enforcement of the law relating to fire-escapes. The work of the bureau could all be done at any time by two or three men, but Adams has made it a pretense for saddling upon the City a horde of lazy sinecurists, who have drawn from our tax-payers for years past an average of $20,000 or $30,000 per annum for doing nothing. The following facts, taken from the Superintendent's own reports, will show the deception and trickery resorted to by Mr. Adams to keep up a show of necessity for the bureau, and thus secure large annual appropriations for its maintenance.

In Superintendent Adams' report of the transactions of his department for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, he calls special attention to the "accurate census of the buildings on Manhattan Island, with their careful classifications," and says the total number of these buildings of all kinds is 84,200. It is well known that at least 50 per cent. of these buildings are exempt from the provisions of the law requiring fire-escapes. This would leave 42,100 to be examined. From his report of Dec. 31, 1875, it appears that 3,599 new buildings had been erected, and alterations completed on 3,163 others, making a total of 6,762 buildings that were, or ought to have been, inspected daily during construction or alteration by the "skilled inspectors," and, therefore, were not subject to examination for fire-escapes by the unskilled examiners. Deducting these from the 42,100, it leaves 35,338 buildings of all classes to be examined. Of this number the report before alluded to says that 5,528 had been provided with fire-escapes, during Adams' administration, up to Dec. 31, 1875. Deducting these from the 35,338, it leaves 29,810 buildings of all classes yet to be examined. Out of this number he reports that the Superintendent had specially examined and reported 425 churches, 172 hotels, 68 institutions of learning, 27 theatres, 66 hospitals and asylums, and 48 halls—total, 806. Of this number, 353 churches, and all the hotels, institutions of learning, theatres, hospitals and asylums, and halls, (making altogether 734,) had been "provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire, panic, or other accident." Deducting these 734 from the 29,810, leaves 29,076 buildings of all classes still to be examined. In the same report it is stated that 14,066 buildings had been examined and found to be "provided with fire-escapes, or not requiring any additional means of escape in case of fire." Deducting these 14,066 from the 29,076, it leaves 15,010 buildings of all classes to be examined on Jan. 1, 1876. Now, from this date to June 30 of the present year (1878) it will be found from Mr. Adams' reports that 42,618 "have been examined," leaving a balance of 7,608 not examined, except those reported, have been provided with fire-escapes, or not requiring any additional means of escape in case of fire." Thus it appears from his own reports that during the last two and one-half years Mr. Adams' fire-escape inspectors have examined and reported 27,608 more buildings than remained unexamined and reported at the beginning of that time.

This is energy indeed, to be able to examine 27,608 more buildings than remained of all classes on Jan. 1, 1876. It is gratifying to the public, however, to be assured by Mr. Adams' report of March 31, 1878, that all but 360 buildings in the City had been "provided with sufficient means of escape in case of fire." It should be a still further subject of public congratulation that this extraordinary bureau has since provided buildings with fire-escapes as follows: April, 115; May, 110; June, 113; total, 338, thus leaving but 22 buildings still unprovided. And yet the quarterly report of Mr. Adams' ending June 30, 1878, shows 302 buildings still requiring fire-escapes.

In this exhibit may be conceded the self-evident absurdity which is assumed by Mr. Adams' figures, that his inspectors have really examined all the buildings on Manhattan Island, and 27,608 more than remained to be examined—an assumption, however, that is scarcely more incredible than is the effrontery of the department in publishing such an astounding record in defiance of the facts, as shown by his own reports.

In the foregoing exposition of the absurdities and inconsistencies of Mr. Adams' reports it was conceded that 50 per cent. of the buildings in New-York might come within the provisions of the law relating to fire-escapes. But, in reality, nothing like this percentage is embraced in the law. By reference to section 28, as amended by section 7 of chapter 547 of the Laws of 1874, it will be found that all fourstory buildings, if but occupied by more than one family on a floor, are exempt. All five-story buildings, if not occupied by three or more families above the first floor, are exempt. All factories, hotels, lodging and boarding houses are exempt unless four stories or more high. Of these classes comprise a very large portion of the buildings in the City. The truth is that not more than 30 per cent. of the buildings in the City are included in the provisions of law relating to fire-escapes.

But the climax of absurdity is reached when we come to examine Mr. Adams' reports relative to the examination of churches. According to Mr. Adams, the census taken and completed in 1875, "showed that there were in New-York 425 churches, and that only 51 of this number "possessed the means of egress required by law, viz., street-doors opening outwardly." On March 31, 1876, he reports that all the churches had complied with the law except 41. On June 30, 1876, he says: "Of the 41 cases undisposed of on March 31, 38 have complied with the law, leaving three cases of this class in process of removal." On Sept. 30, 1876, he says: "Of the three cases remaining undisposed of, one has complied, leaving but two of these cases not removed." On Dec. 31, 1876, he says in his report: "All the churches in the City have been thoroughly examined, and 25 [instead of two, as stated in his last report,] have been found that had not complied with the requirements of the law relating to doors, all of which were sent to the attorney for prosecution."

[It is worthy note in this connection that Mr. Adams, when examined before the Coroner's jury in the Duane-street disaster, said in reply to a question by Mr. Lynch, one of the jury, that there was no law of the State or ordinance of the City relating to the manner in which the doors of public buildings should be hung.]

Since that time no official report has been made about churches, but the pay-rolls of 1877 disclose the fact that an inspector was specially detailed on churches at a salary of $125 per month. The amount of this inspector's labors and responsibilities may be estimated when it is remembered that all the churches except two had complied with the law in 1876, and but five new churches have been reported commenced since that time. It is, perhaps, owing to the commencement of these five new churches that the pay-roll of 1878 discloses the fact that an assistant church inspector, at a salary of $75 per month, has been appointed to aid the inspector in chief, thus making $200 per month for this miserable sham. It should be stated here that it is the business of the building inspectors to look after new churches being erected, and see that they comply with the law, and that the law does not recognize any such office as "church inspector" in the statute. Indeed, there is no reason whatever for any such officials as "inspectors and examiners of fire-escapes," or of churches or theatres, as their duties properly belong to the building inspectors, of whom there are from 20 to 40 in the department. The fire-escape inspectors are simply sinecures foisted upon the department by Mr. Adams in order to furnish places for politicians.

The annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of Westchester County gave the Superintendent of Buildings a new theatre for the display of his genius and the increase of his sinecures. In his report, ending March 31, 1874, he says: "The annexation of a portion of Westchester County has very naturally increased the labors and responsibilities of the department, and imposed a somewhat delicate and different duty upon its officials. The sparsely-settled districts of the new wards require a class of frame buildings not favored by the building laws, and a population as yet uneducated to the importance of fire-guards essential to a large city are restive under restrictions. Fortunately for the public welfare, although individually disastrous and to be lamented, in the late fire in Mott Haven, where three persons lost their lives, the value of proper fire-escapes was most clearly and strikingly demonstrated—escapes, by means of which the lives of a large portion of the occupants were saved, having been placed upon the buildings only a week preceding the fire. As a result of this terrible lesson, a number of persons have voluntarily applied to this department for instructions concerning fire-escapes, including, even, many owners of buildings where such safeguards are not required by law."

The annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to the arduous duties, and materially increasing the labors and responsibilities of an already overworked department, under the "disabilities of a diminished force and reduced pay," would naturally elicit sympathy; but the public will seek in vain for authentic facts to verify the statements in Mr. Adams' reports. The number of buildings in the Twenty-third Ward requiring fire-escapes was reported in 1874 to be 91; provided with fire escapes, 34. In 1875, reported, 38; provided, 19. In 1876, reported, 2; provided, none. In 1877, reported, 10; provided, 8. Total reported, 141; total provided, 61. Thus it appears that by untiring energy, during four years, the department succeeded in having 61 fire-escapes provided, leaving 80 unprovided, of which 30 were reported the past year. The severe tax upon the labors of the department became still more patent, however, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, where they were able to discover buildings requiring fire-escapes as follows: In 1874, reported, 7; provided, 5. In 1875, reported, none, provided, none. In 1876, reported, 3; provided, 1. In 1877, reported, 4; provided, 2; total reported, during four years, 12; total provided, 5. Of this number, by their own exertions, aided by the rush of owners applying for instructions concerning fire-escapes upon buildings that did not require them by law, 3 were provided, leaving a balance of 7 still unprotected, which, added to the 80 in the Twenty-third Ward, would make 87, or more than half the number reported, still unprotected by fire-escapes, in spite of the "terrible lesson of the fire."

The public cannot regard such absurd reports as creditable to the City or complimentary to the intelligence of the community. The average mind cannot fathom the arithmetic of this "bureau of iron-work." The conclusion is self-evident that the figures are mere exaggerations, and the whole iron bureau an unmitigated fraud upon the City, intended and used as an asylum for a swarm of useless and "unskilled" employes, and the expenditure is simply a gross imposition upon the tax-payers.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

SPEECH OF REPRESENTATIVE REED, OF MAINE.

Hon. Thomas B. Reed was nominated by acclamation for re-election to Congress by the Republican Convention of the First District of Maine. Subsequently he appeared before the delegates and made a speech of acceptance, in which he said:

"While I never had less doubt than now of the result of the next election, I feel very deeply the responsibilities of this campaign. Your presence here shows that you feel the same responsibilities. In ordinary times the party slogan is easily uttered, the party tocsin easily sounded. To-day a question of which we have talked, but seldom fully discussed, is before us. This is to be a campaign of education, of instruction to all of us, to those who speak and write as well as to those who read and hear. Ever since the war thoughtful men have been watching the course which the American people have taken with the currency called into being by the exigencies of that war. That course has been fluctuating, uncertain, a source of constant apprehension and alarm to all who are capable of looking beyond temporary interests. There has always been, however, one steady ray of sunlight, and that was the desire and determination of the American people to be honest, whatever it might cost. The hard money opinions of this generation are traditionary, not the result of our own learning and judgment. We have a sound and righteous faith, but we have not so studied it ourselves as to be able always to give a reason for the faith that is in us. Why was it that after the war we declared with one heart and voice that one of the first duties of the Government was to return to specie payments? There was no difference of opinion then. Republicans and Democrats vied with each other and with Solon Chase in denouncing a 66-cent currency and demanding 100 honest cents to the dollar. [Applause.] Why? Had we studied the question? Had we known any more about it then than now? Not at all. We did it because our instincts were honest, and because this was demanded by the sound principles of our forefathers, in which we had been born and nurtured and educated. Why were our forefathers so united in this opinion? Why, notwithstanding their differences, did Hamilton and Jefferson, representing systems of politics as variant as the Southern cross and the North star, stand side by side on this great question? Because Federalist and Democrat, radical and conservative, had alike paid wages to the greatest teacher of the human race, dear-bought experience. They had seen emerge dishonored from the clouds of repudiated paper the confederation that fought the Revolution, and every State in it. They had seen wave after wave of paper money roll over the land at the beck of speculation, until ruin engulfed the country. In one word, they had learned lessons memorable forever because they had suffered by it. Hence it was that they determined to build the foundation of finance in this country on the solid basis of value, and not on the shifting sands of promise. Hence, for half a century, since these wise men went to their graves, the United States of America never had a paper money issued by the Government. Never till this terrible war did we violate the principles of these honored men, and then only because we thought the safety of the nation demanded it. My friends, whether the Legal-tender act was an act of indelible disgrace, depends upon the history of the near future. The possibilities make all thoughtful men tremble. No nation on the face of the earth, Asiatic, European, or American ever issued such a paper currency and did not finally repudiate it. Nevertheless, I believe as surely as I stand here, that to the American people is reserved the proud distinction of redeeming its paper to the uttermost farthing, and this will be the most glorious historic day in the life-time of any Secretary of the Treasury will be the day when that happens. [Applause.] I have always believed that this question had got to be discussed by the people before it was finally decided. This is a republic, and all these questions have finally to be decided by the people. No leading can do it. It must rest right down to those who love the truth, for there can be no shadow of doubt as to the result, and when the result is reached it will be no vague belief founded on the opinions of others, and wavering at every turn of the tide, but a conviction ready to be put into execution. This is no time or place to discuss this question fully, but I hope to meet you in the various towns of this district, and there present you facts that can be relied upon—facts with vouchers, and not fallacies that rest only in the fervid imaginations of talkers in the interest of speculators; for facts once fairly and fully presented cannot fail to carry conviction to the candid mind.

"To those who are not convinced on principle that honest money based on value is the safest for any State, I desire to point out one great source of danger from inflation in this country. On every measure which looks toward inflation without limit the South stands a solid wall. There is no break in the phalanx. Why is this? Why are they so unanimous, while every other section is either against or divided? What I am going to say now is said in no remembrance of ancient bitterness, in no desire to raise an ancient party war cry, but simply because it is the truth, and the truth we ought to bear in mind. Nobody ever put out the sun by shutting his eyes, or changed a fact by turning his back on it. The South does not yet love us of the North, and by us I do not mean Republicans only. I have seen Southern men belabor Northern Democrats more fiercely than they ever attacked us. The South is poor, to be poor before the war. Some few individuals were rich, but the great mass of the people were poor. They are much poorer to-day. Being poor, they look to the wealthier North. They demand millions for subsidies. They ask a hundred millions for the Mississippi levees, and that word has a begetting sound. They ask millions for the Texas Pacific, untold millions for their war claims. Let me say to you that they urge these claims as solidly and persistently to-day as if they had never been rejected by every nation that ever lived. Now, just so long as we have an honest dollar, so long as we are on the solid basis of value, so long they know it is in vain for them to demand, and we are safe. If we are ever tempted into inflation, into printing dollars instead of coining them, then, by the aid of Northern speculators, the hour of the South will have come. They know this."

SITTING BULL AND HIS COMRADES.

A CANADIAN REPORT OF HIS PEACEFUL INTENTIONS.

From the Ottawa Free Press, Aug. 1.

Mr. F. White, of the Department of the Secretary of State, has recently returned from an official visit to the Mounted Police Quarters at Forts Walsh and McLeod. After leaving Ottawa, he proceeded to Sarnia, and from thence took the boat to Duluth. At Duluth he took the Northern Pacific Railway, and traveled as far as Bismarck, in Dakota Territory. Here he embarked on a steam-boat on the Missouri River, and proceeded to Fort Benton, in Montana Territory, a distance of 1,165 miles. It is only 765 miles from Winnipeg to Fort Walsh, but such is the winding course of the Missouri that it is no less than 1,165 miles between the places named. It took 13 days to make the journey up, the general time being about 11 days. The return trip was made in four days, the current of the river greatly assisting matters. At Fort Benton Mr. White proceeded by wagon to Fort Walsh. 160 miles distant. There is a regular mail between the two points, and this route furnishes the only means of communication the Police have. There are 150 men stationed at Fort Walsh, the force being larger here than at the other forts, owing to the close proximity of Sitting Bull and his band. The Indians are all located in the Cree hunting grounds, within a radius of 150 miles from the fort, and have never crossed into the territory of the Blackfeet, which lies to the west. Mr. White speaks of the section of country between Fort Walsh and Fort Meleod, which is 170 miles north-east, as being the most beautiful he has ever seen, and this fertile region is said to be of very considerable extent. Information received concerning the movements of the Indians, Mr. White says, shows that the reports contained in United States papers to the effect that the Sioux Indians at present in Canadian territory contemplate crossing the border with hostile intent, are entirely without foundation. So late as the 7th of July Sitting Bull was camped with about 80 lodges 90 miles east of Fort Walsh, and other chiefs, with camps of from 100 to 250 lodges each, were peaceably following the buffalo. Much alarm was caused among the Indians a short time ago by reports circulated by evil-disposed persons that the United States troops were crossing the border to attack them, and many of them commenced to move north toward Battleford, Winnipeg, and other places, but the Police were sent after them and informed them that this report was untrue, when they returned to the buffalo country. Friendly relations exist between the Sioux and Canadian Indians. Mr. White himself conversed with "Big Bear," the Chief of the Canadian Non-Treaty Cree Indians, who, by the way, is the chief who, according to the reports, was to massacre the white population in the neighborhood of Battleford. The chief explained that the only ground which existed for such rumors was that his several camps, numbering in all 300 lodges, moved together to allow the buffalo to pass north, and, wishing to be on friendly terms with the Sioux, he had endeavored to arrange for them to hold their annual medicine lodge together. On learning that his motives were doubted, he decided not to allow the whole of his camp to join in the medicine lodge, but would himself, with one head man, represent his band at the Sioux gathering. The depredations which are constantly reported in United States newspapers as occurring along the frontier, are committed by United States Indians, who cross and recross the line after buffalo.

FORTUNE'S FREAKS.

The Boston *Post* of Friday says: "In the window of a pawnbroker's shop on Washington-street there is daily on exhibition a diamond necklace, very recently the property of Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, who is said to have paid $10,000 for it. It was made for her to be worn as part of a stage costume, and it contains 168 stones. Many of these are quite small, and all of them are rather 'off' color, as they have the yellowish hue which does not belong to diamonds of the first water. Its present owner advanced $2,500, and he would now take $5,000 for it. If he could obtain that sum."

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

TEUTONIA BANK DEPOSITORS.

SECRETARY HAHN ARRAIGNED ON A CHARGE OF PERJURY — CHAIRMAN DAUSCHA'S CHARGES.

The fact that the wronged depositors of the wrecked Teutonia Savings Bank intend to exert every effort to secure the conviction and punishment of the officers was shown yesterday in proceedings brought at the instigation of Henry Dauscha, Chairman of the depositors' committee to secure the arraignment of President Scheuerman and Secretary Hahn on a charge of perjury. The warrants for the arrest were granted on Friday by Justice Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, upon the affidavits of Mr. Dauscha and Mr. Wendt.

Henry Dauscha's affidavit narrates the organization of the Teutonia Savings Bank in 1868 and the election of John Scheuerman as President, and Michael Hahn as Secretary, and their assumption of the business control of the institution. He refers to the report made to the Banking Superintendent on Jan. 1, 1876, and the schedule annexed thereto giving stock investments as $899,931 07. He asserts that in the case of the "Oswego City" bonds the report sought to represent that they actually cost the bank $49,000, their par value being $50,000, the total investment in the bonds being set down as $699,931 07, all of which representations being false, and known to be so, when the President and Secretary made the report. The affidavit further sets forth that Dauscha had examined the books formerly kept by the accused within the past few days and in respect to the Oswego bonds found they were purchased from George Opdyke & Co., on June 18, 1873, at a cost, according to the books, of $47,500 represented to have been paid in two checks, one on the Germania bank for $24,000, signed by the accused, and dated June 12, 1873, and the other on the German Exchange Bank, on the same date, for $23,500, both checks being now in the possession of the Receiver of the bank. The affidavit then goes on to recite that on July 12, 1878, Hahn swore in an action pending in the Supreme Court in which Receiver Fish, representing the bank, was plaintiff, that the bonds really cost the institution $47,500, and asserts that the book entries, representing that they cost $49,000 are false and fraudulent, and that the $1,500 difference in the entries was wrongfully taken from the bank funds by Hahn and distributed among the Trustees. The affidavit still further recites Hahn's confession that such false entries and wrongful abstraction of funds were frequently made by him, and the proceeds divided among the Trustees, and states that on Jan. 28, 1876, Scheuerman and Hahn, well knowing that the sum $899,931 08, set down in their report as the total cost of all stock investments, was like the cost of the "Oswego City" bond investment, false, and with that knowledge willfully and corruptly swore before a notary public that the figures were true, and subscribed their signatures to the fraudulent report, which was duly received by the Bank Superintendent and filed in his office on Jan. 31, 1876. Charles E. Wendt, the expert accountant employed by Receiver Fish, who assisted Dauscha in the examination of the books above referred to, also swore to an affidavit corroborating the facts set forth by Dauscha. Michael Hahn only was arraigned in court yesterday. Scheuerman being so ill that it was found impossible to remove him from home. Frank R. Lawrence, representing the District Attorney, presented the above affidavits, which, he said, had been selected from a number of similar ones, because the case against the prisoner was briefly and clearly presented in them. The prosecution was brought at this time because the depositors had reason to believe that Hahn contemplated leaving the country, although under bail to answer in the civil suits against the Trustees, and he desired that the bail should be made as heavy as possible for that reason. Counsel intimated that a charge of forgery would soon follow that of perjury, but did not give any particulars as to the grounds upon which the charge would be based. Hahn, having declined to say anything in reply to the charges, was required to furnish $5,000 to appear for trial, and, not being able to do so, was committed to the court prison. Here he declined to say anything to reporters as to the charges made against him.

THE UNION PACIFIC FREIGHT CHARGES.

A Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is authority for the statement that the company does not intend to raise its freight charges in sympathy with the increase made several days ago by the Union Pacific Railway Company. It will continue its present rates, which average $5 per 100 pounds. A circular is said to have been sent to shippers informing them of the purpose of the company, as stated above, and also to inform them that by shipping all or the bulk of their packages for the Pacific coast by the company's steam-ships, they can make terms more favorable than those at which ordinary freight will be taken. This action of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company breaks the connection that has existed between it and the Union Pacific Company. That connection was formed and has been maintained by means of an agreement between the two companies, by the terms of which the latter company contracted to regulate its freight charges to that they should bear a fixed relation to those of the railway company. According to that agreement, when the rates of the Union Pacific were $6 per 100 pounds of freight, those of the Pacific Mail were oppositely $5 less than that. The former company has advanced its rates 100 per cent., the latter should, apparently, do likewise. The Director of the Pacific Mail who is authority for the statement that it will not advance its rates said, yesterday, that the reason for its refusal is that the agreement between the two companies is void, and never was binding, as it was not properly committed. The counsel of the steam-ship company has given it as his opinion that the agreement was never properly signed and sealed, and that, even if it were so signed and sealed, it would be void as opposed to public policy.

THE METROPOLITAN AMATEUR REGATTA.

The second annual regatta of the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen is to take place at Pleasant Valley, on Wednesday, Aug. 28. The course is a straight one of a mile and a half. There will be seven races for junior single sculls, senior single sculls, pair-oared shells, four-oared (junior) gigs, four-oared shells, six-oared gigs, and eight-oared barges. The prizes offered by the association are six gold medals and sets of colors. A silver cup, to be known as the Association Challenge Cup, has also been presented to be competed for by four-oared shell crews. The association defines an amateur oarsman as one who has never competed in a race for money, rowed against a professional, who has never earned his living by teaching athletic exercises, or by using an oar or paddle, and who does not derive a pecuniary benefit from the club of which he is a member. The entries for the regatta must be sent to George P. Erhard, acting Secretary, at No. 699 Broadway, on or before Aug. 17. Gen. M. T. McMahon is Commodore of the association, and Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve and Gen. Alexander Shaler are members of its Qualification Committee.

A DESPERATE TILL-TAPPER.

John Leonard, of No. 426 West Twenty-eighth-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, upon a charge of larceny. Charles Bertschi, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 341 West Thirty-seventh-street, testified that the thief entered his bar-room stealthily, and gained access to his money-drawer, from which he stole a revolver and $2 in cash. Finding that he was discovered, he ran to the back door of the saloon, which was locked, and he then turned on the saloon-keeper. In the struggle the latter was cut on the head, while one of a party of three who had entered the saloon in the meantime, and went to the assistance of Bertschi, had the bones in one of his hands broken. The prisoner was held in $2,000 bail on a charge of larceny and assault.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

Postmaster James made up, yesterday, an extra mail for the steamer City of Chester, which sails for Europe to-day at 10 A. M.

The deposits of the Post Office in the Sub-Treasury yesterday for the sale of postage stamps during the week amounted to $52,600.

The mails from China and Japan were delayed about six days on account of the accident to the steamer Tokio, on her voyage to San Francisco.

The steam-ship Adriatic took out 24,628 letters—of which 203 were registered—and 33 bags of papers, to Liverpool yesterday; the Devonia took 1,143 letters—of which 5 were registered—and 5 bags of papers, to Glasgow, and the Rhein, for Southampton and Bremen, took 24,176 letters—of which 416 were registered—and 89 bags of papers, making a total of 49,947 letters and 77 bags of papers.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Secretary Sherman returned, early yesterday morning, from a short trip which he made to Fire Island on Friday on board the revenue cutter Grant. He was in the Custom-house at 9 o'clock in the morning, and found Collector Merritt at work even at that early hour. Mr. Sherman conversed with the Collector and the subordinates for nearly an hour. Shortly before noon he went on board the revenue cutter Grant and started for New-Haven to rejoin his family, which has taken quarters for the remainder of the Summer in the vicinity of that city. The Secretary will not return to this City until Wednesday next.

Collector Merritt went to Fairchild, Conn., last evening to visit a nephew who is the proprietor of a Summer hotel there.

A HEBREW CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

A number of charitable Hebrew gentlemen of this City have formed an association for the purpose of taking the sick children of poor people of their faith upon excursions up the Hudson or down the Bay. It is also their purpose, if they can increase the fund of $1,200 which they now have on hand, to send poor shop or factory girls to the seaside for recreation. The Trustees of St. John's Guild have tendered the association the free use of their barge on two days of each week until the close of the Summer. Mr. A. Ottinger is President of the association, and Dr. Lewisson is its Treasurer.

ILL-TREATING A FAITHFUL WIFE.

MRS. JOSEPHINE LEWINSKI'S CHARGES AGAINST HER HUSBAND—A CLAIM FOR ALIMONY.

Mrs. Josephine Lewinski, wife of Philip Lewinski, one of the members of the notorious Lowery gang of counterfeiters, arrested in Brooklyn three years ago, made application Friday last before Justice McCue, of the City Court of Brooklyn, for alimony and counsel fees in the divorce suit which she has instituted, the trial of which is set down for Tuesday next. In the argument for and against the application the whole story of this poor woman's wrongs was brought out. Outside of the interest attached to it on account of the notorious criminal life of the defendant, her description of their acquaintance, wooing, and marriage attracted considerable attention. Having briefly referred to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of her husband in the Kings County Penitentiary for making and issuing counterfeit 5-cent nickel pieces, and her earnest and successful efforts to secure a pardon for him before the completion of his term of imprisonment, she recited the particulars of their first meeting. Six years ago, Lewinski, then possessed of considerable means and a lucrative business, looked about for a wife. On one of his visits to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in this City he saw Miss Josephine Schauffer, one of the wards of the institution. He admired and loved her. Having shown himself worthy of wining and capable of maintaining a wife, the Trustees made no objection to his suit. The young orphan was pleased with the recognition, and readily gave her consent to become his wife. They took up their residence in a nice neighborhood in the Fourth Ward of Brooklyn. His business prospered, and they were happy. Scarcely a month had passed after the birth of their first-born when the young wife noticed that her husband sought the companionship of gay and festive people. He was a welcome visitor to their places of resort, and soon by his liberal expenditure of money became known to every one about the City Hall as "Phil, the liberal Jew." This extravagance wrecked his business, made him give ear to the plausible tales of the Lowery brothers, and sent him to the Penitentiary.

During his incarceration, when forsaken by every one save his wife he had ignored, he looked in vain for

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CONFESSIONS

I.—FRIENDSHIP.

TO A. R. L.

My earliest thoughts unite to name you friend,
You who have given me of your heart and mind
In rich profusion, till I fear to find
Your generous love grown weary in the end;
But well it is that our two lives should blend,
Like leaves by tranquil breezes intertwined—
For we are of a sad, communing kind
Who love strange gods and wander as they wend
Through all the growth of time you have not lost
That faith in what my life has vaguely told
In words that falter with the weight of song;
The world may marvel little at the cost
Wherewith a human heart is bought or sold—
Yet we have learned it wisely and are strong.

II.—SYMPATHY.

TO M——.

The moonlight glimmering over throbbing seas—
The stars aglow in myriad paths of night—
The solemn grandeur of some mountain-height—
The gentle sweep of murmurous forest trees—
The faint, ethereal music of the breeze—
And all familiar sounds that mark the flight
Of dawn beyond the circle of our sight—
And dreams exhaled like dew from grassy leas:

We see, and hear, and feel, like souls made one,
For one brief hour, in purity of grace,
And in desire that yearns for wings to fly;
We have forgotten time, whose moments run
To the low wailings of a weeping race
That sees not any hope beneath the sky.

III.—DISCOURAGEMENT.

Ah! there are times when my sweet years of youth
Seem chilled at heart, like flowers of early Spring
Nipped by the lev frost in blossoming;
When grace and beauty seem deformed, uncouth,
And love unlovely as a dream of ruth;
When all the songs that I have lived to sing
Sound hollow as the cold and cheerless ring
Of mockery on the resonant air of truth.

Yet hope returns in some sad hour of thought,
And with a soul grown strong in death I rise,
And walk the earth with calm, heroic tread;
Then, like a bird, my heart goes out unsought,
To the free splendor of the drooping skies,
And to the august glory of the dead.

IV.—CONSOLATION.

Men cannot daunt me with their petty rage,
Nor sorrow kill me, for I laugh at both,
As one who feels within his soul the growth
Of power which is the glory of the sage;
I am a standard-bearer of my age
And march in sacred columns, nothing loath
To fight like any hero for his oath,
Or like an emperor for his heritage.

In the cold night-times of my life I see
Faint forms of splendor borne through starlit spaces
On white, diaphanous wings that never tire;
Then I forget the earth and seem to be
One of that pure and dream-begotten race
Whose love is sweet as air and strong as fire.

GEORGE EDGAR MONTGOMERY.

BY CABLE.

"I never was so surprised in my life, never! s when I heard that your father had given his consent," said Aunt Jane, with one of her provokingly righteous sighs; "I wouldn't trust the happiness of a cat with such a man."

"Well, they say reformed rakes make good husbands, and so let us *hope* for the best," said Godpapa. I dare say he meant to be kind, but he laid a stress upon the "hope" which took all the curl out of it.

Emily Dodd, who gives herself airs because she is six months younger than I am, and was married last September, was perfectly hateful with her "Keep a tight hand over him, my dear," as though she were a grandmother, and her wretched little husband had never boxed her ears. He did box her ears before their honeymoon was over, as I happen to *know*.

Even dear gran' had tears in her sweet old eyes as she kissed me, and all she said was, "God bless you both," with a sigh.

And I was so happy, so triumphant. I had had such a long hard fight for my own way; had won it. Had come out with a "see the conquering hero" air all over me; and, instead of having congratulations and pretty compliments showered at my feet, every one of the family whips out his or her wet blanket, and throws it over my head.

People I did not care for were civil enough, but there was no heartiness about what they said. Lots of the men were jealous of him, and lots of the girls of me, and I dare say some of them grumbled behind their gush at having to get me a wedding present, and asked themselves what old thing they could furbish up for the occasion. The only one who was really nice was Willie Diamond, and it was awfully hard lines on Willie, that I must admit. It was he who brought Gerald to the house and introduced him to me at our first party last Spring. Poor Willie! If it had not been for that, I might have been Lady Diamond long ago: for I liked him ever so much better than any one else, till I saw my fate. I couldn't have had to fight for Willie. Papa was willing enough about him, and to spare; but I wasn't going to be caught by the glint of an empty title. I do think that, of all the cheap things in the world, a poor baronet is the cheapest but one, and his wife the very cheapest of all. With my twelve thousand pounds, we should have scraped together about a thousand a year to begin with, and have lived on the scrape, or in it ever afterward. Gerald and I started with eight hundred, but see what he has made of it!—about a month's income now, and it—but this isn't telling you what Willie said.

He began in the ordinary way, and as he went on his dear old face softened, and his voice fell. "Don't let them, any of them," he said, "put their son—put their tongues between you; and remember, Mabel, that Gerald was my friend, and is my friend, and be sure, always, that I will be his friend if ever he wants one, and will let me." It wasn't so much what he said as the way which he said it, after all their wet-blanketing. I threw my arms round his neck and kissed him. I *did!* and I told Gerald all about it, and *he* kissed me. Of course, no one told me one-tenth part of what was said about us, but I heard enough to know this—the idea of Gerald's being seriously in love with *any one* was considered a good joke; and the idea of my marrying him a bad one. And all because he was a little wild, has lovely eyes, and a soft, slow voice, and looks at you pleadingly. I have noticed him myself looking up into women's faces with that worshiping expression, and seen them bend down their ear to catch that thrilling voice, and oh! how it hurt—me. But he could not help it. It was his way. He didn't mean anything beyond making himself agreeable. When he did mean something, and really wanted to make love, he was such a stupid. I really thought he would never get the words out, and when they came they were addressed to a bow on my gown, not to me.

Well, he was forbidden the house, and I was sent into Yorkshire, though it was May, and I had only worn one of three lovely ball-dresses I had bought and paid for out of my very own money. Every one was set at me to write bad things of Gerald, his idleness, his extravagance, his flirtations, and lots of stuff which no girl ought to hear about from any one; and I was so unhappy, you cannot think. Girls, it was the greatest mistake they could have committed. They only made me more determined to marry him. They worried me, and so I worried back. That's the way. Sighing like patience on a monument isn't a bit of use. I was too healthy to go into a consumption, like little stupids in books. I ate, and laughed, and was disagreeable; I made myself perfectly hateful, oh I did! and I—I got my way. Still, a good deal of it stuck and rankled; and I wasn't sure but that after all Emily was right, and he would require a tight hand over him.

Long before we were married he gave up all his old ways, and his old haunts, and went into business; astonishing every one (but me) with the ability and determination he brought into his new career. He had been a prince in a fairy tale, with three magic gifts, he could not have got on better. He had three magic gifts—love for me, and more love for me, and more love again. So he said, looking me in the face this time—that happy day when papa could stand it no longer, and had his consent worried—yet I admit there is no other word for it—*worried* out of him.

The first six months of our married life passed like a dream. Imagine a husband who is a lover, and a dear friend who is both; and that would be my Gerald. I was so happy; till one miserable Wednesday when he came home at two o'clock and said he must start at five to catch the steamer which was to sail the next morning from Liverpool for New-York! "Take me with you," I cried. Man-like, his first thought was packing up, and he told me I could not be ready in time. Then he gave another reason (which has just gone out for a ride on her pony—bless her!) and I had to give in to him, for it was November, when the sea is always awfully rough. He looked pale and worried, and left me full half an hour before there was any necessity to go. And he would not let me see him off. He hated to be seen off, he said, and was almost cross about it. "A month will soon pass," he said. "A month," I almost screamed; "why, you told me just now your business would only take a few days." "No more it will," he answered, "but the voyage out and home will take twenty." "Oh, Gerald," I pleaded, "why can't you write or telegraph—what's the use of the Atlantic cable they make so much fuss about, if you must go all that way yourself?" "I have written, and I have cabled," he replied a little gloomily, "and it's no use, Dimples, (that was his pet name for me; wasn't it a pretty one?) "I must go myself," and he went.

He went away for a month, and he stayed three. Business was going wrong. What business! He never told me. That's the way with men. Suppose we want money and say it's for dress; they'd ask directly. "What dress! what do you want it for? what sort do you want? why won't what you have do? what is it to be made of? what color will it be?" and all sorts of other foolish questions about what they never can understand; but let us ask "what business!" and they laugh or get grumpy.

He returned at last looking old and careworn, and from that moment his habits changed. Time was when he would often rush home in a hansom at three o'clock, and call up the stairs, "Hollos, Dimples! Nothing to do; get on your things and come out for a drive." Now it was six or seven before he showed his face, and then he would have a horrid black bag full of papers, over which he sat half the night. And he turned so stingy, though every one said he was coining money. When baby came he brightened up, and I must say was very tender and thoughtful, until I was about again. Then he went back to his old bad ways. Always at the office—always thinking business. Ah me! I remember once how he put down that Emily Dodd. She had found us sitting alone in the conservatory at Lady Varmoriance's ball, and said in her sneering way: "Oh dear! here's Gerald Carruthers making love to his wife!" "Why not?" he replied, not moving his arm; "I love my wife much more dearly than ever I loved Mabel Mostyn, and I loved her dearly." I was so proud! He never made love to me now. He left me alone to think, and I thought of other things Emily had said. Among others she told us when I was fretting about him during the voyage, that he was sure to have a splendid time of it on board, because somebody's *blondes*—I don't remember whose; a lot of painted burlesque creatures—were his fellow passengers; she had seen their names in the newspapers: Kitty this, and Polly that, and Susie some one else, who had been talked of in connection with him before we were engaged. I did not mind at first, but when he altered so, and would not say why he went to America, or what sort of *business* kept him there, I accused him point blank. He got red and white, and asked me how I dared; and got *so* angry. It is not wise to ask a wife how she dares, when affection is at the bottom of her daring, and so I let him know.

Jealous! Of course I was! I was horribly jealous. I know all you can say about jealousy. Papa preached, mamma scolded, Aunt Jane sighed, and Emily had *her* little say, of course. It was wicked, it was foolish, it was undignified. Pride ought to conquer it, self-respect to ignore it, religion to root it out. The old story! Let a woman swallow a table-spoonful of salt, and argue her out of being thirsty; and then you may go and persuade one who has loved not to be jealous. They all had their remedies, as though it were a cold in the head. I was to be more loving to him: I was to treat him coldly; I was to mope, and show him how it grieved me; I was to flirt, and prove that I did not care; I was to insist upon an explanation; I was on no account to allude to the subject; I was to bear it; I was to resent it; I was to blow hot; I was to blow cold; I was to blow up—and so on. Papa and the rest sided with Gerald, when they saw how right I had been about his steadying down; and yet they sided against me when I showed how he was relapsing! If I was right as a young, innocent, inexperienced girl, why should my contradicts me when I was a wretched but experienced wife? There was no common sense or logic about them.

My dears, we went on from bad to worse, till one horrid day, about a year after his trip to America and back—shall I ever forget it!—when I returned from a walk with baby, and found that he had been home, and packed up his bag, leaving a message—not a note, but a message if you please, with a servant—that he would not be back for two days. I went up to his room, by instinct I suppose, and there in the fire-place, crumpled up, I saw one of those horrid yellow telegram papers. Something told me that it would be the clue to his sin and my disgrace. I opened it and my head swam as I read this—

"*Susie, Baby, Immediately, Liverpool.*"

Could fair words tell the tale of horror more plainly? Susie and her baby would be at Liverpool, where his presence was required *immediately*, at Liverpool, where the steamers from New-York arrive! on a Monday, when most of them are due—I knew that, for how I had counted the hours for him!

It was half-past four. The express would leave Euston at five. If I could catch it, and face him on the threshold of his infamy! I stopped a hansom and promised the driver half-a-sovereign if he took me there in time. You know how cabmen *will* go through horrid dirty, narrow street for short cuts.

Well, as bad luck would have it, we got grounded somewhere near Tottenham Court Road, and when I reached on the platform the train had started. In a smoking carriage, leaning back so intent *over another* telegram that he did not notice me, I saw my gentleman with a smile on his face. Thinking how nicely he had escaped me—no doubt.

Again my often loving anxiety about him stood me in good service. I dashed off to Lloyd's and asked about the American steamers. The fastest had only just reached Queenstown. I had sixteen hours to spare. I took the next morning's train and reached St. George's landing stage just in time to see the Tender with the "Britannia's" passengers arrive. There were only about forty of them, and they looked as though they had had a dreadful passage. I was very glad of it. This seems unkind to the thirty-nine, but I couldn't help it. If *she* arrived looking limp and miserable, it would be some comfort. I had taken care to appear as nice as I could be.

The thirty-nine, mostly bagmen, I think, came on shore, went fussing after their baggage, and there was a pause. I saw a good many gold-laced blue caps bobbing about some one who was yet on board, and then there tripped down the gangway a woman, followed by a *bonne* and a baby!—a young woman looking disgustingly fresh and well, as far as I am, and dressed—my dears, the wretch was dressed simply to perfection! The only comfort I found was that she appeared scared and sad. She evidently had expected some one to meet her, and he was not there. No, I had looked about carefully, and my gentleman was—not there. I soon saw why. As she passed along the plank the purser or some such creature hurried up with a letter, which she took with a smile—I believe she had been flirting with him all the way across. She opened the note with a little sob. Then the expression of her face changed. It was all right: He was too cunning to meet her there in public. He had given her the rendezvous somewhere else.

I followed her. The Custom-house officers were most remiss in their duty. They passed her things without so much as looking into them. The Chief Examiner, who ought to be dismissed, kissed the baby. Then she drove to the North-western Hotel, and I after her. She must have a sitting-room and bed-room on the first floor, and must be told the moment that the 4:35 train was signaled at Edge Hill. I arranged to be told, too, and was ready for her—and him. Well, my loves, in came the train, a local one, and before it had stopped that woman was being hugged in a brown ulster which did not belong to Gerald Carruthers.

I never was so overtaken! Here had I been wasting precious time on the wrong scent, while he might have been on the landing stage at the right moment, and have carried his Susie away almost under my nose.

I went back to the river as fast as I could, and found that I had missed the Inman passengers. Still there was a chance. The steady-going but old-fogy Cunarder was not expected till the next morning. I took a room at the hotel, telegraphed home that I was detained, and waited. Would you believe it? That night I picked up a sort of acquaintance through the baby, I think—with that woman I had taken for "Susie." She was the wife of a Captain in the Navy, and had been living at Halifax, Nova Scotia, so as to be near him. He had come home on private affairs and, quite unexpectedly, had got promoted to a command in the Mediterranean. So she had to come back and join him alone. "I noticed you on the landing-stage," she said, "and sympathized with you so much. I had arrived and there was no one to meet me. You were there to meet some one who had not arrived. We were both disappointed. Never mind; he will come to-morrow." Of course it let her think that it was my husband I was expecting, and of course I declined their offer to go with me to the landing stage in the morning.

There was nothing in the least resembling a "Susie," and absolutely no baby, on board the "Russia." I could have sat down on one of those dumpy posts and cried. What was I to do? I had started full of confidence that I should catch Gerald out, and had not thought of making any plans to cover a retreat, or excuse a failure. How—if Gerald arrived home before me—was I to account for being nearly two days away from his roof—alone? He had covered up his tracks, as the Americans say—it was impossible for me to obliterate mine. His escapade had succeeded—mine had failed. I should have stopped at home and confronted him on his return with that cablegram. He might have sworn till now, and no rational woman would have expected me to believe him. Now he had simply to say, "There's nothing in it, my dear: you went yourself to see, and know it is so."

It won't do to look back now and say this idea was absurd, or that event didn't happen after all. I am taking things just as they happened, and as I felt them at the time they were happening. I was at my wits' ends. The more I thought of what I had done, the more difficult did it seem to get out of it. I built an elaborate excuses, brick by brick—so to speak—spending time and trouble upon an edifice which collapsed before the thought "what would I say if he had made it?" Only one thing was certain, I must get home as quickly as possible. If I got back before he did, he *might* not ask any questions. He might so commit himself when taxed with that cablegram as to shut off all questioning on his part. By the time we reached Rugby, I had ceased to think of excuses, and was much happier. What had I done? Followed my husband to save him from re-embarking in a career of wickedness. Was there any harm in that? Was it my fault that he—a crafty man of the world—had outwitted poor me? Not at all. As I thought it over in this light, I became reassured, defiant, and hungry.

The train stopped, the people rushed off to the refreshment rooms, and as the guard (who had been very civil heretofore) did not come to see if I wanted anything, I leaned out of the window to ask some one to call him. There was a group of three passengers standing close by, and I had got as far as, "Oh, would you mind ——" when one of them cannoned through the other two, and before you could say "trap stick!" Gerald was sitting opposite me, and all my appetite gone.

"Why, Dim——," he began, but checked himself. "Where have you been? why—what has happened? Is anything wrong? Where are you going?"

"I really cannot undertake to answer so many questions all at once," I replied with what I knew was a vulgar sniggle.

"It is all one question," he said gravely; "what are you doing?"

"Business, my dear," said I. The imitation of his tone and gesture was perfect, and I put one of my own mocking smiles at the tail end of it for a sting.

"I think upon reflection you will consider that hardly a proper manner of replying to your husband. Mabel," getting grave and graver.

"It is one which *my* husband has so often used to me that I suppose I have adopted it unconsciously. Imitation is said to be the severest sort of flattery," said I.

"You know perfectly well that you are talking nonsense," he answered. "As you do not appear to have sufficient respect for me to answer a simple question, I shall show you that I have some respect for myself by not repeating it."

He was looking so well, so bright and handsome, and, with all his wickedness, spoke so like a gentleman! I almost began to relent, but the thought, "what has brightened him up!" set my teeth, and hardened my heart.

"Rather a cheap way of buying off inquiry from your own doings," I snapped.

"Would you like an account of my doings?" he asked. There was a twinkle in the corner of his eye, and a twitch at the corner of his lip that angered me.

"I should, indeed," I replied; "only I am not prepare l to take your version of them."

"Meaning, that in your opinion I would stoop to a falsehood?" said he.

"Stoop? Oh no," I sneered. "A man does not think that he *stoops* to tell a lie when it is to protect a woman, even though it deceives a wife."

"Mabel," he began, "there is not an act of my married life ——," but I stopped him there. It is bad enough to know that one's husband has deceit in his heart; it makes it worse to stand by and see the foul thing dragged out of its den.

"Stop!" I interrupted, taking the cablegram from the pocket of my traveling-bag; "read that, before you go on."

"Where did you find this?" he asked in a quick sharp voice, as though he were speaking to a clerk.

"In your room, under the fireplace. You thought you had burned it; but not a word is obliterated—

Susie, Baby, Immediately, Liverpool.

You should not bring such things to the house, Gerald." I went on, with perfect composure and the deadliest smile. "You should keep them at the office."

"I should, indeed," he replied, half to himself.

"I saw you start for Liverpool *immediately*," I resumed. "I met you coming back from Liverpool. I missed you there. It is, perhaps, better that I did. A scene on the landing-stage would not have been pleasant."

"Is—it—possible," he almost gasped, "that—you followed me—for this?" flicking the yellow paper with his nail.

"Well, yes," said I. "I cared enough for you to try and save you from—yourself. But don't be afraid, I won't do so again."

"You played the spy upon me, Mabel," his voice quivering with suppressed anger.

"The poorest sort of reproach!" I cried indignantly, "the last resort of a detested cheat!"

"Cheat!" he thundered.

"Yes, cheat," I re-echoed him. "It isn't in *your* code of morals, but I think, and always shall think, that a man who robs a poor girl, who has fought and suffered for him, of the love he swore to give and keep for her, is the lowest and most heartless sort of cheat. There!"

By this time the train had started again, and, as good fortune willed, we were alone in the carriage. He sank back into his seat, pale as a sheet, and trembling all over. "We will not pursue this subject," he said. "If ever it is re-opened, it will be by you."

Not another word passed our lips till we got home. After dinner—such a dinner!—I said, "Pray do not let me detain you from—business."

"Thank you," he replied, "I have nothing to do to-night."

"Nor I either," I followed; "so, with your permission, I will go and do it in my own room." I left him with a sweeping curtsey, and he replied with one of his stateliest bows.

I was the most miserable woman in London. I felt that I could not be mistaken, and yet I did not dare to go on and make assurance sure. He was painfully polite, came home early from his office, and passed much of his time with baby. Think how much I must have loved him, when I confess that I took his kisses off her innocent lips, hoping that he was sorry, and would some day be my own again.

One morning I noticed a dirty old book on the drawing-room table—a greasy, much-thumbed thing that I hardly liked to touch. Thinking that one of the servants had left it there by mistake, I rang to have it taken away. No one owned it, and "If you please, ma'am," said Roberts, the butler, "I think it belongs to Master, and is a sort of dictionary he has for things at the office, and that." When he left the room I opened it, and sure enough it was a sort of dictionary, but what a queer one! The page at which I opened it had a row of names belonging to vegetables—thus:

Artichoke.	Cabbage.
Asparagus.	Cauliflower.
Beetroot.	Cucumber, and so on.
Beans.	

Against these, in a parallel column, were printed—

Vessel insured.	Vessel insured, but not the cargo.
Vessel fully insured.	Cargo insured, but not the vessel.
Vessel and cargo insured.	Cargo partly insured.

A little further on was a list of furniture.

Table.	Chair.	Sofa, &c.,

And it would seem that "Table" meant "Tonnage to England A1, wanted!" Opening here and there at random, I found that *London* was *Whistle*, and by some strange perversity, *Whitby* was *London*! Now, why shouldn't London be London, and Whitby Whitby? I have heard Gerald speak of "bulls" and "bears," and found out from the *World* that they are people who gamble in the city; but in this book a *bull* was "ten o'clock in the morning," and a *bear* "at close of market yesterday." A *tiger* was yesterday, and *pig to-morrow*.

I turned back to the title-page and found, "XL Code (partners only,) Stephenson & Carruthers, London; Marks, Grey & Co., New-York; William P. McGregor, Chicago." "Partners only! Then there is some secret here," I thought, holding the dirty old book gingerly, as though it were a torpedo. Then I noticed that some of its pages were turned down. Well, if Gerald, after the lesson his carelessness had already received, would leave his office things about in my drawing-room, there would be no great harm——. "Why, what in earth have Stephenson and Carruthers, or the people at Chicago and New-York to do with children?" I exclaimed. I had opened the book again mechanically, and my eye fell on a page headed "Nursery," followed by

Baby.	Boy.	Coral.
Bassinet.	Cauds.	Cradle.

My dears, if you don't see it all now, you are more dull than I take you to be. It flashed upon me like—like a new fashion. It was a secret code for telegraphing! The next turn-down was at a page full of women's pet names—Annie, Bessie, Carrie, Effie, Florrie, down to *Susie*; and what do you think "Susie" stood for? It's not a bit of good, your trying to guess. It stood for *Number one Spring wheat*, and "Annie" was *white corn*, and "Bessie" *yellow corn*, and "Florrie," if you'll believe me—*potatoes!*

So after a little trouble I translated that cablegram, over which I had nearly broken my heart, thus:

"Susie" (No. 1 Spring wheat) Baby (large supplies on hand) Immediately (prices falling) Liverpool (cable orders at once.)

No. I'm not going to tell you how I ate my humble-pie. I made it big and bitter. Toads and snails and puppy dogs' tails were delicacies in comparison to the ingredients I put in, for oh! how I hated myself. But I had nearly swallowed one mouthful when he folded me in his arms, and said, "Darling, it's more than half my fault. I ought to have taken you into my confidence, and told you why I was so apparently neglectful of you, and so preoccupied. At first everything went well with me. The new ideas I brought into the business were sound enough, but I soon saw that I had not sufficient technical knowledge to work them out myself, and that others who knew more of the dry machinery of commerce than I did were stupid, or jealous, or both. What is true of trotting, Dimples, is true of trade. The speed of the team is that of the slowest horse in it. I confess I got our affairs into a bad sort of tangle. I almost heard fellows saying, 'Oh, he's one of the flash-in-the-pan sort—a man to-day and a mouse to-morrow.' *Of course* he's made a mess of it." I hated to let *you* think that I had blundered—you who were always praising my cleverness. I knew I could pull through, and to I did; but even after I had come back from America and fixed things my own way, Stephenson was timid, and I am afraid, distrustful; and I had to work on—so to speak—with one arm bid behind my back. This is what made me cross and silent. But it's all over now, thank God!"

"And there isn't any Susie?" I whispered.

"Lord bless you! Ship-loads of her!" he replied in triumph. "That was my grand *coup*. I cabled back, 'Buy all you can get,' and rushed off to Hull and Manchester to sell for the rise that was sure to come on account of the war."

"Then you didn't go to Liverpool at all?" I asked.

"No," he said; "I joined your train at Crewe. I told you that if the subject of our conversation at Rugby were reopened, you would have to do so. You have done so. Now I shut it up forever, and seal it—so."

I think he let me off very easy—bless him! but don't you girls rush at conclusions as I did, and think you're going to get off as well. Many a husband would have made me eat all that humble-pie up to the last bitter scrap, and have not given me anything for years to take the taste of it out of my mouth. It was no merit of mine that I had only to nibble at the kissing crust.—*Belgravia.*

SOME EPITAPHS.—One at Ockham, in Surrey, of John Spong, a carpenter, which would seem to have been written to order by a scholar, is original and unique:

"Who many a sturdy oak had laid along,
Felled by Death's surer hatchet, here lies Spong.
Posts of no ends, yet no'er a place could get,
And lived by railing tho' he had no wit.
Old saws he had, altho' no antiquarian,
And styles corrected, yet no grammarian.
Long lived he Ockham's primest architect;
And lasting as his fame a tomb t' erect,
In vain we seek an artist such as he,
Who pales and gates are for eternity."

There is no lack of other artists whose callings have survived them on the tombstone or tablet. One, for example, is Thomas Chambers, 1765.

"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven" prefaces the inscription purporting that "Here lie the Remains of Thomas Chambers, Dancing-master, whose genteel address and assiduity in teaching recommended him to all that had the pleasure of his acquaintance." Of Bryan Tunstall, we are told that he was poor, but honest, and "a most expert angler, until Death, envious of his merit, threw out his line, hooked him, and landed him on the 21st of April, 1790." Another is in honor of John Bilbie, clock-maker, aged 33:

"Bilbie, thy
Movements kept in play
For thirty years and more we say,
Thy balance or thy
Mainspring's broken,
And all thy movements cease to work."

The angler and the clock-maker respectively represent large classes. The former craft suggests a pun on names in the case of a cleric surnamed Ham, (hamus,) as well as less metaphoric allusions to the fisherman's craft; while the latter recalls the elaborate trade epitaph on George Rongleigh, watch-maker, as well as one on the much earlier artist, Thomas Pierce, who died at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, in 1635. It runs as follows:

"Here lieth Thomas Pierce whom no man taught,
Yet he in Iron, brass, and silver wrought.
He Jacks and Clocks and watches (with art) made
And mended too, when others worke did fade.
Of Berkeley five tymes Mayor this artist was;
And yet this mayor, this artist was but grasse.
When his own watch was down on the Last Day,
He that made Watches had not made a Key,
To winde it up, but uselesse it must lie
Until he rise againe no more to die!"

Akin to these are epitaphs on persons with trade-surnames, such as Anthony Cooke, of Yoxford, who died on Easter Monday, 1613, upon whom, according to his epitaph, came

"Leane hungrie death who never pity tooke,
And cawse ye Feaste was ended slew the Cook."

Few puns on names, however, are better than one on Anne Hillary, of Beaminster, whose obituary panegyrist was no doubt a lawyer:

"'Tis not because this woman's Virtue dies
That the brass tells us 'Here Anne Hillary lies.'
Her name's long-loved: she is in this commended:
The poor cry out 'their Hilary Term is ended.'"

—*Ancient Epitaphs; Ravenshaw, in Saturday Review.*

BLACKBURN NICKNAMES.—So strong is the tendency to give nicknames of adhesive quality that it is sometimes difficult to find a man's real name. He is called something, and retains that name to the oblivion of his own. In the mill of a friend of mine are two lads, brothers—rare good workmen, too—whose name, as registered at their birth, is Greenwell. Neither of them is known by his proper name, this having been entirely suppressed in favor of nicknames, which are duly "answered to," and are, moreover, entered on the books. The elder brother having, at some remote period, possessed a dog singularly clever at rats, is known as Hunt, while the younger, from his skill at foot-ball, is known as Bouncer. These names are used without a smile of any kind, and are accepted as a matter of course by their owners. In the same manner several mills at Blackburn are known among the inhabitants by nicknames. Having occasion, one dark night, to make my way to the Commercial Mills, in a part of Blackburn called, I believe, Nova Scotia, I was directed to walk straight down the Darwen road till I saw the said mills on my right. This was all very well so far as it went, but when I found about a score of great buildings, more or less, to my right, I felt in the humiliating position of requiring further and more precise information. I must say, in all truthfulness and candor, that I was never treated, even on the Continent, with greater kindness and civility. I was a stranger, quite alone, the night was dark, and if ever the traditional compliment to a stranger of "'ard a brick at 'un" could have been paid with safety, it could have been paid at that moment. People were on strike and sulky too, but I was received almost affectionately by everybody I spoke to. But the Commercial Mills were unknown. Lads and lasses raised on me in pity, as one sent on a wild-goose chase, and looked in utter puzzlement at each other. At last I advised me of a corner grocery, kept by a sturdy black-browed dame, engaged in selling bacon over her little counter and chatting to her customer. I descended on the humble shop and asked for the Commercial Mills. I was received with a shake of the head and the calm statement that there was no such place. Being of a mild but obstinate disposition, I insisted that something of the sort must be there or thereabouts, whereupon the grocer and her friends resolved themselves into a kind of committee and went into the case. After some discussion, these good-natured people came to the conclusion that as a stranger I must mean "big brepk factry," otherwise "Eccles", and directed me so—nay, sent a boy with me to show me the spot. It seems that, in years gone by, one Eccles had founded a brick factory on the spot now occupied by the Commercial Mills, and that the people had stuck through thick and thin to the primeval designation. There are other curious names for mills in Blackburn, some of them of witty application. A small mill of no particular pretension was dubbed "Bang the Nation," and goes by no other name. It fell out, too, that a barber, a prudent man, saved enough money to build a mill and go into the cotton trade, where at his edifice became "Latherbox," and remained Latherbox forever. Another mill, started by an enterprising cheesemonger, was at once called "Buttertub;" but perhaps the cleverest bit of local nomenclature was that applied to a mill built by a prosperous publican, the insinuation conveyed in "Pinchnoggin" being a thorough stroke of Lancashire humor. The odd part of all this is, that these names, like those applied to people, are accepted seriously. A "hand," on being asked where he works, replies "Pinchnoggin" or "Latherbox" without a smile.—*All the Year Round.*

THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTY IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—The "religious difficulty" exists in America in a much less virulent form than among ourselves. The Episcopalians scattered over Massachusetts are not obliged to send their children to schools connected with Congregational churches; managed by the Congregational clergy, and maintained as "bulwarks" of Congregationalism, although receiving large grants of public money; they have not to appeal to the protection of a conscience clause in order to prevent their children from being taught that diocesan episcopacy is very unlike the polity of the churches of apostolic times, and that the sacramental doctrine of the Episcopal Church is corrupt and pernicious. Schools supported by public money are managed by public boards elected by the rate-payers or by their representatives, and form no part of the defensive or aggressive agency of any Church. They are "unsectarian," and sometimes secular. In the schools of New-York and Boston a portion of Scripture is read by the teacher at the opening of the morning school. No note or comment is permitted, and no other religious exercises are permitted. In Philadelphia it is provided that "at the opening of each session of the schools, at least 10 verses of the Bible shall be read, without note or comment, to the pupils by the Principal, or in his or her absence, by one of the assistants. A suitable hymn may also be sung." In the schools of New-Haven the regulations used to require that the morning session of the schools should be opened with "appropriate devotional exercises." At the beginning of the present year the schools were made purely secular. The Chicago schools are also secular: the Bible is not read, nor are there religious exercises of any kind. The Superintendent reports, (July, 1876:) "An attempt to reinstate the Bible in our schools was defeated by a vote of three in the affirmative to ten in the negative, two members being absent and not voting. I cannot but repeat what I said on the occasion of that vote: 'If I were a clergyman of a Christian church and believed in all its doctrines and tenets, I should still vote upon this question as I now vote—No.'" The principal "religious difficulty" in America arises from the strength of the Roman Catholic population, and the steady refusal of the priests to sanction the attendance of Roman Catholic children at the common schools. Two or three years ago some of the conspicuous Protestant clergy made an attempt to promote reconciliation. They argued that as long as the Protestant Bible was read in any of the common schools it was equally hopeless and unreasonable to expect that the priests would change their policy. For a few months columns of several religious newspapers were filled with those arguments on both sides of the question with which we have become familiar in this country. No one contended, as far as I know, that the school-master should explain or enforce the Scripture lessons; but many excellent people had the impression that if the "ten" or more verses which are read at the commencement of the school were omitted, the schools would become Godless. To what extent the discussion, which has now ceased, affected public opinion, I do not know. Whether the hostility of the Roman Catholic hierarchy to the common schools would be appeased if the Protestant flag were taken down is more than doubtful. But that an honest attempt should be made to remove every reasonable ground of hostility seems to me to be the plain duty of the American people. The children of Roman Catholic parents are receiving an education in "parochial" schools which is almost necessarily inferior to that which is given in the free common schools sustained by the general community; and Roman Catholic tax-payers have a right to complain that the public schools, which they are compelled to support, are formally identified with a faith which they reject.—*E. W. Dale, in Nineteenth Century.*

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF ARMS.—The thirteenth room at the Exhibition in Paris is filled with a selection of Mr. Rigg's armor; there are about 500 pieces out of a collection of 7,000. These it is the intention of Mr. Riggs to give to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. On a pedestal in the middle of the room is a suit of armor for man and horse belonging to the Grand Duke Marcus Antonius Colonna, Grand Constable of Naples; it was presented to him by Philip II. This suit came from the Soltykoff collection, and was originally gilt. Among a very fine collection of helmets is one covered with elaborate engraved ornament, with indications of gilding and bears a monogram, Alvarezde Toledo. Another of the same style has the arms of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tyrol, afterward Emperor of Germany. A fine sixteenth century helmet of historic interest is one belonging to a Tremouille; there is a helmet of the Scotch body-guard and a row of salades from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; two brigantines, in fine preservation, one green, belonging to Amadeus VI., date 1360, another red, made for Bartolomeo Colleone, are important. Among the two-handed swords, we notice a very grand one, with the Austrian arms, and another of the fourteenth century which belonged to Malatesta, Lord of Rimini. Near this is a Scotch shield, sixteenth century, which belonged to Sir Walter Scott, and given by him to Prince Soltykoff. Among the historical swords are some which belonged to Henri III. and IV. of France; a state sword of noble design, with LEO X. PONT MAX III. engraved on it; a Toledo sword, with niello hilt, is severe in form, and several other blades of the same place, with open work, are of great beauty; with the swords may be mentioned a trophy of Lasagnes de Bouit, or Aniages. There is here one of those singular swords with a wheel-lock pistol on the blade, and two grand shields, bucklers of the body-guard of Henry VIII., with gonnes in the centre. Connected with Henry VIII. is the jupe from his suit now in the Tower; belonging to his rival, François I., is a powder-horn. Among the shields, there are three of great artistic importance, one from the design of Giulio Romano, another painted in grisaille of the sixteenth century; the third, of the same period, is embossed leather. A number of these pieces were brought from the Meyrick and Soltykoff collections. There are also a complete tilting and battle armor, engraved; a pair of elaborate wheel-lock pistols, which belonged to Henri II. of France; the cross-bow and quarrels of the Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, Augustus the Strong, and a pair of harness bossets in Limoges enamel. The chief importance of this gathering is its completeness from an historical point of view, but the majority of the objects are not less remarkable from an artistic point of view.—*The Athenæum.*

CRITICISMS OF JOHNSON ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—It is curious to take up the critical journals of 100 years ago, and to read the reviews of Johnson's *Journey to the Western Islands*, which appeared in 1775. The *Monthly* and *Critical* are almost obsequious in their praise. The former review observes that, "as to any little defects that may possibly be espied in this work by the microscopic eye of a minute critic, we have not at this time either leisure or inclination to engage in search of them. Indeed, the modesty and dignity of simplicity with which this philosophic writer concludes his volume are sufficient to turn the edge of all true and liberal criticism." The *Critical* reviewer finds in the book "every talent united which could gratify the most inquisitive curiosity, or give elegance and dignity to narration," a sentence which Johnson might reasonably have regarded as flattery expressed in what is proverbially its sincerest form. Of course, the London *Review*, which Kenrick owned and edited, was not likely to swell the chorus, and much pardonable fun was made out of Johnsonisms such as, "they cannot give much who are known to have but little." "Mountainous countries are not passed without difficulty," and the like.—*The Athenæum.*

THE GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM.—Candidates for entrance into the corps of officers are appointed to the Army on the nomination of the Colonels of regiments, or they pass into the Army through the cadet corps, the original nomination to which lies with the Emperor. About 58 per cent. enter through the first-named channel, 42 per cent. through the second. As a rule, the first stage of the future officer's military life is five months' service in the ranks, at the termination of which period he is eligible for examination to the rank of *Portépée Fähnrich*, provided that he is furnished with the service certificate from his commanding officer. This certificate cannot be obtained until after five months' service, exclusive of absence arising from any cause whatever. It is no mere formal document given as a matter of course. In the German service a written testimony as to character or probable efficiency in any capacity may at some future time, if incorrect, be unpleasantly turned against the writer. The certificate declares the fitness or otherwise of the holder to serve on in time of peace for promotion; it must therefore testify to his physical and mental qualities, his conduct and attention to duties, and the extent of his knowledge of them. Here, again, in the original nomination of a majority of candidates for commissions, and in the subsequent grant or refusal of the certificate, we find a fresh illustration of the thorough justice with which in the German system responsibility is enforced. The Germans naturally argue that if a commanding officer is to be held responsible for the training of his men, the power of rejecting inefficient aspirants to the duty of aiding him in that training should rest with him. Even if originally he gave a nomination as a piece of pure favoritism, he has a chance a few months later of undoing the evil effect of his momentary weakness. But the great check to

garment which may be taken as the type of all that is noblest in dress. Over this tunic it was the practice of Grecian women, as well for purposes of dignity and state as for warmth, to drape shawls and scarfs in an endless variety of arrangement, and it is evident that such additions would facilitate successful effect where awkwardness of figure or clumsiness of hand might otherwise interfere.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

WHITE JASMINE.

White jasmine stretches far and wide,
Along the gray wall's southern side
Its graceful branches wreathe;
And winds of Summer sweet and low,
Among its verdure and its snow,
Their tender music breathe.

The garden beds that once were gay
And fragrant all the Summer day,
Are empty and forlorn;
The hungry bees afar have flown,
The gravel walks are weed o'ergrown,
The trellis-rose is torn.

Within the house each empty room
Is shut in silent, rayless gloom,
With cheerless hearthstone cold;
No pictures smile upon the wall,
No single trace is left of all
We cherished so of old.

But in the southern sunshine bright,
And by the jasmine, clad in white,
A youthful maiden stands,
With lips that speak of sad unrest;
A bunch of daisies on her breast,
And jasmine in her hands.

With farewell looks of aching love,
Her brown eyes wander round, above,
It is a sacred spot;
The home of childish grief and mirth,
The home whence dearest dead went forth
To share earth's common lot.

Ah, maiden! as the jasmine snow
Doth vanish, so the years that go
Will take this grief away;
Will give thee older woes as sure,
As strong, and deep—if not so pure—
As this of thine to-day.

Yet let the daisies on thy breast,
Teach thee that life's securest rest,
In humble paths doth lie;
And let the jasmine in thine hand,
Whisper of fairer blossoms fanned
By sweetest airs on high.

Fear not to muse when far away,
How Summer sunshine gilds each day
These lonely garden bowers;
How sweetly vet the thrushes call,
How climb about the gray old wall
Thine own loved jasmine flowers.

So may the memory of this home,
Thy first and dearest, ever come
With healing strength to thee;
To mind thee by its vanished grace,
Of one prepared abiding-place,
From sound of farewell free!

—*All the Year Round.*

HER HOLIDAY.

A HUSBAND'S STORY.

Yes, it was to be her holiday—"all for her." Nobody else was to have any share in it except myself—that is, if going as her courier, paymaster, and general factotum could be called having a share in a holiday.

We had been married nearly ten years, and what with the cares of home and the training of numerous olive-branches, she had never had any chance of a rest. Of course, we had been to the sea-side frequently, and all that sort of thing; but then, surrounded by children and nurses, these trips had only been a continuation of the general London responsibilities, plus the worries and inconvenience of lodgings or hotels. Moreover, within the last few years there had been some trouble in her family, which had acted very prejudicially upon her sensitive and high-strung nature. So now we were going away alone—going to leave all the children at home in the charge of grandmamma—were going abroad for six weeks together wherever she liked. Her will was to be paramount; I was to be her slave—to pay the bills and look after the luggage. Her affection and untiring devotion to her duties deserved no less. She had thoroughly qualified herself for enjoying a holiday; she had earned it. "Italy," she said, "where there was sunlight, beauty, and quiet." Good! I waived my magician's wand, rubbed the lamp, or spread the carpet, or did any one of those wonderful things which necromancers of yore were wont to do when desiring to be transported to distant places—or, rather, I resorted to the modern golden equivalent for such proceedings—and we found ourselves certainly, as if by magic, at Lucerne. Thence we were to take it easy, and so jogged along over the St. Gothard Pass, and dropped into Italy at the Locarno end of the Lago Maggiore.

By this time she was beginning to enjoy herself thoroughly; she had got over the fatigue, and already looked much as she did the day I married her. Yes, it was very delightful to see her so well and happy.

"Why, it is like a honeymoon over again,' she said; 'or rather it is as if there had been no break, and that it was only the continuation of those early days."

We spent hours and hours upon the lake, beneath the awnings of the flat-bottomed boats, those first inceptions of the gondola, or we wandered up to the picturesque old convent or sanctuary of the Madonna del Sasso, set like a jewel amid the blue hills behind the town. And there in the soft Autumn evenings we sat and watched the glorious sunset, and the boundless panorama of alp, plain, and lake, while the bell in the campanile hard by called the peasantry to vespers, and the pealing of the deep-toned organ resounded through the choir.

We selected Locarno as a halting-place, because it was at that time, and is so partly still, out of the rush of the tourist. A primitive place, with simple civil people willing to serve and oblige honestly, and without having for the first question in their minds, "What shall we get by it?" Thus we came to know some of them living up there near the sanctuary, and to speak or nod when we met from time to time.

Notably among these was a mother and child—a sweet little chubby cherub of a boy about four. The Italian folk in the north there are not as a rule handsome, but this mother was an exception, and the child was like her. Superior, too, in all respects, she looked better born, bred, and nurtured; nay, there was even a look of culture and refinement about her.

Immensely attracted by this pair, my wife particularly would lose no opportunity of giving the little one a pat and a kiss, and of exchanging a pleasant word or two in the best Italian she could muster with the mother, who by degrees on her part began to speak a little English, and to take us into her confidence. She explained that she had married an Englishman, a gentleman, she declared, who had died suddenly more than four years ago, and just before the little one was born. His family never knew of the marriage; he had intended, she said, to proclaim it, and face the consequences of the *mésalliance*, as it would be called; but his sudden end prevented this, and to this day she believed her existence even was unknown to her husband's people. But she did not care; he had left her just enough to live upon; and she had come to dwell at Locarno, where her aged father lived, and whose last days she desired to soothe. She was quite contented with the humble life she led there in yonder little wooden chalet—at least, until the good God should take him to his rest.

Would we enter the abode and speak to her father? He was a very handsome old man, a native of Tuscany who had seen better days. *Mai* it mattered little that, or why he had come so far north.

Her name, we asked.

Ah, her maiden name was one that in past times had struck terror to the foes of liberty; she would rather not mention it. Her father, even, had considered it wise to drop it, and had adopted her surname, her married name, the name of her husband, that is.

What, had he taken an English name?

No, not an English name; her husband had been naturalised as an Italian, had changed his name for reasons—they did not signify; and he was known as Giorgio Vizzero, she was Lucia.

Of course, we went in and spoke to the old farmer-like man, who, partially paralysed, always sat by the window of his neat little house. He received us with the grace of a prince, regretted that his infirmities prevented him from doing the honors of the neighborhood, so beautiful as it was.

Naturally we looked in upon him more than once, but still it was his grandchild that was the attraction; my wife declaring that little Paolo was the veriest darling she had ever seen, that he reminded her of our youngest, and that she should like to carry him off, probably because we had not enough of our own.

Now, she was a woman not given to morbid fancies, thoroughly healthy, with plenty of common sense. So I was a little surprised at this extravagant admiration, and to hear her say that the child bore any resemblance to ours. I could see none; but it was "her holiday," and she was not to be crossed.

Well, if I was surprised by this, judge how much more so I was when she suddenly one morning announced her wish to return home.

"We have not been away three weeks," I mildly protested.

"No," she said; "but I have got a strange longing to see the children; I can't bear to be away from them any longer. I never have been away from them two days, much less two weeks, before, and I can't bear it; I must go back."

"And leave thus suddenly your pretty little protégé on the hill up there?" I ventured to say.

"Yes," she answered; "that is the reason, that is what has made me wish to go. I mean the sight of that mother's love for her child makes me envious; I want to be with my own."

What could I say? It was her holiday, to do as she pleased with; if she pleased to cut it short she must.

"We will be off to-night, love," I said; but inwardly I was grieved, saddened, not only by the disappointment, but because, seeing that we had excellent accounts from home, this strange freak had something morbid in it, unlike her. Yet there was no appeal, and I began making arrangements for our departure.

"You will go up and say good-bye to the little chap, your friend?" I asked.

"Certainly," she answered; "you will come with me, won't you?"

"We will go at once," I said. I was the slave, I had nothing to do but to obey.

It was a wild and gusty day for August, and the landscape looked less inviting than usual, as we ascended the zigzag path leading to the sanctuary a little above which on the hill-side lay the home of our new friends. At one of the angles near the top of this zigzag the path passed perilously close to a steep precipice, which for some distance formed one bank of a mountain stream as it came tearing down over a rocky bed. This spot was a great height from the level of the lake, and the precipice itself just there was some forty feet above the river. A few rough bushes made a feeble parapet on the broken ground at the actual edge, but beyond these there was nothing but a sheer down wall of rock. As we reached this corner we saw fluttering in the wind what looked at first like a handkerchief hanging from one of the bushes, but which proved on our coming closer to be the garment of a child who was standing at the very verge of the chasm.

"How dangerous!" exclaimed my wife; "who can have left a child in such a place?"

It was a solitary walk this, especially a midday, and we had not met a creature since we cleared the outskirts of the town, except an old monk toddling down upon some mundane errand.

"Ah!" she cried, as we got still nearer, "why it is—yes, I declare—why, it is dear little Paolo himself. Good gracious! he has strayed away down here alone to look for blackberries, no doubt;" and as she spoke she rushed forward, and seizing the child by the skirt drew it back from the perilous edge over which it was craning. As I came up we both saw that the little creature was crying bitterly, and he immediately began pointing down toward the stream, and lisping out, "Mia madre, mia madre!"

I bent over and looked down in the direction the little one was pointing, and to my dismay among the rocks at the verge of the river beheld, lying prostrate thirty feet below, the motionless form of the mother.

Then ensued a scene which I will not dwell upon. I flew up to the sanctuary for assistance. My wife, clasping the little one in her arms, hastened down to a place where it was just possible to carry a rough scramble to get round to the bed of the river. Here I and those whom I had brought with me presently joined her, and we made our way to the luckless woman. She was not dead, but quite insensible, and after infinite trouble and care we managed to carry her up to her home, my wife with Paolo in her arms preceding us, and breaking the sad news to the aged father.

The only sort of medical aid obtainable in that primitive place came from the sanctuary, and soon an old monk, to whom the natives all seemed to defer, was in attendance, and after a careful examination of the patient pronounced that by a great mercy no bones were broken, but that the poor woman was suffering from concussion of the brain, and that some weeks might elapse before she would be about again.

"Do you still hold to your determination of returning home?" I said to my wife, when the excitement and the sorrow which this catastrophe had caused were a little abated; for I own I was selfish enough to hope that out of this evil good might come in the shape of making her prolong her holiday. The hope was realized.

"No," she answered; "perhaps I can be of some use here; I will not go back yet. This little one will want a mother's care now: I will be that mother, for I love him more than ever, and I wish more than ever that he belonged to me."

I need hardly say that under other circumstances I should have entirely objected to her assuming such maternal responsibilities; that I should have pointed out that it was no duty of hers, a well-born lady, in this fashion to look after the offspring of an unknown peasant woman, and that there were plenty of neighbors willing and ready to undertake the task, and who were really the proper people, &c.

But what could I do? Was it not "her holiday?" had I not promised a hundred times to conform to her every wish, whim, or caprice?—because I thought she had none, and I never expected to be put to this kind of test, for had I not married a sensible woman? I was puzzled, but I could only conform, saying to myself, "They are strange creatures, women; one never knows them—no, not after ten years of the closest intimacy."

So we staid on: she devoting the greater part of her time to attendance upon the sick woman (who still lay unconscious) and her child, whose lisping and imperfect words had told us too plainly that it was while stretching over the edge of the precipice to gather blackberries for him that his mother had lost her footing and fallen headlong down. My wife would spend hours by the bedside. I ventured to remonstrate, and got a severe snubbing for my pains.

One evening, about a week after the catastrophe, while I was waiting for her at a spot hard by the sanctuary where we often sat, she came up to me in the most excited frame of mind. I was really alarmed; I had never seen her equable temperament so disturbed.

"O Walter," she exclaimed, "I have just come from the poor woman, and I have had such a shock! She has regained consciousness, but not her senses, which the good *frate*, who watches her always, tells me frequently happens in such cases."

"But what of that? why should it excite you so?" I asked, quite mystified by my wife's words.

"Ah, I don't know; I cannot tell you; my hopes, my belief, have hardly taken form yet; only come quickly with me up to the house. O Walter, it is all so wonderful! Come, let us get on faster; I want so to get back that you and Doris may listen to Lucia Vizzero's broken words, prove their meaning, and so clear up a doubt that—"

"What do you mean?" I cried. "What can she have said to so strangely move you?" and I inwardly thought, "O, that I had never consented to 'her holiday?"

"I will tell you, if you will only hurry on as fast as you can. Signs of animation set in about an hour ago, and her first words were, 'Paolo, Paolino.' I held the boy up to her, but she took no heed of him, and went on murmuring another name over and over again so often that I felt quite mysteriously affected. It was—" But here reaching the door of the chalet, my wife hurried me to the bedside.

The old monk held up a warning finger as we entered; we hardly dared to draw a breath as we listened to Lucia's low, unconscious tones.

"Giorgio, Giorgio mio," she was saying in Italian, like one who talks in a dream, "never tell of our marriage; they will not love me, they will neglect me. Hide it, and the little one too; do not let them see him; they would break his heart with coldness, they would not even own him! Yes, perhaps your sister might, for she loved you. Giorgio mio; you have told me so. She felt for you, and wept for you, and knew why you went away, and came to live in the midst of sunny skies and beautiful pictures. Ah, well, you can tell her if you like; she would love Paolino for your sake. Look at him, Giorgio. Kiss him!"

Here she seemed once more to lapse into unconsciousness, and the good *frate* said:

"Ah, poor Lucia, her mind wanders back to her marriage, and mingling past and present, she speaks of what never was; the father never saw the child."

"Did you know her husband, then?" inquired my wife in Italian.

The *frate* shook his head; "Only the circumstance of the marriage."

"Tell me, what were they?" she exclaimed, clasping her hands in an agony of excitement.

"Simple, very simple," said the holy man, quite unmoved, and shrugging his ample shoulders; "a young Englishman, an artist, living in Florence, and who had made Italy the land of his adoption, and who took an Italian name, fell in love with Lucia, who was his model, and married her; not an unusual occurrence among your countrymen, I believe," he added, turning to me.

I was bewildered; did not know in the least what to make of all this, and I have no doubt I looked as stupidly helpless as I felt.

"And then?" eagerly inquired my wife, seizing the *frate's* arm, and looking into his face, after casting a glance of unutterable scorn upon me.

"He made a little home for her, and everything promised well for their happiness, when he was taken suddenly ill, broke a blood-vessel, and died in Lucia's arms."

"Do you know what his English name was?" here again hurriedly inquired my wife.

"What can you possibly want to know that for?" I interposed in English, quite in the dark as to what she was driving at.

"O Walter, Walter! how stupid you are!" she answered, throwing more and more contempt into her words and manner; "does nothing suggest itself to you? Can't you guess what I am thinking of? Tell me," she said, again repeating her question in Italian, and turning to the monk, "tell me the English name of Lucia's husband; do you know what it was?"

"Si, Signora, si; but I cannot reveal it; it was made known to me under the seal of confession."

Seeing that she was again about to urge the *frate* to grant her request, I entreated her to be silent, and to look after little Paolo, who was climbing up to his mother and trying to make her play with him.

"Ah!" she then exclaimed, "dear little fellow; do look at him, Walter, and then think of his father's assumed Italian name—Vizzero; think what its English equivalent means."

More bewildered than ever, I obeyed her command, and began to think, while she, once more in Italian, earnestly entreated the *frate* to tell her the name.

"For mercy's sake, let me know," she said. "I am not asking out of idle curiosity, but only that love and service may be rendered to the memory of the dead. I feel that I am on the point of a discovery; tell me, am I not right in believing that his name was George Blackway?"

The old monk started at these words, and so did I; for this was the name of my wife's only brother, whose death was the piece of family sorrow referred to at starting.

A bit of a scapegrace, with a strong turn for art, and never understood by his father, he had gone to Rome years ago—long before I knew the family—had expatriated himself, and, with the little competence he possessed, had entirely withdrawn himself from from all his early associations. His sister alone at long intervals had tidings of him, and at length we heard, but not till long after the event, that he had died in Florence suddenly. There was a rumor that he had married under an assumed name, had been naturalized as an Italian, but nothing very definite ever came to light.

And now, what was happening? Why, that we had here come upon a trace of his latter days, and had found in this obscure corner of the world the pretty Italian woman he had married.

"Yes," exclaimed my wife, turning with an air of triumph to me; "and perhaps, Walter, you can now understand what it was that drew me from the first toward this woman and child, and why the little creature has inspired me with such a deep affection. It was the mysterious and subtle instinct of kinship, of blood relationship, for this baby-boy is my brother's child;" and with these words she seized the little fellow, clasped him to her bosom, and wept copiously.

The matter was clear to me now at last; but who on earth could have expected such a dénouement, or that she should have been led to the only spot where she could have gained any tidings of her brother?

And yet so it was, and this discovery was the result of "her holiday," that treat which I had designed "all for me." Of course, we had an addition to our family; of course, the contract for her holiday would not have been completed if I had interposed any views of mine, and had prevented her carrying off in the end the young semi-Italian scaramouch to add to our own collection.

However, I am bound to say I believe she might not have pressed this point had not it been for the fatal effect of the accident, which after all terminated in Lucia's death, and consequently for the child having thus, as it were, fallen to our charge as his natural guardians. It was all very sad and miserable, the end of our time at Locarno involving numerous complications with the local law. We were detained there till the end of October, for the old *padrone* departed this life soon after his daughter, and we had some difficulty in proving our right to the child.

Our right to the child! Humph! Truly, women are wonderful beings; and *she* had instinctively discovered this right, had discovered it through that mysterious, delicate, subtle intuition to which our masculine and grosser natures are entire strangers. She was quite correct from the first. Little Paolo has grown up marvelously like his youngest cousin; even I can see it now.—*London Society.*

THE SURUCUCU.—Unless the Brazilians are guilty of tarradiddling, the snake they call the surucucu must be bravery itself, for it is averred that if a fire be kindled in the woods these creatures glide out of their hiding-places, dash straight at the obnoxious thing, and scatter its embers with their tails; persisting, even though half-roasted, until the fire is utterly extinguished. If a man carries a torch near their haunts, they pass and repass him, lashing his legs until he drops it, when a surucucu immediately coils itself about it and puts out the flame. A diminutive terrier of our acquaintance used to act on the same principle, although his hatred of fire was a limited one. He had no objection to it in its proper place, and would complacently contemplate the parlor fire, let it blaze ever so merrily, without so much as a wink; but the sight of a lighted piece of paper roused Tiny's ire, and set him barking grievously; and if the paper were thrown on the floor he went for it at once, deftly contriving to stamp out the flame without burning his toes.—*All the Year Round.*

RICHARD HARRIS BARHAM was as witty and entertaining in his conversation as in his celebrated *Legends;* and he had a wonderful faculty of pouring oil on the troubled waters of a stormy meeting by some adroitly-introduced joke which was irresistible. I met him one foggy November day, and asked him how he was; "O, not well at all," was his reply; "I have a nasty wheezing cold. I feel as if I had a chest full of penny whistles." He told me he was at the first meeting of the Archæological Society, which took place at Canterbury, under the Presidency of Lord Albert Conyngham, afterward Lord Londesborough, and at which some discussion arose with reference to the state of the cathedral. The architect, who was a very little man, and, though quite competent to his duties, was a little behind his age in educational acquirements, got up to explain, when the Chairman, who could scarcely discern him, remarked that the gentleman had better rise. "I am riz, my lord," exclaimed the little man, rising on tiptoe, and craning his neck.—*The University Magazine.*

THE FOSSANO POWDER, ENERGY AND PRESSURE.—In March and April of this year the principle of saving the life of the gun while increasing its aggressive power was carried much higher by the use of an enlargement of the bore where the powder charge lies, called a "chamber," and the employment of a new Italian powder, designed to burn slowly at first, but faster when the shot has begun to move. The result of this combination of chamber and "Fossano" powder was to give the shot a very high velocity, no less than 1,661 feet in a second, with a considerable diminution in the strain on the interior of the gun. The heaviest charge of English powder used in the unchambered gun was 375 pounds, and it gave a velocity to the shot which caused it to strike the target with an energy of 33,000 foot tons, while the pressure in the interior of the gun—that is, the strain tending to burst it—was 20.8 tons on the square inch. For the benefit of non-scientific readers we may explain the meaning of these measures of energy and pressure. An energy of one foot ton is given when the combination of weight and velocity in a moving body would, if translated into ordinary force and applied conveniently, raise a ton weight to the height of a foot before it was exhausted. A hundred foot tons of energy would either raise 100 tons to the height of 1 foot, or 1 ton to the height of 100 feet. So much for the energy of the shot; now for the strain on the gun. If you blow into an air-cushion you produce enough pressure on the interior to make the cushion swell. If you then fasten the mouth and sit upon the cushion your weight upon part of it makes the air inside act on all the other parts of it with a certain pressure tending to burst it, and you feel instinctively that the pressure is as great in one part of the cushion as another. It is so many pounds or ounces on each square inch of the interior. If you heap on further weight the internal pressure will increase till the cushion bursts. But if, before the burst takes place, you open the mouth, a rush of air ensues sufficient to blow out a small projectile. So it is in a gun when fired. The powder is changed into gas with an immense and rapid expansion. The same pressure is exerted on the interior of the gun and on the back of the shot, and the gun would probably burst, but for the fact that the shot moves and leaves room for the gas to expand in a large instead of a small space. The modern endeavor is to get the shot to move before any dangerous strain has been set up, yet to make the powder gas expand quickly enough afterward to blow the shot out of the muzzle with great rapidity so as to produce as much energy in it as possible. Applying this to the case in point, when one arrangement of gun and powder blows out the shot with a velocity which gives it an energy of 33,000 foot tons, while the bore of the gun is strained as much as it would be by a pressure of 20.8 tons on every square inch of the part where the strain takes place, and another gives an energy 38,313 foot tons, with an internal pressure of only 17.4 tons on the square inch, we cannot fail to see how great a gain has been made. We get an increase of more than 5,000 foot tons, or about a fifth of the whole, to the energy of the shot, with a relief to the gun of nearly 3½ tons pressure on each square inch. Some idea of the immense force of the projectile may be attained if we think that it is sufficient to lift a ton weight much higher than the top of the highest mountain in the world.—*The Saturday Review.*

DEATH AT THE GOAL.

Suggested by the old legend that one of the Crusaders died of joy on his first sight of Jerusalem.

He sailed across the glittering seas that swept
In music toward the East;
Far off, along the shore, the nations wept—
People, and King, and priest.

For every land was heavy with the grief
That one fair city bore,
And half the world was gone to her relief,
Half wept upon the shore.

He heard that sound of anger and of tears,
And in his steadfast eye
Resolve to right the bitter wrong of years;
Shone yet more stern and high.

And nearer every day the sunrise glowed,
And filled his heart with fire,
Still drawing him swiftly onward, till it showed
The land of his desire.

He touched the shore, and knelt with tears at length
To kiss the sacred strand,
Then rose to seek, clad in solemn strength,
The city of the land.

Across the low pale hills he took his way,
By dreary tower and tomb,
Across the plains of Sharon, where to-day
The rose forgets to bloom;

Till, at the lighting of the evening fires
Along the western sky,
He saw the promised home of his desires
In royal beauty lie.

O city, sorrowful, yet full of grace!
The sinking sun adorns
With a celestial smile thine altered face,
Beneath its crown of thorns.

The heavy storms of rage and trouble beat
Around thy sacred heart;
Thou hast a deadly wound, yet strangely sweet
And beautiful thou art.

And thou hast drawn, from all the colder lands
Beyond the western sea,
Hearts burning for thy wrongs, and eager hands
To fight for God and thee.

Lift up thy head: thou sittest faint and fair—
This sunset on thy brow—
And see, with what an ecstasy of prayer
A true knight greets thee now.

Smile on his passionate love, his radiant face,
His consecrated sword;
In one bright moment let thy matchless grace
Give him a quick reward.

For as the heart beats wildly at its goal,
With every prayer fulfilled,—
Suddenly shivered is the golden bowl,
The bounding pulse is stilled!

And, dead, he falls at thy beloved feet,
Pierced by the fatal dart,
Of joy too high, triumpant love too sweet
For the imprisoned heart.

Dead at the goal! serene and satisfied,
With never sigh nor moan,
But with the exulting face of one who died
Of joy and love alone.

* * * * * * * *

And we have seen, on many a loved one's face,
This rapture at the goal;
This joy in death, this last and sweetest grace
Of the departing soul.

These too, had traveled by a weary road,
And, when the end drew nigh,
They saw the glorious city, God's abode,
Smile in the eastern sky;

And at this vision, heavenly and fair,
And pure, without alloy—
This infinite answer to a life-long prayer—
They die at last of joy.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TYRANNY OF FASHION.—That the adoption by a minority of busy and æsthetically cultured women, of a dress making some approach to ancient simplicity, would seriously tell on the mantua-makers' trade, may be more than doubted. It is not by the custom of such ladies that the exorbitant gains of the magnates of the class are swollen; and if it were it would be hard to say on what ground any appeal to our sympathy on behalf of such persons could be made. These artists *(sic)* stand self-condemned in their own *ateliers*, surrounded not by forms of eternal beauty, but by a headless crowd of deformed phantoms—the blocks which represent their sole ideal of that shape in which all the visible beauty of creation culminates. The culture of this one of the arts of life is left to impudent pretenders, men and women whose ideas of beauty are profoundly vitiated; who are for the most part wholly ignorant of the structure and play of the bodies they denaturalize, and who are constantly exposed to temptations of self-interest, which cause them to invent and set afloat the succession of costly vagaries which are beggaring thousands of lives. The serious concerns and varied aims of the better minds tend more and more to detach them from questions of secondary interest; and thus fashion has become a will-o'-the-wisp, a product of the swampiest flats of human intelligence, and the so-called art of dress relegated to those smug dwellers in low places who fatten upon folly. For its more humble professors, and the whole class of journeywomen, the elevation in the kind of work that would follow upon simplified forms of dress would be a gain of which it is difficult to estimate the extent. The wasted labor of these poor white slaves is an evil so serious that although it has been touched upon and passed, as beside the immediate question, a word more in this place must be said upon it. Theirs is an industry not only poorly paid and profitless in its result, but one which, spent upon ephemeral forms, partakes of their shiftiness, and reacts injuriously upon the worker. Not alone does it afford no field for the exercise of the higher faculties, but it is made hopeless by the sense of transitoriness. The latest product of the fancy of the man-milliner, heavy with toil, and involved as a bad dream, will have become "old clothes" before the gloss is off the silk. It is contended that labor can only confer dignity on the laborer when it carries with it a sense of use, or is applied to permanent forms. The shawl or square of stuff which receives enrichment at the hands of the needlewoman is such a form, and offers a legitimate field for beautiful design and careful execution; if its worthier specimens were signed like other masterpieces of art—signed by designer and executant alike when the two were not combined—it would be to the advantage of all concerned.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

OUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SUN.—Our knowledge of the chemical nature of the sun is now being as much advanced by photography, for instance, as that descriptive work of which I wrote in the first instance, which deals with the chronicling and location of the various phenomena, has, in its turn, been advanced by the aid of photography. The increased power in this direction recently realised by Dr. Janssen, is one which was absolutely undreamed of only a few years ago. It is now possible to record every change which goes on on the sun down to a region so small that one hardly likes to challenge belief by mentioning it. Changes under one-second of angular magnitude in the centre of the sun's disk can now be faithfully recorded and watched from hour to hour; in other words, changes in cloud regions 10 miles square in a body 92,000,000 miles away can now be chronicled. One of the advantages which have come from the introduction of new apparatus has been the possibility of making maps of the solar lines and of the metallic lines which have to be compared with them on a very large scale. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Rutherfurd, the distinguished American astronomer, who is making the most magnificent diffraction-gratings which the world has ever seen, and who is spreading them broadcast among workers in science, we have now easy means of obtaining, with inexpensive apparatus, a spectrum of the sun, and of mapping it on such a scale that the fine line of light which is allowed to come through the slit is drawn out into a band or spectrum half a furlong long. A complete spectrum on this scale, when complete, (as I hope it some day will be, though certainly not in our time,) from the ultra-violet, already mapped by Mascart and Cornu, to the ultra-red, which has quite recently, for the first time, been brought under our ken by Capt. Abney, will be 315 feet long. This is a considerable scale to apply to the investigation of these problems; but recent work has shown that, gigantic as the scale is, it is really not beyond what is required for honest, patient work. —*Lookyer, in Nineteenth Century.*

CRITICISM AND CREATION.—Lord Macaulay I take as one of the most business-like of modern literary men, who could never be accused of too much enthusiasm. Hear what he says in the introduction to his "Essay on Dryden:" "The man who is best able to take a machine to pieces, and who most clearly comprehends the manner of its working, will be the man most competent to form another machine of similar power. In all the branches of physical and moral science which admit of perfect analysis, he who can resolve will be able to combine. But the analysis which criticism can effect of poetry is necessarily imperfect. One element must forever elude its researches; and that is the very element by which poetry is poetry." It is the old story. The botanist can take the flower to pieces, show you the stamens, pistil, calyx, corolla, and all the rest of it, but can he put them together again? Can he grasp or re-create the mysterious thing which held them together and made the living flower? No; the life has escaped his grasp. Now this quick life, this vivid impulse, this unnamable essence which makes poetry to be poetry—these, learning, criticism, study, reflection, may kill, as I said, but cannot create. By the flashes of uncritical genius the world has gained its finest truths. When it is working at full power, it leaves behind criticism and all her works. At those moments, when it is least conscious of itself, it achieves its best results. In such rapt moods the poet, carried far out of the ken even of his own intelligence, goes "voyaging through strange seas of thought alone," and overtakes new views, descries far heights of beauty and sublimity which he in his sober moments can little account for. These are the far-fetches of genius, which lie so much beyond its own forecast or deliberate aim that it is only long after, if ever, that it comes to understand what it has done. This is that which is called truly inspiration. When Milton flung forth these lines:

"How sweetly did they float upon the wings
Of silence through the empty vaulted night,
At every fall smoothing the raven down
Of darkness till it smiled."

do you suppose he could have quite explained his imagery? If we could call up Shakespeare and place before him the various theories about *Hamlet*, do you think he would own any one of them as his own? Would he not rather tell you with a smile that those clever fellows, the critics, knew far better than himself the thing that he meant to do?—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

MRS. BRACEGIRDLE.—From 1680 to 1707, "never," says Cibber, "was any woman in such general favor of the spectators." Her private character was unimpeachable, for the hints of such a dissolute fellow as Tom Brown are no proofs against the universal testimony in her favor. "She was the darling of the theatre," to again quote Cibber, "for it will be no extravagant thing to say, scarce an audience saw her that were less than half of them lovers, without a suspected favorite among them; and though she may be said to have been the universal passion, and under the highest temptation, her constancy in resisting them served but to increase the number of her admirers. It was even a fashion among the gay and young to have a taste or *tendre* for Mrs. Bracegirdle." In Dryden's epilogue to "King Arthur," written for her, allusion is made to these unceasing importunities, and it commences with—

"I have had to-day a dozen *billets-doux*
From fops, and wits, and cits, and Bow-street beaux:
Some from Whitehall; but from the Temple more:
A Covent Garden portar brought me four."

She then proceeds to read one or two of these effusions, probably rhymed from originals actually received. Of her personal appearance it was said: "She had no greater claim to beauty than the most desirable brunette might pretend to. But her youth and lively aspect threw out such a glow of health and cheerfulness that on the stage few spectators could behold her without desire." Cibber is scarcely just to her attractions, for in the portrait I have seen the features are most charming. To coldly criticise such a siren would have been impossible, and the old actor adds: "In all the chief parts she performed, the desirable was so predominant that no judge could be cold enough to consider from what other particular excellence she became delightful. If anything could excuse that desperate extravagance of love that almost frantic passion of Lee's *Alexander the Great*, it must have been when Mrs. Bracegirdle was his *Statira*—as when she acted *Millamant*, all the faults, follies, and affectations of that agreeable tyrant were venially melted down into so many charms and attractions of a consummate beauty." Congreve was her devoted admirer—she was the original of all his heroines, and there was a warm friendship between them until the end of his life, but there is no shadow of evidence that it exceeded the platonic boundary.—*Temple Bar.*

A SEA-SICK FRENCHWOMAN.—I was not the only passenger on board the Sahara, but I was the only male, and the only valid one. The other was the wife of the third officer of a Messageries steamer on the Algiers, Bona, and Tunis Line, who had come out to Africa to see her husband, and was now returning to her mother at Toulon. She was a poor delicate little woman, shrinking as a sensitive plant; and she should never have gone to sea at all. I had met her at the hotel at Oran the day before we left, and she was then sick with the fear of being sick. So soon as ever she got on board she made up her mind for the worst; went straight to bed; refused all nourishment save some hideously nauseous *tisane* which Socrate brewed for her hot and hot in a tin can, (which by its odor seemed once to have held the oil used in lubricating marine engines,) and began to squall most dismally. She squalled almost without intermission for nine days and nights. Stay—while we were in harbor at Malaga, Cartagena, and Valentia, she only uttered piteous yelps of "*O! ma mère, ma mère!*" I don't think that she was very sea-sick physically. There was no stewardess on board; so the poor little woman had the whole ladies' cabin to herself, and used to roll about it in the most alarmingly gymnastic manner. I scarcely think that the Doctor paid her so much attention as he should have done: in fact, our *medico* more than once expressed his opinion that the best treatment for her would be *un bon bouillon, un bon verre de vin de Bordeaux, et une bonne poire de glace.* The administration of the soup and the wine seemed feasible enough: but it was less easy to discern how sea-sickness could be cured by boxing the patient's ears.—*Sala, in Belgravia.*

A LETTER OF CHARLES LAMB.—DEAR MISS BETHAM: All this while I have been tormenting myself with the thought of having been ungrateful to you, and you have been all the while accusing yourself. Let us absolve one another and be quiet. My head is in such a state from incapacity for business that I certainly know it to be my duty not to undertake the veriest trifle in addition. I hardly know how I can go on. I have tried to get some redress by explaining my health, but with no great success. No one can tell how ill I am because it does not come out to the exterior of my face, but lies in my skull deep and invisible. I wish I was leprous, and black-jaundiced skin-over, and that all was as well within as my cursed looks. You must not think me worse than I am. I am determined not to be overset, but to give up business rather, and get 'em to allow me a trifle for services past. Oh that I had been a shoemaker or a baker, or a man of large independent fortune. O darling laziness! heaven of Epicurus! Saint's everlasting rest! that I could drink vast potations of thee thro' unmeasured eternity—*Otium cum vel sine dignitate.* Scandalous, dishonorable, any kind of repose. I stand not upon the dignified sort. Accursed, damned desks, trade, commerce, business. Inventions of that old, original busybody, brain-working Satan—Sabbathless, restless Satan. A curse relieves; do you ever try it? A curse later to write to a lady, but more honeyed sentences will not distill. I dare not ask who revives in my stead. I have drawn you into a scrape and am ashamed, but I know no remedy. My unwellness must be my apology. God bless you, (though he curse the India House, and fire it *to the ground,*) and may no unkind error creep into *Maria.* May all its readers like it as well as I do, and everybody about you like its kind author no worse. Why the devil am I never to have a chance of scribbling my own free thoughts, verse or prose, again? Why must I write of tea and drugs, and price goods and bales of indigo? Farewell. C. LAMB.

Mary goes to her place on Sunday, I mean your maid foolish Mary; she wants a very little brains only to be an excellent servant; she is excellently calculated for the country, where nobody has brains.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MODERN INFANTRY.—Without question, infantry is the arm of most vital importance, and those rash advocates who endeavor to prove the contrary do but spoil their own cause. An army composed wholly of infantry would indeed succumb easily to one which had a proper proportion of the three arms; but it is possible to conceive of such an army marching through an enemy's country, occupying open towns, and even seizing such a capital as London. It is impossible to conceive of an army solely composed of artillery performing the like feat. Infantry alone can act both offensively and defensively, whether in rest or in motion. It is comparatively cheap and quickly trained. Whatever effect may be produced by artillery, the final task of putting the enemy to flight and seizing his position must be performed by infantry; and the Turks have lately shown how stubborn a defense may be made and how terrible a fire maintained by infantry in a defensive position behind works and supplied with an unlimited amount of ammunition. But the campaign in Bulgaria proved once more what, strangely enough, seems always to require new proofs—that offensive strategy only means delay. To win a campaign, armies must act vigorously on the offensive, and once out of his works in the open, the infantry soldier is but a soft human being, through whose body bullets may pass and kill other men behind. He cannot possibly carry defensive armor in addition to his necessary arms and equipment. To save himself for the final rush, he is obliged to resort to creeping behind rocks and trees, taking advantage of every accident of the ground to conceal himself, and generally so moving that it is as difficult for him to fire at the enemy as for the enemy to fire at him. If the number of rounds fired by infantry advancing to attack were counted, their paucity would astonish those who have seen nothing of modern war. Each man has a nervous system, and his rifle is at the absolute bidding of his nerves. Every tremor influences his aim, and it is a remarkable fact that the shooting of troops at close quarters is often less deadly than that which takes place at longer ranges. On this point I can speak from experience, having accompanied skirmishers, supports, and reserves in actual combat. Moreover, every man who falls is so much shooting power lost, not temporarily, but permanently. For this reason all modern infantry tactics have to be based on a perpetual feeding of the advanced line from the rear.—*Col. Brackenbury, in Nineteenth Century.*

SMALL LAND-OWNERS IN IRELAND.—In approaching the question of peasant proprietorship in Ireland, we are met with this all-important fact, that it is at present a country of peasant-farmers. Of 592,590 farm-holdings, 498,000 consist of between 1 and 50 acres. There is, therefore, no question between *la grande* and *la petite culture.* However superior the former system may be thought, it does not exist in Ireland, and could not be imported, except by artificial and violent means, and after a revolution. In 1849, when the Incumbered Estates Court was established, it was expected that purchasers with capital would come in and buy, would improve the land, and farm it after the English fashion. This expectation was not realized. The purchasers proved harder landlords than the previous limited owners, but they spent no more money on the land—indeed, any attempt on their part to do so was mostly resented by the tenants—and they failed entirely to introduce the English system of farming. The result of the process was to intensify the desire of the tenant to possess his holding, but to leave unchanged the system of small farming, which may be looked upon as an essential feature of the national character. It is singular to find face to face with this fact one equally remarkable as to the ownership of the land. Although all

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITION.

VARIOUS VEXATIONS AND DRAWBACKS.

CAPACITY OF THE HOTELS—THE POURBOIRE NUISANCE—LACK OF CATALOGUES—A QUARREL WITH THE PRESS—DEBUT OF A NEW BARITONE—AN AMUSING MISADVENTURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 22, 1878.

For the few days immediately succeeding the national fête, the interest in the World's Fair seemed to decline, and the receipts fell off in the proportion of nearly 50 per cent. This was natural; most of the Parisians had seen the show, and foreigners, without any prospective inducements before them in the way of amusements, fled from the wrath to come already foreshadowed by the rapacity of their landlords. Paris was sad, and hotel-keepers, in some instances, showed a disposition to make concessions to travelers, when suddenly another change came over the scene. The first run of shad had gone away considerably crippled to economize elsewhere, but, with the commencement of the Summer holidays, has begun to pour in that shoal of strangers and provincial tourists which bids fair to continue in an unbroken stream all through the long vacation. The heat is Senegalian, and yet the crowds increase in the main buildings and on the Trocadéro, where some one suggests the propriety of organizing caravans, with real camels imported from Africa. From early morning until the closing of the doors at night, carriages, flies, omnibuses, tramways, steamboats, and railway cars deposit their human freight at the different entrances to the Exposition. Everything on wheels, in Paris, has been put in requisition; old drays, antediluvian furniture vans, long since put away as unserviceable, have been fitted up with seats and benches, hung with fancy curtains, and decked with multi-colored flags, in the hope of tempting the unwary foreigner, by the display of his national emblems, into a forgetfulness of the danger attendant upon his journey in the shambling traps. There are a dozen of accidents each day from these conveyances, but visitors ignore every dictate of prudence in their haste to get home and rest themselves. For nothing is more fatiguing than this promenade through the endless galleries where the sun darts down his rays upon the glass roofs, and where, as nothing has been done to secure ventilation, the atmosphere is like that of a hot-house. And then, although words of praise are on the lips of all, nine-tenths will tell you that they really have seen nothing. No one ever marks out for himself an intelligent programme, but goes on and on, glancing to the right and to the left, appreciating, perhaps, the beauties of the exhibits, but forgetting them the next minute, in admiration of something else. Generally, their visits are profitless, but how can it well be otherwise? Private enterprise has been denied permission to sell catalogues within the building, and those publishers who could prepare something practically useful will not risk their money in what, if exposed for sale at the Kiosques outside, would be confounded with the imperfect catch-penny guides, which are rejected, very properly, by all except flats and greenhorns. Of course, there are official catalogues to be procured, but the only comprehensive one is that gotten up by the French, and it is far too voluminous for ordinary use, while those of the foreign sections treat only of their own exhibits. Of these, some are very well compiled, those of Spain and Sweden being remarkable for the information which they contain; and I cannot let pass the opportunity of stating that the catalogue of the Spanish military section, prepared by Col. Marin, who left so many friends behind him after our Centennial, is worthy of a place among military text-books. Our people alone are unprovided, after nearly three months' delay, with anything except the official list of exhibitors and exhibits, and as this bears the words, "Not for distribution," in display type, it is not of much use to the general public. The want of a catalogue was seriously felt during the official visits of the various juries, and will doubtless be assigned as a reason should some American exhibitors be passed over with less attention than they deserve. With whom the fault lies I do not pretend to say, probably with the Emperor of China, or the Japanese Mikado, possibly with the exhibitors themselves; but be this as it may, one thing is certain, with one jury, at least, although the President thereof had personally informed the American Commission of its intended visit on a certain day, no notice had been put up in the gallery, as was done in every other section, French and foreign. The Colt's Arms Company's agent pretends that he was never notified at all, and Tatham's beautiful samples of shot could only be examined through the glass of the show-case.

The American Commission, or rather some of the employés of the American Commission, have furthermore succeeded in getting themselves into hot water with the Parisian newspapers, in the matter of the official reception given to M. Krantz on Monday last. Of the merits of this case I do not venture an opinion, but will simply repeat the version given in the *Gaulois*, which the author, "Parisine," says is indorsed by the entire press of the capital. In a few words, "Parisine" informs the public that, although invitations for everything had been extended to American journalists, who, in common with those of other countries, are admitted to partake of the hospitalities of the Press Pavilion, there is no reciprocity, that French reporters could not be baited with "presents of 3-cent pencil-cases, or patent pegs for clothes-lines, worth 20 centimes the gross," &c., with many other pleasant reflections upon "puffism," in which science the "Americans are passed masters," all terminating with the complaint that, after a fatiguing examination, when the Commissioners went in to lunch and make speeches, the doors were closed in the faces of the reporters. "Parisine" finished his first article by acknowledging that, thanks to Mr. Gerard, an invitation had been given to him personally, but that, as the courtesy was not extended to his colleagues, he had not accepted. A Mr. E. Sternheim seems to have been the medium between the commission and the press, and has been imprudent enough to take up the cudgels in defense of his position, provoking thereby, in Friday's edition of the *Gaulois*, the following:

"I have received from Mr. Edward Sternheim the most singular letter in the world. I complained justly—not in my own name, but in that of all the French and foreign press—of the reception given to us the other day, in the American section, at the time of M. Krantz's visit. All my colleagues have unanimously approved and thanked me for this article, and now Mr. Edward Sternheim wishes to tell me that after he had sent, at my request, some preserves to the Press Pavilion, he does not understand how I could express my opinion concerning an American reception. This precisely confirms what I stated the other day, and Mr. Sternheim's letter corroborates, in every particular, my article. In requesting Mr. Sternheim to send some samples of American produce to the Press Pavilion, I was only the interpreter of the journalists, by whom I had been charged with this delicate proposition. I noticed the receipt of these articles, a puff for which my director might have made me pay very dearly; I affirm on honor that I have never touched one of the boxes sent to the pavilion, and, because, out of simple complaisance, I had made myself a commission agent, I have not the right to say what I think! But I do say, and I repeat it, the French press does not sell itself for money, much less for a jar of pickles. Mr. E. Sternheim, some of whose articles have been honored by an insertion in the *Télégraphe*, ought to support our flag, since he has been permitted to touch it."

So ends, I presume, this tempest in a teapot, which was probably caused by ignorance of conventionalities, as no one can suspect for an instant any of our Commissioners, sub-commissioners, or deputy sub-commissioners of any intention to be wilfully rude. If the facts are as stated, as is more than probable, Mr. Sternheim, or whoever he represented, did not know any better. A more serious matter is the "strike" among the waiter girls at Davia's bouillon establishment. These damsels multinied because the drawback of 32 sous, to cover breakages, had been raised to 40 sous, and conducted themselves after the usual fashion of strikers, refusing to work themselves or to let others work. For a day or two famished visitors were in despair, as this restaurant is the only one within the Exhibition precincts where a wholesome meal can be obtained at a moderate price. I believe that a few caps were pulled off the heads of some of the reconstructed rebels by their unrepentant sisters, aided and abetted by lovers and brothers, but the Police came down vigorously, a few arrests calmed the ardor of the aggrieved ones, who either fell in with Mr. Duval's terms or else were replaced from similar establishments outside, where plenty of recruits could be obtained, only too glad to accept a situation whose daily earnings average 6 or 7 francs from *pourboires*. This *pourboire*, or drink-money, so fruitful a source of annoyance, is essentially a French institution. Elsewhere, a present to servants is usual, but not essential. Here, as is not generally known to foreigners, it is all that the waiters get by way of emoluments. Rarely, are regular wages given; often, as for instance, at the Grand Café the garçons pay for being employed; and, in every case, each is obliged to make a daily deposit for breakage. At the Champ de Mars "Boullon Duval," the daily total for this expense is estimated at 300 francs; at others, this sum is greatly exceeded. At one establishment every employe pays 2 francs per diem to the cashier, who at the end of the month, foots up the damages from the common treasury, distributing the surplus among the contributors. Another, whose breakages amount to over 1,200 francs every month, charges nothing to the waiters proper for this, but obliges each to pay 1 franc a day for the omnibus—in other words, for the persons employed on the rough work. At one Trocadéro restaurant the servants are charged 2 per cent on the receipts of the day, a singular arrangement, whose effects were to put a stop entirely to the sale of expensive wines, the manifest interest of the waiter being to get as many customers as possible, on account of the few sous *pourboire* left by each of them, and at the same time to induce these to consume as little as possible, so as to have less commission to pay to the proprietor. Another takes the opposite plan, and gives 5 per cent to 10 per cent on every bottle sold for more than 3 francs. In short, servants and masters have imagined all sorts of reciprocal guarantees to protect their respective interests, but, for the unfortunate public, nothing has been done, and the universal remark concerning every bar, café, and eating-house at or near the Exposition is that, although the prices are exorbitant, the service is execrable. The Commissioners have consented to modify the regulations hitherto in force in the Retrospective Arts Gallery, where, until lately, the appearance of a pencil and paper in the hands of a visitor rendered him an object of suspicion. The owners of these treasures of the past had stipulated that they should not be copied, and, as some unscrupulous tradesmen in search of models had sent in artists to take sketches, there have been some disagreeable scenes, caused by the over-zeal of the Police, who could not distinguish between a draughtsman and a reporter, and therefore pounced promiscuously on both. Now, however, by a simple application, always granted, you can obtain permission to take notes, on the understanding that these be not accompanied by drawings.

The Parisians are greatly elated by the information that the Sea Aquarium has at last been made water-tight, so that yesterday there was a numerous attendance, honing, but in vain, to gaze at the enormous sea-turtle brought from Guadaloupe. This monster, weighing 360 pounds, has been an occupant of the sea lions' basin, at the Jardin des Plantes, but these amphibia were alarmed at the unwelcome guest, and refused either to plunge or to eat. Where he is now, no one knows; possibly at the bottom of the tank, quite as probably in some restaurateur's back kitchen, preparatory to being converted into soup. Still, the Aquarium has begun to show signs of life, and is tenanted by an interesting collection of oysters, mussels, and crabs, with a few lobsters, and three or four jelly-fish.

There was a début at the Grand Opera on Friday, and all that Paris still numbers in the way of dilettanti went to hear the "Favorita," with the new baritone, Mr. Bouhy, whose most salient point was a dreadful grammatical fault in the opening recitative of the Castillian King. M. Bouhy, with a very fine voice and a very bad method, rather returns to this lyric stage than makes a début, for he sang there in 1873, in secondary rôles, at 500 francs a month, whereas he is now a star at 75,000 francs per annum. Between his original and his new appearance in Paris he has been doing the provinces with some success, particularly in the part of *Méphistopheles*. And Here let me relate a terrible legend, of which he is the hero; it may be utterly false, but, at all events, it is noised about: It was at Marseilles, at the Grand Théâtre, and the play was "Faust." Now, everybody knows that in the first act *Mephisto* issues from the floor at the command of the *Doctor*. Bouhy was at his post, clad in brilliant scarlet, his hand placed upon the hilt of his rapier, after the fine roystering manner invented by the great Faure, that is to say, keeping the weapon in a horizontal position. But the artist had dressed hurriedly, his sword-belt was awry, and, in his emotion, he did not perceive that the buckle was entangled in the waistband of his tights. "A moi Satan!" sang Durand-*Faust* in an effective falsetto.

"Me voici!" replied the deep tones of Bouhy-*Mephisto*, and the trap shot him up upon the stage. And here began the drama; the accursed rapier was so long, the trap door was so narrow, that the framework caught the extremities of the weapon, there was the r-r-rip of torn garments, belt and sword were wrenched away, and he began upon the stage; the waistband followed the belt, and the tights following the waistband, turned inside out, as though you were skinning a rabbit, while the unlucky demon mounted up and up. Just then a blaze of red electric light flashed down upon the scene, revealing to the astonished audience a strange group, where the tenor was enveloping in the folds of his ample cloak his curiously attired familiar. The curtain went down amid shouts and yells and hisses, and Bouhy was done for at Marseilles, as I much fear he will be done for here, where ridicule is fatal. Except the début, there was nothing attractive in the performances; all the other artists were mere *doublures*, the great cards being busy with the study and rehearsal of Gounod's "Polyeucte," a version of "I Mastiri," which M. Haianzier promises for the commencement of August. But, notwithstanding the heat, the house was full; but what a public! The Marshal's box was filled by a lot of Arab chiefs, in turban and bournous, and there were a good many artists in the *avant scènes*, among others Mlle. Daram, who, as she is to sing in Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet" with M. Bouhy, naturally wished to judge of the capacities of the future Prince of Denmark. But the orchestra and balcony were given up to foreigners in shooting jackets, fancy trousers, and wide-awakes, interspersed with choice head-dresses from Oxford-street. Really, the English, who are so punctilious at home that no gentleman can get into their opera-houses except in an evening coat, while ladies are refused admission to the stalls and dress circles of even the minor theatres if they wear bonnets, should show some consideration to others when they are abroad, and at least should have the decency to leave their traveling-bags in the cloak-room. But, then, the true Briton never attempts to conceal his contempt for foreigners, and, as he is of course disgusted that "foreigners, and, as he is never, never will be a slave," perhaps classes an observance of the rules of courtesy as a species of serfdom, unworthy of the free and independent Anglo-Saxon tourist.

NATURE'S PROVISION FOR ITS CREATURES.

The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "Judging from the meagre reports, Mr. S. H. Scudder's paper on 'Insects of High Altitudes,' read at the recent field-meeting of the club at the White Mountains, must have possessed a charming interest. New-Hampshire, he said, presented a greater variety of animal life than any other State east of the Mississippi. Not only do the extremes of the State belong to distinct continental faunas, but the plants and animals of the barren summits of the White Mountains strongly recall those of the high North; and, since many Southern animals wander far up the valley of the Connecticut, they may stand upon the summit of Mount Washington, and, as it were, from the heart of Labrador look upon the tropics. In the treeless area of the highest summits we can distinguish two zones—one of dwarfed spruces; the other, and much more restricted, of the lichen-covered rocks which crown the summit. The former zone below corresponds to the mountain regions of the Swiss Alps, or to the Canadian fauna of North America; the zone of dwarfed spruce to the subalpine region of Switzerland or the Hudsonian fauna of America, and the rocky zone to the alpine of Switzerland or the Labradorian of America. If Mount Washington were 2,000 feet higher it would reach perpetual snow. Each of these upper two zones harbor a distinct species of butterfly belonging to genera characteristic, one of the Hudsonian, the other of the Labradorian fauna. The food plant of the butterfly of the rocky or alpine zone is found in abundance all over the treeless area, so only by accident is it ever seen below the few hundred feet of elevation or beyond the few acres of surface which form the upper rocky zone. Yet here it swarms. This butterfly (*Erebia semidea*) the speaker considered the most interesting butterfly on the American continent. It occurs elsewhere only on the summits of the highest mountains of Colorado, at an altitude of 13,000 feet and upward, and its presence in either place can be accounted for only upon the hypothesis of the advance and subsequent retreat of the great continental glacier which once covered the country. Other species of the same genus occur in the high north. The general facts of its distribution and that of its allies, coupled with the absence of the genus in northernmost Greenland, and the pressure there (as proved by the collection of the last English expedition,) of a larger butterfly fauna than occurs in Southern Greenland, hint at the probable existence of an open polar sea."

COL. GEORGE H. BUTLER'S TROUBLES.

A Washington telegram to the Hartford *Times* contains the following: "Col. George H. Butler, Ben Butler's troublesome nephew, is free again. He was brought out of jail yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and, on account of a technicality in the sentences passed on him in the Police Court, he was released from custody. The charge upon which he was sent to jail was the larceny of a suit of clothes valued at $20, but on which he paid $5 when he ordered them to be made. When they were completed he put them on and asked the tailor to send a boy with him around the corner to a Sunday newspaper office, where he said he would pay the balance. On arriving there he failed to get the money, and kept the clothes, although the boy strongly objected. Butler was at the time, and had been for the week previous, under the influence of liquor. He was arrested the following day and sentenced to pay 'a fine of $25 or in default, 30 days in jail.' His counsel yesterday showed that this sentence was void, as it should read so he failed to get the money, and in default 30 days in jail.' George, who had been in jail about 12 days, was, therefore, discharged from custody, having the unpaid-for suit of clothes still on his back, the tailor kicking up a terrible row about being swindled out of his goods by such a technicality. Ben Butler, who has done everything possible to rescue George of his bad habits, refused to have anything to do with the case, and consented that he should go to jail rather than that he would pay any more money in the shape of fines or bills for him. Previous to this last spree, the Colonel has been in the Government Insane Asylum for over a month, sobering up from a spree he went on with Senator Spencer, Dorsey, and Kellogg after the adjournment of Congress. Col. Butler, when sober, is the pleasantest man in the city. He is an exceedingly clever writer, and has been employed on the Sunday papers of this city since his recall as Special Agent of the Post Office Department last Winter. It will be remembered he was sent out to the Black Hills to loose post offices in that section of the country, but before reaching there, while under the influence of the ardent, made himself exceedingly disagreeable to a Methodist Bishop he met in the cars. Ben Butler always got him out of his scrapes, until this last one, when he refused to have anything to do with him. Col. Butler is the husband of Rose Eytinge, the favorite actress. He was Consul-General to Egypt for a long time, and has traveled all over the world several times."

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

Two residents of Dayton, Ohio, were married in Chicago on the 1st inst. under somewhat romantic circumstances. Their names were Philip F. Wareham and Sarah Williams, and their story is thus told in a telegram to the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "Wareham, a few months ago, received a pardon from Gov. Young and was liberated from the Penitentiary after an imprisonment of seven years. He had been convicted of murder in the first degree, having in a quarrel in which he was involved in Cincinnati, in August, 1869, stabbed and killed David Kirby. Both men were from Dayton, and Wareham's relatives were members of the Catholic Church, and very wealthy. He had been leading a dissipated life, but was betrothed to Miss Williams, who remained firm in the belief of his unintentional guilt. Some of the best counsel in the State were engaged on the case, and every effort was made by Wareham's relatives to save him. George E. Pugh made one of his strongest speeches in Wareham's behalf to the jury. The verdict found him guilty, but he was sentenced to imprisonment for life instead of death. Since then the efforts of Miss Williams have been untiring and ceaseless to procure further mitigation of the sentence. Petitions were presented successively to Govs. Hayes, Allen, Hayes, (in second term,) and finally to Gov. Young. She herself endeavored by personally interceding to procure his release, and was successful at last, nine years after the crime had been committed. She is a woman of 28 years, attractive, and of modest and retiring manner. She was 21 when the murder was committed, and is now 30. Nine years of close confinement has changed him for the better."

ANOTHER LADY ABDUCTED.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* of Friday prints a story of the abduction and robbery of a lady, with the statement by its editor that he personally knows, upon the most undoubted authority, that it took place in Jersey City a year ago this Summer. The story for obvious reasons is told without names, and runs thus: "At Newark, N. J., resides a young married man, the son of a leading physician of Boston. During the Summer of last year the young wife left Newark for Massachusetts, with the arrangement that her husband should meet her in New-York and accompany her to the end of the journey. The husband was detained in New-York, missed the last ferry-boat that connected with the incoming train, and when he reached the Jersey City depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad found himself 15 minutes late, and his wife gone. She had come from Newark by an evening train, been taken possession of by a scoundrel, who had represented her as insane, forced her into a carriage and driven her to an abandoned house, where, when the husband arrived, he found her in the throes of a fainting spell, robbed, but not otherwise outraged. The husband learned the name and number of the driver in whose carriage the captive lady had been driven away, and by this clue found and rescued his wife within less than an hour, robbed, and terrified almost to insanity, but saved by her prompt rescuer from the worse fate that no doubt awaited her. The rescue was made without the intervention of detectives or Police, and the husband succeeded in keeping the affair out of print. The motive of the villain was plainly that of a robber and libertine. The facts have been known to various friends of the lady's family for several months."

A YOUNG GIRL'S AGED HUSBAND.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 27 contains the following account of a young Oregon wife's abandonment of her elderly husband: "When the steamer Oregon arrived from Portland Thursday morning Capt. Connor turned over to the Police, with the request to look out for her, a girl 15 years of age, and subsequently she was taken in charge by Nathaniel Hunter, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. To him she related her story, informing him that her parents are Scotch, and emigrated to Wisconsin many years ago. For a long time her father and mother tried to force her to marry a man nearly 60 years old, but she refused, and once ran away from home, but was brought back. Last May, when 15 years old, she was obliged to marry the man, who says he is 58 years old. No clergyman could be found to marry them, and they employed a Justice of the Peace. Soon after her marriage she and her husband came to California, and then went to Oregon. During their journey her husband represented himself to be her grandfather. At Portland he left her in a boarding-house, while he went into the country to work, and during his absence she told her story to the people in the house. Disliking the man to whom she was married, and not wishing to live with him, she was advised to come to San Francisco and get work. She was given some money, and took a steerage passage down. Mr. Hunter has placed her under the care of the Ladies' Protection and Relief Society."

WATERSPOUT IN NEWBURG BAY.

The Newburg *Journal* of the 2d inst. has the following account of a waterspout seen during the violent storms on Thursday evening: "Residents along the water front were treated to a phenomenon which is rarely seen in this latitude—a waterspout. Accounts place its origin at a point off the foot of South-street. The spout was small at first, but it grew rapidly and attained a diameter of 25 or 30 feet, seeming to be a volume of water as large around as an ordinary house at the top. It was picked up out of the river and whirled around in a seething, foaming mass, going upward and upward until many feet above it was lost in the inky clouds. It began close in near the Erie Basin dock and took a course diagonally across the river toward Dutchess Junction. It passed in front of the ferry-boat, about 200 or 300 feet distant, and disappeared in the deep gloom on its way to the eastern shore. Persons attracted by the unusual occurrence stood oblivious to the soaking rain, and looked in wonder on the remarkable event. Pilot Dunberry and other old boatmen say they never saw anything like it here."

THE SMALL BOY'S BIG STRING OF FISH.

A little street scene in Madison, Wis., on a recent evening, is thus pleasantly described by the *Journal* of that city. "It isn't every evening that you can see a small boy, weighing about 50 pounds, dragging home a 75-pound string of pike. Such a boy, attached to such a string, worked his weary way along past the Park Hotel last evening, a crowd of citizens and Summer tourists cheering the lad on from the veranda, and the ladies showering down bouquets on his head from the upper windows. The small boy had the trawline over his shoulders and bent his entire energies to the task—the great 10-pound pike leaving their moist and scaly track along the brick sidewalk. Every few paces the lad would squat upon the curb-stone to rest and gaze upon his gigantic string with an air of satisfaction that one could imagine was worthy of a Roman conqueror at the head of a triumphal procession."

CLOUD-BURST IN UTAH.

The Salt Lake (Utah) *Herald* of July 27 says: "The damage done by Tuesday's storm seems to be just coming to light. Another cloud-burst occurred at Johnson's Settlement, Clover Creek, near Skull Valley, about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Some 20 head of cattle were killed through the flood consequent upon the cloud-burst, and two Indians were killed. The grain on a farm owned by Mr. Stuckey was buried with earth, and the farm damaged to the amount of about $1,000. Other farming property in the neighborhood was also greatly damaged. The water came down the mountains in a sheet almost 60 rods in width and 4 feet in depth, carrying everything before it, and piling up earth and rocks in places to a depth of from 7 to 10 feet. One-half the body of water appears to have flowed into Skull Valley and the remainder into Rush Valley. The flood is unprecedented in the neighborhood."

A BASE-SWINDLE EXPOSED.

PROF. TROUT'S OPINION OF THE SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE MYSTERIOUS ENGINE IN THE CELLAR OF CONGRESS HALL—A GLASS OF CONGRESS WATER MADE TO ORDER AND AN UNSUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

SARATOGA, Aug. 1.—A gentleman of medium height, lean, gaunt, beyond the middle age, and wearing a pair of rather antiquated eye-glasses, came up to your correspondent in the street yesterday morning, put his hand on the latter's shoulder, and, without further ceremony, said:

"I've been looking for you."

It was a clear case of arrest. Petty larceny. Soap, towels, brushes, perhaps, out of the hotel. Three months, and a warning. But then the man didn't look like an officer. So your C. merely replied, "Indeed!" for a feeler.

"Yes," said the stranger. "You're a NEW-YORK TIMES man, ben't you!"

The accusation was admitted.

"Then I've got some news for you."

Unspeakable relief. He was not an officer, after all—only a bore.

"Be you one of them men that scents news at sight, as the camel scents water in the desert; one of the men that eats big sensations and writes long stories, to fill columns?"

"Yes, if they are certain to be true."

"Then come with me, and I'll show you something that'll make the world hump her back like a cat."

We went into the Grand Union Hotel. He got his key at the office, and we started up the stairs.

"He's a nabob, a millionaire," thought your C.

"He must have rooms on the first story, as he don't take the elevator."

But the third floor was reached and passed before he said a word. Then he came close and whispered:

"I don't use the elevator. Don't mention it, but it's not safe. I've examined it. I'm an engineer. Walk and save your neck. Let the snobs ride and die."

We went up several more stories; he unlocked the door of a room, and we went in. He did not ask me to be seated, but I took a chair on general principles.

The room was in terrible confusion. All his clothes were spread out on the bed. I suppose they were all his clothes. On the table was a well-finished box, from the open top of which I could see parts of a brass machine. A revolver of unusual pattern lay on the bureau. A little case of mathematical instruments, the simplest ones—a compass, rule, triangle, and one or two more—was on one side of the marble-topped wash-stand, and two glasses, empty, were on the other. His sachel, an old-fashioned carpet-bag, lay doubled up at the foot of the bed. He threw his hat, also, upon the bed, sat down, and said, very slowly:

"Young man, I like your confidence in me, in coming up here without knowing anything about me. You didn't know what I might have done to you."

Seeing that he would only make about one good pocketful, your C. had no anxiety on this point, and said so.

"But I will not," he continued, "abuse your confidence. You may have heard of me before"—handing out a card. "Prof. Joseph Trout, Boston." I was compelled to regret that I had never heard the name before. He looked disappointed, but replied:

"No! I'm pretty well known to all the folks about where I live. I am a Professor, Sir, of chemistry; I am also an engineer, locomotive or stationary; I was designed for a clergyman, and studied theology, but did not enter the holy calling; I have also taught school; at farming, either theoretically or practically, I have met unusual success, except, indeed, in a pecuniary sense; I am also a surveyor and civil engineer, and have had considerable experience at mining. My education has not been neglected. Now you know me!"

"Perfectly."

"Then," said he, turning suddenly round, and facing the wash-stand, "will you oblige me by washing those two tumblers!"

I suggested that he ring for a waiter.

"The tumblers," said he, "are already clean. I am about to show you some chemical experiments in them, and only want you to be satisfied that there is nothing in them."

They looked clean enough for hotel glasses; but I turned them over, and let the water run into them for a few seconds.

He took a clean towel from the rack, dried them thoroughly, and made them shine. Then he picked up his sachel, laid it on the table beside the mysterious machine, took a large iron key out of his right-hand pantaloons pocket, with some ceremony unlocked the sachel and opened it, took out a small but thick imitation Russia leather case, and closed and locked the sachel again, returning the key to the same pocket from which it had come. Holding the little packet in his hands, he turned to me and said almost savagely:

"You know this is all humbug, I suppose!"

I told him it looked so to me. He paid no attention to my answer, but went on to say:

"I mean this place and the water. Medicinal! Bosh. There was a spring discovered here once that had good qualities. It brought a lot of people here and helped build up the place. But it played out in less than three years. Then the hotel men were like to be ruined. So they put their heads together and concocted a swindle. Saratoga water! Humbug! There is no more natural mineral water here than there is at the Dry Tortugas. Its all manufactured stuff. I suspected it, and that's what brought me here. I've watched it close, and I have the thing down fine. I know where it's all made, and how they get it into the springs, and what it's made of, and all about it. If I tell you the whole thing will you print it!"

"Certainly."

"Then see here." He opened the imitation Russia leather case, took out a package wrapped up in the fabric known as oiled silk, and reclosed the case. The package in oiled silk contained 30 or 40 small paper parcels, like homeopathic powders done up by a country physician, only about four times as large. Several of the parcels were in colored papers—green, red, yellow, and all that were in white papers were carefully marked, being numbered from 1 up, and bearing other marks that your correspondent could not understand.

"I am about to make you a glass of Saratoga mineral water," said he, "what spring will you have!"

I chose Congress.

He filled one of the glasses from the plated faucet and set it down. Unfastening two of the white papers, and disclosing in each a fine white powder, he took a minute quantity from each with the point of his knife-blade and dropped it into the glass. Instantly there was the effervescence characteristic of the Saratoga and most other mineral waters. Much to my surprise, this effervescence continued instead of immediately dying out, as the effervescing of an acid and alkali, soda and tartaric acid, for instance, always does. He seemed in no fear of its subsiding, but wrapped up the papers leisurely, merely saying:

"Does that look natural so far!"

It did.

"He then opened another paper, and put a still smaller portion of its contents into the glass. Wrapping this third paper up carefully again, and putting them all away in the little case, he drew from his upper vest-pocket a small vial, about two-thirds full of a colorless, somewhat oily liquid, and poured about eight drops of it into the tumbler. This colorless liquid seemed to assimilate with the water instantly, for, although it was decidedly thick and oily, nothing was to be seen of it in the glass. Replacing the bottle in his pocket, he handed me the glass, saying: "See whether that tastes anything like Congress water."

I tasted it very sparingly. A single swallow convinced me that no one could detect any difference in tastes between this compound, that I had just seen made, and a glass of genuine Congress water fresh from the spring.

"I can imitate," said he, "the water of any spring in the world. The only objection to the water you have tasted is that it costs too much to be given away. I have been experimenting with a cheaper liquid, but find it leaves an unpleasant taste. Try it."

He poured a few drops of a yellowish fluid into the glass, out of a second bottle. I tasted the water; it tasted as if a teaspoonful of very bad whisky had been mixed in.

"Now," he continued, "are you satisfied that I can make Saratoga water!"

"I am satisfied that you can make a very good imitation of Congress water."

"Very well," he replied; "if I can make one I can make another. Now, then, after they manufacture this water here, practically as I have showed you, only on a larger scale, how do they get it into the springs!" Well, I have found that out, too. I haven't been here a week for nothing. This that I am about to explain to you you must tell to no mortal soul till it is printed."

"Not a soul."

"Very well. In the cellar of the Congress Hall Hotel, way down, below the basement, is a powerful engine. That engine, for years, has forced the boyes water into these boyes springs. The engine runs a dozen, or more, small pumps, and there is a separate pump for each spring. In a neighboring room, (as I only suspect; I couldn't get into it,) are vats, one for each spring, where the waters are prepared; a pipe runs from each vat to the spring it represents, going, of course, through the pump. The engine and the pumps run all day and in the early part of the evening, so that the water is always kept fresh. There are concealed waste-pipes at the 'springs' to run off the waters when they get too full, which doesn't very often happen."

"You may not believe this," he continued, "but I can convince you of it! There is only one engine like that in Saratoga. Disable it, and do it right, and it will be some time before it can be repaired, for there are no repair shops here. I have looked out for that. As long as the engine is laid up the springs stay dry. Now, I'll tell you what I'm going to do. The engine starts up at about 2 in the morning and runs till 9 in the evening. Then the fire is dumped and the men go to bed. Now, I am going to make my way into the Congress Hall cellar and take the check-valve out of the supply-pipe. Then they can't keep any water in the boiler, and, of course, can't run the engine. I am sure there's not a man in Saratoga can make a check-valve in 24 hours. I am going to do this to-night. If the springs ain't dry to-morrow, you may set me down for what you will."

I assured him that if he should be caught in the Congress Hall cellar I would testify to his lunacy. He took this jokingly, and I bade him good-day, first making an appointment to meet him to-day.

This morning your correspondent was out bright and early to see what effect the absence of the check-valve would have on the springs. The Congress water was cool and refreshing, and as abundant as when the spring was first discovered. The Columbian Spring, near by, was the same. There never was a more plentiful supply of mineral water in Saratoga. Evidently, the absence of the check-valve had no bad influence on the springs.

Going up the street I dropped into Congress Hall to see whether there were any developments. Young Clement, one of the managers, was standing in the main entrance, saying that somebody (I couldn't hear the name) was to go from Albany. Knowing him well, I asked him what was the trouble.

"Why," said he, "we've had all the guests on the top floors complaining at the office this morning that they couldn't get any water. We have an engine down in the cellar, especially to furnish water to the top of the house; but the careless engineer has lost the check-valve out of the supply-pipe, and, of course, we can't run the engine till we get it replaced. I have telegraphed to Troy for one, and it will be here this afternoon."

I said nothing about my Boston friend, but crossed over to the Grand Union to find him. He was not a bit abashed by the failure of his scheme. He said to me, confidently, "I ought have known it. It was very stupid in me; but I'll fix it next time, sure. They had a duplicate of the check-value, that was all, and so they got the engine going in time. I'll fix something with the engine to-night that they won't replace so easily."

He leaned back in his chair, smoking a cigarette. After a heavy puff he continued:

"That's not all. I have found out what I need to make the Congress water on the cheap plan, without leaving any unpleasant taste. It takes a drug that can't be bought in Saratoga, and I'm going to send a man to Albany this afternoon to get some of it. I'm short of cash, but have just telegraphed for some. To guard against my money not getting here in time for the train, can you lend me a twenty till it comes!"

A CLOSE MAN'S LEGACIES.

WHAT DISPOSITION WHITING STREET, WHO DENIED HIMSELF THE LUXURIES, AND EVEN SOME OF THE COMFORTS, OF LIFE, HAS MADE OF HIS HALF MILLION OF MONEY.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican Aug. 3.

There will be wide local curiosity to learn by this morning's *Republican* of the disposition which the late Whiting Street, the rich octogenarian bachelor who was buried from his home in the South Farms District of Northampton, just over the Holyoke line, yesterday, has made of his half million of money. Mr. Street has for years been regarded as the richest man in Holyoke business circles, and was a unique and familiar figure, known to many of the people of Hampden and Hampshire Counties. His life, frugal habits, and charitable bequests, as revealed in his will, class him with such local benefactors as S. A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, and Samuel Williston, of Easthampton. But he was a far less conspicuous, and beneficent social force than either of these worthies, and renders in the disposal of his fortune a less conspicuous public service than theirs.

In one sense Mr. Street's fortune was made for him. He believed in the old maxim, "when you get a dollar keep it," and practiced it always. He had the patient industry of the typical New-Englander of a century ago, and got his first substantial start in life in the days of the old river navigation. Fifty years ago he was a member of the boating firm of Strong, Ely & Co., through whose hands most of the merchandise from Hartford and New-York to Northampton and vicinity passed at that day. That was his beginning. But his large fortune was made by going into the basement story with his investments. He joined early in developing mill interests at Holyoke and in other business lines, which grew so rapidly as to roll up for him a fortune, until his accumulations had by their own momentum increased so as to leave him probably the wealthiest man in Hampshire County.

But the rich bachelor lived a narrow life. For long years he occupied a little one-story house in the woods, his two maiden sisters keeping him company under the roof which, since their death, has been owned by their father, Glover Street. After the death of the sisters, R. A. Houston, whose wife was Street's niece, moved into the modest homestead and boarded the old man. During the last two years of his life Mr. Street was confined to his bed because of injuries received from a fall. He lived always with a scrupulous economy, and denied himself all luxuries and even ordinary comforts. His dress was plain and well worn, his shabby buggy was not adorned with a lap-robe even when rheumatism had made the owner its victim, and a tallow dip served him for household illumination. Many are the stories told of his prudent shifts to avoid personal outlay. When attending a corporation meeting at the Massasoit House in this city he is said to have slipped out and walked home to avoid the expense of the usual accompanying dinner and, as well, his car-fare.

But, how over much this man habitually pinched himself, he could be liberal toward his fellows. With him economy had come to be a passion whose gratification was positive pleasure. He said at one time, when interrogated about the charitable disposition of his money, "I shall leave the giving of it to others, and if they enjoy spending it as much as I did getting it, I shall be glad." Mr. Street was also the first to suggest that the faithful servants of the corporations in which he was interested should be better paid. He was a man of kindly but repressed impulses, and in his death sought to give much of his fortune to benefit his fellows. If the practical wisdom of his allotted disposition can be severely questioned in some of its features, the honest intention of the donor must not be doubted. "I know what it is to be poor," said Mr. Street to one of the Executors of his will, and "I want to do what I can to alleviate the pangs of poverty."

This man gives to public purposes about $120,000, and divides the rest of his $500,000 property among a grand-nephew, Whiting Bradley Street, of this city, a youth of 19, now carrying a surveyor's chain in Wyoming Territory, who gets about $125,000, and three nieces, who are to receive some $75,000 apiece. There are various conditions about the several bequests, however, which compel most of the legatees to use only the income arising from the property. The will bears date of June 23, 1875, and has been lying in the Probate office under seal since then. It appoints J. C. Parsons and J. S. McElwain, of Holyoke, and H. H. Chilson, of Northampton, Executors, and directs that no bonds shall be required of them. They are to pay over to Smith College $1,000, and a like amount to Clarke Institute for Deaf Mutes at Northampton, the Agricultural College, Mount Holyoke Seminary, the Home for the Friendless in this city, the Catholic House of Providence at Holyoke, and Rev. Simeon Miller, of this city, formerly Pastor of the First Congregational Church at Holyoke. The Executors are also appointed a Board of Trustees, and will manage the bulk of the property in that capacity. They are to have the charge of a $1,000 fund, the income of which shall be used for the benefit of the employes of the Parsons Paper Company. They are also to hold $5,000 for the benefit of the First Congregational Society of Holyoke, the income of which will be paid to them so long as the present location of the church is not changed, and they are not without a settled Pastor or stated preaching for over a year. There is also a fund of $500 to be used for the improvement of the cemetery which is near the church.

A fund of $106,000 is to be set aside for the benefit of the "worthy poor" of Holyoke and 21 towns of this region. The will provides that the income of this money shall be paid perpetually to such "worthy poor" as are not in the Alms-house and are not town paupers. The Trustees are to manage this fund for the present, and the s

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 4, 1878.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by occasional rains, light, variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

A SUGGESTIVE INQUIRY.

The inquiry now going forward in this City, under the direction of the Congressional Committee on Labor, will have at least one practical use. It will give us, in a semi-official form, the demands and theories of the leaders of the working men. For the most part, those who have testified before the committee seem to think that the Government should not only devise ways and means for the amelioration of the present condition of labor, but it should, when all other resources fail, play the part of foster-mother to all who are unable, without great exertion, to take care of themselves. When any of the witnesses are cornered, and their theories are shown to be worthless in real practice, the final answer is, "Oh, the Government must take care of that." To illustrate: In arguing over the justice of an Eight-hour law, a witness was asked how a widow with six children dependent upon her could possibly hold her own, if she were only allowed to work eight hours, while another woman with two children wrought the same length of time. If both received the same wages, working the same number of hours, would not there be an inequality somewhere? Of course, the intention of the questioner was to show that it would be unfair to the mother of six children to restrict her industry to the limits which might satisfy the needs of a mother with only two children. No satisfactory answer was given by those who advocate a law forbidding human beings to work more than eight hours a day. But when one of the more "advanced" theorists reached this question, his solution of the difficulty was easy. No widow with six children should be allowed to work at all; she and her children should be the wards of the Government; and it should be the duty of the nation to become the mother of these helpless ones.

The eight-hour limit of labor, in its various bearings, plays an important part in all of the schemes which are presented to the Labor Commission. Not only would the laboring men have the Government limit the working time of its employes to eight hours per day, but the Government should absolutely forbid private citizens from hiring men to work more than eight hours per day. This would prohibit working men from agreeing to labor more than eight hours each day. But, in order to place the responsibility on the more offensive class, the employers, it is stipulated that they shall not be allowed to hire laborers on such terms. Why does nobody propose to punish the man who offers to work ten hours a day? He is the real offender; the man who employs him is only accessory to his crime. It is argued, with great gravity, that a reduction of the hours of labor to eight would increase the rate of wages. A witness before the Congressional commission, having stated this proposition, was asked, If a reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day would increase the rate of wages, why would it not still further increase the rate of wages to reduce the day to six hours? The witness desired further time before answering this "hard question."

Some of the difficulties which would attend the assumption by the Government of the management of all industrial enterprises were brought out in the testimony of a piano-forte workman. His complaint was against the tyranny of the manufacturers. They are capitalists, and capitalists are enemies of public order; they perpetually disturb the social harmony. He would have the Government organize a national piano-forte manufactory. The Government should manage this and other branches of industry in such a way that the profits on the business should be divided among the workmen, instead of going to swell the gains of the bloated capitalist. This man was asked if a workman who possessed more skill or more swiftness of hand, than his fellows, should not be paid a higher wage. The witness was sharp enough to see that this concession would lead to making a capitalist of the more expert workman. Accordingly, he evaded the difficulty by saying that the surplus product of the skillful workman's labor should be divided among his fellow-workmen. This witness, when asked what there was to prevent him from combining with his comrades and organizing a co-operative piano-forte manufactory, replied, "lack of means." That is to say, they are not capitalists. If there were no capitalists, the piano-forte manufacturing industry would, obviously, languish. Yet it was conceded that some of the much-derided "capitalists" now engaged in making pianos are merely superior workmen who have been graduated from the factories of other makers.

It is hardly fair to conclude, at this early stage of the investigation, that nothing can possibly come of it, beyond an ascertainment of the notions and grievances of working men. But it is clear that there is very little harmony among the men who are so ready to testify, and nothing hopeful in their suggestions. There is a general feeling of discontent, and a general demand that the Government shall help. The Government, they say, must be centralized; it must do all things which are required of it by the various classes of the governed. Though the taxes are to be nominal, the central Government must in some way be possessed of great wealth, and this wealth is to be used for the purpose of lightening the labors of the citizen.

EDUCATION AND SUFFRAGE.

It is to be remarked as one of the signs of the times that the expediency of universal suffrage is coming to be more frequently called in question, and the safety of those forms of society which rest upon it to be more boldly denied. President WOOLSEY, in his recent work on Political Science, thus writes: "Suppose now the classes without intelligence or property or character to have the suffrage and to be predominant in society, will the elections of local or of more public officers be made more intelligently than if they had been excluded? Is it not quite conceivable that such an element among the voters would give rise to a class of demagogues, whose means of gaining power would be to produce a division between classes, and to array the poor against the rich?" "There is a great danger that those who pay nothing will outvote those who pay everything." "So, in choosing magistrates, if public Judges and the members of a Police are chosen by the votes of those members of a community who have an interest in being screened from punishment, how can the interests of society be safe in the hands of such officers?" This learned and thoughtful writer combats the political theory which clothes every adult male with a natural right to vote. As not every man has a claim to hold civil office, but only the class who are judged competent, so there is reason for confining the business of selecting this class in such a way as to exclude from the list of voters those who are not qualified to fulfill this function. In a trenchant article in the last number of the *North American Review*, on "The Failure of Universal Suffrage," Mr. FRANCIS PARKMAN vigorously assails the current American doctrine and practice on this subject. It is the right and duty of the State, he asserts, "to provide good government for itself, and the moment the vote of any person or class of persons becomes an obstacle to its doing so, this person or class forfeits the right to vote; for where the rights of a part clash with the rights of the whole, the former must give way." This statement is in full accord with the doctrine which BURKE lays down in his *Reflections on the French Revolution*, in opposition to the theory of the French theorists who confounded natural with political rights, a theory which had its fervid disciples in a certain school of American politicians of whom JEFFERSON was the leader. It was a legitimate offshoot of the social compact theory of society, according to which no man is bound to obey the civil authority any further than he has promised so to do. After explaining that every individual has a right to justice, and to a share in the advantages of society, BURKE says: "As to the share of power, authority, and direction which each individual ought to have in the management of the State, that I must deny to be among the direct original rights of man in civil society; for I have in my contemplation the civil, social man, and no other. It is a thing to be settled by convention." Unquestionably, the habit of confounding rights which are natural, and, therefore, universal, with political rights, which are privileges conferred or withheld by society at its pleasure, has had a mischievous influence upon the American mind. It led many to suppose that the right of a slave to vote and to be eligible to office was wrapped up in his right to freedom and to the enjoyment of the fruits of his industry. The claim that women should have the ballot is often based on a vague or explicit idea of the same nature. What is termed the doctrine of rotation in office is connected, we surmise, in many minds with that confused notion of equality which puts political privileges under the category of inborn prerogatives. It is felt that if all cannot be clothed with official dignity, there must be the nearest practicable approximation to this ideal. Hence it is expected that magistrates, however meritorious and useful, should retire after a brief term of service, in order that others may take their turn. It would be a great gain if our people could be made to understand distinctly that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness involves, to be sure, the right to good government, but not the right to take part, either immediately or indirectly, in the management of the State.

THE PARTITION OF ASIA.

An eminent Russian critic recently astonished his readers by asserting that AGAMEMNON'S siege of Troy and XERXES' attempted conquest of Greece were, "after all, merely two abortive efforts to settle the Eastern question." Without going back quite so far as this, it is worth while to notice the strange turns of fortune that have led up to the present crisis in the East, which is not only the first act of a new drama, but also the last of a very old one. For eighteen centuries Europe and Asia have been waging a mortal combat, striking and stricken by turns. Asia avenged the Eastern conquests of Rome by the destroying march of ATTILA'S Huns across Europe, which Europe retaliated a hundred years later by the sanguinary triumphs of JUSTINIAN. His ablest successor, HERACLIUS, inflicted a deeper wound upon Asia by his conquest of Persia in the seventh century; but he overthrew it only to be overthrown in his turn by the warrior-zealots of Caliph OMAR. This new wave of Asiatic invasion, however, was broken by CHARLES MARTEL in 732, and the tardy vengeance of Europe came with the commencement of the first Crusade in 1095.

For two hundred years an overmastering impulse continued to precipitate the West upon the East; but the motive power failed toward the close of the thirteenth century, and Asia's turn came once more. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 planted the Turk upon European soil, to be weighed in the balance of time, and ultimately found wanting. For now the tide turned again, once and forever. Russia's annexation of Siberia in 1581, SOBIESKI'S defeat of the Vizier before Vienna in 1683, England's conquest of India a century later, DIEBITSCH'S Adrianople campaign of 1829, were the first four acts of the great Oriental tragedy; and the fifth has just been finished by the partition of European Turkey, and the virtual dethronement of Mussulman despotism by the constitutional Government of the West. The real overthrow of the Sultan comes not from Russia, but from England. Conquest merely overflows an established system; reorganization uproots it. The appointment of the first Christian Governor is the death-blow of Osmanli absolutism. To use a homely but expressive phrase, Mohammedanism is "played out." It has been tried for four hundred years in Europe, and for thrice as many in Asia, only to fail ruinously in both cases; and its once formidable disciples, having opposed and crushed all the efforts of native reformers, are at length forced to admit that their system is a failure, and to seek the guidance and protection of the long-despised "infidels" of the West.

Such, indeed, has been the history of all the great revolutions of modern times. Whenever some mighty political structure is about to fall, Providence gives it one last chance of escape by raising up a deliverer within itself; and the rejection of this aid from within is invariably followed by the fall of the suspended judgment from without. GIROLAMO SAVONAROLA, at a time when all Europe was gliding down toward the coming avalanche of the Reformation, stepped forward to save the tottering Church of Rome. She tortured and crucified him; but behind SAVONAROLA stood MARTIN LUTHER. MIRABEAU, the last of the old traditional Frenchmen, tried to save revolutionary France from herself. She cut him off by poison; but behind MIRABEAU stood NAPOLEON. Baron POERIO strove manfully against the monstrous iniquities of the Bourbon Kingdom of Sicily, and his reward was a dungeon; but behind POERIO stood GARIBALDI. MIDHAT Pasha, at once a thorough Turk and a true reformer, made a gallant and self-denying effort to put new cloth into the worn-out garment of Ottoman Turkey. His own countrymen denounced and exiled him; but behind MIDHAT Pasha stood the Army of the Czar.

But the dismemberment of Turkey, startling as it is, may be only the forerunner of another and a far greater partition. At the conference of Tilsit, in 1807, NAPOLEON offered the East to ALEXANDER I., on condition of being allowed to take the West; and Russia, in turn, may one day offer England the whole south of Asia, while claiming the whole north as her own. Indeed, this possibility has well-nigh translated itself into fact already. Britain owns India, Ceylon, the western sea-board of Burmah and Siam, and various stations in Arabia, Malacca, Southern China, and the islands of the Indian Ocean. Russia is mistress of Northern Asia from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific, and from the Oxus to the Frozen Ocean, while her annexation of Manchouria, in 1860, and Gen. KOLPAKOVSKI'S conquest of Kouldja, in 1871, have gnawed deeply into the Chinese border on the north and west. The independence of Kashgar has died with YAKOUB Beg, leaving the mountain principality an easy prey, while the cession of Saghalin Island by Japan gives Russia a foothold in the narrow seas which she will not be slow to utilize. In a word, the situation exactly realizes the old Huron Sachem's shrewd question in 1756: "If the English claim all on this side the river and the French all on that side, where does the Indian's share come in?"

GOING TO THE ASYLUM.

Some of the comments on the case of abduction of a lady from a drawing-room car on pretense that she was insane, published in last Sunday's TIMES, have expressed fears that such a form of crime may be easily repeated, or become common. We think not. It involves both the gravest probabilities of detection and the highest chances of arrest if detection takes place; hence the risk is beyond all ordinary hardihood. Against the probabilities of a recurrence of such a crime are several strong considerations. First, there is no serious temptation to it, except in the case of a person displaying valuable jewels or large sums of money; which is not the American lady-traveler's habit; nor can the pretense be made decently plausible, except on a train running through some one of the few cities in which there are public asylums. Again, the lady held a through ticket to Albany, and presumably she held a check for appropriate baggage to the same place; such swindlers could not ordinarily explain the one fact nor simulate the other. There cannot be many conductors green enough to put a well-behaved passenger holding a through ticket off the train at a way station upon any showing of authority by another passenger to take her in charge. He would generally understand that his interfering would make the company liable in large damages for breach of their duty to carry the passenger through. And there can but seldom be a car full of passengers or a throng at a station which does not contain persons who know that even insane people cannot be toted about the country against their will without legal papers in the hands of their guardians. The general public may not know just what papers are necessary, but if they do not know that some formal document is required, then have the novels of CHARLES READE and HENRY COCKTON, and ever so many more, whose plots turn on oppressions practiced under false charges of insanity, been written and read in vain.

The American system of travel in parlor cars is made as comfortable and free from special dangers to ladies as can well be, consistent with such economy and liberty as passengers desire. The system in this country is far superior, in these respects, to that common in Europe. And, as the general fact, ladies have only to dress modestly, behave quietly, avoid strangers who seek acquaintance without just reason, and pay their fares—in other words, comport themselves like the American ladies they are, in order to make safe and pleasant journeys, unattended, throughout almost the whole region over which the network of railroads extends.

The laws of New-York as to carrying persons to the insane asylum were all revised and improved as recently as 1874, after a careful examination and report on the whole subject by the Attorney-General and the State Commissioner on Lunacy. It is an old rule, and a necessary one, that a person who falls suddenly under an attack of violent lunacy may be taken care of temporarily, without any legal authority or papers, so far as needed to prevent his doing mischief. A crazy man setting about to kill himself, may be stopped; or one rushing through the streets with a drawn knife or pistol, may be caught, and the weapon taken away. The imminent mischief may be prevented. If a passenger by cars should break out in crazy violence, putting himself or fellow-passengers in danger of injury, they or the conductor would be justified in confining him enough to prevent the injury. Beyond this, nothing can be done without a certificate. Husbands or brothers cannot carry their wives or sisters, who object, to an asylum without a certificate. An insane person, or a sane one, cannot go to an asylum and enter himself as patient of his own accord without a certificate, so but that, next day or next hour, if he wishes to leave, he is free to do so. This certificate must be signed by two physicians, one is not enough. And it must be sworn to be true. It must be founded on a personal examination of the patient, and must particularly set out the facts which have convinced the signers that the person is insane. Moreover, it must show that the physicians who sign it have this special authority, for all practitioners are not allowed to give these papers, lest certificates by irresponsible quacks should be used. Only physicians who have been approved by the judicial authorities as "medical examiners in lunacy" can give them. Without such a certificate, no person can make any pretense to escort another, who objects to going, into an insane asylum, no matter whether there is insanity or not. A quiet, peaceable insane person has right of liberty until this certificate, on an examination by two authorized physicians, has been made.

This document can be used for ten days from its date only; and it authorizes keeping the insane person shut up for five days and no longer. If the friends of a lunatic obtain a regular certificate and carry him to an established asylum, and he is evidently crazy, (not violent,) the Superintendent cannot keep him, on the certificate alone. The friends must submit the case in some court of record where the person resides, and obtain approval of the court; and the courts have full power to examine witnesses and make every inquiry. Justices of the Peace used to have this authority, but it is now confined to the higher courts.

Thus, insanity does not justify any interference with a person's liberty. Violent conduct will justify restraining the person temporarily, but not carrying him to an asylum; for that a formal certificate must be obtained. A certificate warrants carrying the person to an asylum, but not keeping him there for treatment; for that a Judge's examination and approval are needed.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

Eighty years have passed since France and England fought for the possession of Egypt in 1798, and the lapse of time has made wonderful changes in the condition of all three. The rival claimants have passed from enemies into allies, and, although not wholly unsuspicious of each other, as has recently been shown, are nevertheless quite willing to act in concert so far as such action is compatible with their respective interests. Meanwhile, the ancient Kingdom of the Nile, relieved from the crushing yoke which then weighed it down, has expanded into a virtually independent and partially civilized State, with a railway system connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea on one side, while extending far up the Nile Valley on the other, and an Army of 26,000 fighting men comprising 18,000 infantry, 3,500 cavalry, 1,500 artillerymen, and 3,000 irregulars.

The present position of France and England in the East is briefly as follows: The influence of France is predominant in Syria, while she still retains a partial hold upon Egypt through the Suez Canal and the little colony of Port Said, at its northern entrance. England's recent convention with the Porte has given her the control of Asia Minor, with Cyprus as her central point; and thus the two great powers divide the Levant between them, the one possessing the northern and the other the southern part. Since the Crimean war first opened Asiatic Turkey to European influence, much has been effected there, in spite of the senseless opposition of native fanaticism. A splendid post-road across the two ridges of the Lebanon connects Beyrout with Damascus, over which a French mail-coach runs daily in fourteen and a half hours. A similar road, inferior in construction, but still quite practicable for wheeled vehicles, covers the forty-two miles between Jaffa and Jerusalem, flanked by a well-constructed telegraph line. Several excellent native schools have been established in various parts of the country. Russian, French, and Austrian steamers run weekly between Constantinople and Alexandria, touching *en route* at the twelve ports of the Levant, and it is said that the Turkish Government has recently granted a concession for an English railway from the Anatolian port of Mersina, opposite the eastern extremity of Cyprus, to Diarbekir and Erzeroum.

What now remains for the two Governments to do is to declare Egypt independent under their joint protectorate; to regulate the affairs of Syria by an international commission such as that of 1852; to carry out the long-projected system of artificial irrigation, and to revive by two or three well-placed railroads, the dormant prosperity of a province which was once the garden of the world, as the inexhaustible fruit-supply of the Damascus Valley, and the shoulder-high corn of the Plain of Sharon, sufficiently show. That the Egyptians would readily accept such an arrangement there can be no doubt, for while reverencing the Sultan as the spiritual head of Islam, they utterly repudiate his claim to their allegiance as a temporal sovereign, and hold firmly the doctrine of, "Egypt for the Egyptians." Egypt once independent, and Syria under a settled government, the completion of the Euphrates Valley Railway would follow as a matter of course, anticipating, probably, Russia's opposition line across Central Asia, and despite the inconvenience of its eight transshipments, worthily replacing the great Oriental highway which ALEXANDER the Great planned in vain.

THE RIGHTS OF THE NOSE.

It was COLERIDGE who counted and recorded the number of the stenches of Cologne. But here in New-York and Brooklyn—for in 1900, when the bridge is done, the two cities will be one, but Jersey we don't count at all—we have sewers, gas, kerosene, bone-boiling, fertilizing, and ninety-nine other sources of bad smells, all of them imitating the fly in being pestiferously thick when hot weather raises the thermometer and the window. In enjoyment of the right of petition, and in remembrance of the consoling fact that the habeas corpus cannot be suspended in time of peace, we have growled, and grinned, and written to the newspapers, and used bad language, and kicked the boot-jack under the table, and complained manfully. Change of wind only brings change of smells, for they have their quarters as hath the moon. Injunctions have directed the smell-makers to "show cause," and they have shown it. Indictments have been found, but the smells have not been lost. The Hunter's Point perfumeries, "brought into court," straightway have been sent out again under command and promise to go and sin no more; but still the smells are unabated. It is a noticeable fact, moreover, that not one of these public perfumeries is a nuisance. Persons at a distance may be sensitive enough to fancy themselves disturbed, but those close by—so the proprietors of these places are ready to prove—are not disturbed, and many of them are pleased. The workmen who are in the midst of it are satisfied, and enjoy the best of health.

Hath the nose any rights? This is a question which BLACKSTONE would have reached, had he not died before he finished writing his legal romances; but are we to suppose that for the nose was intended the maxim, "*de minimis non curat lex*"? Surely the nose is not the smallest thing—it is longer than the eye or the tooth, and yet both those are remembered in the early "law of the talons." By that, if you scratch my eye, I may extract your tooth; but for the man who touches my nose the law has provided no punishment. Therefore, if I wear a nose I must care for my nose myself. And since, by the above-stated maxim, the law does not cure little things—that is, the nose—what is to be done?

Evidently, the nose is the offender, and not the bone-boiler and oil-refiner, for it is demonstrable that but for the nose we should not smell the smells; hence the removal of the offending member must be decreed, and, since it is not practicable in all cases to remove it out of town, (*ex urbe,*) it must be removed bodily, (*ex corpore,*) in obedience to the injunction. There are many reasons for so doing. The world is full of odors, a few of them pleasurable, more of them negative, and most of them detestable; the sun, and that busybody, oxygen, swiftly turns the food which delights our nostrils into what disgusts them, and the chemist will turn the most odious into the most attractive substances; the line between good smells and bad is so narrow and fluctuating that it profits little to buy the former at the pain of the latter. Besides, the nose is not like the hand, with which we may touch or leave untouched any object; or like the eye, which we can close from sensation; it brings us smells, whether we will or no, and the bad quite as willingly as the good. Nor is there refuge in shape, for if it turns upward, it catches the more readily; and if it is small, it only does its work a second later. Removing it would relieve, for the sense of smell resides in it, as we know by anatomy and many examples. Persons who work at what we complain of as bad-smelling operations never complain, and are healthy. Admitted. What is sleaker and fatter than a crow, healthier than a vulture, happier than a burying-beetle? Nature adapts her creatures to their surroundings, and the persons above referred to have purchased exemption and content by removing their noses. The Board of Health secretly removed theirs long ago, and have since been unable to perceive any bad smells, just as the astute President of the Metropolitan Railroad, who sleeps near Sixth-avenue, qualified himself by removing his ears. The smell-factories having been proved, by the fact of their immunity and their retention, not to be nuisances and not removable, we must employ the other remedy and remove our offending noses—not in the figurative way in which politicians bite off theirs to spite their faces, nor even in the literal manner adopted in some of the gouging and biting wards—but in a decent and rational severance of nasal relationship.

Objections may be raised, but they must give way. It is true that MOSES objected that "it's the fashion to wear 'em," and that a noseless face is a changed one; but fashion is nothing but common consent, and there are tribes where the women, with genuine admiration, wear a flat disk of wood in their lips. The wearing of noses by the effete nations of Europe is no reason why we should wear them in this independent country; the inconvenience would be temporary, the relief permanent; and if we will only imitate our perfumery-makers and our public functionaries—neither of whom are able to smell anything—and cut off our noses straightway, we shall be true philosophers in going around an obstacle that is too strong for us to remove.

IMAGINATION AND MORALITY.

Imagination is generally regarded, from a purely intellectual point of view, as a help, stimulant, and illuminator of the mind, as a source and power in literary and plastic art, and in all mental research. It is seldom considered morally as to its influence and advantage in every-day life, as to the great and useful part it plays in our relations to, and understanding of, our fellows. The presence or absence of imagination determines the quality, especially the breadth and benevolence, of a man, albeit the majority of his acquaintances judge him entirely independent of his imagination. By and through this faculty we are liberal, amiable, charitable, while without it we become narrow, irritable, and selfish. To be what we should be, to be rounded, or in any sense complete, in character, we must be aided by imagination. They who have it can form no conception of what they would be, how they would think, feel, and act, deprived of it. They are prone to misinterpret persons they are brought into contact with, until they discover that their lack is chiefly a lack of imagination. Having made the discovery, they adjust their ethics to a new standard.

The ceaseless complaint of man against men is that they are unjust; that they have a severe way of judging others, and a lenient way of judging themselves; that they have little sympathy, and exercise scarcely any charity in rating the deficiencies or misfortunes of their fellows. The complaint is commonly well based, but the cause of it is not apprehended. Men are unjust, unsympathetic, uncharitable, not from any moral perversity, from want of consideration, kindness, or commiseration, but from need of imagination. This they do not require for self-estimation—ordinary consciousness serves for that—but they do require it in dealing with, or taking the measure of, their neighbors. He who is possessed of imagination is fortunate indeed, because it alters, by expanding, his horizon, and places him in more exact relation with things. The one gift renders him rich in sensibility and sympathy; through these, rude aspects are smoothed and dark spots made bright.

The owner of imagination is certain of insight; his mind, drawn to any person, lights up the person from without and within, from the past as well as in the present, until the force of organization and the influence of circumstances are clearly perceived. He is thus enabled to judge largely instead of narrowly, from many sides instead of one, and to bring to his judgment tolerance, discrimination, and indulgence. He is not inherently better or more generous than they who appear unappreciative, or envious, or malevolent; he merely has an imagination, and they have none. If they could see what he sees, they would be equally magnanimous, would hold his opinions and share his sympathies. Deprived of imagination, they are left partially in the dark, and their intelligence is limited to a degree of selfishness. They walk in straitened ways; their world is a pygmy sphere of egotism; their thought embraces nothing grand, or high, or universal. Mindful of, and restive under, their limitations, they grow morbid from self-contemplation, and denounce difference from themselves, even where difference may be virtue, as an offense, as an unpardonable fault. They never suspect their real lack, for their inability to be just to others renders them blindly biased in their own behalf. A brief endowment of imagination would cure them in part of morbidness, of selfishness, of egotism, and explain many of the mysteries of their surroundings. It would seem to them and their associates a total change of moral nature; it would really be only an addition to their mind, a sudden development of one of its most desirable and useful faculties.

Imagination, unhappily, cannot be had for the asking, cannot be gained by effort or aspiration; but the germ of it, and almost everybody has the germ, can be developed by study and exercise. Many people take pride in being matter-of-fact, which is often another name for dullness and restriction. They do not know that they can be matter-of-fact in their sense, and imaginative also, and that imagination will vastly aid what they are proud of. No person can afford to dispense with imagination if he can by any means command it, since it is of value and of moment in all the affairs of life, the simplest not less than the most complicated, the ordinary as well as the extraordinary. It is an error to think that it mainly serves for poems and pictures; it helps to earn bread and lessen petty annoyances; it wins friendship and sweetens temper; it solves the enigmas of existence and lets in sunshine upon the world; it increases strength and vitalizes charity; above all, it enables us to see our fellows as we see ourselves, and to make valid excuses for their deficiencies as we want others to make excuses for us. Imagination, in a word, enables us to see humanity, however weighted, struggling, suffering, at the angle of sympathy, and to see in it something worthy and noble at bottom, something we are drawn to by a common tie of brotherhood.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

An interesting way of freeing grain from worms has been discovered, but it is one with which Mr. Bergh, it is to be feared, will not be wholly in sympathy. The plan is to put a living crab into the grain heap, so that it cannot get out. The worms attack the crab and enter the shell. In 24 hours the crab may be taken out, and the shell will be found to contain worms, instead of crab's meat. The crab is then burned, and a fresh one is put into the grain.

Some of the rural newspapers have begun a crusade against that romantic, but uncomfortable, relic, the old-fashioned country school-house. It is said, among other things, that there is no ventilation, no shade trees, no well, and terribly uncomfortable benches and desks. It might be added, with great truth, that, in far too many instances, the Directors regard and engage their teachers in accordance with the smallness of their salary, which at best is enough to fag the spirits out of any good teacher.

The new wire fly-trap is unquestionably one of the inventions of the age most conducive to good humor, and mitigates greatly an enormous nuisance. Those who aver that flies have their uses, and deprecate their destruction, seem oblivious of the fact that spiders, obviously created to keep down the fly population, are so ruthlessly destroyed by the careful housewife that flies have gone on increasing in an entirely undue proportion, and that artificial means are now imperatively required to keep them down.

A curious piece of ancient masonry has been found in the Santa Ynez Valley. It is a stone pen, with four walls, each about four feet high, the floor being paved with stone evidently brought from the Santa Ynez River, about half a mile away. It is nearly circular, about 75 feet in diameter, with two openings, 15 feet wide, facing each other. It is on the summit of a small isolated hill, and is believed to have been used for religious ceremonies by some of the more civilized ancestors of Sitting Bull and Spotted Tail.

A few years ago, when a Cunard steamer was on its course to Europe the cry was raised of "Man overboard," and quick as a flash one of the crew was overboard after him. The passengers, a wealthy set, raised a very handsome subscription, which was paid into a savings bank to his order. Inquiry showed that he had on several occasions performed gallant acts of salvage, and was in many respects superior to the ordinary run of seamen. This man is Capt. Webb, whose aquatic feats have made him famous, and who on Friday swam 22 miles.

Brakomen find some queer things that have been left in the cars by passengers. Umbrellas and canes are the great bonanzas. There are plenty of sachels, and not a few shawls carefully rolled up and strapped. The rooms in large depots where such goods are kept are curiosity shops. There are Spring overcoats, dusters, all sorts of parcels wrapped up in paper, cigar-boxes, fans, tongs, trowels, dog-muzzles, books, pocket handkerchiefs, folding chairs, rubber shoes, and everything that any reasonable traveler could be supposed to carry. These goods are always returned to their owners when called for, but many of them are never called for.

There are tricks in all trades but ours. A man entered a Broadway shop to buy a pair of shoes. The only pair that he liked were too large. "I have a smaller pair here," said the shopkeeper, searching under the counter. The smaller pair just fit, and were purchased. When the customer took off the shoes on going to bed he found that he had bought the large shoes, with a pair of cork insoles. A customer in search of a hat went to a hatter's and saw one he liked, but it was 7½, and he wore 7¼. "I will bring you a 7¼ size from the warerooms," said the clerk, taking the 7½ with him. The hat he brought back was the right size. It was the 7½ hat, with a piece of pasteboard under the leather.

If it had not been on the Fourth of July it would be a wonderful discovery. On that day two men were walking near the deep cut and tunnel of the Pioneer Mine, about five miles from Volcano, when they heard the music of a brass band. They sat down and listened to it at intervals for nearly an hour. There was no mistaking the music—it was certainly a brass band. The only brass band in the county was then playing at San Andreas, 25 miles away, with a mountain between. The theory of these two men is that there is a natural underground communication with San Andreas, connecting with the Pioneer Mine. The theory of most of their neighbors is that the two men had been celebrating the Fourth of July.

The California Chinese have been robbed and plundered so much that they have learned something of the business. A Mr. Thelwell owns a large ranch near Sacramento, part of which he farms himself, the remainder being leased to Chinamen. A few days ago he collected $400 rent from his tenants and put it under the sheets of the bed, with a revolver on one of the pillows. The next day he was working in the sun, and went to the house for a drink of water. He found three Chinamen in the house, who were ransacking the premises. They had a desperate fight, in which Thelwell was overcome and nearly killed. He at last got hold of his shot-gun and put a load of shot into the largest of the Chinamen, and the three thieves ran, with no booty but a pistol and several other small articles.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN CONCERTS.

The programmes for the week have been unusually light and attractive. It speaks well for the public taste that the most classical selections were given on the request night. The programme of Tuesday evening was notable for the number of new compositions by resident composers. There was a waltz, "Imperial," by the pianist, Signor Morosini; a series of musical sketches by Nahum Stetson, and a theme and variations for the cornet by Mr. Feininger, played by Mr. Shuebruk, accompanied by the orchestra. Of these, the sketches were the most interesting, and belong to what is styled programme music. The composer has attempted, with a fair degree of success, to depict sunrise, the start of the hunters, conversation, frolic at noon, the return, and sunset. The cornet solo was good, so far as the cornet was concerned, and exhibited Mr. Feininger's familiar knowledge of the capacity of the instrument, but the orchestral scoring was decidedly thin and weak. It is proper to state, however, that it was not sufficiently rehearsed. Mr. Thomas surrendered the baton to Mr. Dietrich, an excellent musician, but the orchestra did not know their parts, and the whole performance was slovenly. Mr. Shuebruk alone saved the composition from complete failure. Such a performance does grave injustice to a composer, and it is due to Mr. Feininger that his work should be fully mastered, and a perfect rendering of it had. A very pleasing paraphrase of the familiar air of "Loveley," by Neevadbs, now dead, we believe, and the "Dueppler Storm March," by Pfefka, a German band-master, were warmly received. An extremely interesting fantasia, "Mendelssohniana," was a pleasant feature of Friday's programme. It introduced the Wedding March, Scherzo, Overture, and Nocturne from "Midsummer Night's Dream," a familiar quartet, and other well-known selections. The work is by Dupont, and is ingenious as well as rich in scoring. The programme for to-night includes a solo for trombone—"Pieta Signora," by Stradella—to be played by Mr. Letsch, and "Oujas Animam," from the "Stabat Mater," cornet solo for Mr. Shuebruk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Mary Anderson arrived here yesterday on the City of Montreal from Liverpool.

Mr. Sothern returns to London in September, to play *Lord Dundreary* at the Haymarket.

English critics are divided as to the merit of "Nancy Sikes," as produced at the Olympic Theatre, with Rose Eytinge in the title role; but the general judgment is that it is one of the worst pieces ever put upon the boards, and that Rose Eytinge is an actress of genuine power.

The management of the Union-Square Theatre announce the opening of their preliminary season on Wednesday evening, Aug. 14. Miss Davenport, as heretofore mentioned, is to appear in Mr. W. G. Wills' new play, "Olivia."

Emmet's *Frits*, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, has taken captive the fancy of the Liverpool *Post*. He has attained, says the editor, "a high level of dramatic skill and instinct;" the applause is described as rapturous, and the episode of "Schneider, how you vas?" as inesomparable.

The season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre is to commence with Mary Anderson, who will play a short engagement, and then give way to Modjeska. About Nov. 1 Edwin Booth is to play an engagement, which will include most of his finest impersonations. The support is not yet announced, possibly not yet settled upon.

Mr. James Mortimer, editor and proprietor of the London *Figaro*, has leased the Holborn Theatre, and produced a version of George Sand's "Pettite Fadette," (the "Little Cricket,") with Miss Lydia Cowell as the heroine. The story is a beautiful idyl, and Miss Cowell's acting is spoken of as the work of a consummate artist, with a girlish presence and a voice that is music itself.

The Glück Society, London, has done something worth noting in the revival at the Royal Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. Malcolm Lawson, of Purcell's opera, "Dido and Æneas," performed for the last time in 1677. The part of *Æneas* is, curiously enough, one of extreme insignificance in Purcell's opera, the interest being concentrated upon the tragic story of *Dido*.

At the Standard Theatre the season opens with a new piece entitled an "Open Verdict," of which Manager Henderson declines to divulge the authorship. The piece turns upon a point of law, and the plot is said to be managed with such skill as not to reveal itself until the very last, thus powerfully piquing the curiosity of the audience. Mrs. Waller figures in the cast, together with Ringgold, whose engagement was mentioned last week.

The *Saturday Review* describes Flotow's "Alma l' Incantatrice," an opera recently produced at Covent Garden, as a work ingeniously compounded of scraps and snippets from other works of his, with a plot of the slenderest possible description, founded upon an incident in the life of Camoens. The music, says the reviewer, possesses a mawkish liveliness and a sodden sweetness that are very distressing when one has to endure them for a whole evening.

Rubinstein, the pianist, who is Director of the Conservatory of Music at Moscow, has gone to Paris for the purpose of organizing three grand official concerts to take place at the Trocadéro on the 7th, 14th, and 15th of September. His own compositions and the best specimens of the sacred music of Russia will form the staple of the programme. Among the assistants are Henri Wieniawski, the violinist, and his scarcely less celebrated brother, Joseph, who is highly-reputed as a pianist.

While scouting the version of "Pickwick" in which it occurs, an English critic speaks of Mr. Henry Irving's recent performance of *Jingle* at the London Lyceum as superior to anything that could be done by any of our professed comedians, now that Charles Matthews is no longer alive. The version recalls the observation of Mr. Dickens that the dramatization of his novels was usually handed to the most nearly demented persons who could be found.

Messrs. Fulton & Edgar, the new managers at the Broadway Theatre, open on the night of Sept. 9 with Miss Adah Cavendish, whose first appearance in this country will be an event of leading interest. The place is being thoroughly renovated, and a lounge room is to be opened down stairs. The foyer is to be made very attractive, after the manner of the theatres in Paris. Miss Cavendish will appear in "Miss Gwilt" and the "New Magdalen." Her Shakespearean acting, as *Beatrice*, is described by English critics as the finest lately seen upon the stage.

It is wittily suggested, in explanation of Mme. Patti's want of action in "Semiramide," as produced at Covent Garden a few nights ago, that she has adopted Rossini's view of the piece. Mme Patti sang the part with her usual fluency and ease of execution, but made no attempt at action in a rôle which is usually regarded as furnishing more than ordinary scope for the display of dramatic power. The critic doubts whether there are enough devoted Rossinians living to render the new departure a popular one.

The London *Telegraph* of July 22, speaks of Mr. Mapleson's fête at the Crystal Palace on the previous Saturday as a brilliant entertainment. The event borrows a peculiar interest to New-Yorkers from the fact that Mr. Mapleson promises a season of opera here this Winter, that shall be worthy of Metropolitan support. Mme. Etelka Gerster and Mlle. Minnie Hauk will be among the company, and "Carmen" among the operas produced. The London musical season has been one of the most brilliant on record.

The social event of the season at the Cooper House has been, according to a dispatch from Cooperstown, the Marie Rôze concert given there last evening. The hall contained more than 600 people, among whom were many of the social notabilities of New-York City, Brooklyn, and Boston, as well as many local magnates and Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts. Mme. Rôze sang "Robert toi que j'aime," from the opera of "Robert le Diable," and "It was a Dream," besides several duets with W. T. Carleton. Mme. Rôze's concerts at Summer resorts this Summer have added vastly to her popularity.

The English press speaks very qualifiedly of Mme. Pappenheim's performance of *Leonora* in "Fidelio," as lately produced at

A REVIEW OF THE ARMY.

WHERE LEADING OFFICERS WERE IN 1861.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS BEFORE THE REBELLION —INSTANCES OF RAPID PROMOTION—ADVANCEMENT BY LUCK—COMPLAINT OF SUBALTERNS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A review of Army organization as it existed in 1861, after the breaking out of the rebellion, discloses many interesting facts and reminiscences. Seventeen years have wrought great changes in Army matters, and a comparison of the personnel of our present service with that which formed the nucleus of the great volunteer organization which saved the Union from dissolution, will be found instructive at this time.

MAJOR AND BRIGADIER GENERALS.

The three Major-Generals appointed in 1861 were George B. McClellan, John C. Fremont, and Henry W. Halleck. McClellan is now Governor of New-Jersey and Fremont Governor of Arizona Territory. Scott and Halleck are dead. Of these only Mr. McClellan and Halleck were graduates of West Point.

The Brigadier-Generals were John E. Wool, William S. Harney, Edwin V. Sumner, Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Irvin McDowell, Robert Anderson, and William S. Rosecrans, the last four only being graduates of West Point. Of these only Gens. Harney, McDowell, and Rosecrans survive. Harney has retired, McDowell is the junior Major-General, and Rosecrans is engaged in private pursuits.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

Of the Adjutant-General's Department, its old chief, Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, is deceased, Col. E. D. Townsend succeeding to his rank. Don Carlos Buell, then a Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, and subsequently a Brigadier and Major General, is now out of the service, residing in Kentucky. Those remaining in this department of the original list of 1861 are Gen. E. D. Townsend; Cols. Richard C. Drum and James B. Fry; Lieut.-Cols. John C. Kelton, Robert Williams, William D. Whipple, and Chauncey McKeever; Majors George D. Ruggles, Thomas M. Vincent, and Oliver D. Green. All of these, save Col. Townsend and Major Drum, were Captains in 1861. There are now no Captains in the Adjutant-General's Department, the lowest rank being that of Major.

Of the Inspector-General's Department of 1861, Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, then Colonel, is the only officer remaining continuously in that branch of the service. Gen. Albert J. Myer was Signal Officer of the Army, with the rank of Major.

Of the Quartermaster's Department of 1861 there remain Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, then, as now, Quartermaster-General; Majors Robert Allen, Langdon C. Easton, Stewart Van Vliet, Daniel H. Rucker, and Capt. Rufus Ingalls, now Assistant Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank of Colonel; Capts. S. B. Holabird, A. R. Eddy, Rufus Saxton, Judson D. Bingham, Alexander J. Perry, and Henry C. Hodges, who have been advanced to Deputy Quartermaster-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capts. John G. Chandler, William Myers, Charles G. Sawtelle, and James M. Dana, who are now Majors and Quartermasters.

Of the Subsistence Department of 1861 there remain Gen. Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General, then fourth on the list of Captains and Commissaries; Cols. Charles L. Kilburn and M. D. L. Simpson, then Majors; Lieut.-Cols. Henry F. Clarke, William W. Burns, then Majors, and Amos Beckwith, then Captain; Majors Beekman Dubarry, Thomas J. Haines, George Bell, Michael R. Morgan, John P. Hawkins, Michael P. Small, Thomas C. Sullivan, and John W. Barriger, then Captains.

Of the Pay Department of 1861 there remain Brig.-Gen. Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General; Cols. Nathan W. Brown and Daniel McClure, Assistant Paymaster-Generals; Lieut. Cols. Franklin E. Hunt and Henry Prince, Deputy Paymaster-Generals; Majors Samuel Woods, George S. Pebbles, Henry C. Prat, Simeon Smith, and Charles T. Larned, all of whom were then Majors. Originally the Paymaster-General held the rank of Colonel, assisted by two Lieutenant-Colonels and 25 Majors.

VOLUNTEER GENERAL OFFICERS.

The four Major-Generals of volunteers created under the acts of Congress of July 22 and 25, 1861, were Nathaniel P. Banks, John A. Dix, Benjamin F. Butler, and David Hunter, appointed in the order named, to rank from May 16, 1861. Gen. Banks is now a Representative in Congress, as is also Gen. Butler. Gen. Dix has ceased to live, and Gen. Hunter is on the retired list of the Army, with the rank of Colonel. He was Colonel of the Sixth Cavalry at the date of his appointment as Major-General of volunteers.

Of the Brigadier-Generals of volunteers appointed under the same act, Fitz-John Porter ranked fourth on the list, being then Colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry; William T. Sherman ranked fifth, being Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry; John Pope ranked eleventh, being a Captain of topographical engineers; Phil Kearney ranked fourteenth, Joe Hooker fifteenth, and Ulysses S. Grant seventeenth; Jacob D. Cox ranked twenty-third, Stephen A. Hurlbut twenty-fourth, Franz Sigel twenty-fifth, Robert C. Schenck twenty-sixth, Ambrose E. Burnside thirty-fifth, Henry W. Slocum thirty-eighth, while George H. Thomas ranked forty-eighth, and James Shields fiftieth and last.

WHERE OUR PRESENT GENERALS SPRANG FROM.

Of the General officers of the Army of to-day, Gen. W. T. Sherman was, in 1861, Colonel of the Thirteenth Infantry, having 16 in lineal rank of Colonels of infantry, and Brigadier-General of volunteers. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan was the senior First Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry, subsequently promoted to the second Captaincy in the Thirteenth Infantry, Sherman's regiment, standing 97 on the list of Captains of infantry by lineal rank. Major-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock was an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, standing sixth on the list of Captains. Major-Gen. John M. Schofield was the second in rank of First Lieutenants of the First Regiment of Artillery, and was subsequently promoted to a Captaincy in the Eleventh Infantry, standing 74 in lineal rank of Captains of infantry. Major-Gen. Irvin McDowell was a Brigadier-General in the Army, ranking fifth on the list of Brigadier-Generals.

Brig.-Gen. John Pope was sixth on the list of Captains of Topographical Engineers, being next below George G. Meade, subsequently Major-General commanding the Army of the Potomac. Brig.-Gen. Oliver O. Howard was Colonel of the Third Regiment of Maine Volunteers. He was graduated from West Point July 1, 1854, and, while a First Lieutenant of Ordnance, resigned his commission June 7, 1861, to accept the Colonelcy of the Maine Regiment. Brig.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry was Colonel of the Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers from May 7 to Aug. 7, 1861, when he was mustered out and became Colonel of the Seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers Sept. 17, 1861. He was made Brigadier-General of volunteers April 25, 1862, Major-General of volunteers Jan. 15, 1865, and mustered out Sept. 1, 1866; Brig.-Gen. Edward O. C. Ord was in 1861 third on the list of Captains of the Third Artillery, and seventh in lineal rank: he was appointed a Brigadier-General of volunteers Sept. 14, 1861, and Major-General of volunteers May 2, 1862. Brig.-Gen. Christopher C. Augur was senior Major of the Thirteenth Infantry, and twenty-second in lineal rank of Majors of infantry; he was appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers Nov. 12, 1861, and Major-General of volunteers Aug. 9, 1862. Brig.-Gen. George Crook was in 1861 the junior Captain of the Fourth Infantry, ranking 83 lineally in the list of Captains.

PROMOTIONS FROM GRANT'S OLD REGIMENT.

President Grant belonged to the Fourth Infantry when he resigned from the Army before the late war, and to demonstrate the influence of old associations he appointed the following officers to the rank they now hold who were at one time serving in that regiment: Philip H. Sheridan, Lieutenant-General; Christopher C. Augur, Brigadier-General; George Crook, Brigadier-General; Robert Macfeely, Commissary-General; Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General. These gentlemen were all appointed out of the lineal rank held by them, except Gen. Sheridan, who was made a Major-General over the heads of his superiors Nov. 8, 1864, for his victory in the Valley of Virginia. Gen. Augur was a Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery when promoted to be Brigadier-General, and Gen. Crook was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry. Gen. Macfeely was a Major in the Subsistence Department, and Gen. Alvord was ranked over five years in the Pay Department by Col. Nathan W. Brown, who had previously been passed over for promotion by the appointment of Gen. Brice as Paymaster-General.

PRESENT COLONELS OF CAVALRY.

The following was the rank, in 1861, of the Colonels of cavalry, in their order of present lineal rank: John I. Gregg, Colonel Eighth Cavalry, seventh Captain Sixth Cavalry; Edward Hatch, Colonel Ninth Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry; Benjamin H. Grierson, Colonel Tenth Cavalry, not in service, entered as Major Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Jan. 9, 1862; James Oakes, Colonel Sixth Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Cavalry; Ranald S. Mackenzie, Colonel Fourth Cavalry, not in service, entered as Second Lieutenant of Engineers from West Point June 17, 1862; James N. Palmer, Colonel Second Cavalry, Major Second Cavalry; Samuel D. Sturgis, Colonel Seventh Cavalry, Major First Cavalry; Cuvier Grover, Colonel First Cavalry, Captain Tenth Infantry; Wesley Merritt, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, First Lieutenant Second Dragoons; Washington L. Elliott, Colonel Third Cavalry, Major First Cavalry and Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry. The following was the rank in 1861 of the Colonels of artillery in the order of present lineal rank: Israel Vogdes, Colonel First Artillery, senior Major First Artillery; William F. Barry, Colonel Second Artillery, Major Fifth Artillery; George W. Getty, Colonel Third Artillery, senior Captain Fifth Artillery; Henry J. Hunt, Colonel Fifth Artillery, Major Fifth Artillery; William H. French, Colonel Fourth Artillery, Major Second Artillery.

It will be observed that both Cols. Hunt and French ranked Col. Getty in 1861, but Col. Getty was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Infantry July 28, 1866, being then Major of the Fifth Artillery, and was transferred with his infantry rank back to the artillery arm of the service upon reorganization of the Army Jan. 1, 1871.

COLONELS OF INFANTRY.

The following was the rank in 1861 of the Colonels of infantry, in the order of present lineal rank: John H. King, Colonel Ninth Infantry, Major Fifteenth Infantry; Thomas G. Pitcher, Colonel First Infantry, third Captain Eighth Infantry; John Gibbon, Colonel Seventh Infantry, seventh Captain Fourth Artillery; Jefferson C. Davis, Colonel Twenty-third Infantry, ninth Captain First Artillery; Orlando B. Wilcox, Colonel Twelfth Infantry, Colonel First Regiment Michigan Volunteers; resigned from Army as First Lieutenant, Fourth Artillery, Sept. 10, 1857. David S. Stanley, Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, fourth Captain Fourth Cavalry; William B. Hazen, Colonel Sixth Infantry, ninth Captain Eighth Infantry; Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel Eighteenth Infantry, Colonel Third Wisconsin Volunteers; resigned from Army as Brevet Second Lieutenant of Engineers, April 1, 1855. Nelson A. Miles, Colonel Fifth Infantry, Captain Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers; John E. Smith, Colonel Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel Fourty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; Galusha Pennybacker, Colonel Sixteenth Infantry, Captain Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Philip R. De Trobriand, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, Colonel Fifty-fifth New-York Volunteers; Charles H. Smith, Colonel Nineteenth Infantry, Captain First Maine Cavalry; Thomas L. Crittenden, Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, Brigadier-General of volunteers, Oct. 4, 1861; De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Colonel Third Infantry, Major Eleventh Infantry; George Sykes, Colonel Twentieth Infantry, Major Fourteenth Infantry; Franklin F. Flint, Colonel Fourth Infantry, Major Sixteenth Infantry; Henry B. Clitz Colonel Tenth Infantry, Major Twelfth Infantry; William H. Wood, Colonel Eleventh Infantry, Major Seventeenth Infantry; George L. Andrews, Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, Major Seventeenth Infantry and Lieutenant-Colonel First Missouri Volunteers; Alfred Sully, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, fourth Captain Second Infantry; Joseph H. Potter Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, third Captain, Seventh Infantry; August V. Kautz, Colonel Eighth Infantry, second Captain Sixth Cavalry; Frank Wheaton Colonel Second Infantry, third Captain Fourth Cavalry; George A. Woodward, Colonel Fifteenth Infantry, Captain Second Pennsylvania Reserves Volunteer Corps.

The senior Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry is John W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, and the senior Major James F. Wade, of the Ninth Cavalry. The senior Captain is Edwin V. Sumner, First Cavalry. The senior Lieutenant-Colonel of artillery is Romeyn B. Ayres, of the Third Artillery, and the senior Major Albion P. Howe, Fourth Artillery. The senior Captain is Loomis L. Langdon, First Artillery. The senior Lieutenant-Colonel of infantry is William R. Shafter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and the senior Major is John E. Yard, Twentieth Infantry. The senior Captain is Caleb R. Layton, Sixteenth Infantry.

GOOD LUCK AND BAD.

Capts. Langdon, of the artillery, and Layton, of the infantry, have been Captains since 1861, while Major Yard, of the Twentieth Infantry, was a Second Lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, in 1861, promoted First Lieutenant in 1863, Captain in 1866, and Major in 1867. Such is Army luck!

Gen. George A. Custer was seventh Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Cavalry in 1861, and Gen. Orville E. Babcock the senior Second Lieutenant of the Corps of Engineers. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert was the fourth First Lieutenant, Fifth Infantry, and subsequently a Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Gen. Alfred Pleasonton was the second Captain in the Second Cavalry in 1861, making eighth in lineal rank of Captains of Cavalry.

PROMOTIONS OF SUBALTERNS.

Promotions of subalterns being made regimentally, and not by lineal rank, in contravention, as claimed, of the provisions of section 1,204 of the Revised Statutes, it necessarily follows that promotions of Second and First Lieutenants through the two grades to Captaincies have been rapid in some regiments and correspondingly slow in others. Promotions under this rule are, therefore, matters of luck. There are now several officers on the list who have never advanced from the grade of Second Lieutenant, while their juniors in entry into the service are now Captains and First Lieutenants. This naturally creates great dissatisfaction, and efforts have been made, thus far unsuccessfully, to secure an interpretation of the statute, so that promotion of subalterns shall be made through the several lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry by seniority of lineal rank. The senior Captain of cavalry, artillery, or infantry is promoted to a Majority by lineal rank in the arm of the service, without regard of regiment, while the subalterns await promotion in their own regimentsonly. The following is the statute:

SECTION 1,204.—Promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army in its several lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry respectively. Promotions in the staff of the Army shall be made in the several departments and corps respectively.

The War Department construe the above section not to apply to the promotion of subalterns, and combat other interpretation upon the grounds that it would transfer Lieutenants to other regiments, involving great expense of travel, and be subversive of regimental unity and discipline. This ruling operates often with great hardship. For instance, as has been absolutely the case, three or four Captains or First Lieutenants of one regiment are dismissed for irregularities or other violations of the Rules and Articles of War, and the junior First and Second Lieutenants of the regiment are promoted to fill the vacancies, when there are several Second Lieutenants of other regiments of the same arm of the service whose term of service exceeds by several years not only the First and Second Lieutenants promoted, but perhaps the Captains dismissed. There would not be so much hardship had these officers been killed in battle or died from wounds or other causes; but the dismissal of worthless officers now promotes subalterns in the same regiment junior by many years to others in the same line or arm of the service.

The law of promotion, as now construed, produces great discontent among the Lieutenants, whose lives, equally with their superiors, are passed in the hope of securing promotion by seniority—the chief aim of officers of all armies. To keep these Lieutenants, pining for years to advance the steps of rank, only to find their juniors in better luck than themselves, is calculated to make them discontented, and hence impairs their usefulness.

SOME INTERESTING CASES.

The following is an exemplification of the many injustices incident to the rule recently presented to Congress:

"It is earnestly hoped by a large number of the Lieutenants in the Army that section 1,204 of the Revised Statutes, regulating promotions in the Army, may be rightly construed, and also enforced, and that, if its enforcement cannot be otherwise secured, Congress will enact a law which shall be so peremptory in its terms as to remedy the evils which result from the system of regimental promotion now adhered to, in disregard of the provisions of the Revised Statutes. The injustice of the present system cannot be questioned, and the Army is full of examples where officers have been 'jumped' one or more grades by their juniors in commission. For instance, the Army Register of 1877 gives the name of Lieut. George McDermott, Fifth Infantry, appointed Second Lieutenant July 17, 1862, and promoted First Lieutenant July 14, 1864. In the same regiment will be found the name of Capt. A. S. Bennett, who was appointed First Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry March 7, 1867, just two years and eight months after Lieutenant McDermott became a First Lieutenant. Yet A. S. Bennett has been a Captain since Feb. 28, 1869, while McDermott, who was a First Lieutenant of the Army two years and eight months prior to Bennett's appointment, still First Lieutenant. Again, Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Fountain and Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Phelps, of the Eighth Cavalry, both of whom graduated in June, 1870, and stood near the head of the class, are still Second Lieutenants, while First Lieutenant Levi P. Hunt, of the Tenth Cavalry, who graduated the same year, and at the foot of the class, has been a First Lieutenant since June 30, 1875, and has been serving at the same post with Second Lieutenants Fountain and Phelps, who graduated the year before.

"Second Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, of the Tenth Infantry, received his commission March 7, 1867, and the name of Thomas Blair, who was appointed Second Lieutenant May 22, 1867, two months and fifteen days after Burbank, is now before the Senate for confirmation as a Captain, while Burbank is still a Second Lieutenant. The rapid advancement of Lieut. Blair is not due to any merit of his own, but to the fact that his lot was cast with the Fifteenth Infantry, a regiment from which a great many officers have been dismissed.

"Another outrageous case is that of Ernest A. Garlington, of the Seventh Cavalry. He graduated from West Point in 1876, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant June 15, 1876, and was assigned to the Seventh Cavalry, and became a First Lieutenant June 25, 1876, before he had joined his regiment, before his three months' leave of absence, given him on graduating from West Point, had expired, and without serving a day with his regiment, thus jumping 89 Second Lieutenants of the cavalry arm of the service, all his seniors in rank, some of whose commissions as Second Lieutenants in the cavalry arm of service dated back to June 15, 1869, among them officers (Lieuts. Coale and Simpson) who had been commissioned as Second-Lieutenants in other arms of the service in 1867, nine years before Garlington graduated from West Point, and afterward transferred to the cavalry.

"These are only a few of the many cases that could be cited, but they are sufficient to show the workings of the system of regimental promotion, and the injustice which has been done by following that system in face of section 1,204 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that 'promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army in its several lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, respectively.' If this law means that promotions in the line shall be made through the whole of each arm or line of the Army; that the senior Second Lieutenant of the cavalry arm of the service is entitled to the first vacancy among the First Lieutenants of the cavalry, then it should be enforced; but if it means that promotions in the line shall be made regimentally in the rank of Captains, and above the rank of Captain shall be made through the whole Army in its several lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, respectively, then it should be changed, and the Maish bill, H. R. 3,889, introduced also into the Senate by Senator Morrill, should at once be passed and this wrong righted."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—1 A. M.—The pressure is everywhere below the mean. It is lowest from the Missouri River to Nova Scotia and highest in Florida. General rain has fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and occasional rain in the Ohio Valley. The temperature has everywhere remained nearly stationary. The winds have been variable, but mostly southerly. The Ohio has fallen 15 inches at Pittsburg and risen 39 inches at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary temperature, and stationary or higher pressure.

For the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by occasional rains, light variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary temperatures and pressure.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly light south-westerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, light, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, falling followed by rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, stationary pressure.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, nearly stationary temperature and barometer.

The Ohio River will slowly rise below Cincinnati.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	68°	71°	3:30 P. M.	88°	89°
6 A. M.	68°	72°	6 P. M.	78°	84°
9 A. M.	72°	77°	9 P. M.	78°	78°
12 M.	79°	80°	12 P. M.	76°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.....78¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....76½°

	1877.	1878.
Weekly average	75 5-7°	73 3-7°

THE WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.803 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M. July 29, 29.989 inches; minimum, at 5 P. M. Aug. 2, 29.551 inches; range, .438 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 73.3°; maximum, at 5 P. M. July 28, 86°; minimum, at 5 A. M. July 31, 63°; range, 23°. Remarks—July 29, rain from 8:15 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .35 inch; July 30, rain from 6 A. M. to 7 A. M., amount of water, .68 inch; July 30, rain from 12 M. to 2:30 P. M., amount of water, .08 inch; Aug. 1, rain from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, 2.85 inches; Aug. 2, rain from 0 A. M. to 1:30 A. M., amount of water, .05 inch; total amount of water for week, 4.01 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 772 miles.

A KANSAS CITY BANK SUSPENDS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 3.—The Mastin Bank of this city suspended this morning, the following notice being posted on the door:

Owing to the recent heavy run on this bank, it is deemed necessary to close business for the present, in order that the interestf of all the creditors may be equally protected. JOHN J. MASTIN, Cashier.

For the past three or four days there has been a steady drain upon the bank, and the business public have looked every day for something of this nature to occur. Col. Coates has been appointed Receiver, and a meeting of the Directors was held this afternoon.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—New cases of yellow fever for the past 24 hours, 38; deaths, 7; total number of cases to date, 233; total number of deaths, 60.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Dispatches have been received at the Post Office Department corroborative of the news that trains from New-Orleans are detained outside of Mobile, at the county line, 15 miles distant, and passengers and freight transferred, neither being permitted to pass through the city.

PEDESTRIANISM IN UTICA.

UTICA, Aug. 3.—The 26 hours' match at the Utica Rink was finished at 10 P. M. George Guyon, of Chicago, walked 106 1-3 miles, winning the purse of $250. His first hundred miles were made in 23:6:40. Peter McInernay, of Rochester, his competitor, walked 75 5-6 miles. He was taken with cramps this morning, and continued the contest against the advice of his physicians. Guyon's fastest mile was the fifth, which was made in 9:35. McInernay's fastest time was the second, in 10:25. A large crowd witnessed the match.

A NEW TROTTING CLUB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—The Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club was organized to-day. It has secured an excellent track on the West Side, where it will hold its first meeting during the second week in September. It is expected that all the leading stables in the country will be represented here, and that Rarus will be one of the attractions.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY A TRAMP.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 3.—A 14-year-old adopted daughter of Hon. Edward Crosby was brutally outraged by a tramp about 11 o'clock this morning, within a short distance of her home. A handkerchief was drawn tightly over her mouth, suppressing her screams. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of the villain.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The Mayor has appointed Aug. 14 as the day for holding a special election on the proposition to issue $2,000,000 in bonds for the completion of the Southern Railroad, according to the contract recently made by the Trustees.

A POLICEMAN FATALLY STABBED.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Officer James Whalen was fatally stabbed to-night by a negro named Dave Wakefield, whom he was attempting to arrest. Wakefield escaped.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—Charles E. Legge, a civil engineer, has seized the plant belonging to the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway for debt due him.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—The local Government has agreed to give grants of land and assistance, under the Colonization law, to residents of the Province.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 3.—The physician of President Raymond, of Vassar College, reports his condition as more favorable, and gives much encouragement to his friends.

THE TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

CLOSE OF THE MEETING.

PROTEINE WINS THE 2:20 RACE AND NANCY HACKETT THE 2:26 RACE—A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE BY RARUS—HE TROTS A MILE IN THE BEST TIME ON RECORD, 2:13¼.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3.—The fourth and closing day of the Fall meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park Association was one of much interest. The track was in excellent condition, and the day was warm, with an almost entire absence of wind and dust. The attractions offered in the 2:20 and 2:26 classes and the special purse brought out over 10,000 people to witness the sport. In the former contest, Proteine took the race, winning the last three heats in 2:21½, 2:20, and 2:19¼. Midnight winning the first heat in 2:18½, and Adelaide the second in 2:19¾. The result of the 2:26 class was a surprise to the knowing ones, Nancy Hackett, who was fifth at the close, taking the third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:21½, 2:20, and 2:21¾; Wolford Z. taking the first and second heats in 2:24½ and 2:23¼. For the special trial of speed, Rarus (the remainder of the entries being drawn) failed to win the $1,000 purse in making three heats, the average better than 2:18, the horse acting badly, but he succeded, on an extra trial, in placing the fastest mile on record—2:13¼. The following is a description of the races:

TWO-TWENTY CLASS.—*First Heat*—The horses drew positions as follows: Adelaide, Powers, Albemarle, Carrie, Midnight, Proteine, Richard, King Philip, and May Queen. Prospero, Lysander Boy, and Kansas Chief were drawn. The horses were sent off in good style on second trial, except Albemarle, who was three lengths behind. At the turn Adelaide took the lead by a length, Midnight being second, and Carrie third, four lengths ahead of the rest of the party. The positions of the leaders were materially unchanged to the home turn, where Midnight began to press Adelaide, even going to her throat latch, the two making a fine race home, Adelaide leaving her fleet at near the wire. Midnight took the heat by a head in 2:18¼, Adelaide second, Carrie third, Albemarle a good fourth, Proteine fifth, Richard sixth, May Queen seventh, Powers eighth, King Philip ninth. Pools sold previous to the race as follows: Proteine, $100; Albemarle, Powers, and Midnight, $30 each: field, $16.

Second Heat.—Pools sold as follows: Proteine, $100; field, $80. At the start, on the third trial, the horses were all well up, except Albemarle, who was nearly two lengths in the rear. At the turn, May Queen led, King Philip second, Adelaide third, Richard on a break. At the quarter the positions remained unchanged. On the back stretch Proteine pulled away from the rest, and went for King Philip, and passed him on the turn. Albemarle taking the third place. Coming down the home stretch, Adelaide, who, with the rest, was a length in the rear of Albemarle, shot out from the party, passing them and taking the heat. King Philip next, May Queen was third and fifth third respectively, were put back to the third and fifth places for cutting in on Carrie at the turn. She was given the second place, coming in a good fourth, Proteine fifth, Albemarle sixth, Richard seventh, Powers eighth. Midnight ninth.

Third Heat.—Proteine pulled pockets still bought her readily at $100 to field, $60. On the third trial the horses were sent off all well up except Albemarle, trailing a length, and King Philip another length in her rear. At the turn Adelaide led by a length, Proteine second, Albemarle going to the third place. On the back stretch Proteine pulled to the front and led by three lengths at the half-mile pole, and steadily increased it to the home turn, slowing up and jogging over the score winner by three lengths, Adelaide second, Carrie third, Powers fourth, Albemarle fifth, Richard finished fourth, but was put back to the sixth place for running in the back stretch; May Queen seventh, King Philip eighth, Midnight just inside the flag. Time—2:21¼.

Fourth Heat.—Proteine sold $100 to field $15. Midnight went off on a break at the start, Richard ahead the leader. At the quarter Proteine led by a length and played with the party all the way around, the only fight being for the second place, which was taken by Richard, King Philip third, Adelaide fourth, Midnight fifth, May Queen sixth, Powers seventh, Carrie eighth. Time—2:20½. Albemarle was withdrawn.

Fifth Heat.—Lowers being drawn, left only seven to start. Carrie started off well, taking the lead at the turn and holding it well to the back stretch, where Proteine forged ahead, and won the heat leisurely, being fully 10 lengths in the lead at the turn home, when he was slowed up, and walked in from the distance flag; Richard second, Adelaide third, May Queen fourth, King Philip fifth, Midnight sixth. Carrie was put back from the third place to the seventh for running. Time—2:19¼.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH DAY BUFFALO CLUB RACES—2:20 class; purse, $2,000; divided.

Proteine	5	4	1	1	1
Adelaide	2	1	2	4	3
Midnight	1	9	5	6	9
Richard	6	7	6	2	2
Carrie	3	2	8	8	7
King Philip	9	3	8	3	5
May Queen	7	5	7	6	4
Powers	8	8	4	7	dr.
Albemarle	4	6	5	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36¼	1:12½	2:24½
Second heat	0:36¼	1:09¾	2:23¼
Third heat	0:35½	1:09	2:21¾
Fourth heat	0:38	1:09¾	2:20½
Fifth heat	0:36	1:11½	2:19¼

In the 2:26 class, first heat, the horses drew positions as follows: Lady Voorhesis, Wolford Z., Steve Maxwell, Goldfinder, Nancy Hackett, Bonesetter, Monarch Rule, Bateman. Schuyler was drawn. At the start Wolford led, at the turn was one-half length in advance of Maxwell, second, which lead he readily retained to the back stretch, where Maxwell crowded him, and the two came into the home stretch, Maxwell only half a length behind, and steadily gaining, but he broke when near the wire, Wolford Z. winning by a length, Maxwell second, Goldfinder third, Nancy Hackett fourth, Monarch Rule fifth, Bateman sixth, Lady Voorhees seventh, Bonesetter eighth. Time—2:24½.

Second Heat.—Maxwell sold in the pools at $45; field, $75. At the start, Goldfinder led by a length, Wolford Z. second, Bateman third. At the turn Bateman broke and fell to the rear, Wolford Z. taking the pole near the quarter and leading to the back turn, where Voorhesis, who was crowding him, showed to the front, the two coming home well together, but Wolford Z. took the heat in 2:23¼ by two lengths, Bonesetter a good third, Goldfinder fourth, Bateman fifth, Maxwell sixth, Monarch Rule seventh, and Nancy Hackett eighth.

Third Heat.—Pools sold as follows: Wolford Z., $50; field, $45. At the start Nancy Hackett had a head the best of the lead, and at the turn had taken the pole and led to the quarter by a length, Bateman second, and Wolford third. On the back stretch Nancy was still leading. Maxwell took the second place, but relinquished it to Bonesetter at the turn home, Wolford Z. going for Maxwell and taking the third place. In these positions they came under the wire, Bateman fifth, Goldfinder, sixth, Voorheis seventh, Monarch Rule eighth. Time—2:21¼.

Fourth Heat.—Pools sold as follows: Wolford Z., $50; field, $80. The horses were sent off well together, except Monarch Rule, who lagged four lengths at the turn. Hackett led by a length, and was not headed during the heat, Bateman showing a good second at the quarter and on the back stretch, Bonesetter third, and Steve Maxwell well up. On the back turn Bonesetter went to the second place, and on the home stretch Wolford Z. took the third place from Steve Maxwell. In these positions they came under the wire, Hackett winning by two lengths, Maxwell fourth, Voorheis fifth, Bateman sixth, Monarch Rule seventh, Goldfinder eighth. Time—2:::0.

Fifth Heat.—Nancy Hackett was bid for largely at $120; field, $60. The heat proved a very exciting one. At the start Nancy Hackett, Bonesetter, and Wolford Z. went to the turn in the order named, with Voorheis on a break, who fell to the last place. At the quarter, Bonesetter and Wolford Z. were neck and neck for the second place, Nancy still leading. On the back stretch Wolford Z. had taken the second place, Maxwell and Bonesetter were head and head for the third place, a length in the rear of Maxwell, Wolford Z. showing a head in front for a few seconds on coming around into the home turn, where Maxwell, trotting steadily, came up to his throat-latch. Nancy was now at Maxwell's shoulders, coming home at a very rapid gait, Maxwell and Nancy going to the front in the order named, head and head, with Wolford Z. at the leader's neck, and Bonesetter close up. Maxwell broke near the wire, falling to the second place, Nancy taking the heat and the race in 2:21¼ by a head, Maxwell second, Bonesetter third, Wolford Z. fourth, Monarch Rule fifth, Lady Voorheis sixth, Bateman seventh, Goldfinder eighth.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, FOURTH DAY.—2:26 class; purse, $1,500; divided.

Nancy Hackett	4	8	1	1	1
Wolford Z	1	1	3	3	4
Bonesetter	8	3	2	2	3
Steve Maxwell	2	6	4	4	2
Lady Voorheis	7	2	5	5	8
Goldfinder	3	4	6	8	8
Bateman	6	5	5	6	7
Monarch Rule	5	7	8	7	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36¼	1:12½	2:24½
Second heat	0:36½	1:12	2:23¼
Third heat	0:36	1:11¼	2:21¾
Fourth heat	0:38½	1:10	2:20
Fifth heat	0:36	1:11½	2:21¼

The special trial race, purse of $1,000, Rarus with running horse, took place at the conclusion of the fourth heat of the 2:26 class. The mile was made without a skip in 2:17; first quarter, 35¼; half, 1:09¾; third quarter, 1:43. On the second trial Rarus broke on the quarter, Splan, the jockey, being unable to get him down before he had run nearly a quarter of a mile. The remainder of the mile was trotted slowly and the time was not announced. Coming to the wire for another trial the word was given. Rarus again broke when near the turn, and acted so badly that Splan brought him to a stand-still. After another turn up and down the stretch the word was given, and with but a single skip at the three-quarter pole the best mile on record was made. Time—2:13¼; first quarter, 33½; half, 1:05¾; third quarter, 1:39½.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following was issued this afternoon:

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL, UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1878.

Abstract of sanitary reports received during the week ended Aug. 3, 1878, under the National Quarantine act:

New-Orleans.—Since the report of last week, 158 cases of yellow fever and 36 deaths have occurred, making in all 195 c

PACIFIC COAST FANCIES.

BONANZA KINGS AND SOCIALISTS.

AN EASTERN YOUNG MAN WHO DOES NOT THINK TIMES ARE HARD—WHY SOME MEN HAVE GONE TO THE WALL IN SAN FRANCISCO—A NEW PLAN TO SETTLE THE INDIAN QUESTION—DRAW POKER AND OTHER CALIFORNIA SPECULATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

And still you simmer and perspire—hot, hotter, hottest. We are sorry for you. For the whole of this month you have sweltered, and, I fear, swore, while we have been enjoying a delightful period of the most charming weather; that is, if the thermometer at an average of 56°, clear, sunny evenings, and pleasant days, are worth considering. In the country it has been warmer, but still not insufferably hot. Even though the thermometer marks 100°, we don't suffer. It is not oppressive. It has nothing of that muggy, sticky, perspiring character—does not partake of the views of the lover East who recently commenced a letter to his girl, "Sweatest." It is very comfortable here, as far as weather is concerned, and if everything else was as satisfactory, we probably would grumble just as much. In all the time, through all the days of prosperity, as we can now look back and term them, there was always somebody to grumble.

I have a friend who came here only a couple of years ago, who was lucky enough to get hold of 15,000 shares of the Silver King Mine in Arizona at 50 cents a share, at which price anybody else could have purchased, and many did. For six months or more the dividend has been 50 cents per share per month. Next month it will be increased to $1, giving this young gentleman—for he is barely out of his majority—the satisfactory income of $15,000 a month.

In a discussion the other day, when he was present, on the condition of things, he said he did not see anything the matter with the times, and did not see any cause for all this grumbling. That was the way that young man viewed it. On the contrary, take the man who has labored hard and long to build up a competency, and finds his line of business—his lead—"worked out," himself broken up, and gone to the wall. He has no fifteen thousand to color his views, and, in consequence, things are sombre. If this city could be purified of the large element composed of the men who formerly had business and had money, it would be a relief. The changes that increased population, competition in business, and entire change of the character of business has brought, consequent upon the opening of the Overland Railroad, has thrown out this element altogether. It is like the invention of a piece of machinery that takes the place of hand labor. If a man were to assert that the Overland Railroad had been the ruin of California, he would be hooted at as an old fogy, who could not see the effects of enterprise in the increased population of the coast, facilities for importing our merchandise, and the many arguments in favor of progress. All very true, but this very point, these "facilities," have given outsiders advantages equally, and brought a hundred men into the State to do business against half that number before sufficient. Again, we don't do half the business. Chicago, New-York, in fact every city of the East, is represented by agencies and drummers, who order for the consumer in quantities to suit his especial consumption, dispensing altogether with the old-established jobber. We are no longer a distinct and separate community—no longer foreigners doing our own business—we are a mere suburb of the Eastern cities, and our enterprises are so diluted with Eastern deleterious elements that the old method and the old system is extinct. The only distinct feature left us now is our mining interests. You can't import mines in opposition to us, and we are thankful for that.

What a lively lot of them Wall-street would shove on to us if it could. There is a solid party in this city, of at least 10,000 men, to whom the world owes a living, which obligation the world repudiating, the duty of supporting this element devolves on 10,000 other people who have all they want to do to support themselves. If the money expended on "drinks" as a compromise and daily tax on the friends of this bumming feature could be collected and converted into a fund to support them, it would be sufficient. You meet one of these creditors of the world at large and you intuitively feel that he is going to try you on for a dollar, more or less. You eut him short by inviting him to drink. You are sure to encounter a friend of his before you get to the bar and that shuts off the opportunity to bone you—for the dollar; you escape with an expenditure of less than half and participate yourself.

It has got so now that in calculating expenses the bummer assessment is considered and added. The streets, especially Fine, California, and Montgomery, (our Wall and Broad streets,) are crowded with idlers, Micawbers, waiting for the happy day when they may make a "strike." They are not simply idle, worthless men—many of them, in *fact*, the majority of them, have been men of means, had money, property, a calling, and figured as respectable, well-to-do men in the community; but by the turn of the wheel, this change of business, of the entire character of things, they have been dropped out, failed in their pursuits, or their pursuits have failed them—left them stranded high and dry. Nobody seems to know why it is, or how it is, or what has become of the business that supported them; but everything has seemed to slip away from them. They have no business, nothing to do, and there seems to be no place for them. When they were made there was, they had their uses, but now appear to have outlived their days of usefulness. I see men on the street every day that I remember as active, energetic, industrious members of the community, listlessly saundering up and down the streets, idle—not voluntarily so, far from it. They would jump at a chance to do almost anything that was respectable, albeit far below their abilities, but that something cannot be found. These are the crowded out, the dropped out, and I might say in California slang, "played out" men. What is to be done with them? There is nothing, absolutely, for them to do. Younger and fresher men have come in; the young crop has crowded this element out. In earlier days the "played outs" could go to the mines; but the mines, the placer mines, such as required no capital to work, are all exhausted. In the country there is nothing to do except to work in the fields, and the entire community outside of the city seem to be made up of farmers and fellows that run thrashing-machines.

It should have been arranged so that when the business and specialty for which a certain class of the community was invented gave out, the people made for it should go too. Take, for instance, the obsolete honest miner, which meant in those days the placer miner; of what earthly use is he now? If he is of any heavenly use, let him go there. It is the worst kind of an exhibition of bad taste for one of those worthless superfluities to be walking around in these days, for their calling is gone. They but burden the world, and if the Lord had intended continuing that race he would have kept up the kind of mines they belong to—but the fellow stalks around in the way of everybody, and has not the decency or consideration to go and lie down in some quiet corner and stay there permanently.

Why not purify the community, just as we do in Summer of the dogs? Let the pound man go around and gobble up all the idle and surplus non-productive useless trash and take them to the pound; then let a commission examine into their degrees of value and usefulness to the community or their families, and judge whether they should not be drowned. These are practical sentiments, but these are practical times, and we cannot afford to let a mawkish sympathy or any such nonsense as humanity interfere with the general good. There are too many people that do no good and are of no value to anybody—they are a tax upon the community, perambulating nuisances. Kill 'em, kill 'em, and give the new crop a chance. The Indians teach us sense, for don't they, when the old party gets so he is of no use just quietly take him out and knock him on the head? It is the kindest act of a dutiful son to save the old one the trouble of going through a rheumatic Winter. He can't complain, for did he not do the same little service for *his* daddy? Let's go in for a general knocking on the head, a general clearing out and purifying, and see if we cannot stop this howl about dull times, hard times, &c. The times are not hard; it's the people that are hard, and hard enough, too. There is business enough for as many people as we ought to have—suspend the crop for a dozen years. A brilliant idea, and one that will take, I am sure (patent applied for.) Well, what are we going to do about it—how remedy this evil of too many people for the business and too little business for so many people? either way you please. Don't send us out any more Micawbers, please, unless some that have the small-pox or plague, and will impart it to all of our stock, and so diminish it.

Speaking of Indians. Why don't Army-bill Banning take a trip out West just now and see what fun it is to be a soldier? One campaign would enlighten him, and he, perhaps, would come to the conclusion that the pay was not much in excess of the labor performed. Banning's Army bill was about the most absurd legislation Congress was ever guilty of—and on the score of economy is a farce and the most expensive kind of economy. As a certain Quartermaster-General indignantly said when accused of extravagance in his department, "I am sure I have spared no pains or expense to make it economical." The Army Head-quarters, hitherto stationed in the city, has been scattered and billeted about until to do any business with it is now almost impossible. If you want to see Gen. McDowell you must climb over two miles of sand hill, to Clock Point. If you have any business with the Quartermaster's Department you must hire a horse and face four miles of dust and fog, driving out to the Presidio. It is exasperating, and if Banning will only come out here we will promise him a warm reception. We will tie another man's mule at his door, and he might better kill three men—which would only be termed "an unfortunate occurrence—" than be suspected of stealing a mule. One calls for speedy recognition, because mules are valuable, whereas killing a man is not a crime requiring such a positive moral example. We will hang Banning with neatness and dispatch.

A friend of mine has a plan for closing out the Indian campaign that is worthy the consideration of the War Department. He says the first Indian he ever saw was eating watermelons; the next time he saw Indians they were eating watermelons; the next time he saw Indians was in a little Mormon town in Utah, and then they were eating watermelons, from which he concludes that watermelons are their natural diet. He proposes that Gen. Howard makes a requisition for a few cords; by the time they are received they will be in a nice condition to produce first-class colic. Let the scouts go ahead, leaving them in piles on their "beats." The gentle savages will go for them. The result will be that every mother's son of them will soon be in the throes of indigestion. Then the Army will overtake them, and all that will then be necessary is to let the doctors loose among them, and that will finish up the lot. It is the best plan yet proposed, and it is to be hoped the department will act on the suggestion. The effort is not likely to be fruitless.

We see by the papers that Pacificus Ord, a gentleman from these parts, has been throwing some light in the East on the condition of affairs here in relation to the results of encouraging Chinese labor. He tells an interviewer that a gentleman by the name of Hooper built a magnificent house in San Francisco by Chinese labor; that the indignant anti-Chinese element burned the house down, and that Mr. Hooper had to flee from town, went south, and died from anxiety of mind on the subject; that his widow had to give bonds to the amount of $10,000,000 before she could administer on the estate, all of which is correct with the unimportant difference that the house was built by white labor, not a solitary Chinaman having been employed; that it is still standing; that the widow gave no bonds at all, and that the gentleman's name was not Hooper but Mark Hopkins, and that he died from consumption in Arizona, where he had gone for his health. It is too bad to spoil such a first-class sensation, and to rob Judge Ord of his honors as a first-class reliable diffuser of news, but there is a point beyond which, &c. The Judge has fairly earned a place on Kearney's staff, and inasmuch as that boss tramp has gone East, the Judge had better apply at once. By the way, Denis has shown a little inconsistency—deviated slightly from the principles he advocates—by taking passage in a palace car, riding with the "thaves in broadcloth." Before Denis gave up earning his living, he probably would have counted the ties, or if in luck would have ridden in an emigrant car. However, "the Chinese must go," and dash the expense, his constituents pay it. We do not know what amount of funds Denis has secured; but if enough to keep his skin full of whisky for any reasonable period, he won't come back again. You are welcome to him—and if that Tramp law passes, we shall mourn him as the great departed, the likes of which we shall see not again.

We have had a very excited stock market lately, and the fluctuations have been lively—up one day and down the next. Some have lost and some have won. The favorite speculation has been Ophir, the great question being whether there is or is not a large bed of ore in the lower levels. It is a conundrum which only the insiders can answer, and they won't. In no other country would such a thing be tolerated. The President, Directors, and Superintendent are the only ones that know. The diamond-drill is the tell-tale, but it tells no tales to outsiders. It is readily seen what an advantage the insiders have over the public—by the aid of that little tool the quality of the ore can be easily known, 10, 20, aye, 50 feet in advance of the honest miner, who has hitherto been the medium of information. It was easy for a sharp manipulator to put an expert into the mine, as a day laborer, who reported to his employer every change in it; but now the diamond-drill precedes the miner, and the borings go to the Superintendent, who has them assayed daily and hourly. *He* knows, and what he knows the men who put him there know, and the public must, unless it suits them to announce it. It is virtually a lottery to deal in shares of mines that are manipulated on the stock board here. It is a gamble, and as much of a one as "poker"—more so, because all your skill avails nothing; and yet men make fortunes on a turn. A month ago I was told to buy "Bodie," at 60 cents per share. The information came from reliable source, the source a fellow always loses his money on. I see it is quoted to-day at $12, and will probably go to $25 on its merits, as we say—that is, they have struck immensely rich ore, paying over $2,000 per ton. If it only holds out it will undoubtedly be one of our dividend-paying mines. By this rise several gentlemen make fortunes. William M. Lent, a well-known heavy operator, who has made and lost half a dozen fortunes, owns 25,000 shares that cost him $10,000, perhaps; more likely not over five; and so it goes—up goes one end and down the other—see-saw.

The bonanza stocks, as we call the Consolidated Virginia and California, are down, and seem to be dropping more and more. Why, nobody seems to know, except that they are not paying dividends. It was well known that it would be necessary to suspend operations, to repair shafts and do other dead work. These repairs are going on according to announcement. Nothing has been done to depreciate the value of either mine. Nothing new has transpired that the public know, yet the stock droops. If they *have* given out entirely, it would not be wonderful after paying $100,000,000. That is an awful large amount of money for a mine to produce. Of course, the last in are the sufferers; we can't *all* stand from under. People say, why didn't you sell? never stopping to think that to sell, somebody else must buy, but their sympathies are not with that fellow that bought. Granting that these two great mines have given out, they are likely in their dying struggles to pay sufficient dividends to amount to the present value of the stock, and that is the opinion of your humble correspondent, although it may be worth nothing. I would not advise any one to buy, neither would I say sell at present prices, which are so low as to justify holding, on the principle that they cannot be much worse, and may be a great deal better.

Eureka Consolidated, which went up from $35 to $60, paying $3 dividends, has also taken a tumble to $34, but yesterday recovered to $45. There was no reason why; there had been no change in the mine, and, as far as we know, it will pay its usual dividend, but some little panic, an absence of news from the mine for 24 hours, or something of that sort, was used by the bears, and produced a little scare. The stock is owned largely East, bought for investment, and as it pays a good round interest, it must necessarily carry a little risk. You can't expect to get 5 per cent. a month for your money on Bank of England securities.

The best way for you to do is to get all the California mines you want to deal in. Take up fresh mines—mines that are new and bid fair to pay for a long time, incorporate under your own laws, put them on your own boards, and go at it, cheating each other to your hearts' content; then you won't be saying hard things of those dashed California swindlers. Do your own swindling, and keep the profits all to yourselves. There are plenty of good mines only awaiting capital to develop them, and the biggest speculation of the day would be a mining syndicate with capital enough to develop mines. They could get one-half of any mine by agreeing to furnish the capital necessary to develop it; in many instances, where the mines have been opened and show plenty of good rock, they will give half for a mill and machinery to work it, and if one out of five proves to be good, no money can be lost. On the contrary, one good mine will furnish the money to open a dozen. Such a concern, with *judicious management*, would pay handsomely. The enterprise would be sound, but oh, how hard it would be to find good men to run it, white man so uncertain in these days. It is easy enough to get honest men; they are a drug; but to find one that is honest and smart, too, ah, there's the trouble.

You have made a pretty good start in the California mines; you have put on your board, especially, the Plumas County mines, for they are really good, economically and honestly managed, located in a charming part of the country, and where mines have a good character for permanency. Such mines are the ones for you to take up; but if you don't want to get masticated—converted into hash—just let alone all the so-called speculative mines on our boards. You stand about as much chance as cows that bovine with abbreviated caudal appendage in midsummer, when the "*mouches*" is prevalent. When you have everything in your hands, you can play sharp little tricks as much as you like, all in the family, but don't get set up with the idea that you are smart enough for the boys out here. They can play the diamond drill on you all the time. There was a chap that came out from Chicago to show the boys how to do it. He confided to me in confidence that the way stock business was done here was positively absurd, and a man with a little money and a good deal of brains (tapping his own forhead) could just play them and make all the money he wanted. He said, now you just watch me; I'm going in. I have $20,000, and I will double it inside of a month. He went in, and did double it, that is, he started in with twenty and came out owing forty. He is driving a baggage wagon now for one of the transit companies, all of which goes to prove that some chemicals won't work. The boys around here have not much to learn from Chicago, even if not quite up to Broad-street snuff, but they are willing to learn.

PODGERS.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the legality of the detention of Charles H. Ansert, who was recently committed to the Tombs for abandoning his wife.

The widow of Isaac Underndorfer, who was lost recently off the Coney Island steam-boat Sylvester, took out letters of administration yesterday in the Surrogate's Court on the estate of her husband. Mr. Underndorfer left $5,000 in personal property, but no real estate.

Michael Tully, the man who was charged with robbing Frederika Winsheimer of a box containing $49, on July 22, was arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and, waiving examination, was committed, in default of $1,500 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

William P. Beale, of No. 147 Fulton-street, charged Thomas McLoughlin, a printer, residing at No. 8 Beach-street, with stealing three "medium blank books," of the value of $50—the property of Josl W. Stearns and prosecutor. Officer Thomas Mulvey, Twenty-seventh Precinct, saw the prisoner carry away the property. McLoughlin would not plead, and was held in $1,000 bail to answer at General Sessions.

On the 29th ult. a horse, wagon, and harness, valued at $100, the property of John Molloy, were stolen from St. Raymond's Cemetery, in Westchester County. Officer Paul, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, arrested a man named John Kernan yesterday on suspicion of being the thief, and the prisoner, admitting his guilt, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the motion for alimony and counsel fee made by Mrs. Emma A. Stobo, in her suit for absolute divorce against Robert F. Stobo. The latter denied her accusations in toto. Judge Daniels, in a memorandum of his decision, says: "The motion made in this case has been completely answered by the affidavits read on behalf of the defendant. An order for its denial must for that reason be directed."

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, his wife, and two daughters were among the passengers of the North German Lloyd steamer Rhein, which sailed for Bremen yesterday afternoon. The Colonel was dressed in a blue flannel suit, and wore a white necktie. He seemed in good spirits and conversed freely with a number of friends under the awning placed over the quarter-deck, previous to the vessel's departure. His chief object in going abroad, he said, was to visit the birth-place of Robert Burns, and to ascertain all he could concerning the life and character of that poet, with a view to lecturing on the subject on his return in the Fall. Col. Ingersoll was accompanied to the steamer by his brother and Mr. Redpath, his agent. The remains of Mr. Carl Graeff, the late German Councilor of Commerce, who died in Utah, was taken out in the Rhein. Forty 80 of the colored artists, who are to take part in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at its production in London, sailed in the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, early yesterday morning. They were accompanied to the pier by a band of music, which greatly excited a large number of them. The more prominent actors were accommodated in the saloon, but those who are to act as field hands went in the steerage, and were taken on board under the supervision of Commodore Tooker just before the vessel sailed. Several seemed discontented with their quarters, but the greater number of the party were perfectly satisfied, and they sang, cried, shouted, and gesticulated wildly as the Adriatic moved into the stream. Many of David Dudley Field's friends were present to wish him a pleasant voyage. The City of Chester, of the Inman Line, was taken off the Sectional Dry Dock, and towed to her pier yesterday, and will be ready to sail at 10 o'clock this morning. The passenger lists were published in full yesterday morning.

A WAYWARD SON.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the 1st inst. says:

"Some three years ago a very wealthy man of Newark, N. J., had a wild and wayward son. The father conceived the idea of sending him on a cruise to Australia, and he accompanied the young gentleman as far as Sandy Hook, to make sure of his departure. After three years the peace of the father was disturbed by the return of his son, who brought baggage in the shape of numerous debts. The father, after a short time, thought that a change of climate would do his son good, and accordingly gave him a through ticket to San Francisco. The young man thought it would be courteous to stop and see his uncle in Chicago, and accordingly did so. He arrived last Friday, and immediately betook himself to the house of his relative. Now, this uncle has a hired girl, who has been serving him for four years past. She is English, has had a fair education, and possesses good looks. The young man's affections soon left his uncle and transferred themselves to the serving maid. Tuesday the young man informed his uncle that he had fixed his choice. The uncle on hearing this used some forcible language, and telegraphed to the father, who answered, 'Let him do as he pleases, but I hope the girl is able to support him.' The uncle bade the young man good-bye yesterday morning, and gave the girl marching orders in the afternoon. But nothing could separate the fond couple, and so they are now firm in matrimonial bonds. He is 21 and she is 28."

A MATCH AT WHIST.

The Litchfield (Conn.) *Enquirer* says: "An interesting match of 1,000 points at whist was completed recently by four gentleman in this village, the winning pair making 1,003 points to their opponents 994. The most remarkable feature of the match was the persistent ill-luck of the winners till just at the close. The defeated side had the lead from the very first till their score had reached 990, at which point they were passed for the first time. The total number of games played was 184, the winners making 95 to their opponents 89. At the twenty-fifth game the defeated side was 90 points ahead; at the one hundredth only 7 points; at the one hundred and fiftieth about 60 points; at 980 they were still about 30 points in advance. It was then that luck turned over to the other side, who passed them at 990, and won the match only 9 points ahead. The best hand held contained eight trumps; the highest card in one hand was an eight, in another a nine. Only one 'slam'—the entire 13 tricks—was made during the match."

THE MILES DIVORCE CASE.

A decision of some interest was rendered by Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the suit for limited divorce brought by Julianna W. Miles against her husband, Charles R. Miles, on account of the latter's alleged cruelty. A Referee awarded Mrs. Miles $6 per week as alimony, and $150 as a counsel fee. This was confirmed by the court, and, on appeal, was sustained by the General Term. Then Mr. Miles' counsel applied to Judge Daniels for a stay of proceedings pending an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Judge Daniels decides that the order allowing alimony and counsel fee is discretionary, and cannot, therefore, be appealed from to the Court of Appeals. The application for a stay is therefore denied, and an attachment is granted against Mr. Miles for failing to pay the alimony and counsel fee.

ARRESTED AFTER FOURTEEN YEARS.

The case of John Reilly, who shot and killed Officer O'Brien, of the Twentieth Precinct, while resisting arrest in 1864, appears on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions for to-morrow. Reilly, who was indicted for murder, fled from the City at the time, but, after 14 years exile, deemed it safe to return, and was arrested. Owing to the great lapse of time, it was thought that great difficulty would be experienced in finding the witnesses for the prosecution, but the District Attorney's office, it is understood, has succeeded in serving subpœnas on the necessary persons.

THE ALPHABET'S ENEMIES.

FOLLY OF "PHONETIC" SPELLING.

FAULTS OF THE REFORMERS—"THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALFABET"—PROF. VICKROY'S INVOLVED SCHEME—HOW THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IMPROVES ITSELF.

We have come, on this question of revised or phonetic spelling, down to the bald material question of a possible alphabet, or system of signs, which shall express accurately, absolutely, practically, and conveniently all the sounds heard in the vocabulary of English-speaking people. As to the qualifications of any proposed alphabet—the conditions of its acceptance—just set forth, surely no words need be wasted. If we cannot have an alphabet which is accurate, absolute, practical, and convenient, there is no reason for giving up the old one. With any person who will not admit this, discussion would be fruitless.

Before considering the two alphabets which seem most ingeniously contrived for phonetic use, let us glance at a scheme of revised spelling which has been proposed, and is received with some favor by those who are bitten with the phonetic mania. It is set forth as follows by its inventor, precept and example being united in this extract from a sort of prospectus in regard to it:

"Omit sielent leters, and sus sech leter or combinashon ov leterz for its mosst comon sound in the prezent speling, according to the jeneraly accepted standards ov pronunsiashon. The Anglo-American alfabet is on the foregoing balsis. It seienz the mosst euzeual leter or diegraf to eech undispeuted sound ov the langwej. * * * Theez enabl eny intelligent person to aplie the alfabet at wuns, and to spel with eez and accuracy. * * * The advantages ar: 1st, The arts of reeding and riesting may be acwiered in a few weeks by children or unletered adults, by nativs or forenerz. 2d, An accurat, elegant, and euniform pronunsiashon is braut to the reederz ie."

I surely cannot err in assuming that to the common sense of the mass of thoughtful English-speaking people the mere setting forth of such a scheme of orthography is its effectual refutation. Not to go into the question as to "eech undispeuted sound ov the langwej," and how many such sounds there are, or how a "euniform pronunsiashon," not to say an "accuret and elegant" one is to be determined, (a point which has been previously referred to in these articles,) may it not be doubted whether for the adoption of this spelling an "intellijent person" is required? Would not the unintelligent mind, unassisted by instruction, fall into something very like the same style of spelling?—in fact does it not frequently do so? The scheme reminds us of *Punch's* young cavalry officer, who mourned that the phonetic style was not in vogue before his day; because spelling words just as they are pronounced was just what he used to do, and he would not have had to go through the dashed horrid grind of getting up his spelling to pass his examination. This "reviezd speling" may be left to Mr. *Punch* and his ensigns and cornets.

The proposer of this revised spelling, Eliza B. Burns, has invented a phonetic alphabet of the English language, which she calls—for some reason which does not manifest itself in a very striking manner—the "Anglo-American" alphabet. With very considerable ingenuity, she manages to represent all (or what we may assume as all) the sounds of the English language by 47 letters, or combinations of letters, there being no really new signs introduced into this new alphabet. But as to this, in the first place what is gained? According to this new alphabet, conventionally the letters and certain combinations of the letters of the present English alphabet represent the sounds of our language. But do not those letters and combinations of them do so now? If we are conventional and arbitrary in one way—the new way—we may surely as well be conventional and arbitrary in another way—the old way.

The construction and powers of this proposed alphabet are favorably shown in its representation of the various sounds (so called) of *a*. The first, or name, sound of *a*, as in "name," is always to be represented by *ai*; and thus "save" would be spelled *saiv*, "may" *mai*, "they" *thai*, and "weigh" *wai*. The vowel sound in "care" is always to be represented by *æ*; and thus "pair" would be spelled *pær*, "there" *thær* and "heir" *hær*. Unmitigated *a* represents the short vowel sound in "mat," "can," and "man." The broad sound in "ah," "car," "father," is always to be represented by *a*, followed by a turned comma, thus, *a'*; and the same sound in quality but not in quantity, *i. e.* not so long—as in "past" and "last," is always to be represented by *a* with a turned full stop, thus, *a˙*. The vowel sounds throughout the alphabet are to be represented by like modifications of the present letters. As to the consonants, of course there is little or no change.

To this scheme the objection made to Prof. Newman's plan applies yet more forcibly than to that. Any further complication of characters and addition of signs will not be tolerated. As to diacritical signs, (such as accented *á*, *à*, *â*, marks of diæresis, *a*, and the like,) they are totally inadmissible. If adopted according to law or resolution of mass-meeting to-day, they would be swept into oblivion with the besom of destruction before this day twelvemonth. And on this ground the "Anglo-American" alphabet may be at once dismissed.

The "improved English alphabet" proposed by S. R. Vickroy, A. M., in an address delivered before the Spelling Reform Convention, next, and last, claims our attention. It is a very elaborate and a very symmetrical and logical structure. Its author has sought to *evolve* a new alphabet from the old one by combination and modification of its letters, in accordance with the combined and modified sounds which those letters now represent in the received spelling. The ideal is that of an intelligent and thoughtful mind, and it has been attained, or nearly attained, with much ingenuity of construction. I cannot illustrate this, in so far as it can be done without the letters themselves. There is a letter-vowel wanting for the sound between *a* and *o* in the vowel-sound of "not," which is the short *o* or the short broad *a* of our language. How shall it be represented? Mr. Vikeroy says, "as it is sometimes [now] noted by *a*, and sometimes by *o*, its position represents [? suggests] its form." He therefore constructs a new character composed of *o* united to the back-stroke of the printed *a*, which he says is neither *a* nor *o*, yet it resembles both. In a somewhat similar manner, by a union of the letters *a* and *e*, he makes a character to express that commonest of vowel sounds which we hear in the last syllables of "Summer and "comfort," and in the first and second of "further." The *o* of "ant" he represents by the italic *a*, but unsloped; and for the *a*, so like it but broader, in "aunt" he uses the same letter, but for a distinction the stem instead of being curved upward at the bottom is turned straight out, *a*. For the name sound of *a* he combines *a*, *e*, and *i*. This setting forth, imperfect as it is, may be taken as giving a just notion of his treatment of the vowels. For the sound of *ch* in "church" he has invented a combination of *c* and *h*; for *ng* one of *n* and *g*; for *sh*, as in "sheep," one of *s* and *h*; and so for *th*, for which he has two signs, one for that in "then," and one for that in "thin." For the sound of *g* in "gem" he offers us an italic *g* with a dot over the stem like that over *j*; and so forth and so forth. In this manner, by the use of 43 characters, 23 of which are letters of the English alphabet, he manages to express all the sounds that he finds in our language.

The scheme is admirable in every point but one—its usefulness, its practicability. It is much better than palmotype, far better for scientific phonetic purposes than any alphabet that I have ever seen. But, as an alphabet of the English language, for the every-day use of English-speaking people, it is as worthless as the original one which Cadmus the Phœnician is said to have invented would prove, if it could be found—indeed, I verily believe, far more worthless. So complicated are the letters which are its distinguishing trait, that by them reading and spelling would become ten-fold more difficult than they are now, if, indeed, they are any more difficult than anything that must be learned before it can be done. As to writing, that would, with this alphabet, become an art so difficult as to be practically impossible, the distinction between the new letters is so subtle in most cases, and the construction so complicated in others. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine how some of Mr. Vickroy's letters could be expressed in writing. And thus we find against this, the most ingeniously and logically constructed of all the proposed phonetic alphabets, the same objection that is fatal to the others—utter impracticability. Seeking to simplify, they all complicate and make more difficult the arts (if arts they must be called) of reading, spelling, and writing, which *now in English are simpler and easier than they ever were before*; and simpler and easier than they ever have been or are in any other language with one or two exceptions. Gradually they will become more simple, and yet more easy; and how this will, or may, or might be brought about, I may, in fulfillment of a half promise made to my readers, endeavor to set forth to the best of my ability, though doubtfully, hereafter.

R. G. W.

JOHN J. AUDUBON.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT ORNITHOLOGIST'S EARLY LIFE IN HENDERSON, KY.

From the Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.

As near as we can learn, Mr. Audubon moved to the Red Banks, or Henderson, about the year 1810 or 1812. He married Miss Louisa Bakewell, of Louisville, who bore him two sons. Mrs. Audubon and the two sons accompanied Mr. Audubon to his new home, and they all lived here until about the year 1822 or 1823. He was a Frenchman, and, possessed of all the energy, fire, and vim so characteristic of the French people, he soon embarked in business. His first enterprise was to open a grocery and dry goods store in a little one-story log house which stood upon the corner of Main and First streets. He lived with his family in a little one-story brick building just in the rear of where the Odd-fellows' building now stands. Just where the Post Office is now located was a pond, in which he used to catch one or more turtles every day, which he used in making into his favorite dish, turtle soup. Shortly after this he operated a very large corn and flour mill at the foot of Second-street. This mill was of very large capacity for those days; in fact, it would be regarded as of very respectable size at the present times. In this mill, upon the smooth surface of timbers, were to be found the most life-like paintings of birds, fowls, and animals of every description which inhabited this country at that time. Mr. William T. Barret has now, it is said, the first painting Audubon ever made of the woodpecker. The bird is represented as sitting upon the limb of an old tree and listening to the familiar call of its partner. So perfect is the picture that persons have frequently mistaken it for a genuine stuffed bird.

While Mr. Audubon was engaged in the milling business it was his custom to bathe in the Ohio. This he continued until he became the most noted of all the swimmers who indulged in that delightful pastime. It is said of him that when the first steamboat landed at the town some of her machinery had become disarranged, and the boat had to remain here for several hours making necessary repairs. As might be expected upon so extraordinary an occasion as this, the people turned out en masse to see something new under the steam-boat. A number of country visitors imagined the thing had life in it. Mr. Audubon and other citizens were among the visitors, and during the time they were on board concluded they would indulge in their favorite amusement—swimming. They undressed and began to dive from the side of the vessel. Several members of the swimming party made successful dives from the inside of the vessel, next to the bank, coming up on the outside. This was regarded as wonderful. Mr. Audubon walked to the bow of the boat, sprang into the river, and after some time had elapsed made his appearance below the stern, having gone clear under from one end to the other. This feat was regarded by all who witnessed it as a most remarkable and daring undertaking, and he was awarded the greatest praise for this unequaled performance. It is said he did this several times during the time the boat lay at the bank. Mrs. Audubon was also a great swimmer. Mr. H. E. Rouse told us that he had frequently seen her go into the river at the foot of First-street and swim to the Indiana shore. She dressed in the regular swimming costume, and was regarded by all who knew her as the next best to her husband, if not his equal.

During Mr. Audubon's life in Henderson he pursued the study of ornithology, frequently going to the woods and remaining there for two or three months at a visit. Upon one occasion he followed a hawk, peculiar to this country, and so anxious was he to become the possessor of the bird, he pursued it for two or three days, finally succeeding in killing it. He was never known to stop for streams of any kind; he would swim rivers or creeks in pursuit of any game or bird he might be in search of. At one time he watched a flicker, or what is commonly known as a yellow-hammer, until he saw it go in a hole near the top of an old tree. He immediately climbed the tree, and, running his hand into the hole to get the bird, caught hold of a large black snake. Pulling it out of the hole, and seeing what it was, he immediately let go, and he and the snake both fell to the ground. Mr. Audubon used to tell this story with a good deal of humor, to the many who often wondered at the risk he would take in the pursuit of this great study.

After living in Henderson until about the year 1822 or 1823, he became, from some cause, jealous of his wife, who is represented as having been a very beautiful woman. They got along badly, and she finally concluded to go to her former home, Louisville, to which place she was driven overland in the carriage of Benjamin Talbott, by his colored driver. Mr. Audubon became embarassed in his business matters, and concluded to move from Henderson to a new locality, which he did some time afterward. We have in this community several gentlemen who knew Mr. Audubon well, and who can tell a great deal of his history while living here.

A NAPLES LANDLORD'S INSOLENCE.

A DAUGHTER OF THE LATE GEN. ROBERT E. LEE INSULTED—PROMPT REBUKE BY AMERICAN GENTLEMEN.

A letter from Naples, Italy, to the Columbia (S. C.) *Register* contains the following: "Miss Mary Custis Lee, a daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, arrived here a few days ago, in company with some lady friends, from Malta, who registered at the Hotel Royal des Etrangers. It appears that during the night of July 8 the mosquito-bar around the bed ignited accidentally from a candle which Miss Lee had lighted. In a few moments the flames spread and caught the lace curtains, and the room was soon enveloped in flames, which Miss Lee heroically endeavored to suppress, but without success, and fearing that the hotel might be burned, she gave the alarm of fire, which soon was heard by some gentlemen who were occupying rooms on the same floor, when ex-Judge Samuel W. Melton, and Mr. W. A. Clark, of Columbia, S. C., were the first to come to the rescue of Miss Lee, and succeeded in saving her money and valuable jewelry from the flames. The morning following the fire Miss Lee expressed her willingness to pay all damages, though the fire had occurred from accident. The proprietor, taking advantage of the lady, demanded 2,000 francs, which was a preposterous and enormous charge for the damage. A gentleman from Ohio, a Mr. Poland, a guest of the hotel, who has been Vice-President of an insurance company for a number of years, estimated the damage at $70. The friends of Miss Lee at once demurred to this enormous charge. The American Consul, (Mr. Marsh,) being also consulted, demurred, and protested against the payment of any such sum. The proprietor now being foiled in his disgraceful effort to overcharge for damage occurring from accident, became insolent, and spoke in a manner which reflected upon Miss Lee. The insult was quickly resented. Mr. Clark, of Columbia, S. C., struck him over the head with an umbrella. In a few moments the proprietor was surrounded by a number of Italians, who were clerks, waiters, and attachés of the hotel, but they were met by Judge Melton, Col. John T. Sloan, Jr., Mr. D. A. P. Jordan, of South Carolina, and Dr. J. B. Roberts, of Georgia, who, by their courage and determination, caused them to stampede and call for the Police. A large crowd soon assembled about the hotel. The proprietor was denounced by Col. Sloan for his conduct toward Miss Lee, and challenged to go into the garden and answer for the same with swords or pistols, which he declined to accept."

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: "Since the recent destruction of the old house at the corner of Moon and Sun Court streets, in North-square, which dated back a little more than two centuries, the oldest building standing in Boston is No. 24 Dock-square, corner of Faneuil Hall-square. It was built in 1690, and was conveyed in 1741 by Thomas Valentine, of Hopkinton, to Joseph Jackson for the sum of £2,475 New-England currency, or about $8,150, as appears by the Suffolk registry. In 1794 it was conveyed to James Wheaton for £1,333 6s. 8d., or about $4,444. It was originally called the Sun Tavern, and, according to the late Mr. Drake, was kept by Samuel Mears, who was 'lately deceased' in 1727. During the Revolution its name was changed to the King's Arms, and it was a favorite resort of British officers during the siege of 1775. The Scots Charitable Society held their quarterly meetings there. The sign of the King's Arms was at the same time in use at other places in Boston. This is the only building now standing in Boston which was built in the seventeenth century. It has had but four owners in 188 years."

A TALE OF A RAMROD.

The Elmira *Advertiser* has sufficient confidence in a correspondent at Ulster, Penn., to feel warranted to tell this story: "Last Sunday, as a party of the Grand Army of the Republic boys were visiting a portion of the Gettysburg battlefield, near the spot where the gallant Gen. Reynolds fell, one of the boys said he remembered while he was in the hottest of the fight and loading his rifle, his ramrod became fast in his gun so he could not extract it; so, putting on a cap, he 'let silver' at a rebel. Being close to him, he was certain the rod went through him. Just beyond the rebel stood a tree, which he thought he could find, if still standing. So the boys proposed to go with him and look. After searching a short time he discovered his tree, and the identical ramrod deeply imbedded in its body. It is somewhat of a miraculous circumstance that he should have been so lucky as to find it."

COIN IN THE SAN FRANCISCO SUB-TREASURY.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 25 says: "This morning three two-horse drays laden with brand new silver dollars drove up to the United States Treasury on Commercial-street and discharged their precious cargoes. Each dray carried $100,000. Incidentally, it may be stated that the treasury-laden

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE AUGUST MARKETS

The markets are abundantly supplied with edibles of every description, and for everything immediately perishable prices are so variable that no price-list can be given that would be useful to housekeepers.

The hucksters regulate their rates for vegetables and fruits according to the daily supply; they may be lower to-day or higher to-morrow; all depends on the amount of the article available for sale. Those who buy their provisions in Washington Market in the morning sometimes have to pay more than those who buy in the afternoon, and vice versa, all depending on the supply on hand. For staple articles prices are materially unchanged. Meats, butter, eggs, cheese, smoked, pickled, and salt edibles, dried fruits, &c., sell at about the same rates as last week. Green corn is a little higher, choice selling at 25 cents per dozen. Egg-plants sell at 10 to 15 cents each. White turnips are cheaper, selling at 6 cents per bunch, and for other vegetables there are no changes of importance to be noted. The peaches arriving are generally rather small and of inferior quality. The supply at present is derived chiefly from Maryland and Delaware, but few being received from North Carolina. They sell at 20 to 30 cents per quart. California Bartlett pears, the best at hand, are selling in the markets at 60 cents per dozen. Southern eating pears are selling at 30 to 60 cents per dozen, according to quality, and pears for cooking at 10 cents per quart. Eating apples, such as Red "Astrachans" and other fancy varieties, are selling at 8 cents per quart, and apples for cooking at 5 cents. The watermelons now coming from the South are small, and sell at 25 to 50 cents each, and the cantaloupes, which are arriving principally from New-Jersey, are mostly very poor, and sell at 5 to 15 cents each, the highest rate being, of course, for the best. Blackberries are selling at 10 to 14 cents per quart; whortleberries, which are very good just now, at 12 to 15 cents, and the last run of raspberries at 6 to 8 cents per one-third of a quart cup. California plums sell at 75 cents per quart, common plums at 15 cents, and up-river green plums at 20 cents. Blue-fish, the most popular fish at present in the markets, is in large supply, and prices greatly fluctuate. It was sold yesterday in Washington Market at the rate of 7 cents per pound. Pompano, from the South, sells at 25 cents per pound. Poultry is a little cheaper than it was last week. Spring chickens sell at 18 to 20 cents per pound; full-grown chickens at 15 to 18 cents; ducks at 18 cents; geese at 20 to 22 cents; fair to good turkeys at 16 to 18 cents, and choice Vermont frozen at 23 to 25 cents. The game laws of the State now permit the sale of woodcock, and they sell at $1 per pair. Snipe sell at $2 to $2 50 per dozen; stall-fed wild pigeons at $1 75 per dozen, and tame squabs at $2 to $2 50 per dozen.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

RABBIT CURRY.—Choose a tender rabbit or hare, which will cost at the market about 20 cents, and which, if young, will be plump and have a short neck, thick knees, and fore paws whose joints break easily; hang it by the hind legs and skin it, beginning at the tail and ending at the head; wipe it carefully with a damp cloth to remove the hairs; take out the entrails, saving the kidneys, heart and liver, rinse out the carcase with a cup of vinegar, (cost 2 cents,) which you must save, and cut it in joints; lay the rabbit in a deep frying-pan with two ounces of drippings, (cost 2 cents,) 1 cent's worth of onion sliced, a teaspoonful of salt, 10 whole cloves, and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper; fry it gently for 20 minutes; then add 2 cents's worth of parsley, the vinegar, half a level teaspoonful of curry, and one tablespoonful of flour mixed with half a teacupful of water, and simmer all gently for 15 minutes, keeping the pan closely covered. When the rabbit is first put upon the fire put quarter of a pound of rice (cost 4 cents) into two quarts of boiling water with one tablespoonful of salt, and boil it until the ends of the grain begin to crack open; turn it from the pot into a colander, drain it, shake it back into the pot, and cover it to keep it hot until the rabbit is done, then send it to the table with the rabbit, but remove the tail. The rabbit curry and rice will cost about 28 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

NEW-YORK COOKING-SCHOOL FRICASSEE.—Prepare a fowl weighing about three pounds (cost 3 shillings) as directed in the receipt for roast fowl; cut it in neat joints, fry it quickly in one ounce of sweet drippings, (cost 1 cent,) till brown; cover it with boiling water, add one teaspoonful of salt, and a quarter of a level teaspoonful of pepper, and stew it gently until tender, keeping it covered closely; when it is about half done add to it some dumplings made as follows: Make into a stiff paste, with about two gills of cold water, half a pound of flour, (cost 2 cents,) quarter of a pound of chopped suet, (cost 2 cents,) a teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper, and one of baking powder sifted with the flour; drop the paste into the fricassee from a teaspoon dipped in cold water, and let them boil with it; these dumplings cost less than 5 cents, and are nice with any stew, soup, or fricassee.—JULIET CORSON.

SHEEP'S HASLET.—Peel and slice one quart of onions, (cost 5 cents;) wash and slice a sheep's haslet, (cost 6 cents;) put the sliced drippings (cost 2 cents) in the bottom of a dripping-pan; strew the onions upon it, and lay the haslet upon them, seasoning it with a teaspoonful of salt, and one of thyme, savory, allspice, and pepper, using equal parts of each; add enough water to reach half way to the top of the meat; then cover it thickly with the crumbs from half a loaf of stale bread, and bake all together for one hour and a half, in a moderate oven. The whole dish will not cost over 17 cents, and it is nutritious and savory.—TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS.

IRISH STEW.—Cut two pounds of the flank of beef (cost 15 cents or less) in pieces about two inches square, rub them well with pepper and salt; peel and slice one quart of onions, (cost 5 cents;) place beef and onions in a sauce-pan, with just enough cold water to cover them, and stew them gently for one and a half hours; then add one quart of peeled potatoes, (cost 3 cents,) and boil the stew until the potatoes are soft, which will be in about 20 minutes. Serve at once, hot. The dish will cost 23 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

BEEF OMELET.—Three pounds of beef chopped fine; three eggs beaten together; six crackers rolled fine; one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of melted butter; sage to the taste; mix well and make like a loaf of bread; put a little water and bits of butter into the pan; invert another pan over it to cover the omelet occasionally; bake an hour and a quarter, and when cold slice very thin.—MRS. GRUBBS.

CODFISH STEAKS.—Two pounds of codfish (which costs at the market from 4 to 7 cents) can be cut in steaks, dried well, and either dipped in flour, or thin batter of flour, salt, pepper, and water, and fried in smoking hot fat, or can be served with a quart of boiled potatoes (cost 8 cents) and plenty of bread and butter, at the rate of about 20 cents a meal.—TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS.

VIENNA ROLLS.—Have ready in a bowl a tablespoonful of butter, made soft by warming a little and stirring with a spoon. Add to one quart of unsifted flour two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix and sift thoroughly together, and place in the bowl with the butter. With sweet milk added, form a dough of usual stiffness, stirring into the milk first a half teaspoonful of salt. Knead the dough and roll it half an inch thick, and cut with a large round cutter; fold each one over to form a half round, wetting a little between the folds to make them stick; place them on buttered pans, so as not to touch each other; wash over on top with milk to give them a glaze, and bake immediately in a hot oven about 20 minutes. It will do them no harm to stand half an hour before baking, if it is desired.—OHIO.

SOFT CUSTARD.—One pint of milk, a small pinch of salt, two large tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a handful of peach-leaves put into it, or a dessert-spoonful of vanilla, bitter almond, or any flavoring that may be preferred; let all come to a boil; skim out the peach-leaves, and stir into the boiling milk two fresh eggs that have been previously well beaten. Care must be taken to stir this mixture rapidly all the time, so that it does not curdle, and it must be taken from the fire as soon as it begins to thicken. Very nice to eat with raspberry shortcake or pie, or blackberry pie.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

LILACS.—There are about 20 varieties of the lilac, all of which are pretty and flourish in any garden soil under circumstances in which other shrubs would dwindle and die. The common purple lilac is the largest of the species. The white variety is less common, and is not so sickishly sweet. The Persian lilac is a small tree of graceful habits, and its flowers are of a lighter lilac color. The Chinese lilac has much darker flowers than the other varieties, and its leaves are dark glossy green.—X.

TO WASH LAVENDER ORGANDIE OR LACE.—Put a tablespoonful of sugar of lead in the water, and let it soak for an hour before washing it. Wash carefully and hang in the shade to dry.—AUNT ADDIE.

FROSTING WITH GELATINE.—Dissolve a large dinch of gelatine in six tablespoonfuls of boiling water; strain, thicken with sugar, and flavor with lemon. Enough for two cakes.—MRS. P. A. L.

BAKING POWDER.—Eight ounces of flour, eight ounces of English bicarbonate of soda, seven ounces of tartaric acid; mix thoroughly by passing several times through the sieve.—MRS. TRIMBLE.

TO CURE WARTS.—Cut a slice from a raw potato and rub the hand each night. Let the water dry on the hand. It will need but few applications.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for starching collars and shirt-bosoms as they are starched in the public laundries, which will not cause the linen to split.

Some good receipts for salad sauce.

A receipt for green corn soup.

A receipt for blackberry wine.

CAPTURE OF AN OLD SNEAK-THIEF.

Alexander Simeon, alias Strouse, was charged, at the Tombs yesterday, by Henry Vinkis, of No. 135 Third-street, with breaking into his house at the above address and stealing therefrom a silver watch, some money, wearing apparel, and other articles, valued at about $100, all of which were locked up in a trunk in Vinkis's house. The burglary was committed on the 20th of July, and on the 1st of August Officer Clarker, of the Fourth Precinct, captured Simeon after a sharp chase through Chatham-street on the corner of Mott. The prisoner offered some resistance to the officer, but was speedily subdued, and on being searched some of the stolen property was found on his person. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was held in $1,000 to answer at General Sessions. The Police know Simeon to be an inveterate sneak-thief.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The twentieth annual schuetzenfest of the Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps, Capt. John H. Doscher commanding, will take place at Myrtle-Avenue Park on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

The returns of election of Capt. Frank Losee, and First Lieut. James H. Ballston, of Company H, Eighth Regiment, have been forwarded to Albany, and not the resignations, as was inadvertently published last week.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, will hold a meeting at the armory, Greenpoint, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of choosing a First Lieutenant, in the place of Lieut. William H. Godfrey, resigned.

The veterans of Company I, Ninth Regiment, will have a grand moonlight excursion up the Hudson on Tuesday, the 20th inst. A boat conveying the excursionists will leave the pier at West Tenth-street at 8 P. M., and West Twenty-second-street half an hour later.

The Old Dominion Rifle Club, of Richmond, Va., has organized a team of four to contest a rifle match with a similar team from the New-York Rifle Club, of this City, on or about the 24th inst. The conditions are: distances, 200 and 300 yards, 10 shots at each range.

The Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Col. J. W. Yale commanding, will go into camp at Little Round Island, in the St. Lawrence River, to-day, where it will remain until the 12th inst. Col. Yale visited Creedmoor during the encampment of the Eighth Regiment, and witnessed the metropolitan way of carrying out Upton's directions.

The scorers employed by the State at Creedmoor have formed an association and will have a rifle match at Creedmoor during the Fall. The Inspectors of Rifle Practice of the several regiments and brigades have promised to contribute liberally for prizes. Col. Scott has presented photographs of his late encampment at Creedmoor to the scorers.

The field music of the Eleventh Regiment will have a picnic at Hartung's Park on Sunday next. Capt. John W. Fleck, of Company C, has organized a grand excursion on Long Island Sound on Sunday next. A boat and two barges will take passengers on the excursion, leaving Harrison-street, North River, at 8 A. M.; Broome-street at 8:45, and Eighth-street, East River, at 9:15.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, will have its annual steam-boat excursion on Monday, the 12th inst. The steamer Thomas Powell and the barge Republic will convey the soldiers and their guests on a visit to the fortifications in the vicinity of this City. The boats will leave the foot of West Tenth-street at 8 A. M., touching at Broome-street, East River, an hour later.

Adjt.-Gen. Franklin Townsend has issued a circular notifying the National Guard that it has been determined to issue overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens only on occasion of emergency, consequently no requisition for them, except under such circumstances, can be complied with. "Stenographers are not to be employed in courts-martial, except by special permission of the Commander-in-Chief."

The Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, mustered 355 present out of a total enrollment of 414 at its annual inspection on Thursday, July 25. Col. Jay E. Storke, commanding this regiment, has issued orders for the encampment of his command. The regiment will assemble by companies at their several armories at 7 A. M. on Monday, the 19th inst., for an encampment of one week at Sheldrake, Seneca County, in this State. A feature of the encampment will be the total absence of malt or spirituous liquors. No doubt the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon will have their hands full, and the "commissary" will sustain a serious draft.

Capt. John Kerr, of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was recently tried for drunkenness while on duty at the regimental armory during the "riot week" last year, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, has been acquitted on both counts. The court, of which Col. Louis Fitzgerald, of the Seventh Regiment, was President, has been dissolved. This result will be received with satisfaction by the many friends of Capt. Kerr who never for an instant doubted his innocence of the charges. Capt. Kerr has always borne an excellent character as an officer and gentleman, and has besides a good and honorable war record.

At First Division Head-quarters special orders have been received transferring First Lieut. Jacob A. Gee, of Company B, Eighth Regiment, to Company G of the same command. Leave of absence for 30 days has been granted to Second Lieut. Arthur M. Thome, of Battery K, Artillery. The quarterly returns of the Division for the past three months show the following enrollment: First Brigade, 1,766; loss, 19. Second Brigade, 2,027; loss, 39. Third Brigade, 2,223; gain, 42. Third Regiment, Cavalry, 466; gain, 8. Separate Troop A, 62; gain, 3. Separate Troop B, 67; loss, 5. Battery B, 109. Battery K, 84; loss, 4. Total division strength, 6,817; a loss of 12 during the quarter.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform at the armory, on Thursday next, at 6:15 A. M., for rifle practice at Creedmoor in the several classes. The following promotions are announced in orders: Second Lieut. John W. Nutt, Captain of Company F; Second Lieut. John J. Dixon, First Lieutenant, and Sergt. Peter A. Packard, Second Lieutenant of Company C. Col. Schurig remarks in orders that, "as there is but one more day of rifle practice at Creedmoor this year, the importance of being present on this occasion must be apparent to all. The record of the regiment so far this season is excellent; but there is room and opportunity for further advancement. Let each member enlisted to shoot on the day named in the order contribute his share toward the general result, and the order of merit will unquestionably stand higher than in any former year."

Col. George A. Begy, Fifty-fourth Regiment, Rochester, against whom certain charges were preferred over the signature of Capt. Ridley, of the same command, recently, together with the charge made by Gen. Wingate that he had committed the heinous offence of wearing a marksman's badge with three bars, has been placed under arrest pending his trial by court-martial. The regiment is under command of Lieut.-Col. S. S. Eddy in the meantime. From what can be gleaned of the affair, it appears that there is a personal malice underlying the charges, and it remains to be seen to whom this feeling is to be attributed. Gen. Winkler, the division commander, who was formerly Colonel of the First Regiment Cavalry, in this City, has not yet explained why he obtained the signature of Capt. Ridley in such a surreptitious manner, and if he has no other grounds for the charges he has preferred against Col. Begy, the complete acquittal of the latter is almost certain.

Col. John Rueger, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command, excepting such enlisted men as have qualified in the "first class," to assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform, with white pants, overcoats rolled, and knapsacks, for the purpose of going to Creedmoor for rifle practices on Friday, Aug. 9, at 6:30 A. M. Col. Rueger directs the sub-commandants of his regiment not to allow any man to shoot in a class in which he has already qualified during the present season. Promotions have been made in this command as follows: Charles Hartung, Quartermaster-Sergeant Company D; Charles Grotz and Charles Rusk Corporals of Company H. Corps. John Kaiser and Gen. Klingelhoefer have been reduced to the ranks, and private Joseph Eisemann has been dropped from the roll. The Veteran Association of this command met last Thursday evening and decided upon having a ball at Germania Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 8. The association also passed a vote of thanks to the Williamsburg and Schwalbacher Sangerbunden for their services at their picnic last Sunday.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. David E. Austen commanding, will go on an excursion to Rockaway on Tuesday, the 27th inst. An election will shortly be held in Company D, of this command, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Capt. Thomas M. Hempstead, and the First Lieutenant. The "slate" is said to have been made by the choice of C. Dowling as Captain, and Sergt. Levi Cook, First Lieutenant. Both gentlemen are members of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn. Company C, Capt. Frank M. Pierce commanding, will hold a special meeting for the purpose of discussing the following question, at the armory next Tuesday evening. Under date of July 12, Adjt.-Gen. Townsend transmits special orders from the Commander-in-Chief dismissing the appeal of Capt. Noah L. Cochen, of this command, from the decision of the court-martial. The charges against Capt. Cochen were five in number, comprising "disobedience of orders; neglect of duty; conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; unofficer-like conduct—disrespect to his fellow-officers, and conduct prejudicial to discipline." The Judge Advocate-General reviewed each appeal carefully, and concluded that there had been nothing improper in the action of the court in coming to its decision.

The return of the Twenty-seventh from its encampment at Martha's Vineyard was unheralded, and if it had not been for the row kicked up by Capt. Emil Cardose's company few people would have known of its arrival at home. The Boston *Globe* tells a very queer story of the behavior of the Metropolitan suburban regiment. It says: "In order that the gallant Twenty-seventh might, without too much expense to themselves or their friends, have a little recreation from their labors, those at Oak Bluffs who might be pecuniarily interested were invited to contribute the modest sum of $800. For this amount the islanders were promised a full view of at least 600 men." The hotel-keepers had been deceived in the representation that a good deal of money would be spent by members of the high-toned regiment for wine and suppers. On the arrival of the regiment at Oak Bluffs, says the *Globe*, "190 men marched boldly off the steamer Empire State, and the most diligent search failed to reveal any more." "They could march, but not together. Straggling was their best hold, and the manual of arms appeared to be one of the lost arts with them." An attempt was made to arouse some enthusiasm among the townspeople, and an illumination was suggested, but they were disgusted, and would not light a candle. "On the spur of the moment a mock parade was determined upon, and 28 soldiers, with their coats turned wrong side out, preceded by a drum and fife, and flanked by four Chinese lanterns, marched through the streets." After the review by Gov. Rice, the latter held a reception at the Sea View House. "The celebrated band played selections from 'Whoa, Emma;' the mock paraders turned out 40 strong, the people were disgusted, and pronounced the whole thing a swindle. To sum up the whole thing in a nutshell, the Islanders were out $800, and were obliged to endure the soldiers until the following Sunday. The mock parade was inflicted again on Saturday night. This was submitted to, with the cheering thought that on Sunday they would embark for their native bar-rooms." On Sunday the regiment began to make preparations for its departure, but before the hour arrived the caterer was inquiring anxiously around for the stipend he "was to receive" for the rations of the regiment. "For the only time during their visit the soldiers were kept under control—that is, they were turned out of camp, one by one, and told to get on the steamer as quickly as possible. They did so. Some carried their knapsacks and guns in their hands, others shouldered arms with their shoes and stockings, but all got on board." Then the caterer was requested by the Regimental Commissary to "wait for his little bill." By the aid of a constable the Commissary was made to understand that he must pay up." At the end of two hours the caterer managed to get two-thirds of his bill, and the regiment went on its way.

PROPERTY-OWNERS' RIGHTS.

NICE QUESTIONS INVOLVED IN THE OPENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

Interesting questions are involved in the matter of the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street between Lawrence-street and Ninth-avenue, the report regarding which was presented for confirmation to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Among the objectors to the confirmation are the heirs of John McArthur, who appeared in court to oppose the same. It seems that in 1806 the Village of Manhattanville was laid out into city lots fronting on certain designated streets, one of which was Lawrence-street. The Legislature, in 1807, appointed Commissioners to lay out that portion of the City about Houston-street, and those Commissioners adopted the system of parallel streets. Their map of the City as laid out by them as far north as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street was filed in April 1, 1811, and such map was by the act of 1807 made the permanent map or plan of the City. The Manhattanville streets did not correspond to the City's streets, and the village lots were in most instances sold with reference to the former. John McArthur, about 30 years ago, bought a lot fronting on Lawrence-street, and put up a large store and dwelling-house. The lot is included within the line of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, and it will be necessary to remove the building in order to open the street. Mr. McArthur's heirs want to be paid for the building. The Commissioners of Awards and Assessment rejected their claim, because the house was erected after the filing of the City map. By the Street-opening act of 1813, under which the Commissioners acted, it was provided that no compensation should be awarded for buildings erected after the filing of the map on any of the streets laid out. The counsel for Mr. McArthur's heirs insisted that this provision was unconstitutional, because it provided for the taking of private property without just compensation, and that the Legislature, by attempting to prevent the award of compensation for buildings that might be erected, prevented the use and enjoyment of the land, thus making it worthless. Corporation Counsel Whitney, in support of the motion, insisted that the filing of the map was conclusive; that the Legislature had full power to condemn private property by the process of mapping by Commissioners; that the act of 1813 was constitutional, and that Mr. McArthur, by building within the proposed street lines, had acted at his peril, and his heirs were consequently without remedy. Decision was reserved.

CHARGED WITH GRAND LARCENY.

In September, 1877, Mr. John Van Rensselaer, of the Sterling Life Insurance Company, No. 155 Broadway, swore information against Maria McDermott, formerly a school-teacher in England, and at that time a servant in his family, charging her with the larceny of a silk dress valued at $300. The offense was alleged to have been committed on the 26th of May, 1875, but for some reason not explained the warrant was not applied for until more than a year had elapsed. Miss McDermott had in the meantime been confined in the Crow Hill Penitentiary, Brooklyn, for some petty crime, and Officer Gardiner, of the Court Squad, hearing of her approaching discharge, arrested her under the old warrant. The Matron of the Crow Hill Prison spoke very favorably of the conduct of Miss McDermott and of her desire to reform, and the New-York Prison Association interested itself in her behalf. Yesterday she was brought before Justice Morgan at the Tombs, and, no one appearing against her, she was temporarily committed. Mr. Van Rensselaer, who, it appears, is about to depart for Europe, does not seem disposed to prosecute the prisoner, and a subpœna was issued by Justice Morgan for his attendance to-day. The President of the Prison Association intends to watch the case on behalf of the prisoner, and do all in his power to see that she is given a fair chance for reclamation.

A WIFE'S COMPLAINT AND PETITION.

Two small children, a boy and girl, neatly dressed, were taken up to the bench at the Tombs yesterday, and presented the following letter to Justice Morgan:

Frida Aug' 2 1878.

Dear Sir

Judge Morgan

Will you be so kind as to let O'Brien the printer off he was locked up on yesterday morning buy your honner. dear sir, I am ashamed to come into the court room my self I have been heare so often my hart is almost broken from his way of doing My Dear Sir will you have him brought up stairs before you and shaimed before all the court. I would be glad that his case would get in the papers he can make a good living for his family and some times he do not have one bit to eat I have not my rent I have not one cent in the house to buy any thing with something must be done to make him work or I shall be obliged to part my 4 little ones and go to the poorhouse myself. I shall be outside if your honnor demands me.

please Sir
do all you can in and for the love of god
Mrs Bridet O'Brien
262 William
street.

Justice Morgan sent an officer for O'Brien and ordered his discharge.

CONRAD POPPENHUSEN'S BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of the creditors of Conrad Poppenhusen was held yesterday in United States Commissioner Winslow's Office, in Brooklyn, for the purpose of electing a Trustee, or Trustees, to take charge of the estate and settle it under the direction of a committee of creditors. Conrad Poppenhusen was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, Nov. 17, 1877, his debts amounting to $4,000,000. But very few of the creditors were present at the meeting yesterday. An Assignee has already been appointed, but as he cannot act without an order from a court, it was deemed best to elect one or more Trustees, who should have power to settle the estate. Mr. E. B. Hinsdale announced that Henry W. Barnes had been named for Trustee. There was no opposition, and as three-quarters in value of the claims proved were represented, Mr. Barnes was unanimously elected Trustee. Messrs. Frederick Chauncey, Charles W. Vanderwater, and E. B. Hinsdale were elected a committee to act with the Trustee in settling up the estate. The action of the creditors taken yesterday must be sanctioned by Judge Benedict, who is at present absent from the City.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills proved—Letitia Hewlett, of Keyport, Monmouth County, N. J.; George Roberts, Henry Hesse, Esther Miller, Mary Garrison, Charles Calvert, Robert Glaubet, Henry McCann, Rhoda B. Morgan, Abraham Stockholm, Catharine M. Underhill, Mildred L. Wheatley, and Francis Marquiss, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: John A. Gamble, Wilhelmina Segelcke, James Longstreet, Peter Schuck, August Klanhammer, Alfred Hammutt, Ann C. Buckley, Louis Petri, William B. Daly, Thomas Meney, Anna Howard, Barbara Zimmerer, and John S. Vanderhaide, all of the City of Brooklyn, and Margaretta Hohnsfeld, of the Town of New-Lots.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Mary J. Daly were granted to John Mullane; of Julius Ashby to Herman Zundt, all of the County of Kings.

A BOY'S RIGHT TO WHISTLE.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Post* says: "An interesting test case has been decided in Middletown, in this State, which equals in importance the famous baby-carriage case in New-York. And although the publication of the decision cannot fail to have a depressing effect, we feel bound to print it. Two boys were complained against for the persistent and continuous blowing of penny whistles, the complainant stating that it greatly annoyed him and his family. The boys were arrested, brought before the Justice, and discharged, to go on whistling as before."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

La. con.		Union Pacific.		St. Paul.	
$2,000	74⅜	200	82⅞	200	34⅝
Kan. Pac. 7s, Den. D. cp. cer.		Ill. Central.		500	35
5,000	65	100	83⅛	100	35⅛
4,000	65¼	C., C., C. & I.		300	35¼
Erie Railway.		100	24	900	35
2600	18	Pittsburg.		500	35⅜
1000	18⅛	200	81	800	35⅛
500	18	North-western.		500	35⅛
600	17⅞	500	36¼	1400	35¼
Western Union.		600	36⅛	400	35¼
1000	96	500	36⅜	300	35
500	90	500	36⅜	400	34⅞
270	90½	500	36¼	300	34⅝
200	90⅝	100	36⅛	100	34⅝
500	91	875	35⅞	500	34⅜
200	90⅞	600	36	300	34⅜
100	90⅝	300	35¾	600	34⅛
300	90½	300	36	300	34⅜
50	90⅛	North-west. pf.		300	34⅜
100	90¼	100	67⅛	500	34⅛
100	90⅜	500	67⅝	300	34⅜
400	90	900	68	200	34¼
100	89⅞	2500	68⅛	500	34
800	89¾	100	68¼	100	34⅛
200	89⅝	600	68⅜	100	34¼
100	89⅝	100	s3. 67⅞	Cen. of N. J.	
100	89⅝	1000	67¾	100	37⅜
Lake Shore.		700	67½	200	37
300	62⅝	1000	67⅝	St. Paul pref.	
1200	62½	50	67⅝	100	72
400	62⅝	100	67⅛	100	71¾
800	62½	400	s3. 67⅜	100	71½
100	62⅜	200	67¼	100	71½
800	62	100	67	1100	72¼
300	61⅞	200	67⅛	1100	72½
800	61⅜	500	67	700	72¾
1100	61⅝	900	67	100	72
D., L. & West.		100	c. 67⅝	210	71¾
500	57¼	N. Y. C. & H.		200	71⅝
200	c. 57	100	108½	200	71⅜
400	57	100	108⅝	100	71¼
100	56½	100	108¼	400	71¼
1400	56¼	100	s3. 108¼	200	71⅜
100	56⅜	Michigan Central.		100	71⅝
100	56¼	100	63	200	71⅝
Ohio & Miss.		200	63½	200	72
500	8¼	100	63		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.
$3,000...b.c. 107½	$10,000.....105½	$45,000.....106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U. S. 5-20 R., '65s.	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.
$15,000.....107⅛	$5,000.....102⅛	$30,000.....105¼
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5-20 C., '65s.	U. S. 4½s, '91, C.
10,000.....105⅛	35,000.....102½	500.....104⅞
5,000...b.c. 105		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 7s, gold.		Western Union.		Union Pacific.	
$1,000.....108⅛		200	b.c. 90	200	b.c. 63
U. S. 6s, '81, C.		400	90⅛	300	63⅛
14,000.....113		100	90	200	63⅜
M. & S. P. c. s. f.		100	90	200	63½
3,000..... 97		200	89¾	200	63⅜
M. & St. P. 2d.		100	89¾	100	62⅞
1,000.....100½		200	89⅝	600	63
M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.		200	89½	400	63⅛
14,000...b3. 119		400	89¾	Chi. & R. I.	
N. & N. W. 1st.		N. Y. C. & H.		100.....b.c. 13⅜	
2,000.....106½		30	b.c. 108⅛	Wabash.	
N. W. C. R. G.		Erie Railway.		100.....b.c. 13⅜	
2,000..... 98		1300...b.c. b3. 18		Chic., Bur. & Q.	
No. Mo. 1st.		1300..... 17⅞		100.....b.c. 111	
1,000.....104⅜		L. S. & M. So.		C., M. & St. P.	
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		200...b.c. 61⅜		800...b.c. 34½	
1,000..... 59½		600..... 61⅞		400..... 34⅝	
1,000..... 59⅜		100..... 61⅝		300..... 34⅜	
Cen. Pac. gold.		200..... 61⅞		500..... 34¼	
5,000.....105⅛		200..... 61¾		500..... 34⅛	
13,000.....105⅜		100..... 62		550..... 34	
Un. Pac. 1st.		Illinois Central.		300..... 33⅞	
3,000.....105⅜		80...b.c. 83⅜		400..... 33⅞	
Un. Pac. s. f.		100..... 83½		200..... 34⅛	
4,000..... 103		30..... 83⅞		200..... 34¼	
Pac. of Mo. 1st.		Chic. & N. W.		400..... 34¼	
2,000...b.c. 102½		100...b.c. 38⅛		200..... 34⅜	
Pacific of Mo. 2d.		100..... 36		200..... 34⅜	
700..... 96		700..... 35⅛		500..... 34⅛	
H. & St. Jo. cons.		500..... 35⅜		400..... 34⅛	
1,000...c. 95		200..... 35⅜		C., M. & St. P. pf.	
Am. D. I. Co. 7s, as.		200..... 35⅜		100.....b.c. 71⅞	
4,000...b.c. 50		100..... 35⅞		200..... 72	
Park Bank.		500..... 36		200..... 71⅞	
25.....s5. 90½		200..... 35⅜		600..... 71¾	
Del. & Hudson.		100..... 36		200..... 71⅝	
100.....b.c. 58⅜		300..... 36		200..... 71⅞	
100.....s3. 58⅜		100..... 36⅛		100..... 71¾	
100.....53⅛		Chic. & N. W. pf.		600..... 72	
100.....53⅜		300.....b.c. 67¾		600..... 71⅝	
200..... 53⅞		200..... 68		200..... 71⅞	
5..... 53⅞		200..... 67⅞		200..... 71⅞	
40..... 53⅜		400..... 67¾		1600..... 71⅞	
Michigan Central.		200..... 67⅝		D., L. & West.	
100.....b.c. 63⅜		600..... 67⅞		300.....b.c. 58⅜	
100.....63⅛		200..... 67⅞		100..... 58⅜	
Ontario Silver.		1000..... 67⅞		800..... 58⅜	
20..... 88½		300..... 67⅞		600..... 58½	
Quicksilver.		100..... 68		L., K. C. & N.	
10.....s. 13½		100.....b3. 67¾		200.....b.c. 4	
Am. Dis. Tel.		400..... 67⅜		Morris & Essex.	
300..... 20		100.....s3. 67½		13.....b.c. 83¼	
C. & P. p'd.		500..... 67⅜		6..... 84	
25.....s. 80½		Cen. of N. J.		Ohio & Miss.	
C., C. & I.		100...b.c. s3. 36¾		200.....b.c. 8¼	
100.....b.c. 23½					

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

D. & H. R. '91.		Lake Shore.		Cen. of N. J.	
$5,000.....100		400.....	61¾	100.....	36⅜
American Ex.		1400.....	61⅝	100.....	36⅛
12.....	46	500.....	61½	St. Paul pref.	
Adams Ex.		800.....	s3. 61½	100.....	71⅝
14.....	103½	800.....	61½	200.....	71⅜
Del. & Hudson.		200.....	61¾	200.....	71¼
320.....	53	400.....	61⅜	200.....	71¼
100.....	52½	Morris & Essex.		8.....	71½
200.....	52⅜	100.....	83½	200.....	71⅜
100.....	52⅝	200.....	83

THE PAINTERS OF BELGIUM.

AN ARMY OF GENRE PICTURE MAKERS.

MADON'S DRUNKEN MEN—LAGYE AND TER LINDEN—FLORIO WILLEMS AND BAUGNIET—A BELGIAN WHO CHOOSES AMERICAN SUBJECTS—STEVENS AND THE VERTRAZ BROTHERS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, July 13, 1878.

If Austria and Spain are pre-eminent in the Exhibition for the highest expressions of art, Belgium may claim the same honor for genre pictures. The list of painters in this specialty is a very long one. I find Madon, Lagye, Alf Stevens, Franz Verhaz, Baugniet, Florio Willems, Ter Linden, Emile Wauters, Henri Source, David Col, Coomans, and others of less importance. Many of these are well known to American buyers, though I greatly fear that the three who are most familiar are by no means the best. I cannot disguise from myself the very plain fact that Baugniet, Florio Willems, and Coomans, in whom our picture-buyers chiefly delight, are the least artistic of all. It seems to me that Madon, whose canvases we see but seldom, is the best genre painter of Belgium, and that after him comes Lagye, a man whose work would be widely known if it were more equal. The pictures of Madon are in the school of Teniers, and are remarkable not only for the extraordinary qualities of the technique, but also for the wonderful expression of the faces. Madon paints on a wide variety of subjects, but his predilection seems to be for drunken men; for bourgeois intoxicated and trying to look dignified; for artisans reeling ripe, escorted to the door by angry landladies. He rings the changes on this topic with evident delight and appreciation, and yet, though it is one with which Teniers also reveled, there is no repetition of Teniers' ideas, and there is a marked originality in the treatment. The best of the many pieces which he exposes are "Mutual Support" and the "Expulsion." In the first we have two respectable citizens, in the costume of the last century, leaving a tavern in a very comfortable condition indeed. They are, in fact, in so blissful a state that neither could possibly walk by himself, but, by combining their staggers and lurches, they manage to advance somehow. One of these honest citizens is jovial and expansive, fat and short; the other is tall, melancholy, and dignified. Though in the third degree of drink and literally drowned in beer, one sees their ordinary expression of countenance looming through the Gambrinus mist. The drawing of their deviations from the perpendicular is simply superb, but it is equaled by the texture painting, which is broader and freer than Meissonier, but equally effective. The coloring is, however, not so strong as that of the old veteran, but it is remarkable for its transparency, and for the clearness of the colors in the shadows. Madon is really a master, and shows his superiority in everything, especially in the gradations of the half-lights in which he paints usually. The background of common people, drinking and smoking and looking sneeringly at the superior persons who have been treating them, reminds one forcibly of Teniers, for it is remarkably strong, and yet keeps its place perfectly, and is distinguishable by the sense of atmosphere. the "Expulsion" is painted in stronger light; but though the faces of the angry ale-wife and the sottish workman are singularly forcible, there is warfing in it the unctuous drollery which characterizes the former.

Lagye is a peculiar man, and has a manner of his own, which, however, reminds me something of Baron Leys. His treatment is often eccentric, and one may say that where he masters his style his pictures are of very high value, but where his style masters him, they are too crotchety and mannoristic to please. Lagye paints in less than half-light, and uses for the most part only transparent tones, and has the trick of taking up much oil with his brush in the way with which William Page has familiarized us. This undoubtedly gives great mellowness to his pictures, and it may be that they may ripen, like those of Henner, which become delicious successes in a few years. I have seen those which are in the Museum of the Luxembourg, and they are charming. It may be so with Lagye, but then again it may not, for his pictures may ripen like some of William Page's, which became darker and darker until the portrait ceased to be visible. His four pictures in the exhibition are very unequal in value, but the best is a perfect gem. It is called "The Bohemians," and represents three wandering minstrels, two girls and a lad, outside a fortified city at sundown. They are in a niche of the bridge that spans the broad stream encircling the walls and bastions of the place. One, a girl, with a perfect forest of black hair, has let her hand holding the guitar fall pensively to her side, and looks at the spectator with a fixed dreamy look in her black eyes. Another girl, with her back turned to the spectator, is leaning against the parapet, and gazing in a comfortably idle fashion at the river swirling past and showing all the shadows of the sky. The third Bohemian, a youth of 16, leans his back against the parapet, and is drawing his bow across the strings of his violin in a musical reverie. He is an artist, one can see that with half a glance, and the girl seated on the stone bench, with the dreamy eyes, is a poet, while the third, whose face is hidden, is certainly a practical personage, and is more likely to be considering the possibilities of roast goose than to be weaving fantastic visions to be expressed in *B mol* or in lyric verse. There is not much attempt at texture, for the picture is painted broadly, but the qualities of the things are shown with a master hand. The bunchy hair, the brown skin, and the artistic hands are painted superbly. The gleams of light on the water are managed with a skill very remarkable, and the manner in which the straight lines of the fortifications and of the rows of trees in the background are kept down and controlled is so exquisite that there cannot be two opinions about Lagye's powers. His technique is capital, his style is original, and he has the gift of awakening interest and evoking sympathy in a high degree. But his other pictures are not so; they are only good in technique, and even that is less effective than it might be on account of his strongly marked mannerism.

Ter Linden, whom I believe to be quite unknown in America, claims the third place, according to my notion, though few, if any, would agree with me. He is represented well by one picture only, but that is very powerful, and quite sufficient to stamp him as a man above the ordinary. It is painted in a manner which indicates a deep study of the new Spanish school, which revels at the same time in sunlight and in half-light. The picture represents an old woman leaning on a stick with one hand, and with the other she puts aside the folds of a heavy curtain acting as a door. In front of her is a gray old whitewashed gallery, on whose walls are the pictures of her ancestors, Counts and Countesses, but in miserable frames. All here is in half-light and in a cold, gray tone. Behind her is an open stairway, flooded with a warm, genial sunlight. The figure of the old woman is a little indistinct, but there is something about it which suggests pride and melancholy. There is no title to the picture, and therefore I do not know what it means, but it is very suggestive of a high-descended old lady, alone and loveless, living on in the solitude of a ruined grandeur, in some small village and in some poor residence to which she has transferred the portraits of her forefathers. Some pictures are exceedingly suggestive, and without telling any precise story, give things which awaken the imagination and set it working. This is such a picture. It is painted very solidly, and almost entirely in opaque tones, and in the grays of the foreground shows that mastery which modern art owes entirely to Fortuny.

Florio Willems and Baugniet have both a reputation far above their merits. I will consider the case of the latter first, because one can understand how he became to be so famous and how his prices have arrived at such a height, but the case of the former is inexplicable. Baugniet paints domestic scenes with geniality and with rare purity. He pleases the Americans because his faces of women are beautiful, and yet he is incapable of any immorality or loose suggestion. He is emphatically a clean man. He groups capitally, composes fairly, but rather conventionally, and draws fairly, also. His force in texture painting is of the smallest, however, and the only thing in which he ever approached success in this particular is in Summer dresses of a fabric called, I think, organdie, a very thin material, through which the skin shows, and which is much affected by widows who have handsome arms. But in painting flesh tones he is really nowhere as all, and the lights and shadows of his pictures are purely conventional and perfunctory, painted alike without knowledge and without skill. Still, his subjects are so interesting, and his women's faces so bright and beautiful and modest, that his pictures please us in spite of our knowledge that their artistic value is small. But Baugniet is so much liked in America that the demand for his works has enabled him to ask for them many times their intrinsic value. He has here in the Exhibition a picture called "Fourth of July," representing a group of beautiful women decorating the picture of Washington. This was obviously painted for our market, and the price of it is $5,000. In 50 years no human being would give $10 for it. Now the Lagye picture is priced at $1,400, and in 50 years it will be worth from $7,000 to $8,000. But the demand makes the price indoubtedly, and since every American wants a Baugniet, the artist is in the right to make as much hay as he can while the sun is shining. But Florio Willems, who is also well known in America, and whose pictures fetch greater sums by far than Baugniet, is really and intrinsically a fraud, for he makes pretensions to great finish and to wonderful texture painting, which are altogether delusive and false. Now, Baugniet makes no pretensions at all, and his pictures are sympathetic and good in intention. Florio Willems exhibits 10 pictures, which have been carefully placed on the line and all together, as if they were something very precious. The titles will indicate what they are pretty well. "The Visit." "Kissing Hands." "The Toilette." "The Offer of the Ring." "The Presentation of the Intended." "The Arms of Flanders." "The Dance." "Innocence." "Frivolity." "The Cradle." The supposed merit of these pictures lies entirely in the technique. Only in two is there the least attempt at composition, and that is a dreadful failure. There is also no effort at expression, at evoking any sympathy, at telling any story; but the value of the canvas is boldly placed upon the skill of the artist. Never was there any such mistaken notion in the world as to suppose that Florio Willems is, in any sense of the word, a great painter, even of texture. There is, but one thing he can do well, and that is satin, especially white satin. In all other things he is a most disastrous failure. Everything he paints is exactly of the same quality. The door, the carpet, the table-cover, the velvet doublet of a cavalier, the silk of a lady's dress, the wall of a background, all are of the same intrinsic quality. All are thin, all are rigid, all are sheets of iron painted to look like something or other. The artist who paints texture must give much more than the surface color of a thing. Velvet has its quality; a carpet likewise has its own, and a wall its own. Meissonier, Vibert, Lesul, Leloir, Gérome, all give this with wonderful force. It is not the highest quality of art by any means, but it is all that is claimed for Florio Willems. As for atmosphere or distance, he is incapable of even attempting them. In "The Dance," there is behind the couple who are performing the high and mighty travis which preceded the minute, something which may be a door, or may be a fire-place. The artist was undecided about it, and consequently the critic cannot know. But in this mysterious void there is a man's head, which, by the light, must be a hundred yards off at the very least, and yet the legs of that man are touching the robe of the lady. The only tolerable picture is that of the young mother rocking her cradle. Her baby has fed itself to sleep on her breast, and with her bodice still disordered, the mamma is giving a few parting rocks to make sure that her darling will sleep soundly. There is considerable nice painting in this. The hood of the cradle, a sort of white curtain, is painted partly in opaque and partly in transparent white, and the light falling on it and on the white apron of the young mother is very good. But the wall is only a foot beyond, and yet the light cannot get there at all, for it is severely dark, and the table with the work-basket is only a few inches beyond, and that, also, is plunged in darkness. The arms and hands are badly painted, but the face and bosom are very good. This is by far the best of all his works, as it is the smallest and the least pretentious; but even here in the texture painting there are such defects and weaknesses as to show that Florio Willems is anything but a true artist. There is a thinness to the scarlet gown of the mother which is distressing. It is a very pure, good color, but it means nothing, and what is worse, there is no woman, no form behind it. And this is true of everything which Florio Willems paints. The color is very pure, whether opaque or transparent, but it is meaningless. In fact, to put this painter in his true place, I must call him the white satin artist.

Alf Stevens did not send anything to the Exhibition, but his friends did for him. He is not in the catalogue, but he is represented by more than 20 pictures, and they are hung together in a little room which hardly contains any others. A few were chosen, perhaps, to make a contrast and show off the favorite to the best advantage. I'm afraid that there is considerable fashion in pictures of a certain class, and that Alf Stevens owes this attention to his being the fashion in his own country. He belongs, without a doubt, to the *mediste* school like Compte Calix, Boutibonne, Toulmouche, &c., but he is thoroughly artistic in his treatment. His style of handling is very broad, and he delights to paint in half lights and in neutral transparent tones. His forte, undoubtedly, is in his composition of light and shade. He is really a master in chiaroscuro, though it is curious to see it applied to such pictures as he paints. Some of his pictures, such as Summer and Autumn personified by ladies attired in the most fashionable garments, are healthy in sentiment, but Alf Stevens is never morbid in his ideas, and, by preference, paints "Despair," and "A Horrible Certainty," and a class of pictures which remind one generally of Rose Eytinge in "Led Astray." I admit the force, I admit the power to evoke sympathy, but I assert that it is not the real thing, out is theatrical. Alf Stevens in painting "Despair" is to Des Camps what the stage is to reality. But this is according to a man's mind, and there are men who are naturally theatrical in their thoughts and actions. Therefore, I do not put this forward as a weak point in the pictures, but it classes Alf Stevens, all the same. With all his wealth, and without any pretentious assertion of texture-imitation skill, Alf Stevens nevertheless contrives to obtain very effective results in this particular, and his flesh tones, though sometimes livid, are immeasurably superior to either Baugniet or Willems, who once more is named in the same breath with him. On the whole Alf Stevens must be considered fully equal to his reputation in America, though it is doubtful whether he deserves the high honor he receives from his countrymen in the exhibition.

Franz Vertraz and Jan Vertraz are two painters whose works are so much alike that it is extremely difficult to tell one from the other. Franz has two pleasing pictures, one representing a little girl with a plate of pastry and sweetmeats to offer to her papa on his fête day, accompanied by her mamma with a bouquet of violets, the other two charming ladies at a cheval glass, one of whom is trying the effect of a Japanese robe on her fair person. These are typical genre pictures. They are satisfactory in every point. They are thoroughly artistic; there are no egregious faults and shortcomings of arrangement and light and shade, the coloring is clean and good, the texture-imitation is carried to a high pitch, and the faces are pleasing and sympathetic. Jan Vertraz has two pictures also, only one of which is particularly pleasing. It is called the "Inundation," and depicts a little girl watering a pot of flowers, which for better convenience she has placed upon a chair with a high seat, perhaps her own dinner chair. The watering-pot has a very large rose-nozzle, and is acting quite wickedly, for instead of the water going into the pot, it is falling in showers upon the chair, whence it finds its way to the carpet. This picture is painted in full light, and the little girl's form is in transparent colors upon a bright back-ground, producing a novel and very pleasing effect. David Col is very well known with us, and the picture which represents him at the Exhibition is one of his best. It shows the interior of a store devoted to the sale of canaries. There are many cages around the walls, and five or six of the best singers are on a table. A number of amateurs are seated around the table listening critically or with openly-marked pleasure. There is, however, a deaf man, who stands up and with an anxious air applies his hand to his ear as a temporary ear-trumpet. In the background a clerk is writing at a table. It is a capital picture, excellently painted, and though it wants the freshness and the *chic* of the new school, it has merits of its own which have long been acknowledged. Henri Bource, who paints fishermen scenes, and who reminds one of Jules Breton, is well represented in the Exhibition by an important picture, representing the return of the fishing boats and the reception of the men by their wives and daughters. It is a frank, pleasant picture, not carried very high artistically, but artistic, too, in composition, and attractive specially to the spectators who love to see pictures they understand, and hate dreadfully to be compelled to look at paintings that are of purely technical value.

There remain for consideration Coomans and Emile Wauters. The picture of the former, "Gaditanian Dancers," has no special recommendation from an artistic point of view, and is disgustingly immodest. Generally Coomans' treatment is domestic, but in this unhappy instance he went in for the nude, without any stance he went in for the nude, without any striking results. I pass on to a consideration of Emile Wauters. This artist seems to be hovering between two schools: between high art and the imitation of the old Masters and genre painting in the style of Leloir and Leeil. There is a head of an old Italian woman painted in the first way, which is full of subtle touches in both opaque and transparent color, delicately handled. Then he has two genre pictures; young men in mediæval costume standing in front of tapestry and rich curtains. There is much that is good in both, but they are evidently not fair representations of what the artist can do, for compared with the head, the coloring is raw and painty, and there are none of the delicate touches and the fine transparent shadows which make that work so pleasing. This is not an unfair bird's-eye view of the Belgian genre school. To describe their high art would be unnecessary, but their landscape school is so strong and so excellent that I must make it the subject of another letter. GAR.

ACCUSED OF EVADING FARE.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF "LIMITED TICKETS" LOCKED UP IN A RHODE ISLAND JAIL—HIS EXAMINATION AND DISCHARGE.

From the Providence Press, July 31.

No little stir was made in Westerly, Tuesday, on learning that a man was held in the lock-up for evading fare on the Providence and Stonington Railroad. Mr. Peter Smith, of New-York, purchased a ticket in Providence for New-York, by the Stonington Line, last Saturday evening, and took the steamboat train for Stonington. It appears that on the arrival of the train at Kingston Mr. Smith, having occasion to leave the train for a moment, stepped off upon the platform, intending to take the train again, and that he mistook the Narragansett Pier train for the steamboat train, and so went to Peace Dale, where he remained over till Monday evening, when he returned to Kingston, and took the steamboat train of that evening for New-York. The conductor, perceiving that Mr. Smith had one of the limited tickets, dated July 27, instead of July 29, informed him that the ticket was "not good," and demanded payment for his fare. Smith believing the ticket good, as he had only traveled from Providence to Kingston on it, related his mistake of Saturday evening to the conductor, who, not accepting the situation, still demanded payment of his fare, informing him that unless he paid it he would have him arrested. Mr. Smith, thinking the conductor wouldn't dare attempt his arrest, found himself on arrival of the train at Westerly placed in the hands of the Police, who removed him to the lock-up, where he was detained till Tuesday about noon, when he was brought before Trial Justice Thomas Vincent, Mr. Edward H. Dixon appearing in behalf of the Stonington Line. The Justice, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, asked the prisoner a few questions and dismissed the case, finding him not guilty of evading fare. Mr. Smith again started for New-York on Tuesday evening, and, it is said, intends contesting the case of his false imprisonment and detention in the higher courts.

NAVIGATION OF THE SOUND.

NUMBER OF VESSELS WHICH HAVE PASSED NEW-HAVEN HARBOR IN THE DAY-TIME IN THE PAST TEN YEARS.

From the New-Haven Journal, July 24.

Few people not intimately acquainted with the subject have any idea of the immense number of vessels passing through Long Island Sound. The appended figures we take from a copy of the records of the efficient keeper of Gull Island, Mr. Henry P. Field. Gull Island Light is on an island in the Race at the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound. It should be borne in mind that these figures do not include the vast amount of tonnage in barges and vessels which pass through Fisher's Island Sound. It should also be remembered that the figures have no reference to vessels which pass between sunset and sunrise. It is believed that fully as many pass in the night seasons as in the day-time. The record begins Oct. 1, 1869, and is continued from October to October, ending with the 30th of last month. It is wisely said in the above connection that the vast amount of tonnage passing New-Haven Harbor and needing a place of safety in a storm clearly shows the importance of making our harbor a port of refuge for this great and ever-increasing commercial interest.

	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Steamers.
1869	49	46	84	5,909	940	741
1870	144	115	891	18,211	2,701	3,650
1871	93	122	703	15,261	2,868	3,930
1872	27	130	717	20,761	3,303	4,543
1873	11	75	411	14,141	1,028	4,541
1874	35	72	403	16,956	1,945	4,998
1875	14	59	276	12,832	924	4,457
1876	24	48	253	11,649	400	4,533
1877	21	36	236	13,393	605	4,638
1878, to June 30.	2	60	140	4,996	297	754

GOLDEN SANDS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of July 26 says: "For the past week a party of 'old-time miners' have been at work in the sands on the ocean beach—or, more properly, in the sands about 100 yards back of the ordinary high-tide water-mark—and have found sufficient 'color' to justify them in staking off ground and preparing to separate the golden specks from the black sand, for their immediate profit. Usually, any 'find' of this kind is kept very quiet, but these discoverers are not loath to permit the world to share with them, and the news was given to the public through a contemporary yesterday morning. During the day the 'gold fields' were visited by a large number of persons, and most of them satisfied themselves that 'the color' really can be found in the sand, but as to how much profit will be yielded to the delvers none could hazard a guess, except those who took up claims or were put in by the original discoverers. About 600 yards south from the mouth of the creek near the Ocean Side House, (the creek caused by the flow from Lake Merced,) the actual work of digging is being prosecuted, though the beach is staked off for 10,000 feet and more. In a little break in the sand-stone bluffs, and evidently a former outlet of Merced Lake, Mr. Fraser, the discoverer, has sunk a hole about at feet long and a couple of feet wide, and from this has taken the black sand which has caused the commotion. Fifty or 60 feet further up the little ravine the Fraser party are digging a hole for a well, and there is no doubt about getting water, as they already have struck a little pool at 15 inches. This work seems to be for the joint interest, Dr. O'Donnell directing operations and evidently furnishing the supplies. A pump is on the ground, ready for work as soon as the well is completed, and a rude flume, with sieve, aprons, blankets, and other contrivances for operating fine gold diggings is nearly ready to be put in use. The prospecting is done by washing in a shovel, as preferable to the ordinary mining-pan, because the black sand packs closely, and from each shovelful a very distinct 'color' is obtainable after very careful and slow washing. The specks are quite round and very small, so small as to be easily carried away with the sand in the vigorous jerking or winnowing motion given in washing alluvial earth. In fact, the sand cannot be wholly washed off without losing the gold, and each prospect is put away with a thimbleful of sand for further manipulation with quicksilver; the value of the color in a spadeful of sand, as taken up yesterday, is about 2 or 3 cents. With means to handle the sand in large quantities and run it through a good machine, with plenty of water, there may be wages in it while the sand holds out. We have given the facts as they exist, so far as the black sand is concerned, but it is not every foot of the ground that has the black sand streak. Occasionally the indications will be seen on the beach, but it appears to need a thick streak of black sand to warrant the search for gold, and it needs peculiar skill, such as the discoverer has obtained by former working in beach sands, to show the prospect at its best. The auriferous black sand of our coast is no new idea. It was discovered and tried long ago, and has almost invariably panned out to be unparalleled worthless. How many of such expeditions as the present one cannot San Franciscans remember almost within the last decade? California-Street Hill, Telegraph Hill, Bernal Heights, Black Point, the Coast Range, and half a dozen of others, and they have all turned out, as in all probability will Fraser's grand discovery, disappointments to the many and a few dollars to the few. That the black sand contains gold is well known, but it has not yet been found in sufficiently paying quantities to render its working remunerative."

RESPONSIBILITY OF HOTEL-KEEPERS.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 25 prints the following: "In passing upon the demurrer in the case of L. A. LaGrange against G. E. Johnson and others this afternoon, Judge Morrison said the the defendants were proprietors of the Grand Hotel in this city. The complaint avers that on the 29th of September, 1877, plaintiff engaged a suite of rooms in the hotel at $200 per month, which he occupied on the 1st of October, paying therefor a month's rent in advance. Shortly after he took possession of the apartment a light glass in one of the windows fell out, without any fault of his, and injured his hand so badly that he was confined to his room 21 days, and it was nine days after he got out before he could attend to business. He therefore brought suit to recover $5,000 damages, and $206 50 expended for medical attendance, on the ground that the glass was insecurely fastened, and the accident happened through negligence of the defendants. 'The demurrer,' said the Judge, 'admits that the defendants were guilty of negligence by allowing the glass to remain insecure, and admits that the plaintiff was not guilty of negligence. In the opinion of the court the plaintiff had a good cause of action, if the facts alleged are established. The case of Pinkerton against Woodward (33 Cal.) establishes the duties of an inn-keeper, and under this authority the demurrer would be overruled."

THE AUGUST MOON.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The moon plays a prominent part on the August records. Crowned at the commencement of her course with the honor of giving a portion of the world a sight of that grand phenomenon, a total solar eclipse, she modestly goes on her way, waxing from the tiny silver crescent grading to the first evenings of the month to her conjunction with Jupiter on the 11th. On the next evening, at her full, she treats the world to another scene, for she rises partially eclipsed, and remains shorn of a portion of her full-orbed beauty till nearly 9 o'clock. Then we have a solar and a lunar eclipse within a fortnight of each other. The waning moon is also in conjunction with the three planets, Mars, Uranus, and Mercury, a day or two before her course is ended."

CARRINGTON'S REVOLUTION

THE BATTLES OF THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE.*

THE CAMPAIGNS OF WASHINGTON—FROM BUNKER HILL TO THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN—THE GREAT GENERAL IS THE ARMY—ARNOLD, LEE, AND BURGOYNE.

The book we have now to review is the product of many years of labor on the part of an officer in the Army, who, although "lacking the technical experience of a military education," is engaged as Professor of Military Science and Tactics in one of the Western colleges. Early in 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, having been up to that time engaged in law practice in one of the larger cities of Ohio. He was in active service for nine years, and was then placed on the retired list. There is always a danger that a soldier will treat a campaign as a series of technical movements, without taking sufficiently into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case and the passions of men. Happily, however, our author does not become wearisome in this direction. On the contrary, he mentions striking incidents which have too often been overlooked, but which are, we think, necessary to a full understanding of the work accomplished. In the early part of the book we are furnished with an epitome or treatise on the science and art of war, but for this reason, as stated by the author: "To review the battles of the American Revolution, and so test their record as to impart lessons of value to the student of military science, is equally an effort to interest the general scholar; and the earnest youth who struggles to obtain ripeness for true citizenship by æsthetic culture and faithful brain-work, cannot afford to break away from their examination as from some cold and barren sphere of thought. The proposed discussion seeks to analyze all accessible data, and thus afford to the general student some basis for sound judgment as to the battle-fields and battle direction of the War of the American Revolution, while applying to their elucidation those accepted principles of military science which impart value to military action."

Independently of the numbers engaged, the vast territory involved, the distances traversed, with an ocean to be crossed, the consanguinity of the parties at issue, and the new political principles evoked, the battle history of the Revolution has peculiar value; but the aim of Col. Carrington to place these battles in the scales and test their merits by the experience of other nations and their great Captains is not altogether necessary. The professional soldier, as well as the non-military reader, is too well posted in recent events, is too familiar with modern campaigns, to be willing to go back so far for illustrations of this sort. It is enough for us to know that the names of those great Captains will not live longer in history than will that of George Washington, who fought seven campaigns and battled frequently with well-armed and well-disciplined armies. But everywhere in this book is the heroic greatness of Washington brought out into fresh and more distinct prominence, and after reading these pages one is more than ever impressed with the belief that the presence of a head is necessary—that a General is the whole of an army. Just as it was Cæsar, not the Roman Army, that subdued Gaul; Alexander, not the Macedonian Army, that reached the Indus; Frederick the Great, not his army, that for seven years defended Prussia against the three greatest powers in Europe; Napoleon, not his armies, which made the fame of France; just so was it Washington more than the soldiers of the Revolution, who won our freedom. The first quality of a soldier is patient endurance of fatigue and privation; valor is but a secondary virtue. This volume reminds us only too forcibly how often Washington's soldiers were lacking in the first great qualification.

During the Revolution the policy of the British commanders was to strike quickly, and to strike hard, before the colonies could concentrate men, improve discipline, procure arms, and interpose substantial defense. The American Army was constructively on the defense. Its policy, says the Colonel, was to delay and wear out its opponents, postpone premature collision, and, as far as possible, only to engage under such local advantages as would encourage the troops and enhance the promise of success. The one, being a war of invasion, was an offensive war; the other was a defensive war. But Washington at Princeton, and Clinton, at Monmouth, alike reversed this policy under circumstances which accomplished for each the object in view. Usually, armies of invasion are most successful. The truth of this assertion will hardly be contradicted. The success of the Americans may, therefore, be attributed to their alliance with France. It is true, as stated by Col. Carrington, that, so far as Louis XVI and his Ministers were concerned, this offensive and defensive alliance had as its incentive the reduction of British power, and was not intrinsically an assurance of sympathy with the primary causes of the American war and of the principles which it asserted; but it was none the less valuable on that account, and should ever be honored for the real aid rendered to us in our time of need. Here it may not be amiss to dispel a belief, vague, perhaps, but nevertheless existing in this country, that the Americans were more often victorious in battle than were the British and their hired allies, the Hessians. Without counting Lexington and Concord, and numerous other skirmishes, we find that there were some 23 battles during the seven fighting campaigns of the Revolution, and of these 23 the British won no less than 14. Of course, we do not include the surrenders at Saratoga, Charleston, and Yorktown. There seems to be no doubt that there were several occasions when the prompt support of the American Army would have achieved victory; but it is equally true that the British Army repeatedly had as good assurance of success, only for its overestimate of the enemy in the field. Thus matters are again equalized, and it only remains to say that if the British won battles in the proportion of almost two to one, they were seldom, if ever, such victories as could be boasted of, and almost always resulted, strategically at least, in favor of the Americans.

Col. Carrington, of course, commences his narration of the battles with that at Bunker Hill. His account of this affair is a thrilling description of an engagement which, in less than two hours, destroyed a town, laid 1,500 men on their battle-field, equalized the relations of veterans and Militia, aroused 3,000,000 people to a definite struggle for national independence, and fairly inaugurated the war for its accomplishment. We quote:

"The bells of Boston struck 12, and the new day, so fatal, so memorable, began its history, to the dull thud of the pick-axe and the grating of the shovels. All night that work went on, in solemn stillness, only relieved by the sentries' monotonous and encouraging 'all's well,' which sounded from the battery across the river, and from the decks of the shipping. With daylight, the outline of the intrenchments and the throng of busy workers brought to the notice of the British sentries the night's aggressive work. It had veiled the work of the advancing patriots. The colonists were in earnest! The lively put a spring on her cable and opened fire. The battery of Copp's Hill responded. The roar of cannon awoke the sleeping garrison of Boston; and while the streets resounded with the swift transit of messengers and the tramp of assembling battalions, and the housetops were crowded with anxious observers, the quickened and patient laborers were hastening their preparations, resolute of purpose to meet face to face the veteran troops of George III. * * * The crisis was at hand. The veterans were ready. The people were also ready. The shaft of war, in the grasp of the trained legions of Great Britain, was poised, and is to be hurled at last upon the breasts of Englishmen whose offense was the aspiration to perpetuate and develop the principles of English liberty. * * * The advance of the British Army was like a solemn pageant in its steady headway, and like a parade for inspection in its completeness of furnishment. This army, bearing their knapsacks, and the full equipments for campaign service, moved forward as if by the very force of its closely-knit columns it must sweep away all obstructions and overturn every barrier in its way. But right in the way was a calm, intense, and energizing love of liberty. It was represented by plain men of the same blood, and of equal daring. Contrast marked those opposing Englishmen very distinctly that Summer afternoon. The plain men handled plain firelocks, ox-horns held their powder, and their pockets held the bullets. Coatless, under the broiling sun, unincumbered, unadorned by plumage or service medals—looking like vagabonds after their night of labor, and their day of hunger, thirst, and waiting, this live obstruction was truly in the way of that advancing splendor. * * * Sharp, clear, and deadly in tone and essence rings out the word waited for, 'Fire!' From redoubt to river, along the whole sweep of devouring flame, the forms of brave men wither as in a furnace heat. The whole front goes down! For an instant the chirp of the cricket and the grasshopper in the freshly-cut grass might almost be heard; then the groans of the suffering; then the shouts of impatient yeomen, who leap over obstacles to pursue, until recalled to silence and to duty, staggering, but reviving, grand in the glory of their manhood and the sublimity of their discipline, heroic in the fortitude which restores them to self-possession; with a steady step in the face of fire, and over the bodies of the dead, the remnant dare to renew the battle. Again the deadly volley, and the shattered columns, in spite of entreaty or command, move back to the place of starting, and the first shock of battle is over. A lifetime when it is past is but as a moment! A moment sometimes is a lifetime! Onset and repulse! Three hundred lifetimes ended in 20 minutes."

The rest is known. A last charge was made by the British. For an instant only was the advancing column checked; then, with fixed bayonets, they swarmed over the parapet. A single artillery cartridge was distributed for a last effort, and then, intermingled with the assailants, fighting with clubbed guns and stones, the garrison yielded the contest and each for himself made a quick retreat. Prescott and Warren were the last to leave, and the latter, just without the redoubt, shot through the head, gave life to the cause he had so valiantly defended. After Bunker Hill the campaign of that year was characterized by greater offensive activity on the part of the colonists than of the British troops. The defensive returned the offensive; for the occupation of Charlestown heights was quickly supplemented by the invasion of Canada. But the story of that expedition—which was all to no purpose—was a tragedy of woe which carried mourning to many households. The closing events of the year were also full of discouraging features. The year 1776 enlarged the theatre of operations. In March Washington tested his strength against the British garrison at Boston. He had a plan, a secret, and he kept it well until he worked it into a success. One night in March, between the darkness of one and the light of another day, two strong redoubts sprang out of the frozen earth on Dorchester Heights. "They were raised," wrote a British officer, "with an expedition equal to that of the genii belonging to Aladdin's lamp." Thus one unexpected combination, concerted with faultless ability and suddenly executed, had in a few hours made Gen. Howe's position at Boston untenable. "This," says Col. Carrington, "was grand strategy." The result was that New-England, with the exception of the garrison at Newport, was freed from British troops.

We cannot, however, mention each campaign in turn; but the closing active one of the war deserves more than a passing notice. The campaign of 1781 was in some respects less earnestly supported than were those of previous years. The American Army could not be recruited up to the new standard, and the British received no considerable reinforcements from home. The addition of Holland to England's enemies compelled the mother country to leave her officers in America to their own resources. There was also a feeling, both at home and abroad, that the issues could have but one possible result—separation. So while the English Whigs remonstrated, and the British Cabinet itself began to realize the fact that the war was crippling all efforts in other directions, the Americans, outside of the Southern States, largely entertained the conviction that the war would soon end, and therefore failed to make the necessary exertions to end it summarily by supplying the necessary force at once. Money, food, and clothing were as scarce as at any previous period, and protracted sacrifice, uncompensated labor, and unpaid services began to wear out both soldiers and people. To add to the gloomy situation there was a mutiny of a large part of the Army. This irritation was, however, aggravated by hunger, cold, and poverty, and is excused by the Colonel on patriotic grounds. The campaign was successfully inaugurated for the Americans by their gaining the battle of Cowpens. This was followed, however, by a defeat at Guilford Court-house, and Gen. Greene was forced to fall back. "But another such victory," said Fox in the House of Commons, "would ruin the British Army." The battle of Hobkirk's Hill was also won by the British; but this victory produced no consequences beneficial to the winning side. On the 8th of September the battle of Eutaw Springs was fought. It was the last battle of the last Southern campaign of the war. A curious incident of this battle is related by Col. Carrington, as follows:

"Some matter-of-fact elements, much less formal, preceded the struggle. A portion of the British Army had been sent out to dig sweet potatoes, which were just ripe, and were much liked by the soldiers. Col. Stewart says, nearly at the close of his report: 'I omitted to inform your lordship, in its proper place, of the armies having for some time been much in want of bread, there being no old corn or mills near me. I was, therefore, under the necessity of sending out 'rooting parties' from each corps, under an officer, to collect potatoes every morning at daybreak and, unfortunately, that of the flank battalions and "Buffs" having gone too far in front, fell into the enemy's hands before the action began, which not only weakened my line, but increased their number of prisoners.'"

The battle which followed is easily described. The American Army was superior in numbers and were well officered. It had every advantage of position; it fought well, until the battle, like that of Bennington, promised a short march to easy gains, and then license supplanted discipline and vanquished victory. The first onslaught of the Americans was successful; the British troops broke in wild disorder. While their officers were rallying them and forming the line anew, a portion of the American troops were plundering the tents, drinking rum, and sacrificing the partial success already attained. Then came the siege of Yorktown. Good strategy before New-York isolated Clinton, and equal strategy in Virginia and the Chesapeake isolated Cornwallis. The former, outgenerated, could not overtake and overwhelm Army by land; could not divert its commanding General from this crowning objective of his campaign; could not resolve to hazard something at his own post and throw the bulk of his army upon Philadelphia and the American rear, while to relieve Yorktown by sea required immediate action and the support of a fleet more powerful than the French, and which the British did not have. The land forces of the Americans had been under the able command of Lafayette until Sept. 14, when Washington reached that distinguished officer's head-quarters at Williamsburg. On the 17th of October Cornwallis surrendered his entire command, the land forces to the United States, and the marine forces to the naval army of France. With this great capture of men and material the battles of the Revolution were ended.

Of the more prominent historic characters who did service during the Revolution, Col. Carrington gives us good account. Two in particular, the traitor Arnold and the jealous Lee, are faithfully described. He speaks of these as "the two men who started forth at the outset as meteoric lights, challenging place as stars of the first magnitude, and going out in darkness." The Colonel does not hesitate to speak favorably of Burgoyne. Concerning his Indian allies, the Colonel quotes a statement made by Burgoyne before the House of Commons, that "the Indian principle of war is at once odious and unavailing, and if encouraged I will venture to pronounce its consequences will be severely repented by the present age, and universally abhored by posterity." He also said that he would rather lose every Indian than connive at their enormities. The Colonel furnishes us with an incident which shows how bitterly Burgoyne detested the Indian cruelties. When Gen. Gates took command of the Northern Department, in August, 1777, he signalized his accession to that position by an extraordinary letter addressed to Gen. Burgoyne, containing the following paragraph: "The miserable fate of Miss McCrea was peculiarly aggravated by her being dressed to receive her promised husband, but met her murderer, employed by you. Upward of 100 men, women, and children have perished by the hands of ruffians to whom, it is asserted, you have paid the price of blood." To this letter Burgoyne replied, and said: "I would not be conscious of the acts you presume to impute to me for the whole continent of America, though the wealth of worlds was in its bowels and a paradise upon its surface." This was a noble reply, and still honors the name of Burgoyne. This distinguished British officer's career is best illustrated by his own maxim: "He who obeys at the expense of fortune, comfort, health, and life is a soldier! he who obeys at the expense of honor is a slave."

We must not neglect to mention some of the many lessons taught us in this volume. These are all pertinent to our knowledge of American history, but we have time only to glance at a few of them: 1. This book shows us that the great fault of our people was a failure to adopt, during each successive campaign, an energetic military policy, which alone promised early success; its neglect involved nearly seven years of struggle, and more than eight years of unrest and waste. 2. It shows us how the jealousy of central authority, which individualized States, extended its enfeebling influence to communities even smaller than States. Local and sectional prejudices were hardly less destructive through their

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

CANADA, Fraissinet.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, Dabat.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Ivey.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are midships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply as the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 32, N. R., Foot of Canal-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK OR PHILADELPHIA AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA.WED., Aug. 21
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier 42 N. R. foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Tuesday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
Fixed cabin, $69 to $75, according to accommodations: persons tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 106 Second 4th-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship City of Chester will sail punctually at 10 A. M. on Sunday, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 37, (formerly No. 46,) foot of Charlton st., North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
GERMANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | GELLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA....Thurs., Aug. 29
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Aug. 3 | MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24
RATES OF PASSAGE: FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Devonia....Aug. 3, 9 A. M. | Etrick....Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
Anchoria....Aug. 10, 12 M. | Victoria....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon. | California...Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):—
Canada, W....Aug. 7 | 14, M. | Pennsylvania....Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
The Queen, S. & G. 3:30 A. M. | Erin...Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Dashiell, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 18 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

G. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF AND SOUTH AND WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10.
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENT. BY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
A good table provided. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Aug 9, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Callao at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,295 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued thru' to Vera Cruz.
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
COENTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Brooklyn Bridge.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M., and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av. to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR-LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-st. Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays), 30 minutes and from 34th-st., East River, (daily), 13 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 8:35 A. M., 4:30, and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4 and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Jamaica, Queens, and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 6:30, and 9 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A.M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern-av., at Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 9 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05.) Patchogue, (7:45.) Greenport, (8.) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, 3:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M., arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Manhansett House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London, 4:45 P. M. Tickets offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 3d-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-slip and 34th-st. ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CRITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg for Pinesville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 8:20 A. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 3:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:40, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:20, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Trains arrive at Philadelphia at 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12:10, 1:40, 4:40, 5:45, 7:20, 8:40, and 11:40 P. M. Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Tickets Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. REEDER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6 and 7 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, excursion tickets at all hotel tickets offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
SUNDAY EXCEPTED. } From 28, N. R.
5:15 P.M. } June 23 to Sept. 3, inc. } Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT
FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

People's Evening Line.
THE ELEGANT STEAMER ST. JOHN WILL LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER AT 6 O'CLOCK SUNDAY EVENING FOR ALBANY, SARATOGA, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
A.—THOY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturday) at 5 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:30, and Twenty-fourth-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR ROCKAWAY AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Saugerties, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Walkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Coxsens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring ferry, leaves daily from Vesey-st., Pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex Boats.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37, East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—FINE FULL-SIZE house; decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT MANSION ON MADison-av., near Central Park; a rare chance. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

REDUCED RENTS!—NEW COMPLETE PRINTed lists of furnished and unfurnished houses to be had at 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO LET—ON 73D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., SUPERB four-story brown front house; rent reasonable.
RICHARD V. HARNETT, 111 Broadway, basement.

THE "ALBANY."—A corner suite of apartments to let unfurnished; also, a furnished suite, 9 rooms; all improvements. Hall & Nixon, Broadway, cor. 51st-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.
For sale, 120 acres of Brooklyn suburban property, in towns of New-Utrecht and Flatbush, splendidly located for building sites; between four Coney Island railroads, conveniently to depots; one station on this premises; the island can be reached in seven minutes, and New-York in 30 minutes; on the line of improvements, on the established grade for streets recently surveyed and laid out by Town Commissioners; some streets opened and graded, and handsome shade-trees planted; splendid mansion, suitable for a hotel, 22 rooms; modern improvements; beautiful lawn; abundance of fruit and shade trees and necessary outbuildings; location desirable for villa and cottage sites; will sell all or part on terms to suit. Address OWNER, Box No. 218 *Herald* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, of furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from new railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO A SMALL CAREFUL FAMily, an attractive cottage, newly furnished, including piano; location convenient to railroad station; rent, $75 per month to 1st May. Address ALLEN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF ELLEN RAVANAGH, who at one time resided at No. 11, Elizabeth-st. Address EDW. J. RAVANAGH, Second Brook, Somerset County, N. J.

DRY GOODS.

Le Boutillier Bros.
WILL OFFER EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
French Undergarments
DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS.
ONE LOT BAND CHEMISES, front trimmed with 60 hand-sewed tucks, front band and sleeves edged with hand-embroidered scollops, AT $1 10 EACH.
50 DOZEN BAND CHEMISES, front trimmed with alternate clusters of tucks and three insertions of hand embroidery; band front and sleeves to match, AT $1 40 EACH.
40 DOZEN DRAWERS, with clusters of fine tucks and wide edge of hand embroidery, AT $1 50 EACH.
FRENCH PERCALE NIGHT DRESSES, front trimmed 19 inches deep with two clusters of 20 tucks each; front, collar, and cuffs edged with hand embroidery, PRICE $2

A STORY WITH TWO SIDES.

DETECTIVE ROBBING DETECTIVE.

DID MR. FORBES CHEAT MRS. WALKER OR DID HE ROB HER?—MR. FORBES' SUDDEN FLIGHT AT NIGHT FROM RAHWAY—PURSUIT BY MRS. FORBES.

The Captain of the Rahway (N. J.) Police was much surprised when he was told yesterday afternoon by a TIMES reporter that a man whom he had never suspected of wrong had fled from the town, during the preceding night, with $20,000 that did not belong to him. the Captain doubted the story, saying that it couldn't be so, for there hadn't been that amount of money in Rahway since he could remember. The story is true, nevertheless, and the man who has fled with the $20,000 is Thomas Forbes, an alleged detective who has gone off with his own wife and Mrs. Fanny Walker's money. Mrs. Walker lives in a pretty two-and-a-half-story frame house standing in the midst of ample grounds a mile and a half out from Rahway on St. George-avenue. As the reporter drove up to it yesterday afternoon, it was apparently deserted and closed, but was eventually found to be occupied by Mrs. Walker's brother, Mr. Daniel Roberts, and her eldest son James, who lay tossing on a bed, very sick with a fever. Mr. Roberts, who is a bluff, jolly man, and who owns a farm just out of Rahway and a livery stable in the town, was mentally dazed by the sudden calamity that had overtaken his sister, and seemed to think that he could give no information concerning the trouble, but finally succeeded in relating a story, of which the following is the substance:

Mrs. Walker is the wife of Mr. John E. Walker, a detective in the Metropolitan Hotel in this City. He is her second husband, and what property is in the family belongs to her. Last Fall, Forbes, then a Chicago detective, met Walker on a job that they were both working up. This job was left unfinished, and Forbes returned to Chicago; but Walker has since had reason to believe that Forbes ultimately completed the job in question and pocketed the entire reward. About six months ago, for some unknown reason, Forbes and his wife left Chicago, and, coming East, took board with the Walkers, who were then living on the farm now occupied by Mr. Roberts. On the 1st of April the Walkers rented their present house, and the Forbeses continued to live with them. On account of his duties in the City, Mr. Walker is only at home once a week.

Soon after moving into town, it was noticed that Mr. Forbes and Mrs. Walker, sometimes together, more often separately, and sometimes accompanied by Mrs. Forbes, were doing a great deal of traveling, mostly between New-York and Washington. They appeared and disappeared at all hours of the day and night, sometimes after absences for a week or so, but generally of only a day or two. This mystery was the occasion of much gossip and speculation among the neighbors, but could not be solved by them because no one dared question the parties themselves. Mrs. Walker has the reputation of being a shrewd woman who minds her own business and expects others to attend solely to theirs. It was, however, surmised, and is generally asserted, that the combined forces of Forbes and Walker were engaged on some big detective job in Washington, for which, if they were successful, they were to receive a very large sum of money. The only information that Mrs. Walker ever gave to her brother was a few weeks ago when she told him that if she were successful in what she had undertaken she would soon be comfortably fixed for the rest of her life.

Forbes is a drinking man, and late one evening, a week or ten days ago, after he had been drinking in the Rahway saloons to some extent, he hailed Mr. Roberts, who was driving toward his sister's house in a buggy, and asked him to take him home. As they rode, Forbes drew from his pocket a large wallet, and, by the light of a street lamp, displayed to Mr. Roberts between $30,000 and $40,000 in bills of $1,000 and $500. Mr. Roberts remonstrated with him for carrying so much money upon his person, but Forbes said that was all right, he wasn't afraid, and told his companion that $20,000, or half of it, belonged to Mr. Walker, and that he was shortly going to divide with her. He claimed that he and she had earned the money by —— hard work. He also explained to Mr. Roberts that he did not divide it at the time because a small portion of the whole sum was in small notes that would fail due in a few days, and he wished to have the whole in cash before hand. Mrs. Walker's share to her.

Forbes met Mr. Roberts on Friday, and asked him to come up to the house next morning, as they were going to divide the money, and he wanted Mrs. Walker and Roberts to witness that she got her full share. Mr. Roberts promised to be on hand, and they separated, the honest farmer going home to his farm and the dishonest detective to the livery stable of the other, where he paid a man $1 to remove a couple of trunks that had been there all day, unknown to Mr. Roberts, to the railroad station, a few rods away, and to check them. They were large, and had been for some days previous lying in the room of the baggage-master at the station. At the stable they had been packed by Forbes with a quantity of clothing and miscellaneous articles that he brought there in hand-bags, a little at a time. During that day (Thursday) he bought at the station two excursion tickets to New-York and return, and three single tickets to New-York. The excursion tickets were used by his wife and Mrs. Walker, who were on the most intimate terms, and who spent the day in New-York shopping. With the aid of the single tickets Forbes got his two trunks and a hand-bag checked for New-York, and they were sent on the 10:10 train that evening. Forbes was seen several times during the day in earnest conversation with his intimate friend and associate, William Weaver, a real estate and insurance agent, who has an office close to the railroad station, and who, it is supposed, managed to dispose of the notes, of which Forbes had spoken to Roberts, and convert them into cash. That same afternoon Weaver had Forbes' trunks sent to the station and checked for New-York.

That night Mrs. Walker bid Mrs. Forbes good-night and retired early, as she felt unusually tired and drowsy. Mr. Forbes remained down town until midnight, when he engaged a carriage to take him home. On the way he stopped at Roberts' livery stable and requested the stableman, George Wilcox, to come to the house and wake him about 3 o'clock in the morning, as he wished to take a very early train for New-York. He was then driven home, and the hackman says that Mrs. Forbes sat at the open window of her room waiting for her husband. A few minutes before 3 o'clock, as George Wilcox was starting for the house in order to wake Mr. Forbes, he was startled by meeting both Mr. and Mrs. Forbes walking toward the railroad station. They had no baggage, and Mr. Forbes told him that he might go to bed again as they had no further need of his services. They were next seen by the ticket agent at the station to take the 3:47 A. M. train for New-York in company with Weaver, who had in the meantime joined them.

Mrs. Walker invariably rises very early, never later than 6 o'clock in the morning, and goes down stairs to prepare breakfast, in doing which she has lately been assisted by Mrs. Forbes. Yesterday morning she awoke from a suspiciously long and profound sleep with a violent headache, and was dismayed to find that it was after 8 o'clock. She hurried down stairs, thinking, with pleasure, in spite of her headache, that she was soon to receive her share of the money. To her surprise she found the lower portion of the house closed and deserted. She went up stairs and knocked at the door of the Forbes' room, a front corner room with three windows, one right up. Receiving no answer to her repeated knocks and callings, Mrs. Walker went into her son's room, that had a door opening into the Forbes' room, against which, on their side, stood a washstand. Getting the door open, and entering the room, the scene that presented itself informed Mrs. Walker at once of what had been done. The room was vacant, and the bed was untouched; but everything else was in a state of the direst confusion. At the foot of the bed stood a large Saratoga trunk open and empty; about it were scattered empty bottles, razor strops, pairs of corsets, old shoes, and articles of discarded and worn-out wearing apparel. The door opening to the entry was locked on the inside, but an open window, with a grape trellis just below, and a number of scratches on the paint of the side of the house, told the story of the midnight escape.

Forgetful of breakfast, and of her sick boy and the three younger children, and feeling certain that her food had been drugged the night before, Mrs. Walker hurried down town to ask advice of her friend and former counselor, William Weaver. Just before reaching his office she met her brother, Mr. Roberts, on his way to her house to see a fair division of the money, which had now disappeared. By his advice she at once telegraphed to her husband in this City to meet her in Jersey City upon the arrival of the 9.30 train from Rahway, which she took, commending her family to the care of her brother. He describes her as being wild with grief at her loss, and says that she declares that she is ruined.

When Mrs. Walker arrived in this City she called upon Superintendent Walling, but, as will be seen, she gave a different account of the transaction from that obtained from trustworthy persons in Rahway. She said: "Mr. Superintendent, I have been robbed of several thousand dollars, and want the assistance of several of your best detectives." She said she had recently come into possession of a legacy amounting to between $13,000 and $14,000, and had it in cash or bank-bills of the denomination of $500 and $1,000. For some time past she had had as boarders Mr. and Mrs. Forbes. They were cognizant of her recent windfall, and on Friday night Mrs. Forbes suggested that the party should have some beer. The refreshment was procured, and Mrs. Walker drank freely with the rest. She soon felt somnolent, and retired to bed. Yesterday morning she awoke two hours later than usual, feeling dull and unrefreshed. Her friends the Forbeses were missing, and, with a faint suspicion of the true state of affairs, she went to the place where she had left her money, and to her horror it was missing. Superintendent Walling summoned Sergeant Kealy, who listened to a recital of the lady's story, and detailed Detective Williamson to assist in the investigation of the case. Mrs. Walker next drove to the residence of Mr. James F. D. Lanier, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers, Nassau-street, New-York, and at No. 16 West Tenth-street. After an interview with Mr. Lanier, Mrs. Walker drove to the Metropolitan Hotel to see her husband, and Mr. Lanier went out to Montclair, N.J., where his family is stopping. Mr. Walker, after learning his wife's story, started out to ascertain if possible whether the Forbeses had taken passage on any of the ocean steamers which sailed yesterday. He soon ascertained that parties answering the description of Mr. and Mrs. Walker had crossed the Cortlandt-Street Ferry early yesterday morning in a hack, and he was likewise successful in finding the hackman who drove them over. The parties supposed to have been Mr. and Mrs. Forbes took passage on the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line, which sailed at 8:30 A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Walker paid a visit to Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon, and in an interview said that he had no doubt as to the identity of the pair. When Mr. and Mrs. Walker arrived at the Police Head-quarters a second time they were more calm, and Mr. Walker was feeling much elated at his success in discovering the supposed clue to the robbers. His feelings underwent a change, however, when Superintendent Walling informed him that the extradition treaty with England did not cover grand larceny, and that his only redress was to follow the fugitives in the next steamer, and compel them to restore their ill-gotten treasure through a civil suit. Mr. Walker remarked, in a dejected manner, that there was then no necessity for immediate hurry, as the next steamer could not leave until Wednesday. He, however, decided to send a dispatch by cable to the Police in Scotland Yard, London, and to the Police authorities at Liverpool, directing them to keep the supposed thieves under rigid surveillance until his arrival. As there was nothing further to be done in the case, so far as this City is concerned, Mr. Walker accompanied his wife to his home at Rahway.

If the Rahway version of the story be correct, the mysteries of the affair are: Where did the $40,000 come from? The Police know of no recent detective job for which the reward offered was so munificent. How did Mrs. Walker, who had never before attempted such work, become sufficiently skilful to earn in so short a time what she claims as her share of this amount? What is Mr. Weaver's connection with the alleged robbery, and why should he desert his business and forfeit his reputation for a sum so comparatively small as a share of $40,000? Why would it not have been as well for Forbes to have remained presumably honest and divided the money with Mrs. Walker, as to have robbed her for the purpose of fixing and presumably dividing the spoil with Weaver?

COLORED "ARTISTS" OFF FOR EUROPE

JARRETT & PALMER'S "PLANTATION DARKIES" AND SABLE QUINTET—SCENES ON THE PIER.

A strange scene was presented early yesterday morning on the pier of the White Star Steamship Line. Nothing like it has been witnessed in New-York since the good old-time Sabbath mornings when the "darkies" used to assemble on the dock at Catharine Market to dance "the juba" and the "Ole Virginny bread-down" for a wriggling recompense in eels. About 500 colored people—old men, young men, and boys, and old women, young women, and girls—danced, sang, laughed, shouted, or wept, as the mood seized them, to express some undefinable emotions excited in their breasts by the fact that 60 members of their race were about to sail on the steam-ship Adriatic for England, to amuse theatre-goers with the quaint melodies and strange antics of plantation "darkies." No ocean steam-ship ever carried such voyagers, and perhaps none ever had so large a party of persons of one race among whom class distinctions were so strongly marked. Some of the colored men were intelligent and "high-toned." They wore eye-glasses, and looked with disdain upon the others, whom they styled "niggers" and "trash." These were the members of the Sable Quintet, who, insisting that they were artists, compelled their employers, Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer, to procure better accommodations for them on board the Adriatic than were allotted to their fellow-travelers of the same race. "You see," said their leader to Commodore Tooker, "we have social distinctions, just as white people have. You wouldn't associate with the low white trash in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, and we won't live with those South Fifth-avenue 'niggers.' Of course, when we meet them on the stage we will treat them well, but we will have no other communication with them." So these high-grade colored persons, three of whom have their wives with them, were given quarters in what is known as the hospital of the Adriatic, while the other "artists"—for all declared themselves such—were placed in the "intermediate." None would go as steerage passengers, and for this trip, at least, there is no steerage apartment on the Adriatic.

The Sable Quintet went to the pier of the steamship in hacks, and did not receive a very cordial greeting from the colored people assembled there, by some of whom they were called the "stuck-up niggers." There was not until the Jubilee Singers, the Lully Coons, the comedians, the banjoists, and the dancers, led by the Whistler and The Camp-meeting Shouter, arrived that the enthusiasm of the crowd was aroused. These "artists" assembled at Pier No. 1 North River at 7 o'clock in the morning, and were marshaled in line by Commodore Tooker, who led them to West-street, and bade them "tumble" into the Belt Line cars, an injunction which they obeyed literally. On the way up to the pier of the Adriatic they sang continuously such songs and hymns as "Just like Joe," "Picking Cotton in the Lowlands," "Roll, Jordan, Roll," "Walk into Jerusalem," and "Wait till we get on the road." The Whistler led them, and Abby Hamilton proved that she deserves the title of "The Camp-meeting Shouter." In the intervals between the hymns, it must be said with sorrow, the Whistler gave evidence of more than ordinary proficiency in the art of swearing. The party was cheered loudly by the numerous laborers on West-street and Washington Market butchers gave a hearty evidence of good will toward the "darks," as they entitled them. One exciting little episode occurred during the trip. An impudent "hoodlum" jumped upon one of the cars, and, putting his head within it, cried out, "Nigger eat dirt." There was an immediate rush made at him by every man and woman in the vehicle. If he had not been fleet-footed he would have had cause to remember the day Jarrett & Palmer's colored troupe left this City for England.

The scene when, at 8:30 o'clock, the Adriatic moved away from the pier was unique. The colored people shouted back and forth their adieus, and some of the troupe sang "Wait till we get on the road." Some of the old men and women on the dock cried as if their hearts would break at parting from their children. At the head of the dock the band of the Plymouth Rock played "America," and several times that were not at all appropriate to the occasion. As the Adriatic steamed down the river she was met by the Plymouth Rock, which was decorated with flags, and which saluted her with chimes and the booming of cannon.

The presence of the colored people and their strange antics drew attention generally away from the fact that there was a large party of white voyagers on board the Adriatic, and that among these were some distinguished persons. The principal of these were Mr. David Dudley Field and Mr. E. J. Reed, M. P., who was formerly Chief Consulting Engineer of the British Navy. Mr. Field goes to Paris to attend an International Law Conference. Mr. Reed is returning home from a journey through the United States. There were also 14 ladies and gentlemen who are going to England to take part in the production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which the colored "artists" are to appear.

A CIRCUS PERFORMER ASSAULTED.

LEWIS B. LENT BEATEN BY ROUGHS IN A THIRD-AVENUE BEER SALOON.

Lewis B. Lent, a son of the late well-known circus manager, visited the lager-beer saloon of C. Cornehlsen, at Third-avenue and St. Mark's-place, on Friday evening, in company with F. F. Levantine, a contortionist, and Rummels, an equestrian, who are playing an engagement at the Tivoli Theatre. He had been drinking, but not to excess. In an unexplained manner he was drawn into an altercation with some other persons in the barroom. One of them finally struck him on the back of the head with a sand-club, and knocked him down. Another one assaulted him with a large jack-knife as he regained his feet. In endeavoring to wrest the knife from the grasp of his assailant Lent's hand was cut to the bone. At this juncture some person disclosed the identity of Lent, and the ruffians instantly decamped. Lent has recently concluded an engagement with Stone's Circus and was possessed of some money. He suffered more from the injury to his head than to his hand yesterday morning, but in spite of his wounds he persisted in keeping an appointment with Mr. Levantine yesterday. At a late hour last night he had not returned home, and his mother feared that he had been overcome by his wounds, and was lying at some hotel in the City. The Police made diligent efforts to discover his assailants yesterday, but were unsuccessful.

A REDUCED WAR VETERAN.

Roundsman Campbell charged a man, who gave his name as Charles Edwards, before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs, yesterday, with obstructing the sidewalk in the Bowery and creating a crowd. The prisoner stated in explanation that he was peddling shirt-studs on the Bowery. He was formerly in the cloth trade, but had to give up the business owing to the partial loss of sight. The Justice dismissed Edwards with a caution. Edwards' real name is Charles Logue, and he was formerly a Sergeant in the Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, and served through the war. He was two years Orderly to Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, and was mentioned in general orders for bravery at Jackson's Landing. At the battle of Antietam fragments of a percussion cap penetrated his left eye, which resulted in permanent injury to both eyes. Logue was once doing a prosperous business, but owing to the defect in his vision, he is now compelled to seek his living by peddling trifles.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

MRS. JENNIE SMITH UNDER ARREST.

BURIAL OF THE MURDERED MAN—VARIOUS THEORIES HELD BY THE POLICE—"COVE" BENNETT NOT WANTED BY CHIEF NATHAN.

The interest in Jersey City in the murder of Officer Smith had not, apparently, abated yesterday. The house in which the crime was committed was still an object of great curiosity, although the spectators who stood about its gate only saw the front of the plain dwelling, and noted where the sash-weights had been removed from the gate to furnish a deadly weapon to a desperate and cold-blooded murderer. The body of the murdered man lay in Elliott's Morgue until yesterday morning. During the morning the case was removed, by request of Alderman Smith, the murdered officer's brother, from the jurisdiction of Coroner Rowan and transferred to that of Coroner Crane. Coroner Rowan's performances in the Pace investigation having destroyed Mr. Smith's confidence in Rowan as an investigator. A photographer was employed by the new Coroner, and a large number of photographic negatives of the ghastliest description were secured, to be used if necessary as evidence for the prosecution when the case is made up. The top of the skull was taken off and the bones found to be completely crushed. No explanation could be given why this minute photography was necessary.

Explanations are now scarcely looked for in Jersey City from the authorities having charge of this case, as they seem to feed upon the suggestions of the newspapers, having no clues of their own, and in the excitement they have lost even the presence of mind necessary to enable them to give civil answers, or to admit that they are without information worth communicating. After the negatives had been secured, the body was incased in an elaborately-ornamented coffin. A plate upon the lid bore the inscription: "Richard H. Smith, died Aug. 1, 1878, aged 30 years." It was then removed to the house of Alderman Smith, on Pacific-street, where the funeral services were held. Long before 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the funeral, crowds began to assemble in the neighborhood, gathering along the curb-stone and near the door of the house where the body of the murdered man lay. The house is a small one, and would accommodate only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the family. Just before the hour fixed for the services, the Police detachment ordered to attend the funeral arrived, and were drawn up in line outside, and another line was formed of the members of Amity Lodge, F. and A. M., of which Smith was a member. Four policemen and four Masons acted as pall-bearers. At 2 o'clock the services were begun in the parlor by Rev. C. S. Coit, of the Franklin Methodist Church, in Newark. He was formerly located in Lafayette, and officiated by invitation of the family. Mrs. Smith, as she is called, remained above stairs during the service. The minister stood on the little stairway, and read a very simple service, followed by general remarks, entirely free from allusion to the circumstances of the murder. At the close of the service the coffin-lid was removed, and not only the relatives and friends, but the Police and Masons and a large part of the great crowd waiting outside, gratified a morbid curiosity to look upon the face of the murdered officer. The undertaker had skillfully arranged the features so that they bore no traces of the violent manner of Smith's death. An abundance of flowers were sprinkled about the head, hiding the marks of the crushing blows inflicted upon it, and only a dark line about the eyes gave the corpse a strange or unusual appearance. While the services were going on down stairs a strange scene occurred in a room above. Mr. Vanderbeck, one of the pall-bearers, says that while Mrs. Smith was sitting near the bed in this apartment, Mrs. Watson, her sister, came in. She threw herself upon her sister's lap, exclaiming, "Oh, for Christ's sake, Jennie, tell me all about it! you can tell me. Oh, do, for God's sake, for me and for your children tell me all about it." Mrs. Smith did not reply audibly, but both women sobbed violently and clung together until they left the room.

After all the strangers had left the room, Mrs. Smith was led down the stairs by Detective McHorney. She was heavily veiled, and held her handkerchief pressed closely against her face. Sobs were heard through the muffled mass of crape as she walked slowly along. She went straight up to the coffin, leaned over, kissed the face of the corpse, and leaning with one hand against the opposite side of the coffin, she exclaimed, with apparent emotion: "Oh, my poor boy! my poor boy!" Then she willed, and was supported by a lounge by Detective McHorney. She remained seated when the coffin was removed to the hearse. Then, with the detective, she got into a carriage, which immediately followed the hearse; the blinds were drawn tight, and the procession started. It consisted of about 50 private carriages, the mourners and the Police, Amity Lodge, and carriages containing the widow, Alderman Smith and his wife, and Mr. Watson and his wife, who is a sister of Jennie Woolley, the wife of the murdered officer, besides a few friends. Along the route taken by the procession there was a continuous line of spectators, who had gathered to see it pass. It is the Jersey custom to bury the dead in a special car and taken to New-Brunswick for burial.

As soon as the body had been taken from the hearse the carriage containing Detective McHorney and Mrs. Smith was driven rapidly back along Montgomery-street to Police Head-quarters. Mrs. Smith expressed her astonishment at Officer Jarrett and Detective Hayes, when she was taken into the detectives' room and informed that she would be kept there for the present. She appeared about to go into another fit of hysterics, real or simulated, but did not, although she declared somewhat wildly that she considered the proceedings outrageous, and that she would hold herself kept in confinement. Having secured the woman, Chief of Police Nathan peremptorily ordered that nobody should be allowed to enter the building, and an officer was placed at the door to carry out the instructions. No one supposed that this order had any significance, or that the Chief of Police had any definite object in his head when he gave the order. The only effect the anxiety of discovering the murderer has had upon this official has been to make him uncommonly stupid and uncivil. The detectives have been hampered rather than helped by their superiors, and Alderman Smith, despairing of good work by the department, has employed one of Pinkerton's men to investigate the case. No information would be given by the Police as to whether or not Mrs. Smith was subjected to an examination. Mrs. Watson, her sister, remained in the room with her for an hour, and a crowd of men, women, and children gathered outside the building to watch for the reappearance of the woman who is referred to as "the murderess" by almost common consent. When Mrs. Watson appeared, the officer at the door announced to some of the crowd that "that was Mrs. Smith," and the rabble rushed off after the carriage, leaving Police Head-quarters to the care of the officer at the door.

The Police theory at present seems to be, without doubt, used in the murder have been subjects of much consideration by the detectives, and their inspection at once helps and hinders them in reaching a conclusion. The sash-weight weighs 15 pounds, and as Mrs. Smith, although not a weak woman, could not handle it easily, it is considered possible that she might have used it with fatal effect. The knife was a carver, and the stab wounds were undoubtedly made by it. Every physician who has considered the facts concludes that the blows upon the skull were made long before the stab wounds, and that they were made by stronger hands. Only two of these wounds were deep, and but little blood flowed from them, these facts leading to the conclusion that they were made some time after Smith had become quiet, with the determined purpose of making the murderous work complete. Both sash-weight and knife, when found, were clean, having been carefully washed. These theories help to sustain the belief that Mrs. Smith assisted in the murder if she did not alone dispatch her husband. These facts were presented to the woman by her sister, who is impressed with the belief that Mrs. Smith can, if she will, throw light upon the deed. She has, it is said, implored her to tell all that she knows, but the only effect of Mrs. Watson's pleading was to provoke Mrs. Smith to fresh symtoms of hysteria. She does not seem to be aware of the inconsistencies between her statements and the facts actually known. Chief Nathan, it was yesterday said, was in favor of the Police to have made up what they alluded to as his mind about the murder. He was spoken of as having decided that "Cove" Bennett had nothing to do with the case; that he had no desire to secure that person's arrest, and was not looking for him; that he was satisfied that he could arrest all the persons he wanted, and gravely hinted that there was no sort of doubt that Mrs. Smith was the only person who could have committed the murder.

The strongest ground for suspicion against Bennett is his absence and the inability of the Police to trace him. Mr. Freese, druggist, at No. 179 Sixth-avenue, this City, received letters from him, but has not seen him recently. Search was yesterday made for Bennett in Williamsburg, where he was said to have been seen recently. Reports were circulated that he had surrendered himself in Chicago, that he had gone to his family in Boonton, and that he was in Paterson. An inquiry was made at the last two places mentioned, and the Police are inclined to believe that Mrs. Smith's life, before and after she met the man who was known as her husband, was very dissolute. It is said of her mother that she led a shameless life herself, and boasted that she had led her daughter into the path she had chosen herself solely for gain. While living with her mother as one of the women notoriously connected with her name, she met Smith, before he had married his first wife. While he was warmly attached to her at that time, and had a sort of lingering regard for her at time of his death, Detective McHorney says that not once since Mrs. Smith has been in custody has she expressed any concern about her husband, except when she did it publicly at the funeral. Wild stories were afloat about new revelations by persons in New-York and Brooklyn and disclosures to come from various quarters. The woman Delia Caulfield, who was taken to see the body of the murdered man on Friday, and who is supposed to have enjoyed a degree of the officer's confidence, has not, it is said by the Police, given important information. Another confidential friend of the man was Mrs. Regan, alias Mickey Micky, of Jersey City, a woman who recently attended a soda-water stand in a concert saloon. It is not supposed that she can communicate anything more than evidence to show that there was trouble between Smith and his wife in consequence of the intimacy between her and Bennett. Her maiden name was Jennie Anderson.

Mrs. Smith will be kept in the Police Head-quarters for the present. She cannot be produced to-day, as no court is held on Sundays. It is said to be the intention of Chief Nathan to hold her for a few days before she is charged with the crime, in the hope that she will make a confession. Mr. Wilson, who was present in the Chief's office during the interview held with Mrs. Smith, said no information of importance was obtained. She said that the newspaper theories were all far from right.

EQUALIZING COAL FREIGHT RATES.

ACTION OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

A circular was issued yesterday from the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, announcing that on and after Monday, Aug. 5, the company will allow a drawback of 35 cents per ton upon all anthracite coal shipped by way of the Schuylkill Canal, through the Delaware and Raritan Canal, or from Port Richmond, to this City. The circular states this is not meant, and is not likely, to affect the price of coal in New-York, but is simply to bring the cost of transporting the coal from Schuylkill Haven to New-York nearer to that of carrying the Lehigh Valley coal from Mauch Chunk. It is hoped thus to increase the market for the Schuylkill coal without affecting the prices ruling here now. According to the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, the three principal grades of Schuylkill coal are worked by the operators at Schuylkill Haven: Broken, $1 70; stove, $1 75, and chestnut, $1 40 per ton; while Lehigh Valley coal is worth at Mauch Chunk: Broken, $2 65; stove, $2 85, and chestnut, $1 40. These net values are obtained by assuming that the coal from both regions commands the same prices in New-York—for broken, $4 05; for stove, $4 25, and for chestnut, $3 65—and then deducting from each price the cost of transportation. The tolls and lighterage on Lehigh Valley coal of each grade aggregate $1 40 per ton; while on Schuylkill, broken and chestnut, they aggregate $2 25, and on stove, $2 50. The differences in favor of Lehigh coal are, therefore, broken, 85 cents; stove, $1 10, and chestnut, 85 cents. The drawback now to be allowed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad will very materially lessen these differences, and, in the same proportion, it is believed, will increase the consumption of Schuylkill coal in the New-York market. This drawback was spoken of several months ago, and some large dealers in this City sold quantities of the Schuylkill coal with the expectation of receiving it, and, it is said, were very angry because President Gowen, of the Philadelphia and Reading Road disappointed their hopes.

SHUPE, THE AGITATOR, BANKRUPT.

LIABILITIES $69,528 58, AND ASSETS $387.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed by Walter H. Shupe, the editor of the National Greenback-Labor organ in this City, in the bankruptcy branch of the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court. Shupe states his liabilities at $69,528 58, and his assets at $387. His principal creditor is Andrew Luke, of No. 111 Fulton-street, in this City, to whom he owes $47,000 on two separate claims. One of the claims is for $12,000, for which Luke is partly secured by the assignment of a claim for $3,000 against the estate of one John Hancock, deceased. The second claim of Luke is for $35,000, of which $20,000 is represented by an unsatisfied judgment procured in the Supreme Court in Kings County for a deficiency in the foreclosure of a mortgage. About $8,000 more are due on a bond given by Shupe with a mortgage on lands in Rockland County. The mortgage has been foreclosed. The remaining $6,000 of the claim represents interest on the judgment for $20,000. Hulten & Brother, coal and lumber dealers, of Nannet, Rockland County, have two claims against Shupe, one for $9,360, and another for $8,000. The largest claim is secured by a mortgage upon certain lands in Rockland County. The second claim is for money loaned Shupe, and for which Hulten & Brother hold his promissary notes. Margaret Haugster, of Nannet, has a claim for $3,000, represented by a judgment of the Supreme Court for a deficiency in the foreclosure of a mortgage. The other claims are small ones, none of them being for a sum as high as $1,000. Among them is the judgment for $211 62 rendered in favor of F. Jennings, in the Marine Court, and on which supplementary proceedings are now going on to ascertain Shupe's ability or inability to satisfy it. Among the assets are two notes, for $87 and $25 respectively, which Shupe swore in the Marine Court on Friday last were utterly worthless. The petitioner estimates his books as worth $200, and his wearing apparel, which he claims to be exempt from seizure by his creditors, at $75.

THE STOCK MARKET FLUTTER.

ANOTHER DAY OF UNEASINESS—PRESSURE UPON COAL STOCKS.

Yesterday closed a week in the stock market that has brought deeper anxiety to large speculators than any since the war. The wisest operators and observers are by no means certain that the season of excitement is over. Beginning with a double movement by a party who were both "bears" and "bulls" at the same time, the speculation forced St. Paul, North-west, Western Union, and other leading stocks down from 3½ to 15 per cent. The fact that no failures have followed the reports of injury to the crops and the serious depression of stocks affected by the crops, is regarded with surprise, but the absence of failures is taken as conclusive evidence that Gould and others who have undertaken to sustain the Granger stocks have been suffering the brunt of the depression, and are making a desperate effort to tide over the flood of ill-luck. This effort, there is every reason to believe, has been a trying one, and there is no lack of rumors about the attempts, most of them unsuccessful, of Gould to obtain money just at this embarrassing juncture. A stronger feeling observable in Granger stocks was somewhat offset by a material depression in coal stocks, which declined and did not entirely recover. The Granger improvement was attributed to encouraging dispatches from the North-west, from which quarter it was learned that the damage to wheat would not be so great as had been anticipated. It was also said that Gould and his colleagues had helped to stiffen the market by coming in late on Friday to purchase about 50,000 shares of stock. A list of the stocks in which the greatest changes occurred, and of the sales of which were most active during the week, will show the importance of the movements since Monday:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Chicago and North-west	45	33
Chicago and North-west preferred	75⅛	62¾
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	114½	111
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	113	110
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	59	53⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	56⅝	51½
Erie	18⅜	16½
Illinois Central	83½	
Lake Shore	64	59⅞
Michigan Central	66½	59
Milwaukee and St. Paul	41¾	31
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	76⅝	67¼
New-York Central	109	107¼
New-Jersey Central	37⅞	35½
Pacific Mail	17	15¾
Union Pacific	63⅝	61½
Western Union Telegraph	93½	84½

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

At a meeting of the creditors of Christian S. Delavan, real estate broker at No. 39 Nassau-street, held yesterday before Register Little, schedules were presented showing liabilities amounting to $41,076, one claim for $10,000 was proved by the Commercial Union Insurance Company, of London, and John E. Platt was appointed Assignee.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Remsen Appleby, who formerly kept the Central Park Garden. His liabilities amount to $65,000, none of which are secured, and his assets are merely nominal. The principal creditors are Leonard Appleby, $32,000; Benjamin F. Slayter, $3,000; Teller Brothers, $2,338.

Oscar D. Dike, of the late firm of Townsend, Clinch & Dike, tea brokers at No. 124 Pearl-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dwight, having liabilities amounting to $154,000, and no assets. He owes the late firm $36,643 in liquidation. Among the creditors are James P. Dike, $51,837; Dix & Morris, $4,880; Mercantile Insurance Company, $2,607; Hallett Green, Assignee, $12,656; C. R. S. Kingsgard, $4,021. He made an assignment in 1875, and the creditors realized 12 per cent.

The failure of James Reid & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in liquors, at No. 41 Broadway, is announced, and they have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors to Francis Higgins. The failure is mainly the result of losses in real estate and bad debts; the real estate depreciation caused a loss of upward of $175,000 on investments of $300,000. The total liabilities are over $200,000, of which $60,000 are due to merchandise creditors in this country and Europe and the banks. The assets consist of merchandise, receivables, and outstandings valued at $100,000; there is no equity in the real estate, and deficiencies on mortgages are anticipated. The firm had excellent credit, and represented many European houses.

MRS. FRANCIS A. MOULTON.

Drs. Charles McBurney and James C. Lay, the medical attendants of Mrs. Francis A. Moulton, whose house was set on fire by an incendiary on Thursday night last, and several other gentlemen, friends of the lady and her family, in alluding to the published reports of the case, say: "that, while there is foundation of truth in the articles, the main statements are absolutely false as regards names, dates, and facts." Mrs. Moulton, they add, is not a friendless recluse, but "has the best of social relations."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-six arrests were made by the Police last week.

The Mayor's Marshal granted 1,033 licenses last week, for which he received the sum of $2,481 35.

The steam-ships Necker, from Bremen, and City of Montreal, from Liverpool, which arrived here yesterday, brought 486 immigrants.

David Hunt, of No. 62 West Washington-place, was prostrated by the heat in Avenue C, near Third-street, yesterday. He was taken home.

John Spanenberger, a foreman on board the tug Titian, was drowned yesterday in the Hudson River, at the foot of Little Twelfth-street, by falling overboard. The body was recovered.

A woman named Ann Powers accidentally fell from the roof of her residence, at No. 10 Roosevelt-street, yesterday, and received injuries from which she died a short time afterward.

During the past week 128,980 persons bathed in the six free baths of the City. Of this number 88,590 were males and 40,390 females. The previous week there were 170,000 bathers.

The effects of the Roberts Manufacturing Company, who dealt in ruffings, &c., were sold out yesterday, at No. 168 Centre-street by the Sheriff. Nearly $1,500 were realized by the sale.

The match games at 15-ball pool for the championship medal and a stake of $500, between Cyrille Dion and G. E. Wahlstrom, will be begun in O'Connor's rooms, Union-square, on Wednesday evening next.

Nearly 10,000 licenses have been granted up to date under the new cart and truck ordinance. This, it is estimated, is about one-third of the total number of vehicles coming within the provisions of the ordinance.

Messrs. Vail, Shotwell & Co., owners of the marble mill at No. 52 Greenwich-street, who suspended on Friday last, sent a notice to the Produce Exchange yesterday that they were unable to meet their contracts.

Peter Kennedy fell from the roof of his home, a six-story house, No. 410 East Fifteenth-street, to the ground yesterday afternoon. One of his arms was broken, and he received severe and probably fatal internal injuries.

The schooner Matilda Brooks arrived from Matanzas on Friday afternoon after a quick voyage of eight days. Monroe Hultz, the first mate, and the second mate were both sick with yellow fever. She was detained at Quarantine.

A car moved by compressed air was yesterday placed on the track of the Second-Avenue Railroad, to run between Ninety-sixth-street and Harlem. It is similar in appearance to the one whose experimental trip was recently described in THE TIMES.

Bartholomew Cronin, who was the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Democracy for the Assembly in the Second District, was yesterday appointed, by Commissioner of Public Works Allan Campbell, janitor of the brown-stone building in the City Hall Park, where the Court of General Sessions is located.

Mrs. Eliza Collins, mother of the missing Emma Collins, visited the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to obtain the advice of Justice Murray in regard to the best method of detaining her daughter should her whereabouts be discovered. Mrs. Collins stated that she had no knowledge of the hiding-place of Emma.

Dr. Nagle, Registrar of Vital Statistics, reports for the past week 586 deaths, 520 births, 112 marriages, and 38 still-births. This is a large falling off in the deaths from the figures of the preceding week, namely, from 732 to 586. Of the deaths reported, 180 were from diarrheal diseases, including 157 children under 5 years of age.

The body of the drowned man found on Friday evening in the Hudson River, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, was positively identified yesterday as that of E. Buchstein by members of his family. Coroner Woltman gave them a permit for its removal from the Morgue for interment. Deceased was a member of the School Board of the Temple Emanu-El, on Fifth-avenue.

The body of Count Waldemar de Bodisco, late

The New-York Times.

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BRITISH LIONS OF THE HOUR

BANQUETING THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

A DISSENTING SPECTATOR SUMMARILY DISPOSED OF—LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY DEFENDING THEIR WORK—TURKISH REFORMS HOPED FOR—HIGH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—During the ceremony of presenting the freedom of the city to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury at Guildhall, on Saturday, considerable sensation was created by a man who, on the appearance of the plenipotentiaries, shouted: "Traitors to the Constitution." The disturber was immediately ejected. In his speech at the Mansion House banquet Lord Beaconsfield said he felt confident that her Majesty's Ministers had not only maintained the interests of their own country, but had secured the independence of Europe. He drew a sanguine picture of the prospects from the Anglo-Turkish convention. In support of the view that it was not hopeless to expect reforms in the administration of the Porte, he cited a statement sent to the Emperor of Germany by American missionaries, setting forth the increased privileges enjoyed by Christians, the progress of education, &c., in the Ottoman dominions, since the Crimean war. Lord Beaconsfield said this testimony was preferable to any official report. It was that of men of the highest principles and of sublime character, who devoted their lives to benefit their fellow-creatures. His lordship said that never within his experience has the relations of the powers been so essentially friendly. Russian statesmen were convinced that a restless, warlike spirit must debase, perhaps even ruin that Empire. The estrangements of France he should regard as one of the greatest misfortunes which could happen to England. Lord Salisbury also addressed the distinguished company, his speech indicating that the Government had resolved to fully avail itself of the right of interference in favor of good government afforded by the Anglo-Turkish Convention. He urged upon British statesmen the sinking of all party differances in the support of such policy.

SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES.

RUMORED UPRISING IN HERZEGOVINA—THE AUSTRIANS AND BOSNIA—AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY DISTURBED.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A dispatch received at Vienna to-day from Constantinople gives a detailed account of an insurrection in Herzegovina, and of the assassination of the Governor of Mustar. A dispatch received in London from Constantinople, dated Aug. 2, denies generally the existence of any insurrection in the Turkish provinces.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Belgrade dispatch to the *Times* says it is alleged that the Porte is distributing fire-arms among the Albanians and inciting them against their neighbors.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says it is rumored that a serious unpleasantness has arisen between the Italian and Austrian Consuls in Bosnia, in consequence of the suspected connivance of the former in the agitation against Austria.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Standard* says the American Minister has sent the gunboat Dispatch to investigate the case of an American lady who had founded a missionary school in Thessaly, and who is said to have been seriously molested by the Greeks.

The *Times'* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that he is assured on trustworthy authority that the report that Gen. Kaufman would succeed Gen. Todleben is untrue.

FURTHER DISINTEGRATION.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says it is persistently rumored that England is negotiating for the Island of Tenedos.

The *Standard* announces, in official form, that there will be no dissolution of Parliament this year.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Syra mentions rumors that negotiations are in progress for the session of Rhodes and Scio to France.

Dispatches to the *Times* and other morning journals say that M. Fournier has informed the Sultan that a refusal on the part of the Porte to grant an accession of territory to Greece might cause complications to which France could not remain indifferent.

A Pera dispatch to the *Telegraph* says the Sultan has promised M. Fournier to comply with the demands of France in regard to Greece as far as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Complete returns from the German elections show the following results as regards the great parties: Ninety-three Conservatives, 110 of the various Liberal parties, and 96 Ultramontanes. Sixty-six second ballots will be necessary.

DUBLIN, Aug. 4.—The Fenian, Kelly, was liberated from Mount Joy Prison on Saturday, on account of ill-health.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Italia irridenta meetings have been held at Leghorn, Cesena, and Velletri, but they were unimportant.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The British bark Onaway, which arrived at Malta to-day, reports that on Thursday last two Greek sailors mutinied and dangerously wounded the mate, boatswain, and a seaman. The Captain fired upon the mutineers, who thereupon jumped overboard and were drowned.

A Berlin dispatch says: "It is reported that Nobiling attempted suicide on Saturday with a pair of scissors, but was discovered in time to prevent success."

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is stated, in regard to the negotiations at Kissingen, that the Vatican demands the repeal of the Anti-Jesuit law and the unlimited control of clerical patronage in Germany. The correspondent does not think that these demands will be acceded to. It is announced that if an agreement is reached by Prince Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio the German Parliament will again be dissolved.

The American bark Almira Coombs, Capt. Payne, from Boston April 18, is ashore at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, and will probably be a total wreck.

MARAUDING BANDS OF SAVAGES.

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE ON SNAKE RIVER, IDAHO—THE TROOPS FULLY OCCUPIED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4.—A Boise City dispatch says: "The number of hostiles who passed up Snake River are variously estimated by observers from 75 to 200. They are probably the remnants of the party of Bannocks who raided this section of Idaho at the beginning of the war. The Pintes and other allies yet committing depredations in Oregon, between Malheur and Stein's Mountains and along Owyhee River, sufficiently engage the attention of the troops in that quarter, while the Bannocks proceed in the direction of Lembi to form a junction with Ten Days' band, who have left their reservation and are now supposed to be ready for hostilities."

A letter from Capt. Hailey, at Cold Springs, by the overland route, dated Aug. 2, says: "Sent scouts out to-day. They have just returned and report that they found Indians in large force on both sides of Snake River, at Big Bottom, near Brunean. The Indians fired upon the scouts and pursued them five miles."

THE GREENBACK-LABOR POLITICIANS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—A call will be issued to-morrow for a meeting in Washington, early in the present week, of gentlemen representing different sections of the new Labor-Greenback Party. The objects of the gathering are, first, a consultation as to the best means for systematizing the operations and promoting yet more rapidly the growth of the Labor Party; and, second, the formation and establishment in Washington of a permanent national committee, for the objects, among others, of securing unity of purpose and great harmony of action among the various clubs and organizations, as well as to promote more intelligent co-operation of industrial Greenback-Labor men throughout the United States.

UNPOPULAR DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

THE NOMINATION OF CONVERSE FOR CONGRESS IN OHIO HARSHLY CRITICISED—A POPULAR REPUBLICAN TO RUN AGAINST HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug 4.—Since the nomination of Mr. Converse as a candidate for Congress, the Republicans have been unusually active, taking advantage of the sentiment that has sprung up against the Democratic candidate. On Friday evening a delegation of business men, composed of Democrats and Republicans, called upon Mr. Lorenzo English, a prominent citizen and lawyer, and begged that he would allow the use of his name as a candidate before the Republican Congressional Convention, which assembles on the 15th inst. Mr. English has asked for a few days to consider the subject. It is apparent that there is considerable feeling against Converse in Pickaway County, Walling's friends feeling decidedly sore over their defeat a few days ago. Some dissatisfaction is also reported to exist in Madison County. Should Mr. English consent to the use of his name, his popularity will insure a full Republican vote as well as a large support from the German element, with whom he is very popular. It is understood that the Know Nothing record of Mr. Converse will be given a thorough ventilation and will throw enough votes to English to elect him, although the district is strongly Democratic, a nomination heretofore being considered equivalent to an election. Gen. Beatty has taken hold of the matter and is working hard to bring about the nomination of English, as well as to feeling the pulse of the Democrats who are known to be hostile to Converse. It is almost certain that the Democratic nominee will not have a "walk over" the course, and the Democrats already recognize the fact.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

A DEFIANT CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE COMPANIES—SECRETARY SCHURZ'S DECISION TO BE TESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Pacific Railroad Companies affected by the recent land decision of Secretary Schurz have formed a combination, and propose an active resistance. They have issued a circular informing all parties that any attempt to pre-empt their lands under the decision of the Interior Department will be resisted, and the parties ejected. They also give notice of their purpose to ignore what they term "the so-called decision of the Secretary of the Interior," and that they will continue the sale of lands as heretofore, at prices fixed by the respective companies. It is probable a test case will be made shortly in order to have the question at issue adjudicated by the courts. Numerous applications are being received at the Interior Department from persons desiring to pre-empt under Secretary Schurz's decision, asking for information as to the character and location of the unsold lands. No steps have as yet been taken to furnish the information asked, and applicants are simply supplied with printed copies of the Secretary's decision.

THE GREAT SARATOGA BAR MEETING

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 4.—The following appointments of delegates from Connecticut to the meeting at Saratoga, on Aug. 21, to form a National Bar Association, have been made by Hon. O. S. Seymour, President of the association of this State: Gov. R. D. Hubbard, Hon. Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; ex-Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, New-Haven; ex-Senator Lafayette S. Foster, Norwich; ex-Lieut.-Gov. Roger Averill, Hon. Lyman D. Brewster, Danbury; United States District Attorney Calvin D. Child, Stamford; Hon. Charles B. Andrews, Litchfield, and Hon. Gilbert W. Phillips, Putnam. Invitations have been extended to other leading members of the profession, which will insure a large and respectable delegation from Connecticut at Saratoga.

THE NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Prohibitionists of Burlington County held their convention at the Court-house in this city yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be presented at the coming Fall election. The convention was called at 2 P. M. The following nominations were made: For Sheriff, Nathan Crispin, of Lumberton; County Collector, Henry Fenimore, of Chesterfield; County Clerk, H. Downs, of Little Egg Harbor; County-house Steward, William Gratz, of Chesterfield, with other minor officers. In the evening a grand mass-meeting in favor of prohibition was held in the Court-house. The meeting was addressed by H. P. Davidson, G. W. P. of T., of Salem, N. J.; Edwin H. Coates, of Philadelphia, and others.

FATALLY SHOT BY A HOTEL-KEEPER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 4.—At the Notch, north of this city, to-night, during a fracas in Ackerley's Hotel, a young man named John Malia was shot through the left side by a bullet from a Remington rifle, which the hotel-keeper used to keep the peace. Malia is expected to die before morning. At midnight officers were dispatched to arrest Ackerley.

A TERRIBLE WAY OF COMMITTING SUICIDE

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—A daughter of Thaddeus Frost, aged 27 years, who lived with her father at Belmont, committed suicide Friday afternoon by pouring kerosene over her head and clothing and setting fire to it. She had been insane for some time and was closely watched. Her brother had just visited her room to see if she was safe, and had only gone a short distance from the house when he saw smoke issuing from her chamber window. He hastily returned; but, before aid could be rendered, his sister was so terribly burned that death soon ensued.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4.—Major H. B. Strait, member of Congress from the Second District of this State, has returned from a meeting of the Commission for the Reorganization of the Army at White Sulphur Springs. He says that the sessions of the commission were harmonious, and a bill for the purpose designated will be reported to Congress when it meets in the Fall.

MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4.—The jury in the Wheeler-Henderer murder trial, after being out about 20 hours, returned a verdict at 7:30 o'clock this morning, finding the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. The defense gave notice of their intention to move a new trial.

A DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.

TORONTO, Aug. 4.—A terrific thunder, lightning, and hail storm passed over this city to-day. Pellets of ice as large as walnuts fell in large quantities, doing great damage to fruit, ornamental trees, and all garden plants. The damage to glass was quite serious.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Pierre Delorme, a leather merchant, has failed. His liabilities are $20,000. J. B. Barbeil, merchant, of Laprairie, Quebec, has also failed, with liabilities amounting to $15,000.

THE EASTERN ROWING REGATTA.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—The first entry for the regatta of the Eastern Rowing Association, which will take place on the 15th inst., was made last night by George W. Lee, of the Triton Club, of Newark, N. J., for the amateur sculling race.

STRUCK BY A THUNDERBOLT

WORSHIPERS STARTLED BY LIGHTNING.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TENT IN PHILADELPHIA STRUCK DURING THE SERVICES—A LITTLE GIRL INSTANTLY KILLED—TWO OTHER CHILDREN FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—During a light shower this afternoon the place of worship of the Ridge-Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation, at Ridge-avenue and Diamond-street, in the north-western part of the city, was struck by lightning and demolished. The services were conducted in a tent, and, as the time drew near for the opening of the Sunday-school, the children assembled. The rain began to fall, and Mr. Charles H. Wilson took the scholars into the tent. There were about 15 persons in the place, scattered around in different sections of the inclosure. Two boys, William Adams and Walter Elfrey, occupied seats on a bench near one of the poles supporting the canvas. Mr. Wilson sat near the door, while two little girls, Ellie Burns and Mary Elfrey, were in front of him. When the rain began to descend heavily one of the children turned to Mr. Wilson and remarked, "The rain is coming in." He replied, "Well, it will be over in a little while." Then there was a sharp flash of lightning, followed by a loud peal of thunder. The electric current struck the pole near where the boys were sitting, passed down, and struck Walter Elfrey, throwing him to the ground. Young Adams was stunned, and fell on top of him. Mr. Wilson was rendered insensible. The lightning then struck Ellie Burns and Mary Elfrey, prostrating both. In its passage down the pole, which was shattered, it exploded three coal-oil lamps which were suspended from it. The oil ignited and set fire to some hay which was spread on the ground floor, and the flames communicated to the wooden seatings. In a few minutes the whole place was in flames. The children who escaped the lightning immediately gave the alarm, and assistance arrived in time to prevent the unconscious persons from being burned to death. Mr. Wilson first returned to consciousness and procured water with which the flames were extinguished. It was then found that Mary Elfrey had been killed instantly. The lightning struck her in the groin and passed down the left side, tearing her shoe in the back. Ellie Burns was severely burned in the right side, there being a zigzag streak from her feet to her neck. She wore slippers, and the right one was torn almost to shreds. This child is in a very precarious condition, and is not expected to live. Walter Elfrey suffered a complete prostration of his nervous system, and is not expected to recover. Should the reverse prove the case, it is believed he will be a paralytic. The effect on Willie Adams was peculiar. While not injured on the body, his hearing, which was excellent previously, is seriously impaired, and it is with difficulty that he can be made to hear words addressed to him. Mr. Wilson was prostrated, the shock to his nerves being very severe. Hector Connor, another Trustee of the church, was also injured. The children all resided in Edgeley-street, near the church. The congregation were to have voted in the afternoon upon the question as to whether they would renounce the Methodist and turn their church over to the Reformed Episcopalian denomination. Since this occurrence and its fatal results, the members fear to go away from their first love, and are rather superstitious concerning the occurrence.

HEAVY RAIDS BY SHOP-LIFTERS.

CAPTURE OF A GANG IN CLEVELAND—LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS RECOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4.—Extensive shop-lifting operations were detected here to-day, and six arrests were made by Cleveland officers. Their operations have been carried on against leading dry goods firms on the West Side, and it is thought that large quantities of goods have been stolen. The thieves hail from Chicago. The manner of the detection of the criminals was as follows: A clerk of the firm of Messrs. Weber, Reese & Weber was making a visit at a relative's house and saw a bolt of costly lace with the firm marks upon it. It is never the habit of the firm to sell the stick upon which the lace is wound, and his attention was particularly attracted by seeing it. He asked where it came from and was told that it belonged to a neighboring woman who had received it as a present from a friend in Chicago. This aroused the clerk's suspicions, and the matter was placed in the hands of detectives, who, armed with a search-warrant, went through the house and found hundreds of dollars' worth of goods which have been identified by West Side firms as property stolen from them. These articles consisted of fancy shoes, silk handkerchiefs, laces, whole pieces of silks, and other goods. The woman in whose possession these were found is Mrs. Amy Hatzfeld. She came with her husband from Chicago a few months since. Both are German actors. She exposed to-day an extensive gang of shop-lifters, who have all been arrested. Her husband is in Cincinnati, it is thought, disposing of the stolen goods, but this is only a supposition. What was found in the houses searched this evening cannot be ascertained, as the officers are keeping very quiet.

THE SCOURGE OF THE SOUTH.

NEW CASES OF YELLOW FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS—PROTECTING TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 4.—Twenty new cases of yellow fever and 11 deaths have occurred since the last report. Rain has prevailed during the past 24 hours, and the weather is unfavorable for the sick. The mercury fell about 10° yesterday.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 4.—Dispatches from Texas show that quite a number of railroad towns and cities in that State are thoroughly quarantined against New-Orleans, and that it is the determination to keep the yellow fever out of Texas if possible. The International and Great Northern Railway Company refuse to take any passengers, freight, express matter, or mails from New-Orleans over their road.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 4.—Morris Mayer, of New-Orleans, was fined $250 and ordered out of the town for a violation of the quarantine regulations. He came from New-Orleans on the steamer Cannon on the 2d inst., and appealed from Mayor O'Leary's decision to the Board of Aldermen. They heard the case last night, and sustained the Mayor's decision.

A PRINTER RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 4.—A printer giving his name as James Quaan, and his residence as in Eureka-street, Boston, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad last night. The body was horribly mangled. The victim pleaded piteously to be allowed to shoot himself. Death relieved his sufferings at midnight. He was 28 years of age and of prepossessing appearance.

CHINESE POLITENESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—Information has reached here from a trustworthy source that the Chinese Embassy will delay coming to this city during the heated term, in order not to inconvenience Mr. Evarts and other members of the Administration who have made arrangements to be absent from the capital until next month. But for this circumstance, the Embassy would come directly to Washington in order to establish official relations with this Government. The Embassy will meanwhile spend the interval in visiting several Northern cities and watering-places.

AN INDIGNANT BANK SWINDLER.

SURPRISE OF CONANT, THE ELIOT BANK CASHIER, AT THE HARSHNESS OF PUBLIC OPINION—TOUCHING PITCH AND EXPECTING NOT TO BE DEFILED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—Conant, the defaulting bank Cashier, is like the others; he cannot see why he should be so harshly judged by the public. He does not want the public to think that, in his case, "another rascal has been unearthed." "There was nothing mean or dirty about my transactions," he says, "I dealt fairly with my fellows during my stock transactions. I meant to injure no one, and hoped sincerely for the success of my plans, that I might make everything all right. If I had only had funds to stem the tide until the market turned all would have been well. No one, I think, can accuse me of stealing willfully. My uprightness and integrity heretofore can be vouched for by scores of my personal friends. What I did, I did fearlessly and boldly. These stock transactions of mine have not been of long duration, and my distress was something sudden and brief. I owe no notes except to a few personal friends, and I shall see that they suffer no loss thereby. I thought I was a financier skillful enough to manage the operations, but misfortune is the result. It was for gain of wealth I did as I did, not because I was extravagant or dissipated. How any one can say that I cannot tell, for, truly, no man has led a more sober and temperate life than I have. I do not wish to comment on my goodness, or say anything about the badness of other men. Perhaps there are those that are as bad, and perhaps there are those that are worse. Perhaps there are, under some roofs in Boston, those who have done what I have failed to do, and have succeeded, and perhaps there are not. Time alone will tell the extent of my wrong-doing and set it right, I hope. Surely, I am penitent and sad-hearted."

This conversation was had with Conant last night at his "Summer box," an attractive little cottage at Nantasket, one of the near-by "swell" Summer resorts of Bostonians. He had been in town all day. He came down in the late boat, and rode over from the landing in his own carriage, with which he sports a footman. That he is cast down and saddened by his disgrace there appears to be no doubt, but that he is endeavoring to make himself believe that he is a much-abused man is also quite apparent. He professes that he is penniless, and has not funds even to employ counsel, but yet he has secured counsel, and able counsel, in Mr. Nathan Morse. He says that he is a ruined man, and his family is ruined, and that he is grateful to find so many friends coming forward with sympathy and offers of their purses for assistance, but yet he keeps his little carriage and footman, and maintains himself as a Summer resident by the sea in the usual style. It is possible that after the report of the Bank Examiner he will be arrested. He says he is no coward, and will not run away. It seems that the day before his confession he intimated to the President what he had done. He had much liberty in the bank, and maintained a private stock indicator in his room in the bank for his own use, that he might know the movements of the market. It has long been known that he was operating in stocks, but it was supposed that it was for customers of the bank, and not on his own account.

MISS HEUSER AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

HER DESIRE THAT THE MATTER SHOULD BE DROPPED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 4.—Miss Louisa Heuser was interviewed to-day in relation to the new story about her previous history. She read it without exhibiting the least surprise or embarrassment, and merely exclaimed: "Well they have got hold of some other person besides me. They cannot mean me." When her attention was called to the fact that names and places were given in the publication, she stated that she knew nothing of them and positively denied all the main statements given. She added that she was very much annoyed and embarrassed by the stories published in the papers, and had nothing further to say. She had told her story under oath in a court-room, and supposed it did not make any difference. The papers would do as they liked. She did not know why the people about Milton hated her so, for she was sure she had wronged none of them. She hoped Dr. Miller would prove himself innocent, for she did not desire to see an innocent man punished for such a terrible crime. It having been intimated by counsel for the prosecution that their abrupt ending of the case against Dr. Miller was because of information they desired to withhold, Miss Heuser was asked if any important intelligence regarding the case was held back. She replied in substance that if there was she did not know it; that the detective had returned to New York, and was not expected back again. She is very anxious to have the whole matter dropped, especially by the newspapers. Throughout the interview she exhibited no signs of discomfiture whatever, but a quiet resignation under the new announcements.

FOOLHARDINESS AT PASSAIC FALLS.

JUMPING FROM THE BRIDGE BELOW THE FALLS EIGHTY FEET DOWN—ONE MAN DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 4.—The Passaic River, after plunging over the great falls here, rushes out through a narrow gorge spanned by a light iron foot-bridge, 90 feet long and 80 feet above water. For several weeks past young men and boys have been jumping off this bridge for trifling sums. This afternoon about 5 o'clock two young men, aged 22 or 23—William Rosselle (French) and Thomas Doolin (Irish)—both hard characters and quite drunk, came on the bridge. Only five or six persons were near at the time. They proceeded to strip to their pantaloons, when Rosselle said, "Who goes first?" Doolin replied, "You had better lead." Rosselle climbed over the side of the railing, stood on the foot-board, and jumped. He turned head over heels twice in his descent, struck feet first, went deep under the water, came out, and swam to the shore. Doolin said: "Well, boys, I suppose I'll have to go too, now, so good-bye," and he made a plunge head foremost. He kept this position all the way down, and struck the water face downward. He scarcely went under water, but when he came up he floated helplessly on the surface. Rosselle swam toward him against a swift current, but Doolin sank before he could reach him. Five thousand people gathered about the bridge and on the banks in an hour, and with boats and hooks tried to find the body. The search was unsuccessful up to 8:30 o'clock.

A SUIT AGAINST GEN. BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—William D. Avery, ex-Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, who figured in connection with the St. Louis whisky frauds, is about to institute legal proceedings against Gen. Butler, to recover $500 that he alleges he paid him as a fee to conduct his defense. Avery claims that Gen. Butler took the money, but failed to go to St. Louis, or to perform for him any service whatever.

THE RESORT OF THE PEOPLE

SUNDAY SCENES AT CONEY ISLAND.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT—A TRIP ALONG THE BEACH—CRIMINAL OVERLOADING OF THE BOATS—THE MILLIONAIRE AND THE MILLION RESTING.

A merry crowd of nearly a thousand people waited on the pier at the foot of West Tenth-street, yesterday, at 1:30 o'clock, for the steamers that should take them to Coney Island, Rockaway, or the South Beach. The steamer Twilight lay at the end of the pier, and the South Beach steamer, Moses Taylor, was half a mile below, coming up stream. As the waiting crowds laughed and joked among themselves, a row-boat, containing three sturdy young men, shot from the south side of the pier across the bows of the Twilight and out into the river. Its occupants were a jolly lot, and jested with the waiting excursionists as they passed. They had got but a few hundred yards out into the stream when suddenly one of them "caught a crab" with his oar, fell heavily over backward on the gunwale, and in another instant the three young men were struggling in the water. The crowds on the Twilight and on the pier shouted, gesticulated, and pointed to the drowning men; but nothing was done to help them. That portion of the river but a few minutes before alive with small boats, seemed suddenly deserted. The Twilight cast off her moorings and steamed away on her course. One of the young men in the water had caught hold of the overturned boat, and was supporting himself by it. The others had been swept from it by the strong tide, and as the horror-stricken crowd on the pier watched their struggles, they were seen to sink, rise again, struggle frantically, and again disappear from sight beneath the waves. At this juncture the Moses Taylor appeared on the scene. Capt. Field saw the overturned boat and the man who clung to it. In an instant his wheel was put hard over, the jingle bell rang furiously, and the little steamer started to the rescue. She reached the men in time to save him who clung to the boat, but only in time to see the upstretched arms of the other two as they sank for the last time, to rise no more, till as flosted corpses they shall be drawn from the slimy depths and taken with the other dead of the rivers to the Morgue. When brought ashore the rescued man, who is John Rollston, of No. 396 Hudson-street, was so overcome with exhaustion and horror at the death of his companions that he could hardly stand, and was taken to his home leaning on the arm of a policeman. Those lost are James Jones, aged 30, and Edward Dunn, aged 25, both West-street truckmen. The sickening horror that had fallen upon the crowd as they watched the struggles of the human beings drowning almost within their reach had converted their former merriment into a silence that lasted for a few minutes, only broken by the hysterical sobbing of the women; but the great excursion boat Columbia, bound for Rockaway came along, with flags flying and band playing gayly, sailed directly over the spot where the men were last seen, and the spell was broken. In a moment all was again merriment and confusion; no traces remained of the tragic scene. The waves danced as brightly in the sunlight, the band played as bravely, and the spectators went on their several ways as blithely as though death had not just snatched his victims from their midst.

The majority of them took the Rosedale for Coney Island, as did most of those waiting at the foot of Canal and Franklin streets and Pier No. 2, so that by the time she had cleared the Battery, and was well on her way, 1,000 passengers from her decks sniffed the salt sea air as it blew fresh and cool up through the Narrows toward the heated City. The landing of this number of people at the island was a very tedious operation, the gangway being so abominably narrow that only two persons could walk abreast through it.

Something should be done, and that quickly, to prevent the criminal overcrowding at certain hours of the steam-boats that carry passengers between Norton & Murray's and the City. The steamer Idlewild, leaving the island at 6 o'clock last evening, was terribly overcrowded. She carried certainly two, and probably three, times her licensed number of passengers. Standing-room was at a premium, nobody could move about, and women and children were crushed. A New-York policeman was on board the boat, presumably to see, among other things, that the boat was not dangerously overloaded. If such is the case, he was grossly negligent of his duty, and when questioned civilly regarding the necessity of such overloading was abusively impudent to a degree unusual even in a New-York policeman. His number is 1,033, and he is a disgrace to the service.

A very pleasant trip, and one that is very popular nowadays, is the journey from one extremity of the island to the other. It is called a journey on account of the many changes of conveyance necessary to accomplish it. The tourist who undertakes it, in starting from the western end of the island, embarks in a large springless wagon, with wheels whose tires are three inches broad, pays the driver 25 cents, and is driven, with a certain degree of rapidity, along the beautifully hard beach that, strewn with seaweed, shells, and the flotsam and jetsam of many climes, sweeps around the point of the island. The outer wheels are just lapped by the waves as they make their never-ending, ever-failing efforts to submerge the entire beach, and a breath of spray occasionally flies over the party. The ride is exhilarating and full of interest. From the great crowd of bathers in front of Norton's Pavilion, whose comical pranks are the most original and amusing anywhere along the beach, the long line of horribly costumed, extravagantly happy creatures in the water and in the sand, screaming, jumping, diving, splashing, laughing, swimming, running, playing, and, in short, bathing, extends almost uninterruptedly to Manhattan Beach, three miles away, and affords a never-failing, constantly-changing source of amusement to the spectators. In shore is the long double procession of pedestrians that extends unbroken from one end of the island to the other. Fathers, mothers, brothers, lovers, sweethearts, children, all tramping over the hard sand, and breathing new life with every step. The ride to Cable's is all too short, and the tourist would descend from his chariot with regret were it not for the wonderful scene about him that instantly attracts his attention. The vicinity of Cable's is the heart of the island, and of course, life there is the most intense. Nowhere else is the beach so thronged, and nowhere is such a vast variety of entertainment provided for those who throng it. There is excellent bathing of course, and for the bathers have been provided the queer, oar-propelled catamarans that one has always heretofore associated with Newport. Here are the donkeys, and here is the great 300-feet-high iron observatory, that everybody watches with interest during a thunder-storm, momentarily expecting to see it struck by lightning. Here are the beach rocking-chairs, with rockers like toboggins, the merry-go-rounds, the Punch and Judy shows, the clammers and clinker-snap men, the tumblers and jugglers, occasionally the chow-chow man, the great "camera obscura," as the man who solicits you to behold its wonders calls it, as he tells you that he will show you all Coney Island and everybody on it. In fact, everything and everybody that makes Coney Island what it is, sooner or later drifts past Cable's, and there always seem to be eddies there that catch and hold most of them longer than they are held anywhere else.

From Cable's to the Brighton the tourist may ride in a very swell carriage, over the asphalt of the Concourse, for 10 cents—certainly very cheap, considering the outfit; but then the ride is very short, and there is but little of interest along the line, except an occasional runaway and smash-up among the hundreds of constantly-passing swiftly-driven turnouts. Such an accident occurred yesterday afternoon to a nobby top-buggy containing a man, a woman, and a baby. The nigh hind wheel was neatly clipped off by a passing carriage, and the story of the top-buggy was brought to the ground with a crash. The man was thrown out but not hurt, because he had so arranged it that the baby struck the hard pavement, the woman fell on the baby, and the man fell on the woman. He was therefore enabled to start at once in pursuit of his horse, who was already far down the beach. The crowd closed in and attended to the woman and baby.

The Brighton yesterday was very gay and very crowded. The heavy thunder-shower at noon had freshened the new grass and flowers in the plots in front of the hotel, and everything was looking at its best. The Brighton bathing pavilion has a very pleasant arrangement for its patrons in the shape of a fresh-water shower-bath, or douche, to be taken after leaving the salt water.

From the Brighton to the Manhattan Beach Hotel, half a mile, the conveyances are similar to those plying between Cable's and the Brighton, and the fare is 15 cents. The transit of the drive here in sand as dry and soft that the wheels sink into it as in a snow-drift. On this half-mile stage of the journey the horses never travel at a gait faster than a walk; probably that the tourist may get his 15 cents' worth of ride in time if not in distance. After these three stages, over which the propelling power is horse, comes the last and longest stage, which is traversed by steam. For 10 cents the tourist can be whirled along the two miles of the Marine Railway along the edge of the beach, so close to the breakers that he is sometimes dashed by their spray, and return to the Manhattan. This road was built last Winter, when the new bulkhead was in process of construction, for the purpose of bringing sand from the extreme eastern point of the island, on Sheepshead inlet, to fill in behind the bulkhead and around the buildings. As long as the track was already in position the company thought they might as well make it pay for itself, so they built a picnic pavilion at the further end, a ticket office at this, and christened the whole affair "The Marine Railway, round trip only 10 cents." Thus the entire trip from the steam-boat landing at the extreme western end of the island to the terminus of the Marine Railway at the extreme eastern end has cost the tourist 60 cents.

That Coney Island is as well the resort for the millionaire as for the million, was illustrated one morning last week, when, hours before the regular habitué had put in an appearance, William H. Vanderbilt, king of the Central, and H. J. Jewett, dictator of Erie, were to be seen walking, arm in arm, on the beach, as happy and evidently enjoying each other's society as thoroughly as though they had not, a day or two before, been carrying on a game of thrust and parry at Saratoga.

A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

THREE MEN STABBED IN A SHERIFF-STREET ALLEY—THEIR WOUNDS BELIEVED TO BE FATAL.

A desperate fight took place last night in an alley at No. 94 Sheriff-street. It appears that soon after midnight, John Sewall, aged 24 years, a wood-turner, living at No. 252 Eldridge-street, met a woman named Green on Sheriff-street, near Houston-street, and entered into conversation with her, offering at length to escort her home. The offer being accepted, he accompanied her to the entrance of the alleyway, which is long, dark, and dangerous looking. He stood talking with her awhile, when a rough-looking man, the brother of the girl, named Michael Green, alias "Mickey," came up and interrupted the conversation. A dispute arose, and it came to blows, Sewall being struck violently on the nose. A large crowd of people gathered to watch the affray. Sewall resented the blow, and a great uproar followed. In response to the cries of the spectators, "Go on," "Get square," and other similar remarks, Sewall rushed into the dark alleyway. He had just disappeared when his wild cries of "Murder! help!" were heard. He had been caught by two men, who were armed with knives, and stabbed in the face, the weapon striking him on the left side of the nose, making a horrible gash and cutting out his left eye. David Welsh, aged 23 years, employed in a tobacco factory, and living at No. 15 Clinton-street, who also entered the alley, was stabbed in the right chest and in the throat, and Martin Mueller, aged 25 years, a wood-carver, living at No. 9 Pitt-street, was stabbed in the left breast and left arm. His wounds and those of Welsh bled terribly, and are probably fatal. Green, who drives a bone cart, and lives at No. 90 Sheriff-street, fled at this stage, and a boy rushed to the Eleventh Precinct Station, and announced the fact of the stabbing to Capt. Cherry, who instntly sent out an alarm to the following effect: "Two men stabbed; send two ambulances; arrest Michael Green." A moment later, and before the arrival of the ambulances, a response came from the Thirteenth Precinct that Green had been arrested and was in the station-house. He was taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station, upon entering which he cried wildly, "Oh, I am innocent of this, I am innocent." Welsh was lying upon a stretcher dying from his wounds at the time of Green's arrival, and, turning toward him, said faintly, pointing to the prisoner, "You're the man that stabbed me," and fell back exhausted. Green still protested his innocence, but was locked up. The wildest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood during the assault, and continued until long into the morning, people gathering in knots and discussing it in excited tones. The other offenders have not yet been arrested.

THE MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.

PREMATURE REPORTS OF COMPLETION OF THE HARVEST—LOW YIELD AND QUALITY IN CONSEQUENCE OF BAD WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 4.—The dispatch of President Keep, of the Chicago and North-western Railroad, announcing that the wheat harvest in Minnesota had been completed, is premature. The wheat is all cut in a few southern counties, but on the Northern Pacific Railroad and the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, where the largest yield and the finest quality of grain is usually found, much remains to be cut. In the localities where the harvest is finished the result confirms the gloomy anticipations as to the yield and quality. Few fields will yield more than 12 bushels per acre, and the quality is uniformly low. Of the first 750 bushels of new wheat delivered at Minneapolis only 150 bushels graded No. 1, and 300 No. 2, the rest being No. 3 and "rejected." One reason for the low grades is that the bad weather has delayed or compelled the delay of the harvest until the wheat was dead ripe Hence much of it is shrunken, and again much shelled out and was lost in harvesting. In fact, the harvest everywhere has been long delayed. In different tracts on the St. Paul and Pacific main line the reports received on Saturday indicate that the yield will average 12 to 15 bushels per acre. The opinion is, that at least half will grade No. 3 or rejected. The harvest is about half finished, though the grain is dead ripe, and all should now be finished. Full and satisfactory reports are not yet received from the Northern Pacific and the Red River Valley counties, where the harvest is somewhat later. These were in a measure spared the injury inflicted below by the alternate heat and storms, and are depended upon to raise the general crop average.

WHALING INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 4.—The schooner Ellen Bodman, Capt. W

not put down in any of the text-books used in the French military academies, besides which its author was and is a member of the Republican Party.

A squib from the *Gaulois* is the last epitaph of the Berlin Congress, and is the final allusion, I hope, which I shall be called upon to make to that Areopagus:

THE COMEDY OF BERLIN.

Rome—An apartment in the Radziwill Palace; the plenipotentiaries of Austria, England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Turkey are seated around a green table. Through a window in the background may be seen the delegates of the small States, flattening their noses against the panes.

Russia—Gentlemen, I have fought with and vanquished Turkey, entirely in the interest of Europe, and I now demand—

M. Waddington—For Europe?

Russia—Not by any means—for myself! I now demand Kars, Ardahan, Bessarabia, Batoum, &c.

All—Nothing can be more moderate. Granted.

M. Waddington—And the R. F.?

Austria—I ask you to grant—

M. Waddington—In the interest of Europe?

Austria—What nonsense! for myself—Bosnia and the Herzegovine.

All—We perfectly understand. Granted.

M. Waddington—And the R. F.?

The President—The proverb says that the absent are always in the wrong; we shall prove the contrary. I ask you to give a few bits of territory to Roumania, Servia, Greece, Montenegro, and even to dispose of the nice little town of Khotour in favor of Persia.

All—Nothing can be more equitable.

M. Waddington—And the R. F.?

A Voice—Won't somebody say that man?

Turkey.—In dividing among my friends the provinces of which you have despoiled me, you have done me too much honor, gentlemen, but I am greatly indebted to you all the same.

All—Pray don't mention it.

The President—You doubtless would like to know what I attribute to myself in this division, but the affairs of Germany are nobody's business; besides, you will be informed soon enough.

Italy—In the course of the last 10 or 15 years I have collected so many little States, commencing with Sicily and ending at Rome, that really I do not venture to ask for my slice of the Eastern cake.

England—Gentlemen, I ask for nothing.

All—Bah! it is not possible.

England—Nothing; upon my honor; only—

A Voice—Ah! let's hear the "only."

England—Only, without asking your permission, I have taken possession of Cyprus and sent there 10,000 of my faithful Indian subjects.

All—Well done, my Lord; hurrah for Old England.

M. Waddington—And the R. F.?

The President—Gentlemen, the labors of our congress are completed; the officer, as during the last hour, you have heard our honorable colleagues, M. Waddington, incessantly repeat, "And the R. F.!" we must be polite with everybody. Come, R. F., what do you want?

M. Waddington, (with an air at once dignified and humanitarian,)—In the first place, I wish to merit the admiration of Crémieux.

All—Crémieux! Which Crémieux?

M. Waddington—A worthy of the 4th September. Our illustrious President knows him well. I demand political rights for the Bulgarian and other Jews—

All (with an explosion of hilarity.)—Good R. F., you have always been represented as a deep-bosomed matron, a good wet-nurse, but you are as ingenious as you are fat. You can have anything you want in that line. Be satisfied then, O, Waddington, Crémieux, and R. F.!

The President—As there is nothing more left upon the table, I give away, the congress is adjourned. So we'll all go home. Milord Salisbury, with Milady and the others—you all know the old song, *(exeunt omnes; the orchestra plays softly.)*

"Allez vous en, gens de la noce!"

Allez vous en, chacun chez-vous!"

which is repeated in chorus by the plenipotentiaries as they leave the stage."

The grand international contest for prizes in music in the Trocadéro Palace and the ascension of the *Ballon Captif* from the Tuileries garden have divided public attention since Sunday.

M. Giffard's monster aerostatic apparatus makes several ascensions every day, carrying up a number of gentlemen of the press gratis on Monday afternoon, but selling tickets to outsiders at 20 francs a head. About 15 per cent. of the papers teem with reflections on the littleness of human affairs seen from on high, but as my readers can imagine their stereotyped expressions and phrases I will spare them the repetition. A Government commission verified the condition of the netting, the silk, and the cable before permission was given to use the monster, which when stationary exceeded in height, by about 20 feet, the Vendome column, and was within 150 of that of the towers of Notre Dame. Some experiments will probably be made as to the possibility of employing balloons for military purposes, those attempted during the siege of Paris not being considered conclusive. Military authorities are divided as to the practical utility of the system, but there will be some interesting data obtained on the subject of atmospheric currents. Everything, so far, has gone off well; the height attained is limited to 1,300 feet, the length of the cable, or rather to 1,340, as an elongation of 40 feet was found to have taken place in the wires from the tension in the ascension of the first day. There have been three consecutive days of the choral business; 200 choruses, sung by 60 societies, French, Dutch, English, and Belgian, in the presence of a jury composed of such authorities as Rubinstein, Ambroise Thomas, Cohen, Halanzier, Massenet, and others, whose reputation is European. They were all conscientiously at their post, and Heaven knows they deserved credit for their attention. To listen 60 times to the very same chorus is, to say the least, monotonous, whatever be the merit of the piece. It is a good deal like the wine-tasting, where after the fifth or sixth vintage the palate becomes deadened. Still, these judges stuck bravely through the 48 hours' audition in the midst of a stifling atmosphere reeking with all sorts of odors save those of Araby, and sponged their dripping faces, and either smiled complacently at the clever execution of some favorite air, or else pounced down like lions when a movement was misinterpreted, or when, as now and then happened, there was a difference of opinion between the choristers about the key. On the whole, it went off well; palms, medals, and diplomas were conferred lavishly; indeed, too much so, I thought, as everybody seemed to get something, and in the desire to please all, the value of the distinction is lessened, as it will be at the great Exhibition, where, it is rumored, the number of gold medals will be increased 20, the silver 40, per cent. But the Government is disposed to encourage in every possible manner the development of the musical taste of the nation, imagining that the results will be to divert the youth of the French provincial towns, where there is a dearth of amusements, from too frequent visits to billiard rooms and dram shops, which are, at present, the only resource of the rural population. I think I appreciated the worthy Orpheonists more in the galleries of the Trocadero than in its hall. They were everywhere; some in uniform, the majority in dress coats and white cravats, others again in much more simple attire, but all brilliant with emblems at their button-holes in the shape of lyres and rosettes, palm branches, ribbons, attracting the attention of promenaders, to the great joy and satisfaction of the minstrels, who swelled about as if they were decorated with some order of merit or chivalry.

They were a little queer, though, with their hats, and more than one in evening dress had donned a Panama or a wide-awake. However, this was their compensation, the black coat forming a part of the grotesque costumes of this charming country. And their banners were curious, whose thick velvet or shining satin disappeared almost entirely under the rich embroidery on the medals of honor with which they were constellated as the breast of a sovereign is with decorations. A story is told of one of the Belgian Orpheons apropos of these banners. King Leopold I., whose economy, not to say avarice, was proverbial among his subjects, gave one to a Brussels society. It was an unusual largess on the part of his Majesty, and was followed by a public ceremony, where the monarch in the course of his speech expressed the hope that the standard-bearer was not fatigued by the weight.

"Oh! no, Sire," replied the Belgian, thinking to say something polite, "everybody knows that your Majesty's presents are never heavy."

This answer has become legendary in Brussels.

One word for the ladies of the chorus. They all sang fairly, and all were in white, with broad sashes and belts. Each society having adopted a distinctive color, the effect was pretty and gave a chance to one of the audience, whose neighbor complained of the heat, to remark, "that it was one of the stations of the cross."

TAKING A FARE OUT OF A HACKMAN.

A hackman named John Mangan appeared before Justice Kasmire, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and made a charge of assault and battery against two men, who gave the names of Henry Miller and David Moore, and who said they lived in the Brower House. Mangan, who was bleeding profusely from an ugly cut in his head, stated that the accused hired him at the Brower House, yesterday morning, to drive them to the Coney Island Railroad depot. After visiting a number of places with them, he suspected that the men were not acting in good faith toward him. He therefore demanded his fares. They refused to pay him, and an angry altercation ensued in the course of which Miller dealt the hackman a powerful blow on the head with a loaded cane, above holding the lashes. Harvey White also interposed on behalf of the driver. Mangan's wound is very severe, though not dangerous. Miller and Moore, who gave bail for their appearance, were held to answer by Lynch. [Such persons are said to be found in Brooklyn. Why don't we go to Coney Island, has what it is in search of, and is known as Special Correspondent?]

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A CURIOUS CASE OF ROBBERY.

THIRTY-THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BONDS AND CASH SAID TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM A FAMILY OF VESEY-STREET PICKLE-MAKERS.

At 3:15 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Scully rushed into the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station with a young man named John C. King, who was very much excited, told the following story: He, his mother, and his sister Ellen live at No. 57½ Vesey-street. They carry on the business of making and selling various kinds of pickles. The house has three stories, and is architecturally old-fashioned, narrow, tall, and flat-roofed. The roof is on a level with the adjoining house-tops, and therefore easily accessible from the neighboring structures. The Kings have lived by themselves and have grown a little peculiar in their habits. They have been very saving for many years, and have laid away their earnings in the hope of retiring upon a handsome competency. When the Bond-Street Savings Bank failed the Kings lost some money they had on deposit there and became alarmed. They lost all faith in banks and cashed all their accounts. They then invested their wealth, amounting to $19,000, in 5-20 bonds. In their house there is a little front hall-room on the third floor, which is so dreary and so out of the way that it is the most uninviting part of the house. It was therefore made the waste-room, and on that account was considered the safest place in which to keep the family valuables. Accordingly the bonds were hidden there, and it was decided to put away subsequent savings in the same place. An old valise was procured, and in it the $19,000 in bonds were stored. The valise was then locked and placed in a corner. The Kings congratulated themselves on their ingenuity, and often said among themselves that they would allow any dishonest strangers the free run of their house, so secure did they feel against losing their little fortune. On Friday night, after everything connected with that day's business had been settled up, there was a sum to be placed in the valise and it was taken up stairs. At that time the family's hoard was counted over. It then contained, besides the original deposit of $19,000 in bonds, $10,000 in currency, and $1,200 in gold, $30,000 in all. At about 1:30 o'clock on Saturday night there was occasion to visit the little room again, on account of the closing up of the week's business. The valise was found to have been burst open, its contents taken, and the scuttle leading to the roof wide open. After a search for the missing valuables it was decided to inform the Police, which was accordingly done.

Capt. Saunders, after detailing Detectives Mulroy and Flynn on the case, made a personal examination of the premises. He found the little room as described. He also found the scuttle leading to the roof open. A further investigation developed some other and singular facts. At the side of the rifled valise stood a stout pickle barrel. This had also been used as a savings bank, the valise having been pretty well filled. In the pickle barrel was found $400 in greenbacks. On the other side of the valise stood an old bureau, which had been used by the family as a depository of jewelry. This bureau stood, covered with dust, with the drawers all open. In it was lying undisturbed about $500 worth of jewels. Besides, on the wall over the spot occupied by the old valise, hung a valuable gold watch. The Kings said that the watch, jewelry, and greenbacks were just as they had been left. Capt. Saunders thought it very singular that if the robbery had been perpetrated by burglars who merely happened on the bonanza, the gold watch upon the wall, and the money in the barrel, and the jewelry in the bureau had not been also taken. He had a long and earnest consultation with the several members of the family. None except those present know what was said. It is evident, however, that the Kings were cautioned against talking with reporters; for when a reporter of THE TIMES called there yesterday afternoon he could obtain no information.

The alleged robbery created a sensation in the neighborhood. Some of the neighbors said that although it might appear to strangers that the King family lived together in the greatest harmony, it was known that there were serious differences existing between the mother, son, and daughter. These differences, it is thought, may account for the disappearance of the money. Others say that the Kings were on terms of great intimacy with a saloon-keeper in the neighborhood; that this man knew of the hoard in the little hall-room; that he often talked over the matter to certain frequenters of the place, and that the alleged robbery might have been caused by this gossip. The Police seem to be nonplussed. They do not seem to know whether to think the affair was the work of professionals or not. The detectives think the robbery must have occurred between the hours of noon and 6 P. M. on Saturday. Some of the neighbors say the whole story is false, as do some of the Police, while others believe the robbery did take place, as the Kings were known to have money secreted somewhere, but these believe that the stealing was the result either of family quarrels or family confidences outside.

TWO UPHOLSTERERS BEATEN.

ROUGHS ATTACKING TWO HARD-WORKING MEN—THE ASSAILANTS ARRESTED.

Michael Kenney, an upholsterer, aged 25 years, of No. 382 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, and his brother Matthew, aged 23 years, of South Fourth and Fifth streets, Williamsburg, were assaulted and terribly beaten, late on Saturday night, by a gang of roughs. The brothers have a shop in Willoughby-street, near Navy, and they were both there at work at 11:30 on Saturday night, when they were startled by the breaking of a window in the shop. Michael went out to see who had thrown the missile, and he was assailed by several men, who knocked him down with a mallet, cut him over the eye with a razor, and kicked him about the face and body, inflicting several severe wounds. Matthew, hearing the disturbance, went to his brother's assistance, and he was also knocked down and kicked. The gang then fled, and Michael was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The doctors say that his wounds are not serious. John Taylor, of No. 132 Classon-avenue; Nicholas Loomis, John Brown, James Brown, and James McGuire, of No. 203 Navy-street; Thomas Ovobo, of No. 136 Navy-street, and Edward Kelehar, of No. 27 Graham-street, were arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the assault. McGuire was identified by the Kenneys as one of their assailants, and John Brown was accused of being the person who struck Michael Kenney on the head with a mallet. The Kenneys were unable to identify Loomis and James Brown as among their assailants, but they were held on a charge of lounging in the streets.

A TUG-BOAT BLOWN UP.

The tug-boat William A. Sumner, lying at the foot of Baltic-street, Brooklyn, was totally wrecked at 3:40 o'clock yesterday morning by the explosion of her boilers. Peter Van Schoick, the fireman, and William White, the cook, were asleep on board the boat at the time of the accident, and both were blown into the river. It took them some time to realize what had happened, and they both came near drowning before they became sufficiently awakened to understand that they were really in the water. White escaped uninjured, but Van Schoick had both his legs and feet badly scalded. He was removed to St. Peter's Hospital. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and the fireman says that he thought the fires had been sufficiently drawn to prevent any accumulation of steam during the night. The boat was owned by Capt. Garrett Morris, and was valued at about $2,000. Van Schoick was seen by a reporter at the hospital last evening. He said that he lived in Twenty-fifth-street, South Brooklyn, and that he had been on the tug-boat about three weeks. The boat had been used on Saturday, and was to be used again to-day. He was asleep in the engine-room about five feet forward. They do not seem to know whether to think the affair was the work of professionals or not. The detectives think the robbery must have occurred between the hours of noon and 6 P. M. on Saturday. Some of the neighbors say the whole story is false, as do some of the Police, while others believe the robbery did take place, as the Kings were known to have money secreted somewhere, but these believe that the stealing was the result either of family quarrels or family confidences outside.

TWO UPHOLSTERERS BEATEN.

ROUGHS ATTACKING TWO HARD-WORKING MEN—THE ASSAILANTS ARRESTED.

Michael Kenney, an upholsterer, aged 25 years, of No. 382 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, and his brother Matthew, aged 23 years, of South Fourth and Fifth streets, Williamsburg, were assaulted and terribly beaten, late on Saturday night, by a gang of roughs. The brothers have a shop in Willoughby-street, near Navy, and they were both there at work at 11:30 on Saturday night, when they were startled by the breaking of a window in the shop. Michael went out to see who had thrown the missile, and he was assailed by several men, who knocked him down with a mallet, cut him over the eye with a razor, and kicked him about the face and body, inflicting several severe wounds. Matthew, hearing the disturbance, went to his brother's assistance, and he was also knocked down and kicked. The gang then fled, and Michael was taken to the City Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. The doctors say that his wounds are not serious. John Taylor, of No. 132 Classon-avenue; Nicholas Loomis, John Brown, James Brown, and James McGuire, of No. 203 Navy-street; Thomas Ovobo, of No. 136 Navy-street, and Edward Kelehar, of No. 27 Graham-street, were arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the assault. McGuire was identified by the Kenneys as one of their assailants, and John Brown was accused of being the person who struck Michael Kenney on the head with a mallet. The Kenneys were unable to identify Loomis and James Brown as among their assailants, but they were held on a charge of lounging in the streets.

TOWNLEE DAZED BY A CHARGE OF THEFT.

John Miner, a resident of Jersey City, visited New-York on Saturday evening, and took lodgings for the night at the hotel kept by W. W. Berding, at No. 207 Bowery. One of the fixtures of this place of entertainment is a person named William Townlee, whose chief characteristic is a firm conviction of his own integrity, which conviction, unfortunately, is not shared by his acquaintances. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning Miner awoke and found that Townlee was in his room examining the pockets of his vest. He instantly demanded what authority he had for such conduct. The intruder replied that he was the landlord of the premises, and was not overstepping his authority. Miner was too much surprised to stop the thief. He afterward ascertained that about $3 in silver had been taken from his vest. He went down stairs and complained to the proprietor. Townlee undertook to explain the matter to Justice Flammer, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. He thought that his character in the vicinity in which he resided ought to be sufficient proof that there had been a conspiracy against him. It dazed him that he should be charged with theft. He could not understand it. If ever there was a case of mistaken identity, this was one. He even informed the magistrate that he was willing to make an affidavit that he was innocent. The proprietor of the hotel and another witness testified against him, and he was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

THE RESULT OF TOO MUCH CURIOSITY.

Charles Brown, aged 25 years, who resides on Lexington-avenue, near Yates, Brooklyn, while passing through Gates-avenue on his way home, at 1:20 o'clock yesterday morning, came upon a party of young men, near Yates-avenue, who were quarreling. He stopped for a moment to see what was the matter, when one of the young men walked up to him and said, "Here is one of the gang," at the same time striking him in the face. Brown struck back, and a general fight ensued, during which he received four stab wounds in the side and back. He called out that he was cut, when the party fled through Yates-avenue toward Fulton-street. Brown was unable to give a description of any of his assailants. Detective Kelly, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Bernard McAleer, Robert Remsen, and J. F. Shanley, yesterday, on suspicion of being engaged in the affray, but they proved that they were not there, and the Sergeant discharged them. Brown's wounds are slight.

IMPUDENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

MR. C. H. STONE ROBBED OF NEARLY $3,000 IN NINTH-AVENUE.

Inquiries made yesterday show that at present no clue has been obtained with reference to the men who attacked Mr. Stone on Ninth-avenue on Saturday and succeeded in robbing him of $2,950, although three detectives—Messrs. Smith, Riley, and Murphy—are hard at work upon the case. A more daring and impudent robbery than this can scarcely be imagined. In the broad daylight of noon, in a public thoroughfare crowded with people, a man is deliberately attacked and robbed of everything he has. Mr. C. H. Stone, the victim of this outrage, is the son-in-law of Mr. Joseph P. Hale, piano-forte manufacturer, of No. 519 West Thirty-fourth-street, and is employed by the firm as cashier. He is about 28 years of age and of light build, but has had a thorough training as an athlete, and is therefore not easily taken at a disadvantage. For years it has been his duty to draw from the West Side Savings Bank every Saturday the amount required to pay the workmen's wages, and habitually he carried it to the office in a small sachel, one of the employes of the firm walking at a short distance behind him for protection. Mr. Stone, however, scouted the idea of being robbed in the public streets, and for some weeks past this precaution has not been taken. On Saturday last he went to the bank alone, drew out the money as usual, in amount $2,950, and not having a sachel the loose silver was placed in his coat pockets, and the bills wrapped up in a piece of brown paper. As he was crossing Ninth-avenue on his way up Thirty-fourth-street, and only a block from the manufactory, a butcher's dray, painted red, suddenly drew up close to him, and he stepped aside to get out of its way. This drew his attention to it, and remarking what a handsome horse it was for a butcher to own he passed on. Hardly had he gone half a dozen yards when three men leaped from the cart, and one of them came behind, attempted to knock his hat over his eyes, and threw his arm around Mr. Stone's neck in garroter fashion. Another came up and was rifling his pockets when he managed to extricate himself and to throw one parcel of notes to Charles Filly, one of the District Telegraph Company's messengers, who was passing. Very possibly, the thieves had not thought the parcel contained anything of value, but perceiving his action, they at once threw Mr. Stone to one side and rushed after the boy, who, pausing for a moment to comprehend the scene, had picked up the parcel and made off. Mr. Stone hung on to the one who had first attacked him, and loudly shouted for help. The people in the street and on the elevated railway stairs looked on without attempting to interfere. A builder in the vicinity saw the whole occurrence, and sauntered up, believing it to be a "kind of a drunken squabble."

One of the men chased the messenger, the other holding the reins of the horse, and the third being held by Mr. Stone, who was caught and the money wrested from him. Mr. Stone was thrown to the ground, and the three men jumped into the cart and galloped rapidly away. Mr. Stone followed, and one of the robbers pointed a revolver at him. Still Mr. Stone followed, and an express wagon coming up at the time he jumped in and persuaded the driver to chase the runaway robbers. There were hundreds of people who now had their attention drawn to the red butcher's cart and its occupants, and several have been to the Twentieth Precinct Police Station and aided the Police by their descriptions. The distance between the two vehicles rapidly increased, and at Thirtieth-street, as they saw the robbers disappearing down Twenty eighth-street, Mr. Stone and the express man gave up the chase.

It was stated at the Police office that in Twenty-eighth-street the back-board of the butcher's cart had fallen out and been left behind, but upon Detective Smith visiting the spot he found that it was true. The cart-wheel had come into collision with a dust-cart, which was damaged, the robbers tearing on at the best speed their high-mettled horse could make. Beyond this there is no reliable information as to the course they took, and late last night the Police were still without the slightest clue to the identity of the cart or its inmates.

Mr. Stone returned from his exciting ride, and after having recited the occurrence to Mr. Hale at the manufactory he went direct to the Twentieth Precinct Station, and informed Capt. Washburn. It is remarkable that at the time of the robbery there was not a citizen, policeman, or officer on the spot, it being the hour at which they are relieved.

That the work-people might not be kept waiting, Mr. Hale at once dispatched a messenger to the bank for $3,000, this time allowing the bank to run the risk of its conveyance through the street car.

Mr. Stone received some slight bruises, but no hurts of serious consequence, and the same evening he started for Worcester, Mass., to join Mrs. Stone and the children, fearing that his wife might hear of the robbery, and be in a state of alarm for his safety.

GOOD THINGS OF THE WORLD.

From the London World, July 24.

The Bagot estate is once more *sub judice*. Mr. George Morris, the popular member for Galway, has been appointed Administrator pending the termination of the suit. He is the brother of the Chief-Justice, whose ability in rackets and repartee are well known, and are said to have contributed to his forensic success. Should he be raised to the peerage, his title has already been suggested: the Lord Emboglie.

And so a poet is the best prophet after all! Hear Lamartine on Cyprus. I quote from his *Voyage en Orient*, dated Aug. 31, 1832: "Nothing is easier than to seize this sovereignty. An adventurer with a handful of soldiers and a million of piastres would do the trick; and it would be worth the trouble if there was any chance of sticking to its possession. But Europe would interfere; the jealousy of the powers would come to the rescue of the Turks, sow discord, and the conqueror would undergo the fate of King Theodore. What a pity! It is a splendid dream, and eight days would see its accomplishment."

I said something last week about coming theatrical arrangements for Cyprus and the Cyprians. I learn since that Sir Garnet is himself a keen critic, and had a *penchant* for acting in ancient days. One performance of his was particularly successful, and possibly significant. When Quartermaster-General in Montreal, he played *Cool* to the *Sir Harcourt Courtly* of Gen. Bell, V. C., now commanding the Belfast District. I think, too, he has some actors in that clever staff of his, if I mistake not.

Apropos of the imperturbable *Mr. Cool*, here is a little incident somewhat savoring of the quiet flavor of our old friend in "London Assurance." It occurred in a London theatre a little time ago. Said a highly got-up, very "gummy" young man—black-crutched, toothpicked, and short-sighted—to a stranger who happened to be standing on the steps leading into the stalls, "Aw, have you got a programme?" and the answer came very quietly and promptly, "Yes, thanks; got one from the other man." It was much neater than swearing at him, wasn't it?

The Guinness family have not only restored a cathedral and presented a Crystal Palace to their fellow-citizens of Dublin, but are now engaged in turning an unkempt, unsightly space into a city park, which, when finished, will compare in a small way with the New-York Central. It will have an artificial lake and its Lady's Mile.

That was a marvelous gathering of all sorts and conditions of men that Mrs. "Tom" Brassey summoned to meet the Maharajah of Johore at No. 24 Park-lane last Thursday. The "Heathen Chinee," the subtle Japanese, and the swarthy Malay were there, jostling the reigning beauties of the day, with a goodly sprinkling of foreign diplomats and members of our Lords and Commons. The lion of the evening took things very complacently. He is a handsome man in his way, speaks English fluently, and really seems a good fellow all round. He now wishes to give up his island in the Straits, and come and live in England altogether, as he finds the climate so much better; but if he remains the Winter he may change his opinion.

QUEER CASES OF LITERARY THEFT.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, July 22.

Writing from Boston, United States, a correspondent says: "I think I can do better than match the story which 'M. O. W. O.' tells in your issue of the 24th of June, of the appropriation of a tale written by him by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. Some years ago I found in the *Revue* what struck me as a remarkably good story, and proposed to translate it for the columns of *Every Saturday*, then published in this city. The periodical was avowedly an eclectic, and when the story had been translated it was printed in *Every Saturday*, with full credit given to the *Revue*. A week or two later the editor of our Boston weekly eclectic received a letter from a gentleman in New-York saying that the author of the tale was Miss Mulock, and that it had been published 10 years (I think) before in *Harper's Magazine*. Now, observe how the American people were favored. In the first place, the story was scribbled by the Harpers. Next it went to Paris, where it did duty as an original French story. Then it came back to us again through my innocent translation of it. My recollection is that the title of the story in one form or another was "The Double House;" and you will agree with me that it must have been a good one to have been so many times appropriated. The people of the United States had a narrow escape from seeing it in a third form. Soon after the discovery here of its real origin, the editor of a monthly magazine published in Boston at the time, to whom I had related the circumstances of the case, informed me that he had received the manuscript of another translation from a lady, who offered it to the magazine as an original story. The lady received some good advice when the manuscript was returned.

GLOVER AND HIS EXPERTS.

ATTEMPT TO AID CLAIM AGENTS.

EFFORTS TO OBTAIN PRIVATE MARKS ON CAPTURED COTTON—PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT TO OPEN THE TREASURY TO FRAUDULENT CLAIMS—PERSECUTION OF A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—During the last session of Congress Mr. J. M. Tomeny, of Arkansas, was summoned before Glover and his experts to give evidence touching the disposition of certain cotton captured by the United States military forces during the rebellion, and which was placed in his charge as a Special Agent of the Treasury Department. Mr. Tomeny answered all proper questions with reference to the disposition of the cotton, but refused to furnish the private marks on the bales for the reason that such information would assist dishonest persons in manufacturing fraudulent evidence against the Government, and tend to enable them to make successful raids upon the Treasury. The efforts made by Glover and his experts to obtain this information, and the persecution to which Mr. Tomeny was subjected for refusing to supply it, is related by him in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1878.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the Washington correspondence of THE TIMES of a recent date, reference is made to the fact, that I had been a witness before the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, of which Mr. Glover is Chairman; and that my fees were unpaid because I refused to furnish certain information demanded from me by the committee. The non-payment of my fees is a very small matter, and one in which the public would feel no interest, but I have thought, since my appearance before that Committee has been thus mentioned, that some account of my experience as illustrative of the methods, scope and purposes of their so-called investigation, would be not uninteresting to your readers.

I was subpœnaed to come to Washington as a witness on behalf of the United States in the case of the "United States versus Sawyer, Brooks et al," in the Criminal Court. At the close of that trial I was subpœnaed to appear before Mr. Glover's committee. The officer who served the summons requested me to go to Mr. Glover's private rooms. Mr. Glover, when I sent up my card, was engaged, and I was ushered into the presence of a military-looking gentleman, who introduced himself as Mr. Wilcox. Subsequently I learned that this gentleman was Prof. Wilcox, chief expert of Mr. Glover's committee. I inquired as to the nature of the information wanted or expected to be elicited from me, and also as to the character, scope, and objects of the investigation, that I might judge of the value and relevancy of any facts within my knowledge. A somewhat desultory conversation ensued, relating chiefly to my transactions as Superintending Special Agent of the Treasury Department at Mobile, in 1865-6, and to those of my predecessor in that office I expressed my entire willingness to testify concerning all those transactions, and to furnish all the information in my possession or knowledge that would be of service to the committee in their investigations, and not valuable to bolster up fraudulent claims for cotton by claim agents. At the very outset, however, I thought I discovered in Mr. Wilcox, a disposition to denounce the Government for its alleged injustice to claimants for cotton. He spoke feelingly of the hardships such persons had suffered at the hands of the Treasury Department, and of his sympathy for them. He appeared to consider the information he was securing from me very important, and requested me to give briefly a history of cotton operations in the South while I was there in 1865-6. I proceeded to do so, referring to some old letters and records, while he lay down on the bed and went fast asleep! After he got to that state in his slumber, where loud snoring set in, I began to realize that I was in rather an awkward situation. I also began to have some idea of the kind of an expert I was expected to enlighten upon the trite subject of capsured and abandoned property in the South. Being my first interview with a Congressional expert, I felt no assurances that Prof. Wilcox was not doing just the right thing; perhaps reading in a trance, the mind of the witness, but I had doubts. Fortunately, Mr. Glover himself soon came into the room and resumed the examination. Prof. Wilcox, when he awoke, apologized, by saying that he had been up very late the previous night, and was weary from overwork. At the conclusion of this séance I was notified to be at the committee-room at the Capitol next morning, when my formal examination would be commenced before the sub-committee, of which Mr. L. C. Gause, of Arkansas, is Chairman. After waiting an hour or two for Mr. Gause, who failed to appear, Mr. Glover administered the oath to me, and proceeded to ask certain questions, which, he said, I could take with me to my room, write out my answers in narrative form, and hand them in when ready. This plan was pursued from day to day, at the convenience of the committee, until I had furnished between 100 and 200 pages of testimony.

On one occasion I read an answer to a question which reflected on some of the official acts of Mr. Bristow as Secretary, and of Mr. Bluford Wilson as Solicitor, of the Treasury, which seemed to afford Mr. Glover sincere gratification. It appeared to me directly to the purpose of his investigation, and he exclaimed, involuntarily, I thought, to Mr. Mackall, the special Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, "That will be hard on Bristow in the next campaign." At another time he declared: "If the House would give me eight or ten more experts and the means, I would make such exposures as would astound the American people!" About this time I began to understand that one of the primary objects of the investigation was to supply material for campaign thunder this Fall; but I did not think it right to expect me to do this at the low price of $3 per diem and pay my own hotel bills.

Soon after this, I was interrogated concerning my own transactions at Mobile, and I produced my official letters of settlement from the Commissioner of Customs. Mr. Glover expressed himself satisfied that I had properly accounted for all the cotton that came into my hands. Mr. Gause asked me to furnish a detailed statement of the 15,600 bales I received and accounted for, giving the marks or brands on each bale. I suggested that to do this might be a suit in loss to the Government, and sought to persuade him not to insist upon it. I said to Mr. Glover: "One of the accusations made against your committee is that you are collecting data to aid certain cotton claimants and claim agents in getting the proceeds of this cotton out of the Treasury, and if I am forced to furnish these marks and brands, it will be quoted in confirmation of this charge." He seemed, at first, to consider the suggestion seriously, and it was certainly offered in good faith, and in a respectful, friendly manner.

His appeared to be lost in doubt, but subsequently demanded, peremptorily, that I should supply the marks, and I asked for a day's delay to determine whether I would do so or not. This was about the 9th of May; I then prepared a written statement to the committee, respectfully declining to furnish the marks on the cotton, giving my reasons, which I read to the Secretary of the Treasury, and asked his advice as to the premises. He advised me not to give the marks, and to say to the committee that he so advised me. It was not until the 21st of May that, after diligent effort, I could get a meeting of the sub-committee at which to submit this statement, and formally decline to furnish the information. The chief difficulty was that Mr. Gause, the Chairman, was not well, and was drinking excessively.

Another witness before his sub-committee told me he met Gause on the avenue that Sunday morning so drunk he did not know his own witness. When, after diligent search, anxious to be discharged and go home, I found Gause, he complained that he was sick, and that his system was "saturated with malaria"—a phrase I construed "soaked with Washington whisky."

However, the sub-committee held a meeting, and I submitted my reasons for not furnishing the marks on the cotton. In the meantime a voucher had been made out, and signed by Glover and Gause, in my favor, for 30 days' attendance, but they refused to deliver it to me, unless I would give them the cotton marks. I inquired if my pay as a witness would depend upon the character of the evidence I gave, and upon my giving up the marks on the cotton bales. Mr. Glover replied, emphatically: So far as I am concerned, you will not get a cent unless you obey the orders of the committee. You can give up the paper and get your money, or you can keep it and go to jail."

"Mr. Glover," I said, "it is not worth while to make any threats in advance. That will not influence me a particle."

"It's not a threat, Sir," he rejoined, "it is just what happens to every man who does as you are doing." This was on the 22d of May. The next day, or the day after, I was served with a subpœna *duces tecum*, commanding me to appear before the full committee, and bring with me the report showing the marks and brands on the cotton. On the 24th of May, in obedience to this summons, I went before the committee, taking that document in my hand. In answer to a question I again positively declined to surrender the paper. I saw that the purpose of this meeting was to make out a case of contempt against me, have me reported and taken, under arrest, before the bar of the House. Mr. White, of Indiana, asked why I refused, and I replied that my reasons were before the sub-committee in writing, and that I had no additional reasons to offer. Until then I was under the belief that Mr. Glover and Mr. Gause had certainly submitted my objections to the full committee, and they were deemed by the committee unsound or insufficient. I saw Mr. Mackall, the special Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, have that statement in his hand and show it to Mr. Glover, with the purpose, undoubtedly, of laying it before the committee, but Mr. Glover waved his hand, shook his head, and the paper was taken away. Observing this, and at length realizing that Glover and Gause were actually endeavoring to get the full committee to have me reported and arrested for contempt, while suppressing the reasons I had given for my action, I took from my pocket a copy of the suppressed statement, and handed it across the table to Mr. Bagley, of New-York, who read it to his colleagues, Mr. White, Another member then inquired if I would object to the committee inspecting the document containing the marks on the cotton, and my answer was that I would not, if they would pledge themselves to return it before I left the room, and without taking a copy. This was assented to, and Mr. Dickey, of Ohio, said I could depend upon the honor of the committee for that. The paper was then passed around and inspected by every member of the committee present. When that was done, to my utter astonishment, Mr. Gause made a motion that the committee having once had the paper, and as it was now again in their possession, that they keep it!

I said I would never consent to that, and Mr. White observed that as I had allowed them to inspect the paper under their pledge to return it to me, he could not support the motion. The motion was, therefore, withdrawn, and I took the paper, rolled it up, and held it in my hand until I was excused, and the committee went into secret session. At this meeting Mr. Glover expressed himself to the committee as satisfied that I had fully accounted for all the cotton I handled. Believing Mr. Glover would induce his committee to report me to the House for contempt, and this attempt to execute his threat to send me to jail, I at once prepared the following statement to be read in justification of my action, if called before the bar of the House:

To the Honorable the House of Representatives of the United States:

On the 9th of April I was summoned as a witness before the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, of which Hon. John M. Glover is Chairman. On the 10th I appeared before the committee, and have reported from day to day since, giving testimony whenever required so to do. I have refused to answer but one question. The committee examined me as to my views and opinions of the Supervising Special Agents of the Treasury Department, while in charge of the Ninth Special Agency.

In response to questions, I showed them my official letters of settlement, and stated briefly that, as shown by the letter of the Commissioner of Customs, dated April 10, 1867, a copy of which I left with them, I had received and accounted for 15,690 bales of cotton. They then requested me to furnish a detailed statement of the cotton. I explained that I had a copy of the original report I made to the department in 1866, and produced it, stating that I was willing to submit a copy of it all, except that portion giving the marks and brands on the cotton. Several consultations were had, but no definite conclusion on this point, so far as I could understand, was reached. The committee themselves seemed to be in doubt. Finally, after waiting several hours one day in the committee-room to have the matter settled, and it being apparent that there would be no meeting of the committee that day, I handed the paper to the short-hand reporter, first striking out, with a pencil, all that portion giving the marks and brands on the cotton, and said to him that he could make a copy of the rest of the document.

Subsequently, the reporter informed me that Mr. Mackall, the special Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms had, in my absence, instructed him to copy the entire report, including the marks and brands on the cotton. I then asked him to hand me back the paper, and I would make from it a statement which I would hand him, as my answer to the question. He had allowed it to go out of my own possession only upon the express condition that the marks and brands on the cotton would not be copied from it, and to save myself the labor of writing up the statement I intended to submit as my answer. That night I prepared from the same document a detailed statement, covering about four folio commercial paper, of all the cotton received by me, omitting only the marks, and handed it to the reporter, as my answer to the question. When he handed in his report, Mr. Mackall looked over a few pages of my statement and at once remarked that "it would not do at all and would not be accepted by the committee." I told him that he was mistaken, that he would see that was my answer. If the committee desired from me further information they could elicit it by asking the proper questions, but that I could not recognize in him the right to step between me, as a witness, and the official reporter, and, in my absence, dictate what answer to a question I should make. I also said I would like to lay

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE IN THE TYROL.

GADDINGS WITH A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE. A series of sketches of "Tyrolese Life and Customs." By W. A. Baillie Grohman. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878.

While the author of this book, or rather of this combination of two books, is not entirely unknown to the American public, no American edition of *Tyrol and the Tyrolese* has appeared in this country. A writer for the monthly press, Mr. E. S. Nadal, brought the book to the notice of magazine readers a year or more ago, but beyond that little taste of a very pleasant book of travel we have had nothing published on this side of the Atlantic. The second work—*Gaddings with a Primitive People*—is only recently published in England, and the American republishers have been inspired to unite the two books into one. Buyers of the new number of the "Leisure Hour Series" will, therefore, obtain a reprint of *Tyrol and the Tyrolese*, published in 1876, and republished in 1877, together with a transcript of the advance sheets of *Gaddings with a Primitive People*. The latter is the name given by the American editors to the composite volume.

Mr. Grohman has the advantage of being partly Tyrolese by birth, and to this he has added some of the best characteristics of faithful reporting. He has not been a member of the Alpine Club and ascended mountains without losing for a moment the air of an Englishman—of a *verrückter Engländer*, as the Germans love to call them—nor has he even been content to shoot chamois, deer, and black-cock like an ordinary enthusiast for hunting. He made the Tyrol his home, wore the dress of the mountaineers, and, penetrating remote valleys, met the suspicious peasant with a face and dress like his own, talked the curious dialects of the country, and shared with his rough friends the hardships and rude amusements of each locality. Under the exterior of an adventurous Tyrolese who came for hunting he concealed the modern writer of books of travel, insatiably curious, and patient in extracting characteristic traits from his peasant friends. Besides that he appears to be deeply bitten with the civilized passion for bric-à-brac and to have used his singular advantages, linguistic and otherwise, in getting possession of wonderful things in the way of old paintings, old furniture, carvings of the Middle Ages, and bits of antique armor. The new book discovers him in possession of as gigantic a bit of bric-à-brac as can be imagined, no less a "white elephant" than a ruined castle overlooking the valley of the Inn. It appears that he has purchased and partially refitted an old eyrie where the Roman eagles were first housed on their northward flights, and where German robber barons of high and well-known lineage afterward lived and plundered. So the affection which he had imbibed for the Tyrolese and the Tyrol, an affection shown again and again in his accounts of the people and place, has induced him to settle down among them as a landowner. Could any better guide be found?

Acquainted after this fashion with the people as they actually are, not as they present themselves to the tourist, Mr. Grohman's account of the Tyrolese is delightfully fresh. Those who have lived in Germany will indeed find that some of the customs he considers most characteristic of the Tyrol are not confined to that portion of the Fatherland, but only show themselves there in most primitive and striking form. The relation of the sexes before marriage, which he acknowledges to be far from what it should be, is by no means unusual elsewhere in Germany. The same causes produce like results. In the Tyrol it is poverty more than the necessity of serving in the Army which prevents early marriages and increases immorality; in Prussia and Saxony the same two hindrances stand in the way, but the Army is more formidable than poverty. Mr. Grohman tells of the "robber," or village bully, and the sanguinary battles that still occasionally take place at weddings. The habit of "gouging" the eyes, of biting off noses, ears, and fingers has been ascribed alternately to the Irish and lowest class of English, but in the Tyrol it appears to have been always a pleasant custom, and still occasionally met with. The power exercised in New-York by the runseller is exactly paralleled by the position of "wirth" in the Tyrol. He is a political force only second to the priest; out of the nine renowned leaders of the Tyrolese peasant troops no less than seven were "wirths," or inn-keepers; readers of German ballads will remember Andreas Hofer, the "Sandwirth" whose memory has been embalmed in song for his warlike deeds. The poacher and the smuggler are figures well known to fiction of 20 years ago, but in modern times their occupation is for the most part gone. In the Tyrol they are on the wane, because the tariff on goods has been running down to starvation prices for the smuggler, and the importance of game has surrounded preserves with an almost prohibitory cordon of guards. Yet there they still exist, and Mr. Grohman is good enough to regale us with some choice smuggling and poaching adventures which have all the air of truth. Beside the wirth, the robber, the smuggler, and poacher, stands the wood-cutter, the village school-master, and the village priest. Mr. Grohman censures the Roman Church for keeping the Tyrolese in dense ignorance, but at the same time he laments, illogically enough, the gradual disappearance of the old customs and simple habits before the tourists and the steam-engine. The superstitious ignorance in which the Church holds its flock has kept it in that very primitiveness which the author admires. Had it not been for the Church Mr. Grohman could not have illustrated his book with so many quaint customs dating back to the fourteenth and even to the eleventh century. Where would he have found the bric-à-brac which so rejoices his soul, and how could he have bought at a bargain a whole feudal castle? It strikes us that Mr. Grohman is a little ungrateful to the mother Church.

In addition to these prominent characters of the Alpine population, we learn to know the *Sennerin* and her arduous duties on the high Summer pastures, relieved occasionally by the presence of her lover or lovers. Then a peasant's wedding is described with many extraordinary ancient customs that vary from valley to valley. Some of these are plainly heathen in origin; others are Latin Christian; others mediæval Christian. In the appendix are further variations of wedding customs. There are descriptions of Sabbath services and *ex voto* memorials for dangers passed, of a Tyrolese peasant watering-place and the popular rifle-match. Chapters on the golden eagle and the black-cock and the chamois give particulars as to the rare and common game of the highest peaks. It appears that the miracle play of Oberammergau is not by any means the sole remaining vestige of the mediæval religious drama in Germany. In Winter, when the Tyrol is almost impassable to tourists, the peasants have religious plays among themselves. A graphic account of a "paradise play" adds one more to the number of good things in this volume. There is an epitaph on three wood-cutters who were killed while floating trees down the "Kaiserclause." A very satirical picture represents:

"Three men sitting one behind the other, astride of one large block of wood, which is in the act of being drifted down the turbulent and foaming waters. Each man has a cross over his head, and the expression of the faces is particularly fiendish. . . . 'On this spot did Johann Baumann, Christoph Müller, and Alois Hensler, on the 24th June, 1858, get out on a long and perilous journey. They hoped to find the gates of heaven open.'

"Underneath this is a picture of the three men in the furnace, and below that again is written:

"'In case their journey ends in hell, the pious wanderer is requested to say the rosary to save them from some of the tortures which await them.'"

Speaking of the peasant watering-place, Mr. Grohman has a singular story to tell of an early love affair of Bismarck. He is authority for the statement that in 1841 Bismarck, then a young Prussian country squire, visited several seasons in succession a remote little watering-place of the Tyrol called Mitterbad. There he fell in love with Josepha Hosener, the daughter of the owner of the baths, and actually demanded her in marriage. Her father, however, would have nothing to do with the heretic, and sent him about his business.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The new edition of George Eliot's novels has already reached the seventh volume.

—Charles Dudley Warner's *In the Wilderness* has already reached a second edition.

—Hachette, Paris, publishes a new edition of Aimé Humbert's *Le Japan Illustré*.

—Brugsch Bey is at present in Berlin completing his *Geographical Dictionary of Ancient Egypt*.

—The publication of Michelet's correspondence is indefinitely postponed for family reasons.

—A German translation of John Morley's book on *Compromise*, made by Dr. Haller, will shortly be published.

—M. Emile de Laveleye foretold the acquisition of Cyprus by England a year ago in the *Fortnightly Review*.

—Mr. Arthur Arnold is preparing for publication in the Autumn a volume of papers to be entitled *Practical Politics*.

—James Samuelson has written, and Trübner & Co. have published, a *Social, Scientific, and Political History of Drink*.

—Mr. W. H. Mallock is preparing a translation of *Lucretius* for *Blackwood's* "Ancient Classics for English Readers."

—It is rumored that a new volume of lyrical poems by Mr. Tennyson may be expected shortly to make its appearance.

—A new volume in the "Epochs of English History," *Modern England*, (from 1520—1875,) by Oscar Browning, is just ready.

—Mr. Norman Shaw has a book on *Villa and Cottage Architecture*, with designs, which is on the eve of publication in England.

—The author of the *Russians of To-day*, Mr. E. C. Grenville Murray, publishes through Macmillan & Co. *Round About France*.

—The United States Consul at Cardiff, Mr. Wirt Sykes, is compiling a book on Welsh legends, myths, fairy tales, and folk-lore.

—M. E. Roller, of Paris, has brought out in Hebrew the history of the Franco-German war and the two sieges of Paris in 1870–1.

—Messrs. L. Prang & Co., Boston, have just issued the first two parts of Mohan's *Native Flowers and Trees of the United States*.

—The author of *Nimport*, Mr. Edward L. Bynner, of Boston, has a new novel, *Tritons*, ready for publication by Lockwood, Brooks & Co.

—The next volume of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," will be *Molière*. It will be prepared by Mrs. Oliphant and F. Tarver, M. A.

—The first and second volumes of Spencer Walpole's *History of England from the Conclusion of the Great War in 1815*, will appear in the Autumn.

—Graves, Locke & Co., Boston, have issued a little book, Miss Parloa's *Camp Cookery*, which has special interest for Summer tourists and campers-out.

—Mr. William Marshall, the author of *Lochiltre*, has in press a new work, which he ambitiously calls *The Past, Present, and Future of the English Tongue*.

—The German Book and News Company, Chicago, are about to issue a series of German-American novels, in pamphlet form, edited by Dr. F. W. Dahlman.

—Herr Leopold Katscher, announced as the biographer of George Sand, is engaged in preparing for a Vienna publishing house a new German edition of her writings.

—The Harpers have brought out J. C. Morison's *Gibbon* in Mr. Morley's "English Men of Letters" ahead of its publication in England or even of its definite announcement.

—Rev. H. N. Oxenham, a liberal Roman Catholic, considers at some length, in the July *Christian Apologist*, the present condition and the movement for the reunion of Christendom.

—Macmillan & Co. announce Sir J. D. Hooker's *Journal of a Tourin Morocco; Total Abstinence*, by Dr. B. W. Richardson, and the second volume of the *Science Lectures at South Kensington*.

—Prof. Benjamin Pierce's recent address at Cincinnati on "The National Importance of Social Science in the United States," has been published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, in pamphlet form.

—One of John Murray's latest publications is Canon Perry's *Student's History of the English Church*, from the accession of Henry VIII. to the Silencing of Convocation in the eighteenth century.

—D. Lothrop & Co. are prolific publishers of juvenile literature. Their publications for 1878 will amount to 120 separate books, not including 34 small ones issued in series, and catalogued together.

—Early in October Longmans & Co., London, will publish, in two large volumes, *The Indian Famine Campaign of* 1876–8, by William Digby, Honorary Secretary of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

—The fourth volume of Blanchard Jerrold's *Life of Napoleon III.*, treating of "the Empire," and derived from State records, from unpublished family correspondence, and from personal testimony, will soon be issued.

—Carpentier, Paris, has just reprinted a work which had become very rare, the late Théophile Sylvestre's *Les Artistes Français*. It contains biographies of Delacroix, Corot, Courbet, Jaques, and many other artists.

—Dr. Stoker, who assisted Lady Strangford in her recent work and has served in the Turkish Army in the Caucasus, is engaged in writing an account of his experiences in European and Asiatic Turkey during the late war.

—Murray's *Students' Manuals* have now reached 20 volumes. They form a complete chain of history from the earliest ages down to modern times, and constitute a valuable outline of study in language, literature, geography, science, philosophy, and law.

—Rev. W. W. Skeats' long-promised *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, similar in plan to Wedgwood's, but more elaborate and harmonizing with accepted philological methods, will be issued in four volumes, the first of which is expected to appear next Winter.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. have nearly ready Mr. Baxter P. Smith's *History of Dartmouth College*. Eminent Dartsmouth men, Webster, Choate, Chase, Tickner, and others, appear in its pages, and the college is traced from its origin as a school for Indian youth to the present time.

—*His Dear Little Wife* is a small novel published in small shape by J. M. Stodart & Co., of Philadelphia. It depicts the life of two young married people and the divers ways wherein the fond husband tortures the wife. It is meant as a warning to young men to be considerate of their fragile spouses.

—Thomas Whittaker will shortly publish two new and interesting works by English authors. One is *Saturday's Bairn*. It takes its name from the Scotch proverb, "Saturday's bairn works hard for its livin'." The second is *The Home of Rescis*, by the author of *The Children of Scaligberg*. Both volumes are designed for young people.

—W. H. Allen & Co., London, have in press the *Miscellaneous Essays of Dr. Goldsmicher*, with a memoir; a translation of *Robinson Crusoe* into the Persian language, edited by T. W. H. Tolbort, of the Bengal Civil Service, and *The Regiments of the British Army*, chronologically arranged, showing their history, services, uniform, &c., by Capt. Trimen.

—Ireland is being served up in installments, like America and Europe, both in part and collectively. John Savage, LL. D., is editing a *Picturesque Ireland*, which is issued in parts by Thomas Kelly, of this City, each part to cost 50 cents. The second part contains a map of the County of Wicklow and full-page plates representing Innisfallen and Derrinambly Cascade.

—In Appletons' "New Handy Volume Series" the recent issues are: *Lights of the Old English Stage*, being principally a reprint of papers contributed to *Temple Bar*, and *The House of Have Bardels*, a translation from the French of a justly popular novelist, André Theuriet. The barbel mentioned in the title is the fish of that name, not some strange technical work in architecture, as might readily be supposed.

—A novelty in book-binding, writes Mr. Garnett to the *Library Journal*, turned up the other day in the library of the British Museum. It was a book—*Phillip's Voyage to Botany Bay*, London: 1788—bound in kangaroo, which is often used in Australia for books, but has not been thought to be durable enough for the binding of books. The binding of the volume in hand, however, is handsome and flexible, and if coeval with the volume, as it seemed to be, has worn remarkably well.

—Sheldon & Co. have issued several textbooks for schools and colleges, such as *The Elements of Rhetoric and Composition*, by David J. Hill, a Professor in the University of Lewisburg; *The Elements of Book-keeping*, by Joseph H. Palmer, who was for 20 years tutor of mathematics in the College of the City of New-York; and *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, by Elroy M. Avery, Principal of the West High School, Cleveland, Ohio. The last mentioned is fully illustrated with wood-cuts.

—The Appletons have published a new series of *Reading Books for Schools*, which have been prepared under the joint editorship of Dr. W. T. Harris, Superintendent of Schools at St. Louis, Mo.; A. J. Rickoff, Superintendent of Schools at Cleveland, Ohio, and Prof. Mark Bailey, Professor of Elocution in Yale College. The series is entitled to attention, from the fact that three men of large practical experience in education have given their best thoughts to their careful and thorough preparation.

—John Morley's *Diderot* closes the series of studies on the literary preparation for the French Revolution, which he has been engaged upon for several years, and is principally devoted to a description of the philosophical and religious movement which had its focus in Diderot's famous *Encyclopedia*. The special purpose of Mr. Morley has been to bring the social significance and positive quality of the encyclopædic group of writers into the prominence which the subject deserves in the history of opinion.

—A lively bit of polemics in the discussion as to the origin of man is Dr. Frederic Bateman's *Darwinism Tested by Language*, published in England by the Rivingtons, and now imported by Scribner & Welford. A preface by Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D. D., Dean of Norwich, adds the dignity of the Church to the strictures upon Darwin from a physicist. Woodcuts illustrate the text, which consists of very large print. Dr. Bateman is Fellow or Correspondent of a formidable list of medical colleges and societies.

—Translations of the Greek tragedies are so seldom attempted by American scholars that considerable interest is awakened when a Cincinnati lawyer, a Judge on the Common Pleas bench of that city, ventures to publish a rhymed translation of the "Electra" of Sophocles. The venturesome man is Mr. Nicholas Longworth, and the translation retains so much of the spirit and beauty of the original that the author can justly be said to have successfully accomplished a task which, if not well done had better not be done at all. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, are the publishers.

—Several important works have been added to Bohn's "Standard Library." Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, in two volumes, edited by J. V. Pritchard, is one; Lessing's *Dramatic Works*, also in two volumes, the second of which, containing the comedies, now in press, with a memoir by Helen Zimmern, is another; *Poetry of America*, from 1776 to 1876, giving selections from 100 American poets, with a review of colonial poetry, and with specimens of negro melody, edited by W. J. Linton, is another; *Chaucer's Poems*, edited by Robert Bell, with an essay on the poet by Rev. W. W. Skeat, is another; and Harriet Martineau's *History of England from* 1800–1815, is announced as in press for the same series. Besides *The Angel in the House* and *The Unknown Eros*, Coventry Patmore has written *The Victories of Love*, and *Amelia, Tamerton Church Tower*, &c.

—Henry Holt & Co. have well under way the publication of a new series of "Handbooks for Students" in science, literature, art, and history. The books will comprise within about 180 pages small 16mo, for each volume, a comprehensive and compact view of some particular science, and will be specially adapted to the use of upper classes in schools and of private persons who desire to inform themselves briefly on specific subjects. They will be the work of the best authorities, and are likely to meet an actual want of American students and readers. Russell Sturgis will write upon *Architecture*, Elizabeth Winthrop Johnson upon *The Studio Arts*, Dr. R. S. Ball, of Ireland, upon *Astronomy*, Thomas R. Lounsbury, of Yale College, upon *English Language*, Prof. Böcher, of Harvard University, on *French Literature*, Prof. Johnson T. Platt, of the Yale Law School, on *Jurisprudence*, Clarence King upon *Physical Geography*, Prof. Francis A. Walker on *Political Economy*, and Dr. A. McAlister, Professor in the University of Dublin, on *Zoology*. The volumes in the series contributed by foreign authors will be specially revised for American use by the best authorities.

—The August list of Houghton, Osgood & Co. includes *A Primer of American Literature*, by Mr. Charles F. Richardson, assistant editor of the *Sunday-School Times*; the poems of Milton and Marvel in the new Riverside edition, the *Life of Guido Reni*, the Asiatic volumes in Mr. Longfellow's *Poems of Places*, Dr. E. Magitot's work on *Dental Caries*, translated from the French by Dr. Thomas H. Chandler, Dean of the Harvard Dental School, and a volume on *Theism* in the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library Series," by an anonymous author, an associate of Huxley and Tyndall, who signs himself "Physicus," and is a graduate of the University of Cambridge. In September they will publish an equally attractive list. One enterprise will be *The Family Library of British Poets*, compiled by James T. Fields and Edwin P. Whipple, and including choice selections, from Chaucer to Tennyson, with over a dozen heliotype portraits of the leading poets. Whittier's new volume, *The Dream of Eckard, and Other Poems*, will appear. Twenty sermons by the late Dr. George Putnam, of Boston Highlands, will be brought out, with a brief memoir. Two new volumes of Mr. Joseph Cook's lectures are to be published, the first of which will be named *Conscience. The Bodleys on Wheels* will be added to Mr. Scudder's "Bodley Series." *Van Dyke* will be added to the "Artist Biographies." The most important work will be *The College Book*. It will treat of the leading American universities and colleges, North and South, and the text will be written by persons familiar with each institution described. Sixty heliotype illustrations will accompany the letter-press, and the whole work will be supervised and edited by Mr. Charles F. Richardson, who originated the enterprise.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—His Dear Little Wife. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co. 1878. Paper.

—Molly Bawn. By the author of *Phyllis*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—Back to the Old Home. By Mary Cecil Hay. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—The Lady of Launay. By Anthony Trollope. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—The Other House. By Mary E. Higham. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 1878. "Spare Hour Series."

—Cleveden. A Novel. By Stephen Yorke. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Franklin-Square Library, No. 11.

—Kilrogan Cottage. A Novel. By Matilda Despard. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. "Library of American Fiction."

—The Primrose Path. A Chapter in the Annals of the Kingdom of Fife. By Mrs. Oliphant. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Paper.

—The Curate of Orsières. By Otto Roquette. Adapted from the German by Mary A. Robinson. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-hour Series.

—Clothilde; or, the Secret of Three Generations. From the French of Alexandre De Pontmartin. By Kate C. Barton. Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co. Paper.

—Gaddings with a Primitive People. Sketches of Tyrolese Life. By W. A. Baillie Grohman. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878. Leisure Hour Series, No. 98.

—How to Parse. An Attempt to Apply the Principles of Scholarship to English Grammar. By Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, D. D. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 1878.

—Gibbon. By James Cotter Morison, M. A., Lincoln College, Oxford. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. "English Men of Letters." Edited by John Morley.

—Musical Sketches, Abroad and at Home. By Prof. Ella. With original music by Mozart, Czerny, &c. Third edition. Revised by John Belcher. New-York: Edward Schuberth & Co. 1878.

—A Dictionary of Music and Musicians (A. D. 1450—1878.) Edited by George Grove, D. C. L. In 2 vols. Vol. I. Part III. London: Macmillan & Co. 1879. "Bolero" to "Concert Pitch."

A statue to Thiers is to erected at Nancy, which is to be executed by M. Gruhbert, the sculptor, at an expense of 50,000 francs. The pedestal is to be constructed of Jura-stone, and the allegorical historic figure, the accompaniments, and the epigraphs are to be of bronze.

A SKELETON IN THE CLOSET.

"BRANDON COYLE! ARE YOU MAD?"

She had stolen up behind him noiselessly, she had snatched the loaded pistol from his desperate hand and hurled it through the open window into the bay below. And not one instant too soon to save him from the crime of self-destruction.

He whirled around upon her, and they stood facing each other with eyes flaming defiance.

How like, yet unlike, were these fierce, beautiful creatures—twin sister and brother!

She, with her slender, well-rounded, lissom form; with her small, fine features and clear, deadly-pale yellow face, darkened by great, deep, hollow black eyes; the whole overshadowed by heavy, clustering auburn curls—a subtle, wistful face.

He, somewhat taller, fuller, and more supple, like another human snake, of a little larger growth, with a paler complexion, darker eyes, and darker hair.

They were the orphan niece and nephew of Christopher Coyle, Esq., an old bachelor living on his ancient patrimonial estate of Caveland in the north of England.

Now they stood glaring at each other a full minute in silent menace. Then both spoke at once:

"Aspirita!"

"Brandon!"

"How *dared* you stop me?"

"How dared *you* raise your hand against your own life?"

"I dare do what I please," he answered, sullenly.

"So do I—except—except to rush from life to death—from the known to the unknown!" she retorted, solemnly.

"There can be no more perfect perdition than I suffer now! *Why* did you stop me?" he cried, with a groan of anguish.

"Because I could not have you destroy yourself for the sake of a peevish girl. Come, Brandon. Rouse yourself. *Do* be a man!" she exclaimed.

"I cannot live without Arielle," he wailed.

"What a mooncalf you are, to be crying after a girl! If you cannot live *without* her, then why don't you live *with* her?" scornfully demanded the girl.

"'Live with her!' You know she is to be married to Valdimir Desparde to-morrow," replied the young man.

"She is to be married *to-morrow*; but this is *to-day*; and 'there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and'—but proverbs are vulgar, and you know what I mean."

"I do not!"

"You must stop the marriage, Brandon!"

"'Stop the marriage!' I wish I could! 'Stop the marriage!' How am I to do that, I pray you?"

"Brandon, sit down and sit down here on the sofa by me, and I will tell you what to do to break off this marriage, near as it is, and to win the bride for yourself, much as she is now devoted to her affianced lover," whispered the girl.

The suicidal frenzy in him was laid for the moment, even though it might return.

"Now attend to me, Brandon. Before he became your successful rival in the favor of Lady Arielle Montjoie, Valdimir Desparde was your most intimate friend, was he not?" inquired Aspirita.

"Of course he was," exclaimed Brandon, grinding his teeth.

"You were in his entire confidence?"

"Yes."

"You have often heard him regret, *deplore* the unfathomable mystery that hangs over his own and his sister's childhood?"

"Oh, to be sure. Haven't I told you so often enough?"

"And he rather resents his guardian's—Lord Beaudevere's—reticence on this subject?"

"Yes, yes; but what has all this to do with the question of his detestable marriage?" exclaimed Brandon, impatiently.

"It has everything to do with *stopping* it. But you must be patient, my lad. Calm yourself and collect your thoughts; for I must put you through a cross-examination, and then feel my way."

"I dare say you are right."

"No? But you will as I go on. Tell me, first, exactly how much Valdimir Desparde really does know of his early history? *He* has told *you*, I suppose?"

"Yes; but it is very little. He knows only so much as he remembers. He has heard nothing. Lord Beaudevere, the only person in possession of the facts, firmly refuses to speak one word on the subject."

"Lord Beaudevere's reserve is very merciful."

"What do you say?"

"Lord Beaudevere's reserve is very merciful to Valdimir Desparde and his sister."

"What do you mean, Aspirita?"

"I will explain presently. But go on and tell me all Valdimir Desparde has told *you* of his early life, Brandon."

"Let me think. Oh! He remembers living with his mother and his little sister, in very poor lodgings, in the narrow street of a great city, whose name he has forgotten, even if he ever learned it—"

"Was it in this country?"

"No, for he crossed water to come here."

"In France, then?"

"No, for they were English-speaking people who inhabited the city, and they had black servants. He thinks it must have been New-York or New-Orleans, or some other American city.

"New-Orleans, probably, if they had many blacks. But go on."

"The name of the city, and even of the country, is lost to him in the morning mist of his dawn of memory."

"There was something concerning his father, the elder Valdimir Desparde, whom, however, he does not remember ever to have seen. But his mother never held up her head again. She used to cry over him and his sister, and pray to the Lord to take them out of this world, and save them from the evil to come—"

"*Ah!*" gasped Aspirita, as she listened to every word of this little story.

"At length the mother took to her bed, from which she never arose again. One day a minister came and sat by the bed and wrote a letter for her, which was sent away, after that she grew weaker. Another day a gentleman arrived, a stranger, who afterward proved to be Lord Beaudevere."

"Well, Brandon, why don't you go on!" eagerly demanded the attentive girl, seeing that her brother paused.

"I am trying to remember what Desparde told me of this stranger. Oh! he did not know who he was until long afterward. Lord Beaudevere had this mother and her children immediately removed to a more comfortable house, and provided them with everything they could want. Desparde remembers distinctly his mother's peaceful death, while Lord Beaudevere stood on the other side of the bed, and Valdimir by his side, promising the dying woman to be a father to them while he should live. Then followed the funeral and the black dresses. Then a long, long voyage in a sailing-ship, all vaguely remembered by Valdimir."

"Did his sister—did Vivienne recollect nothing of this?"

"Nothing. Her earliest memories date from their life at Cloudland, whither their guardian took them immediately on their arrival in England."

"And we know all the rest from hearsay—how the bachelor, Lord Beaudevere, represented these children to his neighbors as his little cousins and wards; how he sent Valdimir to Eton, and afterward to Oxford, where the young man distinguished himself as much by devotion to study as by skill in athletic sports; how the guardian sent him on his continental tour, and at his return celebrated his majority at Cloudland, presenting him to the tenantry as the heir; how the baron procured the most accomplished governess and masters for Vivienne, and took her to London and had her presented to the Queen. All this we know of these two individuals, whose earliest days were passed in a squalid tenement-house in a foreign city," said Aspirita, scornfully.

"Well, the fellow *is* the heir-presumptive of the title and estates of Lord Beaudevere! If it were not so, he might never have dared to aspire to the hand of the Lady Arielle Montjoie. Or if he had, his aspirations would have been treated with contempt."

"Then if he is the heir of the barony of Beaudevere he must be so through his mother, for he cannot be so through his father, since the name of Desparde is not to be found in the Beaudevere genealogy," said Aspirita, sententiously.

"It is probably through his mother, whoever she was, since Beaudevere is one of those baronies that, failing male heirs, descend to the female. But I know nothing about it," replied Brandon, testily.

"Do you know that he really *is* the heir?"

"Yes, because it is so set down in the Peerage. Under the tabular list of noblemen, with their titles, family names, seats, and heirs, you will find this entry: 'Beaudevere, Baron; family name, Beauc; Seat, Cloudland, in ——shire; Heir-presumptive, Valdimir Desparde, Esq.'"

"Ah! Just now you alluded to this young man's father as Valdimir Desparde, the elder. So that the son bears the exact name of his father?"

"Yes, the exact name of his father."

"He knows that, does he?"

"Yes, he knows that; but that is absolutely all that he does know of his father."

"Then we will try to enlighten him!" exclaimed Aspirita, with a blaze of malignity from her big black eyes.

"You DO know something, then!" cried Brandon, starting.

"Yes, I do. I know that Lord Beaudevere is merciful in leaving Valdimir Desparde in his ignorance, and that he would have been much more merciful to have left him in obscurity," said Aspirita solemnly.

"Sister! WHAT do you mean? WHAT discovery have you made?" exclaimed Brandon, in great excitement.

"One that I intend you to reveal to Valdimir Desparde. And when you shall have done so, should he be the man of honor we believe him, he will release Lady Arielle from her engagement to him, and he will fly to the uttermost parts of the earth rather than wed with her."

"What is this discovery? Explain yourself!" exclaimed Brandon Coyle, starting up and standing before her.

Aspirita put her hand in her pocket and drew forth a folded newspaper, yellow and faded with age, and as worn all around its creases that it threatened to fall to pieces on being opened.

"What is this?" demanded Brandon, reaching forth his hand.

"Don't touch it yet. It is the New-Orleans *Courier* of sixteen years ago. Uncle Sent me up with his keys to open his secretary and fetch him some documents which he described to me. That was this morning, while the bailiff was here. Well, I went up to his secretary in the library, and unlocked the upper drawer, but had hard work to pull it out. When I did so, I gave a great strength, at last, I pulled it too far, and it fell with a crash."

"For heaven's sake, get on!" impatiently exclaimed Brandon.

"And the jar or something touched or started the spring of a secret place at the back of the drawer that flew open, and let this paper tumble out. There was nothing else in the hiding-place but this paper. Oh! you will call it fate—its falling into my possession in this way?"

The young man eagerly seized the paper.

He looked at the lines the head indicated until his face dilated into a stare, his cheeks grew pale, and his chin fell—aghast with horror!

"Oh, this is terrible! terrible! terrible!" he exclaimed, when at last he could speak for emotion.

"If it be so terrible in your eyes, what must it be in his?" whispered Aspirita.

"If!" he repeated.

"He—Valdimir Desparde—ought not to be permitted to marry Lady Arielle Montjoie," whispered Aspirita.

"*Ought not!* He must not and shall not! Oh! that Lord Beaudevere could have known this and kept it concealed!" bitterly exclaimed Brandon.

"He did it in mercy to Valdimir and Vivienne!"

"But what sort of mercy, or even justice, has he shown in his dealings with Lord and Lady Altofaire and Lady Arielle Montjoie?"

"Perhaps he thought this secret would never come out to injure them."

"And yet an old paper fortunately comes to light just in time to save the young lady from ruin and her family from dishonor. I will take this paper to the Earl of Altofaire this morning and lay the case before him!"

"No, no! Do not so!"

"Why not?"

"Because, if you do, the Earl will stop the marriage, for Lady Arielle's sake, and then all Lady Arielle's sympathies will be with her betrothed lover, and she will remain faithful to him, and perhaps—even *elope* with him!"

"That is true! What, then, would you advise me to do with this paper?"

"Take it to Valdimir Desparde! Remind him of his oft expressed desire to penetrate the mystery of his own early life, and of his constant wonder at his guardian's reserve on the subject. Then tell him that you have accidentally discovered the secret—that you feel in honor bound to reveal it to him. Then show him the paper."

"Oh, Asp! Asp! what a serpent you are!" exclaimed Brandon Coyle, half in admiration, half in dread.

"Stay," she murmured. "I hope that Valdimir does not suspect that you ever aspired to the hand of Arielle?"

"No. He has not *that* matter of triumph over me. It was while he was on his 'grand tour' that I—made a fool of myself, and I have not seen her since her rejection of my suit."

"And she has never told her betrothed of your offer, you presume?"

"Who? *Arielle?* Arielle boast of her conquest of one man to another man? I have heard of women who do such things, but Arielle—never!"

"So much the better. Then your way is clear. Go to him as his old friend, on the strength of your old mutual affection, and tell him, with as much seeming hesitation and delicate sympathy as you can assume, of the discovery you have just made, and of the uncompromising sense of duty that constrains you to communicate it to him. He will fly the country; I *know* he will. But he will cease to bid me good-by first; I know *that* too. And *then* if I do not commence a treatment of consolation and cure, my name is not Aspirita Coyle."

"Oh, Asp, Asp! So that is your game, is it?"

"That is my 'game,' as you call it, Brand. You thought I had *your* happiness only in view. Pooh, pooh, brother, we are egotists all. You love the bride elect. I like the bridegroom expectant. We work together for our mutual interests. Behold all!"

"But, Aspirita, would *you* marry a man who did not think himself good enough for Lady Arielle Montjoie? A man in his exceptional circumstances?" inquired Brandon Coyle, in surprise.

"Yes, I would. I am not in love with Arielle Montjoie. I am Aspirita Coyle, the orphan, dependent on my bachelor uncle, whose estates will all go to *you*. Besides, I love him," added the bold beauty, without a moment's hesitation.

"Humph! A man with *such* a reproach attached to his name! You must love him for *himself alone*, then?"

"No! for *myself alone!* I *might* be capable of killing him to prevent another woman having him!"

"Bravo, Asp! But oh! the fates forbid that ever your sting should strike me!"

"Go now, and execute your mission to Cloudland. It is time, unless you would prefer a dramatic forbidding of the bans at the very altar to-morrow!" said Aspirita, not a whit disconcerted by the questionable compliments of her brother.

"Can't forbid the bans, since there have been no bans! They are to be married by special license," said Brandon, almost gayly, so much was he elated by the prospect of preventing the marriage.

"They were to have been married, you mean! But they certainly are *not* to be *now*," amended Aspirita.

"And, meanwhile, as the parties most concerned, they should be informed of their changed prospects," added Brandon Coyle, with a smile; and, rising, with a bow he left his sister, and, a few minutes later, departed on his detestable errand.

Aspirita Coyle looked after him, a great light of triumph dilating her dark eyes until they seemed the mouths of caverns leading down to the abyss of her darker soul, as she muttered to herself:

"Now, Valdimir Desparde, you shall be mine! It may take trouble and time, but I can work and—wait!" The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated August 17, which can now be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 William-street, New-York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SEA-SHORE FIRE-WORKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The brisk breezes which form the strongest temptation to people in Summer to seek the sea-side are not the best possible adjuncts to a fine display of fire-works. There was even danger of fire attending the recent somewhat disappointing pyrotechnical entertainment at Brighton Beach. Charming effects, rendered still more enchanting by a heavy surf, can, however, be produced with perfect safety. One of the novel features of the reception given to the Prince of Wales at Madras was the stationing of catamarans blazing with lights along the three rollers of the famous surf of the foremanded coast of India for a distance of a mile in front of the beach. They could only be kept in place by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the kneeling paddlers, but the appearance of the illuminated seas is described as magnificent, and *Harper's Weekly* shortly afterward had a picture of the scene. There is no reason why floats should not be anchored off the Coney Island hotels in the more regularly formidable surf that rolls in there, and with judicious arrangements of lime lights, colored fires, &c., variety enough could be introduced to make spectators perfectly satisfied with the absence of rockets, Roman candles, &c., which are never a success in a wind.

FEU DE JOIE.

INFORMATION FOR ITALIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg herewith to inclose an article from the *Gazetta d'Italia*, which is one of the most ably edited and enterprising journals published in Italy. The editor of your facetious column has succeeded in inducing this influential journal to accept the article entitled "Impudent Indians," which appeared in your issue of Oct. 6, as a serious and true picture of the relations existing between ourselves and the Indians on the frontier. For the further edification and instruction of the world at large, and the Italian people in particular, I would suggest that your fifth-column editor continue the aboriginal history of the United States up to the present time.

J. S. C.

FLORENCE, Italy, Friday, July 5, 1878.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

THE RESOLUTIONS THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS LAID ON THE TABLE.

In the South Carolina Democratic State Convention at Columbia, on Thursday, Col. D. W. Aiken offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The political status of every citizen of the South during the war of the rebellion (so-called) was well known and unmistakably defined either as a Confederate or Federal sympathizer; and, whereas, no Confederate would, under the law, be recognized in an appeal to the General Government for reimbursement of losses individually sustained during the war; therefore,

Resolved, That all those claims presented to Congress by *post bellum* loyalists, and known as "Southern war claims," are prima facie of doubtful validity, and should only be approved after being subjected to the closest scrutiny and most critical examination.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Democrats of South Carolina Southern war claims are not subjects for Congressional legislation, but should be referred to some tribunal established and authorized to give them final adjudication.

The effect produced by these resolutions is described by the correspondent of the Charleston *News* as follows: "The debate was participated in by Col. Aiken and Messrs. Gaston, Tillman, and T. H. Cooke for the resolution, and Samuel Dibble and Col. Evins against it in its present shape. By those favoring the resolution it was held that its passage was necessary in order to set the South right and to

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, light variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

It is very desirable that a judicial decision should be reached as soon as possible in the matter of the Pacific Railroad lands lately declared open to pre-emption. The Secretary of the Interior has taken the ground that the railroad corporations have forfeited their right to dispose of the lands, the lapse of time having exhausted their original privileges. But the companies show a determination to resist any attempt to pre-empt these lands under the laws of the United States; and, in a recent circular in regard to the matter, they refer to the action of Secretary SCHURZ with unnecessary superciliousness as a "so-called decision." There is no doubt of this being a decision; whether it is good law is quite another thing. And the question should be judicially decided without any unnecessary delay, and without any unnecessary display of ill-temper on the part of the disputants.

Mr. MANTON MARBLE has written a long letter on the subject of the Electoral Commission, to which he gives the taking title of "A Secret Chapter of Political History." It was Mr. MARBLE'S request that this production should be printed by the newspapers without pruning or condensation, or not at all. There is nothing in the letter which would warrant THE TIMES in surrendering so much of its space as would be required to give it entire. Essays on the Electoral Commission do not have that freshness of interest to newspaper readers which Mr. MARBLE seems to think they should. The "secret history" disclosed in the letter has long since ceased to be secret, though Mr. MARBLE appears to enjoy very much the telling of Mr. TILDEN'S hostility to the Electoral Commission scheme and his desire to have the election thrown into the House. It is quite natural that a man who communicates to the public the details of a political intrigue in which he had some share should consider that his tale must be of devouring interest to his hearers. But this "history" has not even the charm of novelty to recommend it. With wonderful effrontery, the writer assumes that all the old charges of "conspiracy" in Louisiana and Florida, brought against the Republicans, have been proved; and this being assumed, all the rest is plain sailing. The Republicans are supposed to have forced the Electoral Commission upon the Democratic House, and Mr. TILDEN'S overthrow was complete.

On another page of THE TIMES, to-day, is printed a detailed account of Congressman GLOVER'S attempt to secure from a witness before his investigating committee descriptions of seized cotton, which would have been valuable to persons who have corrupt designs on the Treasury. Some reference to this curious transaction has been made in these columns, and the letter of Mr. TOMENY, the witness, will be found interesting reading, although it suggests a disgraceful state of things in Mr. GLOVER'S committee. The witness was threatened with punishment if he persisted in his refusal to give up the marks and numbers of the seized cotton to one or two members of the committee. It is difficult to see how the possession of this particular information concerning cotton seized during the war could possibly help Mr. GLOVER'S committee. But it is very plain that claim agents and dishonest schemers would be glad to secure accurate descriptions of the seized property, upon which to base fraudulent demands on the Treasury for indemnification. Mr. TOMENY was punished, however. The committee did not get the marks and numbers of that cotton, and Mr. TOMENY did not get his witness-fees.

There are forty-nine Democratic counties in Ohio, and there have been Democratic defalcations in twenty-one of them. The amounts stolen vary from $4,000 to $142,545. In one county the thieves destroyed their books and accounts by burning the Court-house where they were kept. And the loss of another county has not been accurately determined. But the robberies of nineteen counties foot up more than $640,000. In every instance, the thefts were committed by Democratic office-holders, men who were lustily bawling "reform!" while they had both hands in the public Treasury. Curiously enough, the Democrats no sooner secure control of a county in Ohio than they begin to steal. They steal as if conscious that their time is short and that what is to be stolen must be stolen in a hurry.

The unprecedented rush to Coney Island this Summer has not only taxed the equipment of lines of travel very severely, but has found some of the usual means of transportation quite inadequate. The steam-boats carrying passengers to the lower end of Coney Island are overcrowded on special occasions, and if there is any attempt to enforce the law regulating the number allowed to each craft, it is not perceptible to the voyager. On Saturdays and Sundays the crowding of some of these boats is not only outrageous, but highly dangerous. A panic, however causeless, on a steamer loaded to the guards with passengers, would inevitably occasion a frightful disaster. The "pleasure-seekers" in many instances are treated like cattle, to be driven about and penned up without regard to common decency. The crowds flocking to the upper end of the island are better treated, but the steamers to Bay Ridge are frequently overloaded, to the terror and discomfort of the passengers. As for the arrangements in the railway station at Manhattan Beach, they are simply disgraceful. To force fifteen hundred or two thousand men, women, and children into a little waiting-room and through two narrow doorways is a cruelty which should be instantly corrected. Coney Island is a delightful place; the travel thither and back is an unmitigated nuisance.

DISTRICTS TO BE REGAINED.

Aside from the Congressional districts in the South, now represented by Democrats, but which rightfully belong to the Republicans, and could, with proper effort, be secured to them, there are a number of others in the West and North which may be regained if the coming campaign is conducted with becoming spirit and energy. In this State there are at least five such districts. These are the Eleventh, Sixteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second. They are all naturally Republican and should be regained. The Eleventh is now represented by "BEN" WILLIS, of "liberal" Tammany Hall tendencies. At the last election his majority was only 427, and there is every reason to believe that he would have been defeated if his Republican opponent, L. P. MORTON, had gone into the contest sooner. There is every indication that WILLIS will again be nominated this year, and in that event the Republicans will have themselves to blame if he is not defeated. During the last session he certainly did nothing to increase his reputation either for honesty or respectability. He was at the head of the ridiculous committee which spent so much time in the investigation of alleged irregularities in former administrations of the Navy Department, and was very successful in making himself the laughing-stock of the Republicans and the subject of grave charges by gentlemen of his own party. When all these facts are taken into consideration, the Eleventh District must at least be regarded as a close and doubtful one. If the Republicans in it nominate as strong a man as they readily can, and he makes an active personal canvass, without which but few candidates can be successful in this City, there is hardly a doubt that Mr. WILLIS or any other Tammany Hall nominee would be defeated.

The Sixteenth or Albany District, formerly represented by CHARLES ADAMS, a Republican, in 1876 elected TERENCE J. QUINN, a Democrat, an extensive brewer, and a man of great popularity, who spent money with a lavish hand. Mr. QUINN died a few days before the adjournment of Congress, and for the coming short session, as well as for the ensuing Congress, Representatives will have to be chosen next November. The Democrats of the district are now greatly divided by the new National and Labor movement, and the Republicans who, even in ordinary times, have a good chance of electing their candidate, are confident that they will be successful. They will certainly be so, if the Nationalists fail to unite with the Democrats and continue in their present determination of running an independent candidate. In the Thirtieth or Rochester District there should be no doubt of Republican success, and there will be none, if the party has the good sense to give up the quarrels regarding locality which have divided it in the past. The district is clearly Republican, on a full vote, by a majority of at least 1,500. Two years ago it was lost—thrown away would be a better expression—by a petty difference between party leaders of rival sections. In the present crisis there can be no excuse for a repetition of this blunder. KIRK HART, the Democrat who succeeded because of these absurd differences, had a majority of only 600. He is a young man of large fortune, who has done nothing either good or bad in Congress, and who would continue to be the same harmless nonentity if he were returned a dozen times. There are many reasons to believe that his constituents are heartily sick of him. Yet because of his money it is more than probable that he will be again nominated. By spending a fortune he might capture the National organization, which is very strong in Rochester and so make a very good and possibly a successful fight. In any other event, however, his defeat by a respectable Republican would be a forgone conclusion.

The Thirty-first is still another naturally Republican district which is now represented by a Democrat, and which can, by proper effort, be regained. In 1876, like the Thirtieth, it was sacrificed to a stupid party quarrel. GEORGE G. HOSKINS was the regular nominee, but there were a number of ambitious people in another part of the district who thought that their locality was entitled to the nomination. They held their own convention, and named THOMAS T. FLAGLER as their candidate. In spite of strong protests from all parts of the State, both Republican nominees continued in the field; the Independent took 2,327 votes from the regular candidate, and the day after election the people who had thus been playing into the hands of their enemies were very much surprised, or, at least, professed to be very much surprised, at the announcement that CHARLES B. BENEDICT had received a plurality of 404 votes, and had been elected. There seems to be no doubt, however, that he has served his first and last term. If the Republicans continue to be united as they are at present, the majority for their candidate in the next election ought not to fall short of 3,000. There is no good reason why the party should not also meet with success in the Thirty-second or Erie District. Two years ago Mr. LOCKWOOD, a Democrat, of Buffalo, slipped in by a majority of only four hundred, and to do this was obliged to poll every vote his party had. Now, there is no doubt that the National movement will draw much more heavily from the Democrats than the Greenback craze from the Republicans, and it will be a surprise if the latter party does not regain the district. Altogether the prospect of making Republican gains in this State is a most encouraging one. The districts named belong naturally to the party. In addition, there are a number claimed by the Democrats, the Twelfth, for instance, which could be won by the right man, a thorough canvass, and a hard, determined fight. Success need not be expected on any other terms.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE STATES.

The last quarterly report of the Bureau of Statistics contains a table of foreign trade of the several States, which furnishes some comparisons of interest. Colorado and Nevada, Kansas and Nebraska, and Arkansas and Iowa alone, are omitted from the table. The following table shows the trade of New-England at sundry times and its percentage in the foreign trade of the whole country.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Percentage of Imports.	Percentage of Exports
1830	$12,055,000	$9,305,000	17.0	12.6
1840	18,213,000	12,256,000	17.0	9.3
1850	32,374,000	18,187,000	18.2	8.6
1860	47,609,000	22,421,000	13.2	5.6
1865	36,200,000	24,960,000	14.6	6.3
1870	84,403,000	22,323,000	13.9	7.5
1873	85,467,000	39,955,000	12.9	6.0
1877	50,405,000	58,622,000	10.3	8.3

Although there is, of course, a heavy increase since 1830, there is a heavy decline shown here in imports since 1870, but the exports show an almost unbroken rise, and were highest in 1877; the proportionate share of New-England, in both imports and exports has been declining since 1830, except that her share of exports was higher in 1876-7 than in any year since 1860. These figures, which need not alarm New-England about being "left out in the cold" very soon, may be left without further remark to the curious about comparisons. Looking at the figures for separate States, we find the imports of Maine, at their highest point, $4,804,000, in 1867, since dwindled to less than a million; New-Hampshire's imports are trivial, not having reached $100,000 in any year since 1840, and generally falling under half that; Rhode Island averages a few hundred thousands; Connecticut is gaining, having reached her highest figure, $1,484,000, in 1877; Vermont, an agricultural State, cut off from the sea-coast, ranks second to Massachusetts, her imports being some two hundred times those of New-Hampshire, and extending into millions. This, of course, means Canada trade, of which Vermont has a large share; in 1854 and 1855, the first two years of the reciprocity treaty, her imports were a few hundred thousands annually, but they increased at once to millions, reaching $13,770,000 in 1866, the last year of the treaty. Turning to exports, we find busy Connecticut next to Massachusetts, and New-Hampshire again nominal, nothing being reported for 1876 and $850 for 1877. Examining the term 1854-66, during which the reciprocity treaty was in force, in respect to the States especially engaged in Canadian trade, except New-York, (which is omitted for an obvious reason,) we find in the trade figures nothing to show any direct falling off in consequence of the abrogation of the treaty, for, although there was in every case a marked increase of trade during its existence, that increase has been maintained since.

For purposes of trade, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Maryland are Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The figures for the States differ immaterially from those quoted elsewhere for the cities, and show a decline of imports since 1873, coupled with an increase of exports. Looking back further, we find that Massachusetts first reached $50,000,000 imports in 1867, and the maximum of $70,000,000 in 1872; Pennsylvania reached $21,000,000 as long ago as 1854, had $15,000,000 in 1867, and the maximum of $26,000,000 in 1874; Maryland shows a more rapid rise, having nearly doubled since 1867, also having her maximum of $29,000,000 in 1873. In exports, Massachusetts had $30,000,000 in 1857, but has risen from $14,000,000 in 1871 to her present maximum figure of $44,000,000; Pennsylvania has risen from $17,000,000 in 1870 to her present maximum of $46,000,000, and Maryland from $14,000,000 to $39,000,000 in the same time.

In the far West, the most noticeable fact is the growth of California and Oregon in point of trade, and the extreme insignificance of Alaska, which must certainly be classed among "the empires yet to be." As to the States of the South which have a coast line, we compile the following comparative table, given in thousands, for the twelve years, 1850-61, next preceding the war, and the twelve years, 1865-77, following it:

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1850-61.	1865-77.	1850-61.	1865-77.
Virginia	$10,700	$3,876	$58,037	$61,170
N. C.	3,030	1,683	5,496	25,251
S. C.	21,220	7,228	172,593	167,661
Georgia	6,290	8,462	102,342	311,530
Florida	1,805	4,410	28,463	33,090
Alabama	1,707	11,813	232,890	235,050
Miss.	19	25	----	1,608
La.	190,692	163,641	805,530	1,035,740
Texas	4,839	41,710	21,830	173,630
Total	240,302	242,848	1,427,181	2,044,730

The decline of Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana in point of imports is very noticeable. Four of the nine States show a decline and five an increase, the heavy increase in Alabama and Texas preventing the total from being reduced. In imports, only two of the nine exceeded a million in 1877, and are entitled to rank as high as Vermont; but in exports every one of them shows a gain on comparing the two terms. Looking back over only the twelve years since the war, Virginia and North Carolina make a steady absolute gain in exports, and the same is true, less emphatically, of South Carolina. Georgia gained up to a maximum of $33,800,000 in 1873, but has since come down to about one-half that. Alabama and Florida have been declining. Louisiana and Texas have risen and fallen. The following table gives the percentage of the export trade of each State (omitting Mississippi) to the trade of the eight States combined at the several dates named:

	1861.	1866.	1870.	1873.	1875.	1877.
Virginia	15.8	2.7	1.5	1.7	4.9	8.0
North Carolina	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.8	2.7
South Carolina	20.0	5.0	5.5	7.3	12.5	13.4
Georgia	1.0	9.4	15.5	17.3	18.5	11.4
Florida	2.0	4.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.7
Alabama	30.9	25.8	11.4	6.3	6.1	8.3
Louisiana	24.9	50.7	56.5	53.7	43.4	44.6
Texas	4.4	6.6	8.9	10.7	11.5	11.7

In this relative movement it is possible to trace the varying progress of these States in point of industrial reconstruction, as it is notable also that the two which have the best credit have made the most decided growth in export trade. In order to show the relative movement of the several sections of the entire country, in point of their shares in the total foreign trade, we give the following table, in which "Atlantic Coast" means every district east of Florida, and "Northern Lakes," all districts on the Canada line:

IMPORTS.

Year.	Atlantic Coast.	Gulf Coast.	Pacific Coast.	Northern States.
1870	82.98	4.51	4.78	7.71
1871	85.45	4.89	3.90	5.74
1872	85.40	4.00	5.32	5.32
1873	84.22	4.15	6.03	5.60
1874	85.81	3.43	5.50	5.23
1875	86.49	3.30	5.45	4.74
1876	83.78	3.71	7.24	5.27
1877	85.34	3.04	7.50	4.12

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

1870	60.66	25.53	6.59	3.22
1871	68.59	23.54	3.89	3.98
1872	69.83	21.65	5.00	3.52
1873	68.49	21.28	6.23	4.00
1874	71.51	18.39	5.32	4.78
1875	75.56	15.72	5.00	3.72
1876	72.44	18.48	5.21	3.87
1877	73.31	15.24	7.16	4.29

In respect to imports, the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts show a gain, and the others a loss; in respect to exports, the other three show a gain at the expense of the Gulf coast. Perhaps the clearest lesson from all these comparisons is that although possession means a great deal in commercial supremacy and the currents of trade change slowly, it is nevertheless true that they can change, and that leadership in trade can be permanently retained only by recognizing and conforming to the changes in the methods and conditions under which trade is effected.

FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

The working of extradition treaties has long since ceased to be a matter of interest or importance exclusively to students of international law. A convicted felon is not the less an undesirable person because he happens to be a foreigner, and it has long been felt by civilized communities that for the purpose of criminal justice it is desirable, in the interests of society, that all the world should be as one country. But extradition treaties which hold to the theory of "refuge-right" have long been inoperative when most needed to assist in the punishment of some fugitive criminal, who was not only the enemy of his own, but of all, Governments. Take, for example, a case of two years ago, when we had an extradition difficulty with England which resulted in the suspension, for six months at least, of the treaty with the British Government. The State Department called on the English authorities to deliver up a man named LAWRENCE on the ground of a forgery punishable by English laws. The request was complied with; but when the criminal had been brought back to this country in custody it was discovered that the sort of forgery of which he had been guilty was not punishable as ordinary forgery by our laws. He was, however, "wanted" on another charge—that of smuggling. But the United States treaty with Great Britain declared that a fugitive criminal extradited should be liable only to be tried on the count for which he was extradited. Her Majesty's Government insisted upon a liberal interpretation of the law, and LAWRENCE was once more a free man. During the suspension of the treaty which followed was such an interchange of criminals between the two countries as rendered it clear that, at any cost, some arrangement must be concluded.

Not only with the United States but with France was the condition of England's extradition laws a scandal and a danger. The forger, the absconding banker, all astute scoundrels, were afforded limitless opportunities to outwit the officers of the law, and to live sumptuously in Paris or in New-York on the plunder they had stolen; while fugitives from French or American justice had equal "refugee-rights" on British soil. Convinced, finally, of the existence of this pernicious and absurd system, the British public demanded its termination. Accordingly, in the Fall of 1877, a royal commission was appointed "to inquire into and consider the working and effect of the law and treaties relating to the extradition of persons accused of crime." This commission consisted of the Lord Chief-Justice of England, (COCKBURN,) Lord SELBORNE, Lord BLACKBURN, the late Mr. RUSSELL GURNEY, member of Parliament, Lords Justices BAGGALLAY, BRETT, and THESIGER, Sir JOHN ROSE, Sir JAMES STEPHEN, Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, and Mr. MCCULLAGH TORRENS. Their report, which has recently been presented to both houses of Parliament, marks the final stage in a somewhat singular transformation of public opinion in England, and is one in which this country is particularly interested.

The motives for the extradition of fugitive criminals, the Commissioners remark, "are two fold—first, that it is for the benefit of mankind that offenses against the general well-being of society should be repressed by punishment; second, that it is against the interest of a State that its territory should become a refuge for the malefactors of other countries." The report then goes on to give reasons why all nations should concede reciprocity in extradition. Touching the question "as to whether a State should surrender its own subjects to a foreign State," the Commissioners hold that "it is inexpedient that the State should make any distinction in this respect between its own subjects and foreigners." Passing over some few of the points submitted in the report, we come to section seven, in which the absurd theory so strikingly held by Lord Derby, in his diplomatic contest with Secretary FISH, is most effectually disposed of. From this section, which proposes to allow a man who has been surrendered for one offense to be tried for a second extradition offense, only one Commissioner, Mr. TORRENS, dissents. The section, as reported, reads as follows:

"7. If may happen that after a man has been surrendered for one offense, proofs of his having committed another extradition offense are discovered. In such cases there seems to be no good reason why he should not be tried on the second charge, provided only that he be not thus tried for a political offense, or for an offense against a mere local law. To prevent this, it should be expressly stipulated in any treaties entered into that a person surrendered on a particular charge should not be tried for any other offense except for one of an extraditional character, and in cases where the surrender is made otherwise than under treaty a like condition should be imposed.

"As a further protection, the accused person should be entitled to show, in addition to his ordinary defense, that there is a risk that if he be surrendered he will be tried, detained, or punished for some offense for which he could not have been given up. No restriction should be imposed on the kind of evidence produced in proof of this risk, save that dictated by common sense. If in this manner a proper case, in the opinion of the Government, is made out, the Secretary of State should be given a discretion in favor of the accused—either to refuse to give him up, or to make such stipulations prior to handing him over as the nature of the case might require. Under such conditions there is no reason why a foreign Government should not be allowed to try a person surrendered for other extradition offenses than the one for which he was first given up. * * * The proposal that before putting the person surrendered on his trial for another extradition offense the consent of the surrendering Government should be obtained, seems objectionable, both as occasioning expense and trouble to the prosecutors, and as entailing on the accused unnecessary detention in prison."

Most of the remaining sections are in the nature of suggestions as to the better way to carry out an extradition treaty. In section thirteen, however, the Commissioners call attention to the fact that under the existing English laws a criminal who, having been surrendered by one foreign State to another, happens to be brought into British territory in the course of his journey, is entitled to be set free immediately on reaching British soil. The same thing may also occur if a ship on which, a prisoner has been embarked comes in her passage within British waters. The Commissioners make a sensible suggestion which, if carried out, will obviate this difficulty. The report is, on the whole, a remarkably clear and decided one, and there can be no doubt as to their recommendations being approved of by Parliament. Throughout, they have approached the question of extradition from the point of view of common international interests, and there is beyond none of the old recognition of the interests of the accused except such as is strictly necessary to protect the rights of political belief.

SOCIAL HARMONICS.

It has long been known that if two harps tuned in unison are placed in the same room, the strings of one can be made to vibrate untouched by striking the strings of the other. In like manner, every object in nature capable of vibration will give forth its fundamental tone when the same tone is sounded by an instrument in its immediate neighborhood. Thus, the deep notes of an organ will frequently cause a vast church building to perceptibly vibrate, and a singer can sometimes throw a glass into such violent vibration with his voice as to cause it to fly in pieces. These are among the simplest and most universally-known facts of acoustics, but it has remained for the distinguished German physiologist, Prof. Stockfisch, to deduce from them a law by which the social relations of man can be scientifically regulated.

Prof. Stockfisch owns an able and accomplished cat. Unlike most cats, this animal is not so wholly given over to admiration for his own vocal music as to be unable to appreciate instrumental music. When Prof. Stockfisch plays the violin, the cat frequently shows signs of enthusiastic appreciation, but there are certain notes which he cannot hear without at once indulging in violent language and instantly leaving the room. While investigating the cause of this phenomenon, it occurred to the eminent physiologist that possibly the cat was pleased when either his own fundamental tone, or the octave, the third, or the fifth thereof, was sounded, and that other notes, which excited no sympathetic vibrations on his system, displeased him. In order to test this theory, the Professor constructed a machine for recording, visibly though inaudibly, the vibrations of his cat. He placed the cat on this machine and proceeded to sound successively every note within the compass of the violin. Presently, he sounded a note to which the cat instantly vibrated at the rate, as shown by the machine, of 2,048 vibrations per second. This was precisely the number of vibrations made by the violin-string when sounding the note in question, and Prof. Stockfisch decided that this was the cat's fundamental note. Further experiments afforded fresh evidence of the truth of his theory. The cat was evidently delighted when its fundamental note, or the third, fifth, or octave thereof, was sounded, but howled and swore with great violence when compelled to listen to certain other notes to which he did not vibrate. The great physiologist was naturally delighted at this brilliant discovery, and proceeded to apply it to the soothing of midnight cats. Whenever he heard a series of cats making night hideous on the back fence, he would take his violin and sound their respective fundamental notes. The outcries would instantly cease. The cats would purr contentedly, and in some cases would climb to the Professor's window and gratefully try to lick the varnish off the violin. Similar results followed the application of this theory to dogs and infants, and it was clear to the Professor's mind that he had discovered the true meaning of the myth of Orpheus.

Most men would have been contented with such a discovery as this, but Prof. Stockfisch was one of those thoroughly scientific men who never admit that the capabilities of anything can be exhausted. He had often wondered why it was that Mrs. Stockfisch so uniformly failed to sympathize with his views and wishes, and why so really excellent a woman should so frequently manifest her impatience with him by means which seriously retarded the growth of his hair. After the success of his experiments with cats, it struck him that the want of harmony between himself and his wife might be due to a literal want of harmony, or, in other words, to an irreconcilable want of unity in their vibrations. He determined to examine the subject thoroughly, and, with this view, placed himself on the vibratory machine, and sang the scale with the full compass of his voice, until he ascertained to what note his system vibrated. He then, after long effort, induced Mrs. Stockfisch to submit herself to the same experiment, and, as he had anticipated, found that she vibrated to a totally different note. To be more explicit, he proved that while he vibrated at the rate of 256 vibrations per second, she vibrated at the rate of 317. These different vibrations would have produced a harsh discord, could they have been perceptible by the ear, and, in fact, Prof. Stockfisch ascertained that when he engaged in any discussion with his wife, their respective vibrations produced a constant succession of consecutive fifths. Their want of harmony was perfectly plain, and the Professor no longer wondered at the absence of sympathy between himself and Mrs. Stockfisch; for the idea that two people could live happily together while living in consecutive fifths was, of course, absurd.

Now, there was a cousin of the Professor staying temporarily at his house, whom he greatly liked, and who was never weary of listening to his remarks. She, too, was placed on the vibratory machine, and was found to vibrate to the same tone which set the Professor in vibration. This was an additional confirmation of his theory. A long series of experiments demonstrated beyond any possibility of doubt that those persons whose fundamental tones were in unison lived happily together, and that the difficulty in every case of marital unhappiness was due to the fact that husband and wife vibrated in an irreconcilable and inharmonious manner.

Prof. Stockfisch has nearly ready for publication a learned treatise—of which a few early copies have been printed for private distribution—upon Social Harmonies. In it he sets forth his theory, relates at great length the experiments which confirm it, and calls upon the Government to establish public vibrating machines in the town hall of every city and village in Germany, and to permit no marriages to be celebrated except between those who vibrate in unison. Thus, as he asserts, will domestic harmony and marital happiness be rendered certain, and unsympathetic marriages will become unknown. Really, we live in an age of discoveries, and of the discoveries that have yet been made, that of Prof. Stockfisch is the most interesting and important.

From time to time incidents occur which go to prove what a number of people there are in the world whose conduct bears out the truth of the adage that a fool and his money are soon parted. A New-York lady is an instance in point, and is likely to return from her sojourn at Long Branch a poorer but, we will hope, wiser woman. When she went to bathe she left in the bath-house $120 in currency, a note for $1,500, and four diamond rings. When she came back these valuables had all disappeared. There can be little sympathy for people who display such gross carelessness.

Old Mr. ROEBUCK, the radical "Tear 'em" of other days, is reported to have said in Parliament that the conduct of the Liberals had been such that he did not think either himself or Mr. GLADSTONE would live to see them in power again. As Mr ROEBUCK is some 14 years Mr. GLADSTONE'S senior, it is whispered that Lord Beaconsfield's Administration will survive him, but Mr. GLADSTONE is a remarkably strong man, who may reasonably hope to see half a dozen more years of life, and, to use one of his antagonists' phrases, "A great deal may happen" in that time. Mr. ROEBUCK is among the many instances of conservatism in senility. Lyndhurst, too, began as a Liberal and died a Tory of Tories, and so did the late Lord Derby. On the other hand, his son, the present Earl, is likely enough to end, like GLADSTONE, a Liberal. Perhaps the most complete somersault of its kind was that of Lord Castlereagh, who, after something more than coquetry with the United Irishmen, was caught by PITT and converted into his prime agent for compassing the Union. No wonder that he was loathed by Irishmen.

COOK, the tourist agent, is one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. He hails from Leicester, England, where he kept a temperance hotel, and in 1851 conceived the plan of organizing cheap trips, to enable country people to visit the Exhibition. The plan was a complete success, and hence the extensive ramifications which followed. He now advertises that he is prepared to book through from London to Cyprus, and has further dispatched an emissary there with a view to taking over a large party in October. A great many people are under a misapprehension as to COOK'S arrangements. His tickets are equally available to the solitary traveler as to those traveling in a "gang," and in Europe a very considerable saving is effected by taking them. Probably few men living have afforded more healthy pleasure than this enterprising Englishman.

A Tennessee paper, recounting some of the experiences of Southern soldiers during the civil war, narrates that EDWARD COOPER, an artillery-man belonging to the Army of Northern Virginia, received a letter from his wife saying that provisions were so scarce in her neighborhood that, unless he came home, she and her children should all starve to death. He tried in vain to get a furlough, and finally went to his suffering family without leave. His wife, who rejoiced in his loyalty to the South, was so shocked when she learned how he had come to her, that she begged him to rejoin his command. He did so as soon as he had relieved his family, but was duly arrested and tried for desertion. He decined counsel and produced no witnesses; he merely handed his wife's letter to the President of the court, who read it, and, in common with his fellow-officers, was moved to tears. Nevertheless, the court—it could not do otherwise—found him guilty of desertion, and sentenced him to death. Gen. LEE reviewed the case, and approved the sentence; but pardoned the prisoner and ordered him to report at once to his battery. A better soldier than COOPER, LEE'S army did not contain. He went through the war safely, and is said to be still living, industrious and contented, in the bosom of his family.

Sir RICHARD and Lady WALLACE have been entertaining this season in the house in London which he inherited from the Marquis of Hertford. Hertford House is a notable mansion. It occupies one side of Manchester-square, and was the abode of the Marquis with whom THACKERAY, in *Vanity Fair* has made us familiar in the character of Lord Steyne, and DISRAELI in describing Lord Monmouth. It is the Gaunt House of the one, and the Monmouth House of the other. The late Marquis rarely quitted the soil of France, and Hertford House for about 30 years had never seen any guests except the few privileged persons who were admitted to view the treasures—since seen by many Americans in the Bethnal Green Museum—which the selfish voluptuary who owned it was accumulating there. Lord Hertford probably spent not less than $250,000 a year on pictures and other *objets d'art*, and he is reported to have said that until he saw his collection displayed at the Manchester Exhibition he really did not know what he had, for many of his treasures had been stowed away year after year at Hertford House. Sir RICHARD WALLACE reaped the reward of so kindly allowing his collections to be exhibited at Bethnal Green, inasmuch as they would otherwise have been temporarily stored at the Pantechnicon, which was burned, with nearly all in it. Sir RICHARD suffered a heavy loss as it was.

The latest advices from the colony of South Carolina negroes which emigrated to Liberia some months ago, give much interesting and valuable information regarding the political condition of "the black Republic." If these accounts be true—and they are vouched for by good authority—office-seeking is one of the chief occupations of the people, and the need of cutting off sinecures and putting good for-nothing official vagabonds to work is almost as great as in the Democracy-cursed American Metropolis. Fortunately for the little Government, however, the pay of these idlers does not compare with that which is received by their brethren in this country. Even the President gets only $2,500 a year. The pay of the Treasurer is $1,000, and the Chief-Justice is expected to dispense the laws fairly for the sum of $900 per annum. The Legislature, however, costs $13,000 a year, and there are 116 office-holders under the General Government, besides a small army of magistrates, constables, and other local dignitaries. There are only 3,500 voters to pay all these officials, and deducting the payments for schools and public buildings, the annual cost of governing is $101,782, or nearly $30 a year for each citizen. In view of the civil expenses, the war appropriation of $1,586 a year may be regarded as remarkably small, and yet the law requires that every voter shall be enrolled in the militia. For this reason, among others, emigration from the United States is encouraged, and though it is reported that in the last fight with the natives—and such fights frequently occur—30 men were killed it is at the same time stated that as the Republic grows affrays of this kind decrease. The Liberian Navy cannot be regarded as a very formidable one. It consists of one small vessel, sorely in need of repair. Altogether, we are assured that Liberia is hardly the place which interested persons describe when trying to induce negro emigration from the cotton States.

Many of the opinions and theories of our woman's rights women are, and have long been, put in practice in France. In Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, and all the leading cities and towns of that country, the avenues of employment are thrown open to women as widely and freely as any one of the sex can desire. They have complete charge of many kinds of business, and firms in which they are partners are common everywhere. They often seem to have more mind, industry, energy, and general capacity than the men have, especially in retail trade. The sexes frequently appear to have changed conditions, the women showing superior intelligence and management. At the hotels, a man makes your bed and puts your room to rights, but you pay your bill to a woman. At the restaurants, a waiter serves you, but a woman receives your money. If you buy tickets at railways, theatres, or omnibus offices; if you send telegrams; if you make purchases at the shops; if you hire lodgings; if you stay in one place or travel; if you go anywhere or do anything, you deal with women, who pervade all the business departments of France, and to a certain extent conduct and control its affairs. The greater portion of these are unmarried, but when they are married, there is very little difference. Many of the Frenchmen have no objection to lounging while their wives work; indeed, they prefer that they should work. They think, doubtless, that they have done enough by marrying the women, who can show proper appreciation of the favor only by earning money, and, in any number of cases, by supporting their re-creant lords. Who that has ever lived in Paris can not remember that his business was generally transacted with the wife, (if the owner of his lodgings were married,) while the husband was seldom visible, except when strolling on the boulevards, or smoking, or sipping wine in front of the cafés? Certainly, the average Frenchman shows no shame at being materially taken care of by his wife, or by any other woman. In fact, he seems to enjoy it. To an American, the very idea is abhorrent, while the practice would be not degrading merely, it would be degradation. The custom in France of not marrying a woman without a *dot* must largely account for many things that appear odious to us. Where women virtually buy their husbands, or rather, where husbands sell themselves, not much can be expected from the men. As a rule, Frenchwomen seem wholly superior, personally, morally, and mentally, to Frenchmen.

The union between the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, is ripening slowly and noiselessly, but steadily and surely, not impelled by any political chimera of re-conquering Finland or Sleswick, but forced on by its own practical necessity. After centuries of jealousy and intrigue, of hatred and wars between Sweden and Denmark, the reciprocal approach began in the first part of this century. But the relation was for a long time merely literary. As the romantic school in Denmark had received its first impulse from Germany, so the romantic school in Sweden was started by an influence from Denmark, but the brilliant creations of these two literary schools—resembling each other in form and tone, in spirit and tendency, and drawing almost invariably their materials from an antiquity in which the three nations were one—were not only read in their respective countries, but became the common property of the educated classes in all the three countries. On the basis of this literary acquaintance, the students of Copenhagen University invited, in 1844, the students of the Swedish and Norwegian Universities to pay them a visit, and these students' visits, favored by the Kings, the public authorities, fashion, &c., and repeated every three years, contributed much to throw into oblivion the old jealousy and hatred, and awakened all through the nations a popular consciousness of the common origin and the close relationship. The ground thus prepared, no difficulties were experienced, when the commercial and industrial development of the last thirty years made it apparent that these three countries must act as one household, as one firm, or they will be squeezed out of the world's market and crushed by its tremendous competition. In the course of a few years a common system of money, weights, and measures has been introduced, and a joint commission of delegates from the three countries has just now finished the draft of a common statute-book concerning bills of exchange, as introductory to a common commercial law.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Nationals of the Fifteenth District of Illinois have nominated A. S. For

WHAT WE BUY AND SELL.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE CHANGED.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES—STATISTICS OF MANY YEARS—THE DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN CARRYING TRADE—NEW-YORK'S PREDOMINANCE AS A COMMERCIAL CENTRE.

From the Treasury statement in another column, showing the extent of our foreign trade during the month of June, we are able to give the exports and imports of merchandise and of the precious metals during the fiscal year 1878, to compare the figures with those of the four years immediately preceding, and to review the foreign commerce of the country during the quinquennial period which has elapsed since the financial disaster of 1873.

During the month of June the exports of domestic products amounted to $45,633,694, of foreign to $1,111,592, a total of $46,745,286, and the imports to $35,506,289, showing an excess of exports over imports of $11,238,997. Of specie and bullion the exports were $3,502,228, and the imports $1,456,055, the excess in the value of exports being $2,046,173. As compared with June, 1877, the exports of merchandise showed an increase of $3,845,367, and the imports a decrease of $12,119,315; of the precious metals the decline in exports was $3,415,540, and in imports $90,451.

During the year which terminated June 30, 1878, the exports of goods the produce and manufacture of the United States exhibited a magnitude never before attained, the value being $690,688,798, which, added to the value of foreign products, $14,200,492, aggregated $694,884,200. The imports of foreign commodities during the same period fell to $437,051,533, showing an excess in the value of exports over imports of 257,832,667. As compared with the trade in the year immediately preceding, the changes were as follows: An increase in the value of domestic exports of $91,013,574, in those of foreign production of $1,395,406—a net increase of $92,408,980—while in the value of the merchandise imported there was a decrease of $14,271,593. The excess of exports over imports was therefore greater by $106,680,573 in the year 1878 then in 1877. Of specie and bullion the total exports were $33,733,225, and the imports $29,821,313, an excess in the exports of $3,911,912. The total movement of merchandise and specie during the last fiscal year, was as follows: Exports, $728,617,425; imports, $466,872,846; excess in exports of $261,744,579. As compared with 1877 the exports were greater by $69,979,968, the imports less by $25,224,694, and the apparently favorable balance greater by $95,204,662.

Of the foreign commerce of the country, New-York continues to transact more than all the other ports combined, receiving, in 1878, 67 per cent., in value, of the foreign goods which enter into all the ports of the United States; while of the total exports in the same year, more than 47 per cent. were shipped from our harbor.

The extent and relative proportion of the trade of 10 principal ports during the last two years are exhibited in the following statement, [The values expressed in thousands of dollars:]

	1878.		1877.	
Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
New-York	$292,757	$336,600	$298,261	$272,217
N. Orleans	10,921	85,590	9,326	70,372
Boston	40,300	47,968	42,218	44,075
Philadel'a	19,333	44,553	19,674	45,954
Baltimore	16,900	45,631	22,322	39,209
S. Franc'o	26,576	21,791	29,647	29,790
Savannah	495	18,545	521	16,205
Charlest'n	135	17,728	149	13,945
Galveston	1,078	12,249	1,411	15,243
Mobile	1,213	9,464	648	12,812

Of the aggregate trade in 1878 New-York transacted 54.8 per cent., New-Orleans 8.4, Boston 7.6, Philadelphia 5.6, Baltimore 5.4, and the remaining four ports less than 2 per cent. each.

Since 1860, which may be regarded as the closing year of a period of healthful commercial activity, the movements of commerce and the foreign carrying trade have exhibited marked changes in volume and in direction. The decline in our foreign carrying trade since 1860, owing to the destruction and alienation of American-built vessels, was only one of the injuries to our business resulting from the war of the rebellion. The abnormal condition of our trade, whether unhealthfully stimulated as during the eight years of apparent prosperity which succeeded the war, or depressed as in the last quinquennial period, may be also attributed in great measure to the same cause.

During the 11 years terminating with the financial revulsion of 1873, our foreign trade exhibited an average yearly excess in the value of imports over exports of nearly $100,000,000. The imports during the first three years of this period, being the last three of the war, averaged about $266,000,000, and the exports $188,000,000; in the first three years of peace, $396,000,000 to $309,000,000; and in the five years from 1869 to 1873, inclusive, $528,000,000 to $417,000,000. During the five years just terminated, however, a marked change has occurred in the volume and order of imports as compared with the exports, the average yearly value of imported commodities declining to $490,000,000, while the exports advanced to over $587,000,000, as is more fully shown by the following statement:

Fiscal Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1874	$567,406,342	$586,283,040
1875	533,005,436	513,342,711
1876	460,741,190	540,384,671
1877	451,323,126	602,475,220
1878	437,051,533	694,884,200
Total 5 yrs.	$2,449,527,627	$2,937,469,842
Yearly average	489,905,525	587,493,968
	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1874	$18,876,698	
1875		$19,562,725
1876	79,643,481	
1877	151,152,094	
1878	257,832,667	
Total 5 yrs.	$487,942,215	
Yearly average	97,588,443	

The largest importation in any single year was in 1873, when it amounted to $642,136,210 in merchandise alone, since which time the decline was continuous and gradual until 1878. The exports, on the contrary, although somewhat irregular in aggregate value from year to year, owing in large part to variations in the prices of the leading articles—cotton, grain, petroleum, and provisions—have yet advanced from $522,000,000 in 1873 to nearly $695,000,000 in 1878.

It will be observed by the foregoing statement that the excess of exports over imports during the five years under consideration is $487,942,215, showing an apparent favorable trade balance of that amount. Without engaging in a discussion of a subject upon which there is a wide divergence of views, and in regard to which the condition of each country as to wealth and the peculiarities of trade must be taken into consideration, it may be well to inquire whether all the elements which should enter into the computation of an accurate trade balance have been employed. In the first place, the inquiry must be made, are the values of the imports and exports, as reported by the various Customs officers correctly given, and are they obtained under corresponding similar circumstances? Unlike the practice in the United Kingdom, merchandise imported into the United States is valued at the last port of shipment, plus 21½ per cent. for commissions, &c., and not including freight, insurance, and other necessary charges which accrue until landed on our shores. The declared values of our exports are those at the places of shipment, and are expressed in currency, except those from Pacific ports; but the figures hereinbefore stated have been reduced to coin values, for the purposes of comparison with imports, which are always expressed in specie.

As our tariff imposes ad valorem duties upon a large proportion of the goods which are imported, it is for the interest of the importers that valuations be reduced as low as possible. It is also well known that to avoid paying high rates of duty silks, laces, watches, jewelry, precious stones, opium, and other articles of great value in proportion to bulk are to a large extent smuggled into the country. The aggregate amount which should be added to the official value of our yearly imports has been variously estimated.

Avoiding estimates which appear to be excessive, we prefer to adopt the estimate of a careful statistician that an average of 3 per cent. on our imports is a sufficient allowance for smuggling and undervaluation. On this computation the aggregate imports for the last five years should be increased by this item $73,485,628. On the other hand, although the values of our exports by sea are given with approximate accuracy, yet, owing to defective legislation, which fails to require conductors of freight trains crossing the Canadian borders to file with United States Customs officers complete manifests of the articles so exported, merchandise exceeding $10,000,000 in value is annually carried to the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba of which the Treasury Department has no official knowledge. From statements which have been furnished annually to the Chief of the Statistical Bureau by the Commission of Customs of the Dominion it appears that the omissions were as follows: In 1874, $11,424,566; in 1875, $15,596,524; in 1876, $10,507,563; in 1877, $13,051,798, and in 1878, (estimated,) $11,419,549, the whole forming an increment to our exports in the five years under consideration of $62,000,000.

Another element which requires consideration is that of freights on imported goods. The authority already cited estimates the freights at an average of 6 per cent. of the value of the cargoes. Of the total imports of foreign commodities full 70 per cent. is carried in foreign bottoms; during the last five years, therefore, ships owned by foreigners have brought into this country commodities valued at $1,714,669,338 or upward, the freights on which at 6 per cent., amounting to $102,880,160, should also be added to the declared value of the merchandise imported. On the other hand, the fact should not be lost sight of that about 30 per cent. of the exports of the country are carried in American bottoms. The amount so carried during the period under consideration was about $881,240,950, the freight on which at 6 per cent. aggregates $52,874,457. Although this sum cannot be added to the declared value of the exports, because the merchandise has already been properly appraised at our ports of shipment, yet it must be born in mind that American ships have earned this amount for carrying outgoing freight, and that these earnings have been disbursed for wages, ship-stores, repairs, insurance, and profits. This sum should, therefore, be placed to the credit of the country.

In computing the value of goods which entered into consumption during the last five years, it is proper to add to those imported the value of merchandise taken from bonded warehouses in excess of that placed therein. It is believed that the same course should be pursued in the computation of an accurate trade balance, because the articles in bond on July 1, 1873, were to a large extent the property of alien owners, or, where owned by citizens, unpaid for. The value of merchandise in bonded warehouses was less by about $50,000,000 at the close of the quinquennial period than at the beginning, which sum, or at least a large part of it, should be placed to our debit.

One other element only remains, viz., the amount expended by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and, as an offset thereto, the aggregate of small sums, in coin or coupons, brought into the country by alien passengers. An approximate estimate of the first item is, on an average, $20,000,000 a year, or $100,000,000, and of the other, $75,000,000—an adverse balance of $25,000,000. Before preparing our balance-sheet it is necessary to present the movements, during the period under review, of

COIN AND BULLION.

	Imports.	Exports.
1874	$28,454,906	$66,630,405
1875	20,900,717	92,132,142
1876	15,936,681	56,506,302
1877	40,774,414	56,162,237
1878	29,821,313	33,733,225
Total 5 years	$135,888,031	$305,164,311

RECAPITULATION.

	Exports.	
Merchandise	$2,937,469,842	
Specie and bullion	305,164,311	
Merchandise to Canada, additional	62,000,000	
Total in 5 years		$3,304,634,153
	Imports.	
Merchandise	$2,449,527,627	
Add for smuggling and und'valu'n	73,485,828	
Freights to foreign ship-owners	102,880,160	
Balance from warehouse, about	50,000,000	
Specie and bullion	135,888,031	
Total		2,811,781,646
Balance		$492,852,507

From the foregoing analysis it appears that during the five years which have elapsed since 1873, when the discovery was made that our prosperity was apparent, not real, during which period economy in the use of foreign luxuries became a necessary virtue, our trade balance, though largely in our favor, has been considerably reduced. Instead, however, of a favorable exhibit of $657,000,000, it is found, by a careful review, that the approximate trade balance in favor of the United States is not in excess of $500,000,000.

It is pertinent to inquire, What disposition has been made of this large sum? At the commencement of the period under review the foreign indebtedness of the United States was estimated, by the authority already referred to, at about $1,200,000,000, the assumed interest on which was about $72,000,000. A reduction in the amount during the last two years has, perhaps, reduced the average interest charge to $60,000,000 a year.

We have now the following items:

Trade balance during five years	$492,852,507
Freight on exports earned by United States ship-owners	52,874,457
Total	$545,726,964
Expended for interest	$300,000,000
Expended by United States citizens abroad in excess of sum brought by alien passengers	25,000,000—325,000,000
Leaving the sum of	$220,726,964

which has been invested in bonds and other securities, previously held in Europe, and which has reduced the foreign indebtedness of the United States—national, State, municipal, and railway—to less than $1,000,000,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—1 A. M.—The pressure is everywhere below the mean. It is highest in the Atlantic Coast States, and is low from the Missouri River to New-England. Occasional rain has fallen in all districts. The winds have everywhere been light and variable. The temperature has fallen in New-England; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The Ohio River has risen 42 inches at Cincinnati and 16 inches at Louisville.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, nearly stationary pressure and temperature:

For the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, light, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly south-westerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, light, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, stationary or lower pressure and temperature.

The Lower Ohio will rise.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	71°	72°	3:30 P. M.	81°	88°
6 A. M.	69°	70°	6 P. M.	80°	74°
9 A. M.	72°	78°	9 P. M.	72°	74°
12 M.	82°	84°	12 P. M.	69°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.....75¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....74°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire which originated in the stable in the rear of M. Jacobs' dry goods store, at Lewiston, Me., last night, destroyed both buildings and damaged the adjoining store of M. Pulverman. Total loss, $13,500; insurance, $8,200.

The tailor shop of D. S. Leon, at No. 842 Sixth-avenue, was damaged by fire to the extent of $800 at 2:30 P. M. yesterday.

A two-story frame building on Brill street, Newark, owned by Thomas Lambert, was damaged $600 by fire yesterday morning.

CONVENTIONS IN AUGUST.

Calls for State political conventions in August have been issued as follows:

Monday, Aug. 5.—Louisiana Democratic, in Baton Rouge.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.—Delaware Democratic, in Dover.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.—Colorado Republican, in Denver; Texas Independent Greenback, in Waco.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.—Michigan Prohibitory, in Lansing.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.—Connecticut Greenback, in New-Haven; Colorado Greenback, in Denver.

Thursday, Aug. 15.—Tennessee Democratic, in Nashville.

Thursday, Aug. 22.—Adjourned Vermont, Greenback, in St. Albans.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.—Kansas Republican, in Topeka.

SEEKING A LOST SISTER.

LILLIE AUBREY'S SAD EXPERIENCE.

SHE FINDS A YOUNG WOMAN WHOM SHE CLAIMS AS MINNIE AUBREY—THE RELATIONSHIP IGNORED—STRANGE SCENE IN BATTERY PARK.

A young woman was found by a policeman, on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 23, weeping in Washington Park. She told the officer that she was a stranger in New-York; that she had come from the West with her elder sister, who had left her, and had not returned. The officer took her to the Home for Friendless Girls, and put her in charge of the Matron. She said her name was Lillie Aubrey; that she was 19 years old, and that she and her sister Minnie, one year her junior, were born at Insing, Col. Her father, she said, was an educated man, who had taught her and Minnie a great deal more than country girls usually learn. Upon the death of their father, five weeks ago the girls determined to visit New-York to procure good positions, with the aid of a certain Mrs. Higby, whom they expected to find living in Church-street. They arrived here on Friday, July 19, and could not find Mrs. Higby. They lived, meanwhile, in a lodging-house in Morris-street, which they were compelled to leave because they had little money. On the morning of Tuesday, July 23, they walked up town until they reached Washington Park. Then Minnie said she would go away alone to look for work, and would return in a short time. She took away with her the small sachel in which were the few pieces of clothing the two owned. Lillie waited for hours, and, as evening approached, becoming convinced that Minnie had lost her way, began to cry. It was thus that she attracted the notice of the officer who took her to the Home. Facts that have come to light within the past 24 hours seem to prove that Minnie Aubrey, besides being well-educated and shrewd, is also self-possessed and wrong-headed.

Shortly before 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, two young men, who stood on the corner of Ann-street and Park-row, saw a handsome, well-dressed young woman sauntering up and down Park-row. Something in her looks and manner recalled to one of the young men the description he had read of the missing Minnie Aubrey. He spoke to his companion, and they decided to watch her and ascertain whether or not she was the missing girl. They followed her up Park-row to THE TIMES Building, back again to Ann-street, and thence down Broadway to Battery Park. The girl stopped in front of every shop-window and gazed admiringly at the wares displayed in them. In the Battery Park she was met by a slatternly-looking young woman with whom she appeared to be on terms of intimacy. The appearance of this new-comer was sufficiently conclusive evidence to the minds of the young men of her profession. The youth who had first noticed the fair-haired girl went up and spoke to her. She answered him readily, and, as her former companion walked away, she fell into conversation. She told the young man that her name was Ida Crater, and said she had been in New-York only about two weeks. She promised to meet the young man at 11 o'clock that night at the corner of Whitehall and South streets, and he left her with a firm conviction that she was Minnie Aubrey. He and his friend went at once to the Home for Friendless Girls, where they met the Assistant Matron, Mrs. Wentworth. To her they told the story of their discovery. Their description of the strange young girl corresponded exactly with that given by Lillie Aubrey of her sister, except that the stranger had short, golden hair, which she wore "banged" across her forehead. Escorted by the two young men, the obrian Matron and Lillie Aubrey walked down Broadway to the Battery, hoping to meet the stranger on the way. They reached the Park about 10:30 o'clock and waited. Shortly before 11 o'clock the young men procured a carriage, and, putting Mrs. Wentworth and Lillie into it, had it driven around to the front of the Eastern Hotel, at the corner of South and Whitehall streets, where the carriage was placed so that the light from the barroom streamed in at its window. Mrs. Wentworth cautioned Lillie not to become excited if she should see her sister, and to merely indicate Minnie's presence by pressure of the arm. Precisely at 11 o'clock Lillie started suddenly, uttered a slight cry, and, pressing the matron's arm, said: "There she is! There's my sister!" Mrs. Wentworth looked and saw a young woman walk around the corner. After looking about her for a moment, she spoke to a policeman. At this moment the young man, whom she had first met, walked toward her. She recognized him at once, saying, "Oh, you're here!" and took his arm with the utmost confidence. The young man walked with her toward the Battery, and then stopped and said: "I want to introduce you to a friend of mine in the carriage over there." John Reinhardt willingly, and he conducted her to the door of the carriage, where he introduced Mrs. Wentworth as Mrs. Johnson. That lady grasped the girl's hand tightly, and drawing her close to the door, said: "Now, I want to introduce a very dear friend of mine to you." Lillie at once seized the girl's hand, and cried out, "Oh, Minnie, don't you know me?" The other replied, with the utmost self-possession: "No, I do not know you; I never saw you in my life before."

"Why, do you mean to say you are not my sister, and that your name is not Lillie Aubrey?" said Lillie, her voice quivering and her eyes filling with tears. "Of course I am not your sister," replied the so-called Ida. "Now Lillie," said Mrs. Wentworth, "you say this girl is your sister: can you give me any clue by which your identification can be verified?" "Yes, I do," replied, "my sister Minnie had a scar on her forehead." Mrs. Wentworth passed her hand over the forehead of the other girl but could feel no scar. A policeman, attracted by the scene at the carriage-door, advanced and asked what was the matter. Mrs. Wentworth told him the story, and he took the girl into the light where he examined her forehead, after which he returned to the carriage and said he could find no scar. He suggested, however, that the party should go to the First Precinct Station-house, and there make a complete investigation of all the circumstances. In the station-house Mrs. Wentworth told her story once more. Lillie Aubrey persisted that the girl was her sister, and as they stood in the light they were strikingly similar in appearance. The girl who called herself Ida was the better-looking and younger-looking of the two. These facts favored Lillie's story, because she has all along said that her sister Minnie, though older than herself, was less handsome and younger in appearance. The one fact against the certainty of Lillie's identification was the absence of a scar from the girl's forehead. This impelled Capt. Caffrey to discharge her. She said, in response to his inquiries, that her name was Ida Crater, that she lives at No. 156 State-street, Brooklyn, and that she was going home when she met the young man who introduced her to Mrs. Wentworth. When appealed to again by Lillie to say whether she ever saw her before, she modified her previous denials by saying, "Why, yes, I saw you in the Park about two weeks ago. You were then crying for your sister, who, you said had been stolen." To the questions of the young man who had arranged the meeting with her she replied that she came from Rochester. She did not know any of the streets in that city, however.

Mrs. Wentworth, the Assistant Matron of the Home for Friendless Girls, is convinced that the girl Ida is really Minnie Aubrey, and that Lillie has made a mistake about the scar.

THE CAMP-MEETING AT FAIRPOINT.

SERVICES IN THE CHILDREN'S TEMPLE—THE COUNCIL OF REFORM.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y. Aug. 4.—The thirteenth Chautauqua Assembly Sunday-school was held at 9 o'clock this morning in the new Children's Temple, the first held in that beautiful structure, with Rev. A. H. Gillett, of Hillsdale, Mich., as Pastor; Rev. B. T. Vincent, of Mauch Chunk, Penn., as Superintendent, and C. M. Nichols, of Springfield, Ohio, as Secretary. Over 1,000 persons were present. At 11 o'clock Rev. W. E. Knox, D. D., of Elmira, N. Y., preached to an audience of 3,000 persons from the text: "When Jesus perceived their thoughts, he, answering, said unto them, 'What reason ye in your hearts?'"—Luke, v.: 22. People ought to reason, to ask questions. It was, he said, essential that ministers should elicit interrogation instead of merely declaiming. It was not strange that men should see two sides to questions relating to Christianity, as this was true of all other matters, scientific, historical, and political. It was true, however, that actual, absolute religious truth never before made such a substantial and sure advance as it is now making. It never has had as firm a footing as it now has. Christianity is weak only as it is compared with the strength it is to have. It is growing and multiplying everywhere. Plant a church and it will increase in strength; plant a rationalistic society and we shall find that it will not grow, but will rather die out. It has no permanent vitality; it never becomes an institution, or establishes a system of belief at all likely to supplant Christianity, which has eclipsed all religions in vitality, growth, power, and far-reaching influences. If Christian churches burn down, hundreds of thousands of dollars, or even millions, are raised at once to rebuild them, but the Rationalists can hardly raise $1,000 to build an infidel hall even in Boston. The Church is strong in spite of its imperfections. These we seek to correct, instead of forsaking it on account of them. It is true the Church is imperfect, but all other things are imperfect. Many of these do not grow purer and stronger, but the Church always does this. Christ preached a plain Gospel; He said severe things. Dr. Bellows says the future is dark for wicked men, and the Universalists have come to acknowledge that there is a hell, but hope somehow to keep out of it. If we look at business men we should imitate Christ's preaching by saying: "Straight is the gate of business integrity, but broad is the road to business dishonesty and bankruptcy." Rationalists all admit that Christ was a great as well as plain preacher. Let us accept Him as the greatest and the best of teachers; then we shall be on safe ground.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Rev. E. M. Hatfield, D. D., of Chicago, preached from the fourth verse and fifth chapter of Paul's first epistle to Timothy: "For then learn first to show piety at home." On the importance of godly and religious training of those in the household. Some well-to-do men have allowed their parents to become a charge upon the Church, while a very few have allowed them to go to the alms-house. An infidel could do nothing meaner than this. David returned from battle to bless his house. We must not overlook the important fact of the family, which is at the fireside. Godliness, like charity, begins at home; here, and here only, people really know each other. If any person in the world knows you, it is your 10-year-old girl or boy. Piety at home is honesty, charity, kindness—more than mere morality; it is real communion with the skies. If some men would speak to other men's wives in the tone which they use to their own wives, they would be apt to get their faces slapped, and would deserve what they got. The speaker knew a saintly man who heaped every bushel of grain he ever sold; his memory was a perpetual benediction. Go through out the country, and where you find a strain of the stern old Puritan blood, you will find with it a cluster of sterling Christian virtues. With home training the children may be saved.

At the close, Prof. Case, of Cleveland, sang, "Where is my boy to-night?" At 4 o'clock the Third National Reform Council was held. In the form of a conference, the topic being the prevalence and the suppression of vice. At the same hour there was a woman's meeting in the interest of the National Christian Temperance Union. At 7 o'clock this evening a platform meeting was held in the auditorium. Addresses were made by Rev. R. G. Seymour, D. D., of Boston, and Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., of New-York.

SEVEN MURPHYS IN THE FIELD.

THE TEMPERANCE APOSTLE'S CHARGES AND HIS DEPENDENT FAMILY—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS A WEEK AND BOARD AT THE BEST HOTEL.

"Have you ever seen Francis Murphy?" asked a gentleman, recently, of a TIMES reporter.

"Which Murphy?" was the counter-question, as the reporter mentally recounted various Murphys in various wards of the City.

"The great apostle of temperance, originator of the 'blue badge' and Murphy movement."

The reporter admitted that he had not.

"I have. Both him and his family—and an amusing time I had of it, too. It was too funny to keep. You see, I was up at Round Lake a few days ago to look over the grounds and take in one or two of Chaplain McCabe's meetings. When I got off the cars, the first person I recognized was Mr. Murphy, cool and contented. I found that he was spending the Summer at the camp-ground, principally because he was to conduct a national meeting of the Murphy temperance workers there some time this month. In the course of conversation I jokingly asked Mr. Murphy how it was about that spiteful paragraph which has been going the rounds, putting his terms of labor among the Hartford drinkers at '$150 a week and board at the best hotel.'

"'Oh, that was a breach of confidence,' said he, 'one of those things that might happen to any man when his confidence is betrayed by a person who ought to be a Christian and an honorable man. A single sentence was picked out of a letter and given to the papers. Besides, I never wrote or saw the letter. It was sent by my son, who is my secretary, when I was away lecturing. They must have thought the price too high, you suggest? Why, Sir, I am only ashamed that I put it so low. My time is well filled with lectures at $100 a night, and I had $100 engagements that I was about to refuse to go to Hartford for the paltry sum of $150, two lectures a day for seven days, and my son's services included. My son put that in about the hotel because we have been 'boarded around' all we propose to be. I put the price down simply because I do not work for money, but to fulfill my mission, and the people of Hartford seemed anxious to have me come. Yet, with a family of seven children entirely dependent upon me for their support, I cannot do work for nothing. I owe a parent's duty to my children.'

"I was aware that Mr. Murphy had a family, but did not know that seven small and helpless Murphys were clinging to him for support. In such case every father must recognize that the parent's first duty was to them.

"'Ah, here comes my son now,' said Francis, as a tall, stalwart young man, apparently about 21 years of age, came up. The son added his explanation as to the letter, and presently I took my leave of them, thinking that at least one Murphy junior was large enough to do something for himself if worst came to worst.

"All the avenues at Round Lake run in circles, or seem to, as they bring you around again and again to the same point. Hence, shortly afterward, I suddenly came upon Mr. Murphy, with one kid guarded by the son I had met, the other by a second stalwart youth, near enough like the first to be his twin, and unmistakably a Murphy.

"'Ah, let me introduce you to another of my sons,' said the apostle warmly, and with a few words we parted again.

"Half an hour later I was bewildered at meeting three strong and healthy-looking young men, all about the same size, and apparently about the same age. I knew they were Murphys, but could not tell which one I had not yet been made acquainted with. One of the two who knew me settled the matter, and they passed on, leaving me with rather confused ideas respecting Mr. Murphy's dependent family. Three such sons as that ought to support half a dozen fathers, I exclaimed. But the end was not yet.

"As I walked into the restaurant—not a very good one, by the way—at noon, I was beckoned to by a young man whom I instantly recognized as one Murphy, though for my life I could not have told which one. Going over to his table, I found myself in a nest of Murphys. Besides the three whom I had seen before, I now became acquainted with a Miss Murphy, an interesting young lady of perhaps 18 Summers, and with a younster of 10, who evidently had caught the 'board-at-the-best-hotel' disease, since nothing in the restaurant would satisfy him at all.

"Everybody at Round Lake goes to the depot to see the trains come in. That is about the only amusement they have. So I went with the crowd, having for the moment forgotten all about the Murphy family. As I was stepping forward to meet a friend I found myself suddenly surrounded by a crowd, and a familiar voice said, 'Allow me to introduce you to my brother.'

"A glance revealed the form of another—a fourth stalwart Murphy, apparently not a month younger or older than any of the other three. It was too much. In despair I asked, almost flatteringly: 'Are there any more of you boys? Were you quintuplets?' The answer began: 'Yes, Sir, there is one more—' and then I fled. I could not stand any more Murphy in one day. You can see the point to my story, I hope. I concluded, as perhaps you would in my circumstances, that if these great, healthy boys, all grown, were dependent upon Francis Murphy for their support, they ought not to be, and it would only be fair play for them to turn about and support him."

SEA-SIDE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE PRESBYTERIAN TABERNACLE AT ASBURY PARK—THE SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 4.—At Asbury Park this morning the Presbyterian Tabernacle at Bergh and Second avenues was formally opened for religious services. The corner-stone was laid two weeks ago. In the design the building is almost a duplicate of the auditorium in Ocean Grove, the site being a parallelogram, about 60 by 100 feet, with columns supporting light trestle-work, on which rests a frame roof. At the eastern end is a dais above four steps, alcoved to throw the sound of the speakers' voices toward the west. The floor is of white pebbles from the ocean shore. At 10:30 A. M. a congregation of 1,200 had assembled. After an anthem by the choir, the congregation joined in singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." Rev. Dr. A. Wallace, of Ocean Grove, offered prayer. Rev. John M. Warrall, of Chicago, taking the place of Rev. A. A. Willetts, D. D., of Philadelphia, suddenly taken ill, preached the opening sermon from a text in St. Mark x.: 17-22. During the sermon a sharp shower interrupted the service, as the rain fell through the unfinished roof, and many ladies retired. In the evening a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Holmes, of the State-street Church, Albany. This tabernacle is for all Presbyterian Church members living at and visiting Asbury Park. It is in want of about $1,300 to complete the building and grounds, the plot having been given by James M. Bradley, of another religious denomination.

At Ocean Grove the religious services of the day began at daybreak. The prayer meeting was largely attended in Dr. Ward's tent. At 9 o'clock Rev. Dr. Palmer led a holiness meeting in the Bishop Janes Memorial Tabernacle. Five thousand worshipers were in the auditorium at 10:30 o'clock, where Rev. W. H. Boole, of New-York, preached an eloquent sermon on the Atonement; text Romans, v.: 11. The singing was led by Philip Phillips. Among those on the platform were Rev. William Corbit, Rev. C. T. Marsden, his Excellency Yoshida Kyouari, Japanese Minister at Washington, and family; Rev. E. H. Stokes, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. George W. Evans, W. H. Falconer, Treasurer of the New-York City Missionary Society, and others. At 3:30 o'clock the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to the congregation. A sun-down surf-meeting was interrupted by a storm, but Philip Phillips gave a service of song during the evening.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S TRIP.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 4.—Secretary Sherman reached this city Saturday evening on the revenue-cutter Grant. He spent the night at the Sea View House, Savin Rock Shore, and to-day was the guest of Postmaster N. D. Sperry. He departed to-night on the Grant for New-London.

ANOTHER WIFE-MURDERER PROBABLY.

BOSTON, Aug. 4.—James Cunningham, while intoxicated to-night assaulted his wife, inflicting injuries which will probably result fatally. He was arrested.

THE ALLEN-STREET MURDER

JOHN CHRISTOPHER'S STORY.

A WEALTHY GERMAN WIDOWER MARRIES A YOUNG WIFE, MEETS WITH REVERSES, AND IS DESERTED—HENCE THE TRAGEDY IN ALLEN-STREET—THE WOMAN IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

The tragedy at No. 107 Allen-street on Saturday night, the leading facts of which were given yesterday, possesses certain aspects of more than ordinary interest. From the account given by the landlord it appears that the unfortunate woman had been an inmate of the house only one month. Her deportment was ladylike, and she rented the apartments as a widow. His story is that after he went in and retired to bed on the night of the attempted murder, his tenant went to a grocery near by, bought a loaf of bread and some other articles, and returned home laden with packages. The husband, who was loitering near by, as he had been in the habit of doing for some days, to the extreme annoyance of the tenants, stole across the street and concealed himself in the shadow of the doorway. There was no altercation. He simply drew the revolver and commenced shooting. The first bullet passed through her arm, and she fell shrieking. A second shot, fired after she fell, entered the left breast, buried itself deep in the areolar tissue, and glanced from the underlying rib, but did not penetrate the thorax. The third entered the neck laterally, and lies deeply imbedded in the muscular tissues near the jugular vein. The house surgeon at the hospital pronounces the situation critical, but not necessarily dangerous, although a well-founded prognosis cannot be given until the third day. Neither bullet has been extracted, and when the inflammatory process sets in on the third day it is likely to give trouble, owing to the proximity of large vessels and the great vascularity of the tissues in which it is imbedded.

Deputy Coroner Miller called at the hospital yesterday morning, and had an interview with the victim, but did not, on consultation with the house surgeon, deem it advisable to take any formal statement. The account of the affair which he received from the wounded woman was that her deserted husband followed her to the yard in the rear of the building, and that the shooting took place there, which is at variance with the story told by the landlord and inmates of the house in very essential particulars. A son of the suicide, by a former wife, called at the hospital yesterday morning, and had an interview with the surgeon. He did not show any extraordinary solicitude as to the termination of his step-mother's injuries. He asked to see her, and was denied. The dead man's sister, living in Ridgefield, N. J., was telegraphed the particulars of the tragedy yesterday morning, and is expected in the City to-day, when the permit of the Coroner will be obtained for the interment of the remains. It appears that, having as he supposed mortally wounded his wife, the suicide opened his mouth, deliberately placed the muzzle of the pistol within the cavity, and fired. The bullet passed upward and backward, entering the base of the brain at the *pons varolii*, and imbedding itself in the posterior lobe. He expired in the ambulance on his way to the hospital. According to his wife's story, he was drunken and abusive—a gambler when he could obtain the money to gratify the passion, and had spent the little fortune she brought him at marriage in riotous living.

The relatives of his first wife give a very different version of the dramatic career of John Christopher, upon the last act of which the curtain fell on Saturday night. He was, it appears, a native of Hanau, Hanover, but came to this country when a mere lad. Of an industrious, enterprising, and venturesome disposition, like so many of his countrymen, he opened a grocery store, and amassed a moderate fortune. This was in Jackson-street, years and years ago. At the early age of 18 he married a Miss Reinhardt, who belonged to a very respectable German family. Two sons—the eldest now 20 years old and the youngest only 13—were the offspring of this union; and the eldest said yesterday, with tears in his eyes, that there was no happier home than theirs while their mother lived. About 10 years ago—it is curious how indistinctly people in middle life remember dates—the mother of the two boys died, and they were taken into the family of her sister, Mrs. Trosse, living at No. 151 Madison-street, where they remained for a number of months. Subsequently, Mr. John Reinhardt, of No. 65 Monroe-street, adopted the elder one of the boys, gave him what education he could, and finally obtained a good situation for him as a grocer's clerk. The Reinhardts maintained the friendliest relations with the father of the boys until the time came, as they allege, when he was in a way to enjoy a large income, that is to say, until he began to pay marked attention to the woman whose life he subsequently attempted, who was, it appears, near 20 years his junior. The woman had been previously married, was reputed to be fond of gay company, and her name had, it is alleged, been coupled with unpleasant intimation. To say the least, they thought her no fit wife for John, and told him so in very unequivocal terms. But when a man of 50 is attacked with the *grande passion* it generally terminates fatally; and although both brother and sister pathetically invoked the memory of the dear departed, John was obstinate, and continued to see Mrs. ——, some one should not take her place in the domestic circle. Indeed, John gave his relatives by marriage to understand that he was something of a man of the world, and knew how to select his lady acquaintances without assistance. A coolness arose between John and his adviser, Mrs. Trosse, and the young woman, nevertheless, bought a hotel in Brooklyn, near the entrance to the Evergreen Cemetery, and went into business. He was successful—a hotel is a sort of wand of Midas. Mrs. Trosse sent back the younger son, with a message to John that as he now had a home of his own, he would probably be pleased with the innocent pastime of the lad, and his wife happy to have some one upon whom to expend her maternal instincts. John sent the boy to an institution for orphans in this City, but subsequently got him transferred to Fort Washington. The Rheinhardts attributed this to the unbounded influence of his wife, who made the home anything but pleasant for the boy, and at last contrived to get rid of him.

Christopher finally grew weary of keeping a hotel, returned to this City, and opened a wholesale grocery. Reverses overtook him. The story is brief. His wife disappeared, evidently with sufficient funds to pay her way. He sought her out and asked her to come back. She refused positively. He took to drinking, grew desperate, hung about the corner of Allen-street day after day, and finally worked himself up to the high tragedy standard. The end has been told.

WHAT THE CONSULS LEARN.

LABOR AND WAGES IN BORDEAUX—PECULIARITIES OF BUSINESS IN H

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 3.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

	Del. & Hud.		Del., Lack & West.
Canadian consol.	100	61¾	500	54¾
2,000	73⅞	100	53	54⅜
Cal. & Pac. 5s	100	Western Union.	1200	54
Cen. Pac. 1st	50	100	1100	54⅛
Cen. Pac. gold.	10	100	400	54¼
C., C., I. & P.	105	North-west.	100	54⅜
R., R. & B.		100	39½	800	54½
1,000	73	100	39⅝	200	54⅝
1,000	73⅛	100	39¾	200	54¾
1,000	73¼	100	39⅞	North-west. pf.	100	54⅞
1,000	73⅜	200	67½	100	55
1,000	73½	300	67¾	100	55⅛
1,000	73⅝	500	67⅞	100	55¼
1,000	73¾	400	67⅝	300	55⅜
1,000	73⅞	100	67¾	200	55½
1,000	74	400	67⅞	1600	55⅝
1,000	74⅛	100	68	400	55¾
1,000	74¼	100	68⅛	200	55⅞
1,000	74⅜	G., G. G. & I.	100	56
1,000	74½	10	24	200	56⅛
1,000	74⅝	Rock Island.	300	56¼
1,000	74¾	200	113	100	56⅜
1,000	74⅞	Union Pacific.	300	56½
1,000	74¾	300	b3.	63⅛	500	56⅝
10,000	75	100	63¼	300	56¾
1,000	74⅝	100	63⅜	100	56⅞
1,000	74¾	200	63½	300	57
1,000	74⅞	100	63⅝	300	57⅛
1,000	75	200	63¾	100	57¼
1,000	75⅛	100	63⅞	200	57⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.	100	35¼	100	s3	57½
4,000	105⅜	100	35½	200	57⅝
Un. Pac. land	100	Paul.	100	57¾
9,000	110	100	b3.	34¼	1100	58
Pets Bank.	100	84⅛	600	57⅞
8	80⅜	610	33⅞	100	58
6, & Kansas	100	33¾	Paul pf.	200	58⅛
100	48⅜	300	33⅝	200	71⅞
Lake Shore.	100	33¾	700	72
100	174	700	34	100	71⅞
Lake Shore.	300	34⅛	100	72
100	61⅜	Wabash.	100	s3.	71⅞
100	61½	200	13¼	650	72
100	s5	61⅝	S. & St. Jo. pf.	400	72¼
100	61¾	100	s3.	26	400	72⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 5—P. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed a loss of $965,500 in surplus reserve, which reduced the amount held by the banks above the 25 per cent. legal limit to $21,610,275. The specie decreased $1,704,800, the deposits $2,155,200, and the loans $539,900; while the legal tenders increased $200,500, and the circulation $195,000.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 4, 1877.
Loans.	$238,836,000	$238,696,200	$245,767,806
Specie.	17,895,800	17,990,800	14,433,600
Legals	58,409,600	58,610,100	54,262,100
Dep'ts.	222,133,700	219,978,500	219,166,600
Circ'n.	19,078,000	19,273,600	15,585,300

Dec. $1,704,800 Inc. 200,500 Dec. $1,504,300

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Reserve held.	$19,695,600	$17,990,800	Dec. $1,704,800
Legals required.	58,409,600	58,610,100	Inc. 200,500
Total.	$78,105,200	$76,600,900	Dec. $1,504,300
Reserve required.	55,533,425	54,994,625	
Excess above legal requirements.	22,571,775	21,606,275	Dec. 965,500

The monetary situation has undergone no change. It might naturally be expected that the violent fluctuations in values on the Stock Exchange during the week would cause some stringency in money; yet the market was not affected at all, and 2½ ₱ cent. was the highest rate paid for call loans on stock collateral. On Government bonds even time loans for 30 or 60 days could be obtained at 1@1½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper continued to be discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported the London market weak for Consols, which declined ⅛ per cent. United States bonds were firm, except 1867s, which fell off 1 per cent. In United States bonds, Erie common advanced 1 per cent., preferred 5s, and New-Jersey Central 1¾ per cent. on the week's transactions, while Illinois Central declined 2⅜, and Reading ⅛ ₱ cent. Bar Silver was steady at 52¾d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England continued to lose bullion heavily, the withdrawals for the fiscal week ending Wednesday reaching £231,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was 34 7-16 ₱ cent., against 37 7-16 ₱ cent. the previous week. The Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, advanced the Bank rate of discount to 4 ₱ cent., and the rate for three months' bills on the open market also advanced to 4 ₱ cent. on Saturday. Rentes at Paris were weak and lower. The Bank of France lost 3,000,000f. specie during the week, while the Imperial Bank of Germany gained 176,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the downward tendency in rates has been checked for the present by the activity of the Money market in London and the scarcity of commercial bills for prompt delivery. The large purchases on Wednesday and Thursday by a prominent buyer were made for the purpose of transferring money to a market where a better rate of interest can be obtained. The opinion is now expressed that the export movement of grain will not be interrupted by the "corners" in that product in the West, as the stock not "cornered" here and elsewhere is sufficiently ample to fill all orders from abroad. Bills drawn against cotton, usually make their appearance in this market first for Savannah and Charleston account, and afterward for New-Orleans; so that the prevalence of yellow fever at the last-named point does not much disturb the free supply of sterling from these sources. Cables were sold on Friday for the account of one of our largest exporters of cotton, who has been out of the market for the past three months. The nominal rates for sterling at the close were $4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 86½ for demand, the market being firm.

The Gold speculation was dull and featureless, all the sales of the week having been at 100¼. On Gold loans, the rates ranged from "flat" to 2½ ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were firm, excepting 1867s and 1868s, the former declining ⅝, and the latter ⅜ ₱ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury issued the sixty-fourth call for the redemption of the 5-20s—this time for $5,000,000, on which interest will cease Oct. 30. This will leave $61,000,000 of these bonds outstanding, which, it is expected, will be all called in before the end of the current year. The subscriptions to the new 4 ₱ cent. loan during the month of July were very large, amounting to $19,272,200, against $8,052,100 in June, $7,530,500 in May, and $4,978,150 in April. The total amount thus far subscribed for is about $40,000,000, a sum far larger than the highest estimates made when the loan was first opened to the public. So there are good reasons to believe that during the remaining four months of the year there will be no falling off in the demand for these securities. Railroad mortgages were generally weak, in sympathy with the stock market, and some wide fluctuations were noted. New-Jersey Central Consols fell off 7 ₱ cent., do. Extended 4, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols 2, North-western gold coupons 3½, St. Paul Firsts, and M. Division, 3¼, Boston, Hartford and Erie Firsts 2, Delaware and Hudson Registered Firsts of 1884 2, do. of 1891 1, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, 4½, Winona and St. Peters Seconds 1½, Missouri Pacific Seconds 2, and do. Firsts, and North Missouri Firsts and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s 1 ₱ cent. each. St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds declined 2¼, and recovered 1¾ ₱ cent. Central Pacific Firsts declined 8s, and subsequently advanced 5s ₱ cent.; do., California and Oregon Branch, advanced 1½, and reacted ½ ₱ cent. Union Pacific Sinking Funds advanced 2 and reacted ½ ₱ cent. Ohio and Mississippi Firsts fell off 1 ₱ cent., while do. Seconds advanced 1¼ ₱ cent. Lake Shore registered Seconds advanced 1½, Delaware and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 1s, Fort Wayne Firsts 1½, and New-York Elevated Firsts 1⅞ ₱ cent. Late in the week some bonds known as Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, with coupons attached, were sold early in the day upon the market and became very active, the prices declining from 65½ to 63¾, and recovering to 64½ during the last half hour or business. State bonds were dull and featureless.

On the Stock Exchange the week was a very eventful one, the speculation being active and excited, and the market at times bordering on the verge of panic. The bears appeared to be absolute masters of the situation, and their determined and sustained efforts to depress prices encountered but the feeblest kind of opposition. The pressure to sell was chiefly directed against the Granger stocks, and was accompanied by reports of great damage to the crops in the far Western sections by the recent rains. The weakness developed by these stocks naturally alarmed bona fide holders, who hastened to part with their shares, thus adding not a little to the prevailing distress, and causing a general selling movement, the result of which was witnessed in a decline in the entire list. Fortunately, at the point of extreme depression, toward the close of the week, the temper of speculation underwent a marked change, and, attracted by the low prices, strong buyers appeared whose purchases restored firmness to the market, and resulted in a recovery, in which the Wisconsin stocks and Lake Shore took conspicuous parts. Western Union also joined the upward movement, closing some 6 ₱ cent., and as sudden as the decline. The movement was evidently entirely artificial in its character. The coal stocks were depressed in the final dealings, being freely sold on the notion, industriously encouraged by the bears, that whisk seems to be without warrant, that the action of the Reading Company in allowing a drawback on coal shipped to New-York via Schuylkill Canal; or from Port Richmond, threatens the continued existence of the coal combination. The general market closed quiet and fairly firm. The future course of values is naturally, at the present moment, after the recent heavy decline in prices, the subject of various and conflicting conjectures. In some quarters the impression is very decided that the market has, in the parlance of the Street, "touched bottom," and that henceforth the tendency will be toward improvement, while those holding an opposite view claim that the process of liquidation is not yet completed. An important consideration, in forming a proper judgment in regard to this subject, is that the damage to the crops has been confined to the far Western sections, and while, therefore, affording at least plausible grounds for the assault on the Granger stocks does not in the least affect the other leading lines of railroad. These latter, indeed, are certain to have all the business they can accommodate, as the reports from the lower and Middle States show that the crop yield will exceed even the abundant harvests of last year. Another important element in the situation is the almost certainty of an easy working of the money market during the coming months.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Aug. 4/77.
American Gold	100¼	100⅛	105⅞
6s, 1881, ex coup	104⅞	104⅝	108⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1881	106⅜	106⅛	110¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅞	105⅜	109¼
New-York Central	109	107¼	93½
Rock Island	114	111	94⅛
Pacific Mail	16⅜	15¾	20⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	43	41	24⅜
Mil. & St. Paul pref	78¼	67¼	60¼
Lake Shore	63⅞	59⅜	50⅜
Chicago & North-western	45⅝	33	22⅜
Chi. & North-western pref.	75⅝	62¾	51⅜
Western Union	94¼	84⅜	73⅜
Union Pacific	65½	61¼	63
Del., Lack. & Western	59¼	53⅝	42¾
New-Jersey Central	58⅜	35½	10⅝
Delaware and Hud. Canal	56⅛	51¾	40⅝
Morris and Essex	85¼	82	60¼
Panama	127½	127½	102½
Erie	19⅜	16	9¼
Ohio and Mississippi	8¾	7¼	3½
Harlem	139½	139	140
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11	10⅜
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	26⅜	26¼	26½
Michigan Central	65½	59	43¼
Illinois Central	85	82⅜	61

*Ex coupon 1878.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

AUG. 3.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	108⅜	108¼	108	108⅜
Harlem			138	139
Erie	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜
Lake Shore	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	62
Wabash	13¼	13	13¼	13⅜
North-western	36⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
North-western Pref	68¼	66⅜	67½	67⅝
Rock Island	114	113	113⅜	113⅝
Fort Wayne			94	96
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35½	33⅝	34½	34⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	72⅜	71⅝	72¼	72⅜
Pittsburg	81	80	80	81
Del., Lack. & Western	54	53⅜	53⅜	53⅝
New-Jersey Central	37⅝	35¼	35¼	35⅝
Del. & Hudson Canal	53⅝	51¾	52⅛	52⅜
Morris & Essex	83¼	82	82¼	82⅜
Michigan Central	63½	63	63⅛	64
Illinois Central	83⅝	83⅛	83⅝	84
Union Pacific	63⅝	62⅞	63⅛	63¾
C., C., C. and Ind.	24	23½	23½	24
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	111	110¾	110¾	111¼
Chicago and Alton			82½	83
Chicago & Alton pref.			103	104
C., C. & Ind. Central				4
Hannibal & St. Joseph			11	11¾
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref.	26	26	25¾	26½
Ohio & Mississippi	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
Panama			124	127
Western Union	91	88¾	89¾	89⅞
Ohio & Telegraph			26	26¾
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¼	16¼	16½
Quicksilver			12	14
Quicksilver pref			31	35
Adams Express			102	103¼
Wells, Fargo & Co			90	92
American Express			45½	46¼
United States Express	45½	45½	44	46¼

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,967,936
Corresponding week last year	6,928,867
Since Jan. 1 this year	169,725,679
Corresponding period last year	203,498,093
Gold, Aug. 3, 1878	100½
Gold, Aug. 4, 1877	105½

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$7,460,868
Corresponding week last year	5,140,795
Since Jan. 1 this year	197,054,683
Corresponding period last year	155,385,180

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$98,900
Corresponding week last year	208,000
Since Jan. 1 this year	8,939,349
Corresponding period last year	22,140,449

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,190,437
Corresponding week last year	2,102,994
Since Jan. 1 this year	54,529,762
Corresponding period last year	56,051,866

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$1,323,816
Corresponding week last year	2,187,142
Since Jan. 1 this year	42,650,468
Corresponding period last year	37,201,147

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Week or Mo.	1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S. F.	3d in July.	$90,000	$60,000
Atl. & Gt. West	June	301,256	312,822
Atlan. Miss. & O	June	120,094	122,399
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	3d in July.	21,357	18,591
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	May	145,754	56,430
Cairo & St. Louis	2d in July.	3,986	4,895
Central of Iowa	May	62,842	45,355
Central Pacific	June	1,460,000	1,434,232
Chicago & Alton	3d in July.	107,903	95,070
Chic., Bur. & Q.	June	897,090	957,734
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	3d in July.	149,000	140,818
Clev., Mt. V. & D.	2d in July.	7,192	5,639
Dakota Southern	June	17,386	
Denv. & Rio G.	3d in July.	28,819	19,038
Dubuque & S. City	3d in July.	19,242	13,915
Erie	April	1,127,079	1,280,881
Gal., H. & St. Ant.	May	88,254	66,478
Grand Rap. & Ind.	May	110,255	93,483
Grand Trunk W. k.	2d and July 20	115,794	169,078
Gr't Western. W. k.	2d and July 26	78,904	66,804
Ill. Cent. (Ill. line)	June	406,939	386,905
Ill. Cen. Iowa lines	June	115,020	95,357
Ill. Cen. Sp'ngf. div.	June	14,151	
Indianap. Bl. & W.	3d in July.	20,108	30,946
Int. & Gt. North.	3d in July.	23,031	21,739
Kansas Pacific	3d in July.	74,459	77,249
Louisv., Cin. & Lex.	April	84,781	72,997
Louisville & Nash.	May	393,000	334,942
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	June	207,514	258,123
Mobile & Ohio	June	90,341	88,949
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	June	91,833	117,439
Ced. R. Rabbeth.	3d in July.	5,555	5,555
Pad. & Memphis	3d in July.	3,389	3,338
Phila. & Erie	June	219,024	250,705
Phila. & Reading	June	1,498,658	1,199,518
St. L. A. & T. H., br'ds	3d in July.	7,340	9,327
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.	3d in July.	78,940	84,185
St. L., K. C. & No.	3d in July.	6,811	6,931
St. L. & Iron Mtn.	June	222,840	224,580
St. L. & S. E. (St. L.)	1st in July.	12,768	10,479
St. L. & S. E. (Ken.)	1st in July.	9,064	8,902
St. L. & S. E. (Tenn.)	1st in July.	3,798	2,987
St. Paul & S. City	June	46,734	40,442
Sciota Valley	3d in July.	6,254	
S. City & St. Paul	June	39,854	21,450
Southern Minn	May	51,769	36,289
Tol., Peoria & War.	3d in July.	23,926	24,740
Wabash	3d in July.	90,777	87,481

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10½c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 7 bales; sale of the first bale of new Cotton at 12½c.; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; stock, 1,094 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 62 bales; gross, 62 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,310 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 4,105 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 70 bales; gross, 153 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 72 bales; sales, 200 bales; corrected, 3,335 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—Cotton—Nothing doing; Middling, 11¼c.; Low Middling, 10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 48 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; stock, 436 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 11⅞c.@11¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.@10½c.; net receipts, 17 bales; stock, 230 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 10¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net receipts, 36 bales; sales, 258 bales; stock, 781 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11c.; Low Middling, 10¼c.; Good Ordinary, 9¾c.; net receipts, 131 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 2,238 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11¼c.; receipts, 185 bales; shipments, 236 bales; total sales, 100 bales; stock, 1,561 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 3.—Cotton firm; Middling, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 24 bales; stock, 668 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 3.—Wool—The market is generally unchanged; the demand for Combing and Delaine Fleeces continues without abatement; every available lot is wanted at full prices. Clothing Wools are only in moderate request. Apart from the activity in Delaine and Combing selections, the market is comparatively tame and unenthusiastic. Quotations are without important change. Clothing grades. The demand for fine Fleeces is fair, the sales included the 350,000 lb. Pulled Wools are in better demand. The sales of the week include Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Extra, XX and XXX at 40@42c.; fine Delaine, XX and XXX at 39@41c.; fine Unwashed Delaine, No. 1, X and XXX at 36@38c.; fine Unwashed Delaine, No. 2, X and XXX at 34@36c.; fine Unwashed Delaine, No. 3, X and XXX at 32@34c.; Medium Unwashed Delaine, No. 1, X and XXX at 36@38c.; Medium Unwashed Delaine, No. 2, X and XXX at 34@36c.; Medium Unwashed Delaine, No. 3, X and XXX at 32@34c.; Combing Fleece, No. 1, X and XXX at 38@40c.; Combing Fleece, No. 2, X and XXX at 36@38c.; Combing Fleece, No. 3, X and XXX at 34@36c.; Pulled Wools, Extra, 38@40c.; Pulled Wools, No. 1, 34@36c.; Pulled Wools, No. 2, 30@32c.; Territory, Scoured, 41c.@70c.; Tub-washed, 38c.@40c.; Super and X Pulled, 36c.@43½c. In California Wool business has again been quite large, comprising 579,000 lb. for the week, at 16c. @20c. for Spring, and 15c.@20c. for Fall; best Northern selling at 27½@30c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	4	Lead, pigs	1,497
Beans, bbls	140	Leather, sides	9,446
Copper, bbls	460	Oil, bbls	100
Copper, cakes	312	Oil, cases	750
Eggs, pks	725	Oil, lard, bbls	70
Flour, bbls	18,624	Pork, pks	81
Corn-meal, bbls	145	Beef, pks	16
Corn-meal, sacks	68	Cut-meats, pks	4,016
Wheat, bushels	373,361	Lard, tes	1,219
Corn, bushels	302,150	Lard, kegs	300
Oats, bushels	78,280	Butter, pkgs	4,670
Rye, bushels	654	Cheese, pkgs	4,198
Malt, bushels	725	Quick-silver, flasks	76
Oat-meal, bags	321	Starch, pks	2,230
Flax-seed, bags	118	Stearine, pks	168
Grease, pkgs	247	Tallow, pkgs	40
Hemp, bales	26	Tobacco, hhds	705
Hides, No	1,086	Tobacco, pkgs	99
Hides, bales	30	Whisky, bbls	350
Hops, bales	30	Wool, bales	161

COFFEE—Rio—Is quiet but firm, ranging from 13¼c.@ 13¾c. for ordinary cargoes, to 15¾c.@17c. for prime; Santos, invoices, quoted at 15¾c.@15¾c., gold. Sales include 3,540 bags by the Newton, at Baltimore, on private terms.....Other kinds in some request at former rates.

COTTON—Has been again quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery on a moderately active movement, chiefly for options, and very firm, ranging from 12¾c. for prompt delivery of 2,435 bales, (of which 696 bales were on last evening,) including —— bales to shippers, 1,985 bales to spinners, and 450 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, 12,000 bales, as noted above at higher rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 36,900 bales, (of which 9,700 bales were on last evening, and 27,200 bales to-day,) with 700 bales on the spot, 1,000 bales of Middling, for immediate delivery, 11.83c.@11.91c.; September, 11.65c. @11.66c.; October, 11.41c.@11.42c.; November, 11.22c.; December, 11.14c.@11.19c.; January, 11.20c.@11.31c.; February, 11.36c.@11.39c.; March, 11.32c.@11.33c.; April, 11.40c.@11.41c.; May, 11.48c.@11.49c., closing barely steady.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 3,301,314 bales, including 1,977,-353 bales to Great Britain, and 1,323,961 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
Strict Ordinary	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
Good Ordinary	10½	10½	10⅝	10⅝
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Low Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Low Mid	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Middling	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Good Middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Good Mid	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Middling Fair	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Fair	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9⅝	Low Middling	10⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅜	Middling	11 3-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderately active and somewhat firmer market was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, the offerings of most kinds of which were on a restricted scale, holders showing less eagerness to place supplies, even of the lower Grades, very freely in view of the further rise in Wheat values.....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,700 bbls. of all grades, including sour and unsound Flour of all kinds, very inferior to very choice, at $3 25@$5 for bulk, and $4 ₱ bbl. for shipping order.....Naphtha at 8c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10¾c., at the Petroleum Exchange, sales were reported of 25,000 bbls. United within the range of $1 00¾@$1 01¾, regular.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been in fair request for early delivery, at firmer but irregular rates.....Salted Shoulders, at 6½c., and Mess within the range of $10 50@ $10 75 for fair to choice, and up to $11 for fancy.....Other kinds inactive to-day.....Family Mess last sold at $11; Clear Mess at $14 50; Prime Mess nominal; Extra Prime nominal.....Beef for forward delivery here, very Mess more active, with August option cased at the close at $10 12½@$10 62½; September, $10 50; October, $10 65 asked November, (old or new,) $10 75 asked; December, $10 75.....Lard, Steam, for early delivery, sold at $11; closing at $11 05 asked for September option; $10 80@$10 90; Refined, here was in moderate request, with buyers at 6¾c. for tierces, and 7c. for barrels; Fancy Kegs at 7¾c. as to quality.....Tallow, Prime, quoted at 5¾c. for heavy to light; Fancy Figs at 6c. as to quality.....Stearine, 8½c.....Oleine, 8½c.....Lard Oil, No. 1 Winter, 90c.....Lard Stock, 90c.....Oleine Oil, 90c.....Tallow Oil, 90c.....Grease, 4½c.@5c.

HAY—Has been in fair request, and steady at 90c. @ $1 00 ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active. Winter grades were in most demand, but the reduced offerings and further advance claimed of 1c.@2c. a bushel worked against a free movement. Spring Wheat was also dull and unsettled a rise generally of 1c. a bushel. Spring Wheat attracted little attention, for prompt or forward delivery, but the offerings having been very light and under strong speculative control, prices were quoted still higher, for prompt delivery, 2c. a bushel, but in the option line closed weak and irregular.....Sales have been reported of 443,000 bushels, (of which 385,000 bushels were on last evening,) including 4,000 bushels Extra White reported at $1 25; 3,500 bushels White State at $1 25; 2,000 bushels White State, steamer grade, at $1 19; 28,000 bushels No. 1 White, sold, at $1 20@$1 21; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Amber, No. 1, August delivery, reported at $1 17 (now held higher;) 40,000 bushels No. 1, September delivery, reported on private terms, quoted up to $1 18@ $1 19 at the close.....Rye was dull and weak. Sales of steamer grade, at $1 18@$1 19; 3,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 13; 19,000 bushels No. 1 Amber Round at $1 12@$1 13, (part to arrive;) 38,000 bushels No. 2 Amber (part to arrive) at 1 08@$1 09; 2,800 bushels No. 2 Amber, steamer grade, at $1 06; 56,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Red at $1 07½@ $1 08½, chiefly at $1 08@$1 08¼; 26,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 08@$1 08⅝, closing at $1 08; 24,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 08@ $1 08½; 5,200 bushels No. 2 Red and 2,800 bushels No. 3 Red, together, at $1 07½; 27,000 bushels ungraded White Western, in lots, at $1 12@$1 20; 7,000 bushels No. 3 Red at $1 03; 11,000 bushels ungraded Amber, in lots, at $1 08@$1 11; 18,000 bushels ungraded Red at $1 01@$1 09; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring at $1 03; and 2,000 bbls. other sales reported but not confirmed; (8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, September option, reported at $1 07½; 8,000 bushels do., October, at $1 05.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, August option, $1 05@$1 05½; September, $1 05¾@$1 06; October, $1 07¾@$1 08, and October at $1 03½@$1 07.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, August option, at $1 05@ $1 17; September at $1 03¾@$1 04, and October at $1 03@$1 03¼.....Corn was dull and weak. No. 2 Red Winter, August option, at $1 08@$1 08½, (as against $1 07¼@$1 07¾ yesterday;) September, $1 08½@$1 09; October, $1 09@ $1 12.....Important purchases of choice Amber and White Wheat were reported at the close, and sales made at the close on export account at, relatively, 3c.@4c. under prices in this market. And at Buffalo, sales were reported of 24,000 bushels No. 1 Spring at 98c., and 24,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 02, on speculation.....Corn has been fairly active, chiefly for forward delivery, at, in most instances, a shade stronger prices. Of the option dealing, the features are much the same as those of Wheat.....No. 2.....Sales have been reported of 488,000 bushels, of which 163,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 49c.@49⅝c., (an extra lot at 49¾c.;) New-York No. 2, August options, 160,000 bushels, at 49c.@49¼c., closing at 49c.; do., September, 32,000 bushels, at 49¼c.; steamer Mixed at 47c.@ 47¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed, August options, 64,000 bushels, at 47¼c.@47¾c., September, 40,000 bushels, at 48¾c.@48¾c.; New-York No. 3 at 46¾c.@ 47c.; Mixed Western, at 46c.@48½c.....The latter for fancy; Round Yellow at 53½c.@53¾c.....At the afternoon call of Corn, New-York steamer Mixed, August option, closed at 47¾c.@47¾c.; September, 48¾c.@48¾c.; October.....And New-York No. 2, August, at 48¾c.@49¼c.; September, 49¾c.@ 49¾c., and October, 50½c.@50¾c.....Rye wanted and quoted stronger; offerings lighter.....Sales reported of small lots of State at 69c.@70c., 5,000 bushels No. 2 here, at 62c.@63c., and 8,000 bushels do., for August delivery, at 62c.....Barley and Malt held at extreme prices, much above the views of buyers, and dull.....Canada Peas unchanged.....Oats quoted a shade firmer on freer offerings, and a moderately active inquiry..... Sales have been reported of 91,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 5,000 bushels, at 37c.; New-York No. 2 White, 9,100 bushels, at 34c.@34¼c.; New-York No. 3 White, 1,400 bushels, at 33c.; New-York Extra quoted at 35½c.; New-York No. 1, 2,800 bushels, at 34¼c.; New-York No. 2, 12,600 bushels, at 33¼c.@ 33¾c.; September option, 5,000 bushels, at 31c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 31½c.; White Western, 13,300 bushels, at 33½c.@37c., as to quality; Mixed Western, 13,500 bushels, at 31½c.@33c., and 33¾c.@34c.; White State, 9,400 bushels, at 34c.@38½c. for ordinary to very fancy; Mixed State, 5,600 bushels, at 32¼c.@ 35c.; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 34½c.@34¾c.; No. 2 Milwaukee, 4,000 bushels, at 34¼c., and White State, together, 12,000 bushels, at 34¾c. ₱ bushel.....Feed has been in more demand at firm rates; 40-lb. sold chiefly at $14; 50-lb. at $14@$15, (the latter for choice.).....Hay and Straw moderately sought after at unchanged figures.

HIDES—Very moderately sought after at steady prices. Custom-house receipts, 18,905 Hides and ——— Cuts; bales do.....Sales, 22,600 Hides and 100 bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andresen, 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lb., at 21c., sold, 4 months, usual selection; 175 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, 21 lb., private terms; 2,370 Dry California, 21½ to 22½ lb., at 19½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 850 Dry California Kips, 10 lb., 3,560 Dry Bogota, 22 l

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 3, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles De Kay Townsend, Esq., Referee, Richard V. Harnett sold a three-story brick and frame saw-mill, and plot of ground 98.9 by 81.8, Nos. 673 to 667 1st-av., north-west corner of 38th-st., for $15,000, to George Ehret, plaintiff. The foreclosure sale announced by William Kennelly of the building, with lot, No. 100 Bowery, north of Hester-st., was withdrawn—case settled.

The value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 3, was $454,715, as against $247,369, the figures for the previous week.

The total sales at auction of City property for the month of July reached the sum of $1,655,310, as against $1,449,287 for June.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 5.

By Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, C. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lot 24.3 by 100, No. 78 Avenue B, west side, 24.3 feet north of 5th-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Frederick W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.3 by 62.9, No. 114 Avenue C, east side, 85.4 feet north of 7th-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Gottman, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 21 by 80, No. 14 Irving-place, north-east corner of 15th-st. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with lot 23 by 85.6 by 23.3 by 82.7, No. 144 West 30th-st., north side, 190 feet east of 7th-av. Also, the right, title, and interest in the plot of land in rear of the above.

By R. F. Thomas, foreclosure sale, W. W. Culver, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19 by 67.6, No. 370 West 33d-st., south side, 19 feet east of 9th-av.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, M. J. M. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.3 by 53.8 by 16.6 by 43, No. 52 Barker-st., west side, 49.5 feet north of Leonard-st.

By Stuart Boyd, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 321 East 24th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av. Also, similar sale, Thomas W. Peyton, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 12.6 by 98.9, Nos. 137 and 139 West 26th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 6th-av.

By Stuart Camp, foreclosure sale, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 424 East 120th-st., south side, 313 feet west of Avenue A.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

By Gerard Betts, foreclosure sale, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 22 by 68, No. 583 Broome-st., south side, 134.8 feet east of Hudson-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, W. J. Kane, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 100.4, No. 435 West 44th-st., north side, 440 feet west of 9th-av.

By Barker & Co., Marshal sale of a right, title, and interest in the plot of land, 102 by 150, on 11th-av., south-east corner of 80th-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, E. D. Carman, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 212, on Ohlen-av., Long Island, known as lots Nos. 26 and 27 on a map of lands of John W. Devoe, at Fordham; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob-st., south-west corner of Berrian-av.; also, two lots, on 1st-av., west side, known as lots Nos. 22 and 23 on map of the farm of John Cromwell.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, J. C. Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25.2 by 92.8 by 26.3 by 93.3, No. 109 Washington-st., east side, north of Rector-st.

By Louis Mesier, foreclosure sale, R. L. Sweezy, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 339 West 83d-st., north side, 388.9 feet east of 9th-av.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 143d-st., south side, 570 feet east of Willis-av., 23d Ward.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Bach, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on Union-av., north-east corner of Emmett-st., Fordham.

Friday, Aug. 9.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 258 east 27th-st., south side, 125 feet west of 2d-av.

By Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George F. Martens, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, No. 223 East 41st-st., north side, 255 feet east of 3d-av. Also, the house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 227 East 41st-st., north side, 288.4 feet east of 3d-av. Also, similar sale, Messrs. W. C. Traphagen, J. C. Bushnell, & J. Townsend, S. Jones, John M. Barbour, and R. M. Henry, Referees, of the six houses, with lots each 16.8 by 75, Nos. 2,395 to 2,408 Madison-av., north-west corner of 130th-st. Also, similar sale, C. C. Leeds, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,420 Madison-av., south-west corner of 130th-st. Also, similar sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,412 Madison-av., west side. 66.8 feet south of 131st-st. Also, similar sale, Messrs. D. Wood and Richard L. Sweezy, Esq., Referees, of the two houses, with lots each 17.6 by 99.11, Nos. 29 and 31 East 130th-st., north side, 75 feet west of Madison-av.

By C. J. Lyon, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 337 Madison-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 64th-st.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. G. Shinhair, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 147th-st., south-west corner of St. Ann's-av.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.1 by 75, No. 707 2d-av., west side, 40.2 feet south of 43d-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots each 20 by 70, Nos. 710 and 712 Madison-av., north-west corner of 63d-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 2.

Fulton-st., n. s., 19x irregular; William S. Napier and wife to Richard T. Harrison ..... nom.
3d-av., w. s., 25.4 ft. n. of 59th-st., 20x75; Simon Sulzbacher to Laura $9,000
50th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.1x irregular; William P. Parsons, wife, and others to James W. Beekman 9,010
2d-av., w. s., 138.9 ft. s. of 76th-st., 40x100.5; John Ryan and wife to Jacob L. Maschke 6,820
56th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 100.5x94; Andrews Soher to John Noble 36,000
86th-st., s. lot No. 286; B. Reilly, Sheriff, to Susan B. Freeman 5,007
Prospect-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Courtlandt-av., 33x100, 234 Ward; W. A. Boyd, Referee, to George Beaver 620
145th-st., s. corner St. Nicholas-av., 124.11x100; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to George M. Miller, Executor 1,000
Broadway, w. s., corner 141st-st., 108.6x167; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Stephen D. Marshall, Executor 1,600
140th-st., n. s., 154 ft. w. of 10th-av., 98.11x100; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Anne O. Willett 2,525
110th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; M. L. Townsend, Referee, to William Powell.. 2,475
10th-av., w. s., corner 155th-st., 100.11x100; A. H. Wallis, Referee, to Pauline A. Morgan, Thompson-st., No. 152; John C. Felten and wife to Charles Stritter 15,000
Same to same; same property 13,500
49th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; John Perrie and wife to John H. Glosseur 6,500
127th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100; Hannah Lynch to Thomas J. Jourdan 3,895
Norfolk-st., lot No. 1,508, 25x100; Oscar B. Fletcher, Executor, to Amanda F. Bunting 9,000
87th-st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th-av., 76.8x100.8; James Boyd and wife to New-York Life Insurance Company ..... nom.
86th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; Magdalena Merkel to Michael Bopp 10,000
Fulton-st., n. s., lot No. 3, 94x50; Richard F. Harrison to Modesta L. Napier ..... nom.
Greenwich-st., No. 58; Henry Naylor to Joseph Naylor 25,000
2d-av., No. 14, William C. Marshall and wife to William H. Palmer 22,000
45th-st., n. s., 281.3 ft. w. of 11th-av., 18.9x100.5; Andrew Ould to George W. Bennett 12,000
83d-av., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 57th-av., 25x75; Leopold Lothauer and wife to Ida Newcombe ..... nom.
Franklin-av., lot No. 131, 23d Ward, 68x99; Louis Ernst and others to Theodore Ernst ..... nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beer, Isabelle, and husband to Frederick W. Von Glahn; e. s. 2d-av., n. of 59th-st., 2 years $5,000
Behrns, Maria A., to Bridget Coughlin; s. s. 115th-st., e. of 1st-av., 2 years 750
Cosgrove, James, and others to Edward F. Jones; w. s. Burling-slip, 5 years 2,400
Coyle, Ellen E., and husband to Edward Gillespie; n. s. 42d-st., west of 10th-av., 3 weeks 350
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Henry D. Mildeberger and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 67th-st., w. of 4th-av., 3 months 10,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to A. Lockwood and another; s. w. corner 4th-av. and 67th-st., 5 months 15,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Sarah M. Smith; s. s. 67th-st., w. of 4th-av., 6 months 10,000
Doying, Ira E., and wife to Willett Bronson; s. w. corner 4th-av. and 67th-st., 2 months 65,000
Glossner, John Henry, and wife to John Petrie; s. s. 49th-st., s. of 11th-av., 3 years 1,000
Glossner, John Henry, and wife to William B. Collins, Executor, &c.; same property. 5 years 6,500
Kahn, John P., to Charles A. Hinkley; e. s. 3d-av., s. of 39th-st., 1 month 600
Maschke, Jacob L., to Anna E. Spring; w. s. 2d-av., s. of 76th-st., 7 months 6,820
Noble, John, and wife to Andrews Scher; s. s. 56th-st., 74 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years 18,000
Same to same; s. s. 56th-st., 156 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years 17,000
Same to same; s. s. 55th-st., 136 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years 17,000
Same to same; s. s. 56th-st., 118 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years 17,000
Same to same; s. s. 56th-st., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 3 years 17,000
Parsons, William P., and others to Cornelia Prime; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years 6,000
Parsons, William P., and others to Lydia M. Prime; same property, 3 years 5,000
Parsons, William P., and others to Rufus Prime and others; same property, 3 years 1,000
Rollings, Ellen, to James C. Johnson; n. s. 41st-st., s. of Broadway, 1 demand 10,000
Wallace, George H., and wife to Robert W. Kidd; 2 years 600
Wallace, Thomas H., and wife to Thomas Reid; 2 years 329

SATISFACTIONS OF MORTGAGES.

Clarke, James C., to Patrick Nolan $1,860
Germania Fire Insurance Company to August Merkel 5,000
King, George W., to Fanny Maginn 9,553
Mali, Charles, Executor, &c., to Henry W. P. Mali, Guardian, &c. ..... nom.
Mutual Life Insurance Company to James D. Fish, Receiver of the Franconia Savings Bank .. 76,500

Opdyke, George, to William Sulzman and another ..... nom.
Murray, Napoleon, to J. Christopher Long 5,000
Schlesinger, Leopold, to Stephen A. Main 23,000
Union Dime Savings Institution to Israel M. Sehloss 5,000
Same to same 4,000

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., s. s., between 7th and 8th avs., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) an 8 room bargain house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS REED and WILLIAM THOMPSON, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Haight, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 26th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is named for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
aug5-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON RAPP, bankrupt.—Please take notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupt will be held at number 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, on the 20th day of August, 1878, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of James P. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in section 5,093 and 5,094 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and also take notice that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of the above-named bankrupt in said court, and that on the day and time and at the place aforesaid I shall apply for the settlement of my said accounts and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,092 and 5,096 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Yours, &c.,
JOHN J. BONIFACE, Assignee.
Dated New-York, July 29th, 1878.
LAUTERBACH & SPEIGHT, Att'ys for Assignee, 206 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Siegel, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of August, 1878, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 149 Fulton-street, Bennett Building, in the City of New-York, is appointed for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of July, 1878.
jy29-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAIGHT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Haight, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, entitled "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 19th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is named for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1878.
jy29-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALDEN B. STOCKWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of July, 1878.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alden B. Stockwell, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
J. P. GRUET, Jr., Assignee.
ju22-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to this court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the state-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the third day of September, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
jy29-law3wM* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of July, 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISAAC T. SMITH, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy29-law3wM 40 Wall-street, New-York.

MEETING IN BANKRUPTCY.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of JAMES CROUGHWELL, bankrupt, will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purposes named in section 5,093 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
ARTHUR J. CONWAY, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.: At Newark, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1878.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM D. VOORHEES, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
jy29-law3wM* 782 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received as all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents' Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, MACKELLAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, Frankeni.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, Daniel.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Local Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. Gleadell.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic as speedy, safe, agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FOR NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Aug. 21
SCOTHIA.....WED., Aug 14 | SCOTHIA.....WED., Aug. 28
Cabin passage and favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Wednesday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at 29 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
From Pier 39, North River, foot of Morton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The steam-ship City of Chester will sail punctually at 10 A. M. on Sunday, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 37, (formerly No. 45,) foot of Charlton-st., North River.

HAMBURG
HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | HOLLAND, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, Second Cabin, $60, Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Commodious pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia...Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Ucayda.....Aug. 7, agent, California...Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Canada, W., Aug. 7, 11 A. M. | France, W., Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, St. John, and Calais, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Connects at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightful, and the route interesting, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayn, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM D. VOORHEES, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
jy29-law3wM* 782 Broad-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Aug. 9, noon, (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO for SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Monday, Aug. 5
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
3 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
5 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 5, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 4:40, 6 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights, 8:40 P. M. Way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:35, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Fulton and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.
William-port, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 3 P. M., connecting with Lewisburg and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,358 Broadway, south-east corner of 37th-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTI

THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.

JENNIE SMITH TO BE ARRAIGNED TO-DAY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HER NOT DECIDED UPON—WHAT HER PHYSICIAN SAYS ABOUT HER HYSTERICAL ATTACKS—THE SEARCH FOR BENNETT.

Unfortunately for Mrs. Smith, the widow of the murdered Jersey City policeman, the belief of her guilt is increasing, both with the Police and the public. In the case of the Police, the impression doubtless arises from facts which have been put in their possession within a day, and which have had the strange effect upon the surly Chief of the department of making him ruder than he habitually is. Everybody in the department has been sealed to secrecy. As if fearing that Mrs. Smith will scream out a confession that will be heard all over the Police Building, Head-quarters have been closed against reporters, who are avoided with great care. Still, means of ascertaining what is going on are abundant, and the inexperienced Police who do talk manage very successfully to contradict each other. One or two expressions dropped by the Chief in conversation give the impression that somebody has intrusted him with information which he holds with great difficulty. Mrs. Smith is locked up, detained, some say, as a witness. But she is in a dark room, and no one but the Police, who carry her meals, see her, and no one converses with her. Even the attendants go in pairs to the dark "dock" in which she is locked up. No one has heard anything from her since she held her protracted conversation in the Chief's office on Saturday, with her sister, brother-in-law, and the detectives. Detective McHorney, who has been on the case from the beginning, and who is one of the few civil and competent men concerned in ferreting out the facts of the murder, pleasantly but firmly refuses to say any thing. The McGregor family, who lived on the floor above the Smith's, moved out of the house on Friday, but were notified not to leave the city. The Chief had a long conversation with them yesterday, after which they were found to be entirely uncommunicative. They had previously told, however, that Officer Smith was in excellent humor when he came home the night before the murder. He conversed pleasantly with the people in the house before he went out to the meeting of the Police Commissioners. No quarreling occurred between him and his wife, at least no noise reached the ears of anybody on the upper floor. The McGregors are said to have given some important evidence about the life of the officer and the woman who lived with him. There is no doubt that they hated each other heartily; that Smith was fully aware of her criminal intimacy with several men; that he not only upbraided her, but half-starved her at times, and frequently beat her. It is even said that he had declared in the hearing of persons about the neighborhood that he would kill any man he found in the house, and that he was intensely in earnest when he made the threat. The report that he had threatened to kill his wife does not seem to be well established; but those who knew the man say he was very rough, even brutal, in his manner, and that it is entirely probable that he may have made the assertion when angry.

When the Police first visited the house in which the murder was committed they secured something that may turn out to be of use as evidence. In the room, and near the bed on which the mutilated body lay, was found the night-gown worn by Mrs. Smith. It was quietly taken away, and is held by Prosecutor McGill, who will not allow it to be seen. It is said to be stained, and not only exhibits the marks of blood, but rents that appear to have been made during the struggle. The stains were accounted for by Mrs. Smith, so it is reported, by her statement that when she reached out toward her husband, and touched his cold body, that the sleeves was dabbled in the blood of his wounds. While, on Saturday, it was said that Jennie Smith was held only as a witness, statements were yesterday made by the Chief, in conversation, that plainly indicated that she was not detained simply as a witness. He said that she would be arraigned to-day in the Police Court. The question was then asked him, "On what charge will she be arraigned?" To this question he replied: "I don't know yet."

One of the most active officers employed in the case on Friday was Capt. Lennon, who commands the Police force in the precinct in which the murder was committed. After he had been for two days a vigorous searcher for information he suddenly left Jersey City. Now the Chief says that he has gone away on his Summer vacation, and he does not attempt to account for the curious dropping of the case just at the time when his services were most needed. The emissary of the Institute head of the Jersey City Police force is not so good as it ought to be. He forgot that he had told his officers to say that Capt. Lennon had gone to Boston to see his father, who was said to be seriously ill. Acting Capt. Simmons says he has gone to Boston, but a fellow-lieutenant contradicts him. The vacation story strengthens the belief that he has gone in another direction, and for no other reason than to find Bennett, of whose whereabouts he is said to have obtained a clue. It is said that he knew Bennett, and the probability is great that the McGregors have furnished information which has directed him in his search for a man whom he would readily recognize if he met him. One statement made by the McGregors' yesterday was that Mrs. McGregor, late on the night preceding the murder, locked the back door leading to the yard. This door was found open by the Police, from which no one in the McGregor family had unlocked it; and Mrs. Smith said on the morning of the murder that she had not opened it; so the conclusion is reached that she is lying about the matter, or that the theory is strengthened that an accomplice in the murder must be admitted to the reasonable, and that the murderer passed out that way instead of through the cellar.

Dr. Sampson has been for several months the medical attendant of Mrs. Smith, and is well acquainted with the woman's moods. He said yesterday that there was no doubt that she was predisposed to hysterical attacks. She frequently had paroxysmal attacks of the disorder. Sometimes these were of so violent a character as to resemble epilepsy. Once she lay upon the floor in one of these spasms for nearly 26 hours. At another time the paroxysm prostrated her for 18 hours. He could scarcely credit the theory that she could have committed the murder in a normal condition. The evidence was almost irresistibly against her, however, and in view of the fact that she was subject to the violent hysterical attacks, and the probability that a quarrel might have brought one on, he could scarcely resist the conclusion that she was guilty, and that in a frenzy of hate or jealousy she had committed the deed. Hysteria alone, he said, seldom developed homicidal tendencies; but with an epileptic form the homicidal tendency, encouraged by fear, hatred, or jealousy, might become strong enough to impel the person affected by it to do violent acts. The Doctor gave a number of instances in which this theory was illustrated. Her temper did not always depend upon the impulse of hysteria. It was told yesterday that while Smith was keeping a liquor saloon on Fairlie-avenue he had a bout of her "nerve," which indicated that she was capable of threatening serious acts, if she could not perform them. They lived over the liquor store, and one day his wife came down into the bar-room and demanded some brandy. Smith told her she could not have it. She left the bar-room, went up stairs again, and in a few moments reappeared in the saloon, armed with a carving-knife. Brandishing this savage weapon, she advanced toward her husband, saying, "I'll see if I don't have some brandy." Smith was cowed by her menacing advance and cool, determined manner, and he moved out of her path. She helped herself to the brandy, and then left the saloon without a word.

The purpose of the Police in seeking Bennett, whom they admit they do not believe to be a party to the murder, is said to be to get rid of him as an obstruction to the solution of the mystery. All sorts of excuses are made for him by his friends, but the fact remains that he has kept out of the way when he is most wanted, and at a time when it seems almost incredible that he should not have heard of the crime with which his name is connected. The Police theory that he has had nothing to do with the murder would be supported if Bennett would appear as a witness. That he does not voluntarily appear is considered a significant indication against him.

ARRIVAL OF MR. H. D. PALMER.

The steamer Britannia, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday morning, brought home Mr. Henry D. Palmer, who went abroad in poor health, and improved in the three months so rapidly that he gained 40 pounds. He left for Albany last night by the steamer St. John, on his way to Hinsdale, Mass., where he will join his family. The St. John met the Plymouth Rock opposite Fort Washington, where the excursion boat saluted its owner with cannon, chimes, bells, steam-whistle, and music, the St. John replying. Mr. Palmer will return to the City late in the week, to prepare for the season to be opened shortly with Miss Genevieve Ward.

DEATHS OF MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

Private letters received on Saturday from Tien Tsin, China, bearing date June 4, 1878, announce the deaths of several missionaries in Northern China while engaged in the work of relieving the sufferers from the protracted famine. Rev. J. S. Barradale, of the London Mission, was brought home to Tien Tsin sick with fever, and died May 25. Mr. P. B. Hunt, Superintendent of the press of the American Board Mission in Peking, died May 30 with the same disease. He had served the mission 35 years, 30 of them in Madras, India. His wife had died a year previous, and he had permission to return to America during the present Autumn. Within three weeks the mission circle in Peking had lost by the same malignant fever five of their number, viz.: Miss Diedrickson, of the Church Mission; Miss L. A. Campbell, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission; Rev. W. H. Hall, of the Methodist New Connection, and the two above named. To this number should be added also Rev. Albert Whiting, who died in Shanei, soon after his arrival there to assist in the famine relief distribution. Out of nine cases in Tien Tsin, among foreigners, six had died, and in Peking three out of four cases. Large numbers of the Chinese are suffering with the famine fever, but a less proportion of the cases prove fatal. The entire missionary community was in deep mourning over the depletion of their ranks.

THE NORTH RIVER PIRATES.

CAPTURE AND CONVICTION OF THE LAST OF THE GANG—TEN YEARS OF SUCCESSFUL CRIME.

The gang of river thieves known as "the North River pirates," who during the past 10 years have made their head-quarters at the corner of Charlton and West streets, under the leadership of William O'Day, have at last been effectually broken up, six of their number having been sent to the State Prison at Trenton, N. J., and the remaining three fugitives from justice and liable at any moment to arrest. O'Day, the leader of the gang, is now in Sing Sing serving a five years' term for stealing $3,000 worth of silk from the White Star Dock. During the ten years' existence of this gang, it is estimated by the Police that they have plundered steamship companies and vessels in the North River of at least $500,000 worth of property. The steam-ship companies were robbed of cases of silks and satin and other valuable goods. It is asserted that the losses of the Bremen Company reach $15,000, the Hamburg Company $20,000, the Eagle Company $10,000, the Cunard Company $20,000, and the remaining steam-ship lines in about equal proportion. In some instances, the sides of the dock-house were cut open, and in others the watchman was decoyed away while the cases of goods were lowered by thieves into their boats in waiting. In no instance, however, was a conviction of the thieves obtained. The present capture accordingly assumes additional importance. On the morning of Oct. 10, 1877, the dock of the Bremen Steam-ship Company, at Hoboken, was broken open by river thieves and robbed of silks and velvets valued at $2,500. On the same morning Roundsman Jones, of the Harbor Police, fired on two men in a boat who refused to answer his hail. Soon after, Officer Kehoe, of the Eighth Precinct, saw the two men abandon the boat, which contained the stolen property. From the description of the men furnished by Officer Kehoe, Chief Charles Donovan, of Hoboken, identified and arrested William Scanlon and Michael Cassidy. Scanlon is one of the oldest and most desperate river thieves in the country. He is about 42 years of age, well built, dark complexion, and 6 feet in height. When arrested he said he was a boatman, living on the corner of Washington and Spring streets. Cassidy is 38 years old, a junkman, living on the corner of Washington and Houston streets. Both men were locked up in the Hudson County (N. J.) Jail. Scanlon is under indictment in the District Attorney's office here for felonious assault, and both himself and Cassidy have been repeatedly arrested for stealing, and have served various terms on Blackwell's Island. While Scanlon and Cassidy were in confinement they applied to the other members of the gang for money to help them out of their difficulty, and not aid being forthcoming from them, became reckless in their manner of conducting business. By watching their messengers, Chief Donovan learned that the remaining river thieves were Mike Cavanagh, John Sheehey, alias Sheehan, William Grady, young Tim Mahoney, John Finnell, "Big Mike" Shanahan, and "Little Mike" Shanahan. Steps were at once taken for the arrest of these, the worst members of the gang, and Chief Donovan was ably aided by Superintendent Walling and Detective Dorsey, of the Central Office; Sergt. Schultz, of the River Police, and Capt. Kennedy and Detective O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct. Cavanagh, Little Mike Shanahan, and Sheehey were captured on the corner of King and West streets and taken to New-Jersey. Shanahan offered a desperate resistance, and was only subdued by main force. He lived in Charlton, near Washington-street. The other two lived in King-street, near West. All the efforts of the officers were bent on securing Big Mike Shanahan, the king of the river thieves; Grady, young Tim Mahoney and Finnell. They learned that Big Mike and Grady had located themselves in Buffalo, and, going there, secured the aid of Col. Burns, the Buffalo Chief of Police. A raid was made on the suspected house, and Grady captured. Big Mike jumped out of a fourth story window and escaped. There are now in District Attorney Phelps' office no less than five indictments against Big Mike; one for robbing the White Star Dock, two for felonious assault, one for burglary, and one for a cigar robbery on the river. Big Mike is now rusticating in Canada, having proceeded there via the Erie Canal. Young Tim Mahoney has succeeded in making his escape through the rafting country and reached California. On Friday last, Scanlon, Cassidy, Cavanagh, Little Mike Shanahan, Sheehey, and Grady, having been convicted of robbery, were arraigned before Justice Garrettson for sentence. In a few words, narrating their long career of crime and the damage they had inflicted on the steam-ship community, he sent them to the State Prison for the term of 10 years each, with hard labor.

This is the end of "the North River pirates."

A STREET FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

JAMES WARDEN'S PUNISHMENT FOR INSULTING A WOMAN.

Officers Burke and Freel, of the Tenth Precinct (Brooklyn) Police, saw a crowd of persons in Warren-street at 1:30 yesterday morning, and heard the cry of "Police." They found three men in a desperate fight. One of them was lying on the sidewalk, and another was flourishing a club, while the third showed unmistakable evidence of having been actively engaged in the mêlée. The officers arrested the latter two, and removed the injured man to the City Hospital, where it was found that he had been stabbed in the right side of the abdomen about three inches from the centre, with a pocket-knife, and that he had also received a severe scalp wound from a blow on the head with a club. The doctors pronounced his wounds serious, though not dangerous. He said that his name was James Warden, and that he lived in Fulton-street near Elliott-place. The men arrested, when taken to the station-house, gave their names as John Kenna and Peter Troy, and said that they lived at No. 523 Warren-street. Kenna was charged with having done the stabbing, and Troy with having used the club, and both prisoners were held for trial. Kenna, when asked to explain the cause of the assault, said that while absent from home on Saturday night his wife was sitting on the door-step with another woman. when Warden, who was passing, made some offensive remark. His wife remonstrated with Warden, and he picked up a stone and threw it through a window. Then Mrs. Kenna retired into the house, and a woman named McGarry, who was passing, told Warden that he ought to be ashamed of himself. Warden turned his attention to Mrs. McGarry, and assaulted her, striking her two or three times in the face with his fist. Meantime, Kenna, who was on his way home, was informed of the insult to his wife, and, meeting Warden, he asked him how he came to do so. Warden then attacked Kenna, and struck him on the head with a stone. They clinched, and Warden bit Kenna on the cheek. Troy went to Kenna's assistance and struck Warden a stunning blow on the head with a club. The officers then interfered, and the parties were arrested.

A LOITERING YOUTH GETS INTO TROUBLE.

Robert O. Woolf, a dealer in cigars and confectionery, at No. 563 Fifth-avenue, South Brooklyn, came over to this City, on Saturday morning last, and was enjoying the sights when he was attracted by a crowd in front of No. 15 Bowery. A vender of prize soap was there explaining to his hearers the impossibility of any one drawing anything but a large money prize with one of his packages. The nearest person to Mr. Woolf at the time was a young man of about 20 years of age. Suddenly Woolf felt a tug at his vest, and on examination found that his gold watch and chain, valued at $120, had been stolen. The strange youth had also disappeared. Mr. Woolf applied to Officer Harris, of the Tenth Precinct, and described the person suspected to be the thief. John Shea, of No. 32 Madison-street, was arrested two hours afterward. He was taken before Justice Flammer at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Julius Goldsmith, of No. 23 Bowery, testified that he had noticed the prisoner continually in crowds assembled to listen to dealers in cheap wares, and always acting in a suspicious manner. Shea was committed for trial.

ST. MARY'S SEA-SIDE SANITARIUM.

The interest in the project to furnish a sea-side sanitarium for St. Mary's Hospital for children was awakened by THE TIMES recently, and contributions have been made by many generous givers. The sisters directing the hospital are doing a noble work, and assistance in this undertaking will be a wise use of means. The subscriptions received are as follows: E. M. Ebbs, West Chester, Penn., $25; Mrs. A. A. Minturn, $20; Cash, $20; J. R. W., $2; Townsend Morgan, $1; Mrs. S. Shea, $2; Miss A. Ritter, $1; Anonymous, $1 50. Anonymous, $4; Miss L. Schermerhorn, $5; Mrs. A. P. Stevens, $5; E. R. Ferry, $10; total, $98 50. Previously acknowledged, $340 10; total amount received, $438 60. Subscriptions intended for St. Mary's Sea-side Sanitarium should be so designated. Two thousand five hundred dollars are needed. All donations may be sent directly to the hospital, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street.

THE RAILWAY POST OFFICES

A GLANCE AT THEIR ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT.

OLD SYSTEM OF MAIL CARRIAGE AS CONTRASTED WITH THE NEW—A QUIET REVOLUTION IN THE SERVICE—THE NEW-YORK DIVISION.

Casual observers are aware that an extraordinary improvement in rapidity of transmission and distribution of mails has taken place within the last 10 years. Most people, also, have heard something of Railway Post Offices, from descriptions in the newspapers years ago, when the first imperfect experiment of a postal car was put upon the route between New-York and Washington. The experiment was voted successful at the time, and its capacity for development was pointed out. Then, like everything else, it was dropped as the wonder of a day, with some complimentary observations respecting American ingenuity and progressiveness; and one ventures very little in affirming the probability that the majority have no very distinct recollection of the matter, one way or the other. The idea was somewhat striking, to be sure, but in the race for novelty it soon found its way into that waste-basket of events styled the past. In these days nobody is expected to remember more than 24 hours, the daily newspapers being a sort of public memory to which individuals can refer with confidence in emergencies. Nevertheless, to trace the progress of the railway mail service for the last 10 years is to trace out, step by step, a most complete and important revolution in the letter and newspaper carriage of the country, and to investigate the workings of one of the most complex and difficult bureaus in the civil service—one in which it has been necessary to apply all the leading principles of civil service reform in order to carry out its operations efficiently.

A brief résumé of the leading historical facts will interest the general reader. Previous to the year 1864 the railway mail service in this country consisted substantially of the conveyance of closed mail-bags on express or other trains between large cities, and of a way service by route agents on slow trains stopping at all stations, a slow train and a mail train on the railroad schedules being usually synonymous. During that year Mr. Zevely, then Third Assistant Post-master-General, having noticed the practical advantages of the European system of distributing en route by clerks on the faster trains, and having observed the workings of the system as adopted in Canada, arranged for its introduction here. The first experiment was made in October, 1864, by putting a distributing car upon the route between this City and Washington. A little later the experiment was tried in the West with a measure of success, but not with the impressive results that had been anticipated by the enthusiastic Third Assistant. It required a special training to carry out the project, and as the Post Office Department was managed like the rest, men with the required training to operate a system so complex were not readily obtainable among the clerks of the department.

Crude as these few efforts were, they demonstrated the practicability of the idea, and formed the beginning of the present system of Railway Post Offices, which now involves all the great arteries of mail transportation and covers the whole United States like a net-work. At the outset, says Superintendent R. C. Jackson, of the Second Division, having head-quarters in the New-York Post Office, the idea showed little evidence of organizing vitality, although it has proved to be the germ of a complete reorganization of the mail carriage and distribution service in this country. It languished for five years in this imperfectly developed state, a sort of larval stage of the existing organization, having an undefined jurisdiction, and without a special bureau.

In 1869, however, upon the accession of Postmaster-General Creswell, an independent organization of the service was initiated, and from that date it has continued to grow in importance and definition until it is now a bureau of the department, responsible only to the Postmaster-General. What Mr. Creswell actually did was to appoint a General Superintendent, having an office at Washington, and to divide the service into sections or divisions, each having its own Superintendent reporting directly to the general office. The first division comprised the New-England States, with a Superintendent stationed in Boston; the second embraced New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, with a Superintendent at New-York. George B. Armstrong was the first General Superintendent appointed under the organization of 1869, upon whose demise George C. Bangs succeeded to the superintendence of the bureau. The career of the latter in the service is identified with almost all the leading reforms and triumphs, not forgetting the Fast Mail, which has proved of such vast advantage to the commercial community. His successor, Theodore M. Vail, is accounted an active and efficient officer, but upon his accession little remained to be done, except to conserve the reforms of his predecessor, and to bring them under an efficient working organization.

In the Spring of 1869 there was practically neither fixed plan nor system in the railway mail service, or even in the distribution of the mails as conducted in the larger Post Offices. Methods that, under the present system, would seem glaring absurdities were then in vogue. Another thing, and a great one, added to this, the reformers had to encounter an amount of opposition which menaced the complete wreck of their plans, and was all the more difficult to overcome from the fact that it was reasonless—based upon the prejudice to everything new which some people are in the habits of styling conservatism. To render the matter more difficult, the new organization had no prestige of success to urge in answer to objections, nor any argument to present as a reason for being, except the experience of its individual members, their disposition to work and to study the whole subject thoroughly, the conviction that the system they advocated was feasible, and their vigorous determination to demonstrate its feasibility by the actual test of experience. Creswell listened. If the new system should be successful it would earn some distinction for the man who initiated it; if it failed, it could be dropped quietly.

Habitués of the old New-York Post Office in Nassau-street will, perhaps, remember a rickety desk placed in a passage-way where its owner's elbow could be readily jogged by a careless movement. Perhaps some one may remember jogging the poor fellow's arm just for the sake of apologizing. The writer has a distinct recollection of the Second Division. He had no clerks, no blanks. But, as it opportunely happened, Postmaster James was a man of some sagacity and foresight, and omitted no opportunity to co-operate with the railway mail service in its then meeptive stage, and to secure for it the best arrangements for the improvement facilities for the transmission of the mails. Engaged in reorganizing the City delivery service upon a basis of method and efficiency, his sympathies were naturally with projects for improvement in every department of the service.

Discouraging as these beginnings were, this state of affairs was not destined to last very long. As the distributing clerks acquired facility in their new vocation, the value of the system demonstrated itself, and the new bureau gradually absorbed the business that properly pertained to it, namely, the supervision of the working up and dispatch of mails in the Post Offices of the United States, and the working up, dispatch, and transportation of mails *in transitu*. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the question of how the new service differs from the old, except in a separate and more complete organization, that question being one that answers itself upon a moment's reflection.

The main point of difference is comprehended in the simple specification—"distribution en route." Formerly, by far the larger portion of mails in transit had to lie over from 12 to 24 hours at some distributing Post Office, and not unfrequently several such delays were unavoidable in the transmission of the same mail. Under the present system every letter and paper is kept in motion from the moment it is deposited in the Post Office until the moment of its delivery, which abridges the time of transmission to the least practicable limits. To give each little town along the great routes the full benefit of this system, mail-catchers had to be introduced at stations where stoppages do not made; but as this term explains itself, the reader may be left to infer the function from the necessity under which it was instituted. As an illustration of the revolution that has been wrought in the manner of handling and distributing mails by the introduction of the railway service throughout the country, the present method of separating by States may be instanced. Five or six years ago the great distributing Post Offices were accustomed to make separations of mail for even the most distant States. This was effected by sending the mail for certain counties to one central point for redistribution, and for other counties to other points. Thus the State of Illinois, for instance, the mail-matter for certain counties went to Cleveland; that for others to Toledo; of others to Indianapolis, and so on, involving in all cases a delay of from 12 to 24 hours at each of these points. Furthermore, the lists themselves were very imperfect, partly from the difficulty of keeping them corrected for such a large area, and from such distant points, according to the constant variation of stage-routes, but more particularly because a single county separation in these days of railways was years behind the age, and a route that was feasible for one section of a county was productive of delay and inconvenience in another section. The remedy applied to this defect was that of a separation by States, and the sending of mails for all distant States massed to the most distant railway Post Office capable of taking care of the whole State to advantage. In this manner the separation in a large Post Office like that of New-York or Philadelphia, instead of covering the whole United States, is reduced to less that 10 States, and in the case of printed matter, about 50 per centum of the whole passes forward made up separately by States, just as it is received, to be worked up by postal clerks en route. That is to say, it is ready to push on the train just as it comes from the publication office, with the mere exception of retagging. This system admits of a concentration in the Post Offices upon the distribution which must necessarily be made, in such a manner as to reduce the force of employes and the time required in their minimum limits. Or, again, the whole force of an office, when crowded, can be concentrated upon the State separation, which necessarily forms a very large part of the work of an office under the existing method, but is easy and simple, requiring only that the distributor shall be able to read rapidly and handle rapidly.

By a special order of the Postmaster-General, issued in August, 1877, the railway mail service, which includes steam-boat routes as well, consists of nine divisions, each having its special superintendent, responsible to the General Superintendent at Washington. A special order of the same date defines the jurisdiction of the bureau, and removes from its Division Superintendents all constructive responsibility to the local Postmasters with whom they may happen to be associated. The following paragraphs contain the substance of the document:

"In all matters pertaining to the distribution and dispatch of mails for points beyond the delivery of an office, Postmasters will be governed entirely by orders from or through the office of the General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, or of the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for the division in which their offices may be situated.

"No change in distribution or dispatch must be made without first obtaining such an order, except in cases of emergency, and in all such cases an immediate report, giving the reason for such change, must be made to the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service for the division in which the office may be located."

Some idea of the work done by this division may be inferred from the fact that there are 2,870 Post Offices in the State of New-York, 3,283 in Pennsylvania, 674 in New-Jersey, 106 in Delaware, and possibly 100 more in the eastern shore of Maryland, making, in all, over 7,000 Post Offices. There are six Railway Post Office routes included within the division, and 149 route-agent routes, employing 290 postal clerks, 244 route agents, and 37 local agents. The average dispatch of letters in this division is about 10,500 packages per month, each package being estimated to contain an average of 60. Add to this immense aggregate of 630,000 letters about 2,000 bags of newspapers, reckoned at 200 per bag, and some conception of the work done by this small force of men is obtained. Post-route maps, diagram maps, time-tables, and schedules of the running of agents, division schedules, a general scheme, a scheme for each State, and stand-point schemes have to be issued and corrected at regular intervals, and each man has to be more or less familiar with all the workings of this complex organism. Promotions are strictly for proficiency and by regular examination conducted by a board of experts in the service. Applicants are examined upon geography, topography, railway routes and counties through which they pass, situations of offices in counties, and by what routes served, &c. If found available they are placed upon a probation of six months, at the expiration of which they are sent to the examining-room again for final confirmation or rejection. The examination is conducted partly by questions, but mainly by actual test. That is to say, a mass of cards representing the Post Offices of a State is placed before the applicant and he is asked to distribute them. Take, as an example the record of Mr. Frank A. Butts, head clerk and principal examiner in the New-York office. Butts entered the service in 1869, and has passed 12 examinations:

Date.	State.	Cards.	Correct.	Not known	Wrong.	Per Cent.
May, 1874.	New-Jersey	632	627	3	2	99.20
Aug., 1874.	New-Jersey	632	624	..	8	98.73
Nov., 1874.	Delaware and Maryland.	893	893	..	..	100.00
Jan., 1876.	Virginia	1,426	1,423	..	3	99.78
July, 1876.	West Virginia	773	771	..	2	99.74
Jan., 1877.	Virginia	1,448	1,448	..	..	100.00
Jan., 1877.	Delaware	102	102	..	..	100.00
Jan., 1877.	Maryland	619	619	..	..	100.00
Jan., 1877.	New-Jersey	655	655	..	..	100.00
July, 1877.	Massachusetts	749	749	..	..	100.00
July, 1877.	Connecticut	449	442	..	..	100.00

This is equivalent, of course, to assorting the same number of letters and distributing in pigeon-holes in a post office for delivery at the different offices upon the route. The average record is not so good as this. Of 28 reported to the General Superintendent for promotion for the year ending June 30, 1877, the average was 99.12; of 110 men examined on seven States, the average was a little less—98.04.

The tax upon the memory and concentration of attention on the servant at the Managing end in these examinations; but Superintendent Jackson says they have no difficulty in finding good materials among the vast number of applicants. The six months' probation enables the bureau to sift these materials thoroughly, and as the positions are not sinecures, only those who have an aptitude for the service ultimately remain.

FIVE GREAT DAYS IN HEAVEN.

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S FIRST SERMON SINCE HIS SUMMER VACATION.

Rev. Dr. Talmage returned from his Summer vacation on Thursday, and preached for the first time yesterday morning in the Tabernacle on Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn. A very large audience was present to greet the Pastor, and George W. Morgan, the organist, was at his place. The Tabernacle has been thoroughly renovated during the Summer, new carpets have been laid, the organ has been varnished, and the chandeliers polished. Mr. Talmage looked fresh, hale, and hearty. Mr. Morgan opened all the stops of the organ, the precentor mounted the rostrum, and the large congregation sang the long-metre Doxology, after which Mr. Talmage recited the Lord's Prayer and read the fifth chapter of Luke. He then gave out a hymn, and, looking around at the congregation, said: "I have been homesick to hear you sing. Let us all sing." And they did. He then made the usual announcements, among which was that on Friday evening next he would resume his Friday evening lectures on the secular events of the week, viewed from a religious point of view, and that on next Sunday morning he would preach on the future religion of America. At the end of the ecclesiastical year, on the 1st of June, he said, it was announced that the entire debt of the church had been subscribed, and he would now call the attention of the subscribers to the importance of the early payment of their subscriptions.

Dr. Talmage preached from Revelations iv.: 10: "After that I looked, and behold a door was opened in Heaven." He proposed, he said, to give them a glimpse of what was sometimes going on in Heaven, and to depict to them the doings of five principal gala days. Heaven is not always the same. It is not always singing in the same key, or marching to the same step. There is no monotony there, no sameness, but an infinite variety. The first grand day of jubilee in heaven was the day of the world's construction. Job tells us that "the stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." He had no quarrel with geologists, and did not care whether the days of creation represented days of 24 hours' duration, or whether they extended through vast ages, as many now believe, or whether the order of creation was first the coral, then the snail, then the worm, then the reptile, then the fish, then the bird, then the quadruped, then the man. All these things have nothing to do with the the grand gala day in heaven when the world was dedicated. It would not have been right for the world to have been opened without a celebration. The Temple at Jerusalem, St. Peter's at Rome, Westminster Abbey, old Trinity, all were dedicated, and it was right and proper that the completion of the world should be celebrated; that the stars should sing together and all the sons of God shout for joy. The second great day in heaven was the day on which the first human soul was introduced. There had been murder in the fields, and Cain had slain his brother Abel because he was displeased with the way in which he worshiped God, and the only way he could put a stop to it was to kill him. The soul entered heaven and there was great commotion among the angels. The third great day was that on which Christ embarked to save our sin-stricken world, and the fourth great day was when he returned and assumed his old place. What an excitement there must have been in heaven when the words rang out, "Jesus is dead," and the Psalms and Epistles give us some idea of the joy which prevailed there when he returned. He had been gone 33 years, and they were wondering how he would look, and whether he would be emaciated after so much suffering and abuse. At length they caught a glimpse of Him, and cried, "Hail, King of Glory!" He was seated on the same white horse which John saw in the apocalyptic vision, and they bade him ride on, past the glassy sea, past the eternal columns, and up to the everlasting gates. The fifth and last great day in Heaven will be the day of the world's adjudication. Infidel and Christian scientists agree in the final destruction of the world. The infidels contend that it is going to freeze, and the Christians that it is going to burn. On all hands it is agreed that the sea is encroaching upon the land. Some say that the world is to be destroyed by the stroke of a comet, and others that the sun is gradually cooling off, and that it will eventually go out, and leave the world in darkness and a sea of ice. Philosophers are getting very wise, some of them wiser than God. Dr. Talmage was of opinion that God, who made the world, knew how he intended to end it, and therefore he preferred to take the Bible's statement that the world is finally to be burned. Then would come the crowning jubilee of eternity, when the 4,200,000,000 of souls which would then people the earth were all at once admitted into heaven.

A THIEF WHO ROBS HIS BENEFACTOR.

Herman Gotherburg, an iron-founder, doing business at the corner of Franklin and Canal streets, some time ago took pity on an unfortunate compatriot, named George Rath, and gave him work in his foundry. Soon after Rath's appearance in the workshop, quantities of spelter used in the manufacture of brass were missed from time to time. Detective Titus, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was told of the case, and yesterday morning he arrested Rath coming out of the foundry with a box containing about 28 pounds of the spelter, worth about $2 50. From statements made by Rath, the officer succeeded in recovering upward of $260 worth of the stolen spelter from various junk stores, in which it had been sold by the thief. Rath was committed by Justice Esamire, at the Tombs, yesterday, in default of $300 bail, for trial at General Sessions.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Miles Kats, aged 30, of No. 59 Ridge-street, was prostrated by the heat, at noon yesterday, on the corner of Delancey and Suffolk streets. He was taken to his home.

J. J. O'Donnell denies that he said before the Hewitt committee that he respected the Communists of Paris. He says that he would rather be called a thief than a Communist.

Jane Sommers, aged 25, of No. 411 Fifth-street, was found violently insane at the corner of Thirtieth-street and First-avenue, yesterday morning, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Anthony Ash, aged 30, quarreled with a lad named Six at No. 244 West Tenth-street, yesterday afternoon. The boy drew a knife, stabbed Ash over the right eye, and then fled. Ash was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Isa A. Miller, a member of the "Greenwich gang," was held yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer at General Sessions for assaulting Officer Brogan, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

The children living at the Madison Apartment-house, East Seventy-second-street, on Saturday held a fancy fair, and have inclosed $5, the proceeds of sales, which they request shall be sent to the Seaside Sanitarium, for the benefit of which the fair was held.

John Smith, aged 64, of Fourteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, died in the Chambers-Street Hospital, yesterday morning, from injuries accidentally received on July 30, while working at No. 48 Cortlandt-street, by a large beam falling across his abdomen.

Joseph Blume, aged 50, a German laborer, living at No. 144 Norfolk-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from exhaustion, resulting from a compound fracture of his right leg, which was caused by a heavy beam falling on him while he was working at No. 25 West Twenty-second-street on July 24.

Matthew Lynch, of No. 185 Madison-street, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning by a policeman of the Thirty-first Precinct, who thought he was drunk. In the station-house he was found to be sober, but suffering from injuries received in some unknown way. He was sent to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

Thomas Brennan, a homeless vagrant, was before Judge Kasmire in the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of intoxication. A gentleman informed the Justice that Brennan was a man of education and at one time occupied a position of respectability. He also offered to take care of the prisoner and give him a chance to earn a decent living. The case will be disposed of to-day.

While William O'Neil, of No. 404 West Fifteenth-street and Henry Roben, of No. 248 West Thirtieth-street, were driving through West Twenty-fourth-st, their horse, becoming frightened at a passing elevated railroad train, suddenly started on a wild run and threw both to the ground, which they struck on their hands, receiving painful wounds. They were removed to their homes.

BROOKLYN.

Cigars and tobacco valued at $25 were stolen from J. Wachter's grocery store, corner President and Nevins streets, some time during Saturday night by an unknown thief, who gained access to the premises through a fan-light.

Thomas McCabe, aged 65 years, of No. 58 Walcott-street, was prostrated by the heat, at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, while carting sand in Pacific-street, for the erection of a dwelling. He was attended by a physician called, who pronounced him out of danger.

Capt. Worth and a section of men from the Sixth Precinct made a descent upon a disorderly house kept by Mary Seitz, at No. 366 Bushwick-avenue, at a late hour Saturday night, and arrested the following persons: Mary Seitz, Louisa Seitz, Augusta Smithfield, and Carl Schmitz.

Thomas Kerrigan, of No. 22 Luqueer-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged by his wife with striking her on the side of the head with an axe during a quarrel yesterday afternoon, inflicting a severe cut. Her wounds were dressed at the Long Island College Hospital, after which she left for home.

Stephen Walters, a wire-maker, residing in Freeman-street, near West, was arrested by Officer Cualck, of the Seventh Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, while in the act of forcing open the rear window-shutters and breaking a light of glass in the liquor-store of John McElherans, No. 150 Manhattan-avenue.

A stranger entered the grocery store kept by Pomeroy & Karcher, corner of Third and Grand streets, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, and asked for change for a $50 bill on the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York. Pomeroy changed the bill, giving the stranger $50 in silver. The man left, and when the bill was examined it was found to be counterfeit. The man is described as being about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches in height, with a small mustache, short-cut black hair, and to have had on a black and white striped coat and dark straw hat.

Joseph Logel, a waiter by occupation, 24 years of age, and residing at No. 106 Dean-street, was arrested on Saturday afternoon by Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Walsh, on complaint of Max Kluge, who resides in the same house, and who charges the prisoner with entering his (Kluge's) bedroom, some time during Saturday forenoon, and stealing a suit of clothes valued at $60, and $180 in money. When searched at the station-house, $5 in money and several pawn-tickets were found in Logel's possession.

James Donaldson, of No. 186 Hamilton-avenue, was arrested late Saturday night on suspicion of being one of the parties who entered Henry Mohr's lager-beer saloon, No. 54 Rapelyea-street, through the fanlight, and stole two boxes of cigars and $5 in money. Donaldson sold the cigars to James Comerford, of No. 106 Warren-street, for 20 cents, and when asked where he got them said he stole them from Humphrey's liquor store, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Henry-street. Mohr, however, says he can prove the cigars were stolen from him.

Officer John Gettins, of the Second Precinct, while passing up

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POLITICS, NORTH AND SOUTH

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

A DIVISION AMONG THE COLORED REPUBLICANS—THE LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY LIKELY TO BE DEFEATED THROUGH THE CONFLICTING ASPIRATIONS OF FREEDMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Advices received from Alabama indicate that the Fourth Congressional District, which is largely Republican, is likely to be again lost through dissensions among aspirants for Congressional honors. At the election in 1876 James T. Rapier, colored, who was the regular Republican nominee, was defeated by the bolting of Jere Haralson, colored, who ran independently, drawing off sufficient votes to elect Charles M. Shelley, the present Democratic member, the vote standing: Rapier, 7,236; Haralson, 8,675, and Shelley, 9,685, showing a clear Republican majority of 6,226. Haralson contested Shelley's seat on the ground of fraud in the count, but is not likely to obtain it under Democratic surroundings in the House. A few days ago the Rapier and Haralson rival district committees met and fused, by allowing each an equal number of votes, and proceeded to determine at what point the nominating convention should be held. A majority voted in favor of meeting at Marion, Perry County, which, not being relished by Haralson, he again bolted and called a convention to assemble at Selma, Dallas County, his home. Hence, all efforts at reconciliation have proved futile. There are a legion of candidates anxious to serve in the Forty-sixth Congress, among them, it is said, Major R. N. Reynolds, the present First Auditor of the Treasury. Col. Morgan, of Wilcox County, is prominently named as an available candidate, but the district being a colored one, white candidates are in an inglorious minority. In fact, there are not 300 white Republicans in the district. If a white candidate should be nominated, he would be bled to death by his colored constituents, and if a colored man receives the nomination, he is certain to be opposed by some other ambitious freedman. Hence, the Democrats are likely to "walk over the course." The present United States District Attorney, Charles E. Mayer, successfully prosecuted a number of "White Liners," indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for flagrant and violent infractions of the Election law in this district, but these prosecutions have not been properly sustained by the Department of Justice, owing to the efforts made by Senator Morgan to have the indictments nolle prossed by order of the President, as part of the Administration policy of Southern placation. Senator Morgan's letter demanding the discontinuance of these prosecutions is now on file at the Attorney-General's office. Prominent Republicans at Montgomery are endeavoring to secure the consent of Senator Spencer to stand for the Fourth District, believing him to be the only Republican who can carry it, but it is not probable he will consent. In fact, he pointedly urges that he has had enough of Southern politics, and wishes to give exclusive attention to his private interests.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

EX-GOV. HENDRICKS MAKES THE OPENING SPEECH FOR THE DEMOCRATS—HE CONFINES HIMSELF TO THE BEATEN PATHS OF DISCUSSION, AND CAREFULLY AVOIDS ADVANCING ANY NEW ARGUMENTS,

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—Masonic Hall was crowded to-night to hear Gov. Hendricks make the opening address of the campaign in this city. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and Hendricks' remarks were received with shouts of approved. Gov. Williams introduced Mr. Hendricks, referring to him as the Vice-President of the United States. A very large portion of the speech was made outside of the written notes, but the ex-Governor was very careful to avoid going into any new paths. His announcement that a Democratic vote meant Voorhees for Senator, was greeted with yells. Mr. Hendricks avoided saying anything for himself, the only affirmation being that he favors taxation of greenbacks. He said nothing of the Potter committee, and followed Voorhees in his financial and other heresies just as far as he dared. At the conclusion of the speech Senator McDonald was called for and briefly indorsed what had been said. During the campaign he said he would be found ready to give an account of his stewardship and strike hard blows for the Democratic Party. The verdict of the people, hastily given, is that Mr. Hendricks has made the best speech of his life.

The following is a brief summary of his remarks: After referring to the evil results of the unequal apportionment of the State by the act of 1872, and the crime perpetrated in placing a man in the Presidential chair who was not chosen by the people, he said: "I need not remind you that the next Legislature will choose a United States Senator, and that the political character of the Senate may depend upon that choice. I suppose the support of the Democratic legislative ticket means Mr. Voorhees for Senator, and the Republican ticket, Mr. Harrison. They are both gentlemen of ability, but they represent very different political opinions and purposes. In voting directly for Senator, how would your ballot be cast? You are sincere and earnest in your opinions and will not throw your votes away upon a legislative ticket that you know cannot be elected; nor do you wish to hold an uncertain position between the two parties, to be bargained with or for. How, then, will you vote? Mr. Voorhees believes that national bank notes should be retired, and in lieu thereof there should be issued by the Government an equal amount of Treasury notes, and that the right to issue paper money as well as coin is the exclusive prerogative of the Government. He also believes Congress should provide for the taxation by the States of the United States Treasury notes, as other money is taxed; and he believes the policy of Gen. Grant's Administration and of the present Administration, in converting our debt into a foreign debt, is unwise and inexpedient, and that the true policy of the Government and the best interests of the people would be subserved by making it a domestic debt, by affording the people the most favorable and practical opportunities for the investment of their savings in the funded debt of the United States. He believes also in the restoration of the silver dollar, with the full legal-tender quality in the payment of all debts, both public and private, and that the coinage thereof should be made as free and unlimited as that of gold. If Gen. Harrison is elected, will he support these measures or any one of them? I think the opinion he has heretofore expressed would require you to answer 'No.'"

Referring to the labor question, he said: "I cannot pass from all further reference to our platform without making special mention of ... clause which demands appropriate legislation ... for the security of labor, in its wages, when employed by great corporations of the country. The security and lien should be made adequate, and the proceedings for its enforcement simple, speedy, and cheap. You are to be told that the success of the Democratic Party means payment for slaves and Southern claims, even to the bankrupting of the Treasury. Can it be necessary to say that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbids much that you are assured we will do? The Constitutional provisions are, that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Any man who tells you that an obligation can be assumed or paid in violation of the Constitution deals falsely with you. I make you witnesses, that throughout its history, the Democratic Party has been the party of economy and exceedingly jealous of old claims against the Government. Judge the future by the past; it is a safe rule. Which party has most favored these claims?"

In speaking of the Administration, he said: "Do you ask me what I think of Hayes' Southern policy? He has none. He and his Administration are incapable of any policy. What they have done in the South I approve. For years and years the Democratic Party has demanded that the bayonet should be taken from the breasts of Southern States, and that they be left where the Constitution placed them—in absolute control of their domestic affairs. I think you asked me about civil service reform; it is a sham and a lie. It costs the country less money than the whisky frauds, &c., under Grant did, but it is more hypocritical and meaner. It was given out that officeholders should attend to their duties and let politics alone. The Massachusetts election came on; the Attorney-General, who was from that State, wrote to office-holders that they should be zealous and active to elect the ticket, and Hayes said "Yes, that is what it meant.'"

In closing his remarks, Mr. Hendricks said: "I appeal to you to prepare for this contest and that of 1880. What considerations may I urge? Surely I may say that Democratic success will give assurance of true reform in the civil service, the ultimate reduction of public expenditures, and the adoption of just and liberal policies of currency and finance. But more than this will be involved in that contest. Gen. Grant will probably be the Republican candidate, and his candidacy will signify a strong Government always prepared to hold people in control. In the midst of the present hard times thousands of men had been thrown out of employment. Led by hope, or driven by fear, they have wandered from place to place, seeking work, until all their resources are exhausted and they become tramps. It is now common to attribute to them all acts of violence and public disturbances over the country. This condition is made the pretext for demanding a stronger and more arbitrary supervision and control. The general distress in business, and the consequent want of employment for labor, have disturbed and excited the entire laboring population—and that is also urged as a reason for conferring more absolute authority, under the pretext of suppressing strikes and labor riots. Grant and a centralized and strong Government is the sentiment of his party. Upon no other ground could his nomination and election be urged. His elevation again would trample under foot the unbroken sentiment of the people against a third term. This movement will not be easily defeated. The struggle between free institutions and the aggressions of power has never been an easy one. Gen. Grant is fitted to lead the movement and establish the new order of things. He has the qualities and training, and is accustomed to arbitrary authority and military law. During his entire administration he maintained his party in many States by the use of the Army, and his disregard of civil authority, whenever it came in the way of party ambition, appears throughout his entire administration."

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

A DEFENDER OF MOLLIE MAGUIRES NOMINATED BY THE DEMOCRATS OF THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 5.—The Democrats of the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania met here to-day and nominated John W. Ryan on the first ballot, his principal competitor, Hon. James B. Reilly, the present incumbent, withdrawing his name before a vote was taken. Mr. Ryan is a lawyer, about 53 years of age, and stands at the head of the Schuylkill County Bar. He is a life-long Democrat, but has never held any office except that of District Attorney. He took a prominent part in the defense in the Mollie Maguire trials, a circumstance which will give him the Mollie Maguire vote, but alienate that of the Anti-Mollies. He was also counsel for Jacob Huntzinger, and by his course in that trial forfeited the votes of many depositors in the Huntzingers' bank. The Republicans hope that by renominating Col. Nutting they can secure a Republican Congressman for the first time in several years, but the contest will be a hard one. Mr. Ryan was introduced to the convention and made a speech, in which he said that three years ago he advocated a currency based on the whole wealth of the nation, and he had never had cause to change his opinion. He was still an advocate of good money. He did not believe in the policy of paying the poor in depreciated paper money and the rich in gold. The platform adopted by the convention is a soft-money one.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The Nationals of the Fifteenth District to-day nominated Rev. George W. Pepper for Congress.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

ONLY THE CHAIRMAN PRESENT AT THE APPOINTED TIME FOR ITS MEETING—DEMANDS FOR CASH THAT WERE NOT MET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—This was the day fixed for the meeting of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee, and the room of the House Military Committee was all in readiness for their accommodation, but, strange to say, only one member of the committee, and he the Chairman, Mr. Blackburn, put in an appearance. In the absence of his colleauges, Mr. Blackburn consoled himself with a brief consultation with what is called the Resident Committee, composed of the venerable Mr. Harvey and two other persons, whose names nobody appears to know. Nothing worthy of publication occurred, except that there was a clamorous demand for cash. Mr. Blackburn left for New-York to-night to see the National Executive Committee about funds, and to advise with that body generally respecting the political situation and the plan of conducting the campaign. Mr. Blackburn said he would return on Saturday, by which time some of the other members of the committee are expected to be present. The apathy and indifference shown by the Democratic Congressional Committee is in marked contrast with the energy vigor, and activity manifested by the Republican committee, which, under the experienced management of Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, has been hard at work during the past two months, disseminating campaign documents and otherwise assiduously attending to the interests of the party, especially in the close Congressional districts. The result thus far is exceedingly flattering, especially in the South, where effective organization among the colored voters is said to be in rapid progress.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5.—The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, and Gen. Andrew Sherron was elected permanent Chairman. The nomination for State Treasurer will probably not be made till to-morrow.

Hon. J. H. Acklin, the Democratic member implicated in the late Washington scandal, has been renominated by acclamation to represent the Third District in the Forty-sixth Congress.

ELECTIONS IN KENTUCKY.

LEXINGTON, Aug. 5.—The election to-day passed off quietly. The entire Democratic ticket for county offices is elected by majorities ranging from 400 to 1,500.

SEIZURE OF NAVAL OFFICERS' GOODS.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 5.—Custom-house officers boarded the United States school-ship St. Marys, which arrived at this port Saturday evening, 24 days from Madeira, and seized a quantity of smuggled goods, consisting of wines, gloves, silks, Turkish rugs and carpets. Commander Phythian, of the St. Marys, says the goods, with the exception of the gloves, were sent home by officers of the United States ship Alliance, now at Lisbon, to their families. He protests ignorance of the law relative to Customs duties. The goods will be confiscated.

A FEMALE SEMINARY IN TROUBLE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 5.—The Robinson Female Seminary at Exeter is reported to be seriously embarrassed, owing to the depreciation of its capital, nearly all of which, some $200,000, was invested in certain canal stock in New-York. It is said there is now only about $25,000 left to support the institution. The building, with its grounds, cost about $60,000.

A MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED

HOW OLD KINTZLER AND HIS WIFE WERE KILLED.

THE MISTRESS OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS TELLS THE STORY OF THE CRIME—THE MISERLY OLD COUPLE KILLED FOR THEIR MONEY—FOUR MEN COMMIT THE DEED AT NIGHT IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO WOMEN—TWO OF THE MURDERERS IN CUSTODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURG, Snyder County, Penn., Aug. 5.—Two old German people named Kintzler, man and wife, resided for a number of years at the foot of Jack's Mountain, in Adams Township, this county, in a small log dwelling. The husband traveled at times through the country repairing clocks, and being exceedingly miserly, was reputed to be wealthy. It was also said that he was in constant terror of robbers. On the morning of the 9th of December last, some of the neighbors of these old people discovered their house to be on fire, and repaired to the place to find the house almost consumed. Those who first arrived at the spot testify that the body of the old man was lying in the room which was used as a kitchen, bed-room, &c., on the floor, with his feet partly under the stove, and what they (the witnesses) supposed to be the body of Mrs. Kintzler, on the floor of a small hall on the east side of the dwelling. During the day an inquest was held over the charred remains of what was supposed to be the two old people, and a verdict of murder by persons unknown to the jury entered. No clue to the perpetrators of the foul deed could be found for some time. Finally Perry Bickhart, who was arrested for larceny, made a statement implicating Uriah Meyer and Emanuel Eddinger as the perpetrators of the crime, and they were subsequently arrested. Writs of habeas corpus were sued out, and the Commonwealth failing to make out a case against them, the prisoners were discharged.

The excitement had somewhat subsided, when, a few days ago, a young woman named Mary Hartley, who had, prior to the alleged murder, and subsequently, up to the time of the conviction of Emanuel Eddinger—who is now serving a sentence of two years in the Eastern Penitentiary for larceny—lived with Eddinger as his mistress, made a statement to a Constable and Justice of the Peace, which led to the arrest of Uriah Meyer and Israel Erb. Jonathan Meyer and his wife Ellen, who are also implicated, moved in the Spring to Michigan, and have not yet been arrested, but Meyer, Erb, and Miss Hartley are now confined in the County Jail at this place.

Israel Erb is a man about 60 years old, of medium height, stout, with dark hair mixed with gray, smooth face, and has a nervous twitching about the mouth while engaged in conversation. He speaks in a low voice, and very carefully considers the weight and effect of his words. He denies his guilt, and protests that Miss Hartley is utterly unworthy of belief, and steadfastly asserts his ability to establish his innocence. Uriah Meyer is a man about 5 feet 10 inches in height, slim, with a somewhat care-worn face, light eyes, mustache and chin whiskers. The TIMES correspondent visited Miss Hartley in prison to-day, and obtained from her the following story of the horrible crime:

"I am 20 years old. I live in Adams Township, Snyder County, Penn. I live with my father, George Hartley. On the morning of the 8th of December, 1878, I went to the house of Jonathan Meyer, where I often went. Emanuel Eddinger was butchering at Uriah Meyer's that day. Jonathan Meyer went down to Uriah Meyer's, who resided about a quarter of a mile away, and returned with Eddinger about 8 o'clock P. M. After their arrival we all sat and talked until about 9 o'clock. Jonathan Meyer and Ellen, his wife, Emanuel Eddinger, and myself then started to go to Israel Erb's, to have a pair of shoes measured for Jonathan Meyer's wife. We started toward Erb's through the woods. When we were about half a mile from Jonathan Meyer's we met Uriah Meyer, Jonathan Meyer, and Emanuel Eddinger. They asked him [Uriah Meyer] whether old Erb was at home, and he said he was. We then started toward Erb's, who lives beyond the place where the Kintzlers lived, accompanied by Uriah Meyer. We went through Schreder's fields, south of their place, and in the woods between Schroder's and Kintzler's, we met Israel Erb, who said to Uriah Meyer: "Did you see anything of my dog?" He said: "No I did not." He then spoke as though he had been hunting. Then Jonathan asked him whether he had time to measure those shoes for Ellen, his wife. He said yes, if they would come to the house. We then started, and before we got to Kintzler's house Emanuel Eddinger said to me, "We must keep quiet now, as old Kintzler has a cross dog and he might bite us going through the yard, and then Uriah Meyer repeated the same words of warning. When we got to the fence, just east of Kintzler's house, Emanuel Eddinger and Jonathan Meyer told Ellen Meyer and myself that we should stay there while they went to see whether old Kintzler was in bed, saying, "The old —— might shoot us." The four men, Uriah Meyer, Jonathan Meyer, Erb, and Eddinger, then started for the house. The first thing I then heard was a sound as if breaking glass. I then got over the fence, and saw Emanuel Eddinger, by the light of the moon, throw a bottle into the window through the broken pane of glass. They then ran behind the house and waited about half an hour; while they were behind the house I heard some noise in the house. After a while they came from behind the house to the door, and on a large flat stone in front of the door Emanuel Eddinger built a small fire, and with a double-bitted axe, with a handle about six inches long, he cut a hole in the door large enough to reach in with his hand. He then reached in and unlocked the door, and put out the fire they had outside. I then walked up to the house, and when I came there the four men were inside, and just as I came to the door I saw Emanuel Eddinger strike Mrs. Kintzler on the head with a piece of wood. She was standing in the door that led from the bedroom to the hall. I heard a scuffle in the room, as of some parties struggling. I stood under the front door and could see into the room; after I had been there a little while, Erb lighted a piece of "rich pine." I saw old Mr. Kintzler lying on the floor near the stove, with his head toward the stove, and blood was flowing from his head. He moved his legs a few times and then I did not see him stir. The other man then asked Erb if he knew where the money was, and he said it was under the bed. Erb then held the light and the other three went under the bed and got the money. There was a hole in the floor, and in the hole was a square wooden box. They then went out of the house, and by the light of the moon divided the money, which consisted of paper money, silver, and a few pieces of gold. I do not know how much money there was, but it was a large amount. Uriah Meyer and old Erb took the one half, and Emanuel Eddinger and Jonathan Meyer took the other half. Then Uriah Meyer and old Erb divided their half between each other, and then Uriah Meyer and Erb went away toward Erb's, and Jonathan Meyer and Eddinger let the cows out of the stable and carried leaves from the barn, which had been gathered for bedding the cattle, to the house, when they threw them on the floor and set fire to them. We then left and went home to Jonathan Meyer's, where Jonathan Meyer and Eddinger divided their share of the money, after which it was locked in a bureau drawer. We stayed at Jonathan Meyer's until the next day, in the afternoon, when Eddinger and I went to my brother's at Troxelville. I saw Eddinger have the bottle before the murder, but he would not tell me what it contained until some time after, when he said it contained chloroform. After we had left the house, and were near the house of old Israel Boneys, we heard a gun go off and saw the house on fire. When we went to bed, after reaching home, it was between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. On Thursday before the last court, [May,] Emanuel and I went over the mountain to a store near Penn's Creek. After we left Levi Eddinger's and had reached the gap, he [Emanuel] went into the woods a short distance from the road and took a small box from a pile of stones, from which he took a silver dollar, and replaced the box, piling the stones over it again. We then went on over the mountain to the store, and he bought a calico dress with the money. I first told this story to Gus Meyer and one other man. I was neither threatened nor offered any reward for making this statement. My life was threatened by Eddinger and Meyer if I disclosed or said anything about the murder."

Miss Hartley is a small woman, with dark hair and brown eyes, a rough, pimply complexion, and a not very prepossessing countenance, a fair specimen of the sex in the benighted region in which this horrible tragedy took place. If the guilty ones are brought to the gallows the people of Snyder County will witness an event without precedent in the history of their county—an execution by hanging.

THE CHARTER OAK INDICTMENTS.

A DEMURRER FILED YESTERDAY—THE CASE TO BE ARGUED ON AUG. 28.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 5.—In June last the Grand Jury indictment against the ex-officers of the Charter Oak Life Insurance Company, alleging conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders, was abandoned, because of certain defects, but the State Attorney at once filed a new information, going into more particulars as to specific acts, in which were enumerated the contracts of Furber, Wiggin, and White to draw commissions; their employment of Charliteer T. Lewis to influence the Insurance Commission to consent to the transfer of the company; the purchase of the New-York real estate of Edward Matthews, and other matters, which became notorious during the investigations into the company's affairs last Winter and Spring by the special commission. Upon the prosecution of the new information the defendants, who were chiefly represented by Leonard Swett, of Chicago, as counsel, asked for time to consider whether to file a demurrer or plead the general issue, and the court fixed a limit, Aug. 4, and to-day a demurrer was filed. It covers about 20 pages legal cap, but is, in substance, the same as was filed in answer to the original indictment. It alleges that the information does not contain any charge of a crime in law, and does not aver that the defendants, James C. Walkley, Samuel H. White, E. R. Wiggins, and H. J. Furber, conspired to commit any particular act, criminal or unlawful; that all the acts set forth are lawful; that the count charging conspiracy to cheat and defraud the company of property charges that which is not of itself criminal. The next criminal term of the court will begin in this city on the fourth Tuesday of the present month, and, by order of the court at its last term, arguments on the demurrer must be opened on the second day. The State Attorney, Mr. Hammersley, is in Europe, and will not be here in time for the trial, but under a resolution of the Legislature authorizing him to employ associate counsel, he has employed ex-Senator Lafayette Foster, of Norwich, and John R. Buck, of this city, who will conduct the prosecution. Associated with Mr. Swett for the defense are Hon. A. P. Hyde and L. E. Stanton, of this city, and Hon. Daniel Chadwick, of Lyme.

AFFAIRS AT THE MINES.

STRIKERS AT POTTSVILLE AND SHAMOKIN—A NUMBER OF COLLIERIES IN THE MAHANOY DISTRICT CLOSED ON ACCOUNT OF THE DROUGHT—WORK IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION RESUMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 5.—A number of collieries in the Mahanoy district are embarrassed by the prolonged drought, which has seriously reduced the supply of water for their boilers. Among those compelled to stand idle to-day were the Gilberton, Draper, Bear Ridge No. 1, and Bear Ridge No. 2, operated by private individuals, and the North Ashland Colliery, owned by the Reading Coal and Iron Company. A number of others will be dried out in a few days.

Atkins Brothers' Furnace Colliery was short of water, but stopped on account of a strike among its miners, who demanded an increase of 10 per cent. a wagon. It was refused, the men discharged, and the colliery closed. The proprietors say the number of disaffected ones is small, and confined to a set of migratory workmen, who never stay long in one place. The regular employes were anxious to work, but were outvoted. It is not thought the strike will spread at present, though experienced operators think that the miners are biding their time, and will begin a general strike as soon as the Fall demand for coal sets in actively.

About 200 men and boys employed at the Buckridge Colliery, at Shamokin, also struck to-day for the restoration of 5 cents per wagon of coal mined, which was taken off during July and submitted to at the time. As the majority of the men do not demand the restoration, and are willing to work at the reduced rate, it is thought all will be at work in a few days.

After a week's suspension there was a general resumption of mining in the Schuylkill region this morning. The Philadelphia and Reading Company have about 542,000 tons of their August quota to mine and ship. It is thought this will give steady employment to all interested in the coal trade in this region for the remainder of this month.

FATAL ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 5.—Homer Hill, a farmer of Bethany Centre, Genessee County, was assaulted in his barn Saturday evening and robbed of $200. Suspicions rest on a tramp, who was arrested near Warsaw Sunday afternoon, and also on a man who has been boarding near Hill's house. Hill cannot recover, his skull having been fractured with a pitch-fork.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN A SAW MILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 5.—A boiler in a saw-mill at Enterprise, on the Kanawha River, blew up last evening, and killed John Parr, George Avery, Frank Dilworth, and fatally wounded Dent Park and three unknown men. The mill was blown into atoms. Loss, $8,000: no insurance.

A FORCED RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 5.—Gen. Hammond's investigation at Standing Rock has resulted in Indian Agent Hughes' forced resignation. Gen. Carlin, the commander of the post, and the prosecutor of Hughes, goes to Europe on a year's leave.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILWAY.

RICHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 5.—Intelligence from West Farnham, Quebec, was received this morning that the Central Vermont Railway Company laid the crossing yesterday where the track intersects that of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway, and that the first train of the Central Railway passed over last evening. A large crowd witnessed the work with great interest. It is thought there will be few changes in the running of trains, but this cannot be done till the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway have settled with the Grand Trunk Company at Lambert.

THE BOSTON BANK DEFALCATION.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—The United States District Attorney this afternoon made a request of the United States Commissioner for necessary papers for Conant's arrest, which it is expected, will speedily follow.

KEARNEY MAKES A SPEECH.

BUTLER EULOGIZED AND THE PRESS DENOUNCED.

FANEUIL HALL AND THE SQUARE CROWDED WITH SUPPORTERS OF THE ESSEX STATESMAN—A REMARKABLE HARANGUE BY THE CALIFORNIA COMMUNIST—BUTLER PRAISED IN AN EXTRAORDINARY STRING OF ADJECTIVES—CHOICE EPITHETS APPLIED TO THE PRESS—A UNIQUE PERORATION.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Dennis Kearney was formally received at Faneuil Hall this evening by one of the largest crowds ever within and around its walls. Not one-fourth of the crowd could gain entrance, and during the proceedings an overflow meeting of immense proportions was held in the square. The crowd was noisy, enthusiastic, and reckless, but good natured. Within the hall the heat was intense, and, following the example of Kearney, a majority of the audience were soon in their shirt-sleeves. T. C. Brophy called the meeting to order, and announced that E. M. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Reception Committee, had been appointed to preside, and presented him to the audience, who cheered lustily. Mr. Chamberlain addressed the meeting at some length. He regarded this great meeting of laboring men as pressaging the overthrow of the power of capitalists. He said the Gubernatorial office was within the grasp of laboring men. [Some one called out "Butler," when there was a loud outburst, and three cheers for Butler were given with great enthusiasm.] The speaker was pleased at the demonstration, and requested the audience to shout again at the name of Butler, when still louder applause ensued. In concluding the speaker said: "Though the capitalists are hitting us now, the time will soon come when we will hit back with righteous vengeance." He then introduced Kearney, who was received with uproarious cheers.

Mr. CHAIRMAN—[Three cheers and a tiger for Dennis Kearney!—Mr. Chairman and fellow working men and women of Boston: On behalf of the working men of the Pacific coast, I thank you for this grand and enthusiastic reception. In order to beat responsive to the popular will and expression that went up from this meeting to-night, when a certain man's name was mentioned, I feel like bringing a message of greeting and love to the man who is lesser than Macbeth, yet greater; to that fiery and incomparable Rupert of debate. [Voice, "Good boy,"] to that chivalrous and white-plumed Navarre of the rostrum—gallant, gifted, glorious Butler [great applause, and cries, "Say it again"]—we bid him take heart and hope, and hope that he will receive the reward from the working men of Massachusetts he so justly merits for his bold and outspoken action in behalf of downtrodden humanity. [Applause.]

With the remark, "It is getting hot, Mr. Chairman," Mr. Kearney at this point took off his coat and loosened his cravat, amid loud cheers and laughter. Continuing, he said:

I am sorry, friends, that we are not rich enough to be able to hire Beecher to knock the bottom out of hell. [Laughter.] What means this outpouring of people? What means this grand tidal wave? What is the matter with the country, that the working men are arising from North to South, from West to East? To do what? To take charge of their own affairs. [Applause.] And here, upon the altar of liberty, Mr. President, here, where the sun first dawned upon the infant home of liberty, here, where free men and free women have spoken, here, in the second century of the independence of America, we find a natural and popular uprising of the people. This vast uprising of the people, what does it mean, I ask you? [Applause.] Does it not mean death to the railroad robber and the lecherous, thieving bondholder? [Applause.] And does it not mean political oblivion to the rancorous, villainous political bummer? [Applause.]

The speaker then alluded to the method in which the meeting had been organized as contrasted with the manner of the "far West," whereupon the Chairman was nominated by the people present, thereby depriving the Shylockian vagabond, who spends weeks with a wet cloth around his head studying a speech with which to psychologize his hearers, then, on the following day, scheming and planning to rob the men he addressed the previous evening. [Applause and laughter.]

My fellow-countrymen, as representative of the poor working classes, I appear before you to-night, [applause; cries of "Good!"] with no classic language with which to fool my hearers. [Applause.] Believing the English language contains in the neighborhood of 60,000 words, I am in the possession of a few hundred of those words, and use them—my humble, plain, unvarnished words—to extol virtue and condemn robbery. [Applause.]

The speaker then paid his respects to the press and Associated Press, saying newspapers from the earliest days of printing, have been more in the interest of cut-throats, political bilks, daylight thieves and midnight assasins. [Great applause and laughter, and cries of "Put that in the *Herald*."] For reporters of the press I have great respect. [Laughter.] They are working men, like ourselves, working for bread and butter. [Laughter.] But the villainous, serpent-like, slimy imps of hell! [Laughter.] The first thief that comes along with a purse of gold, stolen from the masses, offers it to a newspaper proprietor, and buys a column of newspaper. [Laughter and applause.] He uses the paper for his own corrupt purposes, but newspaper men that sell their columns to such men deserve the condemnation of all honest men. [Applause.] I received this afternoon a copy of the San Francisco *Chronicle* containing a dispatch from New-York, or Boston—it's all the same [laughter]—and, to enlighten the great masses upon the manner that news is transmitted from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I will read an extract as it was transmitted through the Associated Press, [laughter and hisses,] a villainous, thieving, infamous band of scallawags [laughter] that are aiming to control public opinion. If the working men of the United States possessed within their breasts a single spark from which a flame of freedom could be fanned there could not permit such monsters to live in their midst; they would control these telegraphs; they would hurl these infernal, lying scalawags from power, and select honest men to transmit plain, unvarnished news. [Applause.] I did not intend to ridicule the Associated Press after receiving a copy of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, a bold, outspoken newspaper,—[a voice, "Then we don't object to it"]—I don't care, of course, how I look; that's my business, and nobody's else. [Laughter and applause.] As for ungrammatical sentences and ungrammatical speeches, $2 50 I can always hire a man to write a grammatical speech, [laughter,] but it takes millions to buy an honest man, be he ever so ungrammatical, [applause;] and, while on that strain, let me state that the country is run to perdition by a band of classic thieves and legal pirates. [Applause.] What the working men want is common honesty and common sense, better guides than classic attainment.

Kearney then read from the San Francisco *Chronicle* a dispatch, which he attributed to the Associated Press, [not one word of which was sent by the Associated Press agent:] "Kearney looks like an average Irish working man." To this he said he was an American citizen, had been here 20 years, had brought a suit of clothes and a head full of brains with him to help to develop the country. He would like to see a single American who had brought so much. [Great applause and laughter.] Other quotations: "In the train which brought him here was no despots or aristocrats." That is only truth in the dispatch. [Laughter.] "Dingy clay pipe," that's a lie, I never smoked tobacco or drank whisky in my life. Fellow-citizens, I mention these facts to impress upon you the necessity of ignoring newspaper reports, and particularly, reports sent by the Associated Press, a band of pirates. [Laughter and applause.]

The speaker then detailed at length the origin and growth of the working men's movement in California, "that drove the Democratic thief and the Republican robber out of the State. They used to arrogate themselves into power and then look down upon the sovereign people, and take pleasure in selling out the people, till at last the working men organized themselves into a political party. "We were vigilant, active, and energetic, and allowed no one to address our meetings but honest, hard-fisted men. [Applause. "That's good."] We elected to the Constitutional Convention poor, obscure artisans, over the heads of Senators and ex-Governors, millionaires and bank-smashers." The speaker then detailed his personal experiences and persecutions in the fight for freedom of speech and final success, saying, "Now I can say what I please in California, despite the hell-hounds that infest it." He continued, "To-night, my fellow-citizens, I hope you will profit by my advice, which is to pool all your issues; put all your issues into one pot. [Applause.] And on next November you will be able to announce victory for the honest working men of Massachusetts. Drop all other issues, and get together for bread and butter. [Loud applause.] Are you going to do it? All in favor of pooling issues hold up their hands. [All hands were raised.] All opposed? [No sign.] Now I hope no one will state to-morrow this was not a unanimous meeting—unanimous to fight for a common cause." The speaker continued, advising working men to cut loose from all parties and take charge of their own affairs, introducing amusing anecdotes by way of illustration. He continued at some length with suggestions of the same import. He concluded as follows: "We have got the power to do with this Government as we please. We propose to take advantage of that power and use it from this day forth. I know the working men of Massachusetts will succeed. I walk the earth at midday. I find a vast expanse of blue heavens unrelieved by the sparkle of a single star, but I know that Mars still holds his course, that Venus still wheels through space, that Jupiter and Uranus are flashing in the heavens, that the blazing belt of Orion and the bright and guiding gleam of the North Star are all there. And 'tis thus with movements of this kind, we know working men are as true as the stars in heaven, and will, when called upon, exhibit themselves in beauty, in majesty, and power." [Tremendous applause.]

WIND, HAIL, RAIN, AND LIGHTNING.

A DISASTROUS STORM IN WASHINGTON—ONE PERSON KILLED—A CHURCH NEAR HARTFORD STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, SERIOUSLY INJURING THREE LADIES—FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING AT OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—One of the fiercest storms ever experienced in these parts visited this city this afternoon. It only lasted about two hours, but during that brief period the rain poured down in such torrents that the lower part of the city was almost completely inundated. The Botanical Gardens and adjacent grounds were entirely submerged, and presented the appearance of a lake. Trees were uprooted, houses were unroofed, and in one instance a dwelling is reported to have been demolished, killing a woman. The Stewart Mansion, which is being prepared for the reception of the Chinese Embassy, was partially unroofed and otherwise damaged. At the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad depot the street was impassable, and passengers had to be ferried across in carts, the horses being up to their breasts in water. Several houses were struck by lightning, but no casualties, except that mentioned above, have been reported. The damage sustained was very great, but it is of a character that cannot be readily estimated. The storm came upon the city very suddenly, and broke out in all its fury in less than five minutes after it made its appearance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 5.—Particulars of a severe thunder-storm, which prevailed here yesterday afternoon, received to-day, show that the damage done by lightning and hail was greater than has been inflicted upon the farming interests of this part of the State for very many years. The lightning struck the Methodist Church in Wapping, a few miles from Hartford, while the service was in progress, and three ladies in the congregation were prostrated by it. One, a daughter of Samuel O. Belcher, had the hair torn off the back of her head, and the fluid scorched her back and burned one shoe to a crisp, but she is comfortable to-day. Among the others was a Mrs. Nevers, who was in a delicate situation, and the shock rendered her insensible, and she had not recovered consciousness at last accounts. The third person struck was not much harmed. In Broad Brook, Windsor, East Windsor, East Hartford, Farmington, Hartland, and other places in Hartford County the fall of hail was unparalleled in violence and in the size of the stones, and tobacco farms were greatly damaged, acres of the crop being riddled with holes and leveled to the ground, so as to destroy it in many cases completely. Farmers in this part of the Connecticut Valley depend largely upon the success of tobacco culture, and live by it to a great extent, and as the crop this year was promising the loss is keenly felt. It is estimated that in Broad Brook at least 50 per cent. of the crop is ruined.

The storm not only did great injury in this section of the State, but it appears to have extended through the valleys west of here, as in Litchfield County many cases of injury by hail and lightning are reported. There is less tobacco in that region, but other crops suffered by the great fury of the wind and the crushing blows of the hail. East of here, in Manchester and Vernon, the fury of the storm was not less than in other localities in Hartford and Tolland Counties. In the former place barns and outbuildings belonging to James Campbell were struck by lightning and consumed. Though the live stock was saved. 35 tons of hay were burned. In the latter place one dwelling was struck, but there was no other damage excepting the demolition of a chimney. In Hartford County alone the loss to property and crops will aggregate many thousand dollars.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 5.—Levi Barker was seated on a fence near Fetterman, this State, last Saturday evening, when the lightning struck a tree close by him. The electricity rebounded from the tree when about halfway down and struck the young man on the head, instantly killing him. There was only one mark of the electricity on him, and that was a slight burn on his hair, yet every bone in his body appeared to have been broken.

NEWBURG, N. Y.,

LONG BRANCH HOTEL LIFE.

AN OLD SUBJECT IN A NEW LIGHT.

WHY THE HOTELS ARE FULL AND THE HOTEL-KEEPERS POOR—WHAT IT COSTS TO RUN A FIRST CLASS "SUMMER HOUSE"—INTERESTING FACTS—THE LADY WHO WANTED BROOK TROUT—COMMON INCIDENTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The hotel-keepers of Long Branch looked forward to the present season with many misgivings. They did fairly well last year, but only fairly, and arguing from their past experience, bearing in mind the fact that people cannot spend money as they used to do, and that the attractions of the Paris Exhibition would take hundreds of their most liberal, and consequently, from their standpoint, the best, of their patrons out of the country, they were, perhaps, justified in believing, as the honest ones among them are now ready to acknowledge they did, that if they held their own this Summer, and did not lose money, they would be very fortunate. Singularly enough, their fears, at least as far as they related to the number of visitors who might be expected at "The Branch," have been anything but realized. In fact, the season, which is now at its height, has, as far as the number of visitors is concerned been one of almost unprecedented success. At no time since President Grant, Thomas Murphy, the Seligmans, John Hoey, George W. Childs, and others of the same class made Long Branch "the Summer capital" of the nation, have there been so many people here. It may be that "the hard times" have done something to produce this result. The masses of those who go to make up the patrons of Summer resorts having no money to take long railway trips and pay large sums for traveling expenses, have left the Thousand Islands, Lake George, Niagara, and the St. Lawrence, to "languish lonely in their own loveliness," while from the two great cities of New-York and Philadelphia they have come to Long Branch in droves. It is no exaggeration to say that there were more visitors here on Saturday and Sunday last than there have been at any one time in the past three years. Every hotel in the place was filled to overflowing, and I use the expression in its most literal sense. At the Mansion House and the West End every room was taken early in the afternoon of Saturday. Still visitors continued to arrive, visitors who "would not take no for an answer," and the obliging proprietors of both houses set their servants to work to put up cots in the parlors. Still the throng could not be accommodated. Then the clerks and porters were turned out of their rooms and mattresses were put down in the halls, and when at last even the everlasting "just one more" could not find a nook in which to rest himself, hundreds had to be turned away. All the smaller hotels were in the same condition long before night. The Howland, the United States, the Brighton, and even the cottage boarding-houses might have put up the sign "standing-room only." The Ocean House, immense establishment though it be, could not find room for all those who asked it. Cots were sold at a premium and in more than one case even a mattress was regarded as a godsend.

Of course, all this was exceptional; still many of those who came on Saturday still remain, and all the hotels continue, as they have been for weeks past, very full. In spite of this, however, the hotel-keepers are not happy, in fact some of them wear very long faces and complain bitterly. It is evident to all close observers that the season, brilliant though it be in point of numbers, does not bring much profit to those who provide food and lodging for the public. Trying to fathom this apparent mystery, I called to-day upon one of the most extensive hotel managers here. Knowing him very well and being sure that I could credit everything he said, I asked him freely why it was that he and his associates, with their houses full from ground floor to attic, were still dissatisfied. He replied with characteristic directness, "We are dissatisfied because we are not making any money," and then he went on to tell just how and why it was that, with their houses full, the keepers of hotels at Long Branch were making little or no profit. His manner of regarding the situation is in every respect a novel one, and for that reason, if for no other, well worthy of consideration.

For years past the readers of newspapers have been accustomed to the complaints of the dwellers in hotels. Now, perhaps, for the first time, they will be made acquainted, to some extent at least, with the sorrows of those who try to make a living by providing for the material wants of those who frequent Summer resorts. The first great trouble of hotel men is that their landlords, the men from whom they lease their houses, charge them quite as much rent to-day as they paid four or five years ago. Their patrons expect to get the same extravagant table now as then, and still demand that they shall be accommodated at a reduction of 50 per cent. on former prices. So the men who conduct the houses of public entertainment are placed between two fires, the avaricious landlord on the one hand, and an unreasoning public on the other. The one squeezes from them every dollar which the tenant can be made to pay, giving as little as possible in return, while the other demands, at greatly reduced prices, every expensive dish which the market can afford, all the delicacies of the season, and the best of service. At the principal Long Branch hotels they get all this. At the Mansion House, for instance, where the proprietors pride themselves upon their table, the ordinary dinner served in the public dining-hall is in most respects fully equal to any meal served in the best hotels of New-York City. The same might also be said of one or two of the other houses; yet what a difference there is between the prices charged in Long Branch and in New-York! At the Windsor and Fifth-Avenue Hotels, for instance, the lowest rate to permanent boarders is $21 a week, while at the Long Branch houses the average rate for boarders who stay through the season is about $15 a week. That they can continue to supply their tables as they do at present and at the same time pay the rents which are demanded from them, the men who keep the hotels say will be impossible. Either the landlords will have to reduce their rents or, as they are already doing in two instances here, run their own houses at an annual loss of several thousand dollars.

And just how much it costs to supply meals to the average healthy eater in a first-class sea-side hotel will doubtless be a surprise to those who have not taken the trouble to make themselves familiar with the matter. The following figures in regard to it I have from the most trustworthy source. At breakfast the ordinary boarder drinks two cups of tea or coffee, which, with milk and sugar, actually cost 5 cents; bread and butter, 5 cents; broiled chicken, 20 cents; beef-steak, 15 cents; omelette, 10 cents; making a total of 55 cents. At lunch the same boarder, who is always supposed to be an "ordinary" one, will eat chowder which cost 6 cents, fish, 5 cents; bread and butter, 5 cents; cold meats, 5 cents; a total of 21 cents. At dinner he or she, and I am assured that the women are frequently the most expensive customers, will consume soup valued at 5 cents; fish, 5 cents; roast meat, 25 cents; entrées, 25 cents; vegetables, 10 cents; dessert, ice-cream, nuts, &c., 15 cents; or a total of 85 cents. The light supper served here costs about 8 cents for each person who partakes of it, so that the meals of the entire day—breakfast, lunch, dinner, and supper—actually cost the hotel-keepers $1 69. When it is remembered that this does not include service, light, rent, the cost of furniture, of supplying and washing table and chamber linen, and the hundred and one little odds and ends which must be furnished, it will be seen that the hotel-keeper does not make a fortune out of the permanent "guest" who does him the honor to pay a fraction over $2 a day for his board.

As I have already intimated, the lady boarders at a Summer hotel expect a great deal more for their money than do their husbands and brothers. An incident which occurred here a week or two ago will illustrate this. A young New-York business man, who can quite a figure in fashionable society some years since, but who, like other people, has felt the pinch of dull times, came to the proprietor of one of the best hotels here, and, knowing him well, represented his case freely. He wanted board for himself, wife, and child; did not care much about the size of his room, but wanted to be charged the very lowest price possible. He was given a very good room, as rooms go down here, and contracted to pay, for himself, wife, and child, it will be remembered, $35 a week. For the first three or four days everything went well with mine host and his boarders, but at the end of that time the head waiter, who had charge of the breakfast-room, came to the office with as red a face as a black man could have, and told the clerk that there was a lady at breakfast who was very hard to please, and wanted to see the proprietor. The host was sent for and found that the complaining lady was the wife of the young man who wanted board at the cheapest possible price, and who presumed not to be particular about the accommodations which he received in return. The trouble with her was that she wanted brook trout for breakfast, and these was positively not to be had, and broiled salmon on the bill of fare. Such incidents I am assured are of frequent occurrence. They and others like them, go to make up the life of sea-side hotel-keepers, a very much abused, yet a very good-natured set, who, it will be seen, like other people, have their troubles. H. C.

SPRINGER ON HAYES.

HE THINKS A BARGAIN HAS BEEN COMPLETELY PROVED, AND THAT HAYES SHOULD BE IMPEACHED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

Representative Springer, of Illinois, is not distinguished for profundity as a statesman or learning as a lawyer, but he is an active member of the Potter committee, and this accidental connection gives his opinions touching the proceedings of that body an importance which they would otherwise not receive from persons who know him. Mr. Springer was in Washington a few days ago, and while here prepared the following statement of his views in connection with the proceedings of the Potter committee, which he had published in the Chicago *Times*, to which enterprising journal Mr. Springer is understood to be a frequent contributor. Said Mr. Springer:

"From the evidence now in and the papers mentioned by Col. Burke in his testimony, some of which are yet to be put in evidence, it seems clearly established that the Wormley conference actually took place, and that a compact or bargain or understanding of some kind was entered into to this effect: That Nicholls was to be recognized by Hayes as the lawfully-elected Governor of Louisiana, and that Nicholls would protect the Republicans of the State, would enforce the laws, and not complicate the situation by the election of two United States Senators. It was also understood at the conference that if these assurances could be given on either side the friends of Nicholls and Wade Hampton in the House of Representatives would draw their support from the filibustering movement, and the count would proceed to its final completion, resulting in the declaration of the election of Hayes and Wheeler. From this evidence it also appears that on Sunday, March 4, before Hayes was inaugurated publicly, he was waited upon by Gibson and Col. Burke, and he assured them there that his policy would be conciliatory, and he requested them that opportunity be allowed him to remove the difficulties and prepare the way for the completion of the bargain made by his friends. This request, coming from the President, is the first intimation that a commission was to be sent to New-Orleans to accomplish the overthrow of the Packard Government. These gentlemen said in their dispatch to Gov. Nicholls that Hayes seemed anxious and earnest in the proper direction. 'Proper direction' was well understood by Nicholls, Gibson, and Burke at that time. The MacVeagh-Harlan Commission thus becomes the final chapter in the bargain by which Hayes, whose title is no better than Packard's was, and whose previous record was all on the side of the Packard and Louisiana carpet-baggers, agreed to abandon the Packard Government and the Louisiana Republicans and recognize the Nicholls Government upon the understanding that sufficient Democrats would withdraw from the filibustering movement and co-operate with the Republicans in the House in securing the completion of the count of the electoral votes. If this be not a corrupt bargain and sale, it is difficult to understand what would constitute such a thing. It is the opinion of the ablest lawyers with whom I have conversed that if proof of this bargain is compelled the House Representatives will be forced by public sentiment to present articles of impeachment against the President, and that the Senate, as now constituted even, would almost unanimously find him guilty and remove him from office. This, of course, would open the way for Mr. Wheeler to step into the Presidential chair, but the proof which would be sufficient to remove Hayes on impeachment would show that Mr. Wheeler, as well as Hayes, was corruptly bargained for and counted in, and that in the light of public sentiment at such time it is not believed Mr. Wheeler would or could accept the place. This would require the President pro tempore to be inaugurated as President ad interim until another election could take place, which could not be under the Constitution and laws prior to November, 1879, even if conviction should be had at the next session of Congress, but the probabilities are that in case of impeachment, the trial will take place after the 4th of March, when the Senate would be convened in extraordinary session for that purpose. The Senate would then be Democratic, and the President pro tempore, who would be inaugurated in case of the conviction of Hayes, would be a Democrat."

THEATRICAL "DEAD HEADS."

WHOLESALE FORGERY OF THEATRE TICKETS — HOW PLACES OF AMUSEMENT ARE FILLED IN THE DULL SEASON.

Mr. Hofele, manager of the Bowery Theatre, caused two men to be arrested on Saturday night for forging admission tickets to his theatre, and they were arraigned at the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. He produced two tickets, one of his own and one that had been sold by the prisoners, which differed from the genuine one only in respect of the type used, and in this but slightly. Justice Flammer scarcely knew whether the prisoners could be indicted for forgery, it not being a case of handwriting, but printing, but ultimately he ordered the charge to be made out, "using a forged or counterfeit instrument." Isaac Miles, of No. 68 East Broadway, and Edward Heinsicke, No. 68 Eldridge-street, were then formally arraigned. Mr. Hathaway, who appeared in their defense, said the charge was not worth the paper upon which it was written. Subdivision 2 of section 33, upon which it was based, provided that any person who "shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any instrument or writing being or purporting to be the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation shall be created, increased, discharged, or diminished, &c." In this case the counsel claimed the tickets were window-privilege tickets, and were absolutely free gifts. You could not counterfeit the evidence of a man's good-nature, because, in the language of the statute, it must be "some pecuniary demand or obligation."

The court held that the ticket was such an instrument as the statute described. He told the story of a boy who was charged before him some time ago with writing letters to theatre managers purporting to come from other managers and requesting tickets of admission. He held in that case that it was no forgery, because the managers written to could have refused the request. "That is just my case, your Honor," said Mr. Hathaway; "in this case they might have refused admission to the person presenting these tickets." The Justice said that in this case the tickets were actually issued, and were issued as counterfeits of other tickets. He listened to a long argument from Mr. Hathaway, and then proceeded to take the evidence.

Mr. Ferdinand W. Hofele said that he was the manager of the Bowery Theatre; Mr. William Kramer became proprietor on June 8, and 1,000 of these tickets were printed and issued to the people who exhibited their placards. On Friday evening he found 37 forged tickets among those taken, and in order to find out who issued them ordered that all presenting such tickets should be shown into the second tier of seats. By this means he found out that the tickets had been purchased from a Mr. Fisher, hatter, No. 32 Bayard-street. He sent out one of his employes, who bought two for 65 cents. The value of the tickets was 50 cents, but there was a notice on the back "not to be sold." It was also found that some had been sold by Heinsicke, and a number being found in his possession, he was arrested. He stated that he purchased them from the other prisoner, and then the Police arrested him.

Mr. Hathaway cross-examined the manager at length, in order to show that these tickets were often sold by theatrical agents, but there was not time to hear out the case, and it was adjourned, the prisoners being detained.

Heinsicke says such tickets are sold in lots of barber shops and jewelry stores all over the City, not for the Bowery Theatre alone, but for other places. "In the first place," he says, with the air of a lawyer, "they are dead-head tickets, so I don't see it matters much anyway. When the theatres have no business they want these dead-heads to fill up the house; when they have business they don't admit them. So what's it matter whether people buy dead-heads or have them given to them." Heinsicke has evidently imbibed some of the equal distribution of property notions promulgated by the Nationalists. He is a young man, of a Jewish cast, and appeared at the bar without coat or collar. Miles is a respectably-dressed man, who has carried on the business of ticket speculator for years. "Must do something to make a penny these hard times," he said. Yes, he had often bought window-privilege tickets before. He bought 50 of these tickets for $3 from a man he did not know, and sold the other prisoner a dozen for $1.

THE UNION MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 5.—The Advisory Committee of the Union Mills held a meeting on Saturday, at which, it is understood, it was decided to start on Monday next, and in the meantime advertise the mill property for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE EXCISE MUDDLE.

DR. CROSBY'S SOCIETY'S CHARGES—CLAIMS OF LIQUOR-DEALERS—A LICENSE REVOKED.

The trial of liquor-dealers against whom complaints have been made by Dr. Crosby's Society for the Prevention of Crime was continued again yesterday before the Commissioners of Excise. In the case of Carl Jaeger, of No. 130 Third-avenue, which was tried in part last Thursday, Col. Fellows asked that the case be adjourned until to-morrow. He had just been retained, he said, to defend the accused, and had not had time to investigate the case or to read the testimony taken at the former hearing. The request was granted. The complaint against Frederick W. Bruns, of No. 782 Washington-street, was called. Bruns, who appeared without counsel, said that his name was not Frederick, but William—a trifling error, which was not considered of any particular importance by the attorney for the society—and as the accused did not see fit to object to being tried under the arraignment as it stood, the proceedings were not interrupted. Officer John A. Wood testified that he was on duty on Sunday, June 23, near the saloon kept by Bruns; about 10:30 o'clock P. M. he saw two men come out of the saloon, whom he did not know; he went up and tried the door, and, finding it unlocked, he walked in; Mr. Bruns was standing in the middle of the floor; there was no one with him; the bar was all exposed, but he saw no glasses on the counter; witness asked Bruns what he meant by keeping his place open on Sunday, and Bruns replied, "You have not seen me sell anything." Witness went up to the bar to see if Bruns had a license, and found he had a beer license; as he then looked behind the bar to see if he could find anything stronger than beer, he found a bottle under the counter, and picked it up for the purpose of examining it, when Bruns took it away from him; did not learn what was in the bottle; he arrested Bruns and took him before Justice Smith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was placed under bonds to appear for trial for violating the Excise law. The accused was then allowed to make a statement in his own behalf. The two men whom the officers saw coming out of his saloon, he said, were friends, and boarded at the same place he did. They had called upon him that evening for a friendly visit, and he was just letting them out of the store when the officer came along. He stood with the key in his hand to lock the door, after watching his friends around the corner, when the officer came up and asked him why he kept open on Sunday. Officer Wood testified that he had seen the door of Bruns' saloon opened and shut several times that evening, and had seen Bruns himself behind the bar; he had also seen as many as a dozen persons, men and women, come out of the place with pitchers and pails. Mr. Whitney then addressed the board, saying that the charge against Bruns was not for selling beer on Sunday, but for keeping his place open on Sunday. He read the law covering the point, and claimed that he had proved that the accused kept the place and procured the license; that the place was open on Sunday; that the officer went in, and that he saw men, women, and children come out of the place with pitchers and pails. The Commissioners called Mr. Whitney's attention to the fact that the charge on the record was for selling beer on Sunday, and not for keeping his place open; and Commissioner Merkle remarked that he failed to comprehend how even the charge of keeping open on Sunday had been proved. The man lived in his saloon, and he certainly had a right to entertain his friends there any day he chose to, provided he did not let them have any beer. Mr. Whitney contended that he had made out his case, and asked the Commissioners to revoke Bruns' license, on the ground that he had kept his saloon open on Sunday contrary to law. Decision was reserved.

Thirty-three liquor-dealers filed their claims with Referee Potter, yesterday, against the funds of the old Excise Board in the shape of receipts for money paid for licenses, for which licenses were never granted: Henry Kaller, No. 964 First-avenue, $75; John S. Dingwall, No. 830 Broadway, $75; Peter Carroll, No. 38 West Thirteenth-street, $75; James Reilly, No. 95 Ninth-avenue, $75; Angelo Shinetis, No. 104 Greene-street, $75; Joseph Lewis, No. 21 Coenties-slip, $75; Hugh Reilly, No. 139 Leroy-street, $75; Michael J. Madden, No. 540 Third-avenue, $75; Conrad Hulsberg, No. 685 Water-street, $50; August Stinkoski, No. 91 Bayard-street, $75; Frederick H. Ehlen, No. 258 Greenwich-street, $75; William Connors, No. 593 First-avenue, $75; David W. Dowling, No. 431 Broadway, $40; Samuel Gans, No. 528 Pearl-street, $75; Patrick Hoishan, No. 31 Baxter-street, $75; Charles Levers, No. 461 Sixth-avenue, $75; Matthew J. Mallahan, No. 52 West Thirtieth-street, $75; Jacob Veit, One Hundred and Fifty-second-street and Third-avenue, $75; Sebastian Englert, Courtlandt-avenue, near the One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, $75; George Zagorski, No. 857 Sixth-avenue, $75; John Chamberlain, No. 414 Sixth-avenue, $75; Frank W. Abbott, No. 1,347 Broadway, $75; Philip F. Reilly, No. 1,064 Third-avenue, $75; Patrick Jones, No. 643 First-avenue, $50; also No. 648 First-avenue, $50; E. M. Frank, corner Boulevard and West One Hundredth-street, $75; Mrs. Mary Crinnion, Broadway, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, $75; James Hanley, No. 510 East Sixteenth-street, $30; Jacob Peth, No. 536 Hudson-street, $75; David Frank, No. 63 Baxter-street, $75; Charles J. Puckhafer, No. 151 West Broadway, $75; Julius Heberlein, Courtlandt-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, $75; John Berchler, No. 1,648 Third-avenue, $75.

Francis Ruppert, the proprietor of a liquor-saloon at No. 123 Bleecker-street, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions on $21 for selling liquor on Sunday. He was fined $100, on a plea of guilty, and paid that amount. Under the law of 1857 conviction of violation of the Excise law rendered the offender liable, not only to fine and imprisonment, but carried with it also the punishment of having the guilty party's license revoked. The latter provision of the law, however, has never been enforced, the imposition of a fine, or, in some instances, a nominal imprisonment, being considered sufficient. Recently, however, efforts have been made to enforce the law in its entirety, and yesterday application was made to Judge Gildersleeve to order the revocation of Ruppert's license, on the ground of his conviction in June. His Honor made the necessary order, directing the cancellation of the license. This is the first case in which it has been sought to enforce the law, but it is understood that similar action will be taken in several other cases which have been selected.

A SALOON-KEEPER STABBED.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Keenan shook the blinds over the windows of the liquor store of Stephen Gleason, on the corner of Newark-avenue and Henderson-street, Jersey City, and notified Gleason that his door was not tightly closed. Gleason walked out and opened the door. He placed a stool in the doorway in order that he might reach a bolt on the upper part of the door, and was just about to mount it when he fell back, bleeding from an ugly wound extending from a point below the jaw bone on the right side to a point above it. He said that he was dying, and an alarm was raised. When Keenan tried to enter the saloon, Gleason refused to allow him in, and two women, who had been in the room back of it, turned down the lamp which lighted the bar. The officer forced his way in, and Gleason said that some one had stabbed him. Drs. Peacock and Varick were called in, and pronounced the wound a dangerous one. It was learned that two notorious roughs, named respectively Daniel Reardon and Stephen Taylor, had been in the saloon just previously, and had been ejected from the saloon for failure to pay for the liquor they had drunk. They were arrested on suspicion of having done the stabbing, and are held for further examination. Officer Keenan, who was still outside of the saloon at the time of Gleason's fall, says that no one went in from the outside to do the stabbing. The women inside say that no one was inside at the time of the assault save themselves. The doctors are of opinion that the blow had been inflicted by some one who was inside the saloon. Gleason was removed to the St. Mary's Hospital in a critical condition yesterday.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the East River Bridge yesterday, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge hereby call upon the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn for the sum of $1,000,000 from the City of Brooklyn and $500,000 from the City of New-York, for the purposes specified in section 3, chapter 500 of the Laws of 1875, such sums being, in the opinion of the Board, proper and necessary, and that request be made to the Mayors and Controllers of said cities accordingly.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts for July had been $102,278 96, and the expenditures $130,336 95. Up to the present time the total receipts have been $9,728,737 49, and the total expenditures $9,718,722 91.

A CONFLICT OF VERSIONS.

Conrad Cuntzman, No. 331 First-avenue, exhibited a slight cut upon the fore-arm to Justice Kilbreth yesterday morning, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and swore that Charles Steubenacis had violently assaulted and stabbed him with a knife. Steubenacis said the complainant had assaulted him, and he had run away. John Parkinson, a voluble little man with gold hoops in his ears, and pretty girlish curls all over his head, corroborated the defendant's story. Martin Gorman saw the affray, and gave similar testimony. Cuntzman stood by and grumbled. "You are under bonds to keep the peace," said the Justice to the complainant, and he left the court, muttering that his reputation was excellent.

A GUILEFUL RAGMAN.

Officer Byrnes, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found William McGregor in the neighborhood of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street yesterday morning doing an extensive business as a ragman. As he had a bundle of skeleton keys, four or five silk dresses, a loaded revolver, and a jimmy in his possession, the officer took him into custody, and brought him before Justice Gilbreth for an examination. The prisoner gave his address as No. 149 West Seventeenth-street, and went down stairs with his wrists encircled with the darkest pair of handcuffs on duty at the court.

CARBINE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

THE FIRST DIVISION CAVALRY ON THE RANGE—THE QUALIFYING SCORES.

Detachments from the several cavalry organizations in the First Division in this City went out to Creedmoor yesterday for rifle practice in the third and second classes. The reserves 165 men present for duty, which were distributed as follows: Third Regiment, 123, Col. John H. Burke commanding, Capt. Verhalage, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Separate Troop A, 22, Lieut. John T. Weigold commanding, and Separate Troop B, 17 men, under command of Capt. L. T. Baker. Practice began at 100 and 150 yards, constituting the third class. Those who made 25 out of a possible 50 points in this class shot in the second class, at 250 and 300 yards distance. The number who qualified in the third class was as follows: Third Regiment, 79; Troop A, 13; Troop B, 12. There were several delinquents in the Third Cavalry, some of whom were detected. Charges will be preferred against Capt. G. H. Hotmer, Capt. J. C. Bultman, and Lieut. Harteorn. Capt. Hotmer commanded Company G, in which command Sergt. Louis Nagle appeared at the 100-yards targets to shoot for H. Mocker, who was absent. Capt. Hotmer subsequently admitted that Mocker was represented by a substitute. While the scorer for Company H was keeping scores Lieut. Hartcorn, who is attached to the same company, looked over his shoulder at the list of names. Seeing the name of Sergt. Bamman appended to an inferior score, he exclaimed, "Mine Gott! the substitute don't shoot as well as the man himself." This led to the discovery that Sergt. Bamman was represented by his brother. During the afternoon Capt. Bultman, who commands the same company, allowed Bamman to shoot again, although both had been warned not to repeat the practice in the morning. Privates A. Halfanz and J. Hesse and Corp. H. Willesdorf, of Company A, endeavored to induce the scorers to increase their scores, and the latter attempted to shoot for Private Siebert, of the same company. The scores in the second class were as follows:

Third Regiment.—Sergt. Jacob Offerman, 39; Lieut. William Horn, 35; Capt. A. Fischer, 33; J. Schmeder, 30; H. Heinake, 30; John Manken, 29; Corp. F. Betts, 29; Corp. W. Garms, 29; Lieut. F. Storck, 28; Sergt. P. A. Richhardt, 28; Henry Manz, 27; J. Blohm, 27; John Brokate, 27; W. Fiable, 26; A. Gross, 26; Sergt. H. Buhring, 26; Sergt. William Blume, 25; Lieut. J. A. Hartcorn, 25; Sergt. F. Ehringer, 25; J. G. Blank, 25; Sergt. J. Berkhard, 25.

Troop A.—George Imhoff, 29; John Schlamp, 27; Robert Herbst, 26; Frederick Stang, 26.

Troop B.—F. E. Baldwin, 38; F. C. Merritt, 32; W. B. McNulty, 31; F. E. Guillen, 30; William Thompson, 28; G. Bennett, 26; E. Gordon, 25.

The third practice for places on the American Team will take place at Creedmoor to-day. There will be seven competitors from Boston, and, probably, a number from other localities besides those belonging in this City.

THOMAS DOOLIN'S FOOLISH JUMP.

HIS BODY FOUND IN THE WHIRLPOOL AT PASSAIC FALLS—THE FEAT HE ATTEMPTED ACCOMPLISHED BY OTHERS.

The body of Thomas Doolin, who jumped off the chasm bridge at the Passaic Falls, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, was recovered yesterday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock by George Ganabrant and James Sheridan, who grappled for the remains with hooks. The corpse was found just where Doolin went down, having probably been wedged between the rocks by the treacherous whirlpools below the falls. Doolin and Roselle had made a wager for 10 cents or 25 cents, to jump the dizzy height of 80 feet into the boiling flood under the bridge, and this is what led to the foolhardy feat and Doolin's death. Sam Patch first leaped into fame from a bridge, almost on this very spot, 51 years ago. He was a cotton-spinner in one of the Paterson mills, and had frequently jumped from considerable heights into the water. In September, 1827, the chasm at the Passaic Falls was bridged for the first time, and it was an occasion considered such a remarkable engineering triumph that the whole populace had turned out to witness it. Among the spectators was Sam. Patch, who became so inflamed with jealousy at the popular admiration of "old Tim Crave," the architect of the structure, that he suddenly resolved to eclipse Uncle Timothy by some daring feat. Standing on the top of the bridge, he exclaimed, "Some things can be done as well as others," and leaped off, guiding his descent by waving his hands, so that he struck the water feet foremost, rose unhurt and swam ashore. The occurrence was recounted in mock-heroic verse, in the Knickerbocker, in 1840, by "Wagena." (Dr. Thomas Adams.) Patch subsequently lost his life at the Genesee Falls. His leap has been often imitated at the Passaic Falls. A few years ago a New-York sailor dived off the chasm bridge. He wore a black felt hat. When he came up out of the water his hat was split in two and both eyes were blackened. Usually, those who take the foolhardy leap wave their hands something as a bird flaps its wings, till they near the water, and then clap their hands close to their sides as they plunge in. In this way they preserve a perpendicular, and strike the water feet first. If, by loss of presence of mind, or any other mishap, they lose their balance, the probabilities are strong that they will meet Doolin's fate, and be killed by the concussion with the water.

THE CONDON COUPLE'S REMOVAL.

The Condon household furniture, that lay heaped up for three days in the gutter in front of their former home, No. 51 Bleecker-street, is no longer an object of wonder to passers-by. Yesterday afternoon, Condon, after sleeping all night on the stoop, awoke and went away wearily. He came back with a gentleman who, it seems, had heard of the case of the family and resolved to lend them all assistance. A large wagon came rumbling along shortly afterward, and stopped in front of the house, and from the sudden bustling of the unhappy pair, the word passed from lip to lip among the neighbors that they were about to move. Instantly many sturdy men offered their assistance, and the furniture was quickly and carefully removed to the wagon. At length all was ready, and amid the hearty good-byes of the neighbors, and many well-wishes for their recovery from their reverses, the couple were driven away, followed by the gentleman whose name none of the neighbors could learn. The neighbors are pretty unanimous in the opinion in regard to agent Thomas Jefferson Gibbons' conduct in turning out the couple after they had paid their rent, as it is alleged they did, and denounce the ejectment as a "perfect outrage and a heartless proceeding." Many of them have had similar experience with Thomas Jefferson Gibbons, and pronounce an opinion of his business character generally that Mr. Gibbons would scarcely consider flattering to complimentary if he heard it. It was rumored last night that Mr. Gibbons, conscious of the notoriety that the case had gained in the newspapers, and in deference to the opinion expressed regarding his action, had resolved to make amends for it by seeing that his unfortunate tenants were placed in another abode over which he has control as agent. The truth of this could not be verified last night, however.

MR. CALEB'S NEW CUSTOMER.

On Saturday last an individual describing himself as James Lawson, of Little Rock, Ark., called upon R. W. Caleb, a prominent provision dealer, and member of the Produce Exchange, and exhibited a bill of lading for 21 barrels of tallow, made out on the official paper of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company, and accompanied by a letter signed W. H. Hoyt, Agent, certifying to its correctness. Mr. Lawson said that his firm had been in the habit of shipping to Waldridge & Co., a concern now out of existence, and told such a plausible story that Mr. Caleb not only advanced him $20, but furnished him a copy of the Produce Exchange annual report, containing a complete list, with the addresses, of the members. The bill of lading was subsequently discovered to be a forgery. Lawson is described as thickset, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, 45 years of age, weighing 190 pounds, with full face, coarse complexion, snub nose, gray eyes, brown hair, and a drawling manner of speaking.

A STAY FOR CASE AND LAMBERT.

A stay of proceedings was granted by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, with regard to Case and Lambert, whose convictions for perjury were affirmed by the General Term of the court last week, and who are about to appeal to the Court of Appeals. The stay operates so as to keep the men from being transferred to the State Prison. Case was surrendered formally by his bondsmen, and after the stay had been granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable forthwith, was taken out for the purpose of admitting him to bail. The bail was fixed at $25,000, and was at once furnished, Warren Delano, Robert Rogers, and Capt. Charles S. Jenkins, who are residents of Newburg, becoming his sureties. Lambert, being unable to furnish the necessary bail, remains in the Tombs.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR BALKED.

Yesterday a well-dressed young man, of engaging manners, called at No. 455 Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, and asked to see the wife of Mr. George A. Wood, a stationer living there, but doing business in this City. Mrs. Wood answered the bell. The stranger began by telling the lady not to be frightened, that her husband was in trouble. He had been locked up in this City for striking one of his clerks, and had also been fined $80. According to the young man's story, Mr. Wood needed $14 to make up the amount of his fine. Mrs. Wood asked why her husband had not drawn a check, and the stranger replied that Mr. Wood had overdrawn his account. He himself had come over to Brooklyn to get the $14 from his aunt, but his relative was absent. Mrs. Wood thereupon said she would go to her husband with the money. Just as she was about to start, however, a friend called, and the stranger, fearful that the case would be exposed, left the house.

A CONFLICT OF VERSIONS.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hanley, of No. 1,648 Third-avenue, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating the Excise law. She was arrested on Saturday night by Officer Hogan, of the Eighty-sixth Precinct, who testified that he saw the prisoner selling liquor to a number of persons in the rear of her saloon. Mrs. Hanley, who is a stout, middle-aged woman, declared that the charge was false, and that she had been arrested through the spite of a neighbor. She was held in $300 bail for trial.

A SAILOR'S SUICIDE.

Yesterday morning Coroner Woltman was notified that the body of a sailor had been found floating in the East River, at the foot of Fifty-second-street. The body was taken to the Morgue, and the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day. The dead man was about 30 years of age, and had on a blue flannel shirt, dark pants, and a pea-jacket. He had no money in his pockets, and no papers by which he could be identified.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF ASSISTANTS.

The Board of Assistants met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF TAX APPEALS.

The Board of Tax Appeals met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF ALMS-HOUSE GOVERNORS.

The Board of Alms-House Governors met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Board of Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Works met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Taxes and Assessments met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Buildings met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Docks met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Street Cleaning met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Commissioners of the Department of Public Works met yesterday afternoon, and, after the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, adjourned to Thursday next.

THE BO

THE GREAT SOCIAL PROBLEM

FALSE VIEWS AND UNSOUND DOCTRINES.

THE CAUSES OF THE LABOR TROUBLES—WONDERFUL REMEDIES DEVISED—A SOCIALIST'S REPUDIATION OF GOD—THEORISTS WHO CONTRADICT EACH OTHER.

The session of the Congressional committee yesterday, in investigating the labor troubles, lasted through five hours without a recess, and proved both interesting and amusing. There was a large attendance of speakers and spectators, and the views advanced by those who gave testimony were of the same ultra-radical order as most of those previously advanced. Some idea of the preposterous and visionary character of some of the remedies suggested may be inferred from the fact that quite frequently the speakers were greeted with general laughter, although a large majority of the persons present were of the labor class, in whose presumed interest the remedies referred to were suggested. Among the gentlemen present during the day were Mr. Marshall, the ship-owner, by whose father the famous Black Ball Line of sailing packets was established, and who though he called incidentally to see Mr. Hewitt, was requested quite as incidentally to add his opinions on a subject to the refutation of one of the witnesses. At the outset of the session quite a sharp personal debate sprung up, and was continued for some time, between Mr. William Hastings, a witness, and Mr. Hewitt, and resulted in the committee finally excusing Mr. Hastings from further testifying. Another witness, who said he wished to be allowed a few minutes to read his opinions, having reduced them to writing, produced a formidable-looking roll of manuscript, and Mr. Hewitt requested that he should hand it in to save time, and state anything further or answer questions orally. This he declined to do, and the committee then refused to give him a hearing at all. Another witness created a ripple of surprise by the bold manner in which he repudiated what he called "the God and Jesus Christ ideas" just previously put forth by his colleagues, both men being delegates from the Socialistic Labor Party. The members of the investigating committee present were Messrs. Hewitt, Rice, and Boyd. Mr. Thompson has been called away from the City by business. Mr. Hewitt, in opening the proceedings, announced that to-day would be the last day on which the committee proposed to hear the statements of volunteer and promiscuous advisers, and that, at the close of to-day's session, the committee would take an adjournment for a short time. Upon reassembling they would only hear such persons as they specially invite to present their views, choosing the witnesses from among the classes of bankers, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, working men, and all other business interests.

Mr. Hastings, a gentleman who appeared and said that he was "a capitalist," on Friday last, was the first witness. On that occasion he appeared to attack what he called the Bankruptcy Assignees' Ring. He said yesterday that he wished to show figures to demonstrate that the locking up of the funds of bankrupt estates in the hands of Assignees, and the consequent withdrawal of a large amount of money from circulation, was the cause of the labor depression; also, that there was a "corner" for the contraction of paper money by creating gold premiums; we have not gold enough of our own, and if we purchased for any purpose for which it was necessary to use, we were compelled to purchase it from foreign capitalists, which made it to the interest of the foreign capitalists to run our bill up as high as they could. Mr. Hewitt asked: "Mr. Hastings, do you know the amount of gold produced in this country annually?" Mr. Hastings replied: "Will you let me answer this matter by and by, when I come to it?" Mr. Hewitt said: "But why can't you answer that single question now?" Mr. Hastings responded: "I understand you have an adverse interest." "Excuse me," replied Mr. Hewitt; "I shall make no adverse criticisms, and shall tolerate none." "I am here to represent—" began Mr. Hastings. "Are you ready to answer the questions of the committee?" interrogated Mr. Hewitt. "I will when I have explained," said Hastings. "Do you know the amount of gold produced annually by this country?" Hastings replied: "I don't feel inclined to enter into controversy." "Are you ready to answer my question?" persisted Mr. Hewitt. "I'll do it presently." "Will you answer my question?" said Mr. Hewitt determinedly. "This committee is here to acquire information under resolution." "You intend to cut me off, do you?" inquired Hastings. Again Mr. Hewitt repeated his question, and Hastings replied: "It is over $100,000,000 a year." Then, continuing his address, which he was reading from memoranda, he began to say there was $7,000,000,000 of gold in the world—"I don't know whether you are aware of that fact," he added sarcastically, at which Mr. Hewitt smiled. Hastings proceeded to say he proposed to show the committee where they could get evidence to establish the truth of what he said, and he desired to say that whenever the price of gold was raised by the gold rings our paper was bought with gold. On Black Friday paper ran up to 240, which he understood meant that $100 in gold would buy $240 in paper.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN MR. HEWITT AND A WITNESS.

He then said that the bankruptcy ring was interested in keeping up gold, and keeping in the hands of the creditor class nearly $500,000,000, and that there were nearly 30 banks in the United States that were favored by the court with the use and control of this large accumulation of bankrupt estate funds. At this point the witness again proved recalcitrant, but it was passed over, only to break out a few minutes later, and to be again quelled, again repeated, and again quelled, the witness meantime claiming that the banks used this money for their own purposes, and Mr. Hewitt trying to elicit from him how it could be "locked up" if the banks were "using it," as he said. After taking a flying shot at foreign capital and protesting against its being allowed to run our mines, the witness said he desired the committee to examine the official assignees in bankruptcy and compel them to disclose the amount of assets and by what banks they were held. The committee would find a bank that held $40,000,000 or $50,000,000. "Name the bank," said Mr. Hewitt. "Yes, Sir; I'll name the bank," replied Hastings. "Please to do it now," said Mr. Hewitt. "I'm not here for any nonsensical purpose," rejoined the witness. "Name the bank now," said Mr. Hewitt, sharply. "I decline to do it," said the witness. "Then stand aside," said Mr. Hewitt, decisively. "I'll name the Bank of the State of New-York," said Hastings. "How much has that bank got?" was Mr. Hewitt's next question. "Do you think I am a walking encyclopedia?" queried Hastings, sneeringly, but the question being repeated, he replied, "I suppose over $20,000,000." He then suggested to the committee to examine John H. Platt on this question, mentioning several points to which inquiries should be directed, and said he was not an enemy of banks, but he was an enemy of rings. He next took up a volume of reports of cases tried in the United States Courts, and proposed to read from it some facts bearing on the question. "What case do you propose to read from?" asked Mr. Rice. "I don't like scandal, and therefore don't propose to scandalize," said the witness. Mr. Rice insisted, and Hastings replied: "It is the suit of William Hastings against Samuel Blatchford." "You are the plaintiff?" suggested Mr. Rice, and the witness acknowledged that he was. The witness' pertinacity in refusing to answer Mr. Rice's inquiries evinced itself, and he finally inquired if Mr. Rice was "hostile to the evidence." Finally, he was requested to hand in to the committee a reference to the case, and they would consider it. Mr. Hewitt then asked him if he had stated in this room that "any member of this committee was interested in a bankruptcy ring bank?" "I have not, Sir; but I did state that I was under the impression that the Chairman of this committee was interested sufficiently in the advancement of foreign capital to be prejudiced by it." "What evidence of that have you?" demanded Mr. Hewitt. "Because you are connected with foreign importers," replied Hastings. "In what way?" inquired Mr. Hewitt. "Have you not sometimes imported foreign goods?" asked the witness. "I do not," replied Mr. Hewitt, "and I do not use them, beyond the clothing I wear and such necessary articles. But it is stated that you publicly, in this room on Saturday, said that the Chairman was not willing to hear you because he was interested in a bankruptcy ring bank." "I did not, Sir," said Hastings warmly. "An officer here says you so stated openly, and I desire to say here that I am not a shareholder in any bank whatever." Mr. Hewitt pointed to a Post Office watchman in uniform who stood near him, and said: "Is that the man you did it here?" "I deny it, Sir, and will deny it under oath," said Hastings, gathering up his books and memoranda. "He did state that," replied the officer; "you did state that the Chairman was interested in a bankruptcy ring bank," looking at Hastings. "You are a Government employe," asked Hastings of the man, and, being answered affirmatively, he muttered something and left the room.

THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD GIVE WORK TO THE UNEMPLOYED.

J. F. O'Grady, appearing for the salesmen in the boot and shoe trade and dry goods employes, not being allowed to occupy the time in reading his speech, and refusing to hand in the manuscript to the committee, was refused a hearing.

Morris Cohen, a young man with a strongly-marked Hebrew type of face, who has all through the sittings of the committee been active among the witnesses in preparing them for replies, said he represented the Socialistic Labor Party of Brooklyn, and said he wished to contradict Mr. Ward, of the same party, who testified on Saturday. He was himself a manufacturer of cloaks and suits, and when he had business he employed about 150 girls. Now he employed none, because business was so bad. The seventy cents an hour they he has referred during the year was $4 a week, and, as he was a small manufacturer, he felt that larger manufacturers were crowding him out. He thought he was entitled to a living, and wanted the committee to devise some means at once to relieve the prevailing distress. He then brought forward his co-delegate.

Alexander B. Robb, plumber, a member of the Socialistic Labor Party, then proceeded to say that the sufferings of the people had become so grievous that Congress had appointed this committee very properly to consider it. We have a population, in this land of over-production and under-consumption, which, under a proper economic system, might be maintained by the State of New-York alone. It had come to so low an ebb with the people that one-fifteenth of the population were now prostitutes, paupers, and criminals. It was due to the fact, in a measure, that we had ignored the hand of God, and had set up the standard of man. Do not take away the means that God has proposed, if you cannot find a better one. There were certain things to which a man was entitled, and they were air, light, water, food, and land. Mr. Rice asked how a man could have land to live on unless he got title to it. Robb answered that the value of the ground must belong to the people who gave it that value. If the land in New-York is more valuable than the land of the prairies it is because of the labor and the results of the labor of the million people who live within a radius of 12 or 13 miles. He believed that if a man came and offered to the community a higher rate of tax for its use than a prairie man, the land in New-York should have it. The real cause of our suffering was the fact that we were living under a Government which had fostered the growth of an emasculated religion, in which the word God was ignored, and, at the same time, there was an element squirming about the recognition of that God by a Government whose system trod him out. He advocated a cessation, before it was too late, of public land grants to corporations; that all the railroads and telegraphs should be taken by Government and operated free—with free travel for all, the expense of operating to be paid out of the public revenues. One remedy was for the Government to employ all the unemployed labor. At present the Government was paying out too much money for interest. The interest on $100,000,000 at 7 per cent. was $7,000,000, which represented the labor for a year of 14,000 men, giving each man a yearly earning of $500. There would be no wrong done in giving to the unemployed people $100,000,000 of the money which their past labors had helped to accumulate, so as to send these unemployed and suffering people to the public lands. The Government need not fear that these people would not pay it all back. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he was aware that under existing laws any man in this country might have 160 acres of land for the mere going to and settling on it. Robb answered that he was. He then referred to the competition against one man's labor by a man like Vanderbilt, who controlled the joint earnings of 14,000 men. In the course of his remarks the speaker made frequent references to the Book of Leviticus as authority for his position, and made a strong appeal for a purer and better religion.

THE BEST GOVERNMENT.

Morris Cohen then arose and said that the Socialistic Labor Party was a political party, and was not any God or Jesus Christ party at all. That was an individual idea of Mr. Robb, and the party did not put it forth in any shape, and was not responsible for it.

E. Herbert Graham, Secretary of the Working Men's Union, next took the floor to elucidate his own private views. Mr. Hewitt asked him to confine himself to a consideration of the cause of, and remedies for, the present labor troubles, and not to review ground which had already been gone over. Mr. Graham then said he believed that the best Government was the Government which governed least. He said he didn't desire the refugee outlaws of the Old World to come here and govern us. He did not oppose the accumulation of capital where it was honestly accumulated. There was also a feeling of unrest among the people that the existing legislative bodies were largely controlled by the capitalistic rings, and, whether right or wrong, the opinion was doing much harm. Mr. Rice suggested that it lay with the working men to elect a better class of men, and Graham said he knew the fault rested largely upon the shoulders of the people, and he wanted to awaken the people to their fact. He was in favor of the system of Government as it is, but he wanted more honestly and capably administered. He was sorry to say that as a rule the man who were elected to office, State and national, were men who promised anything before election, and did not fulfill their promises afterward. They were of a class that toiled not, but they did grind—meat worse than Egyptian taskmasters. He thought, of the existing depression was the operation of the lien law in this State, and a general law of Congress should be passed to stop it. He also favored a reduction of the tariff, and thought there should be more protection to our shipping interests by taxing British steamers, so that they could not undersell our commercial marine. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he opposed steam vessels, and he said he did, and wanted our sailing ships protected. Mr. Hewitt said, "I have sitting beside me my friend, Mr. Marshall, one of our largest shipowners, and I'll ask what he thinks about it, if he will be kind enough to answer."

VIEWS OF A SHIP-OWNER.

Mr. Marshall arose and said: "I want no protection of any kind in favor of sailing vessels. We have, unfortunately, a prohibitory law which prevents our purchasing vessels in foreign countries, as all other nations do, and it is my opinion that if this restriction was removed you would find a revival of trade generally and of American shipping interests to a wonderful degree. As to the uses of steam, the carrying trade of the world must be done by steam vessels, and restrictions have superseded the stage coach. So must steam-ships supersede sailing vessels." Mr. Hewitt asked him if there were not more sailors employed by steamers, and he replied that he thought the steam marine of England was carrying more sailors than were carried in the palmiest days of our prosperity.

Mr. Graham then resumed, and said he had been informed by a Mr. Agresta that the reverse of Mr. Marshall's proposition was true. In the next place, he believed that the Government already employed too many men—that the system gave the Government too much of an opportunity to perpetuate itself, or rather the individual ideas of those who controlled it directly. He believed in a civil service reform—he believed that the most capable men for the places to be filled should be selected, without regard to purely political service. Mr. Hewitt said he had felt the onerousness of that system at every turn, and would like to know how to reform it—how to do away with it. Would Mr. Graham prevent the exercise of the elective franchise, would he prevent people from going into the primaries? Mr. Graham said he would not—that Mr. Hayes had already tried that unsuccessfully. He did not know that he had a remedy to suggest on that score—he could merely call attention to the evil. Mr. Rice asked him how he proposed the Government should deal with the question of employing the present necessities of the 20,000 or 30,000 men now out of work in New-York. He said he was opposed to the Government giving them employment, because that contributed to the form of centralization which he opposed. He believed, however, that the Government should afford relief by settling some of them on the public lands.

THE ANNUAL INCOME TAX.

Horatio D. Sheppard said he was Secretary of the the National Reform Association, an organization now in its seventh year, numbering, perhaps, but very few hard workers. He said he admitted the existing depression, and would merely direct himself to the question of remedies. He said he was in favor of the remedies which Sir Robert Peel favored and succeeded so largely in applying, by a removal of the exhausted and burdens imposed on labor and industry, and by imposing additional obligations on the wealthy. He next thought that one of the great sources of the trouble was the system which Mr. Chase inaugurated of running a vary costly war without the money to do it, and by depending on the credit of the people. He thought that any country that ran such a costly war on such a system must be reduced to bankruptcy. He favored as a remedy the re-establishment of the income tax, on a system based on the experience gained from the law while it existed. He thought the law of 1862 was the best, and the country of $1,000,000,000. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he knew what the annual income tax was, and he replied that he thought it was about $100,000,000 a year. Mr. Hewitt said he thought it was not much more than $20,000,000 on income. Mr. Sheppard said he believed that 3 per cent. of the means by which Prussia had so very successfully recovered from her late war was by an immediate system of taxation; it was put on strong, but it relieved the people speedily. There was no system of inflation indulged in which paid heavy interests to capitalists, and the result was that to-day France had largely increased the national accumulation of wealth, and accomplished at the same time the reduction of poverty. Both processes had gone on simultaneously. He thought that the paper-money system was bad, and that the only proper system of redemption was a system of redemption through taxation, provided the receipts of such taxes did not exceed the amounts required by the Government. The system of an irredeemable paper money was a great mistake, and the recovery of France was due entirely to the ingenious nature of the tax imposed on her people and the liberal coining of metal currency. Mr. Hewitt again returned to the income tax question, and asked the witness if he did not think that the taking of $20,000,000 of revenue from income tax and purchasing or retiring bonds with it would not be taking it from the hands of one capitalist and paying it to another. The witness said it might be, but it took it from the class of capitalists who had income, and paid it into the hands of the class who would perhaps put it into industrial enterprises. It was not drawn from the industrial class. As to the method of bringing about a coin currency circulation the witness said he thought that it should be about $100,000,000 in volume, and about $200,000,000 of other money. Mr. Hewitt asked where the silver would come from to furnish the currency. Mr. Sheppard said as the demand was created the supply would be filled. Mr. Hewitt said the Government had to purchase the silver first, and to do so was compelled to issue bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent., and upon this question a very long but earnest discussion ensued, dignified discussion between the Chairman and the witness. The next topic considered was the control of public corporations, and the witness said he thought that all public franchises given to individuals or associations of capital should pay a return to the Government. Take the South Ferry—the company paid a handsome lease per annum to the city, and made a very gratifying profit for the stockholders. If the street railroad franchises were placed under the same restrictions it would pay the expenses of maintaining the City Government, and at the same time yield a fair interest or dividend to stockholders.

THE CIGAR-MAKERS HEARD FROM.

A. Strasser, of the Cigar-makers' Union, next appeared to urge the views of that body. He said in 1870 the cigar-makers of the United States made 1,143,000,000 of cigars; in 1872, 1,820,000,000; in 1873, 1,800,000,000; in 1874, 1,668,000,000; in 1875, 1,968,000,000, and in 1876, 1,908,000,000. In these depressed times the cigar manufacturers had begun to export cigars to England, Belgium, Germany, and Canada, but very largely to Germany, a fact which illustrated very clearly that we were underselling the so-called "pauper's labor of Europe." He then read figures compiled from the returns made by the Cigar-makers' Unions in some 25 cities of the Union, showing the number of workmen in each city and the number employed and unemployed during each month for the past five or six months. The result showed that there was a steady decline of employment. In all cases these documents showing that in three years 40 cigar-makers emigrated from London to various countries, while 95 had left New-York for England, an averment favoring the belief that the trade was better there than here. After quoting from various official reports, he charged that the Government officials and legislators took a much more lively interest in the manufacturers than in the workmen, and the result was seen in the legislation. He next read a list of all the leading cigar manufacturers of New-York, and gave the number of families employed by each, as workpeople, varying from 192 families to 8 families to each manufactory. These were huddled together in tenement-houses, owned by the manufacturers in every instance, who thus drew rent from their tenant-employes, and avoided the expense of running factories, but took out licenses for them as for factories. Coming down to the subject of the strike, he said the position of landlord gave the employers the power to dispossess no less than 1,000 families, merely because they struck for higher wages, and through Internal Revenue Commissioner Raum's attention was directly called to this state of affairs, he wrote a letter to which he received a reply declining not to disturb the existing condition of things. As to the interest taken by Government officials in the affairs of manufacturers, the witness said that a manufacturer in this City sent some tobacco to London, and it was there seized upon some complaint by the Government. The tobacco was confiscated, and Mr. Evarts and our Minister in London acted as clerks, almost, in their efforts to secure the release of that tobacco. This, he thought, showed an undue interest in the manufacturer. As to the cause of the depression in the trade, he thought it was due to the coolie labor on the Pacific slope and to the tenement-house system in New-York. By the tenement-house system people were huddled into their own houses, and were put into a position where they could employ their wives and children, and other inexperienced hands, who could not have been employed in factories. There were also work 12, 14, 16, or 18 hours amid conditions highly detrimental to their health, and, in many instances, to their morality. In reply to Mr. Hewitt, the witness said he was opposed to the employment of coolies under contract. He did not oppose John Chinaman because he was a Chinaman, but he opposed the system under which he worked—under contract. Mr. Hewitt asked what law there was which tolerated the coolie system, and the witness replied that he was opposed to the importation of foreign race or color to work under contract. To Mr. Rice he said there were no other countries in the world where the tenement-house system prevailed, and he wanted legislation which would render the tenement-house system of cigar-making impossible—which would compel the manufacturers to carry on their large systems of manufacture in factories and not make a dive for the nearest wine shop. Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

WHERE THERE IS MIXED SWEARING.

THE CONFLICTING STATEMENTS MADE IN THE GOLDMAN DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Anna Goldman, after a married life of several years with Bernard Goldman, brought suit against him in 1875 for an absolute divorce, on the ground of his alleged adultery. On April 14, 1877, a decree was entered in her favor in the Supreme Court. Since then she has married a man named Aarons. Her first husband moved yesterday, before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to set aside the decree, on the ground that he had not been served with the summons and complaint in the case. His statements, which are substantiated by the affidavits of several persons, are to the effect that, at the time of the commission of the alleged offense for which the divorce was granted, he was a paralytic and unable to commit the same; that nothing more had been shown beyond his having gone into a saloon to get a glass of beer, he not knowing the saloon to be connected with a house of ill-fame; and that, at the time of the alleged service of the papers on him, he was in London, England, whither he had gone for medical treatment. In opposition to these statements ex-Judge Curtis, the wife's counsel, put in a number of affidavits, showing that Mrs. Goldman has always been a respectable, hard-working woman, and her former husband an unmitigated scamp. She kept a fancy store, and used to get money from her, which he spent recklessly. Upon her refusal to give him money he pretended to be paralyzed, so as to impose on the charitable. David Saxe, the sexton of the Christie-Street Synagogue, put in an affidavit swearing that he had served Goldman personally with the summons and complaint in the divorce case. Morris J. Friedman, who accompanied Saxe at the time, corroborated this, and others swore that Goldman knew of the divorce proceedings during their pendency. Ex-Judge Curtis called attention to the fact that all of Goldman's witnesses who were not known to be of bad character could not be found. He also stated that Goldman had offered his wife $1,000 if she would pay him some money, and said Goldman's paralysis was all a sham, as he had recently chased his daughter through the streets for several blocks, threatening to take her life because she took her mother's part. Attention was called to the *lazzaroni* of Naples, who appear lame and halt and cripplied until, after imposing upon some charitable person, they throw away their crutches and make a dive for the nearest wine shop. Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

A STEAMER'S LANDING-PLACE.

The excursion steamer J. B. Schuyler used to land at the foot of Grand-street, East River, at the beginning of the present Summer for the purpose of taking on and landing passengers. The company which runs the ferries to Williamsburg from the foot of Grand-street objected to the landings as interfering with the ferry travel. Harbor-master Thomson, to whom the complaint was made, directed the owners and Captain of the steam-boat to land at the foot of Bpome-street. This was not done, and thereupon Edward G. Tinker, the Captain of the Port, sued Capt. John Stillwaggen, the master of the vessel, as well as her owners, for an injunction to restrain them from making the landings at the foot of Grand-street. A temporary injunction was obtained, and a motion was made before Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, to have the injunction continued. The Judge, in a memorandum of his decision handed down yesterday, says: "The plaintiff, as the sole surviving Captain of the Port, has presented no such interests as require an injunction for their legal or equitable protection. If the authority conferred upon him have been violated, the remedy for it is that which the Legislature has provided. He cannot maintain an action for an injunction because the rights of a ferry company have been infringed, nor for the reasons that they have been subjected to inconvenience by reason of the acts of the defendants. If those acts are productive of injuries which ought to be prevented by injunction, the rights to have been so injured must be the applicants for this interposition. The plaintiff sustains no such relation to those results, and consequently cannot be permitted to seek their redress. The motion for the continuance of the injunction must be denied."

DEVINE'S WATCH.

Patrick Devine awoke in his room, at No. 193 East Fifty-eighth-street, on the morning of July 7, after a night's drinking, and missed his watch. He accused his room-mate, Luke Pearson, of stealing it, an imputation which the latter indignantly denied, and offered to assist in searching for the missing timepiece. While preparing to dress himself, however, he saw Devine draw a pistol and fire two shots at him, one of which grazed his head so closely as to blacken his cheek. Pearson fled, going through the window. He had Devine arrested for felonious assault, and after the whole was all over, the missing watch was found by the Police hanging quietly at the head of the bed. Yesterday the case came to trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in General Sessions, yesterday, but, after deliberating three hours, the jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Timber vs. Stillwaggen.—Motion denied.

Dorlon vs. Hartel.—The stipulation was broad enough to allow the stay provided for by the preceding order to be continued as it was until the return of the second commission. And no such laches have been shown as would on that account justify the discharge of the stay now existing in the case. The motion will accordingly be denied, without costs.

Lorlon vs. Hartel.—No right to arrest the defendant has been established, and the motion made for an order of arrest must be denied, without costs.

Horgan vs. Smith.—Motion granted allowing the plaintiff the sum of $200 as an additional allowance of costs.

Noise vs. Smith.—The undertaking given on the issuing of the attachment does not secure the payment of the costs, which the defendant may recover on the final determination of the action. As the plaintiff has been shown to be a non-resident, such security must also be given in a bond of $50.

Stout vs. Rider.—There was nothing in the terms of the assignment of the purchaser bid which rendered the assignee liable for the deficiency arising out of the resale. No such obligation can exist where it has not been created by the terms of an agreement or the conditions under which the purchaser obliges himself to take the property. It is the result of an agreement, and no such agreement exists against the Assignee. The motion must be denied.

Nichols vs. Hagan.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Brown vs. Mayer.—Motion granted.
O'Hare vs. Moore.—Motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Argall vs. Jacobs.—Motion for a new trial den ied.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Chaffin vs. Jarrett.—Order Granted.
Gortzilio vs. Cobrea.—Order of arrest.
Attachments Allowed.—Matilage vs. Moore; Matilage vs. Seeligson.
Clark vs. McCann.—Receiver to pay.
Smith vs. Dilenhofer.—Commission.
Orders Granted.—Gobier vs. McMahon; Peterson vs. Lane.
Brilow vs. Engles.—Order of arrest.
Meyer vs. Galensky.—Order granted.
Silkenson vs. Silberman.—Order of arrest vacated, and defendant discharged on stipulating not to sue.
Rosenhein vs. Gernier.—Order of arrest.
Smith vs. Miller.—Order granted.
Goldrick vs. Drennen.—Judgment granted.
Murphy vs. Supplee.—Order granted.
Bensinger vs. Hyles.—Attachment allowed.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Nos. 15, 44, 50, 52, 53, 55, 56, 66, 96, 132, 157, 158, 159, 174, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Court opens at 12 M. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M.—No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William Evans, Frank Smith, burglary.
Edward Archibald, burglary.
John Kearney, burglary.
George Welsh, grand larceny.
Richard Casey, grand larceny.
Bridget Brennan, grand larceny.
Henry L. Johnson, grand larceny.
August R. Meyer, grand larceny.
Henry Wessel, grand larceny.
Thomas Hannigan, grand larceny.
George King, Charles Lenvire, grand larceny.
Albert Lerch, forgery.
John Jones, forgery.
Edward McLoughlin, false pretenses.
Mary McFarland, Harry Wilhaus, Charles Smith, Rebecca Brady, burglary.
Marc Catlish, forgery.
William Bommes, grand larceny.
James McLoughlin, larceny from the person.
Thomas Eagan, petit larceny.
Matthew Nally, petit larceny.
Edward A. Murray, petit larceny.
Lawrence Hines, felonious assault and battery.
August Weiss, rape.
Joseph Goldberg, Samuel Hesberg, burglary.

MOB LAW IN THE SOUTH.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 2d inst. feels justified in asking: "How long will it be before the people of this country, and especially of our Southern States, will look with proper detestation upon every act of extra-legal violence done by a gang of citizens in the name of justice? How long must it be before a tragedy like that committed in Monroe last Tuesday night will send a thrill of horror throughout the country? In the dead of night a company of men ride into a quiet town, overpower the jailer, force him, through fear of violence, to give up the keys of the jail, open the chambers of four convicted prisoners, drag them into the courthouse yard, hang them to the limbs of trees, and ride away, leaving the dead bodies suspended until morning, when officers and citizens remove the ghastly spectacle. These prisoners were in the hands of the law and under the protection of the law. Their removal from jail and murder by a mob was an attack upon the law and treason against the majesty of the people. That they were convicted felons, worthy of death or lifelong imprisonment, does not change the crime of the gang of assassins. The prisoners were about to undergo the penalty of the law for their offenses, decreed by a court of justice, and to be suffered at the hands of the Sheriff, but until the time fixed for their execution their persons were just as sacred in the eyes of the law as those of the Judge and jury who found them guilty. Yet there were found 200 men, so perverted in their moral sense, so regardless of common decency, so destitute of all respect for the law and its officers, as to make these doomed and manacled prisoners the victims of a premeditated murder."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg	1	Leather, sides	12,704
Beans, bbls	195	Spirits turp., bbls	465
Beans, bags	100	Resin, bbls	1,600
Buckwheat, bushels	450	Oil, bbls	124
Cotton, bales	976	Oil-cake, pkg	1,950
Copper, bbls	40	Oil, lard, bbls	66
Copper, pkg	4,000	Oil, linseed, bbls	50
Dried fruit, pkg	148	Pork, pkg	413
Eggs, pkg	712	Beef, pkg	116
Flour, bbls	29,660	Cut-meats, pkg	5,678
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Lard, tce	3,075
Corn-meal, bags	438	Butter, pkg	3,436
Wheat, bushels	334,492	Cheese, pkg	4,678
Corn, bushels	470,650	Rice, tce	138
Oats, bushels	74,797	Rice, tce-chaff, bags	273
Rye, bushels	2,116	Sponge, bales	15
Malt, bushels	17,822	Starch, pkg	2,950
Oat-meal, bags	935	Stearine, pkg	175
Flax-seed, bags	900	Sumac, bags	1,240
Grease, pkg	201	Tallow, pkg	245
Grass-seed, bags	171	Tobacco, hhds	854
Hides, No	12	Tobacco, pkg	1,924
Hides, bales	157	Whisky, bbls	199
Hops, bales	42	Wool, bales	199

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand and quoted firm, ranging from 18¼c.@18¾c. for ordinary cargoes, to 18¾c.@17c. for prime; Santos, invoices, quoted at 15¾c.@16¾c., for ordinary to prime; market stock included 2,561 bags Rio, per Halley; 1,800 bags do., per City of Para; 963 bags do., per City of Rio Janeiro; 269 bags do., per Donaut, on private terms; also, 1,000 bags Santos, per Knud; and 24,000 bags do., per the Tyrus, on private terms. Other kinds quiet at former quotations.....Sales, 100 bales Mexican on private terms.....The business in Rio and Santos Coffee for the week is summed up as follows: Receipts, at seaboard ports, 27,682 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee in first hands Aug. 5, 1878: At Galveston, 2,000 bags; at Baltimore, 2,331 bags; at New-York, 42,714 bags; total, 47,045 bags. Stock in second hands: At Philadelphia, 25,741 bags; at New-York, 86,170 bags; total, 111,911 bags; total stock, 158,956 bags. Afloat and loading for United States to July 5, 11,894 bags; purchased for United States to July 31, 117,000 bags; Santos, 94,000 bags; visible supply, 264,850 bags. Delivered from warehouse during the week: Baltimore, 4,983 bags; New-York, 29,109 bags; total, 34,092 bags.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery at firm rates. The demand is yet mainly from spinners.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery of 3,015 bales, (of which 1,165 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 170 bales to exporters, 2,426 bales to spinners, and 400 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been more freely dealt in at stronger figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 42,800 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on Saturday evening, and 40,000 bales to-day,) with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August, closing at 11.97c.; September, 11.73c.; October, 11.48c.@11.49c.; November, 11.25c.@11.26c.; December, 11.25c.@11.26c.; January, 11.25c.@11.26c.; February, 11.31c.; March, 11.38c.; April, 11.46c.; May, 11.54c., showing an advance of 5@6 points. The receipts at all the ports have been 676 bales, and at the shipping ports, 595 bales, against 502 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 991 bales, against 949 bales same time last week.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, are 3,936,966 bales, against 3,936,431 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 4,073 bales; to the Continent, none; coastwise, 1,000 bales; to the Channel, none; consolidated stock at the ports, 75,370 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 57,661 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 1-16	10 1-16	10 3-16	10 3-16
Strict Ordinary	10 7-16	10 7-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ordinary	10 15-16	10 15-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Strict Low Mid	11¾	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Good Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Strict Good Mid	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	12⅝
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13⅜
Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 1-16	Low Middling	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord	10 9-16	Middling	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—Less inquiry has been noted today for State and Western Flour. Prices of Spring Wheat product were quoted firm on moderate offerings, and of Winter Wheat Extras weaker, on a liberal supply, especially of low and medium qualities. Export sales were checked to some extent by the absence of the usual cable advices from the English markets. Superfine and No. 2 Flour attracted less attention.....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,500 bbls., of all grades, including sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2@$5; chiefly Extras at $4@$4 50; poor to fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3 25; mainly at $3 90@$4 25; fair to ordinary to very choice Superfine, and $2 50@$3 for Spring; poor to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 50@$4, mostly at $3 65@$3 90; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $3@$4; poor to fancy do. at $4 25@$4 50; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5@$5 35 for about fair to fancy, (chiefly at $5 10@$5 15 for average quality, and $5 25 for fancy in new bbls.; for South America, $5 35@$6 for fair to fancy; do. for English market quoted at $4@$4 25; do. Family Extras, $5 50@$6 75, the latter for very fancy and fashionable; Superfine and Extra Western, $4@$4 20; good to fancy do. at $4 20@$4 50; poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring stock, at $4 15@$6, (some fancy brands quoted at higher figures); very inferior to choice Red Winter Extra; Red Winter stock, $4 15@$5 85; poor to very choice White Wheat do. at $4 35@$6, chiefly at $4 65@$5 75, (with a few fancy brands quoted at up to $6 50;) ordinary to fancy Rye Flour at $4 25@$5 25, the latter for choice; Corn-meal at $4 50@$5 50; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear Extras at $4 15@$6; very inferior to very fancy do. straight Extras at $3 15@$7 25, chiefly at $5 70@$6 50; Spring Wheat Extras from Minnesota, very inferior to fancy, $5 50@$8 75; Winter Wheat Patent Extras, $5 50@$8 75, for fancy poor to very fancy, (few brands going above $7 50@$7 75).....Included in the sales reported since our last were 5,000 bbls. for shipment, mostly within the range of $4@$4 40; 1,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $5@$5 35, and for the English markets quoted at $4 20@$4 25; 2,200 bbls. Rye Flour, at $4 25@$5 50 for poor to very choice, with fancy brands held higher; 1,900 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 75@$6 75 for ordinary to very choice, and $7 25@$8 for fancy;) 1,300 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 50@$8 75, the latter for fancy;) and small lots of unsound Flour within our range.....Southern Flour has been in moder

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 6, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the lower lake region and Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature, lower pressure.

In presence of what are called Democratic principles in Indiana, the necessity for the existence of a Labor-Greenback Party in that State has never been particularly obvious. Mr. HENDRICKS is determined that the points of agreement between Democrats and Nationals shall not be lost sight of. In his speech at Indianapolis last night he reminded his audience that in voting for members of a Legislature pledged to return Mr. VOORHEES to the Senate, they were also voting for the withdrawal of the national bank currency, the taxation of United States Treasury notes, the stoppage of funding operations, so far at least as foreign capital is employed, and the unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. HENDRICKS briefly disposes of the President's Southern policy by denying that he has any, he and his administration being "incapable of any policy." It is comforting to be assured that there need be no apprehension felt about the payment of rebel claims under Democratic rule, since in addition to the protection of the fourteenth amendment, we have the further security that the Democratic Party has always been the party of economy. This is fairly matched in coolness by the further assertion that a Democratic success will "give assurance of true reform in the civil service."

The members of the Democratic Congressional Executive Committee do not appear to be particularly anxious to begin the business of the campaign. Yesterday was fixed for their meeting in Washington, but Chairman BLACKBURN had the committee-room all to himself. Perhaps the Democrats think it hardly worth while to wage an energetic campaign in the close Congressional districts, when they can manufacture a majority in the House by the aid of the Clerk's roll and a free resort to contests over seats which may be carried by Republicans. It is just possible, however, that the result of the Fall elections will prove decisive enough to defy the united ingenuity of Clerk ADAMS and the State officers of Democratic States to cheat the Republicans out of their fairly-earned majority. The apathy of the Democratic leaders in regard to the circulation of campaign documents is, in view of the record of the last House, not unreasonable.

DENNIS KEARNEY, speaking in Faneuil Hall last night, fairly outdid his great exemplar, BUTLER, in blackguardism and vituperation. Although BUTLER has received the California agitator with some hesitation, KEARNEY is determined to be his friend and admirer, and last night he saluted him as "the man who is lesser than Macbeth, yet greater; the fiery Rupert of debate, the white-plumed Navarre of the rostrum, the gallant, the gifted, the glorious BUTLER!" This is a little too soaring for the genuine utterance of the "sand-lot orator," and suggests the hand of a friendly reporter from the Pacific coast. But when the speaker said that he wished he was rich enough "to hire BEECHER to knock the bottom out of hell," the real KEARNEY was manifest. And there is no mistaking the man who says in Faneuil Hall that he is opposed to "lecherous, thieving bondholders and railroad robbers." It was as a disciple of BUTLER, too, that the speaker declared that the newspapers, "from the earliest days of printing, have been in the interest of cut-throats, political bilks, daylight thieves, and midnight assassins." This would be called vigorous language, even in California. It is certainly more appropriate to KEARNEY, and more characteristic in BUTLER'S service, than any foolish nonsense about white-plumed Navarres and fiery Euports.

The insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina has already resulted in sanguinary conflicts between Austrian cavalry and Bosnian malcontents. Its probable expansion displays ominous possibilities of evil. A province with no railways and but few roads worthy of the name, mountainous and thickly-wooded, peopled with men habituated from childhood to the use of arms and to constant deeds of violence, is a formidable arsenal of insurrection. Nor is it merely the unaided efforts of the insurgents that Austria has to fear. That the former are secretly encouraged and supplied with arms by the Turkish Government, there is hardly room to doubt; and the fact that Montenegrin warriors are found in the ranks of their deadliest enemies shows the intensity of the feeling which could produce this unnatural union. But even this is not all. The anti-Austrian zealots of Italy, recently baffled by the temperate firmness of their own Government, would find a new field opened to their vengeance by even the temporary success of an insurrection in Bosnia or Herzegovina, and the formation of an "Italian legion" in aid of the insurgents, with one of the ever-restless Garibaldi family at its head, would be the almost certain consequence. Austria being thus embroiled with Italy, Greece and Albania would join the fray in the hope of acquiring fresh spoil; and thus the disturbance, if not promptly quelled, may produce evils not inferior to those occasioned by its forerunner in 1875.

IRRECONCILABLE THEORIES.

The Congressional Labor Committee has already accomplished one valuable result in bringing out the conflicting views of that class of reformers who represent the claims of labor as against capital, and making it appear by their own testimony how utterly inconsistent and irreconcilable are their theories as to the causes and the cure of industrial depression. It furnishes an indication of what could be expected of them in the way of a policy for the administration of affairs, if it were possible for them to organize a strong party and hold it together long enough to undertake the control of the Government. Men who are supposed to have common interests, and to aim at the same general results, have expressed completely antagonistic ideas as to fundamental principles and the part which legislation and the Government should play in adjusting and regulating industrial affairs. One would have the Government hold and operate all the railroads, undertake all manner of public works to facilitate communication, not only for the purpose of developing means of transportation and stimulating activity, but with a direct view to giving employment to the people. He would also have the Government concern itself in distributing the population, sending people where they want to go, furnishing them with land and the implements of husbandry or the means for obtaining them, lending them money, exercising supervision over their condition and their wants, and taking upon itself the enormous burden of seeing that all have employment and the means of a comfortable subsistence. From this theory of a paternal, omnisicient, omnipotent, and omnipresent government, we have a range of opinions down to those of the German tailor, who would abolish all Government and all laws, and leave the people to take care of themselves. One man thinks there is too little legislation, another that there is too much. One sees a cure for all our ills in an unlimited issue of Government notes to be used as money. Another is sure that irredeemable paper has produced our manifold afflictions, and that a specie basis alone will furnish the remedy. One thinks the crushing weight of taxation has paralyzed industry and enterprise, while another demands more taxation by way of livening things up. From one comes the cry for protection and restrictions upon international commerce; another puts in a plea for greater freedom of trade. The concentration of property in the hands of the few and legislation in the interests of great corporations are, to the mind of one witness, the source of all our woes, but another is equally certain that the locking up of large amounts of property in bankrupt estates is the incubus that crushes our energies.

But the statements of some of the more intelligent of these men are deserving of more particular examination. Take those of Mr. CARSEY, who appeared before the committee on Saturday. He is evidently an earnest and sincere man, struggling for the right solution of a great problem. He is one of those who would have the Government intervene, and do pretty much everything for the people, or give its aid directly to help them over all difficulties. He does not appear to see what an enormous and expensive organization it would require, drawing by taxation the very life-blood of industry in an attempt to promote it, and practically confiscating and redistributing the property of the people; nor does he have any idea of the corruption and mismanagement that would surely creep in and make a desolating engine of ruin of this gigantic machine for the administration of affairs. He does not forecast the losses that would swallow up the capital of the country in schemes and projects which he would have set on foot, regardless of any existing demand for them. But his fundamental error, like that of Mr. MADDOX, who would have docks constructed at no cost whatever, by issuing money for the purpose, and withdrawing it when the work is done, is in assuming that what would be used up in these enterprises and experiments would not be the solid wealth and capital of the country, the products of the people's labor, but that impalpable and costless entity, the credit of the nation. Let the Government issue currency for these purposes, he says, a huge volume of paper notes, and that will pay for all. Suppose, for a moment, that it would serve the purposes of payment, effecting the various exchanges required; still, it would produce nothing, and what would actually be sunk in new railroads and canals and Western colonies would be the materials, the articles of wealth, and the actual labor of the people, and a large portion of it would turn out to be as unproductive and irretrievably gone as though it had been carried away and put into fortifications on the coast of Alaska. Mr. CARSEY also gets entangled in the meshes of his own sophistry. He admits that inflation would not multiply or increase values. It would enable a man to pay a mortgage on his house more easily, but the house would not be worth any more. In other words, it would enable a man to discharge his debts at a fraction of their actual amount, and cheat his creditors of the rest.

One of the queer incidents of yesterday's inquiry is to be found in the testimony of Mr. ROBB, who thought that GOD would hold the committee responsible for all the hunger and nakedness in the country, which is rather hard on Mr. HEWITT and his colleagues. He seemed to think that an observance of Divine laws as he interpreted them from the Scriptures, and an abolition of all individual title in land, would do the business. Of course, in the mass of suggestions made in the course of the week before the committee, there have been some that are sensible and practical, but these for the most part are not new. Among them may be mentioned the necessity of placing railroad corporations under closer supervision and more rigid requirements in the exercise of their privileges, with some regard for the interests of the public as well as their own profit; the importance of collecting and disseminating information regarding the industrial condition of the people; the need of less and better legislation; more economy and fidelity in the administration of affairs; lower taxes, and fewer interferences with private enterprise, &c. But these things have been the subject of discussion for a long time, and call for no radical change of accepted principles or overturning of existing institutions. There cannot fail to be a wholesome effect from this ventilation of views which has been going on for some days, and the exposure of the visionary and inconsistent schemes of the so-called Reformers, and it will give all the greater force to any practical plans and really sagacious suggestions which may be presented before the committee at its future sittings.

THE TEMPTED AND THE TEMPTERS.

Since the publication of an article in these columns about two months ago, suggesting the formation of an insurance company guaranteeing the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, books of subscription to the capital stock of such a company have been opened in this City. The result of this attempt is yet to be determined, but the existence of a wide field for its operations continues to be shown, the latest evidence being the discovery of two cases of thieving—euphemistically, irregularities—in Boston. In these, as in others, the journalist sees little essentially new, and he wearies of pointing the same old moral over again. In the bank case, however, a variation from the usual form appears in the statement that the Cashier had been employed by some of the Directors to operate for them in mining stocks, and was led, by observing the profits they made, into operating on his own account. This, of course, is his own statement, offered in the natural spirit that seeks to divide the blame with others; yet there is nothing improbable in it, although it really ought to be incredible. Directors, stockholders, and others whose relations with a bank give them importance, have a habit, especially in country towns, of forcing the care of their valuables on it; Directors are prone to use their bank as a convenience in buying and selling; they are not unlikely to speculate, and there is nothing improbable in the statement that "some" Directors, even in a large city where brokers are plenty, choose to accommodate their own convenience, or get the use of what they may have considered especial knowledge of the markets, or save something on commissions, or secure greater privacy, by compelling their Cashier to become their broker. If they did and if others do—whether the practice be rare or the contrary—its immorality and danger condemn it. Ordinarily, a bank properly keeps its stock indicator and a Cashier must be somewhat attentive to stock movements in order to exercise an intelligent opinion as to loans on collateral; but such an official noting of prices is quite different from the intense watching which follows putting one's own money at risk. Whether these Directors adhered to the only safe rule in stock operations, namely, buying nothing which they did not fully pay for, and selling nothing which they did not own, or whether they operated with margins, and thus showed their Cashier how perfectly easy it is to turn a little money into a great deal, in either case—supposing his honesty to have been of unsullied whiteness before—they set him thinking and set a trap for him.

If they did so, the names of the "some" should come to the light, and the Cashier should be given opportunity to prove the transactions if he can. Whether they are ignorant of human nature or simply careless of everything beyond their immediate gains, such Directors prove themselves unfit to hold any position of care over the property of others. The speculative Director is dangerous enough in view of his own temptation to misapply the corporate funds; when he helps make speculative officers by supplying them with the most seductive temptation, he becomes morally, if not legally, guilty, and it is a misfortune that society, failing oftentimes to punish the tempted, can very rarely reach the tempters. Upon all grounds it is time to have the duties and responsibilities of corporate directorship better settled. As bearing on this point the progress of a suit in one of the interior counties of this State will be very interesting. Sundry stockholders of a national bank, broken by defalcations of its officers, have in this case sued the Directors for having permitted that result by their negligence, the stockholders claiming recovery, first, of the usual dividends, which were not paid during a considerable period preceding the failure; next, of the value of their annihilated stock, and finally, of the cash assessments levied upon them by the Controller at Washington.

The peculiar power of the temptation upon bank officers and employes should be remembered. As it presents itself to the mind, it points to others who are swiftly making a fortune without labor; urges how perfectly easy it is to avoid the mistakes made by others whose financial knowledge is less; asserts the utter impossibility of the operations going wrong; urges that it is only doing what scores of most respectable persons are successfully doing every day; keeps far out of sight the idea of theft and represents it as only borrowing, with nobody's knowledge and to nobody's possible harm; and crowns the specious plea by asking why ordinary dullards should venture and win, and such uncommon sharpness keep off from getting a fortune out of sheer timidity. Undoubtedly, this thing is sometimes done successfully, just as the lottery ticket sometimes draws a prize, but a blight comes with it. We need not stop to consider why, but the fact is that whoever dallies with this sort of temptation is probably lost; safety consists only in resolutely and finally refusing to let the mind dwell on the subject. The chances are overwhelmingly heavy not only that the man's moral nature will be harmed, but that, if the first misappropriation is made, the market will go pitilessly against the unhappy offender and bear him down. What could be more pitiable and instructive than the sight of the Park Bank employe, rushing to New-Brunswick to escape the consequences of a crime that cut him off from taking the high position of Paying Teller, just opened to him by death?

This Boston Cashier, like TAPPAN, objects to being charged with crime; they are "unfortunate," like the rest; "feel the position keenly," "weep like a child," and so on. It is this habit of lightly treating crime which is breeding crime by blinding the moral sense against recognizing the approaches to it. It is no longer possible to feel pity for the criminal without losing condemnation of the crime. We not merely fail to punish with certainty and promptness; we fail to condemn, and are full of a mawkish, sentimental, and dangerous sympathy. The Tappans and Chases are not even "arrested" until they have nobly disdained to escape for some days. Discovery is coming to be regarded as the crime. It is time to call things by their right names; to define a thief as one who takes what is not his, and to regard the act more and its assumed motive less; to restore the old and bold line between honesty and dishonesty. The moral sense of the community needs toning up to recognize that the touch of pitch is defiling, so that the excuses and sophisms with which dishonesty conceals its perilous edge may be swept away. Before this can be done, the idea of "respectability" in crime must give place to the just rule that social position and gray hairs only aggravate the offense.

THE TALE OF MARBLE.

It is evident that Mr. MANTON MARBLE hugs himself with the delightful reflection that he has made "a ten-strike" in politics. His letter on the Electoral Commission, otherwise entitled "A Secret Chapter of Political History," has been printed in two Democratic newspapers. Mr. MARBLE, as he reads and rereads his beloved production in type for the tenth or twentieth time, doubtless smacks his lips appreciatively and says, "This is fine." It *is* fine, and we have our opinion of the man who could read, unmoved, such a specimen of superb English as this: "When this flagitious complot was flagrant in all its parts, and while as yet not one Republican hierarch, from President WOOLSEY to Mrs. JENKS, had challenged the conspirators with a 'Stand thou on that side, for on this am I'—it is no secret that Mr. TILDEN, comprehending its scope, its dangers, and his own responsibility as well, in the primacy of the leadership to which he had been newly chosen by his party and elected by his countrymen, matured and determined upon a plan to encounter and defeat the cabal, and to maintain at once the Presidential succession and the public peace." There is more of this delicious stuff. But we forbear. Any back number of the *World* can be consulted for more.

Nor is Mr. MANTON MARBLE'S lucubration wholly devoid of humor. Mr. MARBLE is what the far-Western man would call "a word-slinger." He revels in those far-off and unusual phrases, the sight of which sends the average reader to his dictionary and book of familiar quotations. He plays with metaphors as a juggler plays with breakfast-plates, keeping six in the air at the same time. But, though Mr. MARBLE hurls and whirls the English language as if he had invented it, he sometimes condescends to make a gentle joke. For example, speaking of Mr. FERRY, President of the Senate, the complete letter-writer says: "Burlesquing Lady Godiva in her long hair, when 'clothed upon with chastity,' he was ready to ride down Pennsylvania-avenue in nothing but his red beard and stolen magistracy." Opinions may differ as to whether this is sarcasm, satire, wit, or humor. Then, again, there is a certain withering, sardonic vein, a sort of Mephistophelean humor, grimly visible through Mr. MARBLE'S communication, which should not be overlooked. For instance, it is with frightful sarcasm that he refers to McLIN, who has been at times very dear to CLARKSON N. POTTER, as "one McLIN, an ague-smitten Pariah in Florida," which is hard on McLIN, who has been complimented by the Democratic newspapers as "an honorable and conscientious man." Mr. MARBLE also describes MADDOX as "one MADDOX, of New-Orleans." To annihilate a man and leave him wishing that he had never been born, call him "one." Mr. MARBLE does this with great success. All of his objects of contempt are "one."

The reader will perceive that the manner of Mr. MARBLE'S essay is of much more consequence than its matter. For a so-called secret chapter of history, or chapter of secret history, this contribution to humorous literature is singularly devoid of interest. It would be considered long, if the thermometer were not above 80° daily; and it has not a new fact in it from beginning to end. Mr. MARBLE may not have written it against space and time, but he draws out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument. Mr. TILDEN is accounted no fool in politics, and we should be delighted to know just what he thinks of this windy, turgid, and high-flown tractate of Mr. MARBLE, designed, we understand, as a campaign document in Mr. TILDEN'S new wrestle for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. Mr. MARBLE'S narrative, or "secret chapter of history," is like that of the needy knife-grinder—"Story! GOD bless you, I've none to tell, Sir." Yet there is something very solemn in the exordium with which Mr. MARBLE breaks the long silence of his life. There is a portentousness, so to speak, in the overture to this letter, in which Mr. MARBLE, 'twanging light the strings of the double-bass viol, remarks that "after due reflection and some reluctance, the undersigned has felt constrained to own and discharge the obligation which this call imposes without further delay or deference for others who are equally or sufficiently well informed, and whose recollection concurs with his own."

This grandiose introduction leads up to a very lean narration. The portico is bigger than the house. Mr. MARBLE bursts upon the world with some of the most stale and moldy information which has ever been printed in the newspapers. It is not information, indeed; it is a restatement of the ancient and threadbare yarns of the last campaign. And if Mr. MARBLE makes a prodigious fuss in his telling, it is only because he has not told it before, and, therefore, he fancies that it must be new. Briefly, these are the momentous facts which Mr. MARBLE now unloads upon a confiding but somewhat weary public: When the Republican managers awoke on the morning after the last Presidential election, they found Mr. TILDEN elected President. Dispatches were sent to the Returning Boards of South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, requesting the officers to falsify the returns so as to count in Mr. HAYES. This part of the "complot" being duly executed, GRANT announced his intention of standing by Mr. FERRY in his count, and he disposed of the Army in such a way as to overawe TILDEN'S friends. Meantime, certificates of the Returning Boards were for sale, and some of them were offered to Mr. TILDEN, who (with his eyes fixed on Oregon) virtuously refused to buy. Next came the debate in Congress on the rights of the two houses in the case of a doubtful election. TILDEN sought to crush the "conspiracy" by prolonging the debate. When the Electoral Commission project was broached, TILDEN'S continual cry was, "Give us more time." He could not make up his mind. He was sitting on something and needed more heat for the purposes of effectual incubation. "There is time enough," "This action is too precipitate," "No need of hot haste." These were the procrastinating messages from the sage of Gramercy Park. But in vain; by some means which Mr. MARBLE just stops short of describing, his own party went against him, and the Electoral Commission was organized and Mr. HAYES declared constitutionally elected. This is all there is of Mr. MANTON MARBLE'S great effort.

THE MANHATTAN CIRCUS-CASE.

Whether the authorities will succeed in the effort to compel the proprietors of the Manhattan Beach Amphitheatre to procure the usual license, without which no circus exhibition can be given, is an interesting question. It involves a variety of incidental questions of a legal or moral nature, and if the case is properly argued, it must inevitably become one of the most memorable in the history of American jurisprudence.

That the show which so many thousands flock to Coney Island to witness is essentially a circus, seems at first sight undeniable. The late Chief-Justice STORY defines a circus as "a place where pea-nuts are publicly eaten by persons who have paid a fixed price for the privilege of beholding athletic sports of a more or less comic nature." From this definition—which agrees with that given by BLACKSTONE, with the trifling difference that the latter mentions shrimps in the place of pea-nuts, since he wrote under a monarchy where the free pea-nut of America was unknown—it appears that the three essential elements of the circus are athletic sports, of a more or less comic nature, pea-nuts, and an admission fee. If either of these are wanting, no circus exists of which the law can take cognizance. Thus, we have athletic sports of a more or less comic nature at Mr. TALMAGE'S Tabernacle, but the performance cannot be called a circus, because there is no admission fee. Similarly, although an admission fee and pea-nuts are the prominent features of a lecture by Mrs. SWISSHELM, she does not furnish her audiences with athletic sports, and hence her lecture is not technically a circus. "There must be a union"—remarked the court, in what is recognized as the leading case, (LXI. Barbour 369)—"of these three elements before the law can recognize the existence of a circus."

Now, at Manhattan Beach we have all the elements of a circus. There are persons who are admitted to an amphitheatre on the payment of an admission fee, who eat pea-nuts, and who witness the athletic sports of a more or less comic nature furnished by an immense company of performers of both sexes. It is difficult to see how any court could refuse to rule that the Manhattan Beach entertainment is a circus. And if this is the case, it will be generally assumed that it requires to be duly licensed.

The defense is understood to claim that the case of Manhattan Beach presents peculiar features, which remove it so widely from every circus hitherto known that the law in regard to circuses does not apply to it. They admit the admission fee, the pea-nuts, and the athletic sports, but they plead that the performers, instead of being hired artists, go through with their aquatic feats gratuitously, and without dreaming that they are furnishing a great moral spectacle and Shakespearean comic entertainment to thousands of spectators. The other side ridicules the idea that the bathers are not paid, and argues that inasmuch as no woman would exhibit herself on dry land clad in short flannel trousers and flannel jacket, and a preposterous straw hat, without being paid for so doing, it is absurd to suppose that she will exhibit herself in the surf in the same costume gratuitously. It must be confessed that the latter argument is extremely plausible. There are, indeed, certain moralists who pretend that in the presence of the grandeur and solemnity of the sea, as in the awful presence of death, sex ceases, and modesty is made meaningless. Wherefore, women may wear dresses in the surf without a thought of impropriety, although similar dresses could not be worn in the street without attracting the attention of the Police, and, in point of fact, are worn only by paid actresses on the stage. This, however, is too subtle and delicate a theory for the coarse atmosphere of the court-room, and appeals only to the profoundest philosophers of the transcendental school. The performances of the young woman who swims in the surf and is greeted with the applause of the crowded amphitheatre; of the fat woman whose disk eclipses a score of bathers at once, and whose especial feat—that of standing suddenly on her head when a large breaker rolls in—is unfailingly popular; of the thin maiden lady from Boston, whose bones clatter cheerfully as she trips down the beach; and of the innumerable company of utility ladies, whose part it is to cling to the rope and squeal wildly as the water reaches to their knees, may, of course, be gratuitous, since nearly all things are possible, but, if they are, it is certainly extravagant on the part of circus managers and proprietors of variety shows to waste money in paying their performers. Nothing but abundant and unimpeachable evidence will convince a learned court and an intelligent jury that the performers at the Manhattan Beach Circus are not paid, and until such evidence is produced, the defense can base no argument upon it.

As for the plea that some of the audience eat clam-chowder in addition to pea-nuts, it is simply frivolous. Pea-nuts are of the essence of a circus, but clam-chowder is not. It may, indeed, be part of the *res gestæ*, but it has no bearing upon the question whether or not a circus exits. There is little reason to doubt that Manhattan Beach will be held to be a circus, and it is very certain that in the estimation of the public it is the most amusing and improving circus now in existence. There is a possibility that the court may decide that the proprietors of the Manhattan Amphitheatre are not the proprietors of the circus, but that each bather is virtually a circus unto himself or herself—as the case may be, and must pay for a license as such. This would fully dispose of the point that the bathers are not paid performers, and it may be the most equitable way in which the matter can be decided. The trial of this case will be looked forward to with much interest, and as it is understood that every person who has bathed or who may hereafter bathe at Manhattan Beach this season, is to be examined as a witness, there will be a very full attendance at the court-room.

We pay every policeman in this City about treble the highest rate of pay anywhere else in the world, and have a right to demand the most zealous and effective service. Do we get it? The robbery which six weeks ago took place on Third-avenue about 10 o'clock at night, when four men boarded a street car, and robbed and beat an official whom they believed to carry a large sum, was generally denounced as of unparalleled audacity. But it has now been outdone. At noon on Saturday Mr. STONE, a cashier, was knocked down and robbed in Ninth-avenue. It is stated that there was, at the time of the robbery, no policeman about, it being the hour at which they were relieved, and doubtless therefore selected by the thieves as the hour for relieving Mr. STONE of his wallet. Is this good management? To leave a street unprotected at a fixed hour well known to thieves! Soldiers never leave guard until a fresh sentinel appears. Why should the Police? The Third-avenue robbers are having, no doubt, a rollicking time. They are free as air, and ready to rifle fresh victims, the Police having utterly failed to throw any light on their identity, although the Troy Police almost immediately brought home a precisely similar outrage to the perpetrators.

Prof. BELL has encountered a formidable and unexpected obstacle in his efforts to introduce the telephone in England on a plan similar to that adopted in this country, of putting up the apparatus and renting instruments. After considerable expense had been incurred and a company formed to carry on the business, a bill was introduced in Parliament, and is now pending, providing "that in the construction of the Telegraph act, 1869, the term telegraph shall, in addition to the meaning assigned to it by the act, include any apparatus for transmitting messages or other communications with the aid of electricity, magnetism, or any other like agency." This would bring the telephone under the Government monopoly, and prevent any profitable use of it by private parties. Prof. GRAHAM has not only made his protest in the London papers, but a deputation, including himself and others, in the interest of the Telephone Company and the general principle involved, waited on Lord JOHN MANNERS, head of the Post Office Department, to urge their objection to the pending bill. They did not obtain much encouragement, and it looks very much as though the use of the telephone in England would be "gobbled up" by the Government, which, under the act of 1869, took possession of all the telegraph lines, at an expense of £10,000,000.

Capt. ARTHUR PAGET, who married Miss STEVENS, is the eldest of six sons, and has had eight sisters, of whom seven survive. The eldest is a Maid of Honor. Under these circumstances, it may readily be conceived that an heiress is a welcome addition to the family. Although Capt. PAGET'S father, Lord ALFRED, is a fifth son, he is not at present so very remote from the Marquisate. His eldest brother is 57, and childless. His second brother is dead, and left but one son unmarried. The third brother died single, and the fourth has but one son, unmarried, but quite a young man. The PAGETS have had the character generally of being "a fast lot," but this does not at all apply to Lord and Lady ALFRED. The family is only PAGET on the female side. They were originally settled near Uxbridge, Middlesex, whence the selection of the title Earl of Uxbridge, which the late Marquis bore when he commanded the cavalry at Waterloo. A splendid old Tudor gateway there survives to mark the spot where their baronial hall, long since out of the family, stood. Until recent years they possessed a splendid mansion, Uxbridge House, in London, now the western branch of the Bank of England. Lord ANGLESEY has very extensive estates, both in Wales and Staffordshire, but they are generally understood to be heavily incumbered, and their owner is regarded as a poor Marquis. Capt. PAGET'S half-aunts were the Duchess of Richmond, Marchioness of Conyngham, Countess of Strafford, and Ladies CROFTON and TEMPLEMORE. His father's sisters married the Earl of Sandwich, and Hon. F. W. CADOGAN; from all of which it will be seen that if the gallant bridegroom cannot boast of money, he has blue blood enough in himself and his surroundings to satisfy the most exacting requirements, and atone for any deficiency in that respect on the part of his charming bride.

About this time, many American correspondents, professional and private, are sending home letters from France as to the relative cheapness of living in Europe and the United States. They are very fond of drawing comparisons between the expense of housekeeping in Paris and New-York, and they put all the advantage on the side of Paris. To do this, however, they greatly exaggerate prices here and moderate them there. Instead of taking the reduced rates of to-day, they adopt those current before the civil war. They speak of hiring an apartment there for $800 to $1,000, while a whole house must be hired here at $4,000 to $5,000 a year. There are apartments here (and many of them) as well as in Paris; as a rule they are far more comfortable than the flats there, and not so much dearer either. Food is not materially cheaper there, and there is nothing like our variety, and in living abroad many things must be given up, because they are not procurable. One who has had experience, and is willing to incur the trouble, can live cheaper in Paris than in New-York; but not, as many correspondents say, for half or one-third as much as it costs here. Everybody who has resided on the European Continent knows that it is not possible to have the degree of convenience and comfort we have here; but if we are willing to do in Paris as Parisians do—that is, live closely and practice all the small economies—we can save, perhaps, about one-third of what we spend at home. In other words, $2,000 may serve there for $3,000 here; but this is a more moderate estimate for Paris than Americans generally make. For the major part of our countrymen there is very little difference in the cost of the two cities. The one thing in favor of Paris is rent; but rent here is far less than it used to be. Carriages, servants, wines are cheaper there, but amusements and many luxuries are considerably dearer.

Many of the greatest Russian Generals have been not less renowned as humorists than as soldiers, and none more conspicuously so than Marshal ALEXANDER SUVOROFF, whose rough practical jokes are still the theme of innumerable camp-fire legends among his countrymen. Like FREDERICK the Great and NAPOLEON, he was extremely fond of going the round of his camp in disguise, and amusing himself with the curious adventures that he encountered, and the plain-spoken criticisms upon himself unconsciously uttered in his hearing. On one such occasion, however, he fairly met his match. One freezing Winter night during the Bessarabian campaign of 1789, the old Marshal, visiting the Russian outposts incognito, after his wonted fashion, came suddenly upon a sentry posted on the crown of a steep ridge, and exposed to the full sweep of the biting January wind. The quick-eyed Russian at once recognized his commander, but cleverly feigning unconsciousness, continued to pace up and down. "Hollos, brother!" cried SUVOROFF, assuming the tone and manner of a common soldier, "you seem to be having a good look at the stars; can you tell me how many there are of them?" To his no small dismay the soldier coolly answered, "Just hold on a minute, and I'll count," and forthwith he began: "One, two, three, four," and counted quite gravely up to a thousand. At this point, as the ready reckoner showed no signs of leaving off, the General, nearly frozen with standing so long in the cold, made a hasty retreat; but next morning the arithmetical sentinel found himself promoted to the rank of Corporal, and was complimented by SUVOROFF in presence of the whole Army as "the only man who had ever been too smart for him."

Apropos of the recent "feminine husband" case, perhaps the most extraordinary example in all history of a similar controversy is that over the Chevalier D'EON, who owed all his notoriety to the doubts long entertained as to his gender. A French diplomatist, (he was born at Tonnerre, in Burgundy,) of good family and education, he became an advocate before the Parliament of Paris, and in his twenty-seventh year was sent by LOUIS XV. to St. Petersburg on a delicate mission. Having no beard, an effeminate face and manner, he adopted feminine garb, and with woman's tact and man's cunning grew to be a prime favorite with the Czarina, ELIZABETH, achieved his political object, and returned to France to announce his success. He revisited Petersburg soon after in masculine attire, palmed himself off on ELIZABETH as the brother of her former favorite, became, according to the scandal of the court, her accepted lover, and again prospered in his negotiations. He went back to his native land, served in the Army and in several important diplomatic missions, degenerated into a mere adventurer, and yet enjoyed a pension from LOUIS XV. While residing in London, stories that he was really a woman circulated, and were believed. Heavy wagers were laid on the nature of his sex, and in a suit before Chief-Justice MANSFIELD, turning on this point, the decision was in favor of the plaintiff, who had introduced witnesses to prove that D'EON was a woman. These all swore to the Frenchman's femininess as a fact within their personal and absolute knowledge, and their testimony could not be impeached. Years afterward he went to Versailles, and, for some reason, never divulged, LOUIS XVI. forced him to exchange his dragoon's uniform for petticoats. In these he returned to London to collect his things; (this was supremely womanly.) and while there was put on the list of Emigrés by the revolutionary tribunal that had been meanwhile established. He supported himself by selling his library, by exhibitions of his skill as a swordsman, and by a pension from GEORGE III. Once more he journeyed to France, and petitioned the National Assembly, under the name of Mme. D'EON, for leave to enter the Army, which was refused. Again he retraced his steps to England, and spent the remainder of his days in poverty and petticoats, retaining the latter, either from habit or inclination, to the end. After his death, which occurred when he was near 82, the curiosity that had so long raged about his sex demanded gratification, and accordingly a post-mortem examination was made of the body by illustrious surgeons. They decided that D'EON was a man.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The National Greenbackers now have candidates for Congress in all the districts of Maine.

The Democrats of the Seventh District of Iowa have indorsed the Greenback candidate for Congress.

The Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Michigan is a retired Methodist minister.

The Nationals of the Thirteenth District of Indiana have nominated the chief owner of a national bank for Congress.

What the Baltimore *American* calls the "malcontents" are said to be about to make an effort to "reorganize" the Republican Party in that city.

A Kentucky orator and office-seeker exclaimed: "I wish to be a friend to the friendless, a father to the fatherless, and a widow to the widowless."

The Democrats of the First District of Maine have nominated an out-and-out Greenbacker for Congress. And the Greenbackers have their own candidate, too.

Hon. Hernando D. Money has been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Third District of Mississippi, receiving the unanimous vote of every county in the district.

Senators J. B. Gordon and B. H. Hill, Hon. A. H. Stephens, Robert Toombs, and Col. Thomas Hardeman have been invited to address the people of Griffin, Ga., at a grand barbecue on the 10th inst.

Judge Hiram S. Tousley has declined the National Greenback nomination for Congress in the Thirteenth District of Indiana. He wrote a seven-column letter to do it—a very painful case of inflation.

Col. Henry J. B. Cummings, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Iowa, has challenged Mr. S. H. Gillette, his Democratic and Greenback competitor, to make a joint canvass of the district.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* corrects the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle's* statement that only four Southern cities have more than one morning paper. It says: "There is more than one, for instance, at Richmond, at Petersburg, at Lynchburg, at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, in Virginia, and more than one at Raleigh, N. C."

The Greenback State Committee in Arkansas has put forth a ticket for State officers, with Hon. W. P. Grace, of Jefferson County, for Governor. Col. Grace is understood to be a candidate for the Senate. Judge F. W. Compton, who is named for Supreme Judge, refuses to be a candidate. Indeed, the Little Rock *Democrat* believes that only one of the list will consent to run.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* renews the suggestion that the close Congressional districts in the South be canvassed by Northern Republicans of honesty and ability, fitting representatives of the party. It wishes the question settled one way or the other, whether there is to be free speech and equal rights in the South, and it thinks this experiment would do it and work well for the Republicans either way.

In a letter to the Democracy of the Tenth District of Missouri, ex-Congressman R. A. De Bolt declines to be considered a candidate on account of impaired health. He says he is physically unable to make a canvass of the district, and a sense of justice to himself and duty to his friends induces him to step out of the way of other candidates. His physicians say there is but one hope of his recovery—absolute rest.

In the platform of the Republican convention in the First Congressional District of Florida was a resolution which read: "We open wide our doors without regard to previous political affiliation; will use our best endeavors to unite all the industrial classes in favor of the Republican Party, as the best friend of the laboring man, and to rally to its support all others who are the sincere supporters of equal and exact justice to all men."

The Republican State Committee of Ohio has invited Gen. Ben. Harrison, Hon. J. W. Gordon, Hon. John Coburn, and Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, to assist them in their campaign, but the Indianapolis *Journal* wishes them not to go unless the favor is reciprocated, and Gen. Garfield, Gen. Keifer, Representative Foster, and other able and eloquent men of the Buckeye State come over into Indiana and do good work for the cause there.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, isn't satisfied yet. In his speech in Virginia City the other day, speaking of silver, he said: "But the work is not yet complet

RESISTANCE TO AUSTRIANS

ATTACKS ON THE TROOPS BY BOSNIANS.

SEVENTY HUSSARS KILLED ON THE BOSNA RIVER—HERZEGOVINIAN HOSTILITY TO OCCUPATION — REPORTED ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOVERNMENT OF DEFENSE AT MOSTAR, THE CAPITAL—SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN COMPLICITY.

VIENNA, Aug. 5.—The *Abend Post* (official) publishes the following details of the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces: "The main column of Austrian troops advanced into the Valley of the Bosna after overcoming great difficulties, gaining by tact the good will of the inhabitants. Property-owners were especially friendly to the Austrians. As the agitation had, at Serajevo, openly assumed a communistic character, Capt. Millinkovic, Chief of Staff, was sent from Derbend, on Aug. 1, with a squadron of hussars, to reconnoitre the Valley of the Bosna. He was seemingly received everywhere with joy. Hearing that an insurrection was being organized at Shebsche, a town on the River Bosna, Capt. Millinkovic proceeded thither. He was received at the entrance of the town with a volley of musketry. The hussars formed for action, but, perceiving that it was impossible to force an entrance to the town, they marched back to Maglai. There the inhabitants, who had previously been friendly to the Austrians, open a heavy cross-fire upon the hussars. The latter were obliged to pass, at a rapid pace, a defile occupied by armed Bosnians, and in doing so 70 of the hussars were shot. The remainder reached the Austrian outposts.

"In Herzegovina, the Austrians advancing yesterday toward Mostar, fought a short engagement near Citlak with 500 insurgents. Several of the latter were killed and some made prisoners, and four Austrians were wounded."

LONDON, Aug. 5.—It is reported at Vienna that the insurrection at Mostar, Herzegovina, is fomented by Montenegrins, and will be likely to lead to serious complications with Austria. It is said that the state of affairs at Mostar is worse than at Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia: that the Governor and Mufti of Mostar have been assassinated; the whole population are in arms, and the Mussulmans from the surrounding country are flocking in to join the insurgents.

A Reuter dispatch from Belgrade says the revolutionary excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and bands of the inhabitants are collecting. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Servia at the aspect of affairs in the neighboring provinces. The Austrians were expected to enter Serajevo to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—A government of defense has been proclaimed at Mostar, Herzegovina.

THE TURKISH ISLANDS.

FATAL FEVER PREVALENT IN CYPRUS—A PLUCKY TURKISH SUB-LIEUTENANT—FRANCE AND THE ISLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* in Cyprus reports that fever is prevalent at Nicosia, on the northern side of the island, and that 17 men and two officers, out of a detachment of 120 stationed there, have been attacked by the disorder.

LARNACA, Cyprus, Aug. 5.—The Turkish Sub-Lieutenant commanding Fort Famagosta, refuses to quit that stronghold.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The *National* officially denies that negotiations are in progress for the annexation of Scio and Rhodes.

THE INSURGENTS IN ROUMELIA.

PEREMPTORY ORDER TO EVACUATE THE RHODOPE REGION OR BE ATTACKED BY THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The Russians have summoned the Rhodope insurgents to evacuate the territory now occupied by them belonging to Eastern Roumelia within 10 days, or the Russian forces will attack them. Two insurgent chiefs have arrived at Constantinople to consult with Mr. Layard, the British Ambassador. It is believed here that the insurgents will not evacuate the territory, but that they will, if attacked, offer resistance and throw the responsibility on the Russians."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—The Porte has received further reports of the ill-treatment of refugees by Russians and Bulgarians, and intends to appeal to the powers to protect them.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

AN ABORTIVE SUGGESTION IN PARLIAMENT —THE BI-METALLIC STANDARD.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons to-night Sir George Campbell, Liberal, asked whether, now that the United States had made silver a legal tender, the Government would consider the possibility of establishing equivalent silver coinages in the great silver-using dependencies of the Kingdom. He advocated an increase in the amount of the silver rupee coinage. Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Conservative, on behalf of the Government, deprecated these proposals. He said the bi-metallic standard was very inconvenient, and that the Government's duties in regard to currency should be limited to the prevention of fraud.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—In the House of Commons last night Right Honorable Stephen Cave, Conservative, confirmed the report that the Government had decided to send a representative to the Paris Monetary Conference.

IMPERIAL FINANCES OF GERMANY.

LARGE DEFICIT IN LAST YEAR'S REVENUE—FALLING BACK ON THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: "Last year's revenue of the German Central Exchequer was 15,000,000 marks below the estimate. All branches of the Customs and excise suffered from the continued depression of trade. The deficit is covered by savings from the French indemnity. The forthcoming meeting at Heidelberg of the Finance Ministers of the several German States is intended to pave the way for an increase of revenue. The discussions will cover the subject of excise and kindred topics. Herr Hobrecht, the Prussian Minister of Finance, is said to have devised a plan for a rapid increase of indirect taxation."

THE VATICAN AND THE POWERS.

MORE AMICABLE RELATIONS WITH GERMANY — DELAY IN RESTORING RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reuter's telegram from Rome says: "In consequence of the negotiations with Prince Bismarck, the Vatican is drawing up fresh instructions for the clergy in Prussia. It is thought probable that Cardinal Ledochowski may return to Posen."

It is understood that difficulties have arisen temporarily delaying the re-establishment of relations between England and the Vatican.

LONDON, Aug 6.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has permitted Cardinal Antonia DeLuca to decline the position of Secretary of State, which will probably be temporarily conferred upon Signor Jacobini, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times'* correspondent at Homburg telegraphs that the Papal Nuncio will start for Rome in a few days. The negotiations so far are favorable.

CURRENT TOPICS IN OTHER LANDS.

SAILING OF THE COLUMBIAS WITH THE CUP — WOE AT HENLEY—ILLNESS OF EX-QUEEN CHRISTINA—THE NAUTILUS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Columbia College crew sailed in the steamer City of Berlin from Liverpool on the 1st inst. for New-York. They took away with them the "Visitor's Challenge Cup," won at the Henley regatta.

A Madrid dispatch says: "Queen Christina, widow of Ferdinand VII., and grandmother of Alfonso XII., the present King of Spain, is dangerously ill."

The sail-boat Nautilus, which crossed the Atlantic, has proceeded to Havre.

A Paris dispatch says: "The preparatory labors of the delegates from American Chambers of Commerce and the French Commission in furtherance of a treaty of commerce between the United States and France have commenced. Forty American delegates have already arrived in Paris."

Another dispatch from Paris says: "The cabmen of this city have struck work, and only one-quarter of the usual number of cabs are on the stands."

PESTH, Aug. 5.—The Hungarian elections have commenced. So far, the Liberals are overwhelmingly ahead. Herr Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, was, however, defeated at Debrecsin by Ernst Simonyi, a Radical.

ROME, Aug. 5.—The Marquis Pallavisino-Trivulzio, the celebrated Italian politician, is dead.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna announces that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit the Emperor William to-morrow.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The official accounts estimate that after the second ballots there will be 112 Conservatives and 106 Liberals in the German Parliament. This conflicts with all other estimates.

THE MEXICAN POLITICAL CALDRON.

INCIPIENT REVOLUTIONS IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS—THE ELECTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

HAVANA, Aug. 5.—The English mail steamer brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 30th ult.: The revolutionary spirit has developed into action. The revolutionary Gen. Pedro Martinez, on July 26, with 300 men, attacked a rich mining town, called Catorce, and, it is reported, was badly repulsed. Later intelligence, from revolutionary sources, however, state that Catorce was taken, a large amount of bullion and specie falling into the revolutionists' hands. The telegraph line is cut, and there is no communication beyond Malahuala. The revolution reported as going on in San Luis Potosi is assuming serious proportions. Communication throughout the interior is becoming difficult, and business is consequently depressed.

The elections for Senators and Representatives to Congress and three Judges of the Supreme Court resulted favorably to the Administration of President Diaz. When Congress meets, both houses will be pretty equally divided between adherents of Vallarta and Justo Benitez, the two prominent aspirants for the Presidential succession.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Secretary of War had a long interview with the President to-day, during which affairs on the Mexican border were the subject of attention.

Our Government is in regular receipt of communications from Minister Foster from the City of Mexico. While they show the country to be generally peaceful, they contain nothing of especial interest concerning the United States. The Mexican Government still insists, in reply to the remonstrances of the United States, that it is doing all in its power, in good faith, to repress the depredations on the Texas border. The Mexican Government has been repeatedly assured that, if it is powerless to repress them, this service will be performed by the United States, in accordance with the orders heretofore issued to pursue the depredators even into Mexican territory, with a view to their punishment and the recovery of stolen property.

GALVESTON, Aug. 6.—The *News'* San Antonio special gives a letter from Capt. Carpenter, Tenth Cavalry, in which he states, on information received, that Indians, of the Fort Stanton reservation, sold mules in the town of Del Norte, Mexico, that had been stolen from the El Paso stage line, and that Indians are supplied at stores in Del Norte with improved breech-loading rifles and ammunition without question. Capt. Carpenter further states that a company of regular Mexican cavalry is stationed in the town of Del Norte. This shows how some of the American Indians are supplied with arms and ammunition.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

A LIVELY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY GORHAM, OF THE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, AND COLLECTOR SMITH, OF CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Secretary George C. Gorham has had some correspondence with Collector William Henry Smith, of Chicago, upon the subject of political assessments. In his first letter to Smith, of July 24, Gorham says: "I have seen in the New-York *World* an allusion to an alleged interview between yourself and some newspaper reporter, in which you are represented as characterizing me as a scoundrel, black-mailer, &c., because of a printed circular received by you from the Republican Congressional Committee, signed by me as its Secretary. As the circular is couched in entirely courteous language, and merely requests a contribution for campaign purposes, I cannot believe that you are correctly reported." Under date of July 3, in reply, Smith denies using any such language. He says he informed his clerks that they were free to contribute or not as they pleased. He is opposed to political assessments, and upon this subject Smith says: "The abuses growing out of the system of enforced assessment, were considered grave enough by leaders of the Republican Party to move them to promise a reform in the civil service in the National Convention in 1876. If most of them made the promise only to serve for a campaign, expecting it to be broken later, the Republican Party and those who believe in its usefulness in the cause of good government may not be held blameless. Meanwhile you will observe, from the copy of Senator Voorhees' speech, which I inclose, that the opposition are making use of your circular." Gorham replies to this in a letter dated Aug. 2. He says that he is glad Smith is incorrectly reported. His circular does not conflict with Smith's views. Money will not come of itself, and it is one way of advising the Republicans of the needs of the party. He claims no power to coerce. The circular merely specifies information, and has been denounced for what it does not contain. Gorham's own services are gratuitous. He closes by saying:

"You are an office-holder under President Hayes, and I am not. If the Democrats carry the lower house, I believe he will be expelled from his office, unless it is prevented by force and bloodshed. Whether there would be spirit enough left in the North to resist the Northern and Southern Democracy in such a crisis can only be determined when, if ever, that crisis shall unhappily arise. Certainly, you are as free to sit by with folded hands, and see the Administration forced into a fight for its life, as other Republicans would be in such an event, to set quietly by and see the belligerents fight it out. I trust you will feel under no compulsion to contribute to the campaign fund. Your failure to do so will not, I assume, bring your official head to the block. In conclusion, I venture a single suggestion, which is that I have never seen the experiment tried of a clergyman standing up in his pulpit while the contribution box was being circulated, and informing the congregation that he could see no reason why a man should give his mongy away, and that those who refused were just as clever fellows as those who gave. Clergymen who abstain from this dampening policy have never yet been accused of attempting, by their silence, to cause the robbery of those who sat in pews in front of them. I fear that ultra Reformers, unco gude, hitherto neglested, uninfluential but persistent office-seekers, are angry with this committee for not doing wrong, and that by failure to make assessments we have deprived them of a stock grievance which has long done duty in their behalf. I am, yours truly,

GEORGE C. GORHAM,
Secretary Republican Congressional Committee.

AN IMPENDING DUEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—Two citizens of Oxford, Miss., are here with their friends, trying to arrange a duel. They have exchanged letters all day, but up to this time, so far as your correspondent can learn, no agreement has been reached. The principals are S. M. Thompson, editor of the Oxford *Eagle*, and Mr. Sullivan, a citizen of that town. The misunderstanding grows out of a statement made by the latter upon which a publication in the Memphis *Appeal* was predicated, about a fight which took place some time ago between Thompson and Mr. Murray, editor of the Oxford *Falcon*, the author of which Mr. Thompson denounced through the *Appeal* as a liar, &c. Sullivan acknowledged the authorship, whereupon they agreed to come to Memphis, where the difficulty might be settled according to the code.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

They have an ant out in Utah that must be almost as strong as a mother-in-law, for it is said to be able to draw 16 times its own weight. Four of them together weigh only a grain, but they can easily pull 64 grains, or 19 of them would be sufficient to move a pound. This ant is red and black, is a great fighter, and is said to keep diminutive cows, which it milks whenever it wants a drink. Anybody may believe the cow part of the story who is that kind of a man.

Whatever proves a success in London or Paris is pretty sure to cross over to New-York, and it probably will not be long before we become better acquainted with the electric light. In Paris many of the shop-keepers are introducing the electrical apparatus, making them as bright by night as by day. A company called the Société Générale d'Electricité, with a capital of 7,500,000 francs, has been lately formed, and proposes to supply this light to the citizens in the same way as the gas companies supply gas.

Slip receipts, with blanks to be filled, like those used in the English Post Office, would be a valuable addition to our postal system. Furnished for a cent each, the letter-sender fills out the blank, to correspond exactly with the address of his letter, and the mailing clerk stamps it with the Post Office mark, noting the date of mailing. It is often of importance to be able to establish, by proof, the fact of mailing—in sending a tailor's bill, for instance—and in the case of almost any business letter the sender would be glad of an opportunity to show that such a letter was mailed at just such a time.

If the story has not been garbled in coming through Garberville, Nev., there is a "man-eater" in the Eel River, near that place, that is described as being "like a crocodile, an alligator, a lizard, or a water-dog." From this description it must be very much like, and about the size of, a cat, a leopard, a giraffe, or a weasel. It is between 8 and 9 feet long, with two black eyes, as large as silver quarters, web feet, and moves like an alligator. Its tail, for two feet from the end, is yellow, with dark rings around. Altogether, the man-eater of Eel River, is just such a creature as many a man has seen immediately before finding an ordinary kind of snake in his boot.

One of the largest boa constrictors in the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens was taken sick nearly a year ago, and wasted away to a mere snake skeleton. No snake medicines seemed to do him any good. Even snake-root failed. A large blanket was put in his cell one night for the boa to sleep upon. Next morning the blanket was gone; the boa had swallowed it, and was swelled up to three times his former diameter. One morning, about four weeks afterward, the blanket was found in the cell again, and the snake immediately began to improve. He ate like a gourmand, and grew fatter and fatter every day. He is now one of the healthiest snakes in the country, and the blanket is preserved as a relic.

It was long a matter of wonder to the public why the unsightly board house on top of the New Court-house was kept up so long; but now that it has at last been taken down, the only wonder is that it was not kept up for two or three years more. Almost any kind of a board covering would be an improvement on the misshapen, ugly octagon that New-Yorkers are expected to call the cupola of the New Court-house. Barring the small base of marble, it does not equal the cupola on many a barn in the interior of this State. Low, flat, and squatty, terminating in a peak that is a striking reminder of the thatched roof of a Dutch cottage of a century ago, it is a disgrace alike to the architect who planned it and to the City that will allow it to remain.

Some years ago a cobbler, given to drinking, went, after copious libations, to procure more beer in a champagne bottle, and somehow contrived to jam the bottom of the bottle on an iron spike, and break it. He then placed the bottle accidentally upright, but in such a position that flies could creep under the base of it, and next morning discovered that the bottle was full of them, many lying drowned in the residue of the unspilled lager. A little observation enabled him to see that flies always ascend to get out of confinement, and do not seem to have any idea of getting out by a contrary course. He ultimately took out a patent for a glass fly-catcher on this principle, and it will be observed that the wire catcher, now so successful, is merely an adaptation of the same principle.

The American traveler, as long as he stays in his own country, rides in a finer coach, with more conveniences and for less money, than any sight-seer in the world. He might be delivered from the baggage-masher and from dust and cinders, and some other uncomfortable appendages, but he is a happy man compared with the Continental tourist, and even with the traveler over the British Islands. We have beggars enough in the United States, but nothing to annoy like the Continental lazzaroni; we have extortions enough at watering-places, but nothing compared with the universal extortion of the British shilling. When public sentiment puts a stop to the extra baggage swindle, and demands parlor cars for the regular fare paid, travel in this country will be as pleasant as the people of the nineteenth century know how to make it.

OBITUARY NOTES.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that Bishop Conroy, Apostolic Delegate, died at St. John, Newfoundland, Sunday night.

Capt. Joseph Hanson, for the past 12 years Superintendent of the cotton mills at Whippany, N. J., died on Sunday of heart disease. Deceased was a Past Master of Henry Clay Lodge, A. H. and A. M., of New-York.

Commodore Charles H. Jackson, of the United States Navy, died at Middletown, Conn., on Saturday, at the age of 76. He entered the Navy as Midshipman from the State of Georgia in 1818, and made a good record as an officer, rising to the rank of Commodore. He was placed on the retired list about 25 years ago, and resided at Middletown about 50 years.

Mr. Stephen T. King, the resident agent in Chicago of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., died at his residence in that city on July 29, aged 44 years. Mr. King was a native of this City, and went to California in the year 1854 in the employment of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. He took up his residence at Chicago about six years ago, and engaged in the real estate business for a time, but subsequently entered the insurance business. He owned a house at Lake View, a suburb of Chicago, valued at $30,000. His body was interred at Cypress Hills Cemetery, near the grave of his father.

A RIVER PIRATE KILLED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—About 4:30 this morning, Charles Anderson, Edward Wilson, John Smith, and a man named Drew boarded the schooner Zephina Stillman, Capt. James C. Fisher, lying in the Delaware opposite Kaign's Point. The Captain discovered them in the act of robbing the vessel, and fired on them, instantly killing Anderson, and seriously wounding Wilson and Smith. The latter, with Drew, escaped.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Chester D. Parkhurst, wife, and son were drowned Saturday night on the "bog," in South Woods, 30 miles from Potsdam. They were out for pleasure, and the boat capsized. The bodies have all been recovered. Mr. Parkhurst was a merchant at Potsdam.

POST LAMPTON, Ontario, Aug. 5.—Charles Roberts, a chemist of Detroit, was drowned here yesterday while bathing.

NEW-ORLEANS OARSMEN COMING NORTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The Hope Rowing Club four-oared shell crew, double-scull shell, and senior and junior single sculls left this afternoon for Newark, N. J., to participate in the regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen on the 20th and 21st inst.

THE CHICAGO WHEAT CORNER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Arbitration Committee of the Board of Trade to-day agreed on $1 07 as the price at which all defaulted deals in July wheat shall be settled. The committee awarded no penalty for deferment of payment. Previous settlements were made at $1 08.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—Sir Edward Thornton left here to-day for Washington.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—Seven prisoners escaped from the jail at Cumberland, Md., last night. They overpowered the keeper when he was on his rounds locking the cells.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—John P. Warner, in a quarrel yesterday, shot and killed William J. Wilson, a native of New-York. Both men were members of the Fire Department.

A WIFE NEARLY DISTRACTED

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A YONKERS MAN.

JOHN McLAIN'S UNACCOUNTABLE ABSENCE FROM HOME — PAPER-HANGINGS THAT WERE NOT BOUGHT—HIS CHILD DIES AFTER HIS FLIGHT.

A well-known and respected citizen of Yonkers, a painter and builder by occupation, named John McLain, has been missing from his home in that city for almost two weeks, and the members of his family fear that he has either met with foul play, committed suicide, or is now wandering insanely in New-York City or its neighborhood. Yet, strangely enough, the Police of Yonkers have not been notified of his mysterious absence. The fact of Mr. McLain's disappearance was, however, communicated to Superintendent Walling yesterday by Mr. J. S. Allaire, of No. 21 Rose-street, a brother-in-law of the missing man, who asked that the Police of this City should be instructed to look for him. Although the Yonkers Police know nothing officially of the disappearance of Mr. McLain, and are consequently taking no measures to ascertain his whereabouts, his many friends in that town are exerting themselves to obtain information about him. The opinion generally expressed in Yonkers is that Mr. McLain was a man too honest, generous, and kind-hearted to be permitted to drop out of sight so strangely without an effort being made to learn his fate. He has dwelt in Yonkers for more than a quarter of a century, and in the first 15 years of his residence there, by good and hard work, he amassed a competency. He had a fine store on Broadway and a handsome house on Broad-street. He was free with his money, and paid little attent on to his debtors, never pressing them for payment. Advantage was taken of his carelessness in business, and now that he is gone his wife has in her possession enough unsatisfied accounts against present and former residents to fill, as she said tearfully last night, several bushel baskets. Mr. McLain would not, however, have become embarrassed through the failure of his debtors to pay him if he had not entered into several speculative building enterprises, in which he lost a great deal of money. He failed in business several years ago, and was obliged to give up his shop on Broadway and to engage once more in hard, earnest work for a living. Two years ago he left his handsome house in Broadstreet and removed to a cottage in Ravine-avenue, near Gold-street, where his wife and eight children now live.

These changes in his condition weighed heavily upon his mind, and he became moody and dispirited. Last Winter he was sick for a long time, and was partially insane. He appeared to recover, however, and worked steadily until Monday, July 22, when he left his home in a strange mood, and has not since returned to it. On that day he visited a friend named Frederick Kender, a printer, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and importuned him for some money on an old account. He was given $5, and he went away. On the Wednesday following he again appeared in Hastings, and asked Kender for more money. He was wild and haggard in appearance, and his manner made Kender think that his mind was affected. After long persuading, he induced Kender to give him a note for $30. This, he said, he would have cashed by his cousin, a man named Bartley, who keeps a liquor store in Thirtieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, in this City. He took the note to Bartley, who could not give him money for it. The next day, he again visited Kender, representing that he must have money with which to pay for wall-paper selected in New-York by one of his customers. His manner was so earnest, and he was so greatly excited that Kender borrowed $30 and gave it to him. As soon as he received the money he started out, and began to walk on the railroad track toward this City. Kender called him back, and induced him to wait for a train on which he (Kender) was also going down. The two men dined together in this City, and then separated, with the understanding that they were to meet on the 9:30 o'clock P. M. up-train. In the afternoon McLain visited his cousin's store, and read a newspaper for some time. About 3 o'clock he suddenly jumped from his chair, told Bartley he was going to see a man in Broadstreet, after which he would go to Union-square to buy some wall-paper, and then he hurriedly left the store. He has not since been seen by any of his friends.

Mrs. McLain has been almost crazed by her husband's absence, and her sorrow has been increased since his departure by the death of her babe, which was buried on Saturday last. She clings to the hope that her husband is not dead, and believes that he is sick and delirious in some strange place. Her reason for this hope and belief is the fact that some years ago Mr. McLain's brother disappeared mysteriously, and, after being away three weeks, was found sick in the house of a stranger. She says her husband could not have run away on account of financial embarrassments, because he could have procured all the money he would need from his friends in Yonkers; and, besides, she says, he loved his family so much that he could never bear to be absent from his home when he was in his right mind.

The missing man is a native of Clare, Kings County, Ireland, but came to this country when a boy. He is now about 37 years old. He is 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and stoutly built, weighing now, however, only about 150 pounds. His hair, full beard, and mustache are black, mixed with gray. His complexion is also dark. He has no teeth in his upper jaw, and only a few in the lower, but this defect is concealed by his beard and mustache. There is a deep scar running diagonally across his left eyebrow—the mark of a wound received by him in falling from a scaffold. When he left his home he wore black pantaloons, in which were faint light-colored stripes, a new white shirt, and a linen duster. He wore no vest, collar, or necktie. His hat was black, soft, and high-crowned, and his shoes were congress gaiters. The institutions on Blackwell's Island and the prisons in this City have all been searched for Mr. McLain, without success.

LOOK OUT FOR MR. TUCKER.

A SWINDLER WHOM OUT-OF-TOWN HOTEL-KEEPERS SHOULD BEWARE OF.

A swindler, who travels under the name of E. A. Tucker, has been for more than a year back defrauding hotel-keepers in various parts of the country by means of a very ingenious method, in the pursuit of which he is aided by confederates in this City. He goes to the best hotel in the town, which he selects as a proper place for his operations, and there represents himself as an agent for a large tea-importing firm, the title of which he gives as W. R. Devall & Co., and its location as No. 35 Vesey-street. He is a genial fellow, and he addresses himself at once to the task of making himself the friend of his landlord and fellow-guests, and in every instance he succeeds in his design. He spends money freely, and appears to have plenty of it at his command. After he has been at the hotel for a week or more he receives a letter from New-York. This he opens in the presence of the landlord, to the end that that personage may see him take from it a check signed W. R. Devall & Co., and drawn on the Park National Bank, of this City, in favor of E. A. Tucker. Then he induces the landlord to accept the check in payment of his board bill, and to give him the amount in excess, which is always a goodly sum. A day or two later he finds it necessary to depart from the town to attend to pressing business elsewhere.

The fraudulent method of Mr. Tucker was brought to light a few days ago by Mr. Purdy, the Superintendent of the Inquiry and Search Department of the Post Office in this City. Mr. Tucker, it would seem, intends to visit Kalamazoo, Mich., to play his little game upon a hotel-keeper there, but, for some unknown reason, failed to carry out his intention. A letter addressed to him, however, found its way to Kalamazoo, and, as he did not appear to claim it, was sent to the Dead Letter Office in Washington. There it was opened, and a check on the Park National Bank, signed with the name of W. R. Devall & Co., of No. 35 Vesey-street, was found in it. The letter and its contents were at once sent to Superintendent Purdy to be returned to Devall & Co. No such firm could be found in the City. The check was then presented at the Park Bank, where it was pronounced worthless. The bank officers also said that they have received 150 such checks within a year.

A MURDER OR A SUICIDE.

John Nelson, of the grain sloop Lucy Emma, lying in the East River at the foot of Pier No. 28, at a late hour last night saw a body floating on the water, and dragged it out. He notified Officer O'Rourke, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who made an examination before he removed it to the Morgue. It was that of a German, apparently about 50 years of age and of respectable appearance. He had on pantaloons, vest, shirt, and congress gaiters, but neither coat nor hat. There was a gash in his throat from ear to ear, as if recently made. The body had been in the water but a short time. There was not a single thing on the man's person that would lead to his identification. A close examination of the pier revealed a large pool of fresh blood, and near it lay a black coat and hat. It is supposed that the coat and hat belonged to deceased, and that he was either murdered there or that he cut his throat and then staggered or fell into the water. Who the man is is a mystery, as no one answering his description is reported to the Police yet as missing. It is presumed that the tragedy took place but a short time before the body was found. Deceased was five feet seven inches tall, and had gray hair and mustache.

TWO MORE ADVENTUROUS GIRLS.

THEY LEAVE THEIR HOMES IN PHILADELPHIA FOR A "SPREE" IN NEW-YORK.

Josephine Diesinger is a young Philadelphia girl, aged 16. Her mother is a widow who keeps a photograph gallery, near the Mint, on Chestnut-street, in the Quaker City. Josephine is a very beautiful girl, a blonde, tall, and very attractive, and her personal charms would attract attention to her anywhere. She has an intimate acquaintance named Myrtle Irving, who is a brunette of about the same age. Myrtle was employed in a candy store at No. 1,023 South-street, in which number Josephine and her mother reside. Both girls were great readers of romances, and their minds were stored with singular ideas about the lives of adventuresses. On last Thursday Josephine, having nothing to do, went into the candy store to pay Myrtle a visit. They talked about the dullness of Philadelphia and of their uninteresting life. "What do you say, Myrtle," said Josephine, "to our taking a little trip on our own account. We are just as good-looking as most girls, I am sure, and don't you think that if we had pretty clothes and jewelry we could cut just as great a shine as any one else? Who knows but we might come across some splendid fellow with lots of money who would fall in love with us, give us lots of nice things, and all that sort of thing? Just think! Wouldn't it just be too splendid for anything?" Myrtle thought it would, but didn't know how they would go at it. "Oh, let's go to New-York," suggested Josephine. The idea took with the candy girl. She went to her employer's drawer, lifted out $13, and within half an hour both girls were at the depot with tickets for New-York. They arrived here that night and put up at Earle's Hotel at Canal and Centre streets. There, next day, they fell in with "an elegant gentleman" who manifested a desire for an acquaintance. They gave him an opportunity, which he immediately seized. He appeared to have plenty of money. They made an appointment to meet him, and went to keep it. Sergt. Robert Young, of Inspector Murray's force, happened to see the girls going along Bayard-street in a questionable neighborhood, apparently looking for some number. He was struck with their appearance, knew they were strangers, and, suspecting that something was wrong, asked Roundsman Cosgrove to follow them. Cosgrove did so, and when he saw them about to enter a most infamous house he took them both into custody, and marched them to the Central Office. There the girls said they were strangers, and admitted that they were going to meet a gentleman at the house were they were arrested. They said they did not know the nature of the house, although they suspected it, but said they were on an adventure, and were from Philadelphia. They appeared indifferent to the nature of the adventure so that there was "sport" in it. They gave their names as Gertie Hawley and Myrtle Irving. They were taken to the Essex Market Police Court, refused to give their addresses, showed no signs of regret at what they had done, and were committed to the Island for six months. While in Cosgrove's custody Josephine inadvertently alluded to her home, and the quick-eye of the officer caught the address. He wrote a letter there. That was answered yesterday by the arrival here from Philadelphia of a gentleman who at once made his way to the Central Office. He gave his name as Edmund Diesinger, watch-case maker, of No. 619 North Sixth-street, Philadelphia. He claimed Gertie Hawley as his niece, Josephine Diesinger, and thus revealed the identity of the girls. Josephine was released and given into his custody to be taken home. Myrtle was thereupon transferred to the Magdalen Asylum, although it was admitted that there was no good ground for sending her there.

AN IMPUDENT STREET-CAR THIEF.

HE ASSAULTS A LADY AND MAKES AN EFFORT TO STEAL HER VALISE.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night a bold robbery was perpetrated on board car No. 16 of the Avenue C Line. The car was going down Avenue A, and was between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. Among the passengers was a well-dressed lady, who carried on her knees a valise. A young man boarded the car, and commenced to attack the lady. She resisted and cried for help. Her assailant, nothing disconcerted, continued his attack, and when she arose struck her a violent blow on the face with his fist, knocking her down. He then snatched the valise and ran out with it. An alarm was raised, and he was pursued by a large crowd, among them being Officer Dunn, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The thief ran down Twentieth-street toward the East River. When he reached the pier, he ran to the end of it, and plunged into the water between two scows, and made good his escape. The valise was found on the pier and returned to the lady. So great was the excitement that the lady was allowed to go away with her valise without finding out what it had contained, whether anything was missing, or what her name was. Officer Dunn says he believes he knows the thief, and that he will be able to capture him.

THE ONTARIO BOUNDARY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 5.—The arbitrators appointed to decide the boundary of Ontario have given their award, which determines the northerly and westerly boundary of Ontario as follows: Commencing at a point on the southern shore of Hudson Bay, commonly called James Bay, where a line produced due north from the head of Lake Temiscomingue would strike the south shore, thence along the south shore westerly to the mouth of Albany River, to its source at the head of Lake St. Joseph; thence by the nearest line to the easterly end of Lac Seul, being one of the head-waters of English River; thence westerly through the middle of Lac Seul and English River to a point where the same will be intersected by a true meridianal line drawn northerly from the International Monument, placed to mark the most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods by the recent Boundary Commission, and thence due south, following the meridianal line to the International Monument; thence southerly and easterly, following upon the International boundary line between the British Possessions and the United States of America into Lake Superior.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 5.—The new cases of yellow fever to-day number 28, and the deaths 12.

Dr. Choppen, President of the Board of Health, has issued orders that no more reports of new cases of yellow fever shall be furnished to the press.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5.—A quarantine has been established here against all persons coming from any city south of Wilmington where yellow fever or other contagious or infectious diseases exist. Any violation of the quarantine will be punished by a fine of $50 and imprisonment for not less than 30 days. The order will be in force until Nov. 1.

A RAILROAD OFFICIAL KILLED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 5.—Piercey D. Lesley, Assistant Supervisor of the Pennsylvania Railroad, while surveying at the east end of the bridge, was struck on the head to-day by the engine of the 2:55 P. M. train from this city, and instantly killed. He was 20 years of age. His Uncle, Frank Thomson, General Manager of the road, arrived here on a special car, and conveyed his remains to his home, at Marion, Penn., this evening.

HALF A MILLION FOR CHARITY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—The will of Michael Reese has not yet been filed for probate, but his attorney states that it bequeaths $440,000 to charitable and educational purposes, and the residue, after paying a few special bequests, is to be divided among his five surviving sisters and their children, all residing in Chicago, and the heirs of a deceased sister.

A THEATRE SOLD AT SHERIFF'S SALE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—The New American Theatre was put up at Sheriff's sale to-day, and was knocked down to Henry H. Morell, said to be of Niblo's Garden, New-York. It is said that the management of the theatre will not pass out of Mr. Fox's hands. The sale was to satisfy a mortgage held in this city.

RAILROAD TRAIN ROBBERS SENTENCED.

RAWLINS, Wyoming, Aug. 5.—The trial of the Percy train robbers ended to-day. They were sentenced as follows: William Henry to nine years, D. H. Hill to seven years, and J. B. Thomas to five years' imprisonment in Lincoln Penitentiary. Gibson turned State's evidence and was released.

THE MATHEVON MURDER CASE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—The Coroner's jury at Lacolle, in the case of Mathevon, brought in a verdict of murder against Costabloras de Mirabel to-night. The prisoner has been committed to stand trial at the October Assizes, to be held in St. John, Quebec.

THE TULLIS MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5.—Further inquiry tends to throw doubt upon the surmise that the recent murder of Tullis, on Grand Island, was prompted by anti-Chinese sentiment. It is now believed that private interests were at the bottom of the deed.

HEAVY BUSINESS FAILURES.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—Reese, Graff & Woods, steel manufacturers, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Their liabilities are $1,171,905; assets, consisting of real estate, stock of steel, and outstanding accounts, $600,000. Of the liabilities $602,643 are secured, and the balance unsecured. Nearly all of the firm's paper is held in this city.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 5.—Thorne & Parsons, large wholesale leather merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are $250,000. The direct and indirect assets are not known.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in a large double frame three and a half-story building near the junction of the Paterson and Newark and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, about two miles from Paterson. It was formerly occupied as a hotel, accommodating 50 boarders, but latterly, has not been in use, only John Jennings and his 12-year-old son sleeping in it. They narrowly escaped being burned up in the house, which was entirely destroyed. The building cost $5,300, and was insured in the Paterson Fire Insurance Company (which, however, has assigned the policy) for $2,500, the amount of a mortgage held on the property by that company. The owner of the building was Julius Brunt, son-in-law of Jennings. Tramps are supposed to have started the fire.

A fire broke out Sunday morning on the wharf adjoining Miller & Woodman's mill, on Spurr's Cove, opposite Indiantown, New-Brunswick, and after burning a considerable quantity of lumber, extended to a three-story brick building owned by J. Dew Spurr, formerly used as an oil factory, and lately as a distillery. About 1,000,000 feet of lumber, including some valuable Arostook p

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Stocks.	Sales.	Stocks.	Sales.	Stocks.	Sales.
Han. Pac. 7s Dom.		Pacific Mail.		St. Paul pref.	
D., cp. cer.		100	16¼	800	72½
$7,000	65	Pittsburg.		100	72
L. & W. R. con. ss.		20	80	100	72⅛
5,000	65	North-western pf.		100	72⅜
L. & W. R. con.		700	67⅛	100	71⅞
11,000	60	400	67⅛	100	71
Can. So. 1st, g'd.		200	67	200	70⅝
1,000	74½	200	67⅛	100	72⅛
N. W. C. G. G.		200	68¼	100	71⅝
2,000	98⅝	200	68⅜	200	71⅝
Del. & Hud.		100	68⅝	300	71⅝
100	81¼	1200	68⅝	200	71⅝
100	81⅛	200	68⅝	100	71¼
Erie Railway.		400	67	Chi. & Alton.	
200	17⅝	200	67	100	82½
2200	17⅜	100	67⅛	D., L. & West.	
800	17⅝	100	67	400	54
Western Union.	10	600	66¾	1000	53⅜
300	89	Union Pacific.		300	53⅝
100	88½	200	63⅜	1500	53⅝
200	88⅜	100	63⅜	1600	53⅝
Lake Shore.		St. Paul.		400	53⅝
100	83. 61⅝	400	34¼	400	53⅜
300	61⅝	100	34¼	1400	53⅜
600	61⅝	500	34	300	52⅝
100	61⅜	500	33⅝	300	52⅝
300	61⅜	400	33⅝	100	52⅝
200	61⅜	400	33¼	200	52⅝
200	61⅞	700	33	900	52¾
600	62	100	32⅞	500	52⅝
400	61⅞	200	32⅜	300	52⅝
New-Jersey Sc.		100	32¼	1000	52⅝
100	1¼	500	32¼	100	52⅝
North-western.		200	32¼	1100	52½
200	35⅛	100	32¼	100	52⅝
300	35⅜	100	32¼	1400	52⅝
100	34⅞	200	32⅝	1300	52⅝
200	34⅜	100	32⅝	2100	52½
200	34⅜	300	32⅝	600	52⅝
100	34⅜	200	32⅝	Chi. & N. W.	
100	34⅞	400	32⅜	100	35
200	35	200	32⅜	100	34⅝
400	35⅛	300	32¼	800	34⅝
500	35⅜	Morris & Essex.		100	34⅝
100	35⅜	200	81½	100	34⅝
200	35⅛	100	81⅜	North Island.	
900	35	100	83	300	113

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '65s.	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	
$10,000 b.c. 103⅝	$1,000	105

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '65s.	U. S. 5s '81 R.	U. S. 4½ '91 C.
$10,000	103⅜	$10,000	106⅜	$3,000	104⅛
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5s '81 C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
50,000	104⅞	125,000	106⅝	16,000	120⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Can. So. 1st, g'd.		Union Pacific.		C., M. & St. P.	
$7,000	b.c. 73	700	b.c. 63⅛	150	b.c. 32⅛
N. J. C. 1st.	94	300	63⅝	300	32⅛
3,000	112½	900	b.c. 63⅝	500	32⅜
N. J. C. 1st. com.		200	b.c. 89	300	32½
1,000	85	200	89⅛	500	32⅜
N. J. C. conv. ss.		100	89¼	300	32½
10,000	70	100	89⅜	1800	32⅝
Mil. & St. P. c. s. f.		700	s3. 89⅛	1120	32⅝
9,000	98⅛	400	88⅜	1000	32⅝
M. & St. P. 7-10.		300	88⅜	300	32⅝
8,000	102	300	89¼	500	31⅞
N. W. C. G. G.		300	89¼	500	31⅞
2,000	99	Michigan Central.		300	31⅞
3,000	98⅜	100	b.c. 69⅜	1200	31⅞
10,000	98⅝	100	69⅜	300	31⅞
Chi. & Mil. 1st.		Erie Railway.		C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	
5,000	106	100	b.c. 17⅝	200	b.c. 71½
Mon. & Ea. 1st.		100	17⅝	100	71⅝
2,000	110	100	s. 17⅝	200	70⅞
C., R. I. & P. 6s,		300	17⅝	200	70⅞
1917, C.		100	17⅝	200	70⅞
1,000	s. 108⅜	L. S. & M. So.		200	70⅜
M. & St. L. 8s, con.		100	b.c. 83	100	70⅜
2,000	94	300	83⅛	200	70⅜
N. Y. C. 6s, '83.		100	83⅜	1300	70⅜
5,000	105	100	83⅜	1300	70⅜
2d & R. R., '94.		300	83⅜	3100	52½
2,000	103⅛	Chic. & N. W		100	52⅝
Union Pacific.		500	b.c. 34⅜	1000	52⅝
900	s30. 63	400	b.c. 34⅜	1300	52⅝
		200	34⅜	1300	52⅝
		100	34⅜	1600	52½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 6s, Cur.	
$10,000	103⅝	$10,000	104⅜	$10,000	120⅝
U. S. 5s, '81, R.		
15,000	104⅞	16,000	106⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	b.c. 120½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.		L. S. & M. So.		C., M. & St. P. pf.	
$16,000	b.c. 81	100	b.c. 61⅝	200	b.c. 70⅝
La. 7s, con.		800	61½	100	69⅞
1,000	73⅛	100	61⅝	100	69¾
C., R. & Q. 7s,		1200	61⅝	900	70
5,000	s. 113	Can. So. 1st.		100	s10. 70
Can. P. 1st C. & O.		600	b.c. ¼	200	s60. 69
5,000	92¼	Chi. & N. W.		100	s3. 70
Can. Pac. gold.		100	b.c. 68⅜	100	b.c. 52⅜
3,000	103⅜	1400	68⅜	1000	b.c. 52⅜
Mo. Pac. 7s, s. g.		100	s3. 68⅜	100	52⅜
7,000	105½	500	68¼	500	52⅜
L. S. con. 2d coup.		100	b.c. 68⅝	1200	52
2,000	103	100	68⅝	100	52⅜
Han. P. inc. No. 16.		300	68⅝	100	52⅜
3,000	b.c. 12	600	68⅝	500	b.c. 11
Met. Bank.		300	68⅝	Chi. & Mil.	
24	120	C. & N. W. pf.		200	b.c. 75
Park Bank.		100	b.c. 68⅝	100	b3. 77
40	90½	100	68⅜	D., L. & West.	
Adams Ex.		1400	68⅜	1000	b.c. 52⅜
145	103	100	s3. 68⅜	100	52⅜
Wells-Fargo Ex.		100	68⅜	500	52⅜
50	s. 90	Cen. of N. J.		1200	52
Del. & Hudson.		100	b.c. 34½	400	52⅜
100	b.c. 80½	100	s10. 34	100	s. 51⅝
100	81	200	34¼	500	51⅝
200	81⅛	Chi. & R. I.		1200	51⅝
100	81⅜	100	b.c. 113⅜	3500	52⅜
100	81⅝	200	113	200	52
100	81⅞	100	113¾	1200	52⅜
Del. & Lack.		Ken. & Sar. R.		1100	52⅜
400	b.c. 36	100	97	1400	52⅝
Morris & Essex.		1000	b.c. 81½	2000	52¼
900	b.c. 80			1600	52½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

La. con.		Morris & Essex.		St. Paul.	
$15,000	73½	100	c. 81⅜	600	s60. 30½
Kan. Pac. 7s, Den.		100	82	600	31
D., cp. cer.		100	82⅜	800	31⅛
15,000	95	100	s3. 82	400	31⅛
Can. Pacific 1. g.		100	c. 82	300	31⅛
5,000	95	Rock Island.		1100	31½
Mich. So. & N. I.		50	s3. 113⅛	300	31⅜
1,000	110	300	b3. 113⅜	400	s50. 31
Can. Pac. gold.		200	s3. 113	900	31⅞
4,000	103⅛	North-west.		1000	s30. 31⅞
2,000	105⅜	400	33⅞	600	31⅞
Del. & Hudson.		100	b3. 34	400	s15. 31⅞
100	81	100	34	300	31⅞
Ark. & Pac. Tel.		25	34⅛	300	31⅞
200	26½	1200	34⅜	500	31⅞
Harlem.		100	34⅜	200	s3. 31⅞
200	s. 138	100	34⅜	100	31⅞
Erie Railway.		100	s3. 33⅜	300	31⅞
100	b.c. 17⅝	300	s3. 32⅜	400	31⅞
600	s3. 17⅝	100	32⅜	300	31⅞
600	17⅞	100	32⅜	100	31⅞
Union Pacific.		100	b.c. 25⅞	500	31⅞
800	b.c. 63⅝	Morris & Essex.		500	31⅞
C., C., C. & I.		200	b.c. 82	Ohio & Miss.	
100	24	200	82	200	8

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.		North-western.		Union Pacific.	
$1,000	81½	500	b.c. 34⅜	100	b.c. 63⅜
$1,000	81¼	1100	34⅜	7 shares.	
Den. D., cp. cer.		300	34⅜	200	63⅜
6,000	65	North-west. pf.		100	13⅜
3,000	65½	200	68⅜	Ohio & Miss.	
2,000	65⅜	600	68	100	8⅛
6,000	64⅜	300	68⅛	St. Paul.	
R. & P. 1st. L. C.		400	68⅜	400	32⅛
2,000	106	200	68⅜	200	32⅛
Lake Shore.		Rock Island.		100	32⅛
100	61⅜	300	113⅛	100	32⅛
100	61⅜	100	113⅜	100	32⅛
100	61⅜	100	113⅜	100	32⅛
100	b3. 61⅜	200	113⅜	100	32⅛
100	61⅜	100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 5:

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story brick buildings, with lot 24.3 by 100, No. 78 Avenue B, west side, 24.3 feet north of 5th-st., for $14,800, to Clara Adler.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, F. W. Low, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick house, with lot 18.3 by 82.5, No. 114 Avenue C, east side, 86.4 feet north of 7th-st., for $8,215, to Edward Pollack.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Cottman, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 21 by 80, No. 14 Irving-place, north-east corner of 15th-st., for $14,500, to E. H. Butler. Also, similar sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick shop, with lot 23 by 85.6 by 23.1 by 82.7, No. 144 West 30th-st., south side, 190 feet east of 7th-av., for $8,550, to R. M. Bowie.

R. J. Thomas, foreclosure sale, W. M. Culver, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and mezzanine-front dwelling, with lot 19 by 67.6, No. 370 West 33d-st., south side, 19 feet east of 9th-av., for $8,900, to Isabella Woolf, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

24-av., w. s., near 164th-st., 25x17.5, 23d Ward; Catharine Ehrman and others to Theresa L. Loebie ..... nom.

97th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4; John Bowers to Mary Higgens $2,500

118th-st., n. s., 256.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11; John Guggols and wife to Conrad Eifert 4,500

24-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 46th-st., 35.5x73; Marcus Kramer and wife to Elka Marx 16,450

Washington-av., w. s., 169.7 ft. n. of 166th-st., 150x84.4, 23d Ward; Mary M. Kerker and husband Edmund Hammond 5,000

36th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 7th-av., 33.9x62.8; Samuel K. McKenney to John Zickler 250

27th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x98.9; Anna M. Ryan and husband to Charles F. O'Donnell ..... nom.

30th-st., s. s., 157.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x98.9; Anna M. Foote and husband to Leonard Miller

30th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9; Bride and husband to Ellen Ryan 7,000

26th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100; John N. Hayward and wife to Harris Pomanskl 30,000

Doy-st., s. s. corner of Greenwich-st., 40x62.2; Harris Pomanski and wife to John N. Hayward 85,000

114th-st., s. s., 424 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; Eliza J. Burdett to Margaret L. Pope. nom.

5th-av., No. 556, 25x100; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Jacob Campbell 62,500

1st-av., n. corner 58th-st., 81.8x98.9; C. Dell. Townsend, Referee, to George Ehret 15,000

Depot-st., Buena Vista-av., 24th Ward, 25x245; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 20,000

36th-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 1st-av., 26.8x98.9; A. A. Redfield, Referee, to John DeRuyter 8,500

36th-st., n. s., 106.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 26.8x98.9. Same to same 8,500

36th-st., n. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 1st-av., 26.8x98.9; same to same 8,500

36th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 1st-av., 26.8x98.9; same to same 8,500

45th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x98.9; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to Catharine E. Cropper, Administratrix 30,500

84th-av., w. s., 50.4 ft. s. of 43d-st., 20.1x80; Isaac M. Holcomb and wife to David H. Knapp. 16,000

54th-st., s. s., 460 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; Franklin Wright to James H. Young 41,000

44th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.5; William Schaeffer and wife to Henry W. Ruschhaupt 11,500

LEASES RECORDED.

3d-av., No. 535, Elita A Ricardo to Hugh F. Tarpey, 3 years $1,700

39th-st., W. end, No. 57, Andrew S. Thorp to Noel Lacaton, 5 years 1,680

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Dillon, John J., to William Padian; No. 417 East 19th-st., 1 year $338

Fannin, William, to Franklin H. Delano, and others, Trustees, &c.; n. s. 39th-st., w. of 5th-av., 5 years 16,000

Fannin, William, and husband to Robert Thom; n. w. corner of 4th-av. and 57th-st., 1 year 38,000

Harvey, Charles R., and wife to the Washington Life Insurance Company, n. s. 37th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years 5,000

Higgens, Mary, to Margaret Darmstadt; s. s. 57th-st., w. of 9th-av., 2 months 1,500

Hurstel, Louise, and husband to George Kuntz; w. s. Bleecker-st., No. 161, Dec. 1,300

Jones, Charles, and wife to Charles E. Fleming; n. s. 82d-st., s. of 3d-av., 1 year 10,000

Mitchell, Isabella R., to Edward Tuck; 1 year.. 1,500

Pennell, Francis, and wife to Henry Burnett; No. 177 Lewis-st., 1 year 2,000

Wenzel, John, to Andreas Hausler; s. s. 16th-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 years 2,000

Whitehead, Isaac P., and others, Trustees, &c., to Matthew Clarendon and others, Executors, &c.; n. s. corner of Canal and Elm sts., 5 years. 12,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., and others, Executors, &c., to Charles F. Southmayd, and others, Trustees, &c. ..... nom.

Bleeman, Mary M., to Elizabeth Gifford $500

Livingston, Charles O., and another, Executors, &c., to Charles O. Livingston, Trustee, &c. ....

Maisy, Mosse B., Trustee, &c., to Harriet Overhiser ..... nom.

McKinney, Leonard K., to John Zickler ..... nom.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company to Nathalia E. Bayliss 5,000

Russell, William F., Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, to Nathalia E. Bayliss, Executrix, &c. 5,500

Search, Joseph, to Jacob Metzger 1,145

Waring, William E., and another, Executors, &c., to Richard Geeves 1,449

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REDUCED PRICES!!! REDUCED RENTS!!!
New complete printed lists at 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
And mailed free to any address.

THE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, NOS. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st., for sale at reduced prices. Apply on the premises, or to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY for sale low. Easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE WINCHESTER APARTMENTS,
Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Just completed and contain every convenience for housekeeping.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
"TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
SEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 7
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO,
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF PARA,
Capt. Carpenter,
will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., —
Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Steamer .....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Thurs., Aug. 22
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Havana. Cargo shipped at Galveston in connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports. P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Pier 49 North River, foot of Bank-st.
Rates for Cabin, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Aug. 20, 10 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward on board. No intoxicating drinks sold on steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
NEW-YORK AND QUEENSTOWN.
RUSSIA.....WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., Aug. 21
SCOTHIA.....WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA.....WED., Aug. 28
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1878.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | GELLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia.....Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia.....Aug. 7, noon. | California.....Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANCOEUL.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
PERIERE, DANES.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Philadelphia and New-York.
SWITZERLAND sails Thursday, Aug. 8, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Canada, W., Aug. 7, 11 A.M. | France, W., Aug. 14, 6 A.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P.M. | Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A.M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Aug. 9, noon, (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,266 tons, Curtis.....Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. MONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12 M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 115 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily. Fast Mail. Local Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12, 5, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 5 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

MONTAUK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.—Leave Hunter's Point daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pometon and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 2:15, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor and car. 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 5 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 6th.....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....1:30 P. M.
Wednesd'y, 7th. 10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 7th.. 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 8th..11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th....3:30 P. M.
Friday, 9th.....12:00 M.	Friday, 9th.....4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th. 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th..6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 11th.. 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th....8:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th... 6:30 P. M.	

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th.. 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 11th.....9:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th. 8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th....2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 6:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 9 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

THE MARY POWELL, RARE 75 CENTS, FOR West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Cold Spring by ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st. Pier 59 North River, at 8:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex boats.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cortlandt-street Ferries.
DEY-ST.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Favorita and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE—FIVE CENTS
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sunday), 30 minutes, and from 34th-st., East River, (daily, 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City, Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 A. M. Merrick Accommodation, 9 A. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. Babylon, 6:20 P. M.; arriving at Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-table. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20,) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor 6:50 P. M., Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) Sag Harbor, 7 P. M.; Greenport, 7:30 P. M., Manhasset House, 8:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Tickets offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; and at James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" or Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arriving at Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 3:50 A. M., 5:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 3:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:30, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 115 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
9:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Utica, Syracuse, and Rutland.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Utica, Syracuse, and Rutland.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room cars to Saratoga.
4:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252

JENNIE SMITH ARRAIGNED.

SHE PLEADS NOT GUILTY OF THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

"COVE" BENNETT SURRENDERS TO THE POLICE—WHAT HE ADMITS AND WHAT HE REFUSES TO TELL—THE INQUEST ON FRIDAY.

Two incidents yesterday renewed in Jersey City all the interest that has been felt in the Smith murder case. Mrs. Smith was formally charged with the murder of her husband, and denied the charge, and "Cove" Bennett, who has been sought by the Police since Thursday, voluntarily surrendered. The Police have, it is frankly stated by some of them, been endeavoring systematically to force a confession from Mrs. Smith, and have not succeeded. It is said that they deliberately planned to arrest her at the time of the funeral on Saturday, in the hope that the suddenness of the arrest, the time and place when it was made, would unnerve her, and that she would make some valuable admission. It was impossible to move her. She remained as calm as any of the officers who arrested her, except for a moment or two when she first entered the office at Head-quarters. Then she seemed slightly hysterical and made a rash threat to kill herself. Her appetite, which had failed her on the day of the murder, returned on Saturday, and she has eaten heartily enough since. Her sister, Mrs. Watson, called upon her, and again endeavored to obtain information from her as to the murder; but the prisoner steadfastly protested her innocense, and repeated the story she had told when the murder was discovered. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning she was ready to be produced in court. The Justice's Court, over the First Precinct Police Station, was at this time crowded to suffocation, the crowd being attracted evidently by the desire to see the suspected woman. Two hours were consumed in disposing of the regular Monday morning calendar of Police cases. Then there was a pause. The Chief of Police came in and conversed for a few moments with Justice Davis. Then he went out, and presently returned, ushered in the prisoner, and escorted her up to the rail. When she was seated and had arranged her heavy veil, as if to avoid scrutiny, the throng behind her became as silent as the grave, and anxiously awaited developments. Then the oppressive silence was broken by the efforts of persons outside to press into the room. Justice Davis sat playing with a pen for a few moments. Then he drew out the return slip from the Fourth Precinct. "Your name is Jennie Smith?" The prisoner nodded affirmatively.

Looking at the slip before him, and then at the prisoner, he leaned toward her, gazing intently in her face.

"Jennie Smith, you are charged with the murder of your husband, Richard H. Smith, an officer of the Police Department. What have you to say, are you guilty or not guilty?"

The crowd behind the prisoner strained their heads forward, listening intently to hear her answer. Mrs. Smith scarcely moved in her place. She answered in a clear, firm voice, "I am not guilty."

Justice Davis then asked her if she desired to have any further examination until she was represented by counsel, to which she replied that she did not. She was then informed by the Justice that she was remanded to await the action of the Coroner. She arose and faced the audience calmly, took the arm of the Chief, and walked firmly out of the court-room, greatly to the disappointment of those who had come prepared to hear her relate a confession of murder. She was taken back to the room in Head-quarters which she has occupied since the funeral, where she met her sister, Mrs. Watson, and held a long conversation with her. This sister, who was at first inclined to believe that Mrs. Smith knew all about the murder, and who has pleaded with her to reveal her knowledge, has been unable to shake the suspected woman from the position she at first assumed, and has declared that she now believes that Mrs. Smith tells the truth. She also declares that she will spare no effort or money to clear up the mystery that surrounds the case.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a man entered the office of the Jersey City *Journal*, and offered to Major Pangborn, the editor, a letter which he desired him to read. Major Pangborn read it, and found it to be a protest against the assumption that Covert D. Bennett was a guilty man. It was a general complaint, rather than a specific denial of guilt. It was signed by 10 names. The bearer was 10 minutes. He desired to do with the letter. "I want it published," said he. "Well," was the reply, "the names seem to be genuine signatures, and I have no objection to using it with the signatures attached." This the bearer objected to, and Major Pangborn declined to use the letter without indorsement. He ventured to tell the bearer, who said he did not know where Bennett was, that if he could give him the best advice he could give him was to tell him to surrender himself as soon as possible, and harden to prove an alibi, if he could. The bearer of the letter left. At this time Detectives McGroary and O'Neill were in Williamsburg, where they had gone to seek Bennett, who was reported to have been seen there. They learned that he had left for Jersey City in the morning, so that he was probably near the *Journal* office when the letter in his behalf was offered for publication. At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man named Conrad along City Hall-place toward the entrance to Police Head-quarters. He was a tall, smooth-faced, and not bad-looking fellow, dressed in a blue suit and wearing a straw hat. At the door of the head-quarters he hesitated. Acting Capt. Simmons was looking out of the window near by when he saw this man, and knew it was Bennett, and immediately went to the door. He met him, and told him that he was just the man they wanted. Bennett said nothing, but went up the stairway and passed into the Chief's office. Inspector Murphy had some conversation with him soon after. He asked him why he had not sooner surrendered to the authorities. Bennett said that he had not waited until the Police had got the real murderer in custody." The Chief came in, and held a long interview with Bennett. The man was found to be as sharp as steel, and pert in answering. He admitted that he had been an intimate acquaintance of Mrs. Smith; that he had sat on her bedside and fanned her when she was sick. He would neither admit nor deny the allegation that there had been criminal intimacy between them. When he was asked to say where he had been or where he was on the night of the murder, he refused to answer. The question was then put directly, "Were you in Jersey City on the night of the murder?" and he refused to answer that. Every effort was made to induce him to explain his movements. Then he was asked, after he had refused to answer this line of questions, why he did not give himself up earlier. "The reason why," answered he, "was that I did not hear of the murder until Saturday. I was in Williamsburg, and in the house where I was stopping they only had one newspaper, and I read no account of the murder, and heard nothing about it until Saturday afternoon." He said he then made up his mind to surrender, but that he thought it would be just as well to wait until Monday. He was committed to a cell soon after. It was believed that he had given further information, showing the quarrelsome life of Officer Smith and his wife, but no positive information to that effect could be obtained from the Police. He gave his age as 19, and his position as contained in the letter which was arrested.

Alderman Smith is putting forth every effort to clear up the case. He has not, as reported, employed Detective Kilcauley to work on a clue. The report arose from a conversation held between the two, who are warm friends, in which the detective gave his opinion that Mrs. Smith was alone the guilty person, and suggested that the condition of the room, the character of the wounds, the silence of the dog, and the manner of disposing of the weapons used in the murder, all indicated the deed as one committed by a woman. In grasping at clues the Police yesterday arrested a tramp who greatly resembled an Indian, having a coppery complexion and a thick growth of straight black hair, who was found near the house in which the murder was committed talking about it as if greatly interested. The only reason given for holding him was that he answered the description given by Mrs. McGregor of a man, "short and of dark complexion," who was seen in the cellar of the house on Thursday afternoon. He spoke English fluently, and when he gave his name as Nathan O'Lee all doubt of his nationality was dispelled.

The inquest in the case will begin on Friday evening, under Coroner Crane. Mrs. Smith has not yet secured counsel, but it is understood that she desires to employ ex-Gov. Bedle and Mr. Charles H. Winfield, who were recently engaged in the Vosburgh case. Mrs. Smith and Bennett will both be summoned to testify, as well as the McGregors and several members of Smith's family.

DELIBERATE SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Anton August Auksmp, of No. 35 Allen-street, a cigar-maker, about 40 years of age, shot himself through the head yesterday. No hopes are entertained of his recovery, and he was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital by some friends. He arose yesterday at the usual hour, and started, he said, to work. He would never tell his landlady, Mrs. Schmittenberg, where he worked, and when he left the house yesterday he was dressed in his Sunday clothes. He returned at noon. This was so unusual with him that Mrs. Schmittenberg asked him what the matter was, and why he returned without his coat, he being in his shirt-sleeves. He replied that he had been accused by his employer, had made 40 cigars, had been to Brooklyn and had there pawned his coat for 75 cents. The woman saw that something was the matter with him and questioned him no further. Mrs. Schmittenberg subsequently went out for some articles for dinner. When she returned Auksmp was lying insensible on the floor, having shot himself in the right temple. The suicide was premeditated, as the following letter left by Auksmp shows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1878.

My name is Anton August Auksmp. I came to America in 1859; was 11 years in Baltimore, Md.; have a wife and three children. My father-in-law is Jacob Reuner. I am tired of life, as I am persecuted. I am especially persecuted by Mr. Henry Schultz. Miss Schmittenberg, of No. 35 Allen-street, and Henry Schultz, of No. 59 Bridge-street, Georgetown, D. C., are the cause of my death. My love to all the children. To the names and the fingers of both clings my blood, viz., Miss Schmittenberg and Mr. Henry Schultz. They can never have peace, for my ghost will pursue them and be before their eyes. Respectfully,

ANTON AUGUST AUKAMP.

GOV. BISHOP'S EMBARRASSMENT.

A SECRET MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CREDITORS OF THE CINCINNATI FIRM.

A meeting of the creditors of R. M. Bishop & Co., the Cincinnati grocery firm, of which Gov. Bishop is the head, and which suspended on Saturday last, was held yesterday afternoon in the office of B. G. Arnold & Co., No. 125 Front-street. About 25 creditors were present of the 32 or 33 who live in this City. Mr. B. G. Arnold occupied the Chair, and Mr. A. Barstow, of the Decastro & Dönner Sugar Refining Company, acted as Secretary. W. T. Bishop, the junior member of the Cincinnati house, was present, and read a statement of the firm's affairs. He had read but a few moments when it suddenly occurred to the Chairman that there might be representatives of the press present, and it was decided that all such should be excluded from the meeting. After a protracted session a sub-committee of six was appointed to examine into the somewhat muddled condition of the firm's affairs, and report at some subsequent meeting of the creditors. It is understood that Mr. Bishop made no proposition to the creditors. The sub-committee of six met immediately at the close of the creditors' meeting, and from this session the reporters were also excluded. Mr. Barstow afterward said that the committee consisted of Darwin S. James, of the firm of Packard & James, Chairman; Otis W. Booth, of Booth & Linsly; James Graham, of James Graham & Co., Philadelphia; J. M. Edwards, of Edwards & Maddox; W. P. St. John, of Havemeyer & Elder, and Mr. Barstow, who acted as Secretary. Mr. Barstow courteously but firmly refused to give the names of the New-York creditors, of whom there are from 30 to 35, saying that the committee had resolved not to give the names to the public for a few days yet. None of the New-York houses are seriously hurt, however. Mr. Bishop gave the liabilities of the firm as $360,525 85. Of this amount $145,000 is held in this City, $6,000 in Philadelphia, $12,000 in Boston, and $3,000 in Baltimore. The remaining $184,525 85 is scattered in small sums in various cities, mainly in the West. The total assets amount to $256,828 70, of which $23,600 are the individual assets of Gov. R. M. Bishop and his son William T. Bishop, all the other assets are held by Mr. Bishop in the hands of the sub-committee, who will give them a careful investigation, and report their conclusions at a meeting of the creditors, to be called some time hence by the Chairman. Referring to the rumor that Gov. Bishop's electioneering expenses in the last campaign had something to do with the failure, his son, it is said, stated to the creditors yesterday that the Governor's campaign expenses did not exceed $6,500, and that he had not drawn over $150 from the firm since he has occupied the Gubernatorial chair.

GOV. BISHOP'S STORY OF THE FAILURE.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 4.

An *Enquirer* reporter called upon Gov. Bishop at the great grocery house yesterday afternoon, to obtain the facts in the case. He found that gentleman in his private office struggling with papers and accounts and bills and general unhappiness. "It is true," said the Governor, as he put out his hand. "It is true. The house of R. M. Bishop & Co. has suspended. We have been in business here for more than 30 years, and have never suffered protest, but we could hold out no longer. I only hope that none of my creditors will suffer as I am suffering now," and the kind old man's eyes filled with tears, and he sat silent for a moment as he contemplated the ruin by which he was surrounded. "It is a sad blow to me, but I am willing to do anything to make good our obligations. I will give up everything except my reputation and honor."

After a few moments of general conversation, in which the Governor collected again his thoughts, he gave the reporter substantially the following statement:

"Our firm has been in business in the City of Cincinnati over 30 years, commencing with but little if any capital, and through industry and attention to business we built up one of the largest wholesale grocery businesses in the city. Our sales for several years amounted to over $3,000,000 per annum. During all this period of 30 years we have never failed to meet our obligations and have never suffered a single protest. Our misfortunes are attributable solely to shrinkage in real estate and merchandise, and this shrinkage is the cause of their embarrassment with us. I can give you an idea of how shrinkage in real estate has affected us. Several years ago, when times were flush and money plenty, I purchased the ground and built this block of buildings at a cost of $250,000 in cash, and we rented the stores before finished for $29,000 per annum—the corner store, now occupied by Messrs. Ackerland & Beller, at $15,000 a year; now it is rented for $5,500. Now the property, if forced sale were to be made, would not bring $100,000. Again, my residence property, which I could once have sold for $50,000, would not bring over half the amount. Again, the residence of W. T. Bishop, on Dayton-street, for which he paid $45,000 when money was plenty and business paying, was sold for about one-half the cost. These very heavy losses could not possibly have been anticipated, and, of course, seriously affected us; but we were still confident of being able to pull through, and would undoubtedly have done so had not so many heavy failures of customers occurred whom we and others considered financially sound beyond doubt, which lessened our resources and brought us to a stand-still. Our liabilities are about $360,000. I am now having prepared a complete statement of our assets. Of course, in these assets are claims which we may or may not be able to collect. I can not, therefore, at present state what our actual assets will be, but they will go very far toward paying our liabilities. If this can be done I am satisfied; for the present is certainly the most trying moments of my life. My suffering is certainly less than that of any man I owe, and my greatest desire and ambition is to prevent anybody losing through me. I will give up everything except my reputation and honor. What our course in the future will be I cannot say. Our William T. Bishop is now East, conferring with our creditors. What the result of the conference will be I cannot say. I will agree to any arrangements which will protect the honor of our house. We have stopped all payments, and are determined that our assets shall be distributed to our creditors, and that they shall all share alike."

SUPPRESSING INFORMATION.

THE NEW TREASURY POLICY—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AUCTIONEER ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING.

Acting on information received during Capt. Brackett's term of command, Officer Jackson, of the Special Treasury Agent's office, seized two trunks full of goods belonging to John H. Draper, the Custom-house auctioneer, who arrived on the Britannic from Europe on Sunday. The charge was that articles were in the trunks which were not "declared" by their owner, or, in plain terms, that they were smuggled. The trunks were taken to the seizure-room of the Custom-house yesterday and carefully hidden away from the reporters. The heads of departments refrained from mentioning the seizure when asked for news, and no entry of it appears on the seizure-room books. Gen. Curtis, whose office has charge of the matter, brazenly asserted that he knew of nothing of public interest. Later, when it was ascertained from other sources that there had been such a seizure, application to the various authorities for particulars threw them into spasms of affright. They evaded the issue in every possible way, and finally referred the reporters to Gen. Curtis. From Acting Deputy Collector Balch, who was performing the duties of Acting Collector Merritt, it was learned that Mr. Draper had gone out of town, and that the appraisement of the goods had been deferred, at his request, until Thursday. But Mr. Balch protested that the Special Treasury Agency is entirely independent of the Collector, and information in regard to the seizure would have to be obtained at the former place. Acting Surveyor Graham said he had asked for particulars, with a view to determining the responsibility of the regular inspectors on the White Star wharf in passing the trunks, and he hoped to have them to-day. Gen. Curtis attempted to evade the reporters' questions until cornered, and then flatly refused to furnish particulars for publication. He was asked whether, at his suggestion, the Secretary of the Treasury had, as reported, issued an order that hereafter Custom-house news is to be withheld from the newspapers in this City. He dodged a direct reply for some time, but finally acknowledged that such is the case. When seizures are made, the officers are now required to suppress the facts, and after their reports reach Washington Secretary Sherman will make them public if he sees fit. This puts a premium on smuggling, by removing the only terror there has heretofore been in getting caught. It will also enable dishonest Customs officials to compromise with smugglers without fear of the necessity of a public exhibition. Old Custom-house men say that at least 25 per cent. of seizures should be credited to the newspapers, whose publications stimulate informers to furnish information and direct them to the proper officers.

FUNERAL OF FIREMAN WALSH.

The funeral of the late Martin Walsh, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, took place at St. Francis Xavier's Church yesterday morning. A funeral escort comprising a detail of 30 members of the several hook and ladder companies, under command of Foreman Walter, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, accompanied the cortège from the late residence of Mr. Walsh in West Sixteenth-street to the church, and the company of which he had been foreman preceded as mourners. The body rested in a black-cloth-covered coffin with silver mountings, and upon the lid was a plate inscribed as follows: "Martin Walsh, born March, 1837; died August, 1878; aged 41 years." A solemn requiem mass was celebrated, and interment took place at Calvary Cemetery.

WHO STOLE THE TREASURE?

THIEVES CAPTURE THE SAVINGS OF YEARS.

THE MYSTERIOUS VESEY-STREET ROBBERY—THE $30,000 STOLEN FROM THE KING FAMILY—WHAT THE PLUNDERED PEOPLE SAY.

The Police investigation of the robbery of the King family, reported in yesterday's TIMES, confirmed the fact of the robbery, which had at first been doubted by many, but did not tend to dispel any of the mystery surrounding the case. The original force of detectives detailed on the case was yesterday increased to five—Detectives Lyons, King, Mulvey, Flynn, and Mulroy—who, with Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, are diligently "working up" the robbery, but at present they profess to have discovered no clue. The members of the family having been released from their pledge to detectives not to talk to any reporters in reference to the case, yesterday readily gave all the information in their possession. They are nearly heart-broken over their misfortune, and have neither slept nor taken food since Saturday, their nervous excitement depriving them of all appetite for food or desire for rest. They begged that the error in the published reports of the case about dissensions among themselves and their relatives be corrected, as they were wholly false, a fact that seemed to be demonstrated by the visits of consolation paid the family yesterday by their relatives. It appears that they had grown careless of late in guarding the little hoard that represented 30 years of thrift and economy, and which they had withdrawn from the bank to insure its greater safety. They thought the treasure so safe as it lay stowed away in the little chest that they took no care to place it under any other protection than a padlock. The valise was, as has already been stated in the newspapers, locked away in a small closet that stood beneath the stairs on the second floor, between a bureau and the fire-place in the family sleeping apartments. There is a wooden platform running across to the door of the second floor from an adjacent tenement-house doorway. The latter can be readily reached from the street entrance of the tenement. Half the time the door of the King premises is left unlocked, so that any one could walk into the house by means of the platform during the absence of Mrs. King in the store or the pickle factory. The theory of the plundered people is that the thief waited until the family had all left the upper floors, and then stole in, broke open the closet by tearing the staple, that held the padlock, out of the wall, and took the valise in which the $30,000 in gold, greenbacks, and bonds was secreted. One of the most singular features of the robbery is that the thief should have taken only the money and bonds in the valise. Upon the mantel-piece, but a few inches from the padlock he broke, hung a valuable gold watch, in the drawer of the bureau there was a purse containing $100 in gold coin, a diamond ring, several gold rings, two heavy gold chains, shirt pins, and other trinkets, and beneath the valise in the closet was a tin box containing a large quantity of coin. None of these things were touched, however, which seems to prove that the thief was one well familiar with the surroundings of the house, and who had discovered the secret hiding-place of the savings, although the family thought none but themselves knew its location. After gaining possession of the valise, the thief ascended to John King's room on the third floor, where he deliberately forced open the safe, took out the money, opened and threw the envelope containing the bonds and the remaining contents of the valise on the bed, and made off, leaving untouched a fine silver time-piece that was ticking on the wall at the head of the bed. He probably made his escape through the sky-light, that was found open for the first time since the death of Mrs. King. The family say that it must have been opened from the inside, as it was almost impossible to open it from the roof unless the staples and fastenings were torn out, which could only be done with a heavy crowbar. Some of the tenements in the neighborhood, it is said, are infested by thieves. Ellen King had intended to ask the landlord of the adjoining tenement to place bars in front of the door leading to the platform above mentioned yesterday. She had not spoken of it before, not wishing to make trouble with any of the neighbors.

Although aware of the presence of thieves in the neighborhood, Miss King does not know how they could possibly have learned the locality of the hiding-place where the money was kept. Her neighbors frequently asked her what she did with her money, and to throw them off the scent she said that she invested it in registered bonds, and kept them in a safe deposit company. She did not do this, because the whole family had read so much about banks bursting, Presidents and Cashiers running off with the funds, that they distrusted all such institutions. She bought two of the new 4 per cent. bonds of Fisk & Hatch in July last, taking with her to their office a little girl named Mary, the daughter of a neighbor. She exhibited them in the store to a Wall-street broker, Mary and an employe being present. Miss King exhibited them in order to ascertain if they were genuine bonds. She was told by the broker that they were, and then put them away. It is probable that from such little incidents as these, and the guarding of which she takes that the family were rich and secreted their money in the house became known to the thief who stole the treasure. One of the tenement-house rowdies was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of having committed the theft, but was soon discharged, proving that he was elsewhere at the time of the commission of the robbery. The detectives and Capt. Saunders visited the store frequently yesterday, and at one time wished to arrest a party in whom the family had the greatest confidence. At Miss King's request the arrest was not made, but a surveillance is being kept upon the person's movements. The family had very many offers of assistance from their friends and old customers yesterday, but declined them, saying that, although poor now, they could manage to live without outside aid. They said that had the robbery taken place in good times they would have cheerfully gone to work to build up another little fortune, but, the times being now so bad, they can only begin to look upon their loss as hopeless. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch yesterday furnished the Police with the numbers of the stolen bonds, which are as follows: Nos. 5,745, 5,778, 5,780, 14,720, 15,849, 5,746, 5,779, 8,094, 14,721, and 15,850. The Police themselves say that there is a bare possibility that these may be recovered, although they were unregistered, but express hardly any hope of recovering the money. The family state that they could give up the money for the sake of knowing "who in the world it was that took it."

GEORGE S. APPLETON'S WILL.

HE APPOINTS HIS BROTHERS EXECUTORS OF HIS ESTATE, AND BEQUEATHS ITS INCOME FOR LIFE TO HIS WIDOW.

The will of the late Mr. George S. Appleton was yesterday filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate. The document contains but few provisions. It bequeaths to Mrs. Caroline A. Appleton, the widow of the decedent, all the household furniture, ornaments, books, plate, &c., in the house No. 17 East Thirty-second-street. The remainder of his estate is bequeathed by Mr. Appleton to his brothers, John A. and Daniel S. Appleton, who are appointed Executors, and directed to invest it properly, and to pay the entire net income resulting from it over to Mrs. Caroline A. Appleton during her lifetime. Upon her death they are to divide the entire property into as many equal parts as there are children of the decedent then living. If, however, any of the children shall have died, leaving issue, a share shall be allotted to such issue. The Executors are then to pay over to each child who is of age his or her share, and to apply to the use of any child not of age the entire income of the invested share. The same terms are dictated with respect to the division of shares among children of the second generation. The disposition of the interest of the decedent in the real and leasehold estate belonging to the firm of D. Appleton & Co. is left to the good judgment of the Executors, who may either sell it or let it remain to await the improvement which time may bring about. Respecting the copyrights, stereotype plates, &c., in which he also had an interest, Mr. Appleton expressed his confidence that his Executors will see that his estate realizes a fair value from them. The will was made at Stamford, Conn., on May 2, 1870. There is a codicil to the will, but its provisions appear to be of no present importance. The family of Mr. Appleton consists of his widow, Mrs. Caroline A. Appleton, and his children, Elilna A. Fraser, wife of William A. Fraser; Walter S. Appleton, Emma Madan, wife of Julian O'B. Madan; George S. Appleton, and Francis Appleton. All the children are of age. Neither the will, codicil, nor petition for probate states the value of Mr. Appleton's estate.

MRS. M'BEAN'S WILL CONTESTED.

The will of the late Mrs. James McBean, a widow, who died at Tarrytown during the month of March last, was submitted to a second hearing before Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, yesterday. The testator bequeathed her property to Rev. Charles S. Brown, the Superintendent of the Five Points Mission, and the will is contested by her nephew, Robert Campbell, upon the ground that undue influence was exerted by the legatee when the testator was mentally incapacitated. The will is dated Feb. 10, 1875, and the property consists of a house and lot at Tarrytown, the value of which is variously estimated at from $700 to $3,000, besides a few hundred dollars in the bank. Rev. Mr. Brown was Pastor of the Asbury M. E. Church between the years of 1867 and 1870. Mrs. McBean was a member of that church during the same period. Through a defective title Mrs. McBean, at one time, lost her homestead, a claim being made on the property by two colored women named Martha D. Syerson and Martha Y. Matthews. Public opinion was strongly in favor of Mrs. McBean, and Rev. Mr. Brown was the prime mover in raising a fund by which, with a loan of $400 from her sister, the injured lady succeeded in regaining possession of her property. Neither the church nor her nephew would contribute toward the fund raised by Rev. Mr. Brown, and Mrs. McBean, in gratitude to her former Pastor, bequeathed him all of her property. Mr. Campbell, the contestant, and his wife both testified yesterday that the mind of the testator had been impaired by a fall, and that she was also a sufferer from rheumatism, which rendered her so perverse that at times she refused to speak to her sister, although living under the same roof with her. An adjournment was taken until Friday next.

THE AFFRAY IN SHERIFF-STREET.

WELSH NOT EXPECTED TO RECOVER—THE MURDERER IN CUSTODY—TERRIBLE SCENE IN A POLICE STATION.

Michael Green, the man who was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of stabbing three people, was brought before Judge Flammer, at the Essex Market Police Court, as soon as the court opened yesterday morning. The boy, Anton Prescanzer, of No. 638 Eleventh-street, who stated that he witnessed the stabbing, and was sent to the House of Detention, was brought up by Officer Campbell, and made an affidavit to the effect that he saw the prisoner, Green, "cut and stab David Welsh; that Welsh is so badly injured his life is in danger, and he is unable to appear in court, and that such stabbing was done by said Green with a felonious intent to take the life of the said Welsh, or to do him bodily harm." The Police have made no other arrests, for, although it is stated that some one assisted Green, they lean to the opinion that all the stabbing was done by him. The account of the affair which appeared in THE TIMES yesterday morning is substantially correct, but since then most of the parties engaged in it have been seen and their stories compared. Their testimony goes to prove that the man Welsh, who now lies at Bellevue Hospital, had no part in the fight, but merely ran into the alley where it took place to see what was the cause of the disturbance, and that Green, believing him to be another assailant, stabbed him as described.

It appears that Mrs. Reeb, a widow, sister of the prisoner, was at the residence of Mrs. Louth, who lives in a little wooden house run up in the centre of the filthiest of courts, at the back of No. 91 Pitt-street. Soon after 11 o'clock Mrs. Reeb started for her home, and Martin Muller, a wood-carver, aged 25, who lives a little lower down the street, asked permission to see her home. When they arrived at No. 94 Sheriff-street he accompanied her up the alleyway, and stood speaking with her, when her brother, Michael Green, threw a box at him. Muller treated the matter as a joke, and was leaving the alley, when Green came up to him and struck him in the mouth. Muller after remonstrating went homeward, but shortly returned accompanied by his brother and a man named Wagner. Green stood talking with his widowed sister at the entrance to the alley, and remarked to her that these men had been brought to thrash him. "They'll have a tough time," he said, and then turned to his sister, and after a few words struck her. Muller rushed forward and Green drew his knife, a large instrument which he uses in his trade as a sash-maker. He has been working for some time at the manufactory of Messrs. McCormick, at the corner of Cannon and Rivington streets. Mrs. Reeb ran away to the Police Station and saw no more of the squabble. Rose Green, another sister, heard the disturbance, and came out to assist her brother Michael, and she received several bruises on her head, her eyes are discolored, and she has a deep wound from a knife on her right arm. Muller was stabbed on the right side of his face, between the nose and the eye, and another stab just took off the lobe of his ear and scratched his neck. There was another man with Green, he says, and both struck at him with their knives at the same moment, and caused the two wounds. Feeling the blood gushing from his eye, he cried out "I'm stabbed! I'm stabbed!" and Welsh, with several others, came rushing into the alleyway. Welsh passed him, and he saw Green make a lunge at the man with his knife, and the man drop. Another man, named John Seewalt, who lives at No. 202 Eldridge-street, was also stabbed during the scuffle.

The falling of Welsh put an end to the conflict, and the news soon spread through the crowd that a man had been stabbed. A shutter was procured and Welsh was placed upon it and carried to the Eleventh Precinct Police Station, followed by the two other wounded men and an immense crowd. Capt. Cherry immediately sent out an alarm to the following effect: "Two men stabbed; send ambulances. Arrest Michael Green; he wears a check jumper and ax." It was 12 o'clock, and the men were just turning out of the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station upon their beats when the announcement was made to them. Officer Gorham was patrolling in Sheriff street, when he saw near to the spot where the fight had taken place three men standing, one of whom wore a check jumper. He went across the street, and the man ran up an alley way, scaled several sheds, and got into Stanton-street. On the way he threw away a knife, which the officer picked up. About five blocks away, in Delancey-street, Green was arrested by another officer. This was within a quarter of an hour after information of the affray had been received.

The scene in the Eleventh Precinct Station when Green was brought in was something sickening. There were half a score of people whose clothes were smeared with blood from contact with the wounded, the floor was deluged with blood, and in the centre of the room lay Welsh, well-nigh bled to death. Outside the station was a large crowd, which the announcement that Welsh was dying largely swelled. On the way to the station Green bore a nonchalant air, and admitted striking the man, saying: "Well, he struck me in the eye, and I struck him back." Upon entering the station, however, he appeared struck with the sight of the wounded man, and sobbed wildly "Oh, I didn't do it; I didn't do it; I'm innocent." Welsh slightly raised his head and said to Green, in a faint voice, "It was you what stabbed me." He was unable to say more, and fell back completely exhausted. Green was then taken into custody, and the body of Welsh was carried to Bellevue Hospital. Upon his arrival there he was attended by Dr. Upham, who found him unconscious and pulseless. He was found to be bleeding from a large wound in the right side. The knife had evidently struck one of the ribs, and glancing off it had penetrated between the ribs, severing one of the costal arteries. The hemorrhage was stopped, and stimulants being administered, the wounded man rallied for a time, but Dr. Upham still thinks he has but a poor chance of recovery. Welsh is but a young man, 23 years of age, married, with one child. He resided at No. 15 Clinton-street, and was employed in a tobacco manufactory. Detective O'Connor has the case in hand, and Green will be brought for examination on Wednesday.

GEN. SPINOLA GETTING UP STEAM.

HE WARMS UP OVER A PET PROJECT TO ABOLISH THE USE OF COAL IN THIS CITY.

The Public Works Committee of the Board of Aldermen, unmindful of the warmth of the weather, held a long session yesterday to hear Gen. Francis B. Spinola and others unfold a plan to furnish the City with heat from steam pipes. Gen. Spinola's project is similar to the plan now in operation at Lockport, N. Y. It is proposed to build huge boilers in different parts of the City, and to run connecting pipes under the streets and avenues, and to supply steam to buildings as gas and water are now supplied. Gen. Spinola was good and frank enough to explain that he and his "associates" had purchased the right to introduce the system. He and his "associates" had nothing to do with the "New-York Heating Company," which has already asked the Common Council for the privilege of digging up the streets and planting steam-pipes. He had a great deal more to say about the great benefits which the City would derive if he and his "associates" were only allowed to lay pipes and furnish the people with steam. The City Government, he said, would save $250,000 per annum by the use of his proposed steam-heating apparatus. Steam power supplied by the company could also be used in connection with the fire hydrants, and there would thus be a saving in Fire Department expenses. Advantages to be gained by the middle and poorer classes were set forth with intense and glowing eloquence of the most emphatic Spinola type. Coal, he argued, would be rendered almost a superfluous article in the household. Money would be saved in the Street-cleaning Department, for the annual deposit of snow would be rapidly melted away by the heat from the hot steam pipes under the pavements. M. L. Church, "mechanical expert," expressed the opinion that house-coopers would save by the system 50 per cent., and President Bishop, of the works at Lockport, gave assurance that there was no danger of explosion. None of the speakers said anything about the enormous fortune that Gen. Spinola expected to make out of the project of himself and his "associates," or intimated that there was any impropriety in bestowing such a privilege as that demanded in the proposition made to the Common Council.

A PROFOUND DISTRUST OF ALIBIS.

As an old man named Howard was sauntering along First-avenue, near Twenty-sixth-street, on Saturday, between 6 and 7 o'clock, a young man accosted him and told him he had lost something. Howard put his hand in his pocket to see that his last $4 was safe, when the young man grappled with him and held him while an accomplice robbed him of the amount. Passing along First-avenue the next day he saw Thomas Sparrow and James Griffen, and identified them as his assailants. They were brought before Justice Kilbreth yesterday. John Weis, the step-father of Sparrow; Mrs. Weish, his mother; and Bridget Fleming, his aunt, all coincided in the statement that Thomas Sparrow, aged 16, residence No. 341 East Twenty-seventh-street, was not out of the house between 5:30 and 7:30 o'clock P. M. on Saturday. J. W. Griffen, brother of the Griffen accused, and Emanuel Cohen, the pawnbroker's son, were with James Griffen at a picnic that day from 4:30 P. M. until midnight. The witnesses all remembered looking at the clock. Justice Kilbreth, sitting at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, expressed his profound distrust of alibis, and reserved his decision.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $2 from J. S. C., of Newark, for the Sea-side Sanitarium.

Customs Inspectors seized yesterday 835 smuggled cigars on the E. L. C. Morison, from Barcoa.

The arrivals of immigrants during the past two days aggregate 390. The Anchoria brought 69, the Britannic 193, and the Erin 128.

William Henry Stilwell yesterday received his commission as private Secretary to the Acting Collector and Appointment Clerk, and took the oath of office.

The members of the Cotton Exchange yesterday adopted the amendment to the by-laws providing for an appeal from the Classification Committee by a vote of 138 to 35.

Herman Naecke, aged 33, of Gowanus, fell overboard yesterday, at Pier No. 1 North River, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Gauley, of the First Precinct.

Joseph McEwen, dealer in hangings at Nos. 517, 519, and 521 West Thirty-second-street, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to F. Udolphus Patten yesterday.

Judge Gildersleeve opened the August Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. His Honor delivered the usual statutory charge to the Grand Jury, and selected Mr. William A. Gedney, of No. 16 Grove-street, as foreman.

Coroner Flanagan yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of the actress, Ellen McCall, aged 17, who took a dose of cyanide of potassium at her residence, No. 469 Fourth-avenue, on the 17th ult. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

The bark Ocean, which arrived at this port from Dunkirk yesterday, was caught in a sudden squall from the north-west on Friday last. Her foremast and fore-gallboom were carried away, and all the yards and sails attached were lost.

Troop A, Third Regiment Cavalry, will hold its fifth annual picnic and target practice at Elm Park, Eighth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, this afternoon and evening. The event is the commemoration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the organization of the troop.

Frank Busch, a youth, who was sentenced to the House of Refuge for pocket-picking, at the March term of the Court of General Sessions, and escaped from custody, was surrendered yesterday by his counsel. Judge Gildersleeve recommitted the prisoner to the House of Refuge.

Six hundred Denver Extension (Kansas Pacific Railway) bonds arrived in this City on Saturday from Frankfort, consigned to the Bondholders' Committee under the anti-Jay Gould plan of reorganization. The committee have advices that $2,500,000 more are on their way from abroad.

O. B. Fairbanks, of Paterson, was yesterday arrested by acting Deputy United States Marshal King and taken before United States Commissioner A. Q. Keasby, at Newark, to be heard on a charge of sending obscene postal cards through the mails. Fairbanks is a veteran of the war and was a prisoner at Andersonville.

A majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway Company have been deposited with Morris K. Jesup, accompanied by the requisite 5 per cent. in cash to defray the expenses of reorganization. No agreement has yet been reached with the representatives of the junior securities.

The Manhattan Athletic Club has provided a programme of handicap games for competition at its park, Eighth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, on Saturday, the 17th inst., beginning at 5 P. M. The events will include running matches at 75 yards and 440 yards distance, a two-mile walk, and a "tug of war" between teams of five.

During a fight yesterday afternoon, in the grocery store No. 221 Avenue B, Patrick McGloin, aged 25, of No. 419 East Fifteenth-street, was stabbed in the neck and severely wounded by a stranger, who made his escape. McGloin had his wound dressed at the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and was then taken to his home.

The Scotia Masonic Association will go on its eleventh annual excursion, to-morrow, to Eagleswood Grove on the Raritan River. The steamer J. Myers will leave One Hundred and Fifty-second-street at 8 A. M., and will take in tow the barge Walter Sands at Thirty-fifth-street, North River, at 8:30 o'clock, and the barge W. J. Haskett at Tenth-street, North River, half an hour later.

Some very defective schedules were filed in the Common Pleas yesterday in the matter of the assignment of David McMullen to John McBride. The unsecured liabilities amount to $18,051 39, and the secured liabilities, all on bonds and mortgages, aggregate $207,100. The real assets appear not to exceed $232 58, though the nominal assets amount to nearly $10,000.

Capt. Saunders, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, yesterday, arrested John Hackett at No. 1 Barclay-street, and George Storms at No. 3 the same street, for selling pools on the Saratoga races. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Morgan in the Tombs Police Court, but were discharged, as the magistrate decided that the evidence adduced was insufficient to hold them.

A Customs Inspector, whose name is withheld by the authorities, yesterday seized seven American

The New-York Times.

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THE CONTEST OF PARTIES.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN MARYLAND.

ALL THE PARTIES AND FACTIONS HARD AT WORK—A CLOSE CONTEST EXPECTED—MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE—CONGRESSIONAL AND GUBERNATORIAL ASPIRATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.—Although the present is an "off year" in politics in this State, there are indications already of a very lively political campaign, the result of which will largely affect the Gubernatorial contest in 1879. The Republican State Committee will meet on Thursday to name the day for the primaries, and the other parties in the field are making every preparation for the canvass. The Greenbackers intend holding primaries in September, to nominate candidates for Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts. The Temperance Party has named Sept. 2 for the holding of primaries for the nomination of members of the first branch of the City Council and Congress, and the Working Men's Party has called primaries for a new city convention for the last week in August.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Barnum's to-day, leading politicians from all parts of the State being present, among them several who are known to be aspirants for Congressional honors. Hon. A. P. Gorman presided, and resolutions were passed naming the days for holding conventions in the various districts, and fixing the number of votes which the counties comprising each Congressional district shall be allowed to cast. Among those present who are looming up as candidates were George H. Carman and J. Frederick C. Talbot, of the Second District; William J. O'Brien, of the Third District; Dr. Eli J. Henckle and Fendall Thornburg, of the Fifth District, and E. B. Prettyman, of the Sixth District. Hon. D. M. Henry, of the First District, will probably have no opposition, as Mr. James M. Dennis, who was mentioned as a candidate, declines to run, and Hon. Daniel Field, who was also an aspirant, will probably not press his claims. There will probably be a strong opposition to Hon. Eli J. Henckle, from the Fifth District, it being thought that Mr. Fendall Thornburg, his chief opponent, will make the contest a lively one. In the Sixth District, represented by Hon. William Walsh, of Cumberland, Mr. E. S. Prettyman and Mr. George Peter, the latter of Montgomery County, are both spoken of as probable candidates. The prospects of carrying the whole State were fully discussed, and it was admitted that the contest in the Sixth District would be one requiring the best of management and the strongest of candidates to make it successful. The question of the Governorship also came up for discussion, the Eastern Shore Representatives especially manifesting an interest in it. The friends of Mr. W. T. Hamilton were anxious to gain the opinions of those present as to his chances for another nomination, and the claims of Archer, of Hartford, ex-Gov. Thomas, and others were also canvassed. The friends of ex-Gov. Thomas are confident, from present indications, that his prospects for nomination are very favorable.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE STATE CONVENTION.

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 26.—The platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention to-day recommends a levee system; calls for aid for the Southern Pacific Railroad and Brazilian Steam-ship Line; indorses the Nicholls Government and the State Funding laws; approves the fraud investigation by the Federal House of Representatives; favors the next Legislature calling a Constitutional Convention; asserts that the welfare of the industrial, wealth-producing classes is of paramount interest to the people of the United States, and that those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secured in its enjoyment; expresses sympathy for the laboring classes who have been thrown of employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican Party, and pledges the Democratic Party to reform these wrongs upon its ascendency to power. In reference to the finances, it was

Resolved, That the Louisiana Democracy demand that the national banking system be abolished and national bank notes retired, and in lieu thereof, that the Government of the United States issue an equal amount of Treasury notes, commonly known as greenbacks. We also demand the unconditional repeal of laws imposing a tax upon the circulation of State banks. We demand also the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and are unalterably opposed to the ruinous policy proposed by the Republican Party, whereby the volume of currency has been contracted far below the business requirements of the country, and failures, depression of business, scarcity of labor, and pauper wages have been entailed. That it is the sense of this convention, that all the bonds and obligations of the National Government should be paid in legal-tender greenback notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided in the original law under which they were issued. We further demand the repeal of all laws passed subsequent to the original law creating the public debt, by which obligations of contract have been made more onerous.

After 37 unsuccessful ballots for State Treasurer, the convention, at 11:30, adjourned until to-morrow. On the first ballot Burke stood 132; Moncure, 184½; Richardson, 93½; Black, 5; necessary to choice, 208. On the last ballot Burke received 145; Moncure, 154; Richardson, 71, and Taylor, 41.

THE NORTH CAROLINA NATIONALS.

RAPID STRIDES TOWARD AN EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION—STRONG CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES ANNOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.—The Nationals in this State are making rapid strides toward organizing for the purpose of contesting for members of Congress in the November election. They have perfected arrangements, and will begin issuing a weekly paper in this city on Wednesday next, to be called the *National*. It is claimed that there are 36,000 white men in this State who are in favor of the principles of the National Party, who will organize and ally themselves with it. Robert A. Jenkins, of Granville County, heretofore a leading Democrat, has declared himself a candidate for Congress in this district upon the National platform. Mr. Jenkins is a man of considerable more than ordinary ability, and will doubtless make an effective canvass of the district. It is more than probable that the laboring men, the Nationals, and the Republicans will unite upon Josiah Turner, of Orange County, as their candidate for Congress in this district. Turner was elected on Thursday last to the Legislature from Orange County. He was an independent candidate, and received the full Republican vote and 900 Democratic votes. This vote alone, with the full Republican vote of the district, will insure his election. Turner has already declared himself a candidate for Congress. He will visit this city in a few days, and will be tendered a reception by the working men without regard to color or party.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 6.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fourth District was held to-day, at Niles, when a nomination was formally made. The names presented were those of Calvin B. Potter, of Berien County; E. O. Briggs, of Van Buren, and Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo, but on the first ballot Cass County gave its vote to Rev. A. D. Eldred, of Three Rivers. He proved the "dark horse," and was nominated on the fourth ballot. He is a leading Methodist minister in the western part of the State, and his name was used without his consent. There is some doubt as to his acceptance. The convention readopted the Lansing platform, which demands a coin currency, or paper convertible into coin.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 6.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Fifth District was held here to-day. Eugene Hale was renominated by acclamation.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Isaac Marton was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans in the Fourteenth District, and Hon. T. J. Maginnis was nominated by the Nationals.

The Democrats of the Third Ohio District to-day nominated J. A. MaMahon for Congress.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Baton Rouge says that R. L. Gibson was renominated for Congress in the First District, and E. W. Robertson in the Sixth.

RUTLAND, Vt. Aug. 6.—J. E. Randall, of Rutland, was nominated for Congress from the First District by the Democrats to-day.

THE KENTUCKY LOCAL ELECTIONS.

IMPORTANT REPUBLICAN GAINS—THE NATIONALS BADLY BEATEN—SUCCESS OF THE ANTI-CATHOLICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—The elections in this State yesterday were of a local character, and hence without general interest. In this city the people achieved a great victory over the ring nominees, defeating the worst of the candidates by handsome majorities. Republicans and Democrats united in the good work. The Nationals, under the lead of Blanton Duncan, were completely "snowed under," and it is not likely that Duncan will be heard of again. In Lexington, for which the Nationals made a big fight, their fate was as bad as in Louisville. Here a new, secret, politico-religious organization, known as the Elephants, went into the canvass for the purpose of defeating the Catholics. The result was a success for the Elephants, only one Catholic out of a dozen candidates being elected. The Republicans, for the first time in many years, elected the city officers of Frankfort. The Independents carried Newport in the face of a big Democratic majority. Thomas H. Hines was elected Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals from the Fourth District to succeed Justice William Lindsay, whose term has expired. Lindsay is canvassing the State for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and no doubt will be selected. The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District assembles at Somerset to-morrow, and it now looks as if Mr. Durham, the present incumbent, would be nominated. The contest for the nomination has been so long and bitter that a good Republican can beat Durham.

At Owensboro the Democratic candidates for county offices were elected by large majorities, the National Party polling a very small vote. At Madisonville, Hopkins County, the Democratic candidates for County Judge and Jailor were elected by 300 majority. They were the candidates of a fusion of one wing of the Democrats with the Republicans. There were no contests for the other offices, except magistrates, of which the Republicans have probably gained three or four. At Hopkinsville the Republican ticket, except Assessor and Jailor, was elected. The Republican nominees for Marshal and Judge, of Hopkinsville were defeated by about 100.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—Reports from yesterday's county elections in Kentucky show that a large number of Republican candidates have been elected. In nearly all of the counties which contain thriving towns one or more Republicans or Independents have been returned for the most important offices in the face of long-established and overwhelming Democratic majorities. There are no indications thus far of the Independent movement taking a wider range than local offices. In Covington and other Kentucky towns there have been heavy defalcations by Democratic officials, and this fact, it is believed, was not altogether without influence upon yesterday's elections.

THE DELAWARE DEMOCRACY.

STATE CONVENTION AT DOVER—A TAME AFFAIR—JOHN W. HALL NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—NO CONTESTS OF ANY SORT—GOLD, SILVER, AND PAPER ADVOCATED IN THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 6.—The Democratic State Convention this afternoon was in all respects a tame affair, with few features of interest. The convention met at 1 o'clock, and at 3:15 o'clock was ready to dissolve. John W. Hall, of Kent, to whom the nomination has been conceded, was named for Governor by acclamation, and the contest for the Congressional nomination did not extend beyond one ballot, in which the two aspirants from Sussex tried their strength, Edward L. Martin receiving 101 votes, and John H. Paynter 70. The want of unity in the Sussex delegation did not, as was thought probable, give an opportunity for a Newcastle man to slip in, but nearly three-fourths of Paynter's vote came from that county, whose delegates plainly did not like Martin. Resolutions were adopted complimenting the Democratic administration of Delaware affairs for the last 30 years; ascribing all the business troubles of the country to Republican legislation on the finances; denouncing the award of the Presidency to Mr. Hayes; approving the Potter inquiry; opposing all grants of public money to corporations; referring to the tariff in an equivocal manner, and extending a general indorsement to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Delaware. The finance resolution concludes as follows: "In accordance with the time-honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic Party, we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold and silver coin, or a paper currency convertible into such coin at the will of the holder."

Senator Bayard accompanied the delegates from Wilmington to Dover this morning, but did not appear in the convention. By tacit consent, all contests were avoided, and the extreme tameness of the proceedings results from the failure of the opposition to attack him, and from the desire of his friends to avoid collisions. Undoubtedly the convention was largely composed of delegates ostensibly devoted to his support.

GREENBACKERS IN COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A meeting was held to-night by Greenbackers representing the various States in the Union for the purpose of organizing a Central National Committee. Ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, presided. A large and respectable assemblage was present, and perfect harmony prevailed. A declaration of principles, presented by Col. M. R. Ilfferds, of Texas, was freely discussed and met with general approval.

The meeting to-night did not succeed in deciding upon a Central Committee, and the session was adjourned until Thursday evening next, when it is probable that the appointments will be made.

PORTSMOUTH MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 6.—The municipal election took place to-day. The result was a follows: William H. Sise, Republican, 989; Samuel P. Treadwell, Democrat, 592; Luther E. Martin, Greenback, 165. Sise's plurality, 397. The Republicans elect six of nine Aldermen and 12 of 18 Councilmen.

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 6.—The returns from the election last Thursday continue to show Democratic losses. The vote shows that the First, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Congressional Districts can be carried against the Democratic nominees.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATS.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 6.—The Democratic Central Committee, in session in this city to-day, called a State convention, to meet here Sept. 5.

AUSTRIA AND THE ORIENT.

QUIET OCCUPATION OF MOSTAR.

FRIENDLY TEMPER OF THE PEOPLE—IMPATIENCE WITH THE POSITION OF TURKEY—THE PORTE'S DEMAND FOR LIMITED OCCUPATION—THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS—GOVERNMENT LOSSES THROUGH ITS EASTERN POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A Vienna dispatch says: "The Austrian troops entered Mostar, Herzegovina, at 6 o'clock Monday evening without opposition, the inhabitants appearing very friendly."

The Cabinet is strongly urging the Porte, in view of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian difficulties, to come immediately to a clear understanding about the position the Porte intends to assume.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says the ambuscades at Maglaj and Catlak caused great indignation in Vienna. The opinion is gaining ground that the Turkish authorities are promoting the insurrection, but it is more probable that the Porte has lost all prestige or power to control, not only with the inhabitants, but with the troops, of whom several *labors* have joined the insurgents, both at Serajevo and Mostar.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The *Political Correspondence* says: "Caratheodori Pasha has been instructed to leave Vienna if Austria will not fix the term of occupation." In the Hungarian elections, three Government candidates have been defeated at Debreczin. Several leaders of the Ministerial Party were rejected at places which have supported the Government during the past 10 years. Even at Pesth the Opposition gain considerably. The defections are the result of the dissatisfaction of the Magyars with the Government's Eastern policy. Nevertheless, it is believed the Cabinet will have a working majority.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A Vienna dispatch says: "Troops are advancing on Maglaj amid continuous rain. A report has been received of two more sharp skirmishes on Monday at Kosna and Gracanica, in both of which the insurgents were defeated. The Austrian loss was trifling."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: "Caratheodori Pasha has been instructed to declare that the Porte declines all responsibility for occurrences in Bosnia."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "It is rumored that Austria, believing that the Porte instigates the Bosnians, has threatened to withdraw her Ambassador."

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says: "The Austrians reached the heights of Maglaj on Monday evening."

A special dispatch to the *News* from Kosna says: "The loss of the Hussars is about 100 out of 180. The Bosnians murdered and mutilated the wounded."

The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent hears that the best part of an Austrian division was engaged at the so-called skirmish at Kosna. The Austrian losses were serious.

A special dispatch to the *Telegraph*, from Pera, says: "It is said that instructions were telegraphed to Caratheodori Pasha on Monday to sign a convention with Austria." The *Telegraph's* Vienna correspondent, however, says that the negotiations are exceedingly unpromising.

The Vienna *Political Correspondences* says: "The Porte has warned the powers that the Musselmans in the districts annexed to Montenegro and Servia will rebel."

ENGLAND AND HER LAST ACQUISITION.

CYPRIAN EXPERIENCES—EXPOSURE TO FEVER AND GREEK EXTORTION—BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY DISCUSSED AGAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Cyprus to the *Daily News* says: "The fever is increasing at Nicosia, which place is unquestionably very unhealthy. Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley and staff will go under canvas outside of the town on Tuesday because the Greek house-owners demand such exorbitant rents."

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving the supplementary estimates, said that the House must provide for a deficit of £4,300,000. He proposed to issue Exchequer bonds, extending through three years, of which £2,000,000 would be needed this year. After much criticism on the part of Right Hon. Messrs. Gladstone and Childer, the latter of whom declared the deficit unprecedented and the estimates too sanguine, the resolution passed authorizing the issue of Exchequer bonds to the amount of £2,000,000 this year.

Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury have received congratulatory deputations from various Conservative associations throughout the country. Lord Beaconsfield reiterated the previous opinions expressed by him in relation to his foreign policy, but emphasized the necessity of conservative organization at home, which is by some people construed as a hint at early dissolution.

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 6.—Three Russian corps have arrived near Varna.

The Rhodope Commissioners, except the German, having telegraphed that they are about to endeavor to prevent certain contemplated Russian atrocities, the Russian Commissioner has returned to Constantinople, declaring that his colleagues are seeking for Russian atrocities to the neglect of other duties.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS—NEW CUBAN LOAN—THE STRIKES IN FRANCE.

VIENNA, Aug. 6.—The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduke Rodolph, son of the Emperor, will arrive at Teplitz to-day on a visit to the Emperor Frederick William. The Crown Prince Rodolph has abandoned his intention of visiting the Paris Exposition.

MADRID, Aug. 6.—Several of the newspapers of this city announce that a Cuban loan will be issued during the present month.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—About 300 persons, including the American delegates to the Franco-American Commercial Conference, the American Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, several Senators and Deputies, and many American and French ladies and gentlemen, made an excursion yesterday to M. Menier's factory at Noisiel, a suburb of Paris, where they were entertained at lunch. Speeches were made by Messrs. Menier, Nathan Appleton, Pollak, Léon Chotteau, and others. The speakers dwelt mainly on the good results expected from a commercial alliance between France and the United States.

The cab strike is spreading. There are hardly any cabs in the streets. The strikes in the North of France are recommencing. All the coal pits at Denain, in the Department of Nord, are deserted.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—Count Schouvaloff has arrived from St. Petersburg.

HAVRE, Aug. 6.—Queen Christina has arrived here in hopes of benefiting by the sea air, though her physicians wished her to remain in Paris. She passed a bad night in consequence of the journey.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—On 'Change at Manchester yesterday, there was talk of a possible general closing of mills. Several Blackburn owners intimated that they will close unless trade revives.

RAIN AND DISEASE ON THE DANUBE.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BROKEN UP—47,000 SICK RUSSIANS IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the *Times* says recent floods have so damaged the roads and the railways that communication is entirely suspended between Moldavia and Wallachia. To repair the bridges will require a month's work. Several iron bridges, with their piers, have been destroyed between Ibrail and Fokshani. The floods caused some loss of life.

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* learns that 47,000 Russians are sick in Bulgaria, and that constant reinforcements are necessary to keep up an effective army. Gens. Todleben and Schouvaloff are down with typhus fever.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

AGREEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN REACHED—AMNESTY AND RESTORATION OF THE CONVENTION.

ROME, Aug. 6.—It is stated in clerical circles that Prince Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio have arrived at an arrangement on the basis of amnesty for all offenses against the Falk Laws and the re-establishment of the convention existing before the rupture. The Vatican will promptly give a formal reply to these propositions.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

SENATOR BLAINE SPEAKS AT BELFAST, ME.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 6.—At the Republican mass-meeting this afternoon, Mr. Blaine's speech was entirely devoted to financial questions. He first spoke of the importance of the questions, and showed how it concerned people to have good money. The inquiry as to what money they should use was a profitable one for people to make. He spoke of his connection with the Legal-tender acts. He said no one in or out of Congress thought they were making money by authorizing issues of Government notes. The Government needed money. It could not get enough and did as all men did when they owe and cannot pay. The Government gave its notes and made these legal tender that all should fare alike and get the same currency. The first issue of $150,000,000 would buy $147,000,000 of gold coin. The Government kept on issuing until it had $400,000,000 out; but the whole amount would then buy no more than the first issue. He spoke of the pledge given by Congress, in which all parties united, that the entire amount issued, or to be issued, should not exceed $400,000,000. That pledge, he said, was binding. He alluded to the national banks, and compared them with the old State banks, which they succeeded. He showed the condition of the State bank that Joseph L. Smith, the Greenback candidate for Governor, ran before the war. He contrasted the security and safety of the present system with the old one, and replied to the demand that the Government should issue bills by showing the mischievous results of making the amount of currency the foot-ball of Congress Banking, he said, was now absolutely free, and the amount of currency would be according to the needs. He said there must be banks; there must be places for lending money. He alluded to the matter of taxation of bonds, and said that no government allowed its securities to be taxed; no government could concede that with safety. If our bonds could have been taxed, a fatal stab might have been given the public credit by hostile legislation during the war. He then asserted that the Government bonds were practically taxed more than any others; that the tax was in the shape of low interest. If they were subject to tax the interest would be higher, and yet they would escape taxation as our State and railroad bonds do. He then showed how the State and railroad bonds now owned in this State escaped taxation, and closed by expressing his firm conviction that the people of Maine would never embark upon that sea of inflation, which had no bottom, and whose shore was beyond our horizon.

SENATOR M'DONALD SPEAKS IN INDIANA.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 6.—Senator McDonald opened the campaign here to-night before a large audience. Regarding the financial question, he said his views were the same as four years ago: That a specie basis is the normal financial condition of every commercial country, because specie in some manner forms the standard of value. As a Democrat, I ever looked upon such moneyed institutions as national banks existing under the authority of the Federal Government as dangerous engines of political power, and I do not feel willing to see the system perpetuated for any supposed advantage that may spring from it. In addition to this, the perpetuation of the national banking system, as we now have it, renders necessary a perpetual national debt. I cannot believe that Congress possesses the power to coin money out of paper, yet I fully believe in the right of the Government to use its credit in the form of Treasury notes to any extent. Her creditors will receive them, and the people may use them among themselves as a circulating medium. While the Government is carrying so large a debt I see no reason why she should not, as far as possible, relieve the people of the burden of the debt as to interest by the free use of Treasury notes, thus lightening the burden of the Government, and at the same time furnishing a safe circulating medium for the people.

THE BANKERS IN COUNCIL.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AT SARATOGA TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—The annual meeting of the Bankers' National Association will be opened at the Town Hall to-morrow morning, and it is proposed to hold one session a day for three days. The attendance of bankers promises to be large, judging from the arrivals to-day. It is the intention of the members of the association to transact their business without ostentation, and no efforts have been made to attract public attention. The officers say that the great financial questions of the country will not be discussed, but only those pertaining to the banks themselves. The numerous defalcations which have startled the business community will be considered. United action to prevent them in the future will be taken. Another important subject to be taken up is the clearing-house system and the best methods of clearing for the benefit of individual banks. The great number of failures, and the effect upon the banks in the consequent sinking of capital, will be a prominent topic, and also the manner in which the preparations for the resumption of specie payments are affecting banking institutions. It is also proposed, as the banks are so heavily taxed, to call the attention of Congress to the matter, and present for its consideration the onerous nature of this taxation, which, the bankers assert, yields but little revenue and does injury to business.

It is proposed to transact most of the business of the association in committee meetings and in informal conferences among the members. The association has several hundred members. Hon. Charles B. Hall, of the Boston National Bank, is President; Mr. Buell, of the Importers' and Traders' Bank of New-York, Secretary, and Dr. George Marsland, Assistant Secretary. The Executive Committee was in session at the United States Hotel to-night, and three addresses were arranged for to-morrow. The first essay will be delivered by J. D. Hays, of Detroit, making the hard times his subject, which he will assert are not caused by want of currency, but by other agencies which he will explain, at the same time pointing out the fallacy of the greenback movement. The second essay will be on subsidiary silver coinage, by O. L. Hale, of Keokuk, and the third will be delivered by Hon. George Walker, who will take as his subject the national banking system, comparing it with other systems. Among the prominent members of the association to take part in the proceedings are Hon. Enos McCulloch, Hon. David A. Wells, E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; L. J. Gage, of Chicago; Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia, and Gen. John Echels, of Staunton, Va.

THE CONANT DEFALCATION.

BOSTON, Aug. 6.—Royal B. Conant, the defaulting Cashier of the Elliott National Bank, arrived late yesterday at Nantasket, in custody of a United States Marshal. He was brought thence to this city, and was released on $20,000 bail. The hearing in the case will take place on Thursday.

GEN. SHERMAN AT A SCHUETZENFEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At the Schuetzenfest of the Washington Schutzen Verein this evening, Gen. Sherman performed the ceremony of crowning the King of the Schutzen Cadets, and made a short speech.

ANOTHER VICTORY ABROAD

CAPT. BOGARDUS THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

A CLOSE AND EXCITING CONTEST WITH THE BEST SHOT IN ENGLAND—COVENTRY DEFEATED BY BOGARDUS BY A SCORE OF 79 TO 78—HEAVY BETTING—PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL MATCH IN PARIS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The great international shooting-match between Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American champion, and Mr. Aubrey Coventry, the best shot in Great Britain, took place to-day at the grounds of the International Gun and Polo Club, at Preston, in the presence of a great concourse of people, including many Americans, resident and traveling in Europe. The closeness of the match and the importance of the contest in the sporting and international senses, excited intense interest, and the result adds another to the many laurels already won abroad by Americans in the field of manly sports.

The match was for $5,000 a side, each contestant to shoot at 100 birds, with 30 yards rise, from five traps five yards apart, and it was stipulated that the result should decide the championship of the world in bird shooting. The guns used were double-barreled, with charges of one and three-quarters ounces of shot, as fixed by the London Gun Club rules.

The betting was very heavy and largely in favor of Mr. Coventry, the failure of Capt. Bogardus in the contest with Mr. Wallace having produced an unfavorable impression of his skill. The Americans, who knew thoroughly what he could do, took all the bets offered, and judging from the large odds given on Mr. Coventry, must have netted a very respectable amount in the aggregate. Up to to-day, and even up to a short time before the opening of the contest, $500 to $375 and $400 was offered on Mr. Coventry, but the confidence of the Americans, and other supporters of Capt. Bogardus, effected a change in the odds, and just before the shooting they were a little in favor of the American.

The weather was fine and the wind very light, but the shooting of both men at the first 25 birds was unaccountably bad. Bogardus only succeeded in killing 17 of his 25, and Coventry fared even worse, getting only 16. From this point, however, the shooting began to improve, and at the end of the second 25 the score was 37 each. Bogardus had very bad luck, three of his birds falling dead just beyond the line. At his fifty-fifth shot Bogardus missed, and Coventry led. Bogardus missed his fifty-seventh bird, and Coventry missed his fifty-ninth. At the end of the third 25 birds Coventry had killed 58, and Bogardus 57. Coventry missed his seventy-sixth bird, but Bogardus lost his eighty-second. Coventry then led until the eighty-ninth when the scores were again even. Bogardus missed his ninety-first bird, and Coventry once more led, but he missed his ninety-sixth and ninety-seventh birds, while Bogardus lost no more, ending the fourth 25 birds by a score of 22, to Coventry's 20. The excitement was intense during the last 25 birds, for it was not until the very last shot, which was fired by Bogardus, that it was decided whether the latter had won or the match was a tie. Capt. Bogardus was the winner of the contest by one bird, the score standing:

Bogardus, 79; Coventry, 78.

Bogardus was heartily cheered by the great throng at the end.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—A Committee of Organization has been formed with the view of opening, from the 8th to the 22d of September, a grand international shooting match here, to which the French and foreign societies and delegations from the active and territorial armies are to be invited.

SHOE-MAKERS ON STRIKE.

SIX HUNDRED UNION MEN IDLE IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—There is an extensive strike prevailing among the shoe-makers of this city to-day. Last week the employes of the wholesale houses of this city informed their employers that they would like an increase in their salaries of 33 1-3 per cent. They had been getting, on an average, $9 a week, but insisted upon $12. It is understood that the proprietors offered a compromise of $10 50 a week, or an increase of 16 2-3 per cent. This offer was made directly to the men, but the latter were under the influence of the amalgamated union and were not willing to accept the terms unless they were approved by the union. The union sent a Committee of Arbitration around to the shoe houses, which was decently received, but the firms refused to treat with them, and said that they would fix their own prices or shut up shop. The union returned with firmness the answer that the men would not return to work except at the bidding of the union, and that the consent of the latter would never be obtained unless the advance of 33 1-3 per cent. was conceded. As the managers remained firm in their determination not to pay over $10 50, the shoemakers yesterday afternoon finished up all the work on hand, carefully packed away their tools, and informed their employers that they would not work any more until they were given the desired increase in the wages. To-day, therefore, between 500 and 600 shoemakers are out of a job. The strike extends to all the leading wholesale houses in the city. The strikers include all the workers on boots and shoes, except the finishers and treers, who number 200. Those who have not struck have enough work to occupy them a week in fishing, when they, too, will strike, unless the contestants come to terms. The men are determined to fight it out to the end, and the bosses show equal determination.

GRAIN IN WESTERN ELEVATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Chicago elevators, as per official returns, contain 325,944 bushels of wheat, 1,052,476 bushels of corn, 128,730 bushels of oats, 72,242 bushels of rye, and 253,613 bushels of barley; total, 1,833,005 bushels, against 1,570,055 bushels one week ago, and 1,744,932 bushels at this period last year. Milwaukee warehouses are stored with 613,776 bushels of wheat, 20,914 bushels of corn, 35,614 bushels of oats, 13,483 bushels of rye, and 358,503 bushels of barley.

THREE MEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 6.—A staging fell in the new Town Hall, in process of construction at Windsor, six miles from this city, to-day, and three men were precipitated to the floor, a distance of 20 feet. D. W. Mellen, a sub-contractor, was dangerously hurt, having four ribs on his right side broken. Thomas L. Anders and John Sinclair were both painfully injured in the legs, but not seriously.

DEATH OF A CHICAGO PUBLIC OFFICER

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—William Hull Clarke, Chief Engineer of the City Sewerage Department of Chicago, died last night. He was educated at West Point, but left the Army upon graduating. He was a brother of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the Boston preacher, and a grandson of Commodore Hull.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The crop situation in the North-west, according to the latest advices, may be thus stated: The wheat and oats harvests are turning out fairly, notwithstanding serious damage in some localities. Corn is doing well, with prospects of a fair average crop. Barley is short. Potatoes are not yielding as well as was expected. Fruit, where not killed in the early Spring, is generally turning out well. Southern Illinois and Eastern Michigan will give a fine yield of peaches, apples, and other fruits. Considerable damage was done to the wheat crop in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, but not as much as the first reports indicated.

THE COUNTRY OF THE FIVE NATIONS

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S JOURNEY INTO THE INDIAN TERRITORY—OBJECTS OF THEIR INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Senate Committee on Territories, of which Senator Patterson is Chairman, who were authorized by the Senate to visit the Indian Territory during the recess, for the purpose of pursuing the inquiry into its condition and the advisability of establishing a territorial form of government therein, will leave here early next month, and will probably remain in the Indian country two months. It is the intention of the committee to make a thorough and exhaustive investigation, with a view of submitting all the facts at the assembling of Congress in December, and having the matter finally disposed of. The scheme to change the form of government that at present exists in the Indian country has been in agitation for years, and a strong lobby, representing the Indians on the one hand and the advocates of a Territorial Government on the other, has been maintained for years. The representatives of the Indians who were here last Winter boldly declared that they would regard all Congressional interference with their present government as an inexcusable violation of the treaty obligations entered into by the United States, and that while they were inclined to exhaust their efforts to prevent all legislation in that direction, yet, if it came to the worst, they would uphold their rights by force if necessary. They informed THE TIMES correspondent, shortly before Congress adjourned, that they could command a force of at least 10,000 able-bodied men, many of them veterans of the late war, all of whom were well armed, and although they knew they would be ultimately overcome, they were determined to make the Government pay as dearly as possible for its conquest. Their bitter antagonism to the scheme emanated, as they said, from a knowledge that the proposition came from the selfish motives of a greedy railroad ring that wanted to speculate on their lands, and not from a sincere desire to improve their condition.

PISTOLS AT A PICNIC.

A CHARACTERISTIC KENTUCKY ROW—THREE MEN BADLY WOUNDED—A FOURTH ESCAPES DEATH IN A UNIQUE MANNER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 6.—A very serious shooting and stabbing affray took place Saturday evening in the north-western part of this county, about nine miles from Frankfort, in which June Roach received a shot through the lungs, from which it is said he cannot possibly recover; Leonidas Harod received a bad wound in the thigh; Mace Gordon was badly cut on the head, and one horse was killed and two wounded. William Gordon escaped from death in a remarkable manner. A man, when within a few feet of him, fired a large Navy revolver, the ball striking him in the mouth. Strange as it may seem he spat the ball out, and escaped with the loss of only three teeth. The particulars of the affair are as follows: William Gordon, Mace Gordon, and John M. Thompson, on the one side, and Willis Roach, June Roach, and Leonidas Harod, on the other side, attended a picnic on Saturday. Late in the evening they mounted their horses, and were about starting for home when a dispute arose about a magistrate's race. High words passed between them, and they finally settled the quarrel by drawing revolvers and firing on each other. About 30 shots were fired, which resulted as above stated. Their friends came up and were about to engage in the fight, when cooler men interfered and prevented any more bloodshed. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all the persons engaged in the fight.

INDIANS, HOSTILE AND PEACEFUL.

RUMORED MOVEMENT SOUTHWARD OF SITTING BULL'S BANDS—DEPREDATIONS IN THE BLACK HILLS—THE FARMING OMAHAS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Aug. 6.—Major Walsh, of the Dominion Mounted Police, reports that Sitting Bull and his people are destitute of food, and that the cry for an American reservation is daily heard in their camps. He thinks the crisis is fast approaching, and that the hostiles must either starve, fight, or give up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 6.—A dispatch from Fort Lapwai says the Indians, supposed to be White Bird's band, prove to be only a small party of 13 men and 8 women. White Bird and most of his band are still with Sitting Bull.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—A letter from Indian Agent Lincoln, at Fort Belknap, Montana Territory, states that from trustworthy information received from parties just in from across the British line he is fully satisfied that the hostile Indians are advancing in the direction of Fort Belknap, probably for the purpose of hunting the buffalo, being all south of the forty-ninth degree of latitude. His information goes to show that the Indians north of the line are in a very destitute condition; hence the certainty of their advance southward, and as there is danger the agent has communicated with Capt. Brooks, commanding the department.

The Postmaster-General has received a telegram from Cheyenne saying depredations are being committed along the mail route between that point and Deadwood, and the Secretary of War has been asked to supply a force of troops for the protection of the mails.

Rev. Owen Dorsey, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who recently left Prince George County, Md., to go out among the Indians, writes to friends in this city, giving encouraging accounts of the condition of things at the Omaha Agency. Mr. Dorsey is well known in philological circles for his valuable labors in the Ponca language. He writes: "We are not among savages, but farmers, living in frame houses, raising better wheat than the whites. The Omahas furnish all the supplies for the market of the town of Decatur. Their crops this year double those of last year, but owing to the insufficient supply of mowers and reapers thousands of bushels of wheat will be lost. They have broken this year many acres of prairie, so that there is a prospect of a still larger crop next year. They have supplied the agent with seed wheat. Doors and windows stay open all night except in rainy weather. Theft, drunkenness, oaths, and fighting are unknown. All are very friendly and are pleased to find that I can talk with them. The Omahas are very busy harvesting, and I cannot see much of them till their work is over. So I expect to start in a day or two for the Winnebago Agency, eight miles distant, to remain there 10 days or two weeks. There is material enough here to keep me six months, and I find four or five to help me among those who speak English."

DEATH BY DROWNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 6.

THE EXPENSE OF ROYALTY.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S REPUBLICAN TENDENCIES.

OPPOSITION TO THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MARRIAGE GRANT—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE BARONET'S ACTION—ADVISED TO DOFF HIS TITLE—THE RECEPTION OF JOHN B. GOUGH—CAPT. BOGARDUS' DEFEAT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

The broad liberties of England bring the highest and most ordinary names into juxtaposition. Not that I would venture for a moment to say that Sir Charles Dilke is an ordinary person. He is a Baronet, a member of Parliament, and a newspaper proprietor. All these titles to respect lift him above the crowd. Moreover, he has set himself the task of "worrying" royalty; maybap he intends even the overthrow of the throne. Therefore, he is no ordinary person. But he has placed himself in a false position. The story of the "dead-head" who left his seat to go to the box-office and pay in order that he might feel entitled to hiss the performance, is to the point. Sir Charles Dilke is a member of the English aristocracy; he owes his title to Queen Victoria herself, so new is he to the ranks of the Upper Ten; and as a matter of taste he is hardly the right man to throw dirt at the throne, and question the right of Princes to live. I have no doubt Sir Charles is a very estimable gentleman, and possibly a clever journalist; but in this matter of the maintenance of royalty, he is certainly in as false a position as the free-born American who does not live under the shadow of titles, and yet comes to London and does nothing but boast of his aristocratic acquaintances, and if he should happen to be a writer for the press, confines his attention to the "receptions" of Lords and Ladies.

MARRIAGE PORTIONS FOR THE QUEEN'S CHILDREN.

There is much misconception in England and abroad in regard to the maintenance of Queen Victoria's children, and the grants to them of marriage portions. Extreme Radicals of the Dilke and Bradlaugh type make the occasion of an application to Parliament for a grant of money to a Prince an opportunity for political capital at the expense of the Monarchy. It has been often shown that, on the ground of expense, a King is as cheap as a President, which is the narrowest way of judging the real value of republican as against monarchical institutions. But it is an easy way. Appeals to the pocket are very effective. Therefore, the opponents of the existing form of Government know that they use a powerful lever when they make people believe that Queens and Princes are expensive luxuries. Sir Charles Dilke has endeavored to enforce this idea on many occasions, and he is generally to the fore whenever a royal marriage comes under the notice of Parliament. Not that he goes boldly to the point and objects to a grant of money being made to a Prince. He meets the motion with "a shuffle." He has not the courage of Mr. P. A. Taylor, who openly expresses his objection to the nation keeping faith with the Monarchy. Sir Charles only moves for returns and other papers, making his motion an amendment against the grant. The Duke of Connaught is going to marry a Prussian Princess. The Queen, in constitutional form, asks for an allowance to the Prince; the Government, following the precedents of the present reign, invite Parliament to give his Royal Highness an extra £10,000 a year, and in case of his death, £6,000 a year to his widow. Sir Charles Dilke moved as an amendment that the consideration of the Message be deferred for the production of papers, his argument being that the present grant is contrary to precedent, the very last kind of argument which should be used; for it has been the chief effort of modern legislation to obliterate precedents in regard to royal incomes, which in former days were obtained without proper Parliamentary checks and spent extravagantly. Crown lands and hereditary revenues used to fill the royal treasury. Then the monarch provided for his or her children, and when the Duke of York was voted a sum of money to pay his debts during the Premiership of Pitt, it was expressly declared that the grant was not to be regarded as a precedent. It was a public scandal, the application to Parliament for money to pay the debts of Princes, and nothing of the kind has occurred in this reign or is likely to occur, for it is well known that the British public would not stand it. Also, it is equally certain that the nation will not be induced by Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. P. A. Taylor to break faith with the Queen, who gave up all her private property and royal revenues, trusting to Parliament to enable her to keep up the royal state of herself and children. George IV. derived his income from landed and other sources, like his predecessors. His receipts were £850,000 a year, which, after the payment of certain public charges, were reduced to £530,000 a year. William IV. submitted to an important change. He surrendered the crown property to the nation in return for a fixed income, and this compact was renewed with Queen Victoria. The property thus given up to the State has increased in value far beyond the income paid to the Queen. In return for the royal property, the nation accepted the responsibility of providing for the royal family, who would otherwise be in receipt of an independent and a much larger income than they now receive. This fact finds a startling illustration in a return made to Parliament, showing that between 1762 and 1837 the "hereditary revenues" of the monarch were £116,000,000, out of which £69,000,000 went into the royal, and the balance into the national, exchequer. It was in the year 1837 that the change to the present system was made; and even Mr. Gladstone rose against Sir Charles Dilke and defended it as a good and beneficial influence on the court, and to be commended for confirming the control of Parliament over the royal and national purse-strings. Mr. Gladstone pooh-poohed the suggestion that the Queen had large means of her own. It is a popular notion that she hoards, whereas many a commoner, to say nothing of Dukes and "belted Earls," have more money and far less claims upon them than the Queen. Whatever ground you may take on this question, said Mr. Gladstone, "I defy any one to say that any adequate provision is made for members of the royal family by means of any separate emolument attaching to them, professionally or otherwise; or, again, to say that it is possible for her Majesty to make even the meanest allowance out of the means she has." After some further discussion, the House of Commons divided upon Sir Charles Dilke's obstructive motion, when 33, chiefly gentlemen below the gangway, voted for it, and 320 against it. Therefore, Parliament gives the Duke £10,000 a year, in addition to his present £5,000, and the people understand that this is practically paid out of surrendered property which can well afford the strain. In the national accounts I find that the receipts from crown lands given up to the nation alone were £539,411; while the civil list is entered as a payment of £408,709.

ADVICE TO SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The journals don't say that Sir Charles should give up his title, but the clubs do. Let us see how he became a baronet. His father was Mr. C. W. Dilke, principal proprietor, and for many years editor, of the *Athenæum*. He was one of the promoters of the Exhibition of 1851, and after that great celebration of peace was offered the honor of knighthood. Mr. Dilke was a proud man. To be simply a knight was "not good enough." He wanted a title that he could send down to posterity, a dignity which would descend to his son. Of course, that was not his answer to the Queen; but it is understood that a man who turns up his nose at knighthood wants to be a baronet. Her Majesty considered Mr. Dilke one of the five Naval Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862, and at the close of the show the Queen graciously conferred a baronetcy upon him. This was the present Sir Charles Dilke's father, and it is recorded of the son in *Men of the Time* for 1872, that "he has recently acquired notoriety by his avowal of republican principles," since which time he has girded at the throne, and is now devoted to the purpose of depriving the Queen, from whom he holds his title, of her just revenues, which belong to her as fairly as the income which Sir Charles Dilke, Baronet, and member of Parliament derives from the *Athenæum*, the *Weekly Dispatch*, and the *Referee*. Now club-land and political society say that Sir Charles should abrogate his title. The man who scorns monarchy, snubs Princes, and goes in for republican simplicity should call himself plain Mr. Dilke or Citizen Dilke, and thus give practical evidence of his earnestness and good faith. As for the principles of republicanism, they are the principles which commend themselves to all men; if a monarchy fits English life and European sentiment better, it is adopted as a matter of expediency; but it is the boast of educated Englishmen that practically they live under a republican government, so far as liberty of conscience, action, and speech go; and that it is better to have in a monarch a President for life, surrounded with checks and literally moved by the constitutional rights of the people, than a President elected every seven years. This is a matter of opinion; though, in spite of many abuses and legitimate grievances, the English are blessed with liberties which no other European country has or is likely to obtain. And society says that a man in possession of a new title and obtaining social distinction by reason of it, should not flaunt his contempt of titles in the face of the monarch by whose grace he is a Baronet. Society may be wrong. Sir Charles may be right. On the question of good taste, however, it does not seem what the social class to which Baronets belong call "good form" to scorn the hand which has given honors and title while enjoying the distinction and precedence in society those honors and titles confer.

WELCOME TO GOUGH, "THE TEMPERANCE ORATOR."

The crusade which has begun in London against "drink" received significant recognition on Tuesday, when a reception was given to Mr. J. B. Gough, the temperance orator, College Gardens, Westminster, being the scene of the meeting. Among the speakers on the occasion were the American Minister, Canon Duckworth, Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., and Dr. Richardson. The latter gentleman is eminently distinguished in his profession. Years ago he used to prescribe whisky for rheumatism, and he enjoyed his bottle of port wine after dinner. He is now the chief crusader against alcohol. He will not let his patients take it; neither does he drink himself anything stronger than coffee. Mr. Morley is the Liberal member of Parliament for Bristol, and one of the proprietors of the *Daily News*. Canon Duckworth was once a "pet Parson," tutor to Prince Leopold, and by ability and influence won his way to the stall left vacant by the death of the famous Canon Kingsley. These gentlemen and a large company of friends and temperance advocates congratulated Mr. Gough on his arrival once more in England, and considered this country fortunate in having here so useful and eloquent an apostle of temperance. When Mr. Gough rose to return thanks he was received with round upon round of applause. He said it was now a quarter of a century since he had visited England. Many changes had taken place since then. He missed many faces which had welcomed him in those bygone years. When he was here before he used to be told his country was the home of slavery. That abominable institution had since been abolished. No slave now trod the soil of the United States of America. The march of progress had gone bravely on. The temperance movement, among other things, was advancing, and he was glad to hear that it was also making headway on this side of the Atlantic. The vetern orator expressed his desire to help on the good cause in every way. Many of the gentlemen present might be set up as fine examples of the health and strength and good old age which may be maintained without the help of wines, spirits, or beer. One of the best evidences of the progress of "the good cause" is the fact that at first-class hotels, and even private dinner tables, men are seen courageous enough to drink water. Not long since this would have been regarded as a sign of meanness or effeminacy. "A teetotaler" was a fanatic or a person unworthy of men's society. This is all changed. Whether you agree with him or not, a total abstainer is no longer treated with either derision or contempt. Perhaps no public speaker has done more to fill the ranks of teetotalers among the lower or middle classes. Richardson is doing a great deal in "society" proper and among thinking men. If Parliament would second their efforts by riddidly enforcing the Adulteration act and extending the supply of pure water in poor districts, the health of England would be rapidly and wonderfully improved. Dean Stanley showed Mr. and Mrs. Gough over Westminster Abbey, and they have been welcomed "all round" by many eminent personages.

CAPT. BOGARDUS DEFEATED.

At last, Capt. Bogardus has been beaten, and badly beaten too. It has often occurred to me that from an international point of view it is a mistake to risk well-won laurels too often. It is like going "double or quits" at cards; sooner or later it is quits. Capt. Bogardus had won several pigeon-shooting matches, and his name, while it had gone up naturally in the United States, had become "a terror" to some of the best English shots, but on Wednesday the gallant Captain met his match, and the sooner you send over Dr. W. F. Carver the better. The match between Capt. Bogardus and Mr. Wallace was for $2,000 and a silver cup. It was shot at Wormwood Scrubs, in presence of a great company, and on a dull English day, so far as the weather was concerned. The best out of 100 birds at 30 yards rise was to be the conqueror, and the contest had a special interest from the fact that on the previous Friday they had tied in a similar match. The Englishman was the favorite. The spectators backed him at five to four. Capt. Bogardus seemed to justify the betting; he killed his first five birds, Wallace missing three out of five. But somehow the American got his hand out after this, missing 6 birds running. In the first 25 birds, he only shot 9, to Wallace's 19. By and by the American improved, and when the fiftieth bird had risen he was only 11 behind the Englishman. After a short interval the Captain continued to improve in style and to gain confidence. Wallace now falling back in the scoring, only killing 4 out of the first 10. When the sixtieth bird had been freed from the trap, Capt. Bogardus was only 8 behind his opponent, and his backers took fresh bets at odds and also even. But Wallace "picked up" again, and at the seventy-fifth bird was 10 ahead. He kept this lead almost to the finish, which closed with the score, Wallace, 71 out of 100, to Bogardus' 62. It is to be hoped that Dr. Carver will come over to England and not only show sporting men "what shooting is," but introduce his glass and feather balls as a substitute for pigeons. In its way, a pigeon, shooting match is as barbarbous as a bull-fight. If the poor mangled birds were only as large as bulls the business would be equally brutal to the eye. Though a small one, some chance is given to the bull, but in a pigeon-match the bird, should it escape the Wallaces and Bogarduses, often runs the gantlet of unskillful outside guns, and ends its inoffensive life in the agonies of broken wings and legs, finding relief at last in a twisted neck, a delicate attention performed by a less brutal hand than that which unskillfully pulled a trigger. Dr. Carver would be an immense success over here, and might make for himself an undying name if he induced British shots to use his glass balls in the place of the poor panting doves, which at present are killed and mangled by thousands to provide amusement for thoughtless crowds, among whom, I regret to say, may be counted English ladies. It is true, the sport of pigeon matches is not so fashionable as it was some seasons ago, but it will remain an everlasting stain upon "the high-born dames" of this Victorian age that they popularized pigeon-shooting, and made Hurlingham fashionable.

TOO MUCH FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 3.

A lawyer sometimes picks up a witness that he is quite willing to drop as soon as possible, as witness the following: A Mr. Lawrence was on the stand in Milwaukee on Thursday, during the trial of Russell Wheeler for murder, and had stated that he knew the prisoner well, and knew him to be a peaceable, law-abiding citizen. When cross-examined by the District Attorney, the following colloquy occurred:

District Attorney—You have testified, Mr. Lawrence, that you consider the defendant a law-abiding citizen?

Mr. Lawrence—I have, and I do so consider him.

District Attorney—You know that he has been a gambler?

Mr. Lawrence—I know he has.

District Attorney—Do you consider it exactly proper to call a professional gambler a law-abiding citizen?

Mr. Lawrence—So long as the District Attorney allows gambling to be carried on in the city without restraint of, or punishment by, law, I consider it perfectly proper to describe a professional gambler as a law-abiding citizen.

When the laugh had subsided, the District Attorney said to the witness "That is all."

WHERE WISE MEN PAUSE.

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF THE TIME SOLVED INSTANTLY.

WITNESSES BEFORE THE HEWITT COMMITTEE ATTACK MIGHTY DIFFICULTIES AND DEFEAT THEM, TO THEIR OWN SATISFACTION—STEAM, PROGRESS, AND WISDOM, THE CAUSES OF HARD TIMES.

The collection of curious ideas and theories which has been going on for five days before the Hewitt Congressional Committee, investigating the subject of labor, its grievances, and the remedies to be applied, was yesterday suspended for two weeks, the committee having adjourned until Aug. 21, when its sessions will be resumed and a different class of people and opinions will be brought to bear on the question. Meantime Mr. Hewitt and his colleagues will be busy endeavoring to classify and arrange under some systematic form, the curious specimens of thought which have been presented to them for some days past. They have dozens of schemes for inflation and repudiation, for eight-hour systems, and land-grant systems for homesteads, and schemes for free money, and for suppression of interest exactions, and for the establishment of labor bureaus, and for reviving our ocean commerce, for educating the masses, for centralizing and decentralizing the Government, for building public works without cost or expense, and for wiping out all forms of government. Messrs. Hewitt, Rice, and Boyd were the members of the committee present yesterday, but the two last named left for their homes shortly before the close of the session, which lasted from about 11 o'clock A. M. till after 4 o'clock P. M. without intermission. The committee yesterday issued the following invitation to the public:

The committee earnestly request the co-operation of the public in all sections of the country in obtaining information to aid in a practical solution of the important questions submitted to it. It especially invites suggestions from representative men in all departments of business. It proposes the following questions to employers of labor throughout the country:

First—What were the selling prices of your products in 1860, and in each subsequent year down to 1878, inclusive?

Second—What were the wages paid by you in each of these years for labor employed?

Third—Where the persons furnishing information are willing to do so, the committee invites them to state the percentage of profit made by them in each of these years upon the capital employed in their business.

Fourth—What were the wholesale and retail prices of the leading articles of family consumption during each of these years in your vicinity?

Fifth—What is the difference, if any, between the rents of tenements occupied by operatives in the years 1866 and 1878 in your vicinity?

Sixth—What was the comparative amount of the products of your business in quantity and value in the years 1860 and 1878?

Seventh—State the comparative steadiness of employment of operatives between the years 1860 and 1878, inclusive.

The committee invites suggestions from employers and employed as to the extent and causes of the present depression of business, and as to any special Federal legislation which, in their opinion, would tend to relieve the same. The committee will hold their next session in the New-York Post Office on Tuesday, Aug. 20, at 11 o'clock.

George E. McNeal, a man of varied occupations, who is "in charge of some unproductive property, who cultivates some land and makes in his own household some articles for sale," was the first witness called. He resides in Massachusetts, is President of the International Labor Union, representing some 8,000 men, and was at one time—from 1869 to 1873—the Secretary of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. He said at the outset that he did not propose to attempt at this time to go into the whole field of inquiry suggested by the resolution creating this committee, but he proposed to make a number of assertions, and at some future hearing he would demonstrate their correctness. He said the origin of these labor troubles commenced away back at the time when the laborer lost the power of selling the products of his labor—in other words, at the commencement of the wage system of labor—and the difficulty was that wage system. Mr. Rice asked him when he understood that power was lost, and he said, some dated it back to the fourteenth century, but he thought it commenced with the congregation of laborers in England, within 100 years, to all practical purposes. The wage system actually began, of course, long prior to that time when wages were paid to armies, and afterward to artisans; and even armies were at times employed in those days in works of practical industry. The modern wage system and the steam-engine were about contemporaneous, and then commenced the present form of labor depression. But even then the wage system was a very great improvement upon the old system, and a stepping-stone to something still better. Machinery had, however, destroyed laborers' chances of work faster than new employments were provided for the men—the productive power exceeded the consumptive power in the masses.

THE GOVERNMENT SHALL PROVIDE MONEY FREE OF INTEREST.

A Mr. Peck, of Danbury, Conn., next took the floor, and said he was a comb manufacturer, and for over 30 years he had given consideration to this question of labor and capital. He said that some 15 years ago Congress passed the National Banking law, and its effect was that some 300 banks are getting money from Government, free from interest. He thought it was one of the most far-reaching schemes of modern times, and only needed a little extension to become the grandest. It amounted to this, that the Government was lending 100,000 bankers money free of interest, and hurting absolutely nobody. Now, if they could do that, they could extend it and allow 100,000 of the working people money free of interest. In saving $4,000,000,000 in the paper throughout this country in a year, and not one dollar of gold was used, but every dollar of it was based on this value. He said he had here a petition to Congress, and it asked that laws may be enacted for a system of national finance, with agencies throughout the country, from any voter may obtain money free of interest to the extent of $5,000, provided he used it to improve real estate, to build or buy a homestead, before borrowing the money guaranteeing to pay for it 4 per cent. a year till he has repaid the Government the full amount, and pledging himself to take the paper dollar at par with gold. The reason why the Government loaned money to the banker free of interest was because he gave security. The working man would give security in a mortgage on his property.

At this stage of the inquiry Mr. Hewitt asked the witness one or two questions, and in a fit of irritability, engendered by a belief that Mr. Hewitt was endeavoring to confuse, he fairly yelled aloud, and in a few moments took his seat, amid the most boisterous laughter of the spectators.

Nathaniel Sellers, who was not a mechanic, and whose business at present was carrying to get business, came next. He proposed to abolish the Senate and to restrict the powers of the House of Representatives to the Executive; establish labor bureaus all over the country; issue money which should be a legal tender, and allow no other; allow no healthy man to remain idle; have all children educated from their eighth to their sixteenth year; to give everybody $58, and other indulgences. When he had finished, Mr. Hewitt said, "I have no questions to ask you," and he replied, "I thought you wouldn't have any."

FREE TRADE RECOMMENDED.

Henry Kemp, produce broker, was next called, and came to represent his own views. He said he had considered the question why a protective tariff lowered the rate of wages, and free trade raises it. This country for 30 years had imported nearly 200,000 people a year, the people being attracted by the cheapness of land, which was in its turn the cause of the higher rate of wages than in Europe. We must, therefore, have free trade to dispose of our products. Let the people find free markets where they can sell. We have protected ourselves to such an extent that it has been like a bounty offered by Government to induce people to go into business for which they were not fitted by experience, but sought merely for profit. The witness next reviewed the operations of the English corn laws, and the causes which led to their enactment. Mr. Hewitt suggested that tariff questions occupied a large amount of the time of Congress, and the witness said he knew it had, but all he had to suggest was the adoption of free trade, and that if the Government did not derive a sufficient revenue under that system, let them tax income. On the question of the use of machinery, he said he favored it, and did not think there could be such a thing as overproduction.

CONGRESS SHOULD NOT INTERFERE BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE.

Henry G. Rothschild, a wholesale clothing manufacturer, employing 40 to 50 hands inside, and 45 to 50 outside, his establishment was the exact witness. His business suffered largely, mainly from a diminution of profits, but he could still make a profit by strict business attention and economy; if he could not he would go out of business. He wanted to call attention to the laborer and maintained that if there were troubles, the workmen were to blame. In the matter of reducing the hours, he favored it, if the workman would employ the surplus of leisure in modes that would conduce to his moral, physical, or material benefit. He said this from observation. He did not think that Congress had any right to interfere between the working man and the employer as to the hours of employment; that was a matter between the two parties exclusively. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he thought the legislative power had any right to legislate for the health of the people, and the witness replied that he thought they might legislate on sanitary matters. If the community found that labor was so subjected to exactions as to interfere with the health of employes, the legislative powers might properly interfere to protect, but he referred to the 10-hour day as the time not to be interfered with. He did not mean to go beyond that. To a question of Mr. Hewitt, the witness said there were vest-makers who made eight vests a day at 50 cents each, he sometimes worked from 12 to 14 hours a day. Girls who worked on sewing-machines at that business made from $4 to $12 a week, working 10 hours a day. He was informed that there were manufacturers in vest-making who could not find all the hands they wanted in the skilled branches of the work. Wages had increased since the introduction of sewing-machines, said the witness, and a voice in the room suggested to Mr. Hewitt to ask "for how many months in the year," and he said that he could not get all the skilled labor he wanted all the year round, but that skilled labor could command work during a large part of the year. He thought that a large amount of the suffering among the working people arose from their own improvidence, and that it would be found that most, if not all, the people who elevate themselves to the position of employers were at the outset skillful mechanics, frugal and industrious. It was a well-known fact that in all laboring districts the tavern-keeping class suffered heavily now because the working people had not the money to squander among them. As to the effects of the trade depression on this class of employers, he thought the clothing trade had suffered as little as any branch of business. He believed the failures among employers through extravagance would amount to 2 or 3 per cent., but he thought that the percentage among the work people was very much larger. The speaker at the outset did not fall into the sympathies of the laboring men who surrounded him in the committee-room, and they displayed a quiet hostile feeling toward his views almost throughout. He next went on to say that there were 2,700,000 paupers in England. Mr. Hewitt asked him where he got his figures, and he said from *Appleton's Encyclopædia* for 1871; but Mr. Hewitt said the official return showed that the number in 1871 was only 900,000, and that at present it is only about 726,000. He opposed the communistic idea, and claimed that though it might be a success among a few hundred persons at Mount Lebanon, it would never do among a large community of strong and weak people, because the passions of men would assert themselves and the strong would overcome the weak.

ROCK, THE STONE-CUTTER, AGAIN.

Thomas Rock and Cornelius Egan, of the Stone-Cutters' Society, offered some statistics as to their trade, showing that daily wages and the average duration of employment in certain years in that business were as follows: In 1861, $2 per day, for 7 months of the year; 1864, $3 and $3 50, for 7 or 8 months; 1865, $4 for a day of 9 hours, with 8 months' work; 1866, $4 and $4 50, for 8 months; 1867, $4 50, and 8 months' work; 1868, $5, 8 hours a day, and 10 months; 1869, $5, and 8 to 9 months; 1870, $4 50, and 8 months; 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, the same rate of wages, but with 7 months' work; 1875, $4, and 6 months; 1876, $3 50, and 6 months; 1877, $3 50, with 6 months' work and two-thirds of the men idle, and in 1878, $3 50 per day, with one-third of all his trade idle.

William Hanson appeared to state his individual views. He was an employe as a watch-repairer, and had given about 10 years to the study of the labor question. His own grievance was that he was victimized about 75 per cent. of his earnings by usury and overtaxation. It was the result of existing laws, and of established usages of society. The basic cause of it was the law which permitted corporations or individuals to occupy more land than they could individually use. They then became monopolists. Every man had an inalienable right of access to the earth and all it contained, for his individual uses. He would allow no man to occupy more lands than he could use for the needs of himself and his family. He would not allow any man to employ laborers at all—so he would do away with the wages system. Every man in the country should have a spot of land for his home. A man with a large family should have a larger farm than the man with a small family. He would, on the death of any member of that family, have the share of that member revert back to the community—the Government. Next he claimed that genius was not purchaseable or transferable—it was inherent in those who possessed it, and the man who possessed any great skill or swiftness should receive the benefit of his labor in the ratio of a fair compensation—but even genius should be paid on the scale of time. Land of itself was of no value, but it was in the measure of its utility. Mr. Hewitt asked him if the measure of utility was not the measure of value, and he said it was; but when Mr. Hewitt asked him whether he bought shoes for their value he said he did not; he bought them because he wanted them. He proposed the repeal of all the laws relating to land, and that every citizen should have a parcel of land. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he knew that any settler could have 160 acres of land for settling on it. He said he knew it, but within a radius of 10 or 12 miles of Battery Park there was a great deal of land owned by monopolists, and he did not desire to move away. He next asked that there should be a paper money without any interest. Print upon it "$1," or any other sum, and make it, not to represent a dollar, but make it actually the dollar itself, and issue it to the people over Government counters, the person receiving it taking for it security such as the agents of the Government might approve. "Suppose the Government officer intrusted with this power of approval of securities were a scoundrel!" asked Mr. Hewitt. "Then hang scoundrels," replied Hanson. He thought that the increase or private profit system was a source of injustice to the working men—as it was, he gave his landlord 60 days' work a year for which he received absolutely nothing. The interest system was the damning curse of his age, and must be absolutely abolished. This closing exclamation was greeted with some clapping of hands by a dozen of the spectators.

TRADESMEN ON DEPRESSION.

Henry Schroeder, a piano-maker, but now a teacher, next came forward, and said he was not aware that the cause which he was about to suggest as the cause of the depression had been previously set forth before the committee. It was, in his opinion, the result of the war; the drawing of so much skilled labor from the fields of production, and then at the close of the war again precipitating that mass upon the community, again to compete for the labor and employment which had been filled in their absence from other sources. He advocated the establishment of labor agencies by the Government to aid people in obtaining labor; the opening of public works; the colonization of single and other unemployed persons. The Government should be more paternal in its care of the people, and a bureau at Washington should be established to fix the rate of wages for all, and a bureau of information should be established; that no children should be allowed to work for wages; that all Government bonds should be recalled and greenbacks issued for them; that we should do as much as possible of our commercial carrying in our own ships, and protect all our home industries, and buy as few as possible of foreign products. He also wanted a more moral system of Government.

William Wittick, a publisher, said we had enormous facilities for production and but limited avenues of consumption. Machinery had done much to diminish the opportunities of individual employment, and in its effects had become a curse instead of the blessing it should be. The employment of women had also had a demoralizing effect, and the blundering legislation of Congress had done more than all else to produce the depression, the most ruinous step being that which led to contraction of the currency. He called for the demonetization of gold and silver and the issue of paper money.

George Winter, a cigar-maker, delegate from the German Working Men's Association, of Williamsburg, claimed that Mr. Strausser had not fully covered the ground in his statement on Monday, but he gave way to Mr. Jonas, of the same organization, who said he indorsed the ideas suggested last week by Dr Doual and by Mr. McNeal generally. They favored the eight-hour law, the establishment of a statistical labor bureau, and the regulation of the employment of children.

Jeremiah E. Thomas, a colored man, a waiter by occupation, was next called, and asked by Mr. Hewitt if he had considered the causes of present distress, and he said he had been out of employment so long he had reason to study it; he thought the suffering was due largely to the fact that the high wages in cities had attracted so many people from the country, and he wanted the Government or anybody to send him to the country, where he might have a chance to settle and make himself a home, and pay back the indebtedness incurred to the Government.

William Wagner, a cigar-maker, said his idea of the causes of the trouble was that the competitive system induced the distress; he would have a compulsory education law, and a bureau of statistics, and an eight-hour labor system.

A. Merwin, in the export business, said there was, unfortunately, an excess of nearly everything. We had as much capital, as much labor, as much enterprise, as much energy and desire to be doing, but he thought we lacked confidence. He thought parsimony was generally regarded to be a virtue, but he believed there was a point at which it ceased to be a virtue, and became an evil; and he thought it was important to determine where it ceased to be a virtue and began to be an evil. The cause of the present stagnation was that people could not dispose of the goods because other people had not the money to buy. Then, suggested Mr. Hewitt, the parsimony of the people was enforced by their poverty; and the witness replied that the parsimony he complained of was the parsimony of the wealthy—the poor classes would spend the money if they had it. The great question was where was the money?

A Mr. Clarke, an engineer, wished to state his views as to the remedying or regulating of the working of the patent laws. He wanted a tax imposed on the products of machinery, and that the people should have homes given to them. He had been a soldier, and the Government gave him the right to 160 acres of land if he would go on it and settle. The fare to the point where it was situated was $33 a head. He had a family of six persons, and could not remove them to that distance and provide for their maintenance till the land should become productive. He proposed that the Government should give all these persons $500—all who were willing to settle on these lands, and issue bonds to run 20 years to raise the money. He believed in removing the Penitentiary with its convict labor system to some island in the sea, where it would not conflict with the labor and interests of the honest masses.

A CLERGYMAN'S VIEWS.

Rev. Mr. Harlan, a preacher, representing the temperance cause, claimed that nine-tenths of the distress in the land came from the beer-guzzling and whisky-drinking. He asked that Congress might pass a law preventing the manufacture and sale of malt and intoxicating beverages. Mr. Hewitt asked him if he could find any authority for Congress to make such a law under the Constitution. He said Congress had, he thought, under a general provision as to the power to legislate for the welfare of the people. Mr. Hewitt said he knew of no such provision. The power was vested in the States, and, therefore, Congress could not have it—that is, the power to legislate on that question. Mr. Harlan retired to look up the Constitutional limits.

Charles Sotheran, journalist, engaged upon various journals in this City at different times, spoke of the system of colonization adopted by England in India and Cape Colony, and proceeded to say that the trouble of the labor class arose largely from the dense ignorance of the people as to the nature, intent, and operation of existing laws. At the close of his address the committee adjourned to Aug. 21.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

FIRST OFFICIAL COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM AT CREEDMOOR.

The first official competition for the selection of the American Team of 1878 began at Creedmoor yesterday and will be concluded to-day. The committee having in charge the selection of the team this year provided four competitions, but, to enable many marksmen, who reside at a long distance from Creedmoor, to participate in the contest, it was decided to allow the competitors in the first two contests to shoot wherever they chose, providing they should make affidavit to the scores thus made. The two final competitions, however, were to be shot at Creedmoor under the superintendence of officers of the National Rifle Association. Ten competitors made their entries yesterday, in the presence of Major Henry Fulton, Chairman of the committee on the selection of the team, and Judge Stanton, President of the National Rifle Association. Five of the competitors, Messrs. Jackson, Gerrish, Sumner, Rockwell, and Brown, are members of the Massachusetts Rifle Association, and shot in their first two competitions at Walnut Hill Range, near Boston; Mr. Davison is from Providence, and Col. Clark is from Poughkeepsie. The remaining competitors, including Col. Clark, shot their first competitions at Creedmoor. Dr. Dudley, who was one of the competitors heretofore, broke his rifle last week, and as it was not ready yesterday, he will begin the first of his final competitions this morning. The riflemen were favored with unusually good shooting weather. A tranquil gray light prevailed from the start to the finish, and the wind was tractable, blowing from the rear of the firing points, toward the targets, or at "half past six," according to the wind dial, with a slight tendency to a "fish tail." When the riflemen were about half through shooting at 1,000 yards a thunder-shower passed over the range, but it was of short duration, and as they were protected by shelter-tents, they were not compelled to stop shooting. The scores were excellent and as fine a collection as has ever been made in practice at Creedmoor. They were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
W. H. Jackson	72	73	69	214
Col. H. F. Clark	72	73	66	211
J. S. Sumner	72	73	64	209
Jas. Boothbone	70	71	64	205
H. Fisher	65	70	68	203
J. F. Brown	66	72	63	201
H. F. Rockwell	37	61	58	156
William Gerrish	70	51	Retired.	
G. W. Davison	68	61	Retired.	

The teams of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Fourteenth Regiments practiced in anticipation of the Autumn prize-meeting at Creedmoor. The fifth competition for the "Appleton" prize, and the fourth contest for the "Winchester" rifle, at the "running deer," will take place at Creedmoor to-day.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton, the President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $68 45. The programme for the International Military Match, the text of which was printed in THE TIMES last month, was adopted. Gen. Wingate stated that communications had been received from several parties announcing that teams would be present to compete in that match, among the correspondents being the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts; Gen. Smith, Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of Connecticut; Col. Frazier of Montreal, and Col. Lowerre, of Nova Scotia. The State of Louisiana and the Department of the Atlantic will probably send teams. On motion it was decided to allow teams to enter from the Engineer and Ordnance Departments of the United States Army. On motion it was decided to allow competitors for places on the American team in the international match to shoot their fourth competition upon any ranges which they may choose. It was also decided to confine a shot to the use of the several matches at the Fall prize meeting to seven per man, excepting the "Champion's" and "Wimbeldon" cup contests. Officers were appointed to superintend the Autumn meeting at Creedmoor, as follows: Capt. Joseph G. Story, executive; Gen. Daniel D. Wyld, financial; Major Joseph Holland, statistical, and Col. George D. Scott, range officer. On motion of Gen. Wingate, permission was granted to competitors in military matches to use any ammunition they choose. A letter was read from Mr. A. Alford, of the Remington Arms Company, stating that in his opinion the 10-of-the-long-range matches would be petitioning that company to restore the "Remington" long-range match, the company would do so. It is not supposed that the riflemen will resort to any such attempt to help the firm to a bit of cheap advertising. The beginning of the Autumn meeting was set down for Tuesday, Sept. 3. The programme adopted for the Fall meeting was adopted in session form. The prizes have not yet been determined in all of the matches. There will be 24 contests in all, including the "Military Champion Match," which was a hobby with Col. Sandford last year, but was finally left off the programme. The match will be shot in two stages, the first at 200, 500, and 600 yards; seven shots at each distance. The second stage will be shot at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, and will be open to the competitors who make the 21 highest scores in the first stage. After some further routine business an adjournment was taken.

DR. CROSBY'S ATTORNEY AND THE LAW.

Henry Schram, a liquor-dealer, appeared in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in obedience to a subpœna from the District Attorney's office, directing him to appear to testify in the case of "John Doe," and bring his license with him. Mr. John O. Mott, who appeared for Schram, called the attention of the court to the proceeding. The defendant, he said, had not been subpœnaed by the District Attorney, but by Mr. Whitney, of Dr. Crosby's society, who had constituted himself a public prosecutor, and acted without warrant or authority of law. Citizens, he contended, could not be brought into court on any such process, or required to produce criminal evidence against themselves. Assistant District Attorney Leving said he had no knowledge of the proceedings which had been instituted by Mr. Whitney, who had acted in ignorance of the law on the subject. Judge Gildersleeve held that the proceeding was illegal, and discharged Schram. The clerk in the Districts Attorney's office, who issued the subpœna, said he had done so on the assurance of Mr. Whitney that Assistant District Attorney Herring had so directed. The officers of Dr. Crosby's society had endeavored to insure the presence of Schram in court in order to make a motion for the revocation of his license, as had been done in the case of Rapport the previous day.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The Board of Police yesterday adopted a resolution requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to give his opinion and advice as to the power of the Board of Police to retire any member of the Police force who has served less than 20 years, and who shall make application for such retirement on a pension under the provisions of chapter 389 of the Laws of 1878.

Capt. Gunner, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reported that during the month of July 2,092 miles of streets were swept, and 28,156 loads of street-dirt, 62,673 loads of ashes, and 603 loads of garbage were removed from the City.

Sergt. Gatlin, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, called the attention of the board to the brave conduct of Patrolman Gerard E. Beekman, in rescuing from drowning Teanto Carlo, an Italian lad, 9 years of age, who fell overboard on the 31st ult., at Pier No. 41 North River.

Patrolman William B. Smith, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who has served 25 years in the Police Department, presented a petition to be retired on a pension, and the petition was referred to the Board of Surgeons.

REDUCTION OF FARES ON LONG TRIPS.

On Monday last the managers of the Fourth-Avenue Street-car Line reduced all their fares to a uniform charge of 6 cents for all passengers over 5 years of age. Formerly they had three rates—a 3-cent, 6-cent, and 8-cent fare. This arrangement required three series of punch-slips, which used to bother the conductors considerably. The reduction is probably attributable to the development of the rapid-transit ro

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO VOLUMES OF POETRY.

THE RING OF AMETHYST. By ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1878.
THE EXILE. A TALE OF ST. AUGUSTINE. By FRANCIS FONTAINE. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1878.

Here are two small volumes of poetry by writers little known to fame. One is plainly the product of the South; the other is a distinctive issue of New-England. The Southern poem is all in one piece—it is a story complete, and it is by a man. The Eastern book is a collection of very short pieces, chiefly sonnets, and is composed by a woman. Both come to New-York to find a publisher, and appear at one and the same time from the presses of the same publishing house.

Alice Wellington Rollins is a versifier who rimes to advantage beside many of her comrades in print. She is neither gushing to excess nor incoherent. She has a remarkably good ear for metre, and weaves her sonnets with the greatest precision and dexterity. There is no lack of self-instruction in her style; she gives the requisite number of like rhymes to a sonnet, and only now and then transgresses the minuter rules which govern the octave and sextet in that much-used form of verse. Here is her appeal to the critic, headed, be it observed, by the Greek word, in Greek text, "*Améthustos*":

"I know full well I cannot pour for you
The nectar of the gods; no epic wine
Is this I bring, to tempt you with the fine
Poetic flavor, as of grapes that grew
In sheltering vineyards where the world was new
And only poets wrote: a slender vine
You scarce will care for, bore these grapes of mine,
From which frail hands have crushed the purple dew.
Yet if from what I bring you there is missed
The lyric loveliness of some who write,
The passionate fervor and the keen delight
Of eloquent fire in some to whom you list,—
Think it my bent, not that the gift is slight,
But that my cup is rimmed with amethyst!"

From this pretty sonnet might we not possibly infer that the authoress is a temperance woman, or, at any rate, possesses that specific—the amethyst—which guards the owner of a wine-cup from drunkenness? But, in fact, the amethyst which gives name to the collection appears to allude to privacies of the writer's life, to which no very indistinct allusions are here and there made. We are certainly given to understand that the writer wears a ring of amethyst as sign that she is a married woman; and her first sonnet testifies that, as between art and her partner for life, the choice would unhesitatingly fall upon the latter. The poems that follow deal, for the most part, with the events of married and family life common to all the world. We have "Vino Santo," dedicated to H. H., as an exception, and an ode to Summer. The latter has passages showing decided strength and nerve in the management of rhythm, without much novelty of idea. In fact, ideas are not abundant in this little book; it is metre and good choice of words which raise it above the average. Pretty, well-turned, sweet, and clear, the verses are such as would do credit to any one who does not claim to be a professional poet. Every line testifies to the good training, if not the education, of the writer.

Francis Fontaine is not so well trained nor so cautious an adventurer into print. He has a larger scope, he aims at greater things. It is no child's play to write, even after the manner of *Lucille*, a volume in verse on one topic, and that a dramatic bit of history. Indeed, it may be fairly owned that the writer has made a failure of it. In reference to the plot alone it may be urged that there is a want of clearness, which is not at all helped by diffuseness. As to the structure of the verse, it is as careless and slovenly as that of the former writer is exact. Metre, rhythm, and rhyme are grievously at odds, so much so that it must be supposed that no competent person has read the proofs. It is currently supposed that women writers usually err in these particulars, but here the positions are reversed. While no one would take *The Ring of Amethyst* for the work of a man, yet it has more of the qualities commonly called masculine than *The Exile*. Yet Francis Fontaine has the advantage in imaginativeness over his Eastern sister. What he needs is patient study and a realization that strength does not come by letting one's self go, but by limiting one's field of action. He says too much, and uses too many words besides. Here is the closing stanza:

Home of the exile! hail to thee,
Thou fairest land of liberty!
One century hath not gone,
Yet it has wedded into one.
Thy varied peoples; and each race.
And sect, and faith, finds welcome place.
Each one for all, all for each one,
Each citizen his country's son,
Each man a citizen and free;
The eyes of all humanity
Are turned, America, to thee!
Beacon of liberty! thy form
Far lights the waters mid the storm.
Goddess of Freedom, lift thy hand
And summon exiles to this land.
For wars may come and wars may go,
And human currents ebb and flow,
But, Rock of Ages, like to thee
Is this bright sun-land of the free!

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

SAMUEL JOHNSON. By LESLIE STEPHEN. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878. "English Men of Letters." Edited by JOHN MORLEY.

Leslie Stephen has been selected to write, for a series called "English Men of Letters," and edited by John Morley, a life of the man rendered illustrious for all time by the efforts of Boswell. He writes with the spirit of one who has examined his subject sufficiently to form decided opinions. Yet, in so far as Johnson was a man of letters, he says little or nothing which redounds to the credit of the eccentric, unwieldy Doctor. In the man himself he has found a good side, and presents it forcibly and well; but that good side has little to do with Johnson's position as a man of letters; it has to do with his every-day character, his ability to make and keep friends in spite of incivility, and, more than all, his benevolence to the poor and desolate. Indeed, Leslie Stephen sneers superbly at the idea of Johnson having made a new departure in style or founded a school in English literature. His biography is chiefly occupied with showing how it came about that he wrote so little. Few men, he says, whose lives have been devoted to letters for an equal period, have left behind them such scanty and inadequate remains. Johnson worked only under the pressure of circumstances; a very small proportion of his latter life was devoted to literary employment. The working hours of his earlier years were spent for the most part in productions which can hardly be called literary. Seven years were devoted to the dictionary, which, whatever its merits, could be a book only in the material sense of the word, and was, of course, destined to be soon superseded. In seeking for the quality which once gained for Johnson's writing great authority, Mr. Stephen counts in the peculiar style which is associated with his name. A strong mannerism makes it offensive, he says, and explains what he means by mannerism in these words: "The repetition of certain forms of language in obedience to blind habit, and without reference to their propriety in the particular case."

"Johnson's sentences seem to be contorted, as his gigantic limbs used to twitch by a kind of mechanical spasmodic action. The most obvious peculiarity is the tendency, which he noticed himself to 'use too big words and too many of them.' He had to explain to Miss Reynolds that the Shakespearean line,

"You must borrow me Gargantua's mouth,"

had been applied to him because he used 'big words, which require the mouth of a giant to pronounce them.' It was not, however, the mere bigness of the words that distinguished his style, but a peculiar love of putting the abstract for the concrete, of using awkward inversions, and of balancing his sentences in a monotonous rhythm, which gives the appearance, as it sometimes corresponds to the reality, of elaborate logical discrimination. With all its faults the style has the merit of masculine directness. The inversions are not such as to complicate the construction. As Boswell remarks, he never uses a circumlocution, and his style, though pompous and wearisome, is as transparent as the smarter snip-snap of Macaulay."

The antithesis to Johnson's pompous literary style lay in his conversation. This was always forcible, and generally terse and to the point. Occasionally his tendency to Latinize English would get the better of him, as where he moralized about "The Beggar's Opera" in the following conclusive strains: "There is in it such a *labefactation* of all principles as may be dangerous to morality." But usually his language was vivid and rough to the verge of violence. He appears to have had, at some period, an altercation with each one of his best friends in turn, arising from his pugnacious character and inveterate love of dispute. This pugnacity of his is not much dwelt upon by Mr. Stephen; nor is there mention made of a possible inheritance of some such trait from that uncle of Johnson, who for several years held the prize ring against all competitors.

Mr. Stephen makes an interesting readable biography without advancing much that is new, or throwing any very unusual light upon the character of Johnson. His estimate of his literary gifts, above given, may be taken as the most original part of the book. He makes very little out of the extraordinary contrasts in the personality, origin, and life of the uncouth lexicographer. Although an intolerant Englishman, many of his best and most intimate friends were Scotchmen and Irishmen. Against the Scotch he was particularly bitter. To his national prejudices must also be set down the unnecessary fierceness of his attacks on McPherson, the introducer of Ossian's poems to England and the world. Though he had felt grinding poverty while seeing fools preferred, he always admired rank; he respected birth, though his own origin was humble, and that, too, in spite of the violent turn of his character. A rustic by birth and breeding, he detested the country, and was never happy out of London. A coarse, lumpish man, with an awkward, inartistic mind, he was chiefly influenced in his style of writing by the most elegant and aristocratic writers he met—the Latin classics. A son of the people, he was a Royalist and Tory, loved the King, detested the American patriots, and was tickled by the tardy recognition bestowed upon him by the University of Oxford. He thought himself a most polite man, "unnecessarily polite," according to his statement, when his incivility and unpleasant habits repelled all but those who had learned to know his genuine virtues. Even to them he was sometimes almost intolerable.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAPLY.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS FOR FAMILIES OF SIX. By JULIA COLMAN, Superintendent of the New-York Cooking-School. Published by the author: Union-square, New-York. 1878.

This is the second publication of a similar character due to Miss Corson. Her first book taught people how a good dinner was obtainable for 15 cents. In the pre sent pamphlet an additional 10 cents has been ad ded to the cost of the dinner, and it is shown quite conclusively that a family consisting of father, mother, and childr en, six in all, can live comfortably, eating good a nd well-cooked food for their midday repast, for 25 cents. In reviewing a modest little book of this kin d, no finely-strung paragraphs are necessary. Shades of Vatel or Francatelli need not be invoked. What it aims at is to be perfectly pra ctical, and it is, indeed, replete with good hard common sense. Its sphere of usefulness is not limited to those who can only spend 25 cents for their dinners, but it can teach people with larger purses how to spread a good table at a minimum of cost. There is no idea of mere subsistence in it, such as of the well-known dried apple and cold wa ter kind. People who will follow Miss Corson's receipts and methods diligently, as ind icated in the *Twenty-five-Cent Dinners*, will lay up a store of strength derived from their food amply sufficient for their daily labor. With a family of six, of course not all adults, the quantity of food to be consumed three times a day has considerable bulk. Twenty-one meals for a week must be furnished, to come within the limit, at 25 cents for each repast, which are to cost in all not more than $5 25. Two things are necessary to accomplish this feat: the food must be selected carefully, and must be judiciously dressed. One great secret consists in the housewife knowing how to supplement one day's repast with something carried over from the day before. If meat is boiled, it is the broth which gives additional nutriment to the next day's breakfast or dinner. Suppose we take from the daily bill of fare for one week, which Miss Corson gives us, the meals for a Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday breakfast consists of biscuit, cooking 6 cents; of cocoa, 6; rice, mulandice style, 10. For dinner there is mutton broth, with barley, 3 cents; epigramme of lamb, 16; potatoes, 3. Supper, has tea, 3; polenta, 5; potato-bread, 14. Total cost for that day, 58 cents. This amount is 17 cents less than the limit; 75 cents, and the surplusage can then be carried over for Sunday. Now, Sunday give for breakfast, toast, 6; fried lentils, 10; coffee, 6, and oat-meal porridge, 8. Dinner has a roast fowl and baked potatoes, 38 cents; pudding, 20 cents; and for supper there is German potatoes, 10; cream rice pudding, 15; bread, 6, making a total of $1 19. The 44 cents has been carried over penny by penny, during the whole week, in order to give the best dinner on the Sunday. Now, your very unintelligent American housewife, who prepares the daily food for her husband, the gas fitter, has bought a thin strip of beef, which she has cooked to death in her frying-pan. The life, the soul, the juices of that meat have been destroyed, and a tasteless, indigestible, dyspeptic mass of fibrine is the result. Such an honest and ignorant person might turn up her nose at polenta and epigramme of lamb, and with arms a kimbo, rate at them as "Frenchy, or Dutch." Now, polenta is really an improved hasty pudding, vastly better than what New-England eats, and infinitely superior to the vapid mush of the South. Where it differs is just when intelligence comes in, and palatable food is made with what is often wasted. An epigramme of lamb has nothing epigrammatic about it. It is a real dainty dish, not in the least complex, and quite within the scope of the simplest-minded cook, notwithstanding its foreign name. We are not expansive enough to write that the mothers of poor families will bless Miss Corson for her little book, for tired housewives being as ignorant as they are conservative, are not much given to gushing, but the bread-winner and the children will have, if the receipts are followed, good food and well prepared, and the housewife at the end of the week will find some little money over in her pocket. There are innumerable receipts in this little book, which, as we have already written, could be used with advantage by those who pride themselves on keeping an elegant table. The Principal of the New-York Cooking School is quite as capable of preparing a banquet, the acme of culinary art, for the plenipotentiaries who met at Berlin, as she has the skill, judgment, and thrift to cook a square meal for an honest family of working people who live in a tenement-house in Second-avenue.

THE OREGON WHEAT CROP.

Western papers say that the Indian troubles in Eastern Oregon will not, as has been feared, work great injury to the wheat crop. Active war and depredations have been confined almost entirely to the mountains and uplands, and but few grain-fields have been molested. Many farmers, however, have left their homes through fear of the savages, and if the danger continues the crops will go to waste.

MONOPOLY IN CARRYING OIL

ERIE'S TRANSPORTATION METHODS.

THE CHARGES MADE BY MR. OHLEN AGAINST THE COMPANY—REFUSING TO TRANSPORT PETROLEUM FOR HIM WHEN IT WAS DOING SO FOR OTHERS.

A case, whose decision will have a very important bearing on the anti-monopoly fight in the oil regions, and which will assist in closely defining the relations between shippers and the railroad companies, has been brought in the Supreme Court, and was the subject of a motion before Judge Van Brunt, at Chambers, yesterday. The formal papers presented give only a skeleton of the case, but this was filled out by an interesting discussion between the counsel. Henry C. Ohlen appears as the complainant or relator, and the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company, (the Erie Railway Company,) is the defendant or respondent. Mr. Ohlen applied to the court for a mandamus against the company, and in his petition says he owns some 10,000 barrels of oil, which are at Carrollton, in this State, and have remained there for the past two months. Carrollton, it may be mentioned here, is a small station on the Erie Road, where the main line is tapped by the Bradford Branch, which runs through the McKean County (Penn.) oil region. It is at this place that large tank-cars are filled and transported thence to the Weehawken oil dock. Mr. Ohlen says he wanted to have his oil taken by the Erie Road and brought to Weehawken, and that he applied repeatedly to the freight agent to have this done, offering to pay the established rates of freight. The company had a number of tank-cars at Carrollton which were not in use, but the agent refused to ship the oil on them, on the ground that the cars were required by Pratt & Co., of this City. Mr. Ohlen then applied to Mr. Jewett, who also refused his application on the same ground. During the period in which these applications were made, the company was transporting for Pratt & Co. crude petroleum at much lower rates than Mr. Ohlen offered. Pratt & Co. thus have, says the petitioner, a monopoly, to the exclusion of all others. Mr. Ohlen asked the court for a mandamus to compel the company to transport oil for him at the established rates.

In opposition to this the company says: The fact is, this writ demands that we furnish the relator with oil-tanks. He demands the performance of an alleged duty entirely in our own discretion, and which does not arise from our general obligations as common carriers. The objections to the granting of the writ are, first, he has an adequate remedy at law by an action for damages. Again, he demands too much, and the writ should therefore be dismissed. The company is the successor of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, which was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature in 1832. By such charter ample authority is given to the company to regulate and fix the rates, terms, &c., of transportation, and it is not required to carry freight at all times and for all persons from any one particular point to any other point, but only according to its ability and with a reasonable regard to its own pecuniary interests. It is not a public institution, but a private corporation. Various considerations are to be taken into account when freight is offered. The provision of oil tanks is limited, and a discretion remains with the carrier with regard to times and rates at which it will carry oil. A mandate to carry freight for a particular person from any particular point to another specified point, and at any particular rate, is beyond the power of the court, and has been uniformly refused. The relator must have a clear legal right to the relief demanded in order to be entitled to a mandamus, and if there is any doubt, the mandamus will not be granted. The duty the relator sought to enforce arose not from statute law, but out of the company's liability as a common carrier, and such a duty is not properly the subject of a mandamus. Again, an unlimited demand is made by the writ which should be rejected by the court. Summarizing the views, the writ should be rejected first, because the carriage of freight is a matter within the discretion of the company. Secondly, because the duty is not incumbent on the company by its charter, but arises from the common law, and no mandamus will lie to enforce the common law. Thirdly, because the law has an adequate remedy by an action for damages, and fourthly, because he has asked more than he is entitled to.

Ex-Judge Samuel Jones, who represents Ohlen, said the matter was a plain one. The company has its point for receiving the oil, and its point for delivery, which were a part of the business which the company has adopted. The only question is whether it has the right to devote the road to the interests of any particular individual in the community, to the exclusion of everybody else. Petroleum is not a new species of freight which the company has declined to carry for years past, but it has been prepared for this special freight—has its oil-tanks and its depot of delivery, and its established rates for such freight. You cannot compel a corporation to exercise a franchise which it has, but, having used the franchise, the company may be compelled to use it for the purpose for which it was granted. The company has empty cars, and could have taken the oil. It simply says there is another man with whom it has contracted to let have all its cars. There is here no adequate remedy by suit for damages. The question is, whether a corporation, incorporated for the express purpose of promoting the public benefit in the transport of passengers and freight, can, having the means and facilities for making the transportation required, sit down and say, "No, we will not transport your goods;" whether they can enter into a combination detrimental to the public benefit and give a monopoly of transportation to particular commodity, thus enhancing the price of the article to the detriment of the public who wish to buy it. Under the laws of this State, corporations cannot be permitted to divert the use of a franchise to their own or others' private benefit. We have a right to the mandamus, under the common law, to compel the company to perform the duty to the public which it has undertaken to perform. This is the law of this country. Even if we had to rely on the general act of 1850, we are entitled to the writ under it. There is nothing in the charter of the old company inconsistent with the act of 1850. The charter authorized the company generally to act as common carriers in a corporate capacity, and there is nothing in it allowing the company to judge for itself, or which conferred on it any extraordinary power. If the statute of 1850 gave a peculiar, specific remedy, we could not ask for a mandamus. But it does not, and the fact that the Legislature in that act says a person "shall have an action for damages," &c., for a company's violation of its duty as a common carrier, does not prevent him from using all other available remedies. It has no effect to limit the remedy whatever in this case. It is a sort of illusory thing to have a right of action by which you may recover nominal damages. They say we ask too much. We say they have empty cars at Carrollton and won't use them for us.

Ex-Judge William D. Shipman, the counsel for the company, responded at length, urging a dismissal of the application. He said, if this effort to obtain this sort of remedy for the transportation of freight on the railroads of this State is allowed, the courts will be pretty well occupied in superintending the transmission of freight. No such application for a mandamus has been made here. It has been made in England, where it failed. In Chicago, Ill., there was a large grain dealer who had an elevator at a distance from the main track of a railroad, and a side-track ran to the elevator. The railroad company refused to run over the latter track. The laws of Illinois having given to elevators the right, the courts there compelled the railroad company to run its trains to that man's elevator. That is the only case I have been able to find. Again, the particular mode of exercising the discretion resting in the common carrier will not be passed on by the court. There must be a discretion as to the times, trains, and rates of freight, and it is impossible for any court to regulate the transmission of freight. If there is any rule it is "first come, first served." But the relator has put himself in such a position that he cannot avail himself of that rule, for the writ does not ask us to take say 100 barrels of oil or 10,000 barrels, but deposit at Carrollton. They ask for no specific amount to be carried. This man had been transporting over other roads and, getting into difficulties with them, he came down upon us. The order they want signed is: "We command that you immediately receive, at Carrollton, N. Y., and transport to Weehawken oil-dock all such crude petroleum for Henry C. Ohlen as he may offer for transport." He may offer 500,000 barrels—enough to require all the tank-cars in the United States. It is a monstrous attempt by an individual to get absolute power and control over a common carrier in the transportation of freight. There might be millions of barrels there from others awaiting transportation, yet you must take whatever Ohlen offers and transport it for him. Thus he asks too much, and, under the rule, the writ should be dismissed. The company is not a dealer in oil, and has no connection with dealers in oil. The relator says there is a combination between the freight agent, Mr. Jewett, and Pratt & Co., whereby the latter are to have a monopoly. The fact is, Pratt has been for a year the only transporter of that freight over the road. It is not an entirely new thing. The counsel then went on to explain an English decision, in regard to the Birmingham and London Railway Company, and contended there could be no mandamus to correct a violation of the general law. Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

COURT NOTES.

William McGregor, ragman, of No. 445 West Seventeenth-street, was committed to await trial in default of $2,000 bail, by Justice Hilbreth, yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on the complaint of Phillip Marbery, of No. 359 Eighth-avenue, who charged him with stealing $40 worth of clothing from his apartments while he was absent on Monday afternoon. In McGregor's possession when arrested were found a revolver, jimmy, and a bunch of keys.

The suit brought by Thomas C. Clark to prevent Civil Justice Flanagan from drawing his salary for July on the 1st inst., was withdrawn yesterday. James R. Angell, the plaintiff's counsel, made affidavit that before he could serve Flanagan with the injunction the latter had obtained the money. The action was therefore rendered useless. It was intended to apply the money on a judgment, recovered by Clark against Flanagan some years ago, which has not been paid.

John Mooney, an Irish laborer, of No. 116 Washington-street, was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the Court of General Sessions, by Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a watch from Oscar Gowallen, of No. 200 Court-street, Newark, N. J. The watch was found in possession of the prisoner when he was arrested by Officer James Humphrey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and was fully identified by Gowallen as his property. Mooney is an old offender. Gowallen was sent to the House of Detention, to insure his attendance as a witness.

BURIAL OF A GYPSY QUEEN.

INTEREST ATTACHING TO THE APPROACHING INTERMENT OF QUEEN MATILDA AT DAYTON.

From the Dayton (Ohio) Democrat, Aug. 3.

The interment of Mrs. Matilda Stanley, wife of Levi Stanley, Sr., will shortly take place at Woodland Cemetery. For more than five weeks a large number of letters have been received at this office, asking the day of the funeral ceremonies, showing an intense interest in this and surrounding counties. The lady is known far and wide as Queen Matilda of the Gypsies, and on the occasion of the funeral a concourse of these peculiar people from many States, as well as the dominion of Empress Victoria, will bear tribute to her worth. It was on election day last October that the last caravan of the Dayton gypsies rattled down Main-street for the South. For two years the gypsies had kept in this county, contrary to their ancient custom of migration. This was owing to the illness of Lady Stanley herself, and the ominous signs of civil war. It was at Vicksburg, some distance back from the "inland river," early in the morning of the 16th of January last, that the Queen died, in the midst of her people, her husband and her children, in her fifty-first year.

The popular idea that this funeral will partake of the extraordinary is not warranted. The great Palm Sunday funeral of 1877, which was nine miles north of Dayton, with its long procession through the rain, was even more impressive than usual. Indeed, stout men expressed their grief over the death of Amali. Stanley Jeffrey and Thomas Jeffrey, her husband, much more demonstratively than the rith or the women. If it had not been unquestionably earnest it would have been ludicrous. But at the grave in Woodland all expressions were evidently overawed by reason of the oppressiveness of intense scrutiny. The rather bright colors of apparel and the expansive features of these people standing in the rain without umbrellas and vacantly wandering around the grounds under restraint were noticed. When Rev. Dr. Berger stood at the head of the wide grave, the only umbrella upraised was over his head.

This gentleman has consented to render the offices of the church for the noble woman who awaits her final communion with earth. The quartet choir of the First United Brethren Church, who sang at the Jeffrey obsequies, have accepted the invitation from the heir of the house of Stanley to sing the same hymns for his mother. The transference of the casket from the vault to the family mausoleum will make a brief ceremony.

There a much talk in Indiana over the succession—the next King. Now, when the good Uncle Levi and his son brought home the remains of Queen Matilda, a local paper gave out the name of the new King, our well-known Sugar Stanley. This, for the time being, gave the impression of Uncle Levi's retirement, which did not give rise to much feeling. But the impression that only the son had followed his mother's body home went forth; whereas, both husband and son brought the same to Woodland. The old gentleman is still at the helm. Young Levi is the "crown prince" of the gypsies. They call "King," after explaining that his title was merely an indication of his people's love and trust and not more, went on to say that "our children are all learning fast, and soon our people will not go a roaming any more." This announcement of the new order of things is full of interest, and the prospect is indeed pleasing. Stanley differs greatly from his father, having more conviviality and dash about him. He married his wife, Sarah Stanley, (not of kin,) in Baltimore, by whom he has a flourishing family.

It should be stated that the Stanley family enjoy the distinction of pioneering the way for their countrymen. The good Queen Matilda was a mother of her people, with rare nobility of nature. This title Queen, so far as it embodies the love and trust of her countrymen and countrywomen, is beautifully appropriate. She and hers were well entitled to it, and it is an honor to have enjoyed their acquaintance. The prosperity of these people is interwoven with our own; they are a noble addition to American citizenship. In the prosperous future old ways and manners will fade out before the new. But revered will the title noble lives and kindly influences of Matilda and Levi Stanley ever be. Happy is that people who cleave to the simple ancient ways of industry and generous aid to our fellows.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEVADA.

SENATOR JONES IN THE FIELD—SHARON'S INTENTIONS—THE GOVERNORSHIP.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 29.

The campaign previous to the November election has already commenced in Nevada, although the State conventions do not meet for more than a month. Senator Jones has recently made his appearance at Gold Hill, and being the first United States Senator seen in Nevada for several years, except as a passenger on the overland train, his presence is duly appreciated. On Saturday night the Senator addressed the people of Nevada at Virginia City, and announced his candidacy for re-election. So far no prominent candidate has been named in opposition. Senator Jones is a Republican, but somehow party lines do not count for much in the canvass for United States Senator in that State. An effort was made by a portion of the Democratic press of Eastern Nevada to throw cold water on the Jones movement, bringing forward Judge Hillhouse, but it met with no response. The other Democratic papers have declared for Jones on account of his eminent services; and at this writing it looks as if any new candidate will have a hard time in making his election sure.

There is still considerable discussion in the papers whether Sharon intends to resign. Some of the Democratic papers are advocating that an arrangement should be made whereby, if Mr. Sharon resigns, a Democrat would succeed him, upon condition that the Democracy support the re-election of Senator Jones. But no trouble is, no one seems to know the intention of Mr. Sharon in the matter. Next to the United States Senatorship, the position most sought after is that of Congressman. Wren, (Republican,) of Eureka, now holds the office. He traveled from Washington in company with Senator Jones, and if he has come to peace with the Comstockers, he will stand a good show for renomination. State Senator Cassidy, of Eureka, President pro tem. of the last Senate, has been aspiring for the Democratic nomination. But there appears to be some hitch between him and the politicians of the western part of the State. He made a fight to get the Democratic convention for Eureka, but was defeated.

Matters are also shaping themselves with regard to the Gubernatorial office. Gov. Bradley is in the field for the third term, but Hagerman, of Reno, is a formidable opponent. On the Republican side, E. M. Doggett, of the *Territorial Enterprise*, is looming up as a prominent candidate, and should he obtain the nomination he would run strong against any nominee of the Democracy. But considerations outside ordinary party lines are so interwoven with Nevada politics that the strongest men do not always succeed in getting places on the ticket.

POWERFUL PICKEREL.

THE FISH STORY TOLD BY A BURLINGTON MAN.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

Yesterday afternoon, as a *Hawkeye* reporter was leisurely sauntering along Jefferson-street, his attention was attracted to a crowd of gentlemen who were gathered around Frank Abbott, mouths agape, and deeply interested in a story he was spinning out for their benefit, about two trained pickerel he saw while sojourning at Clear Lake. The boys say he is chock full of stories of the strange sights he saw while at the lake, and some of them are very plausible yarns, but when he reeled off the one about the pickerel, they fairly collapsed, and called upon him to produce corroborative evidence. Frank said he could, but he didn't. He asserted, however, with great earnestness, that he was an eye-witness to the performance of the finny pets, as were a number of his short-haired and short-haired friends. Our reporter was requested to take down the story as told in Frank's original and truthful style, and here it is:

Living at Clear Lake is a family who have a little girl who takes daily rides on the lake in a small skiff drawn by two pickerel. They are regularly harnessed, and by means of lines she is enabled to guide them in any direction desired. The fish are about three feet in length, weigh between seven and eight pounds each, and are very powerful. The rapidity with which they skim through the water with the boat and its precious cargo is said to exceed in swiftness the fastest sail-boat that has been placed on the lake, and it is proposed to send for Hanlan and Ross, the champion scullers, and match the fish against them in a four-mile race. When the girl has tired of riding she drives the pickerel to a boat-house, where they are unharnessed, taken into a commodious glass aquarium, made expressly for them, and fed. When she visits the tank to harness them for a ride, the pickerel jump almost into her arms, so glad, apparently, are they to see her. The young Miss has been offered $2,000 for her strange team, but no money would induce her to part with them.

NOT A SECULAR TOPIC.

A Massachusetts paper says: "A little 4-year-old bright-eyed girl, who has planted a little garden all for herself, was asked by an older sister if she didn't expect a good many pronfits from it. She quickly replied with great dignity, "What are you talking about prophets for on week-days; don't you know they all died long ago, and went to heaven in chariots of fire?"

PERPLEXITIES IN BUSINESS.

COMMISSIONER WHEELER'S BANKRUPTCY.

A SCHEDULE THAT TELLS THE STORY OF HIS EMBARRASSMENT—WHO HIS CREDITORS AND DEBTORS ARE.

A schedule of the liabilities and assets of Police Commissioner De Witt Clinton Wheeler, who recently petitioned to be adjudged a voluntary bankrupt, was filed yesterday in the United States District Court. The document is very long, and, in its details, very minute. It indicates that the Police Commissioner has been engaged in business of an extremely varied character. The liabilities of the bankrupt aggregate $122,729, of which $50,876 only are secured. The greater part of the indebtedness has been incurred by Mr. Wheeler through the indorsement of notes and accommodation paper for friends, and from loans made to them. The persons whom Mr. Wheeler favored most in his indorsements are Henry J. Marsh, with whom he was once engaged in the Indian supply business, and John I. Davenport, Clerk of the United States District Court, and United States Supervisor of Elections. The indebtedness of Davenport to the bankrupt aggregates $11,200. The assets of Mr. Wheeler appear nominally to be $166,119. Some of the securities set down among the assets are presumed to be worthless, and several of the claims against creditors, being disputed, are unlikely ever to be collected. The schedule of assets is not complete, and application has been made by his attorney, Mr. Elihu Root, to amend the schedule and put in more property.

Following is a summary of the schedule:

Secured Debts.—Dunham, Buckley & Co., No. 340 Broadway, $2,000; Henry D. Cooke, Washington, D. C., $3,500, (secured by 298 shares of the Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company;) Morton, Bliss & Co., $676, (secured by 338 shares of Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company;) Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $5,500, (indorsed notes for Smith & Harris, secured by 68 shares of the capital stock of First National Bank, of Houghton, Mich.;) James W. Bosler, Carlisle, Penn., $13,000, (secured by 363 shares of Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company and a chattel mortgage on household property formerly owned by bankrupt;) Bank of North America, $8,000, (indorsed notes for accommodation of Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company, secured by bonds of said company;) National Bank of the Republic, $5,200, (notes indorsed for Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company;) Citizens' Bank of Marquette, Mich., $12,000, (notes indorsed for Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company;) the unsecured debts are: Nelson Story, of Bozeman City, Montana, (unsettled account,) $12,000; James W. Bosler, Carlise, Penn., (money advanced,) $10,000; John H. Browning, New-York, (accommodation paper,) $8,953 19; Ira A. Shepardson, (note indorsed for Henry J. Marsh,) $1,000; Atlantic State Bank, of Brooklyn, (note indorsed for R. J. Marsh,) $2,250; Daniel H. Mills, No. 21 Nassau-street, (note indorsed for Marsh,) $3,500; Dunham, Buckley & Co., No. 340 Broadway, (note indorsed for Marsh,) $3,500; Horace Thompson, President of the National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., (discounted note,) $1,000; Henry Hall, Jr., Exchange-street, New-York City, (note indorsed for Marsh,) $4,000; James B. Applegate, Brooklyn, (check loaned to Marsh,) $2,500; National Bank of Commerce, Boston, (note indorsed for L. E. Webb—disputed claim;) H. D. Cooke, Washington, D. C., (promissory note,) $3,500; William M. Tassell and Edward Kearney, (note indorsed for John I. Davenport,) $2,500; National Park Bank, (note indorsed for John I. Davenport,) $4,900; Augustus G. Paine, Leonard-street, New-York City, (note indorsed for John I. Davenport,) $500; —— Mason corner Thirty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue, (note indorsed for John I. Davenport,) $1,300; unknown, (note indorsed for John I. Davenport,) $2,000; Importers and Traders' National Bank, (note indorsed for Smith & Harris,) $7,750; Bank of North America, (drafts drawn by J. L. Smith on Smith & Harris and indorsed by bankrupt,) $2,200; Chatham National Bank, (accommodation indorsement for Smith & Harris,) $5,500; unknown, (accommodation indorsement for Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company,) $3,000; unknown, (accommodation indorsement for Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company,) $2,500.

Assets.—The assets of the bankrupt are: Three hundred and twenty acres of land at Mineral Point, Grant County, Wis., net value, $500. Personal property: Note of William H. Wisner, Chicago, $500; note of William H. Wisner, $200; note of Sidney E. Smith, San Francisco, $250; note of M. S. Curtis, Ansonia, Conn., $130; note of C. J. Slawson, $472; note of Nelson Clement, $6,073; note of R. G. Murphy, Washington, $250; note of S. F. Smoot, Washington, $1,000; note of J. J. Wheeler, (deceased,) $400; same, $540; same, $1,230; same, $342; note of Franklin Wheeler, Battle Creek, Mich., $200; two notes of B. F. Rice, Little Rock, Ark., $1,771; note of Josiah Caldwell, Jr., Chicago, $217; same, $915; note of W. P. Denckla, New-York, $2,500; draft of W. P. Denckla, $136; note of Allen McDonald, $2,500; mortgage from F. Wheeler, $565. Debts due on open accounts: Allen McDonald, $3,998; H. J. Marsh borrowed from the petitioner as follows: Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad, first mortgage bonds, $8,500; certificates of Continental Improvement Company, $6,000; bonds of Mercantile Trust Company, $3,000. [The above-mentioned bonds and certificate are said to have been pledged by Marsh for loans from which the bankrupt Commissioner derived no benefit.] Stocks in corporations owned by bankrupt: 9,500 shares of Sherman Gold Mining Company, par value, $19,000; 100 shares Silicon Steel Company, par value, $10,000; one share of Washington Club, par value, $500; 150 shares Huron Bay Slate and Iron Company, par value, $3,750; 700 shares National Gas and Iron Company of Illinois, (cost, $25,000,) par value, $70,000; and assigned interest in the Newburg Glass Manufacturing Company, (cost $10,000,) probably valueless. Unsettled claims —Dunham, Buckley & Co., (disputed) $1,500; Henry J. Marsh, $18,000, on which $10,000 is due for securities loaned by Wheeler to Marsh, and the remainder for payments made by the former on accommodation paper indorsed by him for Marsh.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

John H. Platt was yesterday appointed Assignee in Bankruptcy of Frederick Benthien, grocer, at No. 283 East Houston-street.

The creditors of Isaac Schwartz, dealer in dry goods, at No. 853 Third-avenue, met yesterday at the office of Register Fitch, and elected Charles W. Rhodes Assignee.

At a meeting of the creditors of Solomon Herzog, formerly a furrier, held before Register Dayton, nine claims were proved for about $6,900, and Joseph Karn was elected Assignee.

John E. Bagley, stock broker, at No. 74 Broadway, applied to Register Fitch for his discharge from bankruptcy. The request will be granted, there being no opposition by the creditors.

At a meeting of the creditors of Henry L. Leach, coal-dealer, formerly at No. 404 East Thirty-eighth-street, held yesterday before Register Dayton, S. C. Sherwood was elected Assignee.

Kate Clarton, the actress, applied for her discharge from bankruptcy before Register Fitch, and the matter came up yesterday, but by consent the proceedings were adjourned for one month.

The creditors of Dwight P. Otis, manufacturers of pianos, at No. 209 East Nineteenth-street, met yesterday before Register Dwight, and confirmed a composition at 10 cents on the dollar.

A meeting of the creditors of C. W. F. Dare, manufacturer of children's carriages, at No. 47 Cortlandt-street, was held at the office of Register Dwight, and the composition was confirmed at 33 1-3 cents on the dollar, in notes of three, six, nine, and twelve months.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Otto Naegeli and Charles Rausch, firm of Naegeli & Rausch, jewelers, of No. 39 Maiden-lane, to Adolph Dengler; and Victor Giroud and Andrew H. Sutton, firm of Giroud & Sutton, carriages, of No. 113 Liberty-street, to John S. Urquhart.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR IN TEXAS.

From the Texas Christian Advocate, Aug. 3.

Oran M. Roberts, the nominee of the Democratic Party for Governor of Texas, is a native of South Carolina, born in 1815. He was educated at the University of Alabama. He Studied law, and entered upon the practice of his profession in 1838. After serving one term in the Legislature of Alabama, he emigrated to Texas in 1841, located at San Augustine, and commenced the practice of his profession. He was District Attorney in 1844; the next year District Judge. After annexation he resumed the practice of his profession, and continued it until 1857, when he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was a member of the Secession Convention in 1861, and was the President of that body. In 1862 he raised a regiment for service in the Confederate Army, and was assigned to duty in the division of Gen. Walker.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, with frequent rains, followed by clearing weather, winds mostly south-west to north-west, stationary or rising temperature and barometer.

The platform of the Louisiana Democracy contains about as mischievous a series of demands as the most rabid of the Labor-Greenback Conventions have yet formulated. Subsidies for the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Brazilian Steamship Line; a levee system with an indefinite expenditure of public money; the repeal of the Resumption act; the abolition of national banks; and the payment of the later issues of bonds in irredeemable greenbacks—these are a few of the measures which the reckless set of demagogues who run the Democratic machine in Louisiana think calculated to improve the condition of the country. There is an ominous call upon the next Legislature to summon a Constitutional Convention, for the obvious purpose of throwing obstacles in the way of negro suffrage, and a sop is thrown to the Labor-Reformers in a meaningless demand that the "wealth-producing" class should be made secure in the enjoyment of the product of their labor. Those who look to the Southern Democracy as a conservative factor in the pending struggle over financial and economic questions must evidently look elsewhere than to Louisiana.

The opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the payment of bills rendered by examiners of insurance companies acting under the orders of the State Superintendent raises some very grave questions. This opinion was not needed to demonstrate the illegality of the course pursued by Superintendent SMYTH, nor to prove how totally indefensible was the action of the majority of the State Senate in refusing to consider SMYTH'S ostentatious defiance of the law as a sufficient ground for his removal. But since Mr. SCHOONMAKER clearly sets forth the fact that the Insurance Superintendent was guilty of a misdemeanor in procuring the payment of bills to attorneys and appraisers without their being duly itemized, audited by the Controller, and having the amount allowed drawn from the State Treasury, the question arises why is the duty neglected of prosecuting Mr. SMYTH for his disregard of the law? Again, if a company is liable to be proceeded against for a forfeiture of its charter for payment of examiners' bills in violation of statute, why have no proceedings been taken against the companies that confessedly did this very thing? The Attorney-General remarks that "the statute is not a mere form, to be observed or not at pleasure," yet he has been a party to making it so just as obviously as the Insurance Superintendent, or the companies which submitted to the extortions of his agents.

Yesterday's Democratic Convention in "Little Delaware" was as usual a somewhat tame and one-sided affair. JOHN W. HALL, of Kent, a gentleman who is popular with the caucus managers because it is understood that his contributions to the campaign fund will be most liberal, was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and the rest of the business transacted with at least apparent harmony. It is noticeable that the expected attack upon Senator BAYARD, and the promised denunciation of his conservative action upon the Presidential and other matters, did not occur. It was prevented, doubtless, and the passage of what is called a guarded indorsement of Delaware's Congressional Representatives secured, by the Senator's presence among the delegates. The platform itself, however, can hardly be regarded as even a guarded indorsement of the Senator's course. In the usual reckless and extravagant Democratic fashion, it denounces the manner in which the Presidential difficulty was settled, makes equivocal reference to matters of tariff, and holds Republican legislation on the finances responsible for all the business troubles of the country, but at the same time it declares that "the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States is gold or silver coin, or a paper currency convertible into such coin."

The Congressional Labor Commission has taken a recess for a fortnight, to enable its members to digest the suggestions which have already been received. The persons listened to yesterday offered nothing especially novel, though several of them reinforced with much earnestness the views already advanced. Mr. MCNEAL, who, as Secretary of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, has had a good opportunity to study the question, thought that the matter was in a nutshell. The power of production had increased more rapidly than the power of consumption. He would, therefore, limit the former till the latter caught up, *i. e.*, he would divide the work to be done among a greater number of employes, prohibiting any laborer from working more than eight hours a day. This is certainly a simple process, if the premises are correct. But there are two objections to it. One is that it is impracticable. The Government cannot prevent men from working as long as they wish. It may make it harder for them, or less profitable, but sooner or later they must work if there is any demand for their labor, and just as long each day as is necessary to satisfy the demand. In the second place, the proposition is seriously unjust. No Government has a right to forbid a man working as long as he chooses, or to compel an employer to engage five men to do the work which four could do just as well.

The details of the recent affray in Bosnia illustrate to perfection the kind of warfare in which the semi-savages of Northern Turkey are so skillful. A small detachment is dispatched on a reconnoissance, and traverses a peaceful district, dotted with quiet peasants carrying their produce to market, or stolid husbandmen who look up from their digging to shout a friendly good morning to the passing soldiers. On a sudden the latter find the town which they are about to enter barricaded and bristling with arms, and a deadly volley flashes in their very faces. Too weak to attack, they endeavor to retrace their steps, but instantly the whole country around them is in a blaze. The peaceful marketers change to armed skirmishers, the friendly husbandmen fling down their spades to snatch up knife or gun. Musketry crackles from behind every hedge, each gully is an ambush, each thicket a masked battery, and the peaceful march ends in a second Lexington or Concord. The first object of the insurgents, should they be able to muster an adequate force, must naturally be to isolate Gen. JOVANOVICH'S Herzegovina column from the Bosnian troops under Gen. PHILIPPOVICH, and to impede the communications of both with the Austrian frontier. This, it is true, cannot be done without the connivance of the neighboring States, but Austria has little to hope from them. Montenegro will not easily forgive the adverse influence which balked her of Dulcigno, and very nearly of Antivari likewise. Servia is still smarting under Austria's appropriation of the coveted Island of Ada-kaleh when just within her own grasp. The Albanian Highlanders are ready to attack any one from whom plunder is to be hoped, and it is not difficult to guess with which side the sympathies of the Turkish Government will be.

WHAT WILL COME OF THE SILVER CONFERENCE?

There are those who expect that the monetary conference to which our Government has invited the various Governments of Europe will, in some manner, pave the way to a general adoption of the bi-metallic legal tender. We fear that their hopes will be disappointed. From the nature of the case, the conference is not likely to result in anything but talk. It may be taken for granted that England will send a representative to the conference, but it would be rash to infer from that fact that England will regard with favor any proposition to essentially change her present system. It is true that there is a party in that country, including some very intelligent economists, and not without strength in Parliament, which earnestly advocates the bimetallic idea; but it is also true that this party has existed in England for many years, that the use of silver as a legal tender at a fixed ratio with gold, has long been a pet notion of some of the most active English writers, and that in spite of the zeal and ability shown in its support, the plan has steadily lost favor.

The present Government has no desire to touch the question practically. Hon. STEPHEN CONE said on Monday, in the House, that the Government deprecated any change; that the bimetallic standard was very inconvenient, and that the duty of the Government should be limited, in respect of the currency, to the prevention of fraud. In this he expressed not only the view of the present Ministry, which has quite enough on its hands without meddling with the most intricate and delicate question of the day, but also the common sense of the country. English public opinion—the opinion of which Governments take note, and which is the final arbiter of financial propositions in that country, viz., the opinion of the business men—is firmly wedded to the gold standard. The introduction of silver as a common legal tender with gold is generally regarded as a wild vagary of French theorists and American demagogues, and has hardly more strength with the solid business classes than Socialism.

From the nature of the case, the conference is not likely to lead to anything except talk. The action of the United States has been such as to make agreement on a common ratio between the metals, even in those countries which now possess or are inclined to adopt a bimetallic currency, substantially impossible. If our Government had invited conference on that point before taking action itself, the case would have been very different. We should have then offered an inducement of considerable value to the silver-using countries to select some common ratio between gold and silver, because, whatever that ratio might have been, there would have been a chance that this Government would take it, and great importance—probably undue importance—would have been attached to such a result. But we have done precisely the opposite of this. We have first fixed our own ratio, and that a different one from the one in use in the countries having a silver legal tender, and then we have invited discussion. It is the height of absurdity to think that the other Governments will change their ratio for the sake of being in harmony with us. Even if there were a strong prevailing tendency toward the adoption of bimetallism, the course of the United States would have placed a serious obstacle in its way.

But, as a matter of fact, there is no such tendency. On the contrary, the drift of the current is in the opposite direction. France is, of course, the most important of the countries now using silver in common with gold as a legal tender. But the present French Government is, at most, only neutral regarding the question of continuing such use. If it could be persuaded that, by a slight change in its ratio of silver to gold, it could extend the use of silver, it would probably consider the proposal with favor, because there is a great deal more silver in the country than is convenient or profitable. But, as the case stands, there is no inducement for it to do so. The Government is, on the whole, inclined toward the gold standard. It is not prepared to demonetize silver totally and explicitly, but it is bent on doing all it can to prevent its influx into France. It has already extended the time for which the coinage of silver is prohibited, and this prohibition will, beyond a doubt, be indefinitely maintained. It may be safely said that if France makes any change it will be in the direction of the gold standard. It is of the essence of the bimetallic plan that a ratio once having been fixed, the two metals shall be left to themselves to come and go as the currents of trade may affect them. But France, which has for four years refused to leave them this liberty, is now less inclined than ever to do so. Of the other nations which will enter the conference, it is probable that Italy alone will be at all zealous in favor of any bimetallic movement, and this only because, as Italy has very little coin of any kind, its legal-tender paper driving coin from the country, it is as content as the bonanza mine-owners are to buy bullion and coin it for any one who will take it at an advance on its real value. The fear of being inundated by Italian coin, which is already very plenty in France, is one powerful motive for the latter country to discourage the bimetallic system. For all practical purposes, the conference may be set down as an experiment in lunar finances.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The arrival of Mr. KEARNEY, the distinguished anti-Mongolian agitator, for a tour of proselytism in the East, and the coming of the Chinese Embassy for establishment at Washington, will inevitably bring the Chinese question before this part of the country as it never has been brought before. It is probably well for us to get both sides of the question together—bane and antidote. Certainly, if there is need of a Chinese Embassy anywhere in the world, it is at Washington, both with reference to the commercial and the political questions growing out of our rapidly-extending Chinese relations.

When our foreign commerce, after the war, began to seek channels for revival, no part of the world offered brighter prospects for it than China and Japan. The opening of the Pacific Railroads and the growth of the Transpacific carrying lines gave this trade a stimulus which the new European route to Eastern Asia by way of the Suez Canal did not neutralize. The chief counterpoise to national zeal for a vast increase of friendly intercourse with China came from the Mongolian immigration to California, which, with some immediate benefits to cheap labor, brought a train of undoubted local evils, and soon made the Chinese name and race odious to a considerable part of the population of the Pacific slope.

Nevertheless, the predominant foreign trade of San Francisco, the metropolis of the Pacific coast, is Chinese trade. The year before last that trade at San Francisco included exports of merchandise alone to the value of nearly $3,000,000, besides the specie; and last year the total exports to China, of all sorts, were more than $20,000,000. This trade has almost wholly grown up in the last ten years. It is a trade, also, that interests the whole country, for it includes exports not only of flour and sugar, but of many products of mechanism. The exports of merchandise and specie from San Francisco to China last year were one-half greater than those to Great Britain, and greater than those to all other foreign countries combined. It is thus clear that our commerce with China, still in its infancy, is capable of great and valuable growth; and it is also clear that this commerce is hardly less important to the country as a whole than to the Pacific slope. It is true that the Chinese import trade to San Francisco is much greater than the export; but the imports at least bring in a heavy duty, and out of a total of $6,692,432 paid in Custom-house duties last year at San Francisco, the Chinese merchants alone paid $1,756,505, or over one-fourth. It might be added that, as usual in foreign trade, the Chinese of San Francisco put down large sums annually for warehouse rent, wharfage, and fire and marine insurance—upward of $400,000.

Besides this important matter of commerce, the Chinese Embassy will find abundant occupation in considering the future treaty relations between China and the United States, and in protecting the rights of resident Chinamen. The course adopted by Congress last Winter on the former subject permits the Embassy to establish itself at Washington with self-respect, which would not have been possible had the flagrant breach of faith proposed by sundry demagogues been perpetrated. The present attitude of the Government is simply that Congress has in moderate and dignified language declared that the provision of the Burlingame treaty allowing unrestricted immigration might wisely be modified, and has called the attention of the President to the subject. It is said that the new Embassy is satisfied with the treaty as it is; but it is hardly probable that the Embassy would resist such a fair modification of it as would do no wrong to China, and would benefit ourselves.

In aiming to protect the persons and property of the resident Chinese from the many outrages inflicted on them, both with and without the sanction of law, the Embassy will have a difficult task, because the Chinese, not being naturalized, can do little to protect themselves. They have to deal with the fact that from 100,000 to 120,000 of their countrymen are here, a proscribed race, and without that right to the ballot which usually procures at least some legislative championship. It is true that in Massachusetts and elsewhere Chinamen have been naturalized and allowed to vote, but the bulk of judicial decisions is the other way, and, above all, in the only region where it is a matter of practical importance. Not long ago, in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco, Judge SAWYER decided that Chinamen are not entitled to become citizens, and this decision has not thus far been reversed by the United States Supreme Court. Thus, the Embassy has to care for a people in the country but not of the country; a people who herd together for protection, and are then blamed for not mixing with Caucasians; who pay a poll tax, but cannot vote; who pay school taxes, but are not admitted to the public schools, and are abused for despising education.

It is true that the Chinese have had a certain sort of championing hitherto. They have been largely protected in person and property, and also defended in their good name by men who have profited by their cheap labor in great public enterprises—building the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads; working the extensive mines of California, from which they have taken out scores of millions of dollars; reclaiming the once worthless tule or marsh lands, of which they have redeemed a million acres, and so on. They have also found many defenders in factory and other employers, and here and there a Congressional lover of fair play, like Senator MORTON. They have had the faithful support of the Six Companies and their salaried attoneys or agents. No trade organization, however, nor any individual lawyer or Congressman could expect to command the attention and the respect at the seat of government which are due to the Embassy of a great foreign power.

THE CODE IN THE SOUTH.

The good example set by Mr. ALEXANDER when he refused to meet the fiery EPPA HUNTON upon what some people call "the field of honor," appears to have had quite a beneficial effect upon the gentlemen of the chivalric region to which the former belongs. It is at least certain that the example in question has just been followed by two of the best-known men in the cotton States, and, strange as it may appear, when it is remembered how such matters were regarded a few years ago, they do not seem to have lost caste by their refusal to make targets of themselves. One of these threatened "affairs" occurred in Mississippi, the other in Alabama, and in both cases the means employed to prevent "a meeting" are so characteristic as to furnish the most ample food for reflection. The Alabama difficulty grew out of the very eloquent and forcible address issued at the recent Republican convention held in that State. Truthfully, and with a directness which told of deep conviction, this Republican platform described the present political condition of the freedmen, denounced the policy which sanctioned that condition, and the means which had been employed to bring it about. The address bore internal evidence of having been written by ex-Congressman CHARLES HAYES, a steadfast Republican, and a native of Alabama, who, because of his politics and the bold way in which he gives vent to his opinions, has long been an object of particular dislike to his Democratic brethren. He did not deny the authorship imputed to him, and the official organ of the Democracy, published in Montgomery and edited by W. W. SCREWS, an exceedingly able "last ditcher," who is to be the next Secretary of State, denounced the address as a willful libel upon "the fair fame of Alabama's noble sons," and called Mr. HAYES "the champion liar of the South."

Unfortunately, Mr. HAYES had not the moral courage to treat this stuff with the silent contempt which it merited. He was a Southern man as well as a Republican, he felt that "his honor was at stake," and he sent his friend, a gentleman well up in the code, to demand a retraction and an apology. To this visit SCREWS paid no attention, and to a second communication from HAYES, asking for a meeting in Tennessee, he sent a friend to inform Mr. HAYES' friend that he had no answer to make. Thereupon the gentleman who disliked being called a champion liar takes occasion to remark in the public prints that W. W. SCREWS, the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, having refused to give that satisfaction for an injury which all ideas of honor or courage or chivalry or manhood demand, "confesses to the world with quivering voice and on trembling knees that he is beneath the contempt of gentlemen, and is without the pride of a man, deficient in courage and every gentlemanly principle." All of which will probably do Mr. SCREWS as little harm with the sensible people of Alabama as the newspaper attack complained of injured Mr. HAYES.

The Mississippi "affair" was, all things considered, even more entertaining than the little difficulty between the Alabama gentlemen. It grew out of an attack upon A. T. HARPER, a very successful Democratic "stumper," which was printed in the Vicksburg *Herald* by C. E. WRIGHT, a gentleman who has been equally successful in the same line of business, and "the negotiations" gone through with before "the complication was adjusted" were as suggestive as amusing. In the first place, Mr. HARPER, through his friend, a military gentleman, who served with distinction in the Confederate service, sent word to Mr. WRIGHT that he had been insulted and outraged by the newspaper publication, and that he demanded an immediate retraction or "satisfaction." In fact, that, like another distinguished Southerner, he wanted "a foot-race or a funeral." To this Mr. WRIGHT, also through his friend, a military gentleman, sent word to Mr. HARPER that he could make no retraction of the statements complained of until he [HARPER] had retracted certain other newspaper statements which he had made reflecting upon the honor of him. [WRIGHT.] Then Mr. HARPER'S military gentleman trotted back to Mr. WRIGHT'S military gentleman and assured him that the statements referred to were not by any means intended to reflect upon the fair fame of Mr. WRIGHT, at which the military representative of that gentleman rushed to his principal, and after duly consulting him, had "the eminent satisfaction and pleasant duty" to retract and apologize for the statements made regarding Mr. HARPER. So the matter was settled, "the code" was satisfied, and neither the distinguished political principals nor their military seconds were injured.

A THRIFTY GHOST.

The ghost business has been exceedingly dull of late. The demand has been small, and a number of prominent ghost-dealers have been detected in palming off adulterated or wholly fraudulent ghosts upon the public. There are, however, indications that things are about to improve, and in the northern part of this State a thrifty and enterprising ghost has recently made a brilliant and extremely profitable stroke of business.

Mr. Henry R. Brown is a middle-aged man, living not very far from the shore of Lake Champlain. He is a firm believer in the materialization of spirits. "Didn't I see the spirit of my wife up to Utica one day," he is accustomed to say to those who tell him that he is deceived, "and didn't she grab for my hair the first thing? Don't talk to me about being deceived after that!" Not only has the athletic ghost of Mrs. Brown appeared to him, but he has seen, so he asserts, upward of one hundred and fifteen different ghosts, and thinks no more of shaking hands and conversing familiarly with disembodied spirits than he does of conversing with contiguous farmers in the flesh.

Last January Mr. Brown lost by death his only daughter, at the age of 21. Of course, he was anxious to have an interview with her spirit, but just at that time his favorite medium was arrested for forgery, and was unable to hold séances in jail. A few weeks ago another medium, of the female sex and of remarkable powers, came to the village where Mr. Brown resides. He promptly went to see her, but she failed to summon the required ghost. However, she informed Mr. Brown that were she to hold a séance at his house she could certainly summon the spirit of his missing daughter, and that such was her respect for him as an ardent spiritualist that she would not charge him anything for her séances.

The next afternoon the medium, accompanied by her traveling agent, visited Mr. Brown's house, and after having passed a few minutes in his deceased daughter's room, in order that its magnetism might permeate her system, she put up a screen in the parlor, sat down in a chair behind it, and with the light carefully turned down, proceeded to work. In a few minutes the ghost of a young lady arrayed in white came out from behind the screen and was immediately recognized by Mr. Brown as his daughter. She did not speak, but she put her arms around Mr. Brown's neck and kissed him as successfully as the most exacting man could desire. She then walked slowly to the door, beckoning to Mr. Brown to follow. She led the way to his late daughter's bedroom, where she seemed delighted to meet the cot bedstead of her early youth and the bureau of her maturer days. She hunted in one of the drawers of the latter until she found a hair-brush with which she "did" her back hair before the glass in a way so lifelike that it brought tears to her father's eyes. Then she selected a ring and a handkerchief from the property of the departed Miss Brown, and, returning to the parlor, disappeared behind the screen and was duly dematerialized.

Mr. Brown was delighted. The medium assured him that his daughter's ghost had taken the ring and the handkerchief to the spirit-land with her, and that the fact that the ghost desired those articles was a most convincing proof that she was really the late Miss Brown. How anybody could doubt the truth of spiritualism after such a demonstration as this, Mr. Brown could not imagine, and he insisted upon having another séance as soon as possible.

The next evening, the ghost of Mr. Brown's daughter appeared, carrying in her arms an infant ghost. At first, Mr. Brown was inclined to resent the appearance of this intrusive infant, but the medium's agent explained that it was the ghost of Miss Brown's baby brother. When Mr. Brown stoutly averred that no such baby ever existed, the agent said that very probably it never did, but that the infantile ghost was that of a baby which, owing to circumstances beyond its control, had never taken up a residence on earth. This satisfied Mr. Brown, who immediately named his unexpected infant "Charles," and suggested that it had better be taken back, in case it should begin to cry.

Accordingly, "Charles" was taken behind the screen, and the ghost of Miss Brown reappearing, proceeded a second time to her room. She was evidently in want of clothes in the spirit world, for she collected an armful of Miss Brown's best dresses, and all her best stockings, and then made signs, which the agent said expressed a desire for her watch. Mr. Brown brought the watch and gave it to the ghost, who kissed him gratefully and returned to the other world. It must not be supposed that the ghost was of a grasping and miserly disposition, for after the séance Mr. Brown noticed that the medium was wearing his late daughter's ring, and was informed that the ghost had presented it to her, which shows that she was a thoughtful and generous ghost.

On the third evening another séance was held, and the ghost of Miss Brown informed her father, through the traveling agent, whose skill in translating signs was simply miraculous, that it made her very happy to have her "things" with her in the spirit land. Still there was something more that she wanted. All her life she had longed for a pair of diamond ear-rings, and if her father really loved her he could show it by presenting them to her at once. Diamonds, she said, were very generally worn in the other world, but it was not for that reason that she cared about them. The truth was, that her unsatisfied longing for diamond ear-rings dragged her down and prevented her from rising to the seventh sphere, where she could go immediately, if she only had her desire gratified.

Mr. Brown was a rich man, and he promised to get the ear-rings without delay. He sent to New-York for them, and as soon as they arrived, presented them to the ghost. The truth of the latter's assertions were conclusively proved by the fact that she has never since revisited the glimpses of Lake Champlain, having, of course, ascended promptly to the seventh sphere, from whence no ghost cares to return to earth. The medium soon after left town, and though Mr. Brown often expresses a desire to see her, has never since been heard of.

This shows us how much an enterprising ghost may accomplish by strict attention to business, and proves that in the other world dresses, watches, stockings, and jewelry are worn and appreciated.

Referring yesterday to the PAGET family we committed an oversight, by assuming the present Marquis of Anglesey to be brother to Lord ALFRED PAGET, whose son last week married Miss STEVENS; whereas, although but five years senior to the Marquis, Lord ALFRED is his half-uncle, and as the Marquis has three half-brothers, one of whom has a son, Capt. ALFRED PAGET (Miss STEVENS' husband) has but a very remote chance of the Marquisate.

A remarkable destiny have the royal children of the most ancient of European Kingdoms in our day. Empress of Russia, Queen of England, King of Greece, King of Denmark, will be pretty well for a single family hailing from a third-rate monarchy. Had all gone well with LOUIS NAPOLEON, Empress of France might have been added to the list, for it is asserted that if there be one young man more in love than another, it is the ex-Prince Imperial with the charming Princess THYRA, and albeit the match is declared impossible, if only in the sense of difference of faith, this might possibly have been overlooked in the days when each New-Year's Day Europe trembled at the voice of the man of destiny at the Tuileries.

At one of the theatres in a town of Nevada, the play of the "Forty Thieves" was lately presented, but in rather a meagre manner, as may be inferred from the lack of abundant scenery and properties in the far West. When *Ali Baba* had seen the thieves enter and quit the cave, he went to the wings and brought in a mule, which, having taken grave offense at something, awaited his opportunity for revenge. No sooner had *Ali* come out of the cave with his bags of wealth, and attempted to put them on the back of the beast, than he began his part of the performance. He let fly with his heels; kicked the shavings (the supposed riches) out of the bags; kicked down the cavern; kicked down a whole forest; kicked down the wings; kicked the end of the base viol, leaning against the stage, to pieces; smashed the foot-lights; and finally doubled up *Ali* by planting both feet in the pit of his stomach. The mule fairly cleared the stage and set the audience into a great roar, the miners laying wagers that he could out-kick any mule in the State. The quadruped continued kicking as if he were hung on a pivot, until a rope was fastened around him and he was dragged off by the united strength of the company. The Nevadans want to give the mule a benefit.

It was a significant sign of the times that on the 1st of this month those two vast establishments, the Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, lowered their prices. To do them justice, they have taken ample time to consider the propriety of a consummation devoutly desired, no doubt, by their guests, for five years have rolled away since the disastrous Autumn now spoken of as "the panic." Most of the other hotels had already made great reductions, and there can be little doubt that they will have to make more, in view of a terrible foe at their doors in the shape of apartment houses. These are springing up in such profusion, that if a man chances to pass by a way which he hasn't taken for two or three months, he is pretty sure to find one of these vast edifices looming up before him. The great advantage of an apartment-house, even if the rent be high, over a hotel, lies in the fact that people can keep up an excellent appearance, and yet so far as table, &c., is concerned, live with the utmost economy. Hence the removal to them of many of the resident population of hotels. Fifty-six dollars a week, the cost of two bedrooms and board, at the top of the house, in one of the big American-plan hotels, is $2,912, a sum which would go a long way toward keeping a family of four in comfort in an apartment.

The marriage lately took place of one of the Prince of Wales' fast, in a two-fold sense, friends—Lord CARRINGTON, who has been a boon companion of his Royal Highness from his Cambridge days. Lord CARRINGTON has lived probably as "gay" a life during the last 15 years as any young man in London or Paris. All that could be got out of fine health with $250,000 a year, he has done his best to get. Some years ago he came prominently before the public as the castigator of Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY for an article in the *Queen's Messenger*, a very scurrilous sheet, reflecting on his father's infirmities, when the public sympathies were all with Lord CARRINGTON. His great grandfather, ROBERT SMITH—the present peer's father foolishly changed his name to CARRINGTON—kept a large dry-goods store, which ultimately developed into a bank, at Nottingham. Then they established a bank in London, which has become world-famous, as SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS. ROBERT SMITH, Lord CARRINGTON'S grandfather, came to be head of this firm, and was much consulted on finance by the second PITT. Thus a close intimacy sprang up between them, and at length PITT resolved to make his friend a peer, but GEORGE III. was horrified at the notion of a mere banker sitting in the House of Lords, and the utmost he would consent to was an Irish peerage, a dignity which he held extremely cheap, and with which he was in the habit of compromising any inconvenient request. But the thin end of the wedge of nobility having been thus ingeniously got in, ROBERT SMITH subsequently managed to become a peer of the United Kingdom. He was one of the Executors of his illustrious friend's will, which too truly began—"I fear I owe more than I can pay"—for PITT, after long years of the control of empires, died a pauper.

It is not often that we know, or remember, if we do know, the origin of names with which we are most familiar. Their significance is frequently lost by altered circumstances or by want of information on our part. It is not generally known that the Hudson was called North River in contradistinction to the South River, as the Delaware was formerly styled. Massachusetts was so dubbed because in the aboriginal tongue it meant "about the great hills," *i. e.*, the Blue Hills. Boston, named after the English city, was originally St. Bardolph's Town, of which Boston is an abbreviated corruption. Albany was so christened in honor of the Duke of York and Albany, (afterward James II.) at the time it came into possession of the English. (1664.) Catskill is Dutch for panther or lynx, which once infested those mountains. Cattaraugus was so designated by the Indians because they had, for some mysterious reason, associated it with unpleasant odors. It means ill-smelling shore. This is not quite so bad as Chicago, an Indian word, signifying a foumart, which, judging from the complaints in Chicago papers of the city's peculiar fragrance, would seem to have been properly named. Chemung means big horn, from a fossil tusk found in the river. Crown Point is said to have been so-called because scalping parties were sent thence by the French and Indians. Erie signifies wild-cat, (the Erie Railway has certainly been a "wild-cat" road, as the expression is understood in the West,) and was borne by a fierce tribe of savages exterminated by the Iroquois. Manhattan is eminently fitting for the Metropolis, its import being town on the island. Mohawk was applied by the New-England tribes to the Iroquois, from their habit of eating live food. Niagara means neck of water; Oneida, people of the beacon stone; Onondaga, place of the hills; Saratoga, place of the miraculous waters in a rock; Ontario, a village on a mountain—the chief seat of the Onondagas; Schenectady, river valley beyond the pine trees; Seneca (not classic, as many have supposed,) is a corrupt Indian pronunciation of the Dutch word cinnaber—vermilion. Jersey is a corruption of Cæsarea, the old Latin name of the largest of the Channel Islands, and very unlike our sister State, which got its title, perhaps, by contrast. Passaic signifies valley, and Atlantic comes from the Greek, *Atlantikos pelagos*, the sea beyond Mount Atlas.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Big Rapids (Mich.) *Pioneer-Magnet* prints a card in which a shoemaker offers for sale a due bill for $8, given him in 1871 by Frank Damon, the National candidate for District Attorney.

Some of the Democratic delegates who participated in that remarkable convention at Mount Vernon assert that Judge Estell, who presided, was very much intoxicated, and fell asleep during the progress of the balloting.

Some imaginative individual has started a story that Jeff Davis has aspirations for a seat once more in the Senate, as successor of Mr. Bruce, trusting to obtain from Congress a release of his political disabilities. Mr. Bruce's term does not expire until 1881.

Mr. Peter D. Wanner, of Reading, Penn., offers himself to the Democrats of Congressman Hiester Clymer's district as a candidate for Congress in place of that gentleman, who, he says, has done nothing to justify re-election, but, on the contrary, has made "a ridiculous failure of himself."

A Franklin County man writes to the Utica *Republican* that "the statement that the Hon. John L. Gilbert is 'anti-Conkling' is without foundation, and was made for a malicious purpose. The people of Franklin County want and will have Mr. Gilbert to represent them in the next General Assembly."

Carter H. Harrison, in a speech, at Chicago, Saturday night, said that if he sits in Congress again, he shall try to secure the passage of a bill providing for a progressive income tax. He claims to be the first man in America that ever proposed it, and the first one who ever wrote on the subject, being ahead of the Communists.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Missouri, on Saturday, Gov. Phelps said that, although the Greenback Party was certainly working very well, he anticipated very little trouble from that quarter. There was no fear to be entertained in regard to the State ticket. The Democrats would all come back to the party eventually, and the Republicans would stick to theirs.

Representative J. C. S. Blackburn predicted in a speech in Lexington, Ky., one night last week, that there will be four candidates in the field for the next Presidency. The Radical Republicans, he said, will be led by Grant, the Conservatives of that party by another, the Greenbackers and Nationals by Benjamin F. Butler, and the Democrats by Senator Allen G. Thurman. He declared there was no danger of Tilden's nomination, and expressed the belief that the mention of his name before a Democratic convention would meet with hisses.

Ex-District Attorney George M. Stearns, of Chicopee, Mass., declines the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Eleventh Massachusetts District. He is one of the strongest men in his party in Western Massachusetts, and his repeated refusal to run for Congress is disheartening to them. Four years ago, when he declined, Chester W. Chapin, President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, was elected; two years ago the Republicans carried the district, electing Mr. Robinson, who, like Mr. Stevens, is a Chicopee lawyer.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* says: "Several of the best-informed Democrats here, who participated in every step taken by the party during the Electoral discussion, do not agree with Manton Marble's elaborate statement printed to-day. These Democrats, who would seem to be as well informed as Marble, assert most positively that it was mainly due to Tilden's hesitation at the critical moment that the Democrats in Congress felt themselves obliged to agree to the Electoral bill as finally passed."

A Democratic paper down in Louisville thus enumerates a few of the qualifications required of the Democratic candidate for President: "He must be neither an old nor a conservative man, but a firm, resolute, iron-willed man, in the full vigor of life and manhood. He must be a man of the people, and with the people in their struggle to free the country. He must reside west of the Alleghanies and be entirely free from any entangling alliances with railroad kings and bondholders. He must be a State rights Democrat from instinct and by education."

The Sandusky *Register*, in commenting upon Hon. Charles Foster's speech, says: "Two months ago those of us who objected to a wholesale approval of the President's policy at the then coming Cincinnati Convention were accused by such papers as the *Ohio State Journal* of being sore-heads and disappointed office-seekers. Now, Mr. Foster, a warm advocate for several months of the President's policy, admits that the great mass of the leading and influential Republicans of the country have ceased to sympathize with or even support the President. And, asks Mr. Foster, what return for his conciliatory policy has the South given?"

To silence an opponent in his district, Congressman Benjamin Wilson, Democrat, of West Virginia, has printed a letter from Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in which the latter says: "I am happy in being able to say that if I was not a traitor to the cause of Protection during the last session you were not, for you came to me on the day after the Tariff bill was reported to the House, conferred with me, and thus early announced your purpose of uniting with me in any effort I should make to kill the bill. I have great pleasure in making this communication, for I found comfort in your support of my views, differing as we do in party politics."

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "It will be observed that not all the victims of the Ohio gerrymander are Republicans. In some quarters it has bunched the Democratic statesmen so thickly that they have been strangled, as it were, by the overmuchness of their own greatness. Col. Barnabus Burns, Gen. George Washington Morgan, and Hon. A. N. Patrick are on the list of casualties in the Fifteenth District. Had the districts remained unchanged, all three of these great men might have undoubtedly been nominated for Congress, and at least two of them elected. Now they are all three shelved for an indefinite period. But the country will endeavor to stand it."

The Raleigh (N. C.) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times*, writing under date of Aug. 3, says: "It seems, at this writing, very much as if the incoming Legislature would be anti-Vance. Enough Independents, Republicans, and Nationals have doubtless been chosen to prevent his supplanting Augustus S. Merrimon in the United States Senate. Merrimon, however, is by no means certain to succeed himself. It may be Clingman, who has hosts of adherents, despite the enmity, now undisguised, of the machine politicians, and whose record as scholar, orator, and statesman is one of the later glories of his State. Then there are Daniel G. Fowle, George Davis, Montford McGehee, and others."

The Reading (Penn.) *Times and Dispatch* says: "The National Greenback-Labor Party threaten to confuse the calculations of the old parties in the Twenty-seventh Congressional District by running Mr. Wesley Chambers for Congress. Mr. Chambers is a prominent oil producer, and was talked of as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, but was finally thrown overboard to make room for a Lycoming County Granger. As Chambers is identified with the Republican Party when he is not a Greenbacker, the three-cornered contest may be very interesting. The District is made up of Venango, Warren, and Erie Counties, and is full of shifty politicians, not over-loyal to anything but themselves."

THE MEXICAN BORDER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At the Cabinet session to-day the Secretary of War said that news had been received by the War Department, from the Rio Grande, to the effect that several Mexican companies were being organized on their side of the Rio Grande for the purpose of repelling raids across the river by United States forces. It is regarded that matters are approaching a rather serious condition in that section. The orders to Gen. Ord, as frequently stated, remain in force, and raiders upon his side of the river will be followed into Mexico beyond a doubt, though the sincere wish of the Government is that there will be no occasion for any further crossing by our soldiers. The discussion of

WAS MRS. WALKER ROBBED?

THE MYSTERY STILL UNSOLVED.

MRS. WALKER, ACCOMPANIED BY A LAWYER, TO SAIL FOR EUROPE TO-DAY—MR. AND MRS. WALKER'S PECULIAR ANTECEDENTS—WHAT IS KNOWN OF THEM AT HONESDALE AND CHICAGO — THE ROBBERY STORY DISBELIEVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The story telegraphed from New-York on Sunday that a detective named Thomas Forbes had absconded from Rahway with $40,000, which he had stolen from the wife of John E. Walker, another detective, is received with considerable incredulity, so far as the money being received for the scheme of "big job" is concerned. Detective officers here put no confidence whatever in the statement, and insist that no such reward has been standing which could have been secured by Forbes and the woman, and, furthermore, it may be stated with positiveness that the story that Thomas Forbes is a Chicago detective is altogether false. There is no detective of that name here, and there never has been. There is a person here who has been engaged in detective work by the name of Milton H. Forbes; but as he is in Chicago at present, it is most certain that he is not the person implicated in this alleged robbery. As to John E. Walker, the New-York Metropolitan detective, Elmer Washburn, ex-Chief of the United States Secret Service, gives a portion of his record as follows: In January, 1876, Walker appeared in Chicago with several documents, which he offered to the Whisky Ring for the purpose of defaming the reputation of Gen. Binford Wilson, then Solicitor of the Treasury. Walker sought to make merchandise of these documents by their sale to Wilson's enemies. They were affidavits relative to the testimony of Wilson before the jury in the safe burglary trial in Washington, in September and October, 1874, and were understood to certify that this testimony of Wilson was false. Walker was at one time a Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and it is alleged that he left the service under a cloud. He was also about that time a member of Washburn's secret force. The power which secured his appointment was the indorsement of Simon Cameron, Sen. Walker was discharged for making false accounts and swearing to their truth. Another incident of Walker's life is that he was arrested and indicted for robbery at Fort Wayne, Ind. As Walker was not successful in selling his Whisky Ring testimony here, and it became very warm and uncomfortable for him, he suddenly disappeared, and has been in the city only once since. It is pretty firmly believed that instead of Forbes robbing Walker, the latter has been intrusted with this sum by some parties, and that he rigged up Forbes as a "stall" for the purpose of running off with the funds.

MR. AND MRS. WALKER'S ANTECEDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POST JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker, of Rahway, are well known in this vicinity. They lived for several years in Honesdale, Penn. The story she tells that the $13,000 alleged to have been stolen from her was a legacy from relatives of her former husband, Capt. James Ham, cannot be true. Mrs. Walker's maiden name was Lewis. She lived with her parents in Bethany, three miles from Honesdale. She was married 18 years ago to James Ham, who was then a clerk in the Honesdale Post Office. He came from Newport, near Launceston, Cornwall, England. His father, Thomas Ham, was, and is, a well-to-do wool merchant in that place. Young Ham enlisted in the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry during the late war. He was a brave officer, and participated in 30 engagements. He was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks in 1865. He left one child, who is now the young man sick with fever at Rahway. A few months after her husband's death Mrs. Ham took her child and went so England. It was on this voyage that she became acquainted with Mr. Lanier, of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., bankers, of New-York. She went to her late husband's father's. The daughter-in-law was too lively to suit the steady-going English family. Leaving her child with its grandparents, the widow went to France with a gentleman living in the neighborhood. She was absent some months, and the grandparents began to think she had deserted her boy. She returned, however, and came back to America with her child in 1868. She met John E. Walker, who had been a steam-boat steward and saloon keeper in California, and a ward politician in Philadelphia. They were married in Scranton, at the residence of David Rogers, the livery stable keeper who figures in the Rahway sensation. By some means, Walker got the confidence of several Republican leaders in Pennsylvania. Through their influence he was appointed a detective in the Secret Service. He was dismissed for bad character. Subsequently, he was reappointment as Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and he was discharged from that for soliciting passes to Europe, on the pretense of going there on Government business, and for other irregularities. In 1875 he was again appointed to the Secret Service, but was discharged in a short time for sending false returns and accounts to the department and swearing to them, and for other infamous proceedings. He was indicted for perjury, but his case never came to trial. Mr. and Mrs. Walker continued to live in Honesdale. They had no visible means of support, but lived in style, spending their winters in Florida. Another incident of Walker's life is that he was arrested and indicted for robbery at Fort Wayne, Ind. As Walker was not successful in selling his Whisky Ring testimony here, and it became very warm and uncomfortable for him, he suddenly disappeared, and has been in the city only once since. It is pretty firmly believed that instead of Forbes robbing Walker, the latter has been intrusted with this sum by some parties, and that he rigged up Forbes as a "stall" for the purpose of running off with the funds.

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Mrs. Walker, who has been well thought of as a detective in the Metropolitan Police, resigned his position on Monday, giving as reasons that he wished to assist in the search for his wife's money, and also that he would do no more detective work until the imputations against him should be removed.

The fact of Mrs. Walker following Forbes to Europe, accompanied by a lawyer, is considered an indication that she must have some hold upon Forbes. Even if she should find him, which is improbable, if he desires to conceal himself, she could do nothing with him criminally, as the treaty with Great Britain does not include grand larceny as an extraditable offense, and the funds are in such shape that they could easily be disposed of before a civil action could find its way before the English courts.

William Weaver, the real estate agent, in Rahway, told Mr. Joseph Mead, of that place, a short time ago, that he thought of taking a trip to Europe, and that he would like to have Mead, who is his cousin, take charge of his office during his absence. Mr. Mead has found everything in the office correct, as far as he has yet been able to examine, and has found some money, that Mr. Walker left in his safe.

A RUNAWAY BOY CAPTURED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 6.—A youth giving his name as John Wheldon was arrested on the New-York boat to-night. He confessed that he ran away from his home in Windham, Me., and that he had stolen $100 from his aunt. He was locked up.

THE TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 6.—This was the first day of the trotting races. The weather was favorable, the track slightly heavy, and the attendance good. The 2:34 class race for $1,000, divided, was won by Wild Air, Dame Trot second, Gray Salem third, Volunteer Maid fourth, Lady Hosg and St. Patrick drawn. Time—2:24½; 2:22; 2:24¼. The 2:22 class race for $2,000, divided, was won by Proteine, Dick Swiveller second, Lysander Boy third, Lady Brigand fourth. Swiveller took the first heat. Time—2:20¼; 2:20¾; 2:22¼; 2:21¾. A close contest took place in the 2:34 race, in the first heat, between Dame Trot and Wild Air, the latter passing the former within 200 feet of the finish. The second heat was precisely like the first as between these two. The third heat was unexciting, Wild Air getting the lead near the half-mile and holding it to the finish.

RECENT DISASTROUS STORMS.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN VARIOUS SECTIONS BY WIND AND WATER—FATAL EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 6.—An unprecedentedly severe thunder shower occurred here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, causing great damage. Two inches of rain fell in half an hour. The sewers overflowed and the streets became like rivers, in many places the water flowing over the sidewalks into the cellars. On the hill-side the streets were washed and gullyed. Several steam fire engines were employed to-night in pumping out the cellars in the business section. Such a heavy and continuous rain-fall has never been known here before.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Penn., Aug. 6.—A terrific storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this town last night, doing considerable damage. Robert Townsend and Edwin Roberts, of Philadelphia, were overtaken by the storm and took shelter under a tree, which was struck by lightning. Townsend was instantly killed, and Roberts is not expected to recover.

CANTON, Penn., Aug. 6.—This village was visited last night by a heavy thunder-storm. The reservoir belonging to the Canton Water Company gave way between 12 and 1 o'clock, doing considerable damage. The large sash and blind factory belonging to Coon & Brain was entirely swept away, together with several barns and shops. Many dwelling-houses were filled with water, the inmates barely escaping with their lives. Most of the bridges on Towanda Creek have been swept away. No lives are reported lost.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Yesterday's storm caused a wash-out of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad about 10 miles beyond Alexandria, and the trains due at 9:05 P. M. and 1:30 A. M. by that route did not arrive until 9:20 this morning. The break has been repaired, and all trains south are now running regularly. Mr. B. Ringgold and a horse were struck by lightning at the corner of Seventh-street and Rhode Island-avenue this evening. Mr. Ringgold's clothing was torn from his body, and his flesh was seriously burned. His injuries are considered fatal.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—A special from Anna, Ill., states that three women—Mrs. Smith, Miss Miller, and Miss Matthias—while seeking shelter from the storm on Sunday evening, were instantly killed by the top of a large oak tree, which was broken off by the storm and hurled upon them.

THE STORM IN AND NEAR THIS CITY.

Rain fell throughout the country yesterday, as well as in this City, in a succession of showers, accompanied, in most instances, by thunder and lightning. These showers were all more or less local, and disconnected. The first rain fell in this City at 7:25 A. M., and ceased falling at 7:30 o'clock. It began again at 1 P. M., and continued for half an hour. Soon after 6 in the evening another shower passed over the City, which lasted until 9:30 P. M. Frequent showers also fell as far West as Cheyenne, and their Eastern limit was Boston. The amount of the rainfall in this City during the entire day, however, as recorded at the Signal Service Bureau in the Equitable Building, was only 90-100 inch. Considerable damage was done by the storm in various parts of the City from the suddenness and the density of the showers. In West Forty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and other thoroughfares in that neighborhood, the sewers became choked up, and being unable to carry off the water fast enough, the cellars and basements of numerous private residences were submerged instantaneously. Many of the basements in West and South streets were also flooded at intervals. A strong gale of wind accompanied the storm on Staten Island, particularly in Richmond County. Much damage was done to the orchards and gardens. Trees were uprooted and corn-fields were leveled in the interior of the island, and the water rose to the level of the ground floors of many of the stores and residences along the north shore. The humidity of the atmosphere averaged 90°, and made the heat seem oppressive, although the mercury at its highest—at 3 P. M.—stood at 79°. It was down to 65° at sunrise, the greatest depression during the day.

The storm in New-Jersey left many traces of its visit. The cellars in the lower part of the City of Newark were submerged, and the water reached the hubs of passing wagons in lower Broad-street. Travel was obstructed on the Erie Railway, owing to the deposit of sand on the track near Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The Morris-avenue sewer was washed away for a distance of 50 feet. The Street Commissioners of Newark estimate the amount of damage to property caused by the storm at $10,000. The walks were washed badly in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, and lightning struck the flagstaff on Military Common, Orange, and shattered it.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

THE THIRD CHURCH COLLOQUY—SERMON BY REV. H. M. SANDERS ON MISSIONS.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 5.—At 9 o'clock this morning the third church colloquy was held on church organization and the methods of work. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. G. Seymour, of Boston, (Baptist;) Rev. M. T. Williston, of Jamestown, N. Y., (Congregntionalist;) Rev. B. M. Hatfield, D. D., of Chicago, (Methodist,) and Rev. J. A. Warden, General Superintendent of the Sabbath-school Work in the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Mr. Seymour, who is Chaplain of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, made an excellent impression, as did the others.

At 11 o'clock Rev. H. M. Sanders, of Yonkers, N. Y., preached a sermon on "Missions" in the children's temple. A heavy rain was falling at the time. His text was Luke xvii.: 20. Mr. Sanders said: "The greatest forces in nature are the stillest, as shown in gravitation and evaporation, the progress of the seasons and growth. The same is true of the Kingdom of Grace. The word translated 'observation' in the text means pomp, parade, show. Now, first, the Gospel dispensation did not come with observation in the person of Christ. He came unheralded and unattended. While the priests in the temple were looking for Him, He was born in an obscure village. We are struck with the declaration that where God would indicate to men His coming, he said: 'And this shall be a sign: Ye shall find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, and lying in a manger.' As His birth was so was His life, His death, His resurrection, and His ascension. Second, the kingdom of God has not been extended with observation. The history of the Church will bear out the statement that wherever and whenever it has allied physical force to propagate its claims it has been nearly destroyed. Like some chemical elements which enter into and permeate other substances, changing them without being changed, so Christianity has sought to leaven society, science, government, literature, and art by its subtle and potent force. Third, this kingdom is not to be extended with observation because of its very nature, which is spiritual. Leo X. was powerless against Luther." Mr. Sanders elaborated each of these heads, and closed by showing that this kingdom was coming in all its glory and power. The text could be taken as a prophecy. From this time it is coming. He also emphasized strongly the need of the Holy Ghost in the prosecution of the work devolving upon us.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Prof. Lowell Mason, of Boston, gave his third series of readings at Chautauqua Lake, and at 4 o'clock the fourth church colloquy was held, Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, of New-York, speaking on missions. Bishop Foster, of Boston, followed with an address on "The Minister in His Study." At 7 o'clock this evening the first peal of the Chautauqua bells was rung for 1878, and at 8 o'clock the Chautauqua reunion was held in the auditorium. The platform was beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers, flags, and festoons of colored paper, all illuminated by Chinese lanterns. The hotels cottages, stores, offices, tents, steam-yachts, sailing vessels, &c., were also gaily decorated and illuminated, presenting a beautiful spectacle. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New-York, presided, and in an eloquent address welcomed the many thousands present to the beautiful groves of Chautauqua. Addresses were also made by Rev. J. A. Worden, of Princeton, N. J., General Superintendent of Presbyterian Sunday-school Work in America; Rev. G. A. Pettis, of Jamestown, N. Y.; James Hughes, of Toronto; Rev. Dr. Vail, and others. About 4,000 people were present. After the reunion exercises there was an exhibition of fire-works.

THE SHAMOKIN MINERS' STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 6.—The miners employed at the Big Mounaain Colliery at Shamokin, struck to-day for an advance of 10 cents, which has been refused them. There are now, owing to the above strike and the one at the Buckridge Colliery reported yesterday, nearly 500 men and boys idle at Shamokin.

THE MONTREAL ORANGEMEN.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The Orangemen have declined the proposal of the Catholic party to test the legality of the order by civil proceedings in a test case to go before the Privy Council, and the prosecution will be proceeded with in the Police Court.

BOATING IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The Longutuil Boating Club intend sending a crew to compete in the race of the amateur oarsmen on the Passaic River, N. J. The Lachine Boating Club offer a prise of $5,000 for Courtney and Hanlan to row there in the Fall.

COMPROMISING WITH A DEFAULTER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—An effort is about to be made to have the defaulting stock-broker, Charles Griffen, released on bail. A compromise of the case is likely to be effected.

THE FAVORITES IN LUCK.

THREE OF THEM WIN AT SARATOGA.

FOUR WELL-RUN RACES—BONNIE WOOD WINS THE MILE-AND-A-HALF RACE THROUGH THE GRACE OF THE HANDICAPPER—BELINDA TAKES THE FIVE-FURLONG PURSE, SUSQUEHANNA THE THREE-QUARTER DASH, AND OLD TROUBLE THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 6.—There was much uncertainty about the weather this morning, as several slight showers fell, and there was much anxiety manifested, but the fears of a postponement of the races were dispelled by 11 o'clock. The handicapper was certainly at fault in the second race in only putting 95 pounds on Bonnie Wood, when she had run so well with Duke of Magenta a mile and three-quarters with 113 pounds. It is the purpose of a handicap to equalize the horses, but the betting immediately showed that Bonnie Wood was looked upon as almost a sure winner, although opposed to a fine and fast lot of horses. The five-furlong dash for 2-year olds, which began the sport, was captured by Mr. Withers' Belinda, and Bonnie Wood, as before stated, won the mile-and-a-half handicap. The three-quarter dash had 12 competitors, and Susquehanna won it for Mr. Belmont. All these winners were ridden by young Barrett, who is now the leading light-weight jockey in the country, and carrying off three events in succession is seldom vouchsafed to the best riders. Old Trouble, with Meany on his back, won the steeple-chase, which terminated a day of interesting sport. The favorites being victorious, the mutual pools paid very little. The tickets on Belinda were worth $14 10, on Bonnie Wood $9 40, on Susquehanna $8 60, and on Trouble $7 60.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE FIVE-FURLONG DASH.

The first race of the day was a purse of $300; entrance $10, to go to the second horse; for 2-year olds; five furlongs; those not having won a race at Saratoga were allowed 5 pounds; those not having been placed first or second at Saratoga allowed 10 pounds, and those not having been placed were allowed 15 pounds. Eight young horses were entered, presenting a rich field for the speculators. They were: William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, by Harry Bassett, out of Sarah B., 97 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s br. c. Dan Sparling, by Glenelg, out of Item, 95 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's blk. c. Cedric, by Saxon, out of Fanny Ludlow, 95 pounds; George L. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, by Glenelg, out of Minx, 92 pounds; D. D. Withers' ch. f. Belinda, by Glenelg, out of Madam Dudley, 92 pounds; J. A. Smith's br. f. Lillian, by Harry Bassett, out of imp. Wombat, 92 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Fiddlestring, by Kingfisher, out of imp. Filligree, 92 pounds, and J. W. Edwards' b. f. Jessie Donaldson, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Juniata, 92 pounds. When they were summoned to the track there were two absentees—Lulu and Cedric—which reduced the field to six. Monitor was the favorite at the following rates:

Monitor	$125	$175	$125
Belinda	75	100	70
Donaldson	20	25	15
Lillian	10	20	10
Fiddlestring	15	15	10
Dan Sparling	15	15	10

The youngsters were started at the five-furlong pole, and there was one breakaway, Belinda and Jessie Donaldson being a little unruly. On the second attempt they were sent away with Lillian in front, but she immediately fell back, and when they turned into the regular track, at the half-mile pole, Belinda was leading by a length, Monitor second, Lillian third, Donaldson fourth, Fiddlestring fifth, and Dan Sparling sixth. Coming round the lower turn, Belinda and Monitor ran away from the others, and had the race to themselves. Belinda never relinquished the lead, and won the race by a length and a half; Monitor second, a length before Dan Sparling, third; three lengths ahead of Donaldson, fourth; Lillian fifth. Time—1:04½.

THE MILE-AND-A-HALF RACE.

The second event was a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, or $5 if declared out, with $400 added; the declarations and one-half the entrance-money to go to the second horse; one mile and a half. There was also a large field for this race, which resulted in a great deal of speculation, the betting men realising the fact that it was a difficult task to pick out the winner. Nine horses were entered, and all of them appeared at the post, namely: A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 115 pounds; S. D. Bruce's ch. c. General Phillips, 4 years, by Glenelg, out of La Polka, 112 pounds; William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, 108 pounds; James R. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Warrington, out of Bonnie Doon; J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. m. Lady Salyers, 4 years, by Longfellow, out of Genevra, 102 pounds; Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 4 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 100 pounds; Charles Perry's b. g. Patriot, 5 years, by Phaeton, out of Sally Farrell, 100 pounds; Larry Hasty's ch. m. Clemmie G., 5 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 100 pounds, and Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 95 pounds. There were many heavy pools sold at the following figures:

Bonnie Wood	$225	$225	$200
Phillips	140	120	120
Inspiration	55	55	60
Oriole	80	55	60
Vagrant	60	60	60
Clemmie G	50	30	35
Hattie F	50	30	20
Patriot	30	30	15
Lady Salyers	25	25	15

The distance being a mile and a half, the horses were assembled at the half-mile pole. There was but little delay in getting them together, and the first attempt to start was successful. Oriole and Patriot bounded away in the lead, with General Phillips third, and the others in a ruck. On the first part of the turn Oriole led by a length, while Phillips had taken the second place from Patriot, who fell back. Vagrant coming up third, and Clemmie G. fourth, the latter entrance to her stride on there was another change, and when they passed the three-quarter pole and turned into the home stretch, Phillips was in front of Oriole, while Clemmie G. came up third, Vagrant fourth, the others in a ruck. They presented a beautiful picture as they came up the stretch, as they were all in close order, and passed the judges' stand with Phillips only half a length in front of Vagrant, who had his neck before Oriole, the latter being lapped by Inspiration, and the other five in a line. As they went round the turn, the race was very exciting, for Phillips pushed out a length in front, while the others were at his heels. Passing the quarter pole Phillips was still a length in the van, while Inspiration, Vagrant, Hattie F., and Oriole were on even terms just behind him. On the back stretch Sayres allowed Phillips a free stride, and the positions of the others became more clearly defined. Evans sent Oriole along to challenge Phillips for the lead, and when they reached the half-mile pole she was on even terms with him, while Hayward sent Inspiration along, and she was lapping Oriole a quarter, Hattie F. fourth, Lady Salyers fifth. As they came round the lower turn, Barrett began the run with Bonnie Wood, who came up from the rear with a grand bust of speed. There were now four of them running in pairs, Phillips and Oriole being in front, a length before Inspiration and Vagrant, with inspiration close attendance. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole, and turned into the home stretch. At the proper moment Barrett gave Bonnie Wood the signal, and she responded with a rush that sent her to the front, but Spillman was also ready with Hattie F., and there was a fine struggle between the two for victory. The immense speed of Bonnie Wood told in her favor, and amid the plaudits of the spectators she won the race by a length, in 2:40¼; Hattie F. second, three lengths ahead of Inspiration, third, Clemmie G. fourth, General Phillips fifth, Lady Salyers sixth, Patriot seventh, Vagrant eighth, and Oriole in the rear.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The third race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse; entrance free; winners at Saratoga this year were excluded, and horses not having won a race in 1878, and all maidens, were allowed 7 pounds. These conditions brought out a long list of unfortunates, eager to win the prize, and when the bell rang a dozen started in appear at the post, as follows: D. J. Crouse's b. f. Oh My, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Nuisance, 96 pounds; George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Annie Augusta, 2 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 73 pounds; J. A. Smith's ch. f., 4 years, by Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, 106 pounds; William Owen's b. m. Passion, aged, by Red Eye, out of Sympathy, 110 pounds; Daley Brothers' br. f. Lizzie D., 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Leisure, 96 pounds; William Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Motley, 118 pounds; George Ayres's b. c. Alleveur, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, 101 pounds; William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, 3 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 96 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. Susquehanna, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Susan Beane, 106 pounds; J. T. Williams' b. f. Enquirer, 3 years, by Enquirer, out of Crossland's dam, 103 pounds; Thomas W. Doswell's blk. g. Diamond, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, 108 pounds; also, b. g. Snowden, 3 years, by Abdel Kader, out of Oriana, 98 pounds. The betting was as follows:

Susquehanna	$150	$125	$525
Alleveur	25	75	75
Pride of the Village	25	30	50
Annie Augusta	25	35	55
Enquirer	20	30	50
Oh My	20	30	50
Lucifer	30	30	30
Field	70	55	95

They were sent into the chute, from where the start was to be made, and after one breakaway they moved off together, and the flag fell to a very good start for so many horses. Diamond, being quickest on his legs, led down to the five-furlong pole, with Lucifer second, Annie Augusta third, Alleveur fourth, but close together. By the time they turned into the main course, at the half-mile pole, Spillman succeeded in getting to the front with Alleveur, and led two lengths, while Susquehanna had taken the second place, with Diamond third, Enquirer fourth, and Annie Augusta fifth. Coming round the lower turn Alleveur remained in front, but Susquehanna was running in hand, second, while Annie Augusta ran into the third place, ahead of Diamond. When they turned into the home stretch Spillman did all in his power with Alleveur, and kept him going in front of Susquehanna, but Barrett gave the signal to Susquehanna at the two-mile distance stand, and she passed him with consummate ease, winning the race by half a dozan lengths in 1:17½. Alleveur was second, a length ahead of Annie Augusta, who came up fast at the finish under the whip. The Sally Watson filly was fourth, and Pride of the Village fifth. Susquehanna did not stop, however, after the finish of the race, but was given a trial of a mile and a half, not being pulled up until she reached the three-quarter pole. The spectators thought that the filly had run away, and only the veterans were alive to the fact that a good trial had been given for the Summer Handicap, in which Susquehanna will carry 108 pounds, two pounds more than she did to-day.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

An admirable day's sport terminated with a handicap steeple-chase for a purse of $500, of which $100 went to the second horse. It was over the fractional course, about two miles and a half, and the four horses who accepted the weights and started were Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, aged, by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, (Meany,) 165 pounds; A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged, by Jonesboro, out of Garland, (Sutcliffe,) 154 pounds; W. Carson's ch. m. Katie P., aged, by Colussus, out of Vanette, 144 pounds, (McBride,) and William Owens' gr. h. Gray Cloud, aged, by Thunder, dam by Sir Talton, 125 pounds, (Nolan.) The betting was as follows:

Trouble	$125	$200	$300
Coronet	65	100	150
Katy P	30	45	55
Gray Cloud	10	20	25

They were started from a point opposite the three-quarter pole, and Gray Cloud went wrong the first thing, and was left behind, Trouble taking the lead, with Coronet second, and Katie P. third. In this order they went over the stone wall at the starting-point, then the brush fence, further into the field, when Coronet took the lead, and was a length in front of Trouble at the hedge under the tree. The next obstacle was the water in front of the grand stand. They took the north section of it, and Coronet was showing the way, two lengths in front of Trouble, who was four lengths before Katie P. In the meantime Gray Cloud had got on the right course, and came after the others, 20 lengths behind. Away they went, helter-skelter, over the cante rails and into the west field, where they first encountered a stone wall, going over it finely in the same order as before. Gray Cloud was closing up very rapidly as they jumped across the track on the turn near the quarter pole, and then dropped down to the outside field. Coronet increased his lead to four lengths, and as the hedge in front of Lorillard's stable he was five lengths ahead of Trouble, who was three lengths in advance of Katie P., she being 10 lengths before Gray Cloud. The latter kept closing up, which pleased the spectators, and when he passed Katie P., after they had gone over the big wall in front of the Belmont stable, there was plenty of applause to cheer him on his way. Jumping across the track rails into the west field, and across the lower end of the chute into the east field again, Gray Cloud was close to Trouble, and when they went over the stone wall at the furlong pole Coronet was leading only two lengths, while Gray Cloud had taken the second place from Trouble, which caused much excitement, especially among the ladies. The twenty-first obstacle was the south section of the water jump, which Coronet went over a length ahead of Gray Cloud, and he three lengths before Trouble, while Katy P. was a long way behind. As they took the two jumps across the chute, Gray Cloud went to the front, and led Coronet half a length, while the latter was half a length before Trouble. They were lapped as they leaped over the hedge and ditch in front of the field stand and the wall at the head of the chute, but then the fast work began, and Gray Cloud fell back. Their course now lay parallel with the chute, and Coronet led Trouble over the the fence, but at the twenty-ninth obstacle, a stone wall, further on, Trouble passed into the lead and entered the track two lengths in advance of Coronet, who was 20 lengths away from Gray Cloud. Coming round the lower turn, Sutcliffe plied the whip on Coronet, to which he responded, and he ran up to the saddle girth of Trouble, and remained there over the hurdle on the turn; but turning into the straight he could make no way with the favorite, who won the race by six lengths, amid great cheering, for Trouble is a great favorite. Gray Cloud was third, a dozen lengths behind Coronet, and Katy P. a long way behind. The time was 4:51½.

WHAT MAY BE LOOKED FOR TO-MORROW.

Four races will be run to-morrow, beginning with a dash of one mile for all ages, the starters being Empress, 95 pounds; Bennett, 88 pounds; Bertha, 90 pounds; Frank, 110 pounds; Vermont, 105 pounds; Grecian Bend filly, 90 pounds. The second is a dash of two miles, with Burgoo, 109 pounds; Shylock, 110 pounds; Henry Owens, 104 pounds; Frederick the Great, 107 pounds, and Albert, 100 pounds. The third is a dash one mile for 3-year olds, with Wade Hampton, 106 pounds; E. N. Robinson, 106 pounds; Bennett, 106 pounds; Pride of the Village, 101 pounds; Pique, 101 pounds; Ike Bonham, 110 pounds; Bramble, 113 pounds; Bijou, 101 pounds; Fusillade, 101 pounds. The fourth is a selling race of a mile and a quarter for Claremont, 93 pounds; Sally Watson filly, 90 pounds; Hampton, 103 pounds; Rhadamanthus, 114 pounds; Higgins, 98 pounds. A heavy thunder-storm, which continued from 4 o'clock until dark, prevented any pool-selling at the track.

MARINE DISASTERS.

BATAVIA, Aug. 6.—The American schooner Robert Portner, Capt. Strange, from Rangoon April 24, for the Channel, was compelled to run ashore on the Cocos Islands to prevent her from sinking. The crew were landed here.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—The steam-ship Lake Megantic, ashore on Anticosti Island, has been surveyed, and condemned.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The Signal Service Observer at Cape Henry reports to the Chief Signal Officer this evening that the British steam-ship Nova Scotia is passing in. She has in tow a brigantine with both masts gone, evidently picked up at sea in distress.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The steam-ship Assyria, Capt. Knox, which leaving Avonmouth Dock to-day for New-York, went ashore, and must remain for several tides. She is in a good position.

QUEBEC, Aug. 6.—The steamer Blenheim, from London, is reported ashore on Bic Island, with her fore compartments flooded. Her freight is being thrown overboard. Lighters and steam-pumps will go to her assistance to-morrow.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 6.—Thirty-five new cases of yellow fever and five deaths are reported to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 6.—Willie Warren, aged 17, who was admitted to the Quarantine Hospital on Aug. 3, died yesterday. The deceased came from New-Orleans. This is the only case of yellow fever that has reached Memphis.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 6.—The Board of Health to-day decided to establish a quarantine against all freight and passengers from New-Orleans. A quarantine will also be established at Hopefield, opposite Memphis, to prevent the landing of New-Orleans boats at that place.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Ellis Haring, a leading jeweler of this place, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of his creditors. The exact amount of his liabilities is unknown, but they are stated to exceed $10,000.

HALIFAX, Aug. 6.—Wier Brothers & Co., hardware merchants, have suspended payments. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 29th inst. The liabilities are stated at $65,000; assets, $67,000.

A FIRE AT SEA.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of July 29, during the prevalence of a heavy gale, the steamer Moravian, then on her way to Quebec, was discovered to be on fire by the boatswain and sail-maker. The engines were kept going, and water was poured into the hold until the fire was under control. There was no confusion or disorder. The fire, which originated among woolen goods in the lower hold, is supposed to have been caused by combustibles placed in the bales.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Evarts mentioned that advices to the State Department were to the effect that the Chinese Embassy will reach this city in the early part of September. Soon after their arrival the usual ceremonial visit to the President will be made, when the presentation of credentials will be attended with more than the usual interest pertaining to such occasions.

A TERRIBLE FRATICIDE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 6.—A terrible murder was committed on Saturday last at the Bates farm, about five miles west of Hampton. Two colored men, brothers, named John and William Bird, got into an altercation in regard to wages, amounting to $2, when John drew a large pocket-knife, cut his brother's throat, and stabbed him in the back of the neck and through the heart. The murderer is now in jail at Hampton.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS FOR SALE.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 6—In accordance with a decree of the United States District Court, the entire of White Sulphur Springs, West Va., a property of about 8,000 acres, was offered for sale to-day. Three hundred thousand dollars being the highest bid, the sale was adjourned till to-morrow.

TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS AT NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 6.—Successful experiments were made to-day at the torpedo station at Newport with Harvey's English torpedo. Experiments were also made to ascertain the force of dynamite at various depths of water.

DEATH OF AN AGED BRIDEGROOM.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 6.—Thompson A. Godfrey, aged 60 years, was last evening married to a lady of 23 by Rev. S. Jaquet, and died suddenly this morning. He was formerly a real estate agent at Pottsville, Penn., but had lived here four years. His first wife died last Winter.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

WHERE THE REVENUE COMES

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 6.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

U. S. 6s '81, C.		Can. of N. J.		St. Paul.	
$5,000	81⅞	300	35¼	200	31⅞
5,000	81¾	Morris & Essex.		600	32
W. U. C. & A.		100	32½	100	32⅛
8,000	98⅛	N. Y. C. & H.		500	32¼
Kan. Pac. 7s, Den.		15	107⅜	630	32⅜
D. div. cer.		100	107½	100	32½
10,000	64¼	North-western.		100	32⅝
Delaware & Had.		1500	34	200	32¾
200	51⅜	500	34⅛	700	31⅞
100	51¾	100	34¼	200	32
100	51	100	34⅜	St. Paul pref.	
Western Union.		400	34⅜	200	70¼
200	93	200	34⅝	900	70¾
100	93¼	300	34⅞	100	70⅝
Erie Railway.		300	34⅝	150	70¾
1200	17⅞	400	34⅝	200	70⅝
800	18	1500	34½	200	70¾
300	18⅛	100	34⅜	200	70⅝
100	18	200	34¼	400	70¾
100	18	North-west. pf.		200	70¾
500	18⅛	100	65¼	Ohio & Miss.	
1100	18¼	900	65⅜	100	8¼
1000	18⅜	100	65⅝	300	8⅜
100	18⅝	400	65¾	D., L. & West.	
Wells-Fargo Ex.		200	66¼	2000	53
25	90	200	66⅜	100	53⅛
Michigan Central.		500	66⅝	500	53¼
100	64⅛	100	66¾	500	53⅜
Lake Shore.		100	66⅞	1000	53⅝
300	61⅝	100	66¾	700	53¾
1800	61¾	500	66¾	300	53⅞
100	62	300	66⅞	1000	54
500	62⅛	100	66⅞	500	54⅛
500	62	450	66¼	100	53½
700	61⅞	200	66⅜	100	53¾
100	62	400	66⅝	100	53⅝
Union Pacific.		100	66¼	200	53¾
300	63⅝	300	66⅜	100	53⅝
200	63¾	C. B. & Q.		200	53½
100	63⅝	50	110⅞	420	53¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s '81, C.	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	U. S. 4½ '91, R.	
$75,000	107⅜	$10,000	107⅜
U. S. 5-20 C., '67.		$10,000	104¾
50,000	104¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s '81, C.	U. S. 5s '81, C.	U. S. 5-20 R. '65 n.	
$16,000	107½	$10,000	108⅛
20,000	107½		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 7s, new.		American Ex.		Union Pacific.	
$2,000	107⅛	100	b.c. 46	500	b.c. 63⅜
D. of C. 3.65s C.		Del. & Hudson.		300	c. 63⅞
10,000	b.c. 81⅜	300	b.c. 51	100	c. 63¾
M. & S. P. 1st. L. & C.		Harlem.		100	c. 63⅝
4,000	106	50	138	200	c. 64
M. & St. P. 1. & M.		Erie Railway.		100	c. 64
3,000	100	85	b.c. 18	Can. of N. J.	
M. & St. P. 1st. C. & M.		1300	18	10	b.c. 35⅝
5,000	103¼	300	18⅛	Mil. & St. P. pf.	
M. & S. P. 1. & E.		1200	18¾	300	b.c. 70⅜
5,000	96⅜	Michigan Central.		200	b.c. 70¾
Chic. & N. W. con.		100	b.c. 85	600	70
4,000	106	100	86	100	c. 70⅛
C. C. C. & I. 1st.		Erie Railway.		100	70¼
2,000	106½	500	b.c. 18⅜	150	70⅜
600	107	600	18¾	100	70¼
500	106¾	1000	18⅞	100	70⅜
1000	106½	1200	18¾	100	70¼
1000	106¾	Michigan Central.		200	70¾
1,000	106½	100	b.c. 85	600	70
4,000	106	100	86	100	c. 70⅛
C. C. C. & I. 1st.		500	b.c. 85⅞	100	70¼
2,000	106½	600	85¾	100	70⅜
D. & R. G. 7s.		100	85⅞	100	70¼
9,000	113	L. S. & M. So.		700	70¾
M. & St. P. 1. & M.		400	b.c. 62⅜	800	71
17,000	100	100	62⅝	D., L. & West.	
Mil. & St. P. c. & I.		700	b.c. 62	1800	b.c. 54⅛
1,000	96⅝	Union Pacific.		1800	54¼
Mil. & St. P. C. & M.		500	b.c. 64	300	54⅛
1,000	103¼	300	64⅛	600	54⅜
M. & St. P. 1. & E.		Can. of N. J.		2200	54½
1,000	106⅛	200	b.c. 36	1000	54⅜
H. & St. J. 6s, con.		15	36¼	500	b.c. 32⅝
13,000	95	100	b.c. 36⅜	500	32¾
Ohio & Miss. 2d.		Chic. & N. W.		100	b.c. 84⅜
15,000	60⅛	1150	b.c. 35⅞	900	32½
Ohio & Miss. con.		100	35¾	1900	32⅝
23,000	38	400	35¾	300	32¾
Pac. Mo. gold.		200	35⅞	500	32⅞
1,000	105⅞	500	35¾	300	32¾
Pt. Ft. W. & C. 1st.		1000	35¾	C. M. & St. P.	
1,000	113	200	35¾	200	b.c. 71⅜
Great W. 1st, 2 & 3		St. L. & San. F.		100	71¼
Nov. '77, cs.		100	b.c. 1⅛	200	71¾
2,000	64	Ohio & Miss.		400	71¼
Morris & Essex.		20	b.c. 83⅜		
20	b.c. 83⅜	200	84		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

M. & S. P. 1st, C. & M.		Lake Shore.		North-western.	
$4,000	103¾	100	s3. 62¼	100	35⅜
M. & St. P. c. & I.		300	62⅜	900	35½
10,000	97	1300	62⅝	400	35⅝
Can. Pac. S. J. Br.		1300	62⅜	100	35⅞
10,000	93	1000	62½	100	35⅝
U. S. Express.		300	b3. 62⅞	200	35¾
100	44¼	Can. of N. J.		St. Paul.	
Ontario Silver.		100	36¾	100	35⅞
300	38⅜	100	b3. 37	St. Paul pref.	
Del. & Hudson.		200	37¼	100	71⅜
100	52¼	50	37⅜	1000	71⅞
Western Union.		North-western pf.		800	b3. 72
100	s3. 93¼	100	67	Ohio & Miss.	
700	93¾	400	67⅛	200	72¼
100	93¾	200	67¾	200	s3. 72
100	93¾	500	67¾	Ohio & Miss.	
100	93⅝	400	67⅞	400	8¼
100	b3. 93⅝	200	67¼	D., L. & West.	
300	93⅞	100	67⅜	400	54⅛
500	93¾	100	67	900	54⅜
Union Pacific.		100	67¼	1000	54¼
200	64	St. Paul.		1400	54⅜
100	64⅛	300	32⅝	500	54⅜
Erie Railway.		300	32⅞	300	54⅞
10	18⅜	300	32¾	100	54⅝
2400	18⅝	1100	b3. 33	200	55
4200	b3. 18⅞	200	33⅛	500	55⅛
300	b3. 18⅝	100	33¼	900	54⅜
2900	18⅜	400	33⅜	500	54⅝
North-western.		700	33	300	54⅞
20	84	300	32⅞	200	54⅞

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 6.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bonita & Bodie.		Gold Placer.		Lacrosse.	
100	b.c.s. .05	100	s3. .26	500	.27
Dahlonega.		100	s3. .26	500	b30. .28
200	s3. .14	Lacrosse.		500	b30. .28
100	s60. .13	500	b.s3. .26	500	b30. .28
Gold Placer.		500	b.c.b10. .27	100	.30
300	s3. .26	500	b.c.b10. .27	Lavlatnan.	
100	s3. .26	100	b.c.b15. .27	100	.50

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Lacrosse.	Lacrosse.	Dahlonega.	
200	b.c.s3. .26	200	b.s. .26	200	.14
500	b.c.b30. .27	100	b.c.s. .26	200	.14
500	b.c.b30. .28	N. Y. & Gol.		N. Y. & Gol.	
100	b.c. .26	500	b10. .27	100	b.c.1.95
100	b.c. .26	500	b10. .27	100	b30.2.05
1000	b.c.s60. .25	200	.27	100	b30.2.05
100	b.c.c. .26	Sn. Virginia.			
100	b.c. .26	5	b.s. .9		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Amer. Flag.		Buckeye.		Lacrosse.	
500	b.c. .17	500	b.c.b8. .81	100	s.c.c. .26
Dahlonega.		Gold Placer.		500	c.c. .26
100	b.c. .13	100	.26	500	s.c. .26
100	c.c. .12				

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day, except at rare intervals, was characterized by a strong, and even buoyant, tone, and at the close prices showed a very material improvement, as compared with those current in the final dealings yesterday. The advance was not confined to any particular class of stocks, but was participated in by the entire list. Unless appearances are utterly deceptive, it is evident that investors deem stocks cheap at present ruling quotations. Among the special influences calculated to impart firmness to the market are the large increase in earnings, as shown in the published returns of the leading lines of railroads, and the advices from the West in regard to the crops, which begin to assume a more favorable complexion. The existence of a very large short interest is also a consideration of moment which will not do to ignore in forming an estimate of the situation, as it affords the bulls a tempting opportunity to inflict severe punishment on their adversaries, who, for some past, have had things pretty much their own way. The general market closed strong, with the best prices of the day current in many instances.

The gross earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company for the month ending July 31, 1878, were $121,500; same month last year, $74,276; increase, $47,224, or about 63 ₱ cent.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company for the month ending July 31, 1878, were $95,007 16; same month last year, $73,309 16; increase, $21,698.

The earnings of the Lake Shore Company for the month of July show an increase of $190,000 over those of the same month last year.

The earnings of the Illinois Central Company, on its Illinois and Iowa lines, for the month of July, show an increase of $75,000 over those of the same month last year.

The following are the Grain movements at Milwaukee and Chicago to-day: Chicago—Receipts of Wheat, 90,205 bushels; shipments, 100,063 bushels; receipts of Corn, 426,703 bushels; shipments, 398,059 bushels. Milwaukee—Receipts of Wheat, 1,800 bushels; shipments, 40,000 bushels; receipts of Corn, 3,600 bushels; shipments, none.

The transactions aggregated 170,170 shares, embracing 41,145 North-western, 33,920 St. Paul, 29,720 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 29,685 Erie, 18,900 Lake Shore, 6,365 Western Union, 3,100 Union Pacific, 1,920 Morris and Essex, 1,400 Ohio and Mississippi, and 1,065 New-Jersey Central.

North-western opened from 34 to 34⅞, returned to 34, rose to 35⅞, and closed at 35⅝, the preferred rising from 65¼ to 67½, and closing at 67¼. St. Paul common advanced from 31⅞ to 32⅜, declined to 31⅞, rose to 33¼, and reacted to 32⅞, while the preferred rose from 69⅝ to 70¼. Erie sold up from 17⅞ to 18⅝, with closing sales at 18½. Michigan Central opened at 64½, advanced to 65, and receded to 64¼, against 61⅞ at the close yesterday. Lake Shore advanced from 61⅝ to 62⅞, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 110⅜ to 111, and Pittsburg from 80 to 81¼@81½. Union Pacific advanced from 63⅜ to 64⅛, and closed at 64⅛. Western Union rose from 89 to 90½, with final sales at 90¼. Among the coal stocks, New-Jersey Central rose from 35¼ to 37¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, after declining from 53¾ to 52¾, rose to 55⅛, reacted to 54½, and closed at 54⅞; Morris and Essex advanced from 82 to 82½, and Delaware and Hudson, after declining from 51⅞ to 51, rose to 52¼. United States Express dropped from 45½ to 44¼.

The Money market continued easy, with 2 ₱ cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ½ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, depressed, par, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; St. Louis, par; Chicago, 60 premium, and Boston freely offered at par.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for Consols, which closed at 94⅜ for money, and 95 for the account. United States bonds were weak, new 4½s declieing to 106⅜@106⅞, 1867s to 106⅝@106¾, 10-40s to 111, and new 5s to 108¼. In American railway shares, Erie common sold at 18⅜@18½, preferred at 33¾@34, Illinois Central at 85½@85⅝, Pennsylvania at 33¼, Reading at 18½, and New-Jersey Central at 37. Bar Silver was steady at 52¾d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained £279,000 bullion on balance today. At Paris, Rentes declined to 111f. 55c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rate for demand was advanced 1-32, to 84 87½, leaving 60-day bills at 84 83⅛. The market was firm throughout the day on a light business, which was done on the basis of 84 82½@84 83 for 60-day bills, 84 86⅛@84 86¾ for demand, 84 87@84 87¼ for cables, and 84 80@84 81 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was steady, with all the sales at 100⅛. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to 1 ₱ cent. for use.

Government bonds were weak and declined ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., excepting coupon 1867s, which advanced ⅛ ₱ cent, and 1881s and 1865s, which were steady. Railroad bonds were generally strong and higher. St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, advanced to 100, while do. C. and M. Division, declined to 103¼, and do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 96⅜@97. Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s advanced to 95, Central Pacific Firsts, S. J. Branch, to 93, Union Pacific Firsts to 105⅞, Kansas Pacific and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 to 103⅜, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 60⅜, and do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 97¾. Fort Wayne Firsts rose from 110½ to 113. Alton and Terre Haute income bonds dropped from 23 to 19. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 81¾ and Georgia 7s, new, at 107¼.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $6,241,967, against $4,464,846 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,519,-341 in 1876. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, were $203,296,650, against $159,-859,526 for the same period last year, and $153,628,154 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1878.

Coin receipts	$527,821 63
Coin payments	732,685 95
Coin balances	124,332,775 24
Currency receipts	577,056 80
Currency payments	674,645 51
Currency balance	47,765,747 60
Customs	359,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 6.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	104⅜	104⅜
Bills on London	84 83@84 82½	84 83
New-York Central	108¼	108¼
Rock Island	113	113⅛
Pacific Mail	16¼	16¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅞	32⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	70¼	72
Lake Shore	61⅜	62⅞
Chicago and North-western	34¼	35⅝
Chicago and North-western pref	66⅝	69⅝
Western Union	89	90¼
Union Pacific	63⅜	64⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	53¾	54⅞
New-Jersey Central	35¼	37¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	51⅞	52¼
Morris and Essex	82	82½
Panama	127½	127½
Ohio and Mississippi	8	8⅜
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11	11
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	21¾	25⅜
Michigan Central	64¼	64¼
Illinois Central	84	84

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	18⅝	17⅞	29,685
Lake Shore	62⅞	61⅜	18,900
North-western	35⅞	34	20,370
North-western preferred	67⅞	65	20,775
Rock Island	113	113	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	33¼	31⅞	20,420
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	72¼	70	13,500
Pittsburg	81¼	80	500
Del., Lack. and Western	55⅜	52¾	29,720
New-Jersey Central	37¼	35¼	1,065
Del. and Hudson Canal	52¼	51	900
Morris and Essex	82½	82⅛	1,920
Michigan Central	65	64¼	500
Illinois Central	84⅜	84	200
Union Pacific	64⅛	63⅜	3,100
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	111	111	350
C., C. and Ind. Central	4¼	4¼	200
Han. and St. Joseph pf	25⅜	21¾	1,400
Ohio and Mississippi	8⅜	8¼	6,365
Western Union	90½	89	100
United States Express	44¼	44¼	170,170
Total sales			

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120½	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107½	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107½	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	104⅝	105
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107½	107½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108½
United States 10-40s, registered	108½	108⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	109¼	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅝	104¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100⅝

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $240,000 for interest and $131,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$8,450,000
Gold balances	907,400
Currency balances	907,688

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$57,887,819
Currency balances	2,902,586
Gold exchanges	5,707,613
Gold balances	837,648

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Conn. 6s, 1883-84, 108		N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14
Ga. 7s, indorsed	108	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	14
Ga. 7s, 6s bds	99.107	N. C., N. C. R. J. & J.	70
Mt. coup. 6s, 1879-1900	100	N. C., N. C. R. A. & O.	70
Tn. War Loan	100	N. C. N. C. R. mort. 1st	90
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. N. C. R. 2d	50
Louisiana 6s	50	N. C. N. C. R. con. 1st	50
La. 6s, new bds	50	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66	8½
La. 6s, new F'g 4's	50	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '68	8
La. 7s, Penitent'ry	50	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	Ohio 6s, '81	104
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 5s, n. bds of '75	50	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	73	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
Mich. 6s, 1878-79-1900	103	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
Mich. 6s, 1883	103	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	30
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	40
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1900	101	S. C. F'd'g A. & O.	40
Mo. 6s, due in '82-'83	101	S. C. 7s	32
Mo. 6s, due in 1886-1894	101	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	34½
Mo. 6s, due in 1887-1904	101	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33½
Mo. 6s, due in 1888-1905	101	Va. 6s, old	20
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or '90-1905	101	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	20
Mo. A. or U. due '92-1043/4		Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	20
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86-1031/4		Va. 6s, Cons. bds	28½
Mo. H. & S. J. due '87-1033/4		Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	28½
N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87-113		Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4¼
N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87-113		Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	81
N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93-121			

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	75
Min. & St. L. 1st 7s	85
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27
Chic. & Alton 1st	114
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st	106
C., R. & Q. 8s 1st	111
C., R. & Q. con. 7s	112⅞
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup	108
C. R. of N. J. 1st	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st con.	81
C. R. of N. J. as'd	71¾
C. R. of N. J. conv	81
C. R. of N. J. as'd	71
C. & W. as'd	45
Am. D. & I. bds, 8s	50
Am. D. & I. bds, as'd	45½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	118⅝
M. N. S. P. 2d 7s	10 P. D.
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	100
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	103⅛
M. & St. P. C. & F.	99½
M. & St. P. 1st, P. Ext.	102
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	103
Chic. & N. W. 1st bds	106¼
C. & N. W. con. bds	110
C. & N. W. 1st	106½
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	98½
C. & N. W. R. bds	97⅝
C. & N. W. & M. 1st	100½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s	106½
C., C., C. & I. con. bds	84
Del., L. & W. 2d	106¼
D., L. & W. 7s conv.	102
D., L. & W. 7s 1907	106⅜
S., L. & A. 1st 7s	103⅜
Morris & Essex 1st	123⅝
Morris & Esser 2d	105
Mor. & Es. 1st con. g'd	91
Del. & Hudson 1st	98
Del. & Hud. 1st '91	101
Del. & Hud. coup. 7s	103
Del. & Hud. reg. 7s	102
R. & S. 1st con. 1921	115
R. & S. 1st reg. 1921	115
Erie 1st, Ex. 1897	114
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	105¼
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	105
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	108½
Sch. & Sar. 1st 7s	100
C. F. & M. 1st, 1907	80
L. S. & W. 1st, 1909	22
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s, 1909	
Clev. & Tol. S. F	107½
Clev. & Tol. n. bds	102
Clev., P. & A. 1st	102
Clev., P. & A. new	110
Buff. & Erie new	110
Buff. & State L. 7s	102
K. & W. P. 1st, 1890	100
D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906
Lake Shore div. bs	110
Lake Shore C. O. 1st	111
Lake Shore C. O. 1st	111
Lake Shore C. & C. 2d	102½
Lake Shore C. R. 2d	102½
Mich. Cen. con. 7s	111⅜
Mich. C. 1st 8s, S. F.	111
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	109
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	103¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	104
N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st R.	118
H. R. 7s, 2d SF. 1885	110⅝
Can. So. 1st g'd	74½
Harlem 1st 7s, C	120½
North Missouri 1st	104⅜
O. & M. Con. F.	97¾
O. & M. Con. 1898	97¾
O. & M. 2d con	60
Con. Pacific Gold bs	105⅝
Con. Pac. S. J. Br'ch	92
Con. Pac. C. & O. 1st	
Raymond & Ely	3
Savage	105⅝
Sierra Nevada	29¼
Silver State	34¼
Union Consolidated	193⅛
Yellow Jacket	104¾

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	638	Reeds, bbls	1,641
Bees-wax, pkgs	15	Oil, bbls	63
Cotton, bales	153	Oil, lubr., bbls	100
C. S. Cakes, bags	598	Oil, lubr., pkgs	242
Dried fruit, pkgs	73	Pork, pkgs	24
Eggs, pkgs	993	Beef, pkgs	60
Flour, bbls	10,925	Provisions, pkgs	8,100
Corn-meal, bbls	1,483	Lard, tcs.	2,954
Corn-meal, bags	310	Lard, kegs	200
Wheat, bushels	321,222	Butter, pkgs	7,328
Corn, bushels	83,000	Cheese, pkgs	21,207
Oats, bushels	47,375	Quick-silver, flasks	50
Rye, bushels	7,200	Rice, tcs	44
Malt, bushels	25,586	Rice-chaff, bags	140
Hops, bales	110	Sugar, hhds	110
Oat-meal, bags	1,320	Starch, pkgs	2,409
Flax, bales	24	Tallow, pkgs	123
Grease, pkgs	165	Tobacco, hhds	750
Hides, bales	347	Tobacco, cases	1,000
Hops, bales	145	Whisky, bbls	792
Lead, pigs	250	Wool, bales	291
Leather, sides	11,242		

ASHES—Have been without important movement. Pots quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been quoted steady, within the range of from 28½c.@28c., for good to very choice ₱ lb., but has been rather slow of sale.

BRICKS—Bricks have been offered with less urgency and quoted somewhat firmly as to values, with Sale quoted at $22@$25 for common; $27@$30 for Proctor Front; $7@$9; Trenton Facing, $12@$25; Philadelphia do., $23@$27; Baltimore do., $31@$36 ₱ 1,000, and steady delivery from yard at the customary advance on these figures. Business, however, has been on a moderate scale in most kinds.

CANDLES—Quiet at former rates, with Adamantine quoted at 12c.@12½c.; Wickless, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., patent, 33c. ₱ lb.

COAL—With a liberal offering and a very moderate call for supplies, prices of Anthracite show depression and irregularity; other kinds about steady, but not in much request.

COFFEE—Rio quiet and unchanged. Sales include 220 bags Rio ₱ City of Rio, and 1,100 bags do. ₱ Gamaliel, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds in better demand, and have reported 300 bags Maracaibo, and rumors of 700 bags more, on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been lightly dealt in on the basis of the quotations, as follows: Pork Barrel Cargo quoted at $60@$150; Pipe do., $80@$190; Barrel do., $40@$110; Sugar Shooks, with Heads, $1 40@$2 30; Molasses do., $1 65@$1 75; Box Shooks, 65c.@70c.; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75@$3; Hoops, $22@$32.

CORDAGE—Has been in fair demand, with Manilla (large and small size) quoted at 12½c.@13½c.; Manilla Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c.; Tarred Manilla, 12c.; Sisal Rope, 11c.@12c.; Kenaf, Manilla Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been fairly active for early delivery, chiefly for spinning purposes, at previous rates. Sales reported on the spot, prompt delivery, 2,790 bales, (of which 2,760 bales were on last evening,) including ——— bales to shippers, 3,790 bales to spinners, and ——— bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in good request at a further slight improvement....Sales have been reported since our last of 45,200 bales, (of which 9,200 bales were on last evening,) including 1,000 bales to-day, with 4,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August; closing at 12.01c.; September, 11.75c.; October, 11.51c.; November, 11.30c.@11.31c.; December, 11.25c.@11.26c.; January, 11.26c.@11.27c.; February, 11.30c.@11.32c.; March, 11.38c.@11.39c.; April, 11.45c.@11.46c.; May, 11.54c.@11.56c.; June, 11.61c.@11.64c., showing an advance of 12 @ points, closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 153 bales, and at the shipping ports, 509 bales, against 638 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 1,560 bales, against 1,587 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,294,165 bales, against 3,936,878 bales ₱ the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 4,761 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; to France, ——— bales; to the Channel, ——— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 76,300 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 59,803 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
Good Ordinary	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict Good Ord	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Low Middling	11⅜	11⅜	11½	11½
Strict Low Mid	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Middling Fair	13

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 6:

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, M. J. M. McCaffery, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 18.3 by 33.8 by 16.6 by 43, No. 52 Baxter-st., west side, 49.5 feet north of Leonard-st., for $7,950, to Jane Rayner as guardian and plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold four-story brick house and three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 421 East 24th-st., north side, 250 feet east of 2d-av., for $10,000, to John Taylor.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.11, No. 424 East 120th-st., south side, 313 feet west of Avenue A, for $4,500, to Mary E. Berrian, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by John T. Boyd of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 137 and 139 West 26th-st., west of 6th-av., was adjourned to Aug. 13.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 5.

Rutgers-st., n. e. corner of Gouverneur-slip, 140x 1.50 ½ part of; Edwin Bergh to Willis C. Bergh ..... nom.

Lexington-av., s. s., 19.6 ft. n. of 62d-st., 17x70; Mary M. Davidson and husband to Frederic K. Goodart and wife ..... nom.

Avenue A, e. s., 25.8 ft. n. of 82d-st., 25.8x98; also, 29th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x 98.9; Robert Julian and wife to Mary E. Julian ..... nom.

Westchester-av. and Bronx River, 24th Ward; Charles Billet, Executor, to Maria Prime $350

3d-av., s. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 119th-st., 25x100; Conrad Deis and wife to Elizabeth Sinclair 7,000

Washington-st., Nos. 466, 468, and 470; Peter Brunjes and wife to John M. Littell 40,000

93d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 62x19; Mary E. Jones to John Bode 3,000

52d-st., n. s., 290.10 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.2x 100.5; Delia Hart and husband to Mary E. Kiernan 8,000

125th-st., s. s., 325.3 ft. e. of Morris-av., 25x 100; Casemir Kurz to Christopher Eder 700

Sullivan-st., w. s., 53.2 ft. n. of Grand-st., 20x 40; Ralph Moss to Dinah Cohen 4,000

96th-st., 170.3 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9; Adolph G. Dunn, Assignee, to George F. Meyer, Assignee ..... nom.

96th-st., same property; George F. Meyer, Assignee, to Charles Althof ..... nom.

149th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Courtland-av., 25x 100, 23d Ward; Louis Sauter and wife to Vincens Sauter 400

Courtland-av., s. s., 50 ft. n. of 149th-st, 25x 100; same to same 800

Baxter-st., w. s., lot No. 111; Bernard Westheimer and wife to Sophia Williams 15,000

129th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; Laura G. Dean to Charles M. Howard ..... nom.

Bridge-st., n. s., ——, 16.2x78.4x24.3; Henry Naylor to Joseph Naylor ..... nom.

103d-st., s. s., between Avenues C and D, 25x 92; E. D. Gale, Referee, to William A. Gregory.

93d-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 3d-av., 62x irregular; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Mary E. Jones 3,600

Columbus-av., No. 122; J. H. Toone, Referee, to Adolphus Beck, three lots 6,000

96th-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x80; J. A. Goodlett, Referee, to Ernest Beatus 8,100

Washington-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Waste-st., 25x 100; N. H. Clement, Referee, to John Furnaces 12,400

Attorney-st., w. s., 54 ft. s. of Houston-st., 18x 80; Jefferson M. Levy, Referee, to Benedict A. Angermann 4,750

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington-st., No. 305, store; John Dorcher to John Wolters, 5 years $1,200

Washington-st., No. 305; James Clark to John Doscher, 5 years 2,000

East Broadway, lot No. 985; William B. Beekman et al. to Jacob A. Westervelt, 21 years ... 300

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beatus, Ernest, and wife to Christian Cornehlsen; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 2d-av., 5 years $4,000

Brown, Antoinette, to Gertrude W. Kensett; n. s. 45th-st., e. of 7 hav., 1 year 2,000

Prime, Sr., Samuel, Executor; to Charles Miller, Executor; n. s. Westchester-av., Twenty-fourth Ward, 2 years 175

Baths, Adam, and wife to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s. s. 6th-av., s. of 25th-st., 1 year 2,000

Schalk, Nicholas, to James Conlon; s. s. Benson-st., Twenty-third Ward, 2 years ..... ——

Usher, James, and wife to Benjamin F. Anderson; s. s. corner 4th-av. and 121st-st., 2 years 1,430

Williams, Sophia, and husband to Jacob Cohen; w. s. Baxter-st., lot No. 111, 3 years 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bowling, John, to George H. Witschief $1,000

Fish, James D., Receiver of Teutonia Savings Bank, to Mutual Life Insurance Company 11,500

Harris, John, and wife to Emma Emerson 6,000

Harrington, William, to Harvey B. Denison 1,000

Harlem Savings Bank to Harriet Overhiser 2,000

Mutual Life Insurance Company to Harriet Overhiser 7,000

Slocum, Caroline, to Charles L. Slocum 2,200

Slocum, Caroline, to Emma L. Slocum 3,500

Usher, James, to Benjamin F. Anderson ..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—FINE, FULL-SIZE house; decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
Offices, 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., between 7th and 8th ave., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J., (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—AT MORRIS PLAINS, N. J., HOUSE fully furnished; outbuildings: five acres of land, all in the most complete and perfect order; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to GRANT HOUSTON, on the premises, or No. 15 John-st., New-York.

A FARM OF 4-2 ACRES ON NEW UTRECHT Bay; very desirable property. Apply to Mr. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 7
CHAMPION ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 10
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
For SENTLEY and HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

G. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, ——, Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLOEY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY ..... Friday, Aug. 9, noon,
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamer CITY OF TOKIO ..... Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... WED., Aug. 14
Steamer ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 3 North River at 2 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ ..... Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 14 for Vera Cruz via Metamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 24 and 26 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. GELDARD ..... Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GELDARD ..... Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY ..... Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FOR NEW-YORK FROM LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA ..... WED., Aug. 7 | ABYSSINIA ..... WED., Aug. 21
SCYTHIA ..... WED., Aug 14 | BOTHNIA ..... WED., Aug. 28
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, 1878.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF NEVADA ..... Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 22
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
The steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and fitted with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus affording those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $50 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | GELLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA ..... Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA ..... Thurs., Aug. 29
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $50, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR ..... Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSEL ..... Sat., Aug. 24
MAIN ..... Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER ..... Sat., Aug. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria ..... Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia ..... Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia ..... Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia ..... Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $60 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Utopia ..... Aug. 7, noon. | California ..... Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
CANADA, FRANGEUL ..... Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE ..... Wednesday, Aug. 14, 5:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, DANRE ..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Canada, W., Aug. 11 | Prance, W., Aug. 14, 6 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60; steerage, $26. currency. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL ..... Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia: Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA ..... Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES ..... Aug. 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis ..... Wednesday, Aug. 7
S. S. CABONDELET, Burrows ..... Saturday, Aug. 17
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (Foot 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:30 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this fine lake 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. steamer trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 9 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Fulton-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes previous to departure of East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Hempstead, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 A. M. For Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Herrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS. For Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Babylon, 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 8 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor 6:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily, (Sundays excepted;) Sag Harbor, 6:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Mattituck House, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn: at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 331 Fulton-st., and No. 79 4th-av. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHITTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For tracks to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia or Jeffersonville, Ind.:
50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.
II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:
10,000 Axe-helves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Bars, single; 1,930 Wall Tents; 1,930 Wall Tent Flies; 1,430 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,500 Common Tents; 2,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.
IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn.:
1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Chin Straps, cavalry; 1,000 Helmet Sockets; 1,000 Helmet Eagles; 1,500 pairs Helmet Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons; 1,550 Dress Caps; 75 Dress Cap Pompons; 9,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Crescents for caps; 2,000 Regulation Swords; 12,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Crossed Rifles; 40,000 Numbers; 10,000 Letters; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 85,500 pairs Berlin Gloves; 9,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 17,000 pairs Boots; 4,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes; 17,800 Wool Blankets; 560 Storm Flags; 2,500 Musk-rat Caps; 2,500 pairs Muskrat Gauntlets; 450 pairs Felt Boots; 1,000 yards Facing Cloth; 40,000 yards dark Flannel; 60,000 yards skyblue Kersey, heavy quality; 15,000 yards skyblue Kersey, light quality; 30,000 yards Canvas Padding; 15,000 yards black Silesia; 100,000 yards Worsted Cord; 50,000 pieces Drawer Tape; 45,000 Cuff Buttons; 12,000 Hooks and Eyes; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large; 5,000 gross Shirt or Fly Buttons; 800 pounds W. B. Patent Thread; 37,000 spools black Cotton Thread; 36,000 spools white Cotton Thread; 10,000 feet Wax Upper Leather, (sides to average 18 feet;) 90,000 pounds Sole Leather, (sides to average 22 pounds;) 4,000 pounds Swedes Nails, Nos. 10 to 12; 2,000 pounds Clinch Nails, Nos. 4 to 7; 700 pounds Lasting Tacks; 280 pounds Barbour's Machine Thread; 500 balls Hard Wax; 10 gross Steel Lasting Tacks, 1¼ inch.
All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
"A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—*Revised Statutes § 3,716.*
The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.
For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEAMS.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., July 31, 1878.
Sealed proposals, to be opened at 10 A. M., Aug. 30, 1878, are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, about 1,643,000 pounds of 15-inch wrought-iron I Beams, to weigh 200 pounds per yard; about 754,000 pounds of 12 or 12¼ inch wrought-iron I Beams, to weigh 125 pounds per yard, and about 8,100 pounds of Angle Pieces, 3½ inches by 3½ inches by 3½ inches.
The beams must be straight, out of wind, cut square at the ends, free from flaws, blisters, and ragged edges, and contain good iron, and the bid should be accompanied by the manufacturer's published tables of formula giving the guaranteed strength and stiffness of beams.
Nearly all the beams will be required in lengths of from 16 to 20 feet, and the bids of them in such exact lenths that they must be cut cold.
Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the outside "Proposals to furnish Beams." The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, and to give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
About one-fifth of the beams must be delivered within two months and the remainder within five months of the date of contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory.
D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR OF SAVANNAH, GA.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Aug. 5, 1878.
SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Submerged Dam in the Savannah River, at the Cross Tides, will be received at this office, until noon of Sept. 5, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.
Blank forms, specifications, and all necessary information can be had on application at this office, or until Aug. 26, to Capt. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.
H. GILLMORE,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

STEAM-BOATS.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
TEN HOURS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	CAPT. H. B. PARKER. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 6th ... 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th ... 1:30 P

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

"COVE" BENNETT PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

HE IS HELD TO AWAIT THE RESULT OF THE INQUEST—HIS REASONS FOR SURRENDERING—A DISPUTE BETWEEN CORONERS.

The only new incident yesterday in connection with the search for the murderer of Officer Richard H. Smith, in Jersey City, last Thursday morning, was the arraignment of Covert D. Bennett, the young man who surrendered himself to the Police on Monday afternoon. He is but 19 years of age, not stout, but well built, with a slightly Jewish cast of countenance. His face is without color, his lower jaw heavy, without being massive, and his forehead surmounted by a growth of light hair, neatly cut. His answers to Judge Davis' questions were uttered in a deep stage voice, and there were no signs of fear or nervousness or embarrassment present about him during the two minutes he remained in the Police Court. In reply to Judge Davis' question, "Are you guilty?" he said firmly but quietly, "I am not guilty." Judge Davis remanded him to await the action of the Coroner's jury, and he was locked up in a cell.

Facts which have been learned since Monday indicate that the fear of ultimate capture induced Bennett to give himself into the custody of the Police. McHorney and O'Neill, the detectives who were placed on his trail, had followed him to the confectionary store of Mr. Havemeyer, on Broadway, Williamsburg, and McHorney on Monday morning called there and represented himself to the confectioner as a dramatic agent. He asked for Bennett by the stage name by which he goes, and said that he had an engagement for him. Mr. Havemeyer seems to have suspected the real character of McHorney's business, and said that Bennett was out but would be in shortly. The statement was false. Bennett was then undoubtedly in the house. Detective O'Neill informed a TIMES reporter yesterday that Havemeyer told him that as soon as McHorney retired from the store, he [Havemeyer] went to Bennett, represented to him that he could no longer safely hide there, and that his arrest would be a point against him. He advised him to give the officers the slip as soon as an opportunity offered, and to go to Jersey City and surrender. Bennett followed the advice, and while McHorney was absent from his point of observation consulting with O'Neil, who was at another point, walked out of the house with Mr. Havemeyer, and went at once to Jersey City.

Some hours later Mr. Havemeyer returned to Williamsburg. The detectives still lingered in the vicinity of the house, in the hope that Bennett would return. Havemeyer handed them a copy of the Jersey City *Journal* containing a report of Bennett's surrender, "in case you go home," he said to them. "Your man was locked up two hours ago. If you doubt me, read the paper."

The detectives doubtless felt keenly enough the disappointment of having been outwitted, and have ever since been trying to show how, by their vigilance and their wits, it at the same time, the affair took the shape it did.

Detective Birdsall yesterday explained how Bennett happened to be in Williamsburg. He was engaged in hunting up the much-wanted man, and had struck the same trail with the other detectives. He had no doubt that Bennett had made Williamsburg his abiding-place since he ceased to board with the Smiths. When he left their house he went to Havemeyer's to collect a debt which Havemeyer had owed Mrs. Bennett, who is dead. Havemeyer could not pay, but agreed to board Bennett at a weekly allowance till the whole amount due had been so paid. Bennett accepted the proposition, and became a member of Havemeyer's family. He frequently assisted in the confectionary establishment in pulling candy.

Now that the only two persons against whom any reasonable suspicions of murder attach are in custody, the Police are trying on their own account to identify. In the hope that one or the other of the two will confess. The Police are evidently of the opinion that one or the other or both committed the murder. On the theory that Mrs. Smith did it alone, they deem it likely that, being intimate with Bennett, she may have confided to him her design of committing the murder, or some other fact indicating guilt. That Bennett did it without the knowledge of the widow is a theory which does such violence to established facts that it cannot be entertained. The prisoners are confined in different parts of the building. They are cut off entirely from communication with each other, and the hope is that if they were accomplices one will offer to turn State's evidence against the other.

An expression with which Bennett replied to one of Inspector Murphy's questions on the day of his arrest is significant as indicating that he has some evidence which may be serviceable in the case.

"Why did you not surrender at an earlier day?" asked the inspector. "Why," was the reply, "I wanted to wait until the real murderer was in custody." In view of the fact that Mrs. Smith was not in actual custody until Saturday night, and of the other fact that Bennett surrendered himself on the following Monday, this was certainly a pointed allusion. Mrs. Smith was the only one in custody at the time of his appearance in Jersey City. He may know that she is "the real murderer." The expression is corroborative of the belief that he can, if he will, disclose some facts or admissions pointing to her as the guilty party.

Trouble is brewing among the Coroners as to which of them shall hold the inquest. There are three Coroners in Hudson County—Gannon, Crane, and Rowan. The County Physician has assigned to each the district within which he may act. All inquests from Hoboken and the north part of the county are usually given to Crane; all inquests in Bergen and the south parts of the county are usually given to Rowan, and Gannon is designated to hold inquests in Jersey City cases. The murder having been committed in the Bergen District, County Physician Converse was about to issue to Rowan a precept authorizing him to act, when Coroner Thomas Smith, who is also Rowan, who travestied the inquest over Pace, the Lafayette suicide. Alderman Smith does not want any such farce enacted over his dead brother. He wants as thorough an investigation as can be made, and is therefore protests against Rowan acting. County Physician Converse, in order to please all parties, instructed Rowan to invite Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, to assist him in conducting the case, and Crane consented. Now those interested insist that the management of the case shall be intrusted to Crane, and that if the Bergen Coroner sits at all in the case, he be allowed to be present only as an official figure-head. Rowan says that he will not consent to any such arrangement as that. In order to accommodate the crowd which will gather at the inquest, it has been decided to hold the inquisition in Judge Garretson's court-room in the Court-house.

TWO BURGLARS BREAK JAIL.

THEIR ESCAPE FROM THE KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY.

John McCarthy and Michael O'Kelly escaped yesterday morning from the Kings County Penitentiary. Both men were burglars, and were sentenced in December, 1876, to four years and a half in the Penitentiary. McCarthy is about 28 years of age, and a consumptive. Being unable to work, he was sent to the hospital. O'Kelly was in a bed near McCarthy's, suffering from malarial disease, with which he was attacked some time ago. The manner of the escape indicates either collusion on the part of some of the officials, or the grossest carelessness. The men cut through an iron bar in the window, a work which must have taken quite a long time. The bar being cut at one end, it was easily wrenched out. The yard was reached by rope made from the clothes on the prisoners' beds. Fastening a stone to a similar rope which they had prepared, O'Kelly and McCarthy managed to entangle it in some iron railings surmounting the Penitentiary wall. The watchman in the hospital claims that he saw the prisoners in their cots at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The escape was discovered at daylight by an outside watchman, who saw the rope by which the prisoners had let themselves down from the wall dangling from the railings. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Police and the Penitentiary officials to recapture the men.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE CONGRESS.

Mr. A. P. Sprague, Secretary of the International Code Committee of America, announces that the following Americans have signified their intention to attend the conference of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, at Frankfort, Germany, Aug. 20: Hon. Bayard Taylor, United States Minister at Berlin; Judge Amasa J. Parker, Judge Charles A. Peabody, David Dudley Field, Simon Sterne, Dr. Joseph P. Thompson, Dr. Henry C. Potter, and Dr. E. A. Washburn. The American Secretary will be unable to attend the conference on account of the pressure of official and private duties at home. The Frankfort Conference is expected to be one of the most important ever held in favor of international law reform and arbitration. Delegates will be present from England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Holland, Denmark, Austria, Turkey, China, Japan, besides the United States.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF GEN. MEADE.

There was a reminiscence of the war last evening in the rooms of Meade Post No. 38, Grand Army of the Republic, in Eighth-avenue, on the occasion of the presentation of a portrait of Gen. George G. Meade by Post No. 1, of Philadelphia, bearing the same name. The welcoming speech was made by Commander William Finley, who then called to the chair Major Edward Kent. In a few words he depicted the preceding shame of Gettysburg, when Lee for the first and only time led a rebel army into a Northern State, and how, under the guidance of Meade, Lee's host was driven back across the Potomac. The soldier, he said, to whom it was given to turn back the tide of rebellion forever, has long slept under a simple headstone; lately Mr. Morris Knight, of Philadelphia, proposing a suitable monument for the hero, himself subscribed $3,000 for the purpose; the members of the Grand Army have subscribed $30,000, and within a year or more a monument worthy of the man will be placed over his grave. Major Edward Kent then introduced Col. E. M. L. Ehlers, who received the portrait in behalf of the New-York post. The artist, Mr. Atkinson, was then introduced, and after his few words of thanks, all formalities being laid aside, the remainder of the evening was passed in the interchange of social courtesies and in narrating incidents of the war.

ELEVATED RAILWAY MORTGAGES.

NO LOANS SOUGHT FOR OR SECURED BY THE MORTGAGES RECENTLY RECORDED.

A gentleman well acquainted with the affairs of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway was yesterday asked by a reporter of THE TIMES what the significance was of the transaction reported in yesterday's papers. He was not inclined at first to say anything about the subject, as he looked upon it as a matter of no concern whatever to the public. No one, he argued, had heard any complaint that the Metropolitan Railway had been "short" of money; that bills presented to it were not paid; that it owed anybody money they could not get, or that there was any reason why the corporation should borrow. To tell the truth, he said, it had not borrowed. There was much misconception of the meaning of the first mortgage recorded, and the same misconception prevails about the second, the general reader of the newspaper coming to the entirely wrong conclusion that the company is in a bad way and is "selling out." The facts were represented to be this way: The company was formed by Mr. Foster and others, and a half-dozen rich men, who were ready to assume the risk of using their money to build the road, and to face the still greater risk of being interrupted by litigation, supplied the means. These gentlemen were members of the New-York Loan and Improvement Company. As the road was built, obstacles removed in the way of its franchise, and the prospects became better for ultimate success, the Loan and Improvement Company took up all the stock. The road would, they knew, be worth more if it proved a success than it had cost. The first mortgage recorded was one estimate of value, and was not issued to secure a loan of $600,000 a mile, as was erroneously supposed. The second mortgage, secured by income bonds, issued to the Trustees named, is another estimate of value, a capitalization of the company. It is placed at $900,000 a mile, and the bonds are to bear 7 per cent. interest—if the road earns it. If it does not earn that interest, the corporation owning the road will lose nothing. But it must have an estimate of the worth of its own property. If it chooses to sell any stock at any time, it will then be a matter for the buyer to decide whether the property has been overestimated in value or not. So far no cent has been borrowed, and the road is not in a bad way. "Do you hear of any of these bonds being offered in the market?" asked the speaker. The reporter had not. Then the speaker went on to say that the reference to the New-York Elevated Road led many to suppose that there had been, in the last transaction, a transfer of the interest of one railroad company to the other. This was not the case. The terms of the mortgage applied to the interest in the New-York Elevated Railroad to which the Metropolitan Railway was entitled as a joint owner under the charter. This statement was corroborated by officers of the New-York Elevated Railroad, who said that that company were in no way interested in the Metropolitan Company.

THE TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK.

THE PRESIDENT BAILED—THE SECRETARY UNABLE TO FIND BONDSMEN—THE TRUSTEES TO PAY THE BOND DEFICIT.

It was generally understood that a motion was to be made at the Essex Market Court yesterday for the release from custody both of Mr. John Scheuermann, the President, and Mr. M. Hahn, the Secretary, of the Teutonia Savings Bank. Early in the morning, however, ex-Judge Gross, Mr. Scheuermann, Jr., and a number of the President's friends, appeared in court and offered bail. Justice Flammer accepted the bonds of Mr. Ignatz Kunz, of No. 154 William-street, and Mr. George Uhl, No. 224 Grand-street, and bound over these two, and also Scheuermann, in the amount of $5,000 each. No one appeared to offer bail for Mr. Hahn, and he still remains in the Essex Market Prison. In the afternoon the motion for his release was brought before the court. Mr. Newschafer, who represented him, said he was not prepared to go on with the motion then, and Mr. Waehner, for the depositors, agreed that it might be adjourned for a week. Justice Flammer stated to the counsel that the President had been bailed, and he was willing to accept the same amount of bail for Mr. Hahn. "Yes," replied Mr. Newschafer, "but we cannot get it." Under these circumstances, Mr. Hahn, who was arrested on Saturday, will have to remain in prison.

A messenger was dispatched to Mr. Scheuermann's residence, No. 424 East Seventeenth-street, as soon as his bail had been accepted, and the officers were withdrawn. Mr. Hahn saw a TIMES reporter yesterday, and chatted to him in reference to the case. He was painfully astonished that no one would give bail for him, considering the number whom he had befriended in his time. He attributed some of the reticence of his friends to the statement which appeared in THE TIMES, that when arrested he was leaving the City for Long Island, and asked this to be corrected. He was about to leave for Long Island, that was true, but had no idea that he was fleeing the law. The Mayor of Brooklyn had presented him with a pass, and he was going over there for a few days with his little daughter. "You are in custody for the embezzlement charge as the President, Mr. Hahn?" "Yes, for perjury. It is alleged that the report I sent to the Superintendent of Banks is incorrect; that the prices of certain bonds were larger than was paid. The prices were right as set down, but, of course, the Trustees (here he shrugged his shoulders and threw up his palms) gave them the value, a-ah—but all that will come out. I can answer when the time comes."

Nearly all the Trustees have agreed to the proposition that the deficiency upon the bonds shall be made up by them instead of falling upon the depositors. "There are 14 of us," said a burly, white-headed German, "and the amount cannot exceed $29.000 odd; indeed, it may be less."

THE MORTALITY REPORT.

Deputy Register Nagle's weekly report, presented to the Health Board yesterday, records 586 deaths in this City during the week ending Aug. 3, a decrease of 146 on the preceding week, and 64 less than during the corresponding week of last year. The actual mortality for the week ending July 27 was 669, which is 163.4 below the average for the corresponding weeks of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 32.08 per 1,000 inhabitants, the population estimated at 1,084,381. The decrease in the mortality for the past week included 104 in tenement-houses and 132 children under 5 years of age, of whom 101 were from diarrheal diseases. The following is a comparison of the deaths for the two weeks:

	Week Ending July 27.	Aug. 3.
Deaths reported	732	586
Tenement-houses	431	327
Institutions	100	110
Diarrheal diseases, under 5 years	258	157

The deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, (103,) however, increased 20, and was the highest weekly number of deaths from this disease since March 23; the deaths in institutions were also higher than any week since the latter date. The deaths of children under 5 years numbered 314, of whom 192 were in tenement-houses, showing that 61.1 per cent. of all the deaths for the week were in this class of dwellings. The wards where these children were reported to have died are the following: First Ward, 8; Third, 1; Fourth, 11; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 14; Eighth, 7; Ninth, 9; Tenth, 23; Eleventh, 20; Twelfth, 29; Thirteenth, 10; Fourteenth, 5; Fifteenth, 4; Sixteenth, 10; Seventeenth, 22; Eighteenth, 9; Nineteenth, 43; Twentieth, 19; Twenty-first, 10; Twenty-second, 30; Twenty-third, 12; Twenty-fourth, 5. The total number of deaths reported during the month of July was 3,094; still-births, 206; births, 2,332, and marriages, 555, showing a decrease of deaths of 186; of still-births, 8, and an increase of 159 births and 45 marriages compared with the number reported during the corresponding month of 1877.

THE SING SING CAMP-MEETING.

The annual Methodist camp-meeting at Sing Sing commenced yesterday. It is styled the forty-seventh gathering of the New-York Camp-meeting Association, and is held on the old camp-ground of that body. In past times these gatherings have been large and famous, and the work of conversion there has been great; but the nearer and more alluring attractions of the sea-side camp-meetings have dwarfed the glory of the Sing Sing camp assemblage of late years. The session is to continue 10 days. Rev. A. C. Morehouse, of the Attorney-Street Church, presides and directs. At the afternoon meeting yesterday less than a hundred persons attended, but old-fashioned fervor prevailed. One gentleman mentioned the fact of his conversion on that spot 40 years ago, and a lady spoke of hers having taken place there eight years ago. The arrangements include preaching three times daily, a children's meeting each day at 1 P. M., under the direction of Rev. D. T. McFarland, and a Gospel temperance meeting daily at 5 P. M., conducted by Mrs. William K. Moore and others. To-day Rev. J. M. King, of the Washington-Square Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. J. E. Searles, of the Willett-street Church, at 2 P. M., and Rev. Robert Crook, of the Norfolk-Street Church, in the evening. On Thursday the preachers will be Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of the Allen-Street Church, in the morning; Rev. Dr. L. R. Dunn, of Newark, in the afternoon, and Rev. J. L. Peck, Presiding Elder of the New-York East Conference, in the evening. On Friday, Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, of the Central Church, and Rev. Dr. B. E. Wheeler, of the *Methodist*, are to preach; on Saturday, Rev. Dr. S. Crooks, of Tarrytown, and Rev. Dr. G. H. Corey, will preach, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon. It is expected that Bishop Harris will preach on Sunday morning. The evening sermon will be by Rev. William F. Cheney.

A WILD STEER'S LONG RACE.

EXCITING PURSUIT BY THE POLICE.

THE INFURIATED ANIMAL TOSSES SEVERAL PERSONS FROM HIS TRACK—ONE MAN SERIOUSLY INJURED—THE DANGEROUS BEAST KILLED.

A large black Texan steer escaped, at an early hour yesterday morning, from a slaughter-house in the vicinity of Fortieth-street, North River, and ran down Tenth-avenue, followed by a hooting and yelling crowd of men and boys. The steer ran along quietly until he became maddened by his pursuers, who pelted him with sticks, stones, and other missiles. He then increased his speed and charged at every obstacle in his path. So far as could be ascertained by the Police, no person was injured by the steer until he arrived in West-street, near Leroy, where he attacked Charles Lentz, a man 60 years of age, of No. 373 Hudson-street, who was endeavoring to cross West-street. The steer charged at Lentz, caught him on his horns, and threw him up in the air. The old man fell heavily to the pavement, and the steer trampled upon him until he was driven off by a policeman of the Ninth Precinct, who fired several shots from his revolver at the animal. The shots entered the animal's left side, but the only apparent effect was to make him more furious. Leaving Lentz lying insensible on the pavement, the infuriated animal turned at bay and charged upon the crowd of men and boys collected about him. They quickly dispersed, running in all directions. John Dougherty, aged 55, of No. 361 West-street, was rather tardy in his movements, and the steer now thoroughly enraged, knocked him down and trampled upon him. He escaped with slight injuries. The steer chased the crowd along Leroy-street, and overturned a man and two small boys. They were very slightly injured, and left for their homes before their names could be ascertained. Lentz, who had received serious injuries, was taken home by his son-in-law, and Dougherty was taken home by a policeman. The steer, with five pistol-shots in his body, rushed through Leroy-street until he reached Bleecker-street, and thence made his way into Sixth-avenue. He ran along that thoroughfare to Ninth-street, and up Ninth-street to Broadway, pedestrians giving him a wide berth. He was still followed by a large crowd of pursuers, among whom were Patrolmen Kenny, McCormick, and Ivony, of the Fifteenth Precinct. At intervals, whenever a favorable opportunity offered, the policemen opened a fusilade with their revolvers on the flying animal, and although the shots fired by the purening policemen grazed but to hit the steer, they did not in any way check his wild career. When a shot struck him he would toss his head in an angry manner and keep right on his course. As he turned into Broadway, at Ninth-street, Patrolman McNamara, of the Eleventh Precinct, headed him off, and was thrown to the pavement, but escaped with a slight bruise. The steer then turned about and ran back through Ninth-street to Fifth-avenue, and along Fifth-avenue to Waverley-place, with the Police still in pursuit. He ran down Waverley-place until he reached Macdougal-street, then down Macdougal-street to Bleecker-street. There a baker's hand-cart obstructed his passage, and he tossed the cart and its contents into the street. A butcher named William B. Cowan, of No. 87 Chrystie-street, at this juncture essayed to check the animal, but failed. Cowan was thrown to the ground, but was not injured. A small boy, wearing a red shirt, appeared on the sidewalk, and the steer made a rush for him. He slipped on the walk and plunged headlong against the railing in front of No. 178 Bleecker-street and fell on the pavement. This appeared to stun the animal, and Henry Eigen, a butcher, of No. 186 Bleecker-street, taking advantage of the situation, sprang on the body of the steer and cut his throat. He bled to death in a few moments. It was then found that no less than 10 pistol-shots had lodged in the body of the steer, but none of them had touched a vital part. When the steer was dead Cowan, the butcher mentioned above, who says that he keeps a slaughter-pen at the Manhattan Abattoir, foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, claimed the carcase, and Patrolman McCormick, of the Fifteenth Precinct, thereupon arrested him for violating the Sanitary Code in permitting the steer to escape from the abattoir. Cowan was taken before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and there denied being the owner of the animal; but he claimed the carcase because he had taken part in killing the steer. As there was no other claimant, Justice Murray discharged Cowan, and told him to take the carcass. Cowan thereupon procured a truck and carted the carcase to the abattoir. The owner of the steer could not be found. The only mark on the animal was the number "70" branded on his hide.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA.

SECOND VOYAGE OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARA—THE PASSENGERS AND CARGO.

The steam-ship City of Para, of the new Brazilian Line, sailed yesterday on her second voyage to South America. A large number of persons gathered to see her off, many of them being friends of the passengers. The City of Para made her last trip from Rio in very quick time—only 20 days—and it is expected that unless unforeseen delays shall occur, that she will equal that time in her outward voyage. Her cargo is large. To Rio de Janeiro she takes 14,000 barrels of flour, 700 kegs of lard, 104 packages of domestics, 110 barrels of lubricating oils, 380 barrels of beer, 40 agricultural implements, 150 wheelbarrows, 49 cases of paper, 25 cases of axes, 450 clocks, 68 cases of sewing-machines, 187 packages of fish, 730 packages of fine wire, 58 packages of drugs, and 26 packages of glass; to Bahia she brings 500 barrels of flour, 200 packages of lard, 32 cases of domestics, 44 cases of sewing-machines, 3 cases of organs, 5 pianos, 10 barrels of beer, 50 packages of miscellaneous articles; to Para she takes 50 barrels of flour, 20 cases of butter, 61 cases of edge tools, 12 packages of drugs, 150 cases of fish, 75 packages of fine wire, 26 half-barrels of beef, 40 half-barrels of pork, 80 cases of bread, and 50 packages of miscellaneous articles. The passengers of the City of Para are 35 in number, of whom 9 go in the steerage. The cabin list is as follows:

Charles M. Beecher, Robert W. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Kerr, Charles R. Hearne, S. Honold, Dr. F. P. Alves, J. V. Brito, Miss Augusta Chambers, J. L. Frisbie, G. M. Richards; to Rio—C. P. Mackie, C. M. Mackie, John Robb, Ernest Morris, Frank A. Da Costa. Miss Ella Mitchell, Dr. Beck, C. M. Vasciello; to Bahia—Dr. Pope; to St. Thomas—Capt. W. H. Polley, V. V. Smith, Mrs. O. C. Flint, A. Christi, D. Ignacio Claragasta, E. De Pinna.

The City of Para brought on her last voyage 17 cabin passengers from Rio, 8 from Para, and 3 from St. Thomas. Among other articles she brought 24,000 bags of coffee from Rio, 119 bags of cocoa from Bahia, rubber from Para, 14 boxes of specie from St. Thomas, and 10 half-barrels of herbe matté or Brazilian tea, which was brought from Rio for introduction in this market. The coffee was consigned to Drexel, Morgan, & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Johnson, Perry & Co., Baring Brothers & Co., Phipps Brothers & Co., E. D. Morgan & Co.; the specie was for Whitmore & Co., Maitland, Phelps & Co., Marcial & Co., Solomon Gretz & Co., and Pickerson, Van Dusen & Co.

THIEVES SENT TO PRISON.

On July 3 the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Weiss, at No. 113 Chrystie-street, were broken into and robbed of jewelry and clothing valued at $130. Three youths, named Harry McFarland, No. 102 Chatham-street; Harry Williams, Newark, N. J., and Charles Smith, of No. 339 Fifth-street, who occupied a room adjoining those of Mrs. Weiss, were arrested on suspicion of being the thieves, and acknowledged their guilt. On appearing before Judge Bixby, as complainant, Mrs. Weiss discovered one of her stolen dresses on the person of Rebecca Brady, a friend of the burglars, and caused her arrest also. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, McFarland, Williams, and Smith were arraigned and pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced them to 18 months each in State Prison. It was shown that Rebecca was ignorant of the fact that the dress found in her possession was stolen, and she was discharged with a reprimand.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Isaac Kann occupies the first floor of a tenement-house at No. 186 Ludlow-street, the front room being used as a butcher's shop and the back as a bedroom. On Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, he heard some one in the back room, and upon entering he saw a man named Armstrong leaving it by the back window. He followed the man across the yard and saw him throw something from his hand. Paul Kleinsmidt, living on the opposite side of the yard, saw Armstrong enter through the window, the sash being pried open with a small crowbar. The prisoner, who is 20 years of age, a carpenter by occupation, and lives at No. 168 East Eighth-street, was arraigned at the Essex Market Court yesterday morning. Justice Flammer committed him for trial at the General Sessions.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

James Gallagher, of No. 410 West Sixteenth-street, went home very drunk on Monday night at a late hour, and immediately commenced to find fault with everything in general. His wife Jane reproved him for his conduct, whereupon he knocked her down, kicked her about the floor, and trampled upon her until she became unconscious. Officer Wilson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, hearing the woman's screams, went to the house. Mrs. Gallagher was found so badly injured that she had to be removed to the New-York Hospital. The brutal husband was taken before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed to await the poor woman's injuries.

A SALE OF PATENT RIGHTS.

Another sale of valuable patent rights took place yesterday in Keeler's auction-rooms, No. 58 Liberty-street. Forty-nine rights were offered, and among some of the most interesting and useful ones disposed of were the following, which are given with the price brought in each case: Flower-basket and stand, $2,000; improvement in fire-proof safes, $600; improvement in folding cradles, of curious design, $600; an improvement in glass decorations, $500; an improved lid-lifter, $1,250; fantascopic window-fastener, for locking the meeting rails of sashes, $1,100; improvement in stove-legs, $175; improvement in breast-plates for harness, $425; a curious improvement in steam-boiler attachments, by which one can see the interior of the boiler, notice the height of the water level and the action of the water, $1,150; improvements in discharge-nozzles for grain elevators, $2,000; improvement in clamps for barrel-heads, $200; improvement in curry-combs, $475; improvement in brackets, $225; improvement in peach-cutters, $400; improvement in combined burglar alarm, paper weigher, and call-bell, a novel and ingenious invention, $325.

EXPERIMENTING WITH TORPEDOES.

A SCHOONER TO BE BLOWN UP AT WILLETT'S POINT—THE EFFECT TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED.

If the weather to-day be fair, and the sun not obscured by clouds, a series of interesting and picturesque scientific experiments with torpedoes will be tried at the Government Station at Willett's Point, Long Island. They will conclude with an explosion that is promised to excel in scenic effect the blowing up of Hallett's Point Reef at Hell Gate. Gen. Abbott, commander of the station, had hoped to make the experiments yesterday, but was compelled to abandon them owing to the unfavorable weather. It is proposed to begin this morning, weather allowing, at 9 o'clock, with a series of preliminary explosions of torpedoes and the taking of photographic views of the results. The torpedoes used will be filled with 50 pounds of gunpowder, and will be exploded singly and in combination. The torpedoes will be discharged beneath the waters of the pretty little bay just inside the Government Station, by a series of electric wires operated by keys in the observatory and laboratory on the shore. The torpedoes will at first be discharged singly at various depths, and then two at a time at various depths. Along the shore at the point are arranged six electric cameras, with electric chronometric attachments. These are so arranged that the prepared plates can be dropped instantaneously by electric fuses, and when dropped will register by the chronometric attachment the exact time the photographs are taken. It is proposed to take various photographs of the single torpedo experiments, so that the form of the jets cast up by the explosions at different depths will be clearly shown, thus demonstrating the relative force of the various explosions. After this a number of experiments will be tried in exploding two torpedoes at a time at different depths.

The grand experiment of the day, however, will be tried in the afternoon, when Gen. Abbott expects to obtain one of the most valuable photographs, that of the appearance of a vessel at the moment it is being blown up by a submerged torpedo. This feat has not yet been successfully accomplished. The General has employed for some time in his experiments a 100-ton schooner, that is now useless for such service. It is to be at length sacrificed in the cause which it has so long served. It will be taken out in mid-stream and anchored, and will be the centre of the morning experiments, the torpedoes being exploded all around it to note certain effects. In the afternoon, however, a 50-pound torpedo will be sunk 10 feet in the water, just forward of the schooner's centre, or under her bow, and, when all is ready, will be exploded. It is expected that the vessel will be blown to pieces. Gen. Abbott has not yet decided whether to place the torpedo under the bow, or in the other position, his desire being to produce the effect that would occur were a vessel to accidentally encounter a submerged torpedo. The best of this exploration, Gen. Abbott promises, will be grand. The vessel will go to pieces amid a great shower of spray and foam, producing a superb scenic spectacle. But best of all, should everything prove favorable, every effect can be made permanent upon the sensitive plates of the camera, and a series of photographs of the spectacle obtained, no less valuable and novel, perhaps, than as works of art and scientific treasures. Great care will be taken to secure the entire success of the experiment. The General has already had experience in such photography. He some time ago tried a similar experiment with a barge. The force of the explosion in that instance was so great that the cloud of spray and foam cast into the air almost entirely hid the wrecked vessel. Gen. Abbott made a single experiment yesterday with one torpedo. It was sunk five feet below the surface of the water. When discharged it sent a solid column of water 160 feet into the air. It takes less than a minute for such a column to ascend and fall, yet in that short time six photographs can be taken, thus showing its appearance at various stages of its rise and fall.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC PARKS—THE COLUMBIA BOYS—THE FORT GANSEVOORT MARKET TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Roberts presiding, and all the members present except Aldermen Phillips and Sauer. A communication was received from Messrs. Shook and Gilmore, tendering the use of Gilmore's Garden for the public reception to the victorious oarsmen of Columbia College on their arrival in this City. The communication was referred to the Aldermanic Reception Committee. A petition from a citizen asking that street peddlers be compelled to take out licenses at the rate of $5 each, was received and laid over for consideration.

Alderman Morris offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The condition of the walks in and around many of the public parks in this City is a reproach to the department having control of such public places, and if they were owned by private individuals would subject them to penalties for violation of the ordinances of this City in respect to broken and unflagged sidewalks; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Department of Public Works be and they are hereby requested to include in their provisional estimate for the year 1879 a sum sufficient to repair and relag the sidewalks in and around Tompkins, Reservoir, Washington, and such other of the public parks as may require such repairs effected.

On motion of Alderman Waehner, the preamble was stricken out, and the resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Bryan Reilly offered a resolution to the effect that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company should take precautions against accident to its employes and others, and prevent the falling of material from the roadway to the street, which was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The proposition of Commissioner Allan Campbell to erect a high-service water-tower in the upper part of the City at a cost of $220,000, in accordance with the act of the Legislature, was next considered by the board, and was referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Alderman Bryan Reilly then offered a preamble and ordinance in regard to the meetings of boards in the various City departments.

The following is the proposed ordinance:

"SECTION 1. All meetings of the boards or commissions constituting departments of the City Government of the City of New-York for the transaction of public business shall be held openly, and shall in all cases be accessible to the public. Such meetings shall be held at such times and places as may be determined upon by each of such departments, and notice thereof shall be published daily in the City *Record*."

The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

A request of Superintendent Adams, of the Building Department, that the Aldermanic Committee appointed to investigate his department from 1870, when he began his official career, to 1873, was granted. A resolution of Alderman Biglin, asking that resolutions of congratulation by the board to the Columbia College boat crew be engrossed, framed, and presented to the college Faculty, was then adopted unanimously. The question of the establishment of a market for farmers' and gardeners' wagons on the Fort Gansevoort property came up before the board, and permission for the establishment of a market at that place was granted. Alderman Reilly being the only member voting in the negative. Alderman Sheils then called up a resolution directing the Avenue D and East Broadway Railroad Company to run cars every half hour from midnight until 5 A. M. After a long debate between Aldermen Sheils and Keenan, the resolution was laid over. The board then adjourned for two weeks. After the adjournment of the board the committee appointed on reception of the Columbia boat crew consulted with the Mayor, and it was determined that before accepting the offer of the use of Gilmore's Garden, the Columbia College Committee on Reception should be consulted.

A DARING THIEF CAPTURED.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Monday evening, a young man jumped on car No. 16 of the Avenue C Line, and putting his hand through the rear window, snatched a satchel containing some small articles of wearing apparel from a young lady named Emma Mackey, of No. 321 East Fourth-street, who was sitting in a corner of the car. The thief ran away, and was followed by Miss Mackey, who, seeing an officer, informed him of her loss. The policeman gave pursuit, but the fugitive, who had shaped his course down Twentieth-street, toward the East River, on reaching the dock at the foot of that street, without a moment's hesitation, leaped into the water, and proving himself an expert swimmer, succeeded in escaping for the time being. The thief, in his flight, however, being very hard pressed, threw away the satchel, which was afterward recovered and returned to its owner. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer McKenna, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested Thomas Lyons, aged 21, on suspicion, as he fully answered the description given by Miss Mackey of the person who took her satchel. Lyons was arraigned in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, and a charge of larceny from the person was preferred against him. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Miss Mackey appeared as complainant, and when Lyons was asked what he had to say for himself, he answered in a sullen way: "I've got nawthin' to say." The prisoner, in his language and deportment, is a fine specimen of the corner loafer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Among the callers upon acting Collector Merritt yesterday were Hon. B. H. Bristow and his son.

The arrival of emigrants yesterday were 144; 102 came from Liverpool on the Scythia, and 42 on the California from Glasgow.

A meeting of the Grain Trade of the Produce Exchange has been called by the Chairman of the Grain Committee, to meet this morning at 10:30 o'clock, to fix the grades on Winter wheat.

The Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange yesterday met and granted licenses to 77 persons to weigh and measure grain. The committee will meet again next week to consider additional applications.

The steamer Canada of the National Line carries to-day 76,000 bushels of wheat, 800 barrels of flour, 200 hogsheads of tobacco, 460 cases of sewing-machines, 225 head of cattle, and 450 packages of domestics.

The first match for the 15-ball pool championship, the O'Connor gold medal, and $500 will be played between Cyrille Dion and Gottherd E. Wahlstrom, at O'Connor's rooms, on Union-square, to-night at 8 o'clock.

George Walker, colored, was committed to jail by Justice Murray yesterday on a charge of inflicting with a huge carving-knife on another colored man named Arthur Smith during a quarrel in Mercer-street on Monday night.

It is rumored that the members of the Queens County Hunt Club, composed of Messrs. A. Belmont, Jr., Griswold, Oelrichs, and Zabriskie, have challenged the Westchester Polo Club for a match at polo, the games to be played at Newport some time during the present month. As the members of the Queens County Hunt Club have had plenty of practice in the saddle during their hunts last Winter on Long Island, and being good and sharp riders, capital play may be looked for.

BROOKLYN.

A new public school is to be erected in East New-York at a cost of $15,000.

The maternal grandmother of Congressman A. M. Bliss died yesterday morning at the advanced age of 88 years, at the residence of her grandson, in Cumberland-street.

The State Board of Assessors will meet with the Supervisors and Assessors of this county on Thursday, 22d inst., to confer in reference to a reduction of the tax paid to the State by Kings County.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Edward B. Cadley was re-elected Clerk and James M. Connolly Assistant Clerk of the board. The County Clerk was authorized to appoint an additional record clerk at a salary of $4 a day.

The death was announced yesterday of Mr. John D. Lawrence, a clerk in the Board of City Works. Twenty years ago Mr. Lawrence was a Street Commissioner. He has been active in Democratic politics since Brooklyn was a very small town. Mr. Lawrence was over 70 years of years.

The Executive Committee of the Independent Democratic General Committee of Kings County has organized by electing John W. Flaherty, City Works Commissioner, as its Chairman. John T. Barnard was elected Secretary. Messrs. Ryan, Dillon, and Osborn were appointed a committee to select a suitable room for the meetings of the General Committee.

Judge McCue, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the suit for limited divorce brought by Josephine Lerinsky against Philip Lerinsky. Lerinsky recently served seven of two years in the Penitentiary, having been convicted with the notorious Loughry brothers of being engaged in the manufacture of spurious 5-cent pieces.

Peter J. Malloy, an inmate of the Flatbush Insane Asylum, escaped from that institution on Monday morning, by stealing the keys of the corrid

The New-York Times.

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A RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE PANHANDLE ROAD CRASHES INTO A FREIGHT TRAIN—SEVERAL POSTAL CLERKS, RAILROAD MEN, AND PASSENGERS KILLED—TERRIBLE SCENES OF SUFFERING—THE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY A CONDUCTOR'S CARELESSNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—One of the most terrible accidents that ever took place on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, four miles west of Steubenville. Express train No. 6, from the east, was four minutes behind time, and was running at lightning speed, when, without an instant's warning, it came in collision with the first section of freight train No. 13, from the west. Both engines were completely demolished, while a passenger car filled with emigrants and two mail cars were rolled down an embankment, and broken to pieces. The shock was so terrific as to awaken persons sleeping in their homes three quarters of a mile away. Thirteen persons were killed outright or died soon after being taken from the wreck. Two more died this afternoon and two or three more will probably not recover. The list of wounded will exceed 40, but as some of the slightly wounded continued on their journey early this morning, the exact number cannot be ascertained.

The scene of the wreck after the accident is described as heartrending. It was very dark, and it was only by the groans under the débris that the uninjured passengers were able to find where the victims lay. Assistance was soon procured from Mingo Station, about one mile distant, and the work of rescuing the wounded and extricating the bodies of the dead began. The men toiled hard, but it was not until after daylight that the last victim was recovered. The bodies were, in many cases, blackened, torn, and unrecognizable. The dead and wounded were taken to Steubenville, where the old railway hospital, which had recently been discontinued, was brought into use. It was soon filled to overflowing, and several adjacent houses were thrown open to receive the maimed and suffering. The citizens vied with each other in their efforts to be of assistance to the unfortunate victims.

Of the occupants of the Cincinnati postal car all were killed but one—G. L. Marean, of Cincinnati—who escaped with a fracture of his right leg.

FRANK D. GRAHAM, the head clerk, was killed. He was one of the most popular men on the road, and was married only a short time ago.

The other two killed in this car were W. R. JOHNSON, of Cincinnati, and AUGUSTUS ANDREWS, the local agent, of Clarksburg, West Va. The bodies were taken charge of by the other postal agents, and will be shipped to their friends.

The other persons killed who were recognized were:

Mrs. CULLEN, of Bridgeport, Conn.
BERNARD MILLER, of Germany.
JOHN CURREY, of County Down, Ireland.
FREDERICK GROSS, of Mannheim, Germany.
PATRICK GLANNON, of Ireland.
JOHN DUGGAN, engineer of the passenger train.

The other bodies were not recognized. They were placed in neat coffins, and will be buried at Steubenville.

The wounded are:

S. K. CONWELL, Uhricksville, Ohio.
MARGARET BRANDON, East Bridgeport, Conn.
SAMUEL SEMPLE, Philadelphia.
Mrs. MCCORMICK, Glasgow, Scotland.
Mrs. JANE BOMERINE, Glasgow, Scotland.
JESSIE BOMERINE, ROBERT BOMERINE, children of Mrs. Bomerine.
Mrs. MARY HALEY, New-Rochelle, N. Y., (dying.)
GEORGE THOMAS, Washington, D. C.
EDWARD DOWNING, Allegheny, Penn.
Mrs. F. OWENS, Bridgeport, Conn., and two children.
Mrs. MARIA CULLEN, Bridgeport, Conn.
JAMES CULLEN, the husband of the latter, and their daughter FANNY.
Mrs. EDWARD BURK, Louisville, Ky.
J. W. HARRIS, Ranesville, Ohio.
JOHN B. THOMAS, Philadelphia.
J. P. SHAEFER, Monticello, Ind.
W. D. AGNEW, Allegheny, Penn.
J. C. FULTON, Burgettstown, Penn., (fireman on the passenger train.)
CHARLES GRAHAM, (engineer on the freight train.)
EVAN P. OBSON, New-York.
MARY MCDONALD, London, England.
Mrs. PHILLIPS, Tippecanoe, Harrison County, Ohio.
W. H. HOUSTON, Indianapolis, Postal Clerk.
GEORGE L. WEIST, Cambridge City, Ind., Postal Clerk.
J. C. MATTHEWS, Postal Clerk.
CHARLES MCCANN, Wreck-master Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Among the wounded are representatives of all nationalities, and considerable difficulty was experienced in finding interpreters to ascertain the wants of some of the sufferers. There was great excitement in Steubenville during the day, especially upon the arrival of the trains bringing the bodies of the dead and wounded. The scene of the wreck was visited from the surrounding country. The railroad officials did all in their power to render prompt assistance and provide for the care of the dead.

Mr. Harris, of Janesville, who escaped by crawling through the window of a car, describes the crash as terrific. The huge iron axles and wheels of the cars were bent and broken, and the track was torn up for a considerable distance. It was nearly noon before the wreck was cleared away and the blockade raised so that trains could pass. The disaster occurred only a few hundred feet from the scene of an accident several years ago, where J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the road, and other prominent persons were injured. None of the passengers in sleeping cars were injured.

The responsibility for the terrible accident is placed upon the officers of the freight train, which should have waited at the Alexandria Road for the express. It is alleged that the watch of the conductor, William Stirling, was 20 minutes slow, and that he was running to Mingo under the impression that he had plenty of time to go on. He, with his fireman, Wayne James, disappeared after the wreck, and were last seen at Alexandria at 11:30 to-day. It is said that the operator at Dennison heard that the freight train had left Alexandria when too late to stop it, and knew at once that a collision must occur, but was powerless to prevent it.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN DAKOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 7.—A Bismarck special to the *Pioneer Press* says grasshoppers have appeared in Dakota, flying east. They have done much damage to growing crops. It is thought they will reach Minnesota, but cannot do much injury there so late in the season.

DEATH CAUSED BY A WASH-OUT.

AN ENGINE THROWN INTO A GORGE ON THE NEW-LONDON NORTHERN ROAD—THREE MEN KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—A very sad accident occurred last night, about 11 o'clock, on the New-London Northern Railroad, near Northfield Farms, three persons losing their lives. An engine, with one car, a baggage and passenger coach combined, was stopped near Northfield by a slight wash-out, and after the track had been relaid, it proceeded on for a short distance, when the track suddenly caved in, precipitating the engine and tender down a gorge about 20 feet wide and 40 feet deep. The car came to a stop on the wreck, and saved the five passengers from harm. On the engine were Engineer M. J. Patee; Ralph Root, a former engineer on the road, and George Arnold, the fireman. Patee was wedged in on one side of the wreck, the escaping steam scalding the lower part of his body terribly. A bell-rope was fastened around his shoulders and he was drawn out. He died in a couple of hours. Root was found under the wood of the tender, and was taken out dead. Up to a late hour this evening Arnold's body had not been found, and he is supposed to be beneath the wreck. The conductor and brakeman were slightly hurt, but all the others escaped, a more terrible catastrophe being averted by an Irish lad on the train, Tom Rouse, who seized a red lantern, and, running down the track, stopped a freight train which was following closely behind. The death of Patee, who was a native of Rutland, Vt., was peculiarly sad. He was engaged to a Brattleboro (Vt.) girl, and expected soon to marry her. To-day she came to claim her lover's body. Root, who met his death while taking a free ride on the engine, leaves a family at Brattleboro. Arnold leaves friends in Westminster, Vt., his home. The night was dark and rainy; the telegraph wires were down, and help was slow in getting to the place. The passengers were cared for at neighboring farm houses.

ANOTHER POLITICAL ARREST.

H. H. KIMPTON, LATE FINANCIAL AGENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN CUSTODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—Mr. H. H. Kimpton, financial agent at New-York for the State of South Carolina from 1868 to 1873, and who negotiated the sale of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 of the bonds of that State, was arrested in this town this afternoon, by State Detective Campbell, on the authority of a telegram received four week ago from Gov. Wade Hampton, charging Kimpton with some malfeasance. As soon as Campbell made the arrest, he telgraphed Wade Hampton that Kimpton was in custody, and in reply received a dispatch from the Attorney-General of South Carolina, dated at Columbia, directing him [the officer] to detain Kimpton till further instructions from Gov. Hampton, who was then absent from the city. Kimpton came to town to-day from New-York to see his wife, who is at her uncle's, Major Fred Bush. Kimpton claims that his transactions with the State of South Carolina were satisfactorily adjusted, and that the State really now owes him over $200,000, that he is willing to leave all matters of difference between himself and the State authorities to arbitration, and that he is willing and anxious to meet any charges made against him under the laws of New-York, where the business transactions took place. Kimpton is a classmate of Gov. Chamberlain. He will have a hearing to-morrow before Judge Lewis, and an effort will doubtless be made to secure his release by a writ of habeas corpus. Kimpton is a large, muscular man, of fine proportions and pleasing address. The arrest of Kimpton produced great excitement in this community, and the Democrats are jubilant over the capture of "another carpet-bagger." His arrest by a detective is considered surprising, as he has never been far out of the way of any officer who wanted him. At any time during two or three months past he could have been found in New-York or Washington. He has made no secret of his movements, and has not avoided arrest, having been repeatedly met walking about the streets of New-York with no apparent fear of arrest.

Later.—A dispatch just received by Detective Campbell from Gov. Wade Hampton says that the requisition papers for Kimpton were forwarded by the evening mail, and directing him to hold the prisoner till they arrive.

Three O'clock A. M.—An effort is being made to obtain the release of Kimpton on a writ of personal replevin. Lawyers Dunbar and Ely and several of Kimpton's friends are now holding a council in front of the lock-up, which is guarded by Detective Campbell and Officers Minor, Porter, Howe, and a posse of citizens. The Chairman of Selectmen, Thayer, has been called up. He says the prisoner shall remain in the custody of the town until morning at all hazards.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Sylvander Merritt, an old passenger engineer on the Erie Railway, and President of the Village of Port Jervis, had an exceedingly narrow escape from death near Howell's Station, four miles west of this place, to-day. He was running express train No. 4 east. As it was approaching the above station, running fast, the cab of the locomotive was suddenly shattered to pieces on the engineer's side, the locomotive raised clear of the rail on that side, and heavy timbers on the tender were torn to splinters. A part of the roof of the cab settled on the lever controlling the whistle, and pressing it down blew three sharp signals. Engineer Merritt at once applied the air-brake, and stopped the train in a remarkably short distance. The side rod on the right of the locomotive had broken at the further end. This rod is a solid piece of steel, four or five inches thick, and extending from the journal of one driving-wheel to that of the other. It swung back with terrific force against the cab, almost severing it in two, crashing through to the ground. Thus suddenly stopped, it separated at the other end, and was hurled against the tender, smashing the heavy timbers of the water-tank. From there it was thrown a hundred feet away from the track. The boards torn from the cab were carried back by the force of the blow half the length of the train. Fortunately, the engineer was standing up at the time. If he had been in the seat provided for engineers at the side of the cab, he would have been crushed to death instantly. No one was hurt in the least. The train was delayed only a few minutes.

A MISER'S GREAT CHARITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—The Miller Manual Labor School building, near Mechum's River Depot, in Albemarle County, was dedicated to-day. There was a large crowd present, including visitors from Richmond, Charlottesville, and Staunton. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Holliday and Dr. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Education in Virginia. Prof. Vardle, late of Emory and Henry College, is the Superintendent. It is believed that this institution will do much to encourage practical education all over the State. Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg, who at his death seven or eight years ago was probably the richest man in Virginia, left the bulk of his fortune to found this school. It is on a tract of land near where he was born. He was an exceedingly penurious man. He had a will prepared before the war, and designed by it to make his intents so clear as to save the courts and lawyers all trouble. But such changes in his estate and affairs were wrought by the war that the courts were necessarily called upon to construe it. Then natural children came in to claim a big share of their father's estate. They enforced a compromise, and got a big slice of the fortune. The lawyers were paid for their services the largest fees ever known in Virginia. With the remainder of Miller's estate the school building was erected. The endowment consists of $350,000 in Virginia bonds, which may or may not be repudiated.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

CONGRESSMAN FOSTER OF OHIO.

HIS VIEWS ON THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY—THE GERRYMANDERING OF THE OHIO DISTRICTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The *Star*, this afternoon, publishes an interview with Hon. Charles Foster, of Ohio, on the political situation. That gentleman is at present, in the absence of Secretary Gorham, performing duties in the Republican Campaign Committee rooms. Mr. Foster said he had been somewhat misrepresented on the subject of making light of the President's Southern policy. He had said that the measures of conciliation adopted by the President were not so successful as he had hoped they would be. He sees some progress in the Independent movement which seems to be springing up in the South, but does not, however, see any great amount of the fruits of conciliation down there. Mr. Foster remarked that he still believed there was a solid South. He said: "Of course, the President has friends in Ohio. The mass of the party are not in accord with him there, though. This is the result as much of disappointment at the manner which he has distributed public patronage as of disagreement with his Southern and civil service policies. Notwithstanding his course, the great mass of our people believe in his honesty of character and political soundness." In answer to the inquiry, "What has been the effect of the gerrymandering in Ohio?" Mr. Foster is reported as saying that that remains to be told after the elections. It is, as it was intended to be, somewhat disastrous to the Republican Party. It is not acceptable even to the Democrats themselves. The result has been protracted and bitter controversies over nominations. It has engendered a good deal of bad feeling on all sides. He further said that office holders were responding to political assessments.

THE CREED OF THE GREENBACKERS.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES MADE BY THE RECENT MEETING IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following is the declaration of principles adopted by the members of the Greenback Party who assembled in this city on Tuesday night:

We believe the two great political parties, as now constituted, to be so completely under the control of office-seekers, professional politicians, bankers, and money-mongers, that it is unsafe longer to intrust to them the Government.

We believe that intelligent and pure men, regardless of former party associations, should fill all positions of trust and responsibility.

We are opposed to third terms for public offices, except in those cases where skill and experience are indispensable to the proper performance of the required services.

We believe the powers of the General Government are restricted to the express grants of the Constitution, and all powers not granted are reserved to the State and the people thereof.

We believe that the right of States to tax property in the States is inviolable, and that United States bonds should bear the burden of Government equally with all other property, and any legislation that exempts said bonds from taxation is unjust and oppressive.

We favor a full legal-tender currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder—a currency alike in value in every man's hand wherever the American flag floats as an emblem of sovereignty.

We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the so-called Resumption act, the lawful liberation of the coin hoarded in the Treasury, and the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver.

While we favor the circulation of gold and silver as money, yet realizing that specie never has been and never can be sufficient to supply the commercial demands of the country, we therefore favor the issue of Treasury notes to such extent as will fully satisfy the requirements of trade, and that such notes be made a full legal tender.

We believe that the national bank system is oppressive to the people, and therefore demand the retirement of bank currency and the substitution of greenbacks therefor.

We declare that all bonds and obligations of the National Government ought to be paid in legal-tender notes of the United States, except where it is otherwise provided by the original law under which they were issued; and all that can be called in and paid now should be paid at once, and the remainder as soon as it can be lawfully done.

We oppose the further issue of interest-bearing bonds, on any account, at any rate of interest, by the Government.

While we oppose monopolies, subsidies, and special privileges, we favor a judicious expenditure of Treasury notes on internal improvements, and in the construction of such rail highways as will furnish protection to our maritime and land frontiers and open new markets for the products of American industry.

We believe that an economical expenditure of money in the construction of one or more lines of railway into Mexico, and the extension of a second and third line, that will create a competition to the Pacific coast, will be the means of making more accessible the market of that Republic, as well as those of Australia, China, and Japan, whose trade will invigorate and sustain our manufacturing and industrial interests to a greater extent than any other system of internal improvements could possibly do.

We believe that the public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

We believe the interest of the industrial, wealth-producing classes is the paramount interest of the people of the United States. Those whose labor and enterprise produce wealth should be secure in its enjoyment. Our warmest sympathy is with the laboring classes who have been thrown out of employment by the ruinous financial policy and unjust legislation of the Republican Party, and who must still continue to suffer under the system of false economy now established by the Democratic Party, and we pledge the National Party to a reversal of that policy and the restoration of all the rights they are entitled to upon its ascendency to power.

Upon this platform of principles the National Party, feeling that the popular heart beats in unison with it, appeals to every lover of constitutional government, whatever may have been his former party affiliations, to unite with us in our efforts to rescue the administration of the Federal Government from the hands of those who have and who still persist in centralizing power and oppressing the people.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday, Aug. 8.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN OHIO, MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND NEW-JERSEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—One of the most enthusiastic conventions of the year thus far assembled yesterday in Massillon, and renominated Major McKinley for Congress. This district was made strongly Democratic by the O'Connor Legislature of last Winter, and it was expected that no possibility would exist of electing the Republican candidate, but the Democrats got into a quarrel over the nomination, and have been unfortunate in the selection of candidates for county officers in various instances. Independent candidates are running, and these will be accepted by the Republicans. These fusions will be advantageous to the Republican Congressional candidates. The Republicans have not been so thoroughly awake since the Vallandigham campaign, and they will do all that is possible for the success of the party. There is not the least indication of dissension in the ranks, and the leaders are confident of electing Major McKinley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 7.—The Tenth District Congressional Convention, embracing the counties of Fairfield, Hocking, Vinton, Gallia, and Meigs, was held at McArthur to-day. Full delegations from every ward and township were present, as well as a large number of visitors, the latter being attracted to the convention more particularly to see and hear Gen. Ewing, who, it was reported, would address the convention at some length on the greenback question. There being no other candidate, Gen. Ewing was nominated by a unanimous vote. Being loudly called for, he ascended the platform amid the most enthusiastic applause. He spoke at considerable length, being often interrupted by the clapping of hands and cries of "You are right," "Give it to them."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—The Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District held their convention to-day at Fenton, and renominated Representative Mark S. Brewer by acclamation. Mr. Brewer made a vigorous speech, taking emphatic ground against an irredeemable currency. He will make an active canvass.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 7.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Ninth District to-day renominated Thomas A. Boyd on the first ballot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—The Democratic conventions of the several Congressional Districts in South Carolina have unanimously renominated their candidates for Congress in the canvass of 1876, as follows: First District, Mr. Richardson; Second, M. P. O'Connor; Third, D. Wyatt Aiken; Fourth, John H. Evins; Fifth, G. D. Dillman.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fourth District of New-Jersey, composed of the Counties of Somerset, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren, met to-day at Flemington, and renominated Hon. Alvah A. Clark to represent the district in the next Congress. There was no opposition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—A Baton Rouge special dispatch states that the Democrats of the Second District have nominated E. John Ellis for Congress.

DEFIANCE, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The Republicans of the Sixth District have nominated J. L. Price, of Van Wert County, for Congress.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—At Tappahannock to-day, on the twenty-sixth ballot, the Conservatives of the First District nominated for Congress Gen. B. L. T. Beale, over Beverly B. Douglass and about a dozen other aspirants. The Conservatives of the Petersburg district nominated William E. Hinton.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The Republicans of the Nineteenth District of Illinois, in convention to-day at Mount Carmel, nominated Judge Bell for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The Republicans of the Ninth Indiana District have nominated G. J. Orth for Congress.

CHEROKEE, Iowa, Aug. 7.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Ninth District to-day nominated ex-Gov. E. C. Carpenter.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 7.—A *News* special states that the Democrats of the Fifth District have nominated Hon. John Hancock for Congress.

FRAUDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE BALLOTS OF REPUBLICAN TOWNSHIPS THROWN OUT BY THE DEMOCRATIC RETURNING BOARDS—A GROSSLY ILLEGAL ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 7. — The Democratic County Returning Boards, as provided by the Election law passed by the last Legislature, have done their work well wherever they have had the slightest pretext. In Bertie County, the Returning Board threw out six of the eight townships because informal ballots were found in the boxes. Bertie gives a Republican majority of 800, but the throwing out of these six townships left two Democratic townships to be counted; consequently, the whole Democratic ticket was declared elected. In Brunswick County, the Returning Board threw out Town's Creek Township, which gave 180 Republican majority, because it was alleged that there was not an entire new registration, which had been ordered for the entire county. The refusal to count the vote of this township elected the whole Democratic county ticket. It must be remembered that the Election law does not purport to give the County Returning Boards judicial powers. The Supreme Court of this State, in a recent case, decided that the County Commissioners, in canvassing the returns from the various townships, had no power to do otherwise than tabulate the count, and declare the result from the returns as sent up from the different townships. The new Election law is not different from the old law in this respect. The action in Bertie and Brunswick Counties is, therefore, in violation of the statute, and directly in the teeth of the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Wilkesboro *Witness*, a weekly paper, heretofore independent in politics, has declared for the Nationals. H. H. Helper, of Davie County, author of *Impending Crisis*, has declared himself a National candidate for Congress in the Seventh District, against R. F. Armfield, the Democratic nominee.

THE "NATIONALS" OF CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 7.—A caucus of the National Party of this city was held this evening. About 50 persons only were present. A platform similar in character to those adopted elsewhere was agreed upon. Agricultural and mechanical schools, with lectures at least once a week, on the same free plan as the common schools, are demanded in the State, and railroad legislation is specially denounced, mention being made of the efforts in this direction in the Legislature of Senator Bishop, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. All violent measures are discontenanced in the closing resolution, and an appeal only to the ballot-box urged. Four delegates were chosen to the State Convention at New-Haven next week.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 7—The Republican State Convention met in secret session at 12 M. C. C. Bowen, of Charleston, was chosen temporary President. After appointing a Committee on Platform and referring several resolutions indorsing Hampton, the convention adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow. C. C. Bowen was made permanent President.

COLORADO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Every county was represented by full delegations. James P. Maxwell presided. The convention adjourned until to-morrow.

A NICE POINT AT LAW.

QUESTIONS RAISED IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM ALLEN, CHARGED WITH MURDER IN CONNECTICUT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 7.—William Allen, one of the convicts at the State Prison who aided in killing the night watchman, Shipman, about a year ago, elected to be tried by a jury; his fellow-convict, Hamlin, and an implicated watchman, Davis, choosing to go before the court. At the criminal term, last Winter, he went to trial, and when the State's testimony was nearly all in, it was learned that one of the jury had expressed an opinion. Allen's counsel waived the disqualification, and insisted upon proceeding, either with the suspected juror, or with 11 men, but the court dismissed the jury. At the criminal term, in June, counsel filed a plea in bar, on the ground that Allen had been once put in jeopardy and could not be tried again, and that was set aside as irrelevant, the court saying, however, that a motion to discharge him would be proper, and the time was extended to this month to make it preparatory to the meeting of the August term on the 27th inst. The motion was filed to-day, and asks for the discharge of the prisoner, not only on the ground that he has been once in jeopardy, but that his previous trial was virtually an acquittal. This will be argued early in the coming term, and will probably be overruled. Should it be, and a conviction follow, then the defense may use the legal points already raised in behalf of the accused before the Supreme Court. This court is still considering the constitutionality of the act allowing persons accused of crime to elect to be tried by the court or jury, and the delay in deciding it has put back the trial of Hamlin and Davis, who pleaded under the choice allowed. Allen's case is not affected, because he elected to go before a jury. The constitutional point raised is, that, as the Constitution says "the right of trial by jury shall not be abridged," the legislative act of election is in conflict with the organic act; but it is mentioned, on the other hand, that the rights of the accused are not disturbed, because he is free to elect to be tried by a jury and there is no abridgement.

ONEIDA'S QUEER PEOPLE.

TROUBLE IN THE COMMUNITY OF SOCIALISTS.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMBERS AND ABANDONMENT OF THE SUB-COMMUNITY IN CONNECTICUT—WHY BRETHREN SECEDE WITHOUT CAUSING COMMOTION—DISSENTERS FROM THE VIEWS OF NOYES THE FOUNDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The rumors which have been in circulation here for some days as to the existence of serious dissensions in the Oneida Community, and the withdrawal of several prominent members from the organization, are not without sufficient foundation in fact, although it appears, upon inquiry, that the withdrawals themselves are by no means the most important developments in the case. It is stated on good authority that Abiel Kingsley, one of the original founders of the community, withdrew some time ago, the community paying him $10,000 in cash as his share. His wife and family remain with the community, and he is now acting for them in the capacity of business agent and commercial traveler. Mr. Arthur Blume, also som what prominent in the organization, is another of the seceders. Mr. Easton, who is an old member, has left the community and gone to New-York City, where he has started an establishment for Turkish baths. His family remain here, and it is denied that he has entirely dissolved his relations with the society. A young man named Hawley has also dissolved his relations, taking with him one of the women of the community, whom he has since married. Although it is claimed that these parties had no means of legally recovering from the society either for services rendered or for property turned into the common treasury on uniting with it, each one of the seceders has been paid a reasonable amount—from $100 to $1,000, and more in one special case—as a little capital with which to begin life in the outer world. The policy of doing this is apparent when it is considered that the various religious denominations in the vicinity are using every means to obtain sufficient evidence to bring the leaders of the community within the purview of a grand jury. I am informed that one of the withdrawing parties—a woman—was paid $500 in gold, although the contract upon entering the community specifically waives legal action for recovery, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Nactrieb against the Economy Association, Beaver County, Penn., sustain the interpretation put upon it by the communist leaders.

I have had interviews this afternoon with John Humphrey Noyes, the founder of the community; W. A. Hinds, the editor of the *American Socialist*, a journal published here; J. R. Noyes, M. D., son of the founder; Sewell Newhouse, and other prominent leaders. Mr. Hinds and the elder Noyes were somewhat reticent when their attention was called to the reports in circulation; but the younger Noyes, the physician, discussed the subject very frankly and unreservedly. It appears from the statements of Hinds that the sub-community at Wallingford, Conn., has been pretty nearly abandoned, most of the members having come here and rejoined the parent organization. The unpopularity of the Wallingford station had, it appears, involved the community in vexatious law suits; the printing business, formerly carried on there, had dwindled almost to nothing, and the manufacturing and trade interests of the community there, formerly in a flourishing condition, have languished and become unprofitable. The hard times are partly responsible for this result, but public sentiment has also been one of the principal agencies in bringing it about.

From the younger Noyes I learn that deeper causes than the mere discontent of a few restless members have been actively at work. The community was founded upon a theory of perfectionism and personal communion with God, elaborated by the elder Noyes as long ago as when he was a student in Yale College. The older members adhere pretty steadfastly to the doctrines at first promulgated by this leader. On the contrary, the younger members are, many of them, extremely skeptical as to the apostolical claims of Mr. Noyes and the value of his revelations. Among the skeptics has been young Noyes himself, who has thus become the leader of a strong party, and the recipient of an unusual amount of admonition from the Elders, who regard his doubts as little less than sacrilegious. In April last he temporarily withdrew himself from the community, migrated to New-York City, and started in business for himself, with excellent prospects of success. Subsequently he returned to the community and placed himself upon a probation with them for a few months. He is yet uncertain, however, whether he can bring himself to accept the perfectionist doctrines of his father and the original founders. In the meantime, his doubts have not been without effect, and their disintegrating influence has been decidedly felt, the recent withdrawals being either directly or indirectly traceable to it. The elder Noyes is growing somewhat infirm, and his personal influence, once so potent here, is on the wane. The prospect is, therefore, that a dissolution of the organization will soon follow his superannuation or demise. Indeed, the elements of such a dissolution are already at work in the strong dissent of many of the younger members from the religious doctrines that have so long formed the bond of cohesion which has kept the community together more and more; also, the element of pecuniary interest is making itself felt in the affairs of the organization. The women look pale, sickly, dejected, and discontented. The secessions so far, indeed, have been mostly of parties wishing to contract a marriage valid under existing social formularies, and the number of dissenters from the doctrine of transient marriage is growing larger and more influential every month. This is practically conceded by the leaders of the community.

FAILURE OF AN OLD HARTFORD FIRM

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 6.—Knous & Ives, of the old and respectable "Bee Hive" dry goods establishment, of this city, announced to their clerks at the close of business to-day that their services would not be needed hereafter, at least for the present, as the store would close to-morrow. The firm is an enterprising and honorable one, but has got into pecuniary straits which, two weeks ago, compelled a notification to the creditors of the actual condition of things. An effort has been made to permit the business to go on under some sort of a compromise, but it has failed. The total liabilities are considerably over $100,000, but the amount of the assets is not stated. The largest creditor is the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, whose claims aggregate about $30,000.

UNEASINESS AT THE COAL MINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 7.—There are indications of general dissatisfaction among the miners in the Shamokin region, and strikes are expected at a number of collieries within a few days. This morning the employes of the Continental Colliery at Centralia, operated by Audenreid & Co., struck against a reduction of their wages below the rates established by the Reading Company. Another section of the men of the Big Mountain Colliery, at Shamokin, also struck, and that colliery is now idle. None of the Reading Company's men, however, have struck, and none are expected to, as their wages are advanced from month to month. The strike at Atkins Brothers' furnace colliery has been ended by a compromise, and work will be resumed to-morrow.

SECRETARY SHERMAN IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7.—Secretary Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. President Hayes and daughter, and other ladies and gentlemen, visited Gen. Burnside, at Bristol, to-day, and afterward went to Rocky Point, thence returning to Newport.

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

DISSENSIONS IN THE COUNCILS OF THE PORTE—THE VIZIER AND THE SULTAN AT VARIANCE—RUSSIA ASKING WHEN BATOUM WILL BE HANDED OVER—THE CRETANS.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Times* says: "The Press Bureau recommends editions of public journals to use moderate language in the discussion of public affairs, and instructs them to deny any insinuation of the existence of hostility between the Porte and the Palace, or that the Government secretly encourages resistance to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin." In this connection it is reported, by way of Vienna, that the Sultan and the Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha, are at variance, Safvet Pasha wishing to agree with the views of Austria, and the Sultan insisting on a policy of abstention.

A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The important positions connected with Varna will be delivered up to the Russians next week, but the removal of the material from the fortress will require two months. The Russians have addressed to the Porte a friendly inquiry as to when it will surrender Batoum, but the communication has as yet received no answer."

ATHENS, Aug. 7.—A telegram from Canea states that the British Consul has informed the Cretan Assembly that Great Britain will endeavor to obtain a reformed system of Government for Crete. The Consul strongly urged the Cretans to abstain from acts of hostility. The latter still retain their defensive positions.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says, Caratheodori Pasha, on Tuesday, confidentially confessed that his latest instructions were to insist upon fixing a limit to the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces. He said that consequently he had no prospect but that of quitting Vienna unsuccessful.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: "Three thousand Montenegrins have joined the insurgents in Herzegovina. There are indications of an intention to proclaim a holy war in Bosnia."

A Pera dispatch to the *Telegraph* says two delegates from the Rhodope insurgents have sent a memorial to Minister Layard, signed by the chiefs of 200 villages, declaring that they will resist to the last man the enforcement of the decision of the Berlin Congress.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says that the Porte has now given special instructions throughout the provinces not to oppose the Austrian advance.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN BUYING VESSELS—HALF OF THE 3,500,000 RUBLES SUBSCRIBED EMBEZZLED.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The *Estafette* states that in consequence of the complaint of a Russian naval officer that a vessel purchased in the United States for 700,000 rubles for the volunteer fleet was not worth half that amount, an inquiry was ordered, resulting in the discovery that of the 3,500,000 rubles subscribed for the volunteer fleet fund, more than half of the sum has found its way into the pockets of the organizers of the volunteer movement.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.

MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE AT THE GRAND HOTEL IN PARIS—DRAFT OF A TREATY PRESENTED.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Franco-American conference for the consideration of a treaty of commerce met at the Grand Hotel to-day. About 40 American delegates were present, and nearly all the Chambers of Commerce in France were represented. There is a general indication of a desire for a treaty. M. Foucher Decareil and Mr. Pollock presided for France and America respectively. In their opening speeches the French delegates extended a cordial welcome to the Americans. The speakers expressed great hopes for the success of the conference. The history of the present movement and of the progress of trade between France and America were recounted, after which a preliminary draft of a treaty was presented and referred to a committee of 16, who will report on Friday. The following gentlemen are the American members of the committee: Messrs. Appleton, of Boston; Limet, of New-Orleans; Roosevelt, of New-York; Hodges, of Baltimore; Freeman, of Philadelphia; Karst, of St. Louis; Weston, of Charleston, and Young, of Atlanta.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE—THE ELECTIONS—RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN—FRANCIS JOSEPH'S VISIT.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Times* announces that the conference of the Ministers of Finance of the several German States to devise means for increasing the revenues of the Empire began its sessions at Heidelberg on Monday.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—On the second ballot, Hasselmann, Social Democrat, was elected to the German Parliament from Elberfeld.

The *North German Gazette* says the newspaper statements in regard to the conference at Kissingen between Prince Bismarck and the Papal Nuncio are unreliable. There is great probability that the concessions mentioned in those statements are not feasible. The *Gazette* adds that the Kissingen negotiations have no connection with the German elections, as the conference was resolved upon long before a dissolution of Parliament was contemplated.

TOPLITZ, Aug. 7.—The Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has arrived at the Baths.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION AWARDS—BRIGANDS COMING HOME—COAL MINE EXPLOSION—FRESH OUTBREAK IN ACHEEN.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The names of the successful competitors at the International Exposition will soon be made public. The President's Jury will hold its final session to-day, and the official list of the awards will be published about the 15th of the present month.

Gen. Walker, of the American delegation to the International Monetary Congress, has arrived here.

The strikes in the North of France have terminated. The reports of their revival are not true.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The Pope has asked Cardinal Mertel if he is willing to succeed the late Cardinal Franchi as Pontifical Secretary of State.

HAVANA, Aug. 7.—A meeting of Cuban merchants and planters was held here to-day for the purpose of framing an address to the King of Spain, laying before him the injury suffered by this island and by Spanish vessel-owners by reason of the high import duty levied on sugars in Spain.

The official report shows that 504 deaths from yellow fever and 63 from small-pox occurred in Havana during the month of July.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the American who on Tuesday won the title of the champion wing-shot of the world, will sail for home on the 10th inst. He will shoot no more matches here.

An

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

ANOTHER GOOD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

THIRD DAY OF THE EXTRA MEETING—PRINCETON BEATS THE FAVORITE IN THE TWO-MILE HANDICAP—A POOL-SELLING RUSE IN THE SELLING RACE—TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7.—The third day of the extra meeting of the Saratoga Association was not as largely attended as the previous days. Four races were on the programme, and it was another good day for the favorites, as they won three of the events. The Western and Southern men are very downhearted in consequence of their bad luck here this season, for they have captured only one race since the meeting began, on the 20th of July. The mile dash which began the sport to-day was captured by Belmont's Glenelg filly, this being her second victory. Then came the dash of two miles, in which Princeton played havoc with the favorites again as he rushed up the stretch. Bramble won the mile for 3-year olds, and Rhadamanthus the selling race, although his owners wished to withdraw him, but could not gain the consent of the Judges. It was a sharp ruse, which served the purpose for which it was done, in the opinion of disinterested persons. The track was heavy in several places from the soaking rain of the previous day, and the time made, under the circumstances, was very good. The mutual pools paid on the Glenelg filly $12 50, Bertha being the favorite in the French pools, and the Glenelg filly in the auction; on Princeton, $33 30; on Bramble, $6 20, and on Rhadamanthus, $10 20.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The tribulations of the betting men began to-day with the mile dash, for all ages, to carry special weights. There were six nominations, namely, Evans & Holloway's ch. f. Empress, 4 years, 97 pounds; J. A. Smith's ch. c. Bennett, 3 years, 88 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 3 years, 93 pounds; Lewis & Stearns' g. h. Frank, aged, 110 pounds; Larry Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, 105 pounds, and August Belmont's b. f., 3 years, 90 pounds. They were sent off on the first effort to a fair start, but Bertha was the quickest in getting under way and led to the beginning of the turn, when Bennett passed her and was in front a length and a half before Frank, who had taken second place, but only for a moment, as the Belmont filly rushed past him. At the quarter pole Bennett was still a length and a half before Belmont's filly, and she was four length ahead of Bertha, with Frank fourth. Going along the back stretch Bennett kept the daylight open between himself and the favorite, who was now two lengths away from Bertha, but at the half-mile pole the favorite rushed up to Bennett's saddle-girth, and Bengo, feeling satisfied that he held Bennett safe, took a pull on her, and fell back a length and a half again on the lower turn, while Bertha moved up to the filly's tail. At the three-quarter pole, Bennett held the lead by a length, the filly second, with Bertha at her quarter. Passing the furlong pole, Bennett gave it up, and the favorite came to the front and Bertha could not overtake her, the filly winning by a length, with Bertha second and Frank third, Bennett four lengths behind Vermont, fourth, Frank fifth, and Empress sixth.

THE TWO-MILE HANDICAP.

The second event was a free handicap for all ages; purse, $500, of which $100 to the second horse; entrance free; two miles. This had seven competitors in E. Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, 110 pounds; Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, 4 years, 108 pounds; William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, 4 years, 107 pounds; Hugh Gaffney's b. g. Burgoo, aged, 105 pounds; Lawrence Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, 5 years, 104 pounds; Harvey Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, 104 pounds, and George L. Lorillard's ch. c. Albert, 3 years, 90 pounds. There were a great amount of speculation on this affair, and Bushwhacker was a most pronounced favorite. The lot were mustered in front of the stand, and at the first attempt they were successful, breaking away together, but when they got under way Albert shot to the front, and on the turn was leading by a length and half, Burgoo being second, a length before Shylock, who had four lengths ahead of Frederick the Great and Henry Owens, who were yoked. Shylock then passed Burgoo, and by the time they reached the quarter pole he was at Albert's saddle-girth and a length in front of Burgoo, he being two lengths in advance of Frederick the Great, followed by Henry Owens, fifth. As they went along the back stretch, Bennett forced the pace with Albert, and he was soon leading Shylock two lengths, the latter getting away two lengths from Burgoo, who remained a length in advance of Frederick the Great, lapped at the quarter by Henry Owens, while Bushwhacker was waiting for a chance to go to the front. At the half-mile pole, Albert still retained his two lengths lead, but going round the lower turn they got closer together, Evans sending Shylock up to Albert's saddle-girth, and then the pair, running thus, got away three lengths, Burgoo was a length ahead of the two, Thus they turned into the stretch, when the rear ones closed up and made a splendid brush to the stand, finishing the first mile of the race. Here Shylock and Albert were head and head, two lengths ahead of Frederick the Great and Burgoo, the latter lapped at the quarter by Bushwhacker, Henry Owens and Princeton bringing up the rear. Then was an exciting brush between Albert and Shylock, or the lead round the upper turn again, and by the time they reached the quarter pole Shylock had the best of it by half a length, while Bushwhacker and Frederick the Great, who were head and head, went up to Albert's quarter. Down the back stretch the struggle began in earnest, for Matthews now gave Bushwhacker the signal, and amid great applause he rushed up to the head of Shylock, while Albert fell back, beaten. By the time they had reached the half-mile pole Bushwhacker was leading two lengths, while Burgoo sent Frederick the Great past Shylock to the second place, leading him by half a length, while Princeton had gone up to the fourth place. Coming round the lower turn, Bushwhacker led Frederick by two lengths, the latter being the same distance before Shylock, half a length ahead of Princeton, fourth, and Henry Owens fifth. When they turned into the home stretch, Frederick the Great began to quit, and Sayres used his whip freely. In the meantime, McLaughlin made his run with Princeton, and he rushed up to Bushwhacker, and there was a close struggle between them to the end of the grand stand, when Bushwhacker quailed under the pressure, and Princeton beat him home by a length, in 3:44. The others were all badly beaten, Shylock coming in third, 20 lengths behind, and half a length before Henry Owens, all of them being pulled up. This was the second victory of Princeton this week, showing him to be an improving colt. The first mile was run in 1:51¼.

THE MILE FOR THREE-YEAR OLDS.

The next contest was a dash of one mile, purse $300, exclusively for 3-year olds. The entrance, $10, went to the second horse. There were nine entries, namely, Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Wade Hampton, 106 pounds; Charles Read's br. c. Eugene N. Robinson, 106 pounds; J. A. Smith's ch. c. Bennett, 106 pounds; William Astor's ch. f. Pride of the Village, 101 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 101 pounds; J. & W. McMahon's b. g. Ike Bonham, 110 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 113 pounds; D. D. Withers' ch. f. Bijou, 101 pounds, and H. Stanford's b. f. Rastidie, 101 pounds. When the bell rang four of them failed to respond, namely, Wade Hampton, Bennett, Bijou, and Fusilade, and Bramble then became the favorite. There were two false attempts, and then the flag went them on their journey, with Bramble a length in front of Pique and Robinson third. Going round the turn Robinson headed Bramble, and they pushed a length and a half in front of Pique, who was a head before Pride of the Village. At the quarter-pole Bramble had the best of the brush, and was a neck ahead of Robinson, who was leading Ike Bonham a length, Joe after having his head before Pique, with Pride of the Village at the latter's saddle-girth. The brush along the back stretch was very pretty, as Bramble was just leading Robinson by half a length, and the other three were in a line at Robinson's quarter. Passing the half-mile pole, Bramble led a length, and the other four were at his heels, so that a blanket could have covered them. Coming round the lower turn, their positions were more clearly defined, as the pace was beginning to tell on them. Bramble was leading a length, with Pique second, a neck before Pride of the Village, third, a length before Ike Bonham, five lengths away from Robinson. In this order they turned into the home stretch, but it was a stern chase all the way up, for Bramble came away and won the race easily by six lengths, Pique second, a neck before Robinson, who was four lengths ahead of Pride of the Village and Ike Bonham. The time was 1:47¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding event was a selling race of a mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances. There were five nominations, namely: James T. Williams' b. f. Classmate, 4 years, to be sold for $500, 93 pounds; J. A. Smith's ch. c., 4 years, $300, 90 pounds; W. P. Burch's ch. c. Governor Hampton, 4 years, $750, 103 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, $1,000, 114 pounds, and Robert Graham's b. c. Higgins, 4 years, $500, 98 pounds. Rhadamanthus was a very great favorite and the Dwyer party, while the pool-selling was at its height, wanted to withdraw him, saying that he was lame. He was brought upon the track, but the judges say nothing to extract Mace and ordered him to go to the post. Their looked very much like a sharp trick to influence the betting, and probably it succeeded in making the other horses sell better than they would have done otherwise. The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Rhadamanthus came to the front, followed by Classmate. When they passed the judges' stand, Rhadamanthus was a length ahead of Classmate, she being a length and a half in advance of Governor Hampton, who was half a length before the fallie Watson filly, and Higgins in the rear. Going round the turn, Rhadamanthus increased his lead, and passing the quarter-pole, he was showing five lengths in front of Classmate, the latter a length ahead of Governor Hampton, these then the positions stretch, Classmate made an effort to overtake the black horse and got to his tail, but he shook her off again, and there was half a length of space between them at the half-mile pole, while Governor Hampton was third, the same distance away from Classmate. On the lower turn, Young Booth pushed Classmate at her best, and responding to the call made upon her, she reached the saddle-girth of Rhadamanthus, but on coming into the stretch she fell back again, and Hampton closed upon her, and at the furlong had taken second place. The race now lay between Rhadamanthus and Governor Hampton, and Barrett did all he could with the latter; but the old horse had plenty of speed to spare, and at the finish he came away, winning the race by three lengths, in 2:16¼. Hampton was six lengths before Higgins, third, Sallie Watson fifty fourth, and Classmate fifth. The winner was offered at auction, but there was no bid over $1,000, the price for which he was entered to be sold.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

The programme for Thursday, the last day of the extra meeting, consists of four events, the first being a dash of one mile for a purse of $300, with free entrance. There are penalties and allowances, the latter being liberal enough to give a lower class of horses a chance to win. The second race will be a dash of a mile and a half, with free entrance; purse, $400. There are also penalties and allowances in this. The third race is a selling affair of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $300, entrance free, and with allowances for beaten horses, in addition to the usual allowances of the selling race. The fourth race will be a handicap steeplechase over fractional course No. 2, starting in the gold at a point opposite the third quarter-post, running over the usual course, entering the three-quarter stretch, or chute, at its westerly end, and finishing between the blue flags in a line with the judges' stand. The entries, weights, and pools sold this evening are as follows:

THE MILE DASH.

Inspiration, 112 pounds	$155	$100
Bayard, 93 pounds	90	45
Kenesaw, 111 pounds	25	60
Glenelg, Finesse filly, 98 pounds	25	25
Enquirer, 91 pounds	15	10
Vagrant, 114 pounds	15	12
Stranger, 104 pounds	10	13

THE MILE AND A HALF RACE.

Virginius, 124 pounds	$70	$100
Lobtzer, 103 pounds	20	30
Lucifer, 111 pounds	20	20
Frederick the Great, 111 pounds	15	20
Finesse filly, 85 pounds	10	15
Mate, 107 pounds	3	5

THE THREE-QUARTER RUN.

Jackscrew, 90 pounds	$70	$40
Charley Gorham, 93 pounds	60	60
Egypt, 104 pounds	60	25
Springbranch, 93 pounds	35	20
Allsever, 103 pounds	20	15
Bennett, 88 pounds	15	15
Robinson, 85 pounds	13	11
Diamond, 92 pounds	10	7
Empress, 90 pounds	2	3
Doctor Koegler, 92 pounds	8	10

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Waller, 165 pounds	$105	$30
Corsican, 155 pounds	35	30
Deadhead, 150 pounds	30	25
Gray Cloud, 122 pounds	17	12
Katie E., 138 pounds	15	10

THE NEW-JERSEY ENCAMPMENT.

THE GREAT GRAND ARMY REUNION ON GEN. KILPATRICK'S FARM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DECKERTOWN, Aug. 7.—The popular topic in this beautiful little village, and, indeed, in the 13 townships in Sussex County, is the anticipated encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Gen. Judson Kilpatrick's farm during the latter part of the present month. The steady-going farmers are enthusiastic over the honor which is about to be conferred upon their county, and are loud in their praises of the generous-hearted veteran who conceived the plan and is vigorously working to insure its success. Gen. Kilpatrick's farm lies about two miles north-east of the village of Deckertown and comprises 200 acres. It is a mountainous region, and the scenery in its vicinity is picturesque and beautiful. A winding road, running north and south, divides the farm into two tracts, nearly equal in extent. Directly south of the General's mansion, and on the east side of the road, is a level field, comprising 20 acres, which has been set apart for the anniversary exercises of the Grand Army. A grand stand will be erected in the centre of the field with seating accommodations for 5,000 persons. The field will be surrounded by a border of 30 wooden booths, or refreshment stands, each being 50 feet long by 25 feet wide, which will be rented to caterers. These booths will be under the control of a committee, who will require the tenants to furnish good food at reasonable prices. Adjoining this field, on the east, stables will be erected for the accommodation of horses. The encampment of the National Guard will be laid out immediately to the north of the field containing the grand stand, between the long rows of fruit trees in the General's orchard. These will be used around the mansion for the use of private citizens, and will be provided with cots and other comfortable camping furniture, while ample room will be left for anybody who chooses to erect his own tent in the immediate vicinity. "I want everybody to understand," said Gen. Kilpatrick yesterday, "that they will be allowed to put up their tents on my grounds free of charge; no fee whatever will be charged for admission to any part of my grounds." Although there are numerous springs and wells about the General's farm, he is making arrangements to supply a large reservoir near his house with water from a spring upon a mountain at the western boundary of the farm. Workmen are engaged in laying iron pipe from the spring to the door-yard, and the descent is so great that a handsome fountain will shoot upward from the centre of the reservoir, adding much materially to the beauty of the grounds. It is expected that there will be 4,500 soldiers present during the encampment, and the number of outsiders who will visit the camp is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 50,000. Arrangements will be made to accommodate the latter number with refreshments. Of course, such an extensive celebration will attract more or less tramps and thieves, but if they attempt to commit any depredations they will meet with a warm reception, for the encampment, as well as the country in the immediate vicinity, will be thoroughly guarded by special Police. Besides an infantry company of 100 men, the Sheriff will be in command of 50 special deputies, and if more are required the number will be increased. Detectives have already been engaged to accompany every train leaving New-York for the encampment and return, and a force will be detailed to keep the vast crowd under surveillance. A mass-meeting of the citizens of Sussex County was held at the Opera-house in this village yesterday afternoon. The auditorium was crowded, and every one of the 13 townships was well represented. Hon. Thomas Lawrence presided, and Adjt.-Col. Hamilton acted as Secretary. The several Committees on Finance, Transportation, Provisions, Grounds, and Invitations made formal reports, and addresses were delivered by Hon. Moses Stoll, Gen. Kilpatrick, Chaplain Haines, of the local post of the Grand Army, and Col. Hamilton. The audience manifested much enthusiasm, and liberal subscriptions for encouragement were made. Gen. Kilpatrick, in his address, said that he was a man of sentiment and lived in it. He thanked God that he could receive those noble-hearted soldiers who fought under him on many a bloody battle-field on his own farm beneath his own fig-tree. He had long cherished this plan, and now that his opportunity had arrived he proposed to make the encampment the greatest one ever held by the Grand Army of the Republic. A special committee was appointed consisting of one from each township, to canvas the districts in which they lived for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and donations, after which the meeting was adjourned.

The military organizations which will go into camp during the week of festivities are as follows: First Regiment Infantry, Col. Steele; Third Regiment Infantry, Col. Morrill; Fourth Infantry, Col. Steele; Ninth Infantry, Col. Carr; Hexamer Battery, Jersey City; Gen. Madison Drake's Gatling Battery, Duryea Zouaves, and Harris Light Cavalry. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic which have already accepted invitations are Post No. 2, Philadelphia; Franklin Post, Brooklyn; united posts of Newark, 500 strong, under command of Col. Muller; united posts of Jersey City, 500 in number, under command of Col. Potter; Butler, Farragut, and George Meade Posts, of Passaic, under command of Major Sproul; mounted companies from Hackettstown and Dover, and 400 mounted Gorillas from Goshen, under command of Col. Cumming. Gen. Kilpatrick has received letters accepting invitations to be present from Secretary of State William M. Evarts, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Joe Hooker, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Acting Collector Merritt of the Port of New-York, Gen. Graham, Gen. Barnum and staff, consisting of an escort of 25 officers; Senator Randolph, Gov. McClellan, and ex-Govs. Bedle and Parker, of New-Jersey; Gen. Alexander Shaler and staff, Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, and the former members of his staff, and Brigadier-Generals who were in command under him; Gen. Estes, Col. Brink, Major Day, Gen. Smith, Gen. Eli Murray, Gen. Jordan, Gen. Sanderson, and Gen. Young. Trains will leave Jersey City, on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad, every half hour during the encampment, from sunrise to sunset.

FREE CONCERT AT THE BATTERY.

The second public concert by Crook's Amateur Cornet Band will be given in Battery Park on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The band, under Mr. George Wiegand, conductor, will play the following programme:

March, "Amicitia"	C. Wiegand
Aria, "Ascilia"	Verdi
March, "Wancy Lee"	Adams
Song, "Sweet by and By"	Webster
Medley, "1878"	C. Wiegand
Overture, "Der Tambour der Garde"	E. Titl
Waltz, "Fleur d'Alsace"	E. Steiner
Scotch Fantasia, "Bonnie Dundee"	Meridith
Song, "Happy be Thy Dreams"	Turner
La Galop, "Gypsy"	J. Berry
Medley, "1877"	C. Wiegand

A fire occasioned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp occurred yesterday morning in the one-story brick building, No. 52 Ralph-street, Brooklyn, owned by George McMahon, and occupied damaged to the extent of $1,200. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

AN INSTITUTION FOUNDED BY ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

ITS LONG LINE OF HONORABLE OFFICERS—DE TALLEYRAND AND AARON BURR AMONG ITS PATRONS—A PROPOSITION TO REDUCE ITS CAPITAL.

The stockholders of the Bank of New-York have been asked to consent to a reduction, by the President and Directors, of the stock of the bank from $3,000,000 to $2,000,000. It is explained, in the circular addressed to the stockholders that this proceeding is one to enable the bank to escape the burden of taxation which it now has to bear. While it can easily do all the business it is called upon to transact with the reduced capital, it will avoid by reduction the tax on $1,000,000. This conservative movement on the part of this institution is not done without due deliberation. The bank has a history which shows that it has always been guided by wise heads and with great caution. With the exception of the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia, it is the oldest bank in the country. It is the oldest in this City. When the Federal Government was organized and Washington was made President, the Bank of New-York was 5 years old, and there were only three banks in the United States, the North America, of Philadelphia; the Massachusetts Bank, at Boston, and the Bank of New-York, together having $2,000,000 of capital. The Bank of New-York began business in 1784. The articles of association were drawn by the hand of Alexander Hamilton, and one article provided that "no stockholder should be accountable to any individual or the public for money lodged in the bank for a greater sum than the amount of his stock." The first officers of the bank were Alexander McDougall, President; William Seton, Cashier, and Charles Wilkes, Teller. Mr. Wilkes came from England in company with John Jacob Astor, who was returning from a visit. He succeeded Mr. Seton as Cashier in 1794. Having been Cashier 31 years, he became President in 1825, and retired in 1832, having been connected with the bank for 48 years. He was the uncle of Admiral Charles Wilkes, United States Navy. When the bank was established New-York contained 40,000 inhabitants. In 53 years it had grown from a town of 8,622 inhabitants, and was growing more rapidly than ever. The bank began business in the Walton House, on Franklin-square—then known as No. 159 Queen-street—on June 9, 1784. The first Board of Directors consisted of Samuel Franklin, Nicholas Low, Daniel McCormick, Robert Bourne, Thomas Stoughton, Joshua Waddington, Comfort Sands, Thomas Randall, Alexander Hamilton, John Vanderbilt, and Samuel Buchanan. Gen. Hamilton always retained an interest in the bank, his public duties prevented him from active work as a Director, but it did not altogether hinder intimate intercourse with its officers. He was constantly kept aware while he was in Philadelphia in 1791, then the seat of the Government, of the business of the bank. After a while the bank removed to Hanover-square. It continued business as an association until 1791, when, on March 2, a charter was granted by the Legislature for 20 years. The bank was allowed a capital of $800,000, divided into 1,800 shares of $500 each. The State subscribed for 200 shares, so that the capital was increased to $950,000. Business under the charter began May 20, 1791, the Directors being Isaac Roosevelt, William Maxwell, Thomas Randall, David McCormick, Nicholas Low, William Constable, Joshua Waddington, Samuel Franklin, Comfort Sands, Robert Bourne, Gulian Ver Planck, John Murray, and William Seaman. Gulian Ver Planck was the first President under the charter. On April 6, 1808, the charter was extended to May, 1820, and on June 2, 1832, its capital was increased to $1,000,000 by a subscription on the part of the State of $50,000, of which $15,000 was for the use of the common schools, $20,000 for Union College, and $15,000 for Williams College. On Jan. 29, 1831, its charter was again renewed to extend to Jan. 1, 1853. On Nov. 22, 1796, the lot on the corner of Wall and William streets was purchased of William Constable for $11,000, New-York currency, equal to $27,500. A building was put up, and the bank removed to it on May 1, 1798, but the building was destroyed, and the present one rebuilt in 1857. When, in 1814, it was suggested that the New-York banks should advance $500,000 to the Government on pledge of Treasury notes, with the indorsement of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, Rufus King urged the Governor to make the indorsement in order to give the Government the money it needed to prosecute the war. Tompkins pleaded that the indorsement would involve him personally. King assured him that if the Governor were ruined, King and his friends would pledge their honor to support him. Tompkins indorsed, and the money was furnished. This example had an excellent effect in stimulating other banks to extend loans to the Government. The charter having expired in December, 1852, in May of that year the institution was continued under the general Banking law of the State, the capital stock being increased to $2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of $100 each. In 1859 the capital stock was increased to $3,000,000. The bank habitually made semi-annual dividends, besides extra dividends from time to time. In 74 years, as a State bank, there were 162 dividends and 24 extra ones, or an average of about 2½ dividends each year. In these 162 dividends the aggregate divided was equal to five times the capital. The bank has never passed a dividend, except in 1837, when the State law prohibited banks from paying dividends. While dividends for several years were at the rate of 6 per cent., the extra dividends raised the rate in the entire 74 years to 8 1-5 per cent. Since the bank has been under the national system the current dividends have been at the rate of 10 per cent.

Among the famous persons who kept accounts in the Bank of New-York was the Count Charles Maurice Talleyrand de Perigord, created Prince of Benevento by Napoleon. He was in exile from 1795, returning to France after the death of Robespierre. A check, bearing his name signed to an order for $150, is now in the possession of President Bryson, of the Phœnix Bank, and shows the old fashion of canceling with pen strokes crossed on the face. Aaron Burr was also among the patrons of the Bank of New-York at one time, and until the Manhattan Bank, in which he was interested, was started.

The Presidents of the bank have been as follows: 1791, Gulian Ver Planck; 1799, Nicholas Gouverneur; 1802, Herman Leroy; 1804, Matthew Clarkson; 1813, Charles Wilkes; 1832, Cornelius Heyer; 1843, John Adams Dix; 1853, Anthony Bleecker; 1863, Charles P. Leverich; 1876, Charles M. Pyne. Its Cashiers have been fewer in number, and are as follows: 1791, William Seton; 1794, Charles Wilkes; 1825, Cornelius Heyer; 1856, William B. Meeker; 1873, Richard H. Ferris. When the bank was organized it has just had 100 Directors. Among the number, besides those already mentioned, were many prominent men, such as Richard Varick, Gerard Banker, John McVicker, Charles Smith, Herman Leroy, Moses Rogers, Peter Schermerhorn, David M. Clarkson, Archibald Gracie, Charles A. Cammann, Wynant Van Zandt, (1806,) James Lenox, Peter P. Goelet, Charles King, Peter Schermerhorn, Jr., Gardiner G. Howland, Charles Wilkes, Henry Beekman, Gurdon Buck, Arthur Tappan, Frederick Schuchardt, and Lindley Murray Hoffman.

JUSTICE PINCKNEY'S NEW CLERK.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL SEEKING TO OUST HIM AND RECOVER A PENALTY.

Attorney-General Schoonmaker has begun an action in the name of The People of the State of New-York, on the relation of Patrick Anthony, against Thomas Duffy, the de facto Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court. It will be remembered that in June last Justice Pinckney, who is a Republican, arbitrarily removed Patrick Anthony from the position of Clerk, and appointed in his stead Thomas Duffy, a Tammany Hall Democrat. Anthony, who is an Anti-Tammany Democrat, claimed that he was entitled to hold the office, which is a constitutional one, until May next. In this view he is fortified by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of The People, on the relation of Healy, against Lesak, a suit brought to determine the question of title to the office of Clerk of the Eighth District Civil Court, and under which Anthony, Healy, McCabe, and various clerks in other District Courts, who had been removed, were reinstated. At the time Duffy superseded Anthony, there was quite a lively little scuffle. The Attorney-General charges Duffy with "usurping" the office, in violation of law, suas for his removal, and for the reinstatement of Anthony, and for the recovery also of a penalty of $2,000 against Duffy for his alleged seizure, possession, and retention of a public office. Duffy was arrested yesterday by the Sheriff, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 to await the result of the action. The complaint was sustained by two affidavits annexed, one of which is made by Anthony, and charges that the defendant, Duffy, forcibly ejected him from the office of Clerk on the 21st day of June. The second is the affidavit of the Assistant Clerk, Dowling, who deposes that Duffy is in possession and control, and discharges the duties of the office.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Co. sold yesterday, by order of Executors, to close an estate, 20 shares of Ætna Fire Insurance Company stock, $100 each, at 72; 30 shares of Sun Mutual Insurance Company stock, $100 each, at 55; 40 shares of Importers' and Traders' National Bank stock, $100 each, at $1 25⅛; 30 shares Corn Exchange Bank stock, $100 each, at $1 25⅛; 60 shares Forty-second-Street and Grand-Street Ferry Railroad Company stock, $100 each, at $1 26¼; 5 shares New-York Sun Printing and Publishing Association stock, $1,000 each, as $2,600 per share; $138 Long Island Insurance Company scrip, viz.: $10 of 1870, $15 of 1871, $20 of 1872, $30 of 1873, $25 of 1874, $25 of 1875, $30 of 1876, $4 of 1877, at 65; $95 American Fire Insurance Company scrip, viz.: $20 of 1872, $5 of 1873, $20 of 1874, $20 of 1875, $15 of 1876, $15 of 1877, at 80; $9 Continental Insurance Company scrip of 1874, at 51. There were also sales for various parties of 1,300 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, common, $100 each, at 21¼; 20 shares Manhattan Insurance Company, $50 each, at $142 50; 20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company, $25 each, at 188; 34 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each, at 114; 14 shares Lindson County National Bank, $100 each, at 150; 10 shares Irving National Bank, $50 each, at 115; 20 shares National Citizens' Bank, $25 each, at 100; 20 shares New-York Gas-light Company, $100 each, at 95; $1,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund 8 per cent. bonds, due 1990, May 1, 1876, coupon on, at 50; Bond for $300, for funded coupons, at $35; among other bonds sold yesterday by Bernard Smyth, at No. 111 Broadway, were $10,000 New-York Elevated Railroad Company 7 per cent. bonds, due January, 1906, coupon bonds, interest January and July, $1,000 each, to Moller & Co., at 87¾; and $1,000 Union Pacific Railroad Company 7 per cent. income bonds, Western division, due July 1, 1916, to Moller & Co., at 81½.

LIQUOR-DEALERS ON TRIAL.

DR. CROSBY'S SOCIETY CONTINUES THE PROSECUTION OF VIOLATORS OF THE EXCISE LAW.

The trials of liquor-dealers charged by Dr. Howard Crosby, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, with having violated the Excise law, were continued yesterday afternoon, before the Board of Excise Commissioners. In the case of Andrew Early, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer appeared as counsel for the defendant. He asked for an adjournment, saying that he wished to prepare an argument on the point that the Board of Excise has no power to revoke a license. He contended that the section of the Excise law which is generally assumed to be the basis of a power to revoke licenses vested in the Commissioners is unconstitutional and void. His point, simply stated, was that section 4 of the law of 1873 is not really what it was intended to be—an amendment of section 8 of the law of 1870—and is unconstitutional. He also asked for an adjournment of the case on the ground that his client is now under indictment in the Court of General Sessions for the same offense for which he was being tried before the Commissioners, and that it was unjust to try a person before two tribunals for one offense. The argument on the law points was set down for to-day.

The case of Henry Schamm, of No. 256 West Nineteenth-street, was dismissed on motion of counsel for the society, on the ground that the accused has been convicted of violating the Excise law in the Court of General Sessions, and fined $100. The case against Morris Baumel, of No. 37 Bowery, who was charged with selling liquor on a beer license, was then called. Counsel for the accused asked for an adjournment on the ground that he had just been retained, and was not ready to proceed with the trial. Counsel for the society opposed an adjournment, and the Commissioners decided to take the testimony of the prosecution, and then adjourn the further hearing of the case until Sept. 9, in order to give the accused time to prepare his defense. The first witness called was James H. Monkton, of No. 98 Macdougal-street. He testified that he visited the saloon kept by Baumel with Moses S. Meeker on May 23, 1878; they called for gin, tasted it, and Meeker paid for it; he had Baumel arrested and taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was placed under bail. On cross-examination the witness said that he was employed by Dr. Crosby's society and received a salary; his business is to ascertain who violate the Excise law; he has no pecuniary interest in the result of any suit in which he is a witness. Moses S. Meeker, of No. 8 Vandamstreet, was the next witness. His testimony was corroborative of that given by the preceding witness.

F. Burkhardt, of No. 57 Bowery, who was also charged with selling spirits on a beer license, was then called for trial. The same witnesses were called as in the former case, and they swore to nearly the same facts. They visited the saloon, drank gin, and treated a couple of women who happened to be in the place at the time. Counsel for the defendant moved for the dismissal of the complaint, but the motion was denied. The testimony for the defense will be heard Sept. 9.

The Commissioners announced their decision of one of the points raised by counsel on the first day of the trials, as follows:

Resolved, That the Board of Excise will require in cases of complaints hereafter made for violations of the Excise law, that affidavits of the witnesses relied upon, to such violations shall be filed in this office at least five days before trial, in order that accused parties may have an opportunity of knowing the charges made against them, and preparing for the trial thereof.

The following liquor-dealers filed claims against the funds of the old Excise Board, before Referee Foster, yesterday: James Farrell, No. 766 Eighth-avenue, $75; Jacob Scharf, No. 85 Greenwich-street, $75; Herman Lesser, No. 159 Norfolk-street, $75; George F. Kohlman, No. 117 Beekman-street, $75; Henry Hilke, corner of Ninth-street and Avenue A, $75; Patrick Cunningham, No. 360 First avenue, 75; John M. Moore, No. 445 Ninth-avenue, $75; Henry Hasenkamp, No. 67 Hudson-street, $75; William O'Connor, No. 196 Eighth-avenue, $75; Nicholas Cluts, No. 158 Avenue D, $75; Charles Zink, One Hundred and Forty-ninth-street and Courtland-avenue, $75; John McLaughlin, Riverdale, Westchester county, $75; Charles Ruppell, No. 27 Hudson-street, $75; Daniel Meek, No. 678 Eighth-avenue, $75; John Reilly, No. 314 East Fourteenth-street, $75; Dennis A. Spellissy, Administrator of the estate of Patrick Tierney, $75; Manson Dodna, No. 57 Avenue C, $75; John D. Coldeney, No. 33 Christopher-street, $75; William H. Stegman, No. 239 Pearl-street, $75; Louis Berger, No. 75 West Houston-street, $75; William Numann, two receipts, one for No. 120 East Broadway, and the other for No. 121 Cherry-street, $75 each; Frederick Strothman, No. 84 Hudson-street, $75; Charles Brown, No. 329 Bleecker-street, $75; Frederick Stamps, No. 518 Broome-street, $75; Francis Rourke, No. 345 First-avenue, $75; Daniel Bridenborgh, No. 635 West Forty-second-street, $75; Christopher Shandley, No. 2,319 Third-avenue, 75; Felix F. O'Neil, Nos. 8 and 10 Chambers-street, $75.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Although three large passenger-carrying steamers are to sail for Europe to-day, the aggregate number of cabin passengers will be but a little over 100. The lists have never been as large as during the present season, and the homeward-bound vessels are as crowded as those outward bound have been until recently. To-day's departures have been the City of Montreal, of the Inman Line, for Liverpool; the Pommerania, of the Hamburg-American Line, for Hamburg, and the State of Nevada, of the State Line, for Glasgow. Rev. F. S. Schenck, Mrs. Schenck, and Rev. E. H. Smith are among the State of Nevada's passengers. Dr. H. W. Harlan and Rev. Young J. Allen will sail in the City of Montreal. The saloon lists are as follows:

In steam-ship Pommerania, for Hamburg.—Mrs. Joseph Bondy, Miss Bertha Bondy, Miss Ella Bondy, Master Abby Bondy, Emil Bondy, A. F. Dennison, F. W. Evans, Joseph Erwin, Mrs. ——— M. Smith and two children, Charles Hunter, Mrs. M. T. Moran, Mrs. William Tappenback, A. Mecinnay, Mrs. N. Jaffe and family, Charles N. Brinhauser, Alfred Heymann, Ferdinand Mangeller, Dr. Maurice J. Lowi, Mr. Gardner, C. Jurgensen, Florian Doestadt, D. Gruen, Christian Becker, Henry John Windmiller, Henlein Levi, Frederick Telber, W. H. Rowley, Walter Valentine, Mrs. Federica Bauer and three children, Miss Francisca Von der Schmitt, Mrs. Fredericke Beibers and child, Miss Cecile Brun, Miss Annie Hansen, Miss Hermine Reisenmann, Miss Laura Zotig, J. Von der Schmidt, D. Bitzman, Armand Goetz, Mrs. Charles Muns and two children.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, for Glasgow.—Rev. F. S. Schenck, Mrs. Schenck, W. W. Willis, Mrs. Willis and infant, Percy Willis, Miss Nellie Meacham, J. Hindekens, J. E. Griffith, Rev. E. H. Smith, Mrs. Agnes Robertson, John Boyd, Mrs. Boyd, Rev. Ignatius Truesz, F. C. Bryan, Thomas Dornan, Mrs. Dornan, Miss E. R. Riker, W. T. Cox, T. B. Smith, Mrs. Richard Gatlin, Mrs. John Corcoran, Mrs. M. M. Lamb, Robert Clark, Mrs. Clark, William Richardson, James Stout, Mrs. Sarah Stout, Mrs. Lizzie Bailey, T. H. Chodhalan, C. Markworth, W. H. Rowley, James Kennedy, J. N. George, Mrs. George, Charley Ratch.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Rev. Young J. Allen, Henry Bishop, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. James Boden, C. C. Carpenter, James Clune, Mrs. Clune, Morris Emanuel, Dr. H. N. Harlan, Andrew W. Leggat, George Macombe, Thomas Marshall, T. M. Molloy, Thomas Rosewarne, John J. Shanahan, J. D. Squire, W. E. Wiltich.

Following is the list of saloon passengers by the Cunard steamship Russia, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool:

Mrs. Abren, Miss Abren, Frank Albert, R. S. Albert, M. P. Ellis, Jr., Fred Armbrüst, Mr. and Mrs. Asphiall, Dr. Balfour, F. H. Bange, Robert Barthelow, Esq., and lady, John Bateman, W. H. Bennett, W. T. Brigham, B. F. Brown, Rev. M. Connolly, Mrs. Contreras, Mrs. Brickholes Cutting, Master F. S. Cutting, Master W. Cutting, Jr., Edward G. Davies, N. H. Dennis, Ogden E. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Eyre, Miss Belle Eyre, Miss Maggie Eyre

LIFE INSURANCE FACTS.

REPORTS OF RECEIVERS OF INSOLVENT COMPANIES.

WHAT THE YEARLY EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS ARE—IMPORTANT KNOWLEDGE FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

In response to the request of the State Department of Insurance, the Receivers in charge of the various life insurance companies that failed within the past five years, have made reports showing the exact condition of affairs at the present time, the amount of assets on hand, and the prospects for policy-holders. The most important of all these reports is that in regard to the North America Life Company, of which Mr. H. B. Pierson is the Receiver. This company, at the time of its dissolution, had $1,050,000 at Albany, and there has been a continuous fight in the courts for the possession of this money, which was deposited with the State for the benefit of registered policy-holders. The report of Receiver Pierson shows that the statutory commission has authorized the Insurance Superintendent to sell and convert the bonds held by him, through the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank of Albany; also directing the Superintendent to notify all the owners of property insured by the department to pay within 30 days the amount loaned in full. Of course, property-owners were not able, but in few instances, to pay off the mortgages, and several lawyers are now engaged forcing foreclosures. The assets in the hands of the Receiver amount to $1,277,228, and the liabilities are estimated as being $2,923,939. If the claims of the registered and non-registered policy-holders are separated, the registered policy-holders are likely to receive 90 per cent. of the reserve and the non-registered 60 per cent. If made a common fund, the probable dividend will be 70 per cent. No progress has been made in the suit against the Universal Life Company for the recovery of property now in its possession claimed to be owned by the North America Life. The statement of the expenditures and receipts of the Receiver shows that since he has had charge the sums paid for legal expenses, clerk hire, &c., aggregate $28,818 53, and he received for interest, rents, and premiums due from agents $45,858 50. Of the assets, $38,000 in Co. bonds and $48,000 in bonds and stocks as security for foreign policy-holders.

Receiver Wickham, of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity, reports that he has received during the past year $90,144 06; of this sum $23,069 was recovered from the stockholders, dividends unearned while they had received. Some unknown party paid in $45 "conscience money," and the interest on bonds and mortgages footed up $9,944. The expenses of the Receivership amounted to $44,802 86. Of this sum judgments consumed $18,000, and Assistant Receiver Hall got $7,000. The amount left, $1,877,969, and of these $1,477,725 consist of "premium notes," and consequently—the liabilities being over $4,000,000—there will be but a few cents in cash paid on each dollar due, whenever the courts shall decide who is entitled to the money in the hands of the Receiver.

The Continental Life Insurance Company has been in the hands of the Receiver 18 months, but he is yet unable to decide what the assets of the company are worth. The latter is stated at $2,849,939 18, and the liabilities at $6,132,665 48. Since the various Receivers have had possession of the funds of this company, the amounts paid for legal expenses aggregate nearly $50,000. Receiver O'Neill reports that his income has been during the year $21,212 42, interest and rents, and his expenses, $60,016 56; of this sum $37,320 was paid by order of the court, chiefly to lawyers. The taxes and expenses of the real estate owned amounted to $13,528 73, which is apparently more than was received for interest and rents. There is no prospect of an early settlement of the affairs, and the policy-holders are not likely to receive more than 40 cent. of their claims whenever dividends are declared.

The assets of the American Popular Life, now in the hands of the Receiver, are valued at $190,442 52, and the liabilities are placed at $353,605 53. The Receiver has rendered the items of expenditure or of income since he has had charge of affairs. The legal expenses have been heavy, and a very large sum is claimed by Referees and various lawyers. The ultimate dividend will be in the vicinity of 45 per cent.

The Receiver of the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company reports that he has collected no premiums or dues on policies since the date of his appointment, declining and returning those that have been offered. The liabilities, so far as have been ascertained, amount to $1,429,372 31. The assets are valued at $1,277,228, and the larger portion of these are not yet in the hands of the Receiver or under his control. There is a call loan against the Atlantic National Bank of $50,000, and this bank is now in the hands of a Receiver. The bank contests the claim, but whatever ending the suit may have, the chances are small for the Receiver obtaining more than the $50,000 loaned, and the $2,400,000 of assets belonging to the Guardian were hastily transferred to the Universal Life. A suit has been begun to recover this amount, but has not yet been brought to trial. The income of the Receiver during the year has been $7,126 65, and the expenditures $6,669 45. If the suit against the Universal Life be successful, the policy-holders may receive a dividend of 50 per cent.; if it fails, but a few cents on the dollar.

The New-York State Company failed in 1872, but its affairs have not yet been adjusted. The $100,000 deposited with the State Department yet remains intact, as the liabilities are but $36,566, the policy-holders will ultimately receive the full sum due them.

The American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company has been in the hands of a Receiver—Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis—since 1871, and a great many people have forgotten there is such an institution. After seven years of inaction, the Receiver has made a report to the effect that in 1877 he secured $29,813 from the Superintendent of Insurance, and that he had paid out the same to the Receiver and to creditors and their assignees. The report does not clearly show the financial condition of the company, or what the prospects are. The course of two or three years it is expected the affairs of the company will be closed.

The Receiver of the Commonwealth Life reports his income during the year at $4,866 97, and his expenses as $1,031 29. There are $100,000 deposited at Albany for the security of the insured. The company has been in the hands of the Receiver three years, and he has not yet succeeded in getting the deposit from Albany. Mr. Francis W. Worth, who was appointed Receiver of the Craftsmen's Life in 1873, died in the service, and his brother, James A. Worth, secured his position. He has received $46,000 from the Insurance Department, and after paying the expenses of the Receivership—which are not stated—he divided the balance pro rata among those whose claims were considered favorably by a Referee. Suits have been begun against various Directors and stockholders to get back the dividends they received and which were not earned. The Receiver thinks that about $70,000 are due general creditors of the Craftsmen's Life, and who have not yet put in their claims.

Receiver P. T. Quigley, of the Eclectic Life, says he has nothing to report. His affairs are just as they were last year.

John H. Kitchen, Receiver of the Hercules Mutual, reports that he has paid dividends to the amount of $10,500, and paid the Receiver's and Referee's fees, $4,429 92. This is a dividend of 12 per cent. There will be a small dividend.

The Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Company possesses assets aggregating $116,600, and the liabilities foot up $291,744 15. If the claims against the Reserve Mutual be adjusted, policy-holders may receive payment in full; if not, they will receive 45 per cent.

The Receiver of the World Mutual reports the income of the year as $11,062 49, the expenditures as $473 57. The liabilities now are $112,394 10.

The great trouble with all the Receivers seems to be the difficulty experienced in securing the deposits in Albany, which are generally all the cash assets a failing life company possesses.

POPULAR RECREATIONS IN IRELAND.

From the London Telegraph, July 22.

In New-Pallas they have a pleasant fashion of varying the dull monotony of rural life. At least, this is what we infer from the reports of certain cases recently tried by Mr. Justice Barry at Limerick Assizes. There are rival factions in New-Pallas called the "Three" and "Four-year-olds," between whom exists an enmity as deadly as ever set Montague and Capulet by the ears. At pig fairs, after the worry of business is over, the "Three" and "Four-year-olds" yearn, for a little light recreation, and the particular kind of it that best suits their humor is mutual skull-cracking. Occasionally they "waste a man" by murdering him, and then not only is he of no more use to the faction, but he inflicts on them a posthumous wrong in the shape of a criminal prosecution such as that of which John Cronin, charged before Mr. Justice Barry with killing James Carroll, was the victim. According to the evidence, which was ample, Cronin beat Carroll to the ground and hunted away at him until he was dead. The sympathies of the jury were deeply moved in favor of the poor murderer, with whose legitimate amusements "the base, bloody, and brutal Governament of the Saxon" interfered. They found the prisoner not guilty, the judge promptly swore in a new one, and it is no wonder the country had so many widows and orphans to support when jurors returned such verdicts. Then came the turn of a couple of gay "boys" called Torpey and Mulcahy. Unfortunately they do not seem to have killed anybody, so the jury, with righteous indignation, convicted them for taking so tame a part in the affray as New-Pallas, and they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Yet it surely was not their fault that they let their opponents off with their lives. The evidence shows that when they determined to be avenged on "the Murphys" after the pig fair, "they knocked a lot of people." One witness admiringly testified that it was quite a quiet affair, only lasting half an hour. "There was not much noise, it was all hard work. Torpey worked like a devil, and helped himself to a bit out of one of the Murphys' ears." In convicting them the jury seem to have shamefully overlooked the honest efforts made by the prisoners to merit a full and honorable acquittal. It is true they did not succeed in committing a single murder; still they had neglected none of the preliminary preparations. One witness, for example, swore they were armed properly—"they had," said he, "sticks and stones, and Sweetbriar that was handy to break a skull with"—though, with refinement in one of them, he afterward admitted that he did not think he had a stone, or, indeed, "anything in his hand but his fist." Everybody, however, agreed that, though nobody was killed, "it was a very good fight." Nevertheless, the jury would have a conviction, and were unmoved even by the indubitable proof which showed that, although Torpey had not actually slain Murphy, he had "helped himself to a good bit out of his ear." Poor Torpey was not a murderer, but a mere cannibal, so there was no hope of getting him off altogether, and he had to submit to a sentence of three months' imprisonment.

BANKRUPTS AND INSOLVENTS.

EX-ALDERMAN FARLEY, A FASHIONABLE BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER, A PRIZE-FIGHTER, AND OTHERS IN THE LIST.

Sixteen creditors of ex-Alderman Terence Farley have filed a petition in bankruptcy against him, their claims aggregating $78,948. Mr. Farley was a large speculative builder in the Nineteenth Ward, but became embarrassed by the depreciation in real estate; foreclosures were begun and numerous judgments for deficiency were obtained. His total liabilities amount to $850,000, of which $790,000 are secured by real estate; the unsecured debts are mainly judgments for deficiency. The principal secured creditors are the City, $85,000; Peter Goelet, $87,000; Germania Life Insurance Company, $48,000; New-York Life Insurance Company, $38,000; Seamen's Savings Bank, $30,000; Bowery Savings Bank, $25,000; E. D. Brown, President, &c., $42,000; William A. Bisclow, $42,000; Ellen Screven, $20,100; Margaret E. DeForest, $17,500; Thomas E. Screven, $19,400; Trustees of A. E. Sheldon, $10,000; Carman estate, $6,700; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., $16,000; Richard L. Irwine, $9,000; William Nash, $15,000; Patrick McBride, $10,500; A. E. Norse, $12,600; James W. Beekman, $13,000; Richard Taylor, $10,000; Cornelius Rapelye, $10,000; Edward A. Hammond, $5,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $7,000. Among the unsecured creditors are the following: Patrick Farley, $45,757; Aaron Hamak, $24,300; Adolph Ahlers, $11,335; Peter Goelet, $12,000; William Hitchman, $4,182; Francis McCabe, $8,000; Thomas Murray, $2,500; Thomas Pearson, $2,900; Robert McCafferty, $3,316; New-York Life Insurance Company, $7,500; Isaac Metzger, $7,000; William L. Van Antwerp, $9,087; F. F. Robins, $5,904. The assets consist of real estate valued at $250,000, incumbered by mortgages, and there is no equity.

Daniel Slote, Webster Woodman, William A. Masterstock, and Frank Bowman, composing the firm of Slote, Woodman & Co., blank book manufacturers, of Nos. 119 and 121 William-street, recently made an assignment to George W. Davis, and their schedules were filed in the Common Pleas Clerk's office yesterday. From these it appears that the firm liabilities aggregate $229,597 52, the nominal assets, $201,874 61, and the real assets $45,504 14. The personal assets of the assignors amount to $115,699 61, and their personal liabilities to $78,000. The amount of Judge Van Brunt fixed the Assignee's bond at $40,000. Appended is a recapitulation of the firm's assets and liabilities:

LIABILITIES.

Creditors on open account	$16,522 07
Cash borrowed	17,061 51
Notes drawn by firm	106,049 24
Notes drawn by firm, &c.	50,465 19
Contingent liabilities, likely to become direct	17,180 19
Direct liabilities	$206,285 16
Contingent liabilities on notes indorsed by firm	$40,492 55
Deduct as above	17,180 19—$23,312 36
Total firm liabilities	$229,597 52

ASSETS.

Description.	Nominal Value.	Actual Value.
Notes on hand	$609 23	$634 30
Amounts due on open account	100,869 03	9,818 19
Stock, machinery, &c.	37,670 16	32,633 54
Copyright, patents, &c.	10,656 11	1,061 00
Cash	1,660 08	1,660 08
Total firm assets	$201,874 61	$45,504 04

The schedules were also filed yesterday with reference to the assignment of Andrew S. Thorp and James H. Thorp, firm of A. S. Thorp & Co., importers, of No. 429 Broome-street, to George F. Sheldon. The senior member of the firm built the Racket Club-house, at Sixth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and the liabilities are $205,000 of mortgages on that edifice, whose value is set down at $200,000. The firm's actual liabilities, outside of this, are set down at $64,419 34, and consist of $36,493 53 of accounts payable, and $27,925 81 of bills payable. The contingent liabilities are $10,461 82, thus making the aggregate of liabilities $74,881 16. To meet these, there are assets amounting nominally to $71,395 69, but actually valued at $27,478 10. Among the items of liabilities is one of $6,683 47 due to the Treasurer of the Racket Club; one of $4,757 48, due to William E. Travers, and one of $10,000, due to the estate of Andrew Thorp, of Fairfield, Conn.

Register Ketchum yesterday closed the proceedings before him in the matter of the application of Duncan, Sherman & Co. for their discharge from bankruptcy, the opposing creditor, S. Graham Halsted, having failed to appear or to press his motion before Judge Choate, as was fixed by Judge Brown and his attorney, Mr. Bangs, appeared yesterday and perfected the necessary forms for the final argument for discharge, and Register Ketchum will submit his report to Judge Choate.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed before Register Ketchum by Adelaide M. Delavalette, who keeps a fashionable boarding-house corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street. Her liabilities amount to $38,500, among the creditors being the following: Clarissa Knight, $15,000; Isaac C. Andrus, $9,500; A. T. Stewart & Co., $2,800; Daniel Bates, $2,400. Her assets are merely nominal, consisting of debts due for board amounting to $12,700, all worthless.

Edward Mallahan, formerly champion of the prize ring in California, and who keeps a liquor-saloon at No. 52 West Thirtieth-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Fitch. He owes $5,900, and has no assets. Among the creditors are James Coburn, $645; Daniel Birdall, $750; Charles Darling, $600; Daniel Noe, $575; William P. Collins, $450.

William Cuming, Jr., dealer in boots and shoes at No. 515 Eighth-avenue, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, having liabilities amounting to $4,418, and real assets, $1,100.

NOT HER HUSBAND.

A ST. LOUIS WOMAN'S PERPLEXITIES — A NEGRO INSISTS THAT SHE IS HIS WIFE.

From the St. Louis Journal, Aug. 3.

A well-dressed young woman, of prepossessing appearance and modest mien, giving her name as Mrs. Nannie Frazier, entered the Metropolitan Police Station in East St. Louis late Saturday night, and requested the assistance of Chief Renshaw in ascertaining the whereabouts of her husband, Thomas Frazier, and also to arrest, if possible, a negro named Richards, who had attempted to force her to become his wife. The woman told a singular story. She said that she and her husband had attempted to make a living by cultivating a little plot of ground near Belleville, and that when they were pushed Richards had often assisted her husband in his labors. They managed by great economy to subsist, until one day last week Frazier decided to come to Missouri, and here try his fortune at tilling the soil. Accordingly, they disposed of their household furniture, which realized them about $200, and, tying up a little bundle of clothing, they set out for Belleville. Frazier carrying their little child, aged 18 months, and his wife carrying the clothing. They intended to board a train at Belleville, but upon arriving there they found that the last train for that day had departed, and, rather than remain in the city all night, they concluded to walk to East St. Louis. Unfortunately, before they left Belleville, Frazier, who, it seems, is in the habit of going on protracted sprees when he has money in his pocket, began drinking, and when his wife succeeded in getting him started he was very much intoxicated. When they reached the suburbs they met the negro Richards, who questioned them very closely as to their destination. When about half way between Belleville and East St. Louis Frazier left his wife, telling her to remain where she was until he returned. She waited until nearly dark, when she came to the conclusion that he had drank too freely from the bottle which he carried in his pocket, and had fallen in a drunken stupor. The next morning, Saturday, she started for East St. Louis, hoping to find her husband there in search of her. Upon arriving nothing had been heard or seen of a man of that description, inquire of whom she would. After wandering about the city for more than an hour she came across the negro Richards, whom she looked upon as a friend, and quietly inquired if he had seen her husband. Imagine her indignation and astonishment when the negro informed her that he was her husband, and in proof of this fact he produced the identical marriage license which her husband had placed in his pocket preparatory to leaving home. The name of Frazier had been erased and substituted with that of Richards, clearly showing it was done that it was calculated to baffle even an expert. The woman denied in the most indignant terms that she was his wife, called him an impostor, and pleaded with him to tell her the whereabouts of her true husband. The negro attempted to force her to accompany him, declaring he would kill her if she did not comply with his wishes. The almost distracted woman took refuge in the residence of a Mrs. Ray, in East St. Louis, where she left her child and proceeded to the Police station.

A MASSACHUSETTS CENTENARIAN GONE.

The Greenfield (Mass.) *Gazette and Courier* says:

"Israel Bagg, who had attained the age of 101 years, 3 months, and 14 days, died at the home of his son-in-law, T. P. Slate, in Bernardston, on Sunday, the 29th ult. He retained his faculties to a certain extent and kept up and about the house until a few days before his death. He was unquestionably the oldest person, with one exception, in the State. Mr. Bagg was born in West Springfield—a relative of the Bagg who now resides there—but came to Bernardston with his father when a child, and has since resided on the farm his father then occupied, or the one adjoining. He lived to see five generations of his children. His own children, with the exception of Mrs. Slate, are now dead, but his two brothers, Oliver and Ruggles Bagg, aged 91 and 84, survive him. Bernardston has still a larger number of old people within her limits than any town with an equal number of inhabitants in the State.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

John Stoits, of No. 47 Bayard-street, was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of selling lager beer without having paid the United States license tax. He was held to bail for examination.

Morris Hollendist, a peramabulating vendor of cheap cigars, was arrested yesterday by Revenue Officer Stinson, having in his possession 500 cigars on which no revenue tax had been paid, the cigars having been placed in old boxes with canceled stamps. United States Commissioner Shields held him for examination.

James Ward, of No. 331 East Twenty-fifth-street, and James Brady, of No. 490 Second-avenue, indicted for stealing a gold watch from Pierre B. Mauran, of No. 37 East Eighteenth-street, in the railway of the latter's residence, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thieves to two years each in State Prison.

Annie O'Connor, who is 7 years old, was severely injured by the falling of a ladder, at Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue, on May 22. The accident, it is claimed, was the result of negligence on the part of an employe of F. Shelton. Thomas O'Connor, the girl's father, applied to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and was appointed guardian ad litem, for the purpose of suing Shelton for $1,000 damages.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaint against Peter Shanley, a liquor-dealer, of No. 28 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, who was charged with receiving Long Island City bonds to the amount of $3,980, stolen from John Hogan, of No. 53 Prospect-place, Brooklyn, knowing that they were stolen. Shanley's brother, Patrick Shanley, of New-York, stole the bonds and gave them to Shanley, but the latter surrendered them to Superintendent Campbell, of Brooklyn, stating that he did not know they were stolen.

A little girl named Annie Smith, 11 years of age, wept bitterly yesterday as she stood before the bar of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The juvenile delinquent was charged with stealing wearing apparel valued at $10 from Mrs. Mary Quinn, of No. 451 West Fifty-second-street. The complainant felt disinclined to prosecute, and Justice Kilbreth was about to discharge the accused, when he was informed that she had previously participated in thefts of a similar nature. In view of this the youthful culprit was held, and was locked up to await trial in default of $300 bail.

Emma Mitchell, at present only 19 years of age, was married to Andrew Mitchell on July 18, 1875. Two weeks after the wedding, she says, her husband was guilty of improper conduct with one Josephine Allen. Mitchell abandoned his wife within a month, and is now in the State Prison serving out a term for burglary. Mrs. Mitchell made those statements in a petition to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and asked to have her mother, Johanna E. Rath, appointed as guardian ad litem to sue in her behalf for an absolute divorce from Mitchell. Judge Van Brunt granted the application.

At the corner of South Fifth-avenue and Broome-street, yesterday, Officer Evans, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had his attention attracted to a very lame horse which was attached to a butcher's cart. He examined the animal, and finding three large sores on its back, he arrested the driver, James Lambert. The horse was drawing an extraordinarily heavy load, considering his condition, 2,500 pounds of fresh beef, which was consigned to John Robinson, butcher, of Washington Market, to Marshall & Co., meat-packers, in Second-avenue. Lambert was taken before Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

REORGANIZING THE ARMY.

WHAT THE COMMISSION DID—NO BILL AGREED UPON.

From the Washington Post, Aug. 4.

The Commission on Reorganization of the Army has not succeeded in keeping its proceedings at the recent session entirely secret. The fact is, as stated in the *Post* recently, no definite action was taken. The scope of the work in hand was surveyed, and each member expressed himself as to what ought to be done. After canvassing the subject thoroughly, and reading reports from the various heads of departments and commanders in the Army, the work was divided up among the members with the understanding that each one should study carefully the branch of the subject assigned him, and report the result at the next meeting. This action alone is conclusive proof that no decided action was taken. In the first place, the commission had to contend with a great diversity of views among the members. For instance, Gen. Banning insisted upon a complete and thorough reorganization of the entire Army, and a reduction of the number of officers. He wanted the regiments consolidated, so as to have a fewer number and each with a full quota of men, and then to dismiss all superfluous officers. Gen. Burnside opposed any reduction, but was willing to fill up the regiments. He had certain military ideas which he wished carried out, but failed to find a single one of his associates who was willing to support him. Senator Butler favored reorganization and a reduction of the superfluous staff. Two or three days were spent in discussing these points, and finally, after certain concessions were made, the commission was brought to agree on some questions, but it was entirely verbal. Nothing in the nature of a bill was agreed upon; but, as stated in the *Post* the other day, the probable result was outlined. For instance, it was agreed that the Army should not be reduced below 25,000 men, and that that was about the proper figure to keep it at. Also, that the number of regiments ought to be reduced, so as to make the Army more compact; this will rid it of the skeleton regiments, and after the consolidation it is proposed to recruit each regiment up to the proper standard. Gen. Burnside was induced to agree to some reduction of the staff, and this will probably be effected by allowing officers, who may be honorably mustered out, extra pay. But this very question of how to dispose of superfluous officers was referred to a member—as a sub-committee—for consideration and report. The commission worked industriously for the few days they were in session, but did not finish up their job, as has been claimed. It was agreed that there was no need for hurried work, as the act of Congress allowed until the 1st of next January for the final report. No proposition to visit and examine frontier military posts was made, and it is not probable that the commission will undertake any such trips.

THE TERRORISM OF TRAMPS.

PLANS FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION—VERMONT WOMEN CARRYING CLUBS AND PISTOLS.

The dreadful stories of outrages by tramps, which are so frequent this Summer, are causing much uneasiness. A New-York lawyer writes to the Springfield *Republican* as follows: "I see by the papers that a shocking outrage has been committed near Brattleboro, Vt., by a tramp, and a letter from that place confirms the statement. When I was there two weeks ago, I found that it was thought necessary that young ladies walking into the country should be armed. I met one carrying a policeman's club garnished with two saw-blades. Others carry pistols. I have no reason to suppose that this state of affairs is peculiar to Vermont. I should certainly never have sent my family there to spend the Summer had I supposed it possible such a state of brigandage should exist. Apparently the honor of our wives and daughters is no safer there than in Sicily. There was a time when the people of New-England were too high-spirited to tolerate such a condition of things as they have sunk so low as to prefer that their women should be ravished, rather than spend a little money in putting down these tramp ruffians, it is time that decent folks from other States should find some safer place in which to pass their Summers. It is perfectly easy to establish a mounted and armed police, which shall patrol the highways and protect the inhabitants. Indeed, I do not suppose that the money a single person spends in a place is of much importance to it. But the whole amount that is spent in a town like Brattleboro by Summer visitors is considerable. For one, I shall never send my family there again, unless some sufficient measures are taken to abate this intolerable nuisance. And there are many others with me."

A correspondent of the Hartford *Courant* proposes the following remedies: "Plainly by an organization in every town, in every village, which shall render escape impossible, and punishment certain. Suppose in the town of West Hartford, for instance, each house were provided with a rocket ready for firing, each district with a beacon ready for lighting; suppose at the ringing of certain bells every man should step, well armed, into the roads and fields, escape would be nearly impossible. West Hartford, as a sovereign town, would have full legal right to make such a police regulation. Would it have a right to punish? Well, there are deep, well-formed rights a man keeps in his secret heart by which he kills the mad dog and the brutal violator of women and babies—and the stealer of his horse, of course. A combined alliance of men, fire-arms, beacon fires, and hemp in every town, village, county, and State will only render it safe. If the law serves with no ground and lives under that system, then start the battu, clear the woods, make a ring of fire, let no guilty man escape."

WAS IT HYDROPHOBIA?

THE PAINFUL DEATH OF A YOUNG MAN IN NEW-HAVEN.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of yesterday says that a young man named George H. Willis died in that city on Monday from some malady resembling hydrophobia, but which puzzled his physicians. It says: "Willis was clerk in the freight office of the Consolidated Road, at Belle Dock. He quit work last Thursday night, complaining of a headache. Coming to work, he complained of a severe headache, and had to go home. He remained ill during Friday, but with no alarming symptoms. Early Saturday morning his condition changed. He began to lose his mind and exhibit symptoms which attend hydrophobia. His aversion to water was marked. He was attacked by terrible convulsions, and it took several men to hold him while they lasted, and he seemed to be in great agony. These convulsions would continue at intervals until his death, which occurred yesterday noon. Several physicians attended him, but they could do nothing but administer anæsthetics. Some of the symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves, as we have said, but no one remembers that he had ever been bitten by a dog. When he was 2 years old a monkey, owned by an organ-grinder, bit him in the leg, but the wound was a trifling one. Nothing else of the kind is known to have happened to him. During his convulsions he tore at his throat, where he said the pain came from; he snapped with his teeth at anything within reach, and could not bear to hear water mentioned. Between convulsions he was very rational, and showed strong religious convictions. Knowing that he must die, he gave minute directions about his funeral and the disposal of his personal property, and insisted that his body should be examined after death."

JOB JEFFERSON GOES A-FISHING.

From the Denver Tribune, Aug. 3.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, having entirely divested himself of the habiliments of *Rip Van Winkle*, and "sworn off" for the Summer, is now devoting himself to a season of enjoyment in Colorado. He returned Thursday from the southern part of the State, whither he went last Sunday, accompanied by his family and Mr. S. T. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Colorado division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the principal object of the party being to have a good "fish." They were on the Grenares when the eclipse came upon them, and were fishing. When the contact between the sun and moon occurred Mr. Jefferson looked up from the water and quaintly said: "That's a healthy sun you and your vassilles may you ilf long and prosper." After leaving the Grenares the party journeyed to San Luis Park. While in the park they made their head-quarters with the soldiery at Fort Garland, where they were made to feel that they were in every respect at home. They devoted themselves to fishing, giving a greater share of their attention to the Trinchara, which abounds in trout. They caught numbers of the speckled beauties, Mr. Jefferson almost doubling all competitors in his success. He is a second Izaak Walton, not only in finesse, but in patience and skill. He is very much pleased with the country, and during his offers as a pleasure resort, and acknowledges that he will be loth to leave the place. He leaves the city this morning for a season in Estes Park.

A BIG SNAKE-SKIN.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says: "While some men were mowing a field on the farm of L. S. Beecher, Esq., on the Columbus-avenue road, in Perkins Township, the other day, they found a snake-skin that had recently been shed, and which measured 9 feet in length, and, when spread out, was 19 inches across the middle. The snake that shed the skin must have been about 6½ inches in diameter for the largest part. A portion of this skin was brought to the Register office by Mr. Thaddeus Loren, who with others vouches for the measurements above given. It is supposed that the snake that vacated the skin is one of two reptiles that escaped a couple of years ago from a traveling menagerie at Milan. The skin is marked with large, dark spots, and is thought to have belonged to a boa constrictor."

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Christopher and Tenth-Street Railroad Company vs. The Central Crosstown Railroad Company.—Opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

In the matter of Watts & Co.—See memorandum.
In the matter of Arnold.—Memorandum for counsel.
Tompkins vs. Simons.—Order granted.
In the matter of Ashley.—Reference ordered.
Hopkinson vs. Sprat.—Order granted.
Mandel vs. Hesler.—Judgment of divorce for plaintiff.
In the matter of Mackenzie, &c., petitioners.—Motion granted.
In the matter of Rawlins.—Reference ordered.
Stevens vs. Stevens.—Motion denied.
In the matter of Hall.—Motion granted.
Van Nostrand vs. Moore.—Motion granted.

McCoy vs. Gross.—Order signed.
In the matter of Simmons & Kent.—Order signed.
In the matter of Wetherbee.—Motion denied, without costs.
Tuckenberg vs. Kruse.—I never had before me any papers to warrant this injunction. See memorandum.
In the matter of Wetherbee.—Decree signed.
Godfrey vs. Godfrey.—Order modifying warrant of attachment granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Smyth.

Gross vs. Smith.—Order denying motion.
Orders of Arrest.—Hayman vs. Rugeri; Manasse vs. Hendrick; Farrar vs. Gladstein; Sather vs. Patterson; Sather vs. Frati.
Bail bonds vs. Levoh.—Attachment allowed.
Order for Publication.—Harrison vs. McIlvaine; Cleary vs. Butler; Same vs. Same.
Kramer vs. Siebert.—Order of arrest.
Bobbe vs. Jenkins.—Order of substitution.
Order of Arrest.—Beebe vs. Allen; Wasserzug vs. Bank; Solomon vs. Solomon.
Motions Denied.—Motion denied.
Stay Vacated on Terms.—Stadmyer vs. Sherwood; Mercadante vs. Lotti.
Plaint vs. Holden.—Discontinued.
Cordier vs. Thompson.—Bond approved.

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT ON USURY.

THE QUESTION OF EXCESSIVE INTEREST OR DISCOUNT ON A DRAFT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The following decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 263.—*George M. Wheeler vs. The Union National Bank of Pittsburg.*—In error to the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York.—The controlling question presented in this case for our determination involves the construction of the National Currency act of June 3, 1864, which declares that "the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater" than that "allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the bill, note, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon." (13 Stat., 108.) The same section also declares: "But the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest." [13 Stat., 108.] Wheeler, the plaintiff in error, was sued as indorser upon two bills of exchange, drawn at Brady's Bend, Penn., payable 60 days after date at the American Exchange Bank, in New-York, and discounted by the Union National Bank of Pittsburg for the benefit of Brady's Bend Iron Company, a corporation created under the laws of Pennsylvania. Wheeler claims that the bank, under the provisions of the statute, forfeited the entire interest which the bills carried, or which was agreed to be paid. This claim was denied—first in the Superior Court for the City and County of New-York, where this action was commenced, and subsequently in the Court of Appeals of that State. The question having been raised as to the bona fide character of the bills, the bank had, by the express words of the statute, the right to charge and receive the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, which is the rate established by the statutes of Pennsylvania. But upon examining the special finding of facts upon which the State court based its judgment, we discover no evidence of the current rate of exchange at the date of discount. That exchange was, in fact, charged cannot be gainsaid by Wheeler, since he avers, in his answer, that the bills were discounted under a usurious agreement that the bank should receive, in addition to certain interest, in excess of the statutory rate, commissions or exchange at the rate of one-quarter per cent. Such agreement was, however, proved. Indeed, the record furnishes no evidence of any distinct agreement either as to the amount of interest or exchange to be reserved by the bank upon discounting the bills. Nothing seems to have been said at the time of discount as to the amount to be charged by way of interest or upon the subject of exchange, and the court refused, upon the request of Wheeler, to find it as a fact in the case, that "no exchange was charged." While it may be inferred that exchange was charged by the bank, we are uninformed by the record whether it exceeded the current rate for sight drafts.

The statute should be liberally construed to effect the ends for which it was passed, but a forfeiture under its provisions should not be declared unless the facts upon which it must rest are clearly established. It should appear affirmatively that the bank knowingly received or reserved an amount of interest in excess of the statutory rate of interest, and the current rate of exchange for sight drafts. There is no proof of the rate of exchange, and since the courts uniformly incline against the declaration of a forfeiture, the party seeking such a declaration should be held to the convincing proof of every fact necessary to a forfeiture. It is unnecessary to consider any other question in the case. Affirmed. Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion.

GEN. BUTLER'S PLANS.

HOW HE IS TO MANAGE HIS CAMPAIGN FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS GOVERNORSHIP.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 6.

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler has decided to run for Governor if the people of Massachusetts desire his candidacy—that is, if enough of a following can be drummed up to make a good demonstration in his favor. To bring about this desired state of things the faithful have been stirred up to active works. The "old guard" of Butlerites, who have been waiting for the direct word from Gen. Butler, have now got it. No plan of local work has been laid out, but there is "fun ahead." The Butler party may now be expected to materialize. The ends aimed at will be taking with the masses. It is intended to make the campaign entirely on the issue of State reform, leaving out, so far as can be, national questions. The "boys," want to break up the old Boston aristocracy management of both parties, to give the poor man a chance, to abolish "commissions" and other expensive appendages and incumbrances that attend the present State Government, thus greatly reducing expenses and taxes. These champions of the people object to the present habit of "fixing things" beforehand. They do not approve of announcing the President and candidate of the coming Republican convention so far in advance. They hanker for a convention which shall not be "cut and dried." Leading Butlerites say they shall not run with the Republican Party and the new movement at the same time, but make the departure openly. They want to break up the old organizations which are no longer the servants of the people, and will welcome men of any political faith to the new standard. Some prominent Democrats are claimed to be in sympathy with Butler, besides the young Irishmen of the city. Nearly all the old Republican "reliables," it is said, can be rallied again, the working men, with sundry new converts, "whose names you would be surprised to hear"—Main-street merchants some of them. It is stated by those knowing Gen. Butler's plans that, in case he decides to enter the canvass, his candidacy will be announced before either of the regular party conventions by a manifesto. He will stand on an independent platform—in fact, his adherents claim that he will not attempt to capture delegates to either of the regular conventions, preferring to be in a position to draw from both parties. He will profess to run entirely for the good of the State, and to reform abuses which have been allowed to grow up under the old order of things.

"REV." JOHN MOFFETT'S EXPLOITS.

HE COMMITS FORGERY, BIGAMY, THEFT, AND IS STILL AT LARGE.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes to his paper from Sedalia, Mo., Aug. 4, of the exploits of a clerical swindler, as follows:

"The remarkable exploits of one J. Gordon Turner, alias Rev. John Moffett, a clerical fraud, swindler, forger, and bigamist, are made public this morning. Turner came to this country about two years ago, claiming to be a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Thoroughly educated, polished, refined in manners, gifted and eloquent in the pulpit, he was well calculated to deceive the most astute; and, as subsequent developments have shown, without difficulty he was installed as Pastor of the Georgetown Church. Here an inkling of his true character first became known, when parties in Lafayette said if he had his jus. deserts he would be wearing the garb of a convict. About this time it also became known that he had been practicing his same nefarious schemes in Iowa. After leaving Georgetown he became Principal of Green Lawn Academy, in the country, 10 miles from Sedalia, where he soon distinguished himself by drunkenness and contracting innumerable debts. Turner was followed to Green Lawn by a wife and little baby. The cause of his hasty departure was made known here Friday evening last by the arrival of two gentlemen from Uniontown, Pen

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, followed by occasional rains, light north-westerly winds, backing to southerly, stationary or higher temperature, stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

Senator BLAINE has been favoring his constituents with some views on financial questions which—for him—are remarkably sound and courageous. Mr. BLAINE'S Belfast speech would make an excellent campaign document in this State, where the agitators of the Labor-Greenback Party are, at present, having everything their own way. Our "great Senator" is probably engaged in the preparation of one of his "great efforts," which will, of course, be replete with financial wisdom, but, as in the case of the convincing speeches which he was about to deliver at various times last session, he may keep it on hand till it is ripe and rotten, and then leave it unsaid. That is one of the penalties of having so fastidious and polished an orator as Senator CONKLING charged with the task of striking "the keynote of the campaign"; but the possession of so great a man should, doubtless, be appreciated by his party without respect to any tangible evidence of his greatness. Perhaps, if somebody would help him to make up his mind as to whether he can safely permit a State Convention to be held, he might be free to devote his time to the questions of the hour.

The action of North Carolina's Democratic Returning Boards in the last election clearly indicates what course they will take in the more important contest which is to come. Wherever they have had the slightest pretext, under the laws in force, of throwing out Republican votes, they have done so without regard either to decency or fair play. In one case they cast aside and refused to count the vote of eight townships, which gave a large Republican majority, on the flimsy pretext that a few informal ballots were found in their boxes, and in another threw out the vote of a township with a Republican majority of one hundred and eighty because, as they alleged, there was some irregularity in the registration. In both cases, their tactics, which were practiced exclusively in Republican districts it will be observed, resulted in giving the county to the Democrats. These acts of injustice appear all the more flagrant when it is remembered that they are in direct opposition to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, which held that the County Commissioners in canvassing the township returns were given no judicial powers, their duty being simply to tabulate, count, and declare the result.

The "declaration of principles" by the members of the Greenback Party who assembled in Washington, on Tuesday night, is in some respects unique. It declares that the powers of the General Government are "restricted to the express grants of the Constitution," and yet it favors the issue of irredeemable Treasury notes, their liberal expenditure on internal improvements and the construction of railroads, and the payment of interest-bearing bonds by promises to pay on demand, which are to bear a falsehood on their face. It would be a salutary task for the Greenbackers to attempt to find warrant for these demands in "the express grants of the Constitution." The first article of their creed implies a belief in the ability of the party to stand alone which is not likely to be justified by results. It is as follows: "We believe the two great political parties as now constituted to be so completely under the control of office-seekers, professional politicians, bankers, and moneymongers, that it is unsafe longer to intrust to them this Government." Nor are the Greenbackers more likely to reduce to practice their second proposition, of filling all positions of trust and responsibility with "intelligent and pure men, regardless of former party associations."

There used to be two Superintendents of the Railway Mail Service. Congress abolished the office of one of these and reduced the salary of the other, Mr. VAIL, to $3,500 per annum. The office, as everybody knows, is an important one; its duties are constantly increasing, and the officer is obliged to make long and frequent trips over the mail lines. But all efforts to induce the House to allow the Superintendent anything for his traveling expenses were unavailing. The result is that, after experimenting on a salary of $3,500 a year, this efficient officer finds that he has paid out nearly all of his salary for July in expenses incurred in traveling for the Government. He proposes to resign, and the average Democratic demagogue will at once suggest that the Government can send out into the prairies and lasso as good a man, any day. This may be a first-rate way to carry on a Government; but this sort of economy comes with a bad grace from Democratic Representatives who include "stag whisky," champagne, and cigars in the necessary expenses of a Congressional committee.

The announcement that an overissue of Pennsylvania bonds to the tune of $100,000 took place during the official term of JOHN M. BICKEL, a Democrat, and that the facts in the case were suppressed by another person equally prominent in that party, will hardly be regarded as a comforting one by the political leaders who have recently made so much ado about what they were pleased to call corruption in the Republican administration of the finances. The recent statement of Treasurer NOYES put an end to those ridiculous charges; and now it is shown that friends of the very men who made them were responsible for every defalcation which occurred in the Treasury of the State. What action the Legislature will take in the matter remains to be seen. It is to be hoped, however, that the innocent holders of the fraudulent bonds will not be made to suffer for the peculations of Democratic officials.

THE DEMOCRATIC DRIFT.

We have long contended that the currency question was the leading issue in our national politics, and would continue to be so until it found a definite and final solution in the supremacy of sound principles. We have also maintained that this contest would have to be fought out between two great parties, which should divide the people according to their sentiments and convictions on the subject in question. The independent Greenback movement could accomplish nothing in and of itself through a third organization, but was destined either to draw one of the old parties to its own position by threatening its integrity, or have its fire drawn by the action of that party in assuming virtually the same ground. Whether we regard the greater as absorbing the less, or the less as swallowing the greater, makes little difference; but it is becoming quite evident that there will ultimately be but one Greenback Party, and that it will retain its old name, under which it has adopted every political heresy that promised success by pandering to ignorance and prejudice, from the time of JEFFERSON down. No one who has closely watched the current of events can fail to see the drift of the Democratic Party toward a full acceptance of the essential demands of the Greenbackers. It began to show itself here and there years ago, and, in fact, most of these heresies had their origin in some Democratic convention, or in the utterances of some acknowledged leader of that party. They have appeared and reappeared, each time more boldly and more clearly revealed, and during the last session of Congress they were announced and zealously advocated by some of the most conspicuous and influential men who represented the Democracy in the councils of the nation. As the party conventions meet and preparations are made for the political canvass of the coming Fall, we find at every move, and in almost every Democratic utterance that can be regarded as authoritative, clearer and clearer indications that the party is arraying itself on the side of irredeemable Government notes, the abolition of banks of issue, the payment of the public bonds in paper promises, and a final abandonment of the specie basis. Even in the most conservative States, no Democratic convention has ventured to take ground boldly against this tendency. Perhaps we ought to except little Delaware, which pipes up for the "time-honored and constitutional faith of the Democratic Party" in "gold and silver coin, or a paper currency convertible into such coin," but in the general movement Delaware will have even less power to resist the current than had Mr. BAYARD among his party associates in the Senate.

The men who are speaking for the Democracy now with the best assurance of being listened to are such as Mr. VOORHEES and Mr. HENDRICKS in Indiana. The former has left no doubt as to where he stands or whither he would lead his party, and the latter seems at last to have gained sufficient courage to leave the fence behind him, and has become the champion of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash" as a candidate for the United States Senate, on the very ground of his outspoken financial views. Even the sometime Conservative Senator MCDONALD is gradually giving his scruples to the winds and preparing to keep at the front, as the inevitable tidal wave of his party sweeps into the Greenback channel. There is a faint reminiscence of his conservatism in the statement, in his Logansport speech, that "a specie basis is the normal financial condition of every commercial country, because specie in some manner forms the standard of value," but it is promptly followed by declarations in favor of an abolition of the national banks, which would make resumption more difficult, and the free use of Treasury notes to lighten the burden of the Government debt, and at the same time furnish a "safe circulating medium for the people." That surrenders the whole case. If the Government credit, freely used in the form of irredeemable notes, will furnish a safe circulating medium without cost, at the same time that it lessens the burden of interest-bearing debt, it may well be asked, why think of returning to the specie basis? Senator MCDONALD'S concession carries with it the very essence of the Greenback doctrine.

But the latest declaration of Democratic faith comes to us from one of the remotest of the Southern States. State Conventions in the South have heretofore been rather chary of speaking out on the subject, and have awaited the lead of the North, but Louisiana, always somewhat more reckless than the rest, has given expression to the party doctrine boldly and explicitly, interpreting truly the cue given in Indiana and elsewhere. Its declaration of financial faith is the Greenback platform in all its fullness. No essential point is omitted. Retirement of national bank-notes and substitution of greenbacks; unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, leaving those notes perpetually irredeemable; payment of Government bonds and obligations in legal-tender notes, except where otherwise provided in the original law under which they were issued, and repeal of all the laws by which it is otherwise provided—what is that but the Greenback platform? Yet it is the platform of the Louisiana Democracy, and presumably of all the Southern Democracy, as it is, in effect, of the Democracy of the West. When this is accepted and declared as the doctrine of the Democracy of the nation, there will be no more occasion for a Greenback Party. Those who have gone into the Independent movement for the sake of these doctrines will be welcomed to the Democratic ranks, and find themselves quite at home, while the Socialists and Labor Reformers will be fain to fall back into their own world-regenerating organizations.

It cannot be denied that there are conservative elements in the Democratic Party which will be averse to the tendency toward irredeemable paper money and practical repudiation, but what can they do? In the West and South they are feeble, and will be mercilessly overswayed, and it is the West and South that is going to control the Democracy in its next important move. Southern Democrats have not a deep sense of the sacredness of national obligations incurred in defeating their designs, nor have they yet learned to regard the honor of the nation as a treasure which they are bound to guard. Western Democrats have little comprehension of economic principles, and are reckless of means when they have an end in view. This alliance will be all-powerful with the party, and half-hearted, protests from the East—half-hearted, because hopeless, and fraught with a fear of dividing the party and endangering its prospect of success—will be in vain. This inevitable drift of the Democracy makes the course of the Republican Party plain. It will find itself face to face with the consolidated ranks of the enemies of the national honor and the opponents of sound principles and a safe financial policy. It will have no further excuse for parleying or dallying with the issue. It will have to take its own impregnable position, and fight, as it has fought before, for principle, for honesty, and for the safety of the nation. It is working toward that position as visibly as its opponents are taking the other, and, when the struggle comes, it will find recruits in those whose convictions are right and stronger than the bonds of party, wherever they may be found and whatever may have been their previous affiliations. The issue of the contest ought not to be doubtful.

BANK STOCKS AND BANK PROFITS.

During the present year a fact which has been unpleasantly brought to the notice of holders of bank stocks is the gradual decline in the rate of dividends and in the market value of the stocks, the decline in price not being confined to New-York, but extending to nearly all the considerable cities, and ranging from 1 to 10 and even 20 per cent. Of the City banks, there are fifteen which have passed a year without dividend payments, and a few have paid nothing for several years. In the quarter ending the last week in June, the Clearing-house statement shows an increase of $303,300 in the surplus of the 13 State banks, more than offset by a decline of $487,100 in the 44 national banks; and on looking over the full list of the City banks, we find that 23 gained in surplus and 46 lost, since the year opened.

That most of the banks reduce their dividends and some suspend them is not surprising; to do so is the plainest dictate of prudence, which, perhaps, would better have been followed earlier. There is ample authority for the statement that during the past three years not one-half, and during the past year not one-third, of the City banks have earned the dividends they have paid; and when stockholders thus receive money not earned but taken from surplus, it is not incorrect to say that instead of getting interest on their money invested, they are really receiving back portions of the principal. During 1876, there was a reduction of about $6,500,000 in the capital of the City banks, and since then there has been a further reduction of about $9,000,000, besides reduction in surplus. The following shows the percentage of surplus to capital in all the national banks of the country, at the dates named:

Date.	Number of Banks.	Surplus to Capital.
Sept. 1, 1869	1,481	20.44
Sept. 1, 1870	1,601	23.90
Sept. 1, 1871	1,693	22.04
Sept. 1, 1872	1,852	22.59
Sept. 1, 1873	1,955	24.19
Sept. 1, 1874	1,971	26.20
Sept. 1, 1875	2,047	26.90
Sept. 1, 1876	2,091	26.40
Sept. 1, 1877	2,072	25.00

This shows a recent decline, but the surplus accumulated in more active times is not yet exhausted. The ratio of dividends paid and of earnings to capital and surplus during successive half-yearly periods is as follows:

Six Months Ending—	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
Sept. 1, 1869	5.42	4.50	6.04
March 1, 1870	5.16	4.27	5.77
Sept. 1, 1870	4.96	4.03	5.19
March 1, 1871	5.18	4.24	5.21
Sept. 1, 1871	4.96	4.07	5.02
March 1, 1872	5.07	4.16	5.00
Sept. 1, 1872	5.12	4.17	5.36
March 1, 1873	5.22	4.21	5.41
Sept. 1, 1873	5.09	4.09	5.46
March 1, 1874	4.81	3.84	4.82
Sept. 1, 1874	5.09	4.03	4.86
March 1, 1875	5.01	3.96	4.66
Sept. 1, 1875	4.88	3.85	4.56
March 1, 1876	4.92	3.88	3.62
Sept. 1, 1876	4.50	3.57	3.25
March 1, 1877	4.39	3.47	3.12
Sept. 1, 1877	4.54	3.62	2.50

Here is a nearly unbroken decline in all the ratios, but most notably in that of earnings to capital and surplus; and although the ratio of dividends should not exceed, even if it is permitted to equal, that of earnings, it appears that the decline in column 4 has overtaken and passed that in column 3, thus proving that the national banks, in aggregate, have been for over two years paying their stockholders more than their earnings. The reason for such payment has been partly the mistaken idea that dividends are indispensable to the continuance of good standing, partly the desire to escape taxation, and partly the fact that "they could not help responding to the agonies of the stockholders and the necessities of the case," "because their stockholders consist largely of women and other dependent persons," "who cannot live in this exhausted state of things unless they get something out of their stock." On its face, the decline in all these ratios might be due to an increase in capital and surplus, but capital and surplus have, in fact, been decreasing. The decline, between 1875 and 1876, in the ratio of earnings to capital and surplus was 2.2 per cent. in New-England, 3.2 in the Middle States, 2 in the South, 2.3 in the West, and 3.6 in the whole country, thus indicating the relative shrinkage of earnings to be largest in the States where banks average the largest in capital and accumulations. During the half-yearly periods ending March and Sept. 1, 1876 and 1877, the national banks charged off their books as losses $6,501,000, $13,217,000, $8,176,000, $11,759,000—$19,719,026 for 1876, and $19,933,588 for 1877; this is equivalent, for 1876, to 3.92 per cent. of the capital, or 14.97 per cent. of the surplus, or 3.11 per cent. of capital and surplus combined; for 1877, to 4.09 per cent. of the capital, or 16.03 per cent of the surplus, or 3.26 per cent. of both combined. During the half-yearly periods ending Sept. 1, 1876 and 1877, (the figures for the half years ending March 1 being not widely different from those,) the number of banks and amount of capital paying no dividends was as follows, given in thousands:

	1876 No. B'ks.	1876 Cap'l.	1877 No. B'ks.	1877 Cap'l.
N. E. States	32	$7,700	35	$9,035
Middle	64	16,135	92	15,573
Southern	34	4,400	30	4,236
Western	129	13,873	118	10,737
Pacific	14	1,950	13	1,535
Total U. S.	273	$44,058	288	$41,106

It is not impossible that these amounts charged off for losses, as above stated, are above the present rate, and represent a clearing away of items which had been carried along in the hope of saving a portion of them; on the other hand, there is scarcely a failure where the losses, commonly said to be "well distributed," do not hit some banks. The causes of diminished income do not lie out of sight. The action of the Government in refunding has caused a large substitution of lower-rate bonds for the old sixes, and the disappearance of the gold premium has reduced the dollar-income from interest as well as the currency market price of the bonds to be counted in assets; and, most of all, money has been so idle for years that the constant problem has been how to put it to any use without incurring unwarrantable risk. On the other hand, expenses, particularly taxes, have been almost undiminished; the latter average 3 to 4 per cent. on capital. In 1876, the Bank of Commerce, American Exchange, and Metropolitan paid respectively $1,333, $742, and $660 per working day, averaging 4.40 per cent. on capital, so that, to pay their dividends at the rate of that year, they needed over 12 per cent. income on their capital, without counting working expenses at all. Since then the former has cut down its $10,000,000 capital one-half, and the latter its $4,000,000 one-fourth, in the effort to lighten tax burdens, and reductions of capital and surplus both, by voluntary action, have been general.

The foregoing review is not intended to suggest that the banks are in a bad way. It is simply—not for Mr. B. F. BUTLER and his new friend KEARNEY, the one of whom is a dishonest, and the other possibly an honest, denunciator of banks—but for other bank haters who have not thought at all beyond the visible fact that banks have plenty of money which they refuse to part with without security, to provoke reflection on the clamor against banking "monopolists," and all capitalists as consumers of prosperity that ought to be divided fairly among "the people."

BAYONETS AND SABRES.

Gen. GRANT is reported to have said recently, at Berlin, to an officer in the German Army detailed to his suite, that he questioned very much whether in modern war the sabre or the bayonet was of use. "What I mean," said the General, "is this: Anything that adds to the burdens carried by the soldier is a weakness to the army. Every ounce he carries should tell in his efficiency. The bayonet is heavy, and if it were removed, or if its weight in food or ammunition were added to its place, the army would be stronger. As for the bayonet as a weapon, if soldiers come near enough to use it, they can do as much good with the club end of their muskets. The same is true as to sabres. I would take away the bayonet, and give the soldiers pistols in place of sabres. A sabre is always an awkward thing to carry." The General had no doubt war showed instances when the bayonet was effective, but those instances were so few that he did not think they would pay for the heavy burden imposed upon an army by the carrying of the bayonet. The German officer was not convinced by the General's reasoning, and said he "knew of cases where effective work had been done with the bayonet, and that the Prussians would not abandon it." Now, he could hardly have read the statistical abstract, published in 1877, of the returns of killed and wounded on the German side in what is officially designated the "German campaign in France," for where, in that great war, the bayonet killed its units and tens, the bullet destroyed its thousands and tens of thousands. Nor, comparatively speaking, were the wounds inflicted by cold steel severe. Three officers and eighteen men were killed by lance or bayonet, to a total of five hundred and seventy-four injured by those weapons. The most harmless, however, of all instruments of warfare would seem to be the sabre, which, in the furious charges of the cavalry regiments engaged at Sedan, and in all the battles of the war, killed but six men.

Great interest is being taken in many countries in this subject of "cold steel in time of war," and efforts are being made to prove the truth or falsity of the saying attributed to the humorous though ferocious SOUVAROFF that "the bullet is a silly thing, but the bayonet firm and heroic." In our own Army the discussion was initiated by Gen. SHERMAN, upon a recommendation of Gen. BENET, Chief of Ordnance, that the sabre and bayonet shall cease to form part of the armament of troops. The General-in-Chief called, not only for the views of officers of the line and staff, who can speak as experts, and commanders whose men are thus armed, but also instructed Lieut. GREEN, our military representative with the Russian Army in the late campaign, to make a special study of the question involved. So far as the views of our officers are concerned, a majority of them seem to be in favor of a retention of these time-honored weapons; but the theory of the minority is equally good argument for their abolition. Lieut. GREEN, however, had excellent opportunities for proving the truth of the maxim of NAPOLEON, that "theory and practice are not the same thing in war." In the Turco-Russian war several instances occurred in which bodies of men closed with one another on the actual field of battle, and when, consequently, the bayonet was used, with more or less decisive effect. These hand-to-hand encounters were, it is true, never of very long duration, but while they lasted the fighting was exceedingly fierce. On more than one occasion, so it is reported, no quarter was either asked for or given after once bayonet had crossed bayonet; but official statistics may possibly disclose the fact that these sanguinary and stubborn contests were not more fatal than during the German campaign.

While the weight of evidence given by American officers is in favor of the retention of the sabre and bayonet, that of foreign officers is in the opposite direction. This is particularly true as regards the sabre. Col. DENNISON, in his prize essay on cavalry, goes so far as to pronounce the sabre contemptible, and advocates a charge revolver in hand. An "English Cavalry Officer," in a work entitled *Notes on Cavalry Tactics, Organization, &c.*, is of opinion that the sabre or lance is the first weapon of the cavalry soldier; but he thinks firearms of some sort, in fact, indispensable. The Germans go beyond this. In a *précis* of an article from the *Militair Wochenblatt*, Col. OUVRY says: "The view that the sabre is the arm which forms the essential characteristic of the cavalryman must, since the experiment of 1870–1, fall to the ground. The most complete independent action for cavalry must be the watchword in the future, and to aid this a good fire-arm must be supplied." We may add that in Germany even the Lancers have a certain proportion of rifles in every squadron.

What is so much lost sight of in this kind of argument is the fact of the enormously-increased value of fire-arms. The increased use of intrenchments on battle-grounds will, it is believed, tend to circumscribe the action of cavalry. The extreme range and rapid firing of the rifle and the increased power of cross-fire will, as a rule, enable the infantryman to hold his own, not only against horsemen in any formation and moving at any speed, but against infantry charges as well. But opportunities may occur in the best-regulated battles, and, though they would suffer dreadfully in passing the zone of fire, the attacking party might, in a hand-to-hand fight, have their revenge. With a view, however, to such a chance, a cavalryman should be armed with a straight weapon, being the one best adapted for giving point, inasmuch as a cut is seldom deadly, while a thrust is generally so. As for "terror in a long line of glittering steel," or as to its not being "in human nature to stand and wait for bristling bayonets," there is perhaps a good deal of nonsense in in such expressions. At any rate, the Confederate soldiers in front of THOMAS at Chickamauga, and of SCHOFIELD at Resaca, were not so intimidated, much to the surprise, not to say disgust, of those who were trying hard to convince them that these charges were irresistible. The testimony on this subject of three great Captains may be epitomized as follows: NAPOLEON, at St. Helena, said that he knew not "a single instance in which twenty pieces of cannon judiciously placed and in battery, were ever carried by the bayonet;" Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT used to assert that such a thing as a bayonet wound inflicted in a charge was almost unheard of in his experience; and Gen. GRANT says in effect that in modern warfare, "neither the sabre nor the bayonet are of use." Such testimony as this should strengthen rather than weaken the recommendation made by the Chief of Ordnance. It is by no means unlikely that since fighting behind earthworks will have so large a place in the warfare of the future, some armor covering for the head, neck, and perhaps arm, may be desired for infantry, in which event they will have to be relieved of much of the weight they now carry.

IMPROVED HYSTERIA.

Disease is progressive. It has caught the spirit of the age, and insists upon adopting improvements. There are diseases which a century ago had certain symptoms, which were always precisely the same. This gave the physician a great deal of comfort. When he met such a disease, he knew just what it was and just what it would do. To-day, these same diseases have changed their character so much that they are scarcely recognizable under their old names. In fact, some of them have really become entirely new diseases, and gone into business on their own account. There is typhoid fever, for instance, which was formerly known as typhus fever, but which, within the memory of the present generation, has separated itself from typhus, and does, perhaps, a larger business than the old disease. So, too, diphtheria is evidently the result of improvements put upon an old-fashioned kind of fever, and though we feel that we could easily get along without it, there is no denying that in point of efficiency it surpasses nearly every one of our old-established fevers.

It is painful to learn that hysteria has lately joined in the march of improvement, and bids fair to become vastly more vigorous in its character and broad in its aims than it has hitherto been. Hysteria was never a popular disease, but it was always simple and straightforward. Its symptoms were marked, and no husband or physician could mistake them. The disease was not—as every disease is now said to be by learned plumbers—the result of defective drainage, but belonged to the class of diseases produced by unsatisfied longings for bonnets, jewelry, and other things dear to the female heart. It was also frequently produced by jealousy and that congenital hatred of, and disbelief in, "the lodge," which is a characteristic of married women. It usually began with a tendency on the part of the patient to become rigid and to fall upon the nearest and softest piece of furniture. She—for as is well known the disease always attacks women—would then cry and laugh by turns, while constantly denouncing her husband as a brute and demanding either to be allowed to die or to go home to dear mother. The state of rigidity was soon succeeded by a well-developed tendency to kick, and in many instances this was followed by the throwing of things—stove-lids and things—at the unfortunate husband. The attack generally lasted from an hour to six hours, and rarely seemed to be benefited by any medicines which a physician could prescribe. Experienced husbands usually tried one of two remedies, which were, it is true, unknown to the *materia medica*, but which were often highly successful. One was the throwing of a pail of water over the patient, and the other was looking her alone in her room and going out to call on the nearest pretty girl. The latter remedy uniformly brought the patient out of her hysterical fit within five or ten minutes, but did not prevent its recurrence at an early day. The pail of water, on the contrary, did not cure the attack for which it was administered, but it often prevented any subsequent attack for a long period of time. Could the two have been combined—the water being administered immediately after the locking up—the treatment would probably have been a specific for hysteria; but it was manifestly impossible for a husband to throw water on a wife who was locked up in strict seclusion. Unpleasant as the disease was, it was never fatal, either to the patient or to any one else, and hence was not regarded with any very great dread.

But now come dozens of lawyers and learned medical men, who inform us that hysteria is nearly as dangerous as the buzz-saw or the plague. The other day, a young woman, living at a town on the Hudson River, was found by a party returning from a picnic lying apparently insensible on the floor, and with all her garments, including those of the most esoteric character, neatly piled on a chair by her side. On recovering, she insisted that two men had attacked her, given her chloroform, and reduced her—to speak delicately and mathematically—to her lowest terms. With the truth of this story we have no concern; it is mentioned here because several physicians have asserted that a tendency to separate one's self from one's garments, and to pretend or to imagine that the act was performed by wicked men, is a frequent symptom of the modern style of hysteria. This is a most alarming statement. If hysteria has taken to itself this new symptom, the male population of this country is in terrible danger. The yellow fever or the cholera is bad enough, and its advent may well alarm timid men; but what comfort can we take in life if hysterical women are liable to develop the appalling symptom just mentioned? We shall be forced to fly to the forests of the far West, and to fence ourselves around with mice and angle-worms, wherewith to terrify the fair but fearfully dangerous sex, and to save ourselves from the destructive presence of hysteria.

Still later, a policeman was found dead in the neighboring State of New-Jersey, with a large variety of different wounds upon his person. Without in the least prejudging the case, it is permissible to call attention to the fact that the policeman's wife is subject to hysteria, and that physicians assert that it is possible that she may have killed her husband while laboring under an attack of hysteria, and may have no recollection whatever of the deed. So it appears that women, while suffering from hysteria, have now developed a tendency to cut their husbands into fine slices with knives. This is truly horrible. So long as hysterical women confined themselves to throwing things, an agile man could find safety in dodging, but there is no protection against a woman who may be seized with hysteria at 1 o'clock A. M., and thereupon get up and stab her husband to death.

These features of modern hysteria are entirely new, and render the disease by far the most dangerous on record. To live in the house with a hysterical woman will henceforth be rather worse than living over a cellar full of dynamite and infested with small-boys. No man can tell at what moment the hysterical woman may pile her clothing on a chair and lie down to pleasant dreams in the front hall, or when she may grasp the carving-knife and dissect him. And this is what a once comparatively innocent disease has come to in its efforts at increasing its efficiency and keeping abreast of the spirit of a progressive age.

The heavy toll of human life which England is already beginning to pay for her possession of Cyprus can surprise no one who has seen what the Greek cities of the Levant really are. The grim old proverb, that "the plague lives in Smyrna all the year round," aptly describes these hotbeds of filth and pestilence; and Nikosia, situated on low ground at the foot of a steep mountain-ridge that completely shuts out the health-giving winds of the north, is the worst conceivable place for men fresh from cool, breezy England. If the "Eastern Jamaica" is not to rival its namesake's destruction of life, the precautions already adopted in the latter place must be employed at once. Quartered in cantonments along the higher slopes, over which the fresh sea breeze plays incessantly, the troops will be safe from the sweltering heat below, with its inseparable fever; and Sir GARNET WOLSELEY, after his experience of Burmah and the African coast, is the very man for such a task. Despite Gen. JOVANOVICH'S unopposed occupation of Mostar, the chief town of Herzegovina, fighting still continues in both Provinces, the estimates of the Austrian loss being ominously contradictory. The chief positions at Varna are to be given up to the Russians next week, although the removal of the Turkish war material from the fortress will probably take seven or eight weeks longer. As regards Batoum, however, nothing has been decided, the Porte having contrived to delay its surrender, doubtless with the secret hope that a popular insurrection may favor the Turkish cause in Lazistan, as it has already done in Bosnia.

The speeches of KEARNEY regarding the troubles of the unemployed, and the efforts of the Hewitt committee to make political capital out of the labor question, must fall very flat upon the people of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In those States, as appears from the most trustworthy reports, there are not less than 5,000 tramps. At the same time, however, it is also stated that the farmers are offering from $2 to $2 50 a day for men to do laboring work, and cannot get half the help they need. A universal application of the New-Hampshire law would do no harm in the North-west. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that a goodly proportion of "the unemployed" in that section would be greatly benefited by a little hard labor in the county prisons.

The nomination of Major E. A. BURKE to be State Treasurer of Louisiana is clearly a concession to the progressive and conservative element in New-Orleans. Major BURKE, though for a long time identified with the affairs of Louisiana, was originally from a Northern State. Within the past five or six years, however, he has done good service to his party, which in return has given him place and power. He was, in a quiet way, by far the ablest advocate the Democrats had before the Electoral Commission, and afterward became famous because of his heated controversy with WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, and his connection with the Wormley Hotel conference. He has always been a warm supporter of Gen. NICHOLLS and the present State Administration, and, though a thoroughgoing Democrat, has steadfastly opposed all the violent and revolutionary schemes of the last-title element.

The prize or reward of ten thousand dollars offered by the State of Wisconsin to the inventor of a steam wagon satisfactory to the Commissioners appointed to test those which might be submitted, has not yet been won. Under the law, the wagon to receive the prize must be "a cheap and practical substitute for the use of horses and other animals on the highway and farm." For some time past the Commissioners have been favorably considering two wagons of unusual promise, but at last they have decided to still withhold the bounty. In their report, however, they state that one wagon, known as the Oshkosh patent, made a trip of 201 miles, passing over grades of not less than 1,400 feet to the mile, in 33 hours and 27 minutes, or an average of six miles an hour. They report further that it was capable of hauling heavy loads, that it plowed, and did many other things required by the somewhat complicated law. In addition, they express the opinion that if more capacity to do certain specified work was all that was required by the law, the proprietors of the wagon in question would be clearly entitled to the reward offered by the State. They admit that it could be used to great advantage for thrashing and hauling heavy agricultural machines from farm to farm, for heavy work upon the highway, and for much of the work done upon large farms. The wagons cost $1,000 each, however, and require an outlay of from $2 to $6 a day to run, and the Commissioners wisely conclude that upon such terms it cannot be considered a cheap and practical substitute for horses, mules, or oxen upon the highway or farm.

BOUCICAULT has often been mentioned as the most prolific of all playwrights, living or dead, and counting the pieces he has adapted, translated, and appropriated, he has shown extraordinary power of accomplishment. It is asserted that he has produced under one form or another, leaving originality out of the question, as many as 150 farces, comedies, comediettas, and melodramas, and he is always producing something new, or rather something old under a new name. Even if he has furnished such a number of pieces, he is still quite behind the late EUGENE SCRIBE, who is credited with 300, in which he had collaborators, to be sure; but his collaboration was not more helpful than is BOUCICAULT'S adaptation, a convenient word that covers any quantity of literary sins. Then there was LOPE DE VEGA, who is said to have been the author of fully 1,000 dramas, and who is declared to have frequently written a drama in a single day. Even the extremely clever Irishman will have to doff his hat to the Frenchman and the Spaniard. His friends say he could, and would do something much better than anything he has done, if the public taste were higher. Perhaps so; but he certainly has never written a comedy equal, on the whole, to "London Assurance," and that was put on the stage before he was 19.

Europeans who emigrated to the Republic when young, became naturalized, and made fortunes, very often return to the old country, after retiring from business, with the intent to pass the remainder of their days in their native land. They stay there awhile, and try very hard to like it. But, usually, after the novelty has worn off, they find that the Old-World atmosphere does not agree with them, and they return to the home of their adoption. Some of them, particularly Germans, have gone back two or three times, imagining they would ultimately get into the old ways, and enjoy them. But they deceived themselves, and ere long retraced their steps, resolved to die where they had formed and developed their new life. After spending years here, it is very hard for Europeans to adopt the customs and manners they have entirely thrown off. Americans often find what they want in the Old World, but Europeans, after fairly settling here, almost never. It is well-nigh impossible to go back in anything. The course of nature and destiny is always onward.

The United States Consul at Bordeaux reports that although rum, gin, and brandy are to be had at low prices they are rarely used there. Light wines and beer are the ordinary beverages, and drunkenness is infrequent. This goes to confirm the views of those who hold that light wines and beer are excellent friends to temperance. It is undeniable that where these are to be procured sound and cheap the curse of intoxication does not prevail. A sound, pleasant, light claret is now made in Missouri, which it may be hoped is destined to become a *vin de pays* in this country, but it is not yet sufficiently well known, and is difficult to procure. There is a fortune for a firm which would retail such wine in New-York, genuine, at 15 cents a pint. The mistake made by our wine-producers has been in attempting to vie with those abroad in producing the finer qualities of wine, instead of directing their efforts to supply wholesome and palatable *vins ordinaires*. America cannot compete with France in fine wines, if only because she has not a population bred from infancy in the art of producing them, and willing to work at a rate which will enable the wine to be sold, on remunerative terms, below the cost of imported wines. The production of the finer kinds of European wines demands infinite skill and attention.

Mr. GLADSTONE has had considerable cause in the course of his career to confirm the divine statement that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and amid his own kindred. The son of a famous Liverpool merchant, he was rejected when he stood for the County of Lancashire, and of his three brothers, the two who held seats in Parliament steadily supported the Tory Party. The collaterals of his stock seem equally stanch in their conservatism, for, three weeks ago, his cousin, a Staffordshire clergyman, in the course of an address at a Conservative meeting fell foul of his right honorable relative. "Speaking as a Gladstone," he said that "he was afraid that it was their family failing to be irritable, and not to sit patiently and bide their time. The great difference between Lord Beaconsfield and his cousin is that the latter had not the character of patience which the other possessed." A snug Deanery has just fallen vacant, and it would be a graceful act of the Prime Minister to install in it this appreciative relative of his antagonist.

RICHELIEU owed the suggestion of the French Academy to BOISROBERT, a gay and witty ecclesiastic, who was an intimate companion of the Cardinal, and wholly without principle of any kind. When he was ill once, his physician prescribed large and frequent doses of BOISROBERT, and these caused a cure, as well they might, for the ecclesiastic was one of the most entertaining men of his time. The academy that RICHELIEU founded (1634) was not, however, the first academy in France. In 1570 CHARLES IX. granted letters-patent to an academy of poets and scholars who used to meet at the house of ANTOINE DE BAIF, the members having the privilege of sitting in the presence of the King. After the death of CHARLES, HENRY III. wrote out new letters-patent himself, and made his mother, CATHARINE DE MEDICI, and the great lords and ladies of the court sign them. The academy met twice a week at court, and discussed literary topics, with music. Among the members were RONSARD, AMADIS JAMYN, GUY DU FAUR DE PIBRAC, PHILIPPE DESPORTES, and AGRIPPA D'AUBIGNÉ, who were as clever and well-known as BOISROBERT, COUSART, CERISY, GIBY, GOMBAUT, GODEAU, HABERT, MALLEVILLE, and SERISAY, the first chosen of the second academy, all of them small poets, respectable mediocrities, prigs, and pedants, as they have so often been since.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* is very tart since the election down there. It says: "Settle would have beaten Vance 30,000 votes if the election of 1876 had been what it was on Thursday last," and that the next Congress will be two-thirds Republican if other States follow North Carolina's lead. It furthermore wants to know who is responsible for deluding the people into voting for the Independent candidates.

WAHLSTROM VICTORIOUS.

CYRILLE DION EASILY DEFEATED.

THE SWEDISH CHAMPION'S BRILLIANT PLAY IN THE FIFTEEN-BALL POOL MATCH—HE WINS BY A SCORE OF 21 TO DION'S 14—SOME OF THE "SWEDE'S" ASTONISHING SHOTS.

The first grand match for the O'Connor gold medal, typical of the 15-ball pool championship of America, and for a money stake of $500, was contested last evening in the amphitheatre of O'Connor's Union-Square Billiard Rooms between Cyrille Dion, the present holder of the medal, and Gotthelf Wahlstrom, the young Swedish champion. By the terms of the match the contest was to be the best 21 in 40 games, the winner to receive the medal, subject to challenge under the rules governing the tournament during which the medal was first contested for. The games began at 8:25 o'clock in the presence of a very large assemblage of spectators, the "Swede" being the favorite. The contest ended in a brilliant victory for Wahlstrom, who played some of the finest games ever seen in New-York. "Sam" Knight acted as Cyrille's umpire, and Mr. Andrews as Wahlstrom's. Mr. William Sexton having been chosen referee, the players strung for lead, which was won by Wahlstrom, who played the usual safety opening shot. The "Swede" counted 30 and then played carom on Dion, who failed to count, when the "Swede" carried on the game amid great applause, "skunking" Dion. The next game opened with "safety" shots on both sides. Then the Swede made a fine shot on the 5 ball, and followed it with a series of brilliant ones, slipping up after counting 54. Dion counted 18, and fell back on his safety policy, which gave the Swede the second game. Safety play of the most decided kind was again the feature in the beginning of the third game, until the "Swede," captured the 15 ball by a very fine shot, and retired after counting 59, leaving Dion a pretty shot on the 1 ball. Dion counted 7 and played safety, but, by a magnificent combination shot, that was cheered to the echo, the "Swede" pocketed the 8 ball, and added a third game to his score. Wahlstrom was in splendid trim, and was fast warming up to his work, while Dion played without much life, being not in good spirits. The "Swede" made a splendid "cut" into an end pocket, but forced his own ball off the table, losing the pocketed ball and getting a "mark." This was followed by another later on by a badly-calculated safety shot, which was atoned for, however, by a wonderful "combination" shot on the 11 ball. Dion got the game, however, as a miss by the "Swede" left the balls in position.

Dion got 50 before the "Swede" had 1 in the fourth game, but the young expert by some of his great skill wrested a victory out of impending loss, and added the game to his own score, making 3 astonishing shots during his struggle. Wahlstrom carried away the fifth game in comparative ease, although he played but one really fine shot during its progress. Dion was apparently getting disgusted, for he did not take a fine chance left him by the "Swede" to win the next game, letting his young adversary add it to his string. The "Swede" for some time had been pocketing the balls as if by magic, his play being brilliant enough to readily show his claim to his familiar title of "The Swedish Phenomenon." He captured the eighth and ninth games, adding five successive games to his string, Dion all this time having a solitary "button" on his string, and seeming to be going to pieces rapidly as far as "nerve" was concerned. He played with something of the energy of desperation in the tenth game, and carried it away at length, being greeted with very generous plaudits. He also won the eleventh game handsomely, again "skunking" the "Swede." This seemed to put his youthful adversary on his mettle, and with dashing spirit and brilliancy he carried off the twelfth game, amid loud cheering. Wahlstrom made a "foul" in the next game, and got a "mark," receiving another later on, after making a brilliant cut into a side pocket, his own ball being drawn toward the end pocket, into which it was rolled by the jar caused by the stamping of the spectators' feet as they applauded the shot. Later still Wahlstrom made a very brilliant and difficult shot, holding his cue in a standing direction in the air and letting drive at a ball, which he pocketed amid loud cheers. He had played in bad luck, however, and he surrendered the game to Dion, whose score now stood 4 to Wahlstrom's 9.

After a brief intermission Dion opened the fourteenth game with a "safety" shot. He was now playing up some "life," but the "Swede's" accuracy again proved too much for him, and he yielded the game to his adversary, who went at the struggle in the next game with great vim, and swiftly added it to his string, playing the most difficult shots with unerring accuracy. Dion played very well in the sixteenth game, making one pretty "combination" shot into a side-pocket and finally winning the game. "I play for nothing," said he, to the seventeenth game, "for I may get something I don't want," and then, amid laughter, he played without an object on the heap of ivories. The "Swede" then carried off the game almost in the twinkling of an eye. There was a triangle about setting up a ball pocketed a "scratch" in the eighteenth, that caused the "Swede" to miss "one of his favorites;" but, amid prolonged applause, he won the game by a very narrow escape. He first tried to pocket the 13 ball, jumped his own ball completely over it, and got a "mark" as it glided into the end pocket. Dion missed an easy "set up," and then the "Swede" by a mysterious "carom-and-kiss" shot, pocketed two balls in opposite end pockets, making a shot which superseded in brilliancy any he had yet played. He had to stop playing until the prolonged cheering of the spectators ceased. His victory put him in fine humor, and he played some very fine display position shots on the next game, adding it quickly to his string. Dion won the succeeding game, but in the next, the "Swede" again "skunked" him, after playing some unusually fine "position" shots. Dion was now beginning to take things philosophically, and laughed frequently when conversing with his friends, seeming to recognize the fact that he had no chance of retaining his medal. It was now a common thing for the "Swede" to pocket two balls at a time. By the game-keeper's error, the "Swede" lost a ball that would have given him pool in the succeeding game. He pocketed the 15 ball, which the game-keeper, when asked, said was the 14-ball. He lost the shot by the rules, but, as Dion missed, the "Swede" pocketed the 14-ball amid tremendous cheering, winning the game.

Great excitement reigned for many moments, and every body got into a dispute. The marker was abused, the referee attempted to make arrangements for a bet with an outsider on his decision, and Dion got into a dispute with a stout spectator, in which he had the last word by force of lungs, and became "ugly" for a long time. After the excitement died down, the twenty-third game was won by Dion on an unaccountable shot by the "Swede," and the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth also went on Dion's string, making his score 10 to Wahlstrom's 16. The "Swede," who had been playing in bad luck during these four games, began to play with determination. He carried away the twenty-seventh game easily, and displayed some of his accustomed brilliancy in its successor, although Dion wrested it from him finally. The "Swede" secured the next game with ease, playing leisurely, but with deal accuracy, and also captured the thirtieth game. Dion's chances of victory had long vanished, but he still played with some skill. The "Swede" made a champion "scratch" on the 6 ball in the thirty-second game, and gave the game to Dion, who also took the succeeding one, amid the laughter of everybody, the laughter changing to cheers as he won the thirty-fourth game. The "Swede," by some very fine play, won the thirty-fifth game, however, gaining the money stake and the championship medal by the following brilliant score:

Wahlstrom—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1—21.
Dion—0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—14.

The winner was cheered to the echo as he lay down his cue, and went among his friends to receive their congratulations.

CHAUTAUQUA SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The regular programme of the Fifth International Sunday-School Assembly at Chautauqua was begun this morning at 6:30 o'clock by the pealing of the Chautauqua bells. The weather was fine and the air cool and bracing. The exercises of the Chautauqua Summer University consist of instruction in Greek and in Hebrew, normal class instruction, normal class drills, &c. The lake steamers which came in this morning were crowded with newcomers. About 4,000 had been on the ground, which number was swelled by thousands arriving in carriages from the surrounding country. The lecture of the day was delivered by Bishop Foster, on "The Future State." This afternoon Rev. Dr. Wheeler, editor of the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate*, spoke on politics and religion. Dr. Vincent lectured on "The Holy Land," in Palestine Park, and at 8 o'clock a grand platform-meeting was held in the auditorium, at which addresses were made by the gentlemen named on the topics mentioned: "Model Sunday-school Defined," by J. H. Vincent, of New-York; "Model Sunday-school Organization," J. A. Warden, of New-Jersey; "Model Sunday-school Officers," J. A. Petty, of Jamestown, N. Y.; "Model Sunday-schools' Programmes," W. T. Sherwin, of Newark; "Mission Sunday-schools," C. B. Stout, of New-Brunswick, N. J. The first Chautauqua Eventide Conference was held at 7 o'clock this evening.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The Directors of the Southern Pacific Railway have elected the following officers: Charles Crocker, President; David D. Colton, Vice-President; S. T. Smith, Treasurer, and J. L. Wilcott, Secretary.

TROTTING AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—At the Summer meeting at the Richfield Driving Park today the three-minute class race was won by Baird's bay gelding Sleepy Bill, and the 2:33 race by Bart's horse gelding Peril. Best time—2:31.

AN ATTORNEY'S FEE ORDERED PAID.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—In the matter of the Attorney-General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, Justice Westbrook has directed the Union Trust Company, of New-York, to pay Theodore Bacon, on behalf of the company, $100. Mr. Bacon acted as counsel for J. J. Anderson, Receiver of the company, in his difficulty with E. Montgomery, general agent of the company at Rochester. Montgomery, according to his view, was indefault $10,000 to $12,000, and according to the view of the Receiver, $40,000, besides a debt on mortgages of some $12,000.

PARALYZING THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

DEMOCRATIC SHAM ECONOMY IN OPERATION IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE—MR. VAIL COMPELLED TO RESIGN OR PAY ALL HIS SALARY IN TRAVELING EXPENSES OUT OFF BY CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Another obstruction to the proper conduct of the public service has been disclosed in the failure of Congress to provide sufficiently for one of the most important branches of the postal service. In the Post-Office Appropriation act the Postmaster-General is restricted to the appointment of one agent to superintend the railway postal service, and the act further provides that the compensation of such Superintendent shall be $3,500 per annum, with no allowances whatever for traveling or incidental expenses. Prior to the passage of this act there were two Superintendents, Messrs. Vail and Marshall, and the time of these two officers was fully occupied in attending to the requirements of this important and constantly increasing branch of the service. When the House passed the Post Office bill only one Superintendent was provided for, and his salary was reduced to $3,000, with no allowances for traveling and incidental expenses. The Conference Committee on the difference between the two Houses increased the compensation to $3,500, in which shape the bill was enacted. During the consideration of the bill in Congress Superintendent Vail informed Postmaster-General that to cut off the traveling and incidental expenses would practically result in requiring the Superintendent to serve the Government without compensation, as nearly the entire salary allowed would have to be expended in the long journeys which that officer is required to make. Upon this representation the compensation was increased from $3,000 to $3,500, but nothing is allowed for necessary expenses. Upon the expiration of the fiscal year Superintendent Vail proposed to resign, but was induced not to do so by the Postmaster-General, who entertained the hope that authority would be found to provide for his necessary expenses when traveling for the department. Thus far, however, no provision of law has been found that will justify the expenditure alluded to, and after one month's experience the prediction of Superintendent Vail has been realized. For the month of July Mr. Vail has been required to expend out of his own pocket in defraying expenses necessarily incurred in the line of his duty a sum nearly equal to his month's salary. Not having the pecuniary ability to continue in the public service without receiving compensation, he has informed the Postmaster-General that unless something can be done to insure him against such injustice he will be compelled to retire from the Superintendency of the Railway Mail Service.

THE KENTZLER MURDER CASE.

JONATHAN MOYER, ONE OF THE PERPETRATORS, ARRESTED IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 7.—Another phase of the Kintzler murder, in Snyder County, has just been developed which will result in placing all the parties implicated in that crime in the custody of the Sheriff of that county. Chief of Police Cylley, of this city, yesterday received a letter from Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County, Mich., containing the information that Jonathan Moyer, one of the Kintzler murderers, was visiting in that place and could be arrested. Sheriff Jennings also received a postal card containing information to the same effect. Both of these communications were signed by Theodore W. Smith, Deputy Sheriff of Kalamazoo County. Chief Cylley immediately telegraphed to the District Attorney at Middleburg, Snyder County, stating the facts, and asking what he should do. He received in answer a telegram ordering Moyer's arrest. He thereupon telegraphed to Deputy Sheriff Smith, at Schoolcraft, to arrest Moyer, and inform him when he had accomplished that object. To-night he received a telegram from that officer, which reads as follows: "I have Jonathan Moyer in custody. Advise immediately." Smith was ordered to hold Moyer on a charge of murder, with information that as soon as a requisition could be made out an officer would be sent to Michigan to conduct the criminal to to Snyder County for trial.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN EUROPE.

THE DEMAND AND ITS RELATIONS TO GRAIN SHIPMENTS—RESUMPTION AND THE EUROPEAN MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Times* this morning in its financial article says: "Prices of United States bonds continue weaker, owing to the noticeable diminution of American purchases. These seem to fluctuate, more or less, with shipments of grain. When the shipments were large buying was brisk; when they decreased, so did the demand for bonds. Probably, therefore, with the renewed activity recently observed in the American wheat trade, the price of bonds will again harden. It will be extremely interesting to see whether the currency demands of the American Government under the resumption scheme will not now lead to the withdrawal of gold instead of bonds, for should gold go in any quantity during the coming Autumn, the European money markets might be seriously embarrassed."

PARDONS REFUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 7.—The Board of Pardons to-day refused to grant a pardon to O. F. Bullard, late a member of the Legislature, who was convicted last Winter in Delaware County of embezzlement. A pardon was also refused for Samuel McMasters, a former Alderman of Pittsburg, who was convicted of procuring an abortion.

"CIVIL SERVICE REFORM."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Among the Consular appointments made by the President today is that of Eugene J. Ball, of Indiana, to be Consul at Pesth, Austria. In the Police Court to-day Eugene J. Ball was fined $5 for disorderly conduct. The person who appeared in the Police Court is the same gentleman who is named to represent the Government at Pesth.

TEMPERANCE AT ROUND LAKE.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The enthusiasm of the temperance meeting grows hourly. The speeches are decidedly eloquent. A goodly number of hard and desperate cases have been influenced. The addresses to-day were by Thomas E. Murphy, Eeeles Robinson, of Pittsburg; Capt. Cyrus Sturtevant, of Portland; Harry Clifford, Gen. Robert Love, and George W. Swett. To-morrow, Francis Murphy will speak in the morning, and the women will occupy the afternoon.

SERVICE OF SONG AT OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 7.—Six days' service of song, led by Phillip Philips, were brought to a close to-night in the presence of a congregation of about $6,000 persons in and around the auditorium in the grove. Mr. Phillips was assisted by Mrs. Osborne. Morning holiness meetings will be held daily.

BURGLARS AT A SUMMER HOTEL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 7.—The office of the Ocean House, at Watch Hill, was entered at 2 o'clock this morning, and the safe rolled out on the highway, where five men were trying to open it when they were alarmed by movements in the house. It is thought the party came and escaped in a small sloop.

NARRAGANSETT PARK RACES.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 7.—At Narragansett Park this afternoon the special purse for 5-year-old Rhode Island colts was won by L. Phillips' George M. Patchen. Best time—2:45. In the three-minute class the race was won by Gray Eagle in three straight heats—2:46; 2:46; 2:45.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY BY TRAMPS.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 7.—Four men robbed W. W. English, a miller, yesterday, four miles from this city, of a small amount of money and several bushels of meal by choking and overpowering him. The robbers are announced to be tramps. All escaped.

THE EXAMINERS OF THE SUN

PROF. HENRY DRAPER'S RETURN.

RESULTS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS IN WYOMING TERRITORY—HOW THE ECLIPSE WAS WATCHED AT RAWLINGS—MYSTERIOUS VULCAN AND THE CORONA.

Prof. Henry Draper, the eminent astronomer, who went from this City to Rawlings, Wyoming Territory, to observe the recent eclipse of the sun, returned to New-York early yesterday morning. After spending a few hours attending to necessary business in the City, he left for his Summer residence at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson. A TIMES reporter called upon him there later in the day, and was favored with a long and interesting conversation with the distinguished scientist. Prof. Draper's party, which consisted of five persons, including himself and wife, left New-York on the 13th of July, and reached Rawlings five days later. They were distinct from the various other scientific parties which observed the eclipse in that they were not sent out under any Government auspices, but went as a private party, paying their own expenses. They reached Rawlings soon enough to erect the observatory and prepare the many delicate instruments and sensitive chemicals several days before the eclipse, so that when the time came there was no delay, and no trouble caused by hastily-prepared materials not properly tested. During their stay at Rawlings the party put up at the house of Mr. Galbraith, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Locomotive Works at that place, who generously gave up nearly the whole of his house for their use. Prof. Draper speaks in highly complimentary terms of the liberal treatment received by the party from the various railroad and express companies, who showed them all possible courtesies. The Professor had with him about a ton of valuable and delicate instruments, which the American Express Company carried for him without compensation and without the loss or breakage of a single instrument.

During the conversation Prof. Draper said that he had noticed that in several of the newspaper accounts of his observations it was said that he was looking more particularly for the presence of oxygen in the sun's corona. This was a mistake, for he had known for a long time that there was no oxygen in the corona, and, of course, did not look for it.

"Before this eclipse," said the Professor, "the chromosphere, the atmosphere nearest the sun, was quite well understood by astronomers, as it can be examined on any favorable day by the aid of a large spectroscope. A good exhibit of the chromosphere was not expected this time. The main point of the observations was to study the corona of the sun. With the naked eye it looks like a sort of glory surrounding the sun, like a four-pointed star. After examination by spectroscope in the eclipse of 1869 a green line was found in the spectrum, and called 1,474 K, that is 1,474 on Kirchhoff's scale. This was at first supposed to be due to the presence of iron vapor in the corona. But Prof. Young has shown that the iron line is near 1,474, but not coincident with it. The prevailing hypothesis so far has been that the corona was an ignited gas, shining mainly by its own light. Some observers had noticed that there was a small admixture of reflected solar light in the corona also; in other words, when the corona was examined during an eclipse, with the spectroscope, it showed more or less distinct traces of the spectrum of ordinary sunlight. The spectrum of sunlight consists of a colored band containing the seven colors—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, in digo, and violet—these colors, however, being crossed by black lines, which are called, from the name of their discoverer, Fraunehofer's lines.

"The observations we proposed to make on this occasion," continued Prof. Draper, "were intended to ascertain definitely whether the light of the corona was due to a special incandescent element, or whether it was due to reflected sunlight, or whether it was a mixture of both. In addition, I proposed to take a direct photograph of the corona itself, in order to see whether the details of its structure could be made out.

"My party consisted, in addition to myself and wife, of Prof. Barker, of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Morton, President of the Stevens Institute at Hoboken, and Mr. Edison, the celebrated electrician. The duty that I undertook was, in the first place, by the aid of a telescope of 5 inches aperture and 78 inches focal length, specially prepared for photography, to get as complete a photograph of the corona as could be obtained by an exposure lasting during the whole of totality. This was during 165 seconds.

"In the next place, I had a large instrument which may be called a 'phototelespectroscope.' This instrument consisted of six object-glasses, composed of four lenses, 6 inches in diameter and 21 inches focal length. The image of the sun at the focus was less than ¼ of an inch in diameter, and of extreme brilliancy. Before the rays of this lens reached the focus, however, they were intercepted by a ruther-ford grating, about 2 inches square, set at an angle of 60 degrees with the axis of the lens. This grating produced there three images—a central one of the sun, and on either side of it a spectrum. One of these spectra was dispersed twice as much as the other, that is, would give a photograph of twice the length. This last photograph was actually about two inches long. While this apparatus, which was mounted equatorially and driven by clock-work, so as to follow the sun with accuracy, if the light of the corona was ignited gas, giving lines which lay in the actinic region of the spectrum, I should have procured ring-formed images, one ring for each bright line. On the other hand, if the light of the corona arose from ignited solid, or liquid bodies, and was reflected light from the sun, I was certain to obtain a long band in my photograph, answering to the actinic region of the spectrum. If the light was partly from gas and partly reflected sunlight, a result partly of rings and partly a band would have been obtained. This was the observation, previous to the eclipse, that it was entirely impossible to obtain a photograph of the spectrum of the corona, and in order to give the best possible chance of getting such a photograph, I resorted to exceedingly sensitive materials, known as the lightning collodion process, furnished by Mr. Anthony, of New-York. This involved a necessity of distilling a large part of the water that was used, because in the locality where we were the water contains either alkali or sulphur, both of which are deleterious.

"Immediately after the totality was over, and on developing a photograph, I found that the spectrum photographs were a continuous band, without the least trace of a ring. I was not surprised at this result, because during the totality I had the opportunity of studying the corona through a telescope arranged in substantially the same way as the phototelespectroscope. These spectrum photorraphs therefore show that the corona on this occasion did not consist of an ignited gas, giving a few bright lines, but that its light was due either to reflection of sunlight by solid or liquid bodies surrounding the sun like a cloud of meteors, or else that these meteoric bodies were raised to a white heat. The observations that were made by Prof. Barker, who was next to me in the observatory, were arranged with a view of determining this very point. If the coronal light contains the Fraunhofer lines, it is reflected sunlight, if it is a continued spectrum without those lines, it may be due to solid or liquid substance raised to a white heat. It turned out, on making the observations with an analyzing spectroscope, that the coronal light did contain the Fraunhofer lines, and was, therefore, reflected sunlight.

"On consulting with Prof. Young, subsequently, at Denver, I found that he had seen very faint traces of the 1474 line. This shows that that there still remained at the time of this eclipse a small infiltration in the corona of the gaseous substance which gives that line. I think on this occasion there can be no doubt that we have observed the true nature of the corona, and that its light is almost altogether sunlight, reflected from bodies of a size too small to be seen as individuals at a distance such as that of the earth from the sun, namely, 90,000,000 miles. The light of the corona, according to this view, on former occasions has been, so to speak, contaminated or mixed with light derived from ignited gaseous bodies ejected from the sun. The 1474 line can be seen on any occasion favorable for observation in the chromosphere of the sun, as the chromosphere is now, however, in a quiescent condition, this 1474 matter has not been projected into the corona, as it had been on former occasions. The plain photograph of the sun taken with my large equatorial on this occasion shows that the corona is not arranged centrally with regard to the sun. The great mass of the matter lies on the plane of the ecliptic, but not equally distributed, for on this occasion it extended about a degree and a half from the sun toward the west, while it was scarcely a degree in length toward the east. The mass of meteors, if such be the construction of the corona, is, therefore, probably arranged in an elliptical form around the sun. The photograph also shows curious plume-like forms of the coronal matter toward the poles of the sun."

The observations taken by Prof. Morton with the polariscope sustain this view of the nature of the corona, viz: that it is reflected sunlight, because he observed radial polarization. He also observed with a hand spectroscope the Fraunehofer lines of the coronal light.

Mr. Edison directed his attention to ascertaining by the aid of his newly-invented tasimeter whether the corona gave forth indications of heat. The tasimeter can be arranged so as to be exceedingly sensitive to heat radiations, so that the hand, at a distance of three or four feet, will cause a strong deflection. On this occasion he adjusted the instrument so as to be very sensitive, because we could not predict what amount of heat the corona might give forth. It turned out eventually that a much less sensitive instrument would have sufficed, because the moment the tasimeter was moved from the image of the dark moon on to the image of the corona, the index-beam of light went instantly and entirely off the scale.

Prof. Draper said to the reporter that, so far as he knows, his was the only party that succeeded in getting photographs of the spectrum of the corona. He tried the bold experiment of giving one exposure right through the whole totality, and to the surprise of his associates the experiment succeeded. The photographs show that the corona extends about 20 minutes from the limb of the sun, in other words, about 600,000 miles high. The fact that the spectrum was continuous makes it easy for the results of the observations to be arrived at at once, without waiting to collect a mass of data to be slowly worked out.

Prof. Langley thinks that he saw long streamers going out from the sun as much as 5,600,000 miles. Prof. Newcomb also saw them. Prof. Draper thinks this is to be attributed to some variation in the atmosphere where the observations were made. He saw none of them at Rawlins, though he did not especially try to see any. The totality lasted seven seconds less than had been previously calculated.

Prof. Draper expresses himself as well pleased with the results of his observations.

THE DISCOVERY OF VULCAN.

PROF. WATSON, OF ANN ARBOR, GIVES DETAILS OF HIS OBSERVATIONS—HE IS CERTAIN THAT HIS CONCLUSIONS ARE CORRECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—The *Post and Tribune* will publish to-morrow a letter from Prof. James C. Watson, the astronomer, of Ann Arbor, giving the details of his discovery of the planet Vulcan during his observations of the recent total eclipse of the sun. After stating his conviction of the correctness of Le Verrier's conclusions as to such a planet, and his own determination to improve the brief duration of totality by thoroughly examining the region near and south of the sun, he proceeds: "Fortunately, however, it was situated in the region which I had determined to sweep over. I found, about a minute before the end of the total eclipse, a star of the 4½ magnitude, which immediately arrested my attention from its general appearance and place, in which there is no known star. It had a disk larger than the spurious disk of a star, and shone with a ruddy light. There was no elongation, such as would be presented by a comet in that position, and hence I feel warranted in announcing it as an interior planet. Its position in reference to the sun and a neighboring star I determined by a method which obviates the possibility of error, so that I am able to assign its position with certainty. At the instant of observation its right ascension was 8 hours 26 minutes, and its declination, 18° north, as derived from an approximate reduction made the next day. I will, however, as soon as possible, measure the circles in which the records were made and get more accurate results. I have heard that this planet was seen by Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, N. Y., who was stationed south of Separation, Wyoming Territory, where I observed. I do not know whether he got more than an estimate of its position, but his observation is valuable as furnishing an independent confirmation of my discovery. I shall make a thorough examination of the record of the observations of the spots seen upon the sun, which may have been this planet in transit across its disk, and if possible determine all the elements of its orbit. Otherwise, it will be necessary to observe it at succeeding total eclipses of the sun in order to derive all the data required."

THE MURDER ON THE BATES FARM.

ONE BROTHER KILLED BY ANOTHER AFTER A DISPUTE ABOUT WAGES — FEROCIOUS CHARACTER OF THE ASSAULT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 7.—Further details of the murder on the Bates farm show it to have been one of the most diabolical description. The scene of the crime is in Elizabeth City County, two or three miles west of the town of Hampton. The Bates farm during the war was very freely "squatted" upon by the contrabands, who, when an attempt was made some eight or nine years ago to remove them, declared war, and a company of troops from the fortress had to be sent there to preserve order. An amicable arrangement was finally effected between landlord and tenant, and quiet was again restored. Among those who remained were two brothers, John and William Bird, the principal and victim in the tragedy. Both followed the water and tilled a small piece of land for a living, and were always regarded as quiet and respectable among their associates. William, for a time, was on a coasting vessel between here and New-York, and four or five days ago was shipwrecked off the Virginia coast. He managed to secure a piece of plank from the wreck, upon which he maintained himself for four days, until he was picked up by a passing vessel. Two or three years ago his brother John married and went to Hampton to live, where he still followed the water, and of late has been in the habit of assisting his brother in cultivating a small piece of land which he had purchased. It seems, from the evidence adduced in the preliminary examination held yesterday before Justice Jones, colored, that there had been a dispute between the brothers in regard to wages, John claiming $2 for his services, while William claimed that $1 50 was sufficient. On Saturday evening a neighbor passing heard them quarreling about the matter. William was in the house and John out in the yard. He states that he heard John say to William: "If you come out of that house I'll kill you;" but, thinking it was merely an idle threat, paid no attention to it, and passed on. From what afterward occurred, it appears that William did come out of the house, when his brother drew a large bone-handled clasp knife, with a blade about five inches long, and struck him several blows with it; one of them cut his throat, another entered the neck back of the ear, and two others were aimed at the heart, one of which nearly severed a rib, while the other cut the poor fellows heart nearly in twain. Shortly afterward John called one of his neighbors and told him that he had killed his brother; had cut his throat with a knife, but gave no reason for doing so. The authorities were promptly notified, and Sheriff Hash made the arrest about midnight. The murderer made no attempt to escape, and seemed to manifest no concern whatever in regard to the matter. He was found sitting beside the body with the knife still in his hand, which was identified to-day by a number of witnesses. William was a small man, about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and three small children. The prisoner is about 35 years old, very dark, with a low, receding forehead, rather spare build, and about five feet six inches high. He seemed perfectly cool and collected, and did not seem to take any interest in the examination. His trial will take place at the next term of court, and, unless the plea of insanity is established, he will probably suffer the full penalty of the law.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day were $1,665,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $381,100; and from Customs, $544,245.

John S. Hoyt, of Michigan, was to-day appointed by the President to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho.

Reports to the Controller of the Currency giving the condition of the national banks, June 29, show loans on discounts to be $831,755,000; specie on hand, $29,250,000, and the total resources, $1,054,064,000.

The President has commissioned Eugene J. Ball, of Indiana, as Consul at Pesth, Austria; Asa C. Prindle, now commercial agent at Belize, Honduras, as United States Consul at Para, Brazil; William Thompson, now agent at Southampton, England, to be Consul at that port.

Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, of England, the distinguished scientist and editor of *Nature*, who visited this country to make observations on the recent total eclipse, is spending a few days in the city as the guest of Gen. Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Capt. Eads, of the Mississippi jetties, is in this city for the purpose of arranging for the payment of the first monthly installment of the additional $500,000 voted him by an act of Congress at the last session. Owing to the fact that the Engineer officer, whose duty it is to inspect the work, has left New-Orleans on account of the yellow fever, he will experience some delay in accomplishing his mission. Secretary McCrary also wishes to examine some legal points involved, previous to a settlement.

REORGANIZING THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the stockholders and creditors of the Boston Belting Company this afternoon a proposition was made to the creditors, which was adopted, enabling the company to pay its indebtedness in full and to continue business under its present charter, but with a new management. The proposition is that four-fifths of the stock be surrendered to the company to be disposed of by and for the benefit of the corporation. In addition to their four-fifths, Messrs. Durant and Cheever surrendered their entire stock and interest in the concern. The amounts surrendered entire are as follows: John G. Tappan, stock already surrendered, $198,400; John R. Cheever, $86,000; Henry F. Durant, $80,000, and Josiah M. Tappan, $20,500. Josiah G. Tappan retains $10,000 worth of stock. It was also proposed to increase the capital stock of $700,000—the present stockholders having a preferred right to purchase the surrendered stock and also to subscribe for the new. A meeting will be called early in the coming week, at which Mr. Converse will be elected Treasurer. Committees were appointed to receive subscriptions for the new stock and to have charge of the affairs of the company pending reorganization.

Orland's brewery, at Turtle Grove, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. It was insured for $20,000 in the Imperial and $13,000 in the Northern, of London.

THE CRUISE OF THE YACHTS.

FROM GLEN COVE TO SHELTER ISLAND.

RENDEZVOUS OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB AT GLEN COVE—CLEVER SEAMANSHIP IN A GALE—A JOLLY PARTY ON THE FLEUR-DE-LIS—GATHERING OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET AT GREENPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GLEN COVE, Aug. 7.—One by one the yachts of the New-York Yacht Club rounded to off this place last evening, saluted the Commodore, lowered their white sails, and came to anchor in a long line extending far out into the bay. They came from all parts of the Sound, and from long cruises to the Eastward, where their owners have spent the long Summer days in sailing dreamily under bright skies and over smooth waters. Many of them have been enlivening Newport with their presence. The Fleur-de-lis, with Dion Boucicault on board, has been as far East as Gloucester Bay, where at Manchester and Magnolia she picked up one of the jolliest parties ever set afloat. Among other congenial spirits were Lawrence Barrett, Arthur Cheney, Montague, Thorne, and Booth. From 4 o'clock until 10 P. M. did the stragglers continue to come in. By 7 o'clock a dozen of these were at anchor in water unruffled by a breeze and smooth as a mirror. In the northwest hung an ominously black cloud, from which flashed vivid lightnings and heavy thunder muttered. It rolled rapidly up over the Sound, and before it was time for the firing of the sunset gun the sky was black as night, and a squall was tearing the water into foam and threatening to drag the yachts from their moorings. In the midst of it the gun was fired from the Restless, and every fluttering flag dropped to the deck as though the evening were the fairest of the season, and the crews had nothing to do but attend to them. The stanch sloop Vision came scudding into the bay under a jib, only, rounded to gracefully, saluted the Commodore, and came to anchor in line with the precision of a man-of-war. Late in the evening the Clytie came in from Greenwich, and came to anchor far out in the bay.

A meeting was held in the cabin of the Restless, at which the following yachts were reported as present and in cruising trim: Schooners—Restless, Estelle, Rambler, Dreadnaught, Intrepid, Madeline, Clio, Fleur-de-lys, Clytie, and Nereid; sloops—Vision, Active, Volante, and Vixen, and the steam yacht Mystic. The course of the cruise was laid out as follows: Sail at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning from Glen Cove, make Shelter Island the same night, New-London Thursday, Newport Friday night and stay till Monday morning, New-Bedford Monday night, then Martha's Vineyard and back to Newport. Races between dingies and gigs of the several yachts are to be rowed in New-London Harbor, and races are to be sailed at Newport and New-Bedford.

At 5:30 o'clock this morning, in answer to a gun fired 15 minutes before, every schooner had main and foresails and main and foretopsails hoisted, and anchor apeak. Sloops lay under mainsail and maintopsail, with jibs loosened and everything ready for a start. At 5:45 o'clock, just as the sun, rising above the tree tops of the high Eastern bluffs, was tingeing the lofty topsails with crimson, the second gun, waking echoes far up the bay, gave the signal to be off. Jibs were run up so quickly that they seemed to have sprung up on stays of their own accord; anchors were merrily hove a-weigh and the chains rattled merrily through the hawse holes. Within 30 seconds after the firing of the gun the graceful yachts were slipping swiftly along before a brisk westerly breeze, with the tide just on the turn of the ebb. The big schooners flung out balloon jib topsails and immense mainsails, but the little fellows had the best of them with what wind there was, and the little white sloop Vixen quickly led the fleet. As they rounded Matinicock Point and disappeared from sight in a rosy flush of glory, the sun bathing them from truck to water line in his light, they were in the following order: Vixen, Nereid, Estelle, Restless, Clio, Madeline, Vision, Volante, Clytie, Fleur-de-lys, Dreadnaught, Active, Intrepid, and Rambler.

BRILLIANT SCENES AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 7.—Greenport Harbor, Long Island, is gay with yachts to-night, there being 40 of the graceful craft at anchor in its waters. Five of them, the vanguard of the Atlantic fleet, arrived bright and early this morning. They are the Alma, Nomad, Shiela, Myra, and Intrepid. Of these, the first two came direct from Morris Cove without attempting to make New-London, the Shiela and Myra were compelled by the dense fog of last night to anchor under Sachem's Head, and the Intrepid, from the same cause, anchored at Thimble Islands. Soon after 2 o'clock the rest of the Atlantic fleet rounded the point, and before a fresh north-west breeze swept past the Manhanset House and over to Greenport, where they came to anchor. The piazzas of the hotel were crowded with guests watching the dainty flyers, and the gun on the lawn thundered forth a salute to each as they passed in the following order: Orion, Thistle, Hope, Peerless, Arnes, Dolphin, Unknown, Triton, Mets, Genio, Nimbus, Imperia, Petrel, Mab, and schooner Vision.

At 4:30 o'clock the vanguard of the New-York fleet, the steamer Mystic, ran in and made fast to the wharf. Soon afterward came the Columbia, which had joined the fleet at Stamford. She was closely followed by the Clytie, which would have made several minutes better time than she did, had not the Comet, going out from here to meet the fleet, crowded her so close to the shore that her centre-board struck. The Dreadnaught was next, she having passed the Rambler a few minutes before off the Three Mile Spindle. The Rambler and Intrepid came to anchor together, and were followed by the Madeleine, Vision, and Clio, passing the Estelle and Vixen. These boats came next, with the Vixen ahead. The Foam, that had joined during the day, followed, and directly after her were the Restless, Active, and the little Minnie Maurel, which had also joined from Cold Spring Harbor. The Volante was a laggard, and the Nereid did not arrive until after dark. The Fleur de Lis had fall

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

C.P. 1st S.F. br. $10,000 ..... 92¼
N. W. C. G. 6s. 6,000 ..... 83 99¾
5,000 ..... 99¾
M. & St. P. 1st. 10,000 97
Michigan Cen. 7s. 3,000 ..... 111¾
Ohio & Miss. c. s. f. 2,000 93
W. U. K. 1926 10s. 4,000 ..... 109¼
R. C. R. & N. 1st. 10,000 73
C. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st. 5,000 ..... 108¾
Western Union. 500 ..... 90¾
400 ..... 90¾
200 ..... 90⅝
100 ..... 90¾
100 ..... 90⅝
100 ..... 90¾
100 ..... 90⅝
450 ..... 90¾
Del. & Hudson. 24 52
Erie Railway. 300 ..... 18⅝
$700 ..... 18⅛
200 ..... 18⅜
1900 ..... 18⅜
1000 ..... 18⅝
100 ..... 18⅜
Rock Island. 100 114
10 ..... 114¼
Can. of N. J. 900 27
100 ..... 26¾
100 ..... 26⅞
100 ..... 26¾
Michigan Central. 300 65
20 ..... 65¼
Ohio & Miss. 160 ..... 2¾
190 ..... 2¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s. R., '867. $10,000 ..... 106⅛
U. S. 5-20 R., '68. $30,000 ..... 107¼
U. S. 5s, '81 C. $15,000 ..... 106⅜
15,000 ..... 106⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67. $10,000 105
U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 40,000 ..... 104⅞
U. S. 5s, '81 R. $30,000 ..... 106⅜
U. S. 5s, '81 C. $10,000 ..... 104⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con. $1,000 ..... 74⅜
Tenn. 6s, n. s. 1,000 34
Mo. 6s, '86. 3,000 ..... 105⅞
C., R. I. & P. 6s. 10,000 112
Chic. & N. W. con. 2,000 90
C., R. I. & P. 1st, con. 2,000 ..... 84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 10,000 106
N. Y. 1st, R. 3,000 108
5,000 ..... 118¼
No. Mo. 1st. 3,000 ..... 102⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st. 1,000 ..... 97½
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 2,000 13
1,000 13
Ohio & Miss. 2s. 1,000 ..... 60½
2,000 ..... 60⅝
Ohio & Miss. 1st. 5,000 68
Pac. of Mo. 1st. 2,000 ..... 102½
Ken. & S. 1st. R. 1,000 ..... 118¼
Cen. Pac. gold. 10,000 ..... 106⅝
C., R. I. & Pac. 6s. 1,000 112
C., R. I. & P. 6s. 10,000 112
Chic. & N. W. con. 2,000 90
C., R. I. & P. 1st, con. 2,000 84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 10,000 106
N. Y. 1st, R. 3,000 108
5,000 ..... 118¼
No. Mo. 1st. 3,000 ..... 102⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st. 1,000 ..... 97½
Ohio & Miss. 2d. 2,000 13
1,000 13
Ohio & Miss. 2s. 1,000 ..... 60½
2,000 ..... 60⅝
Ohio & Miss. 1st. 5,000 68
Pac. of Mo. 1st. 2,000 ..... 102½
Ken. & S. 1st. R. 1,000 ..... 118¼
Cen. Pac. gold. 10,000 ..... 106⅝
Ill. cen. 7s. 15,000 106
Man. P. 1st's, Den. 1,000 102
D., L. & W. pf. 5,000 ..... 84¼
P. & W. 2d, s. Nov. 20 52
con. '91. 1,000 ..... 64½
M. K. & T. 1st, s. f. as. 5,000 40
Adams Ex. 40 ..... 104½
10 ..... b.c. 104½
Wells-Fargo Ex. 200 90
Pac. Mail. 1,000 9
D. sp. cer. 5,000 ..... b.c. 64½
5,000 ..... b.c. 64½
2d con. 5,000 ..... b.c. 64½
Chi. & R. I. 1,000 45
4,000 ..... 44⅞
Met. Bank. 8 120
Wells-Fargo Ex. 200 ..... b.c. 90
Pac. Pal. Car. 40 ..... 74⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

St. Wayne 3d. $20,000 113
Rich. & Dan. P. c. s.f. 1,000 97
U. S. Express. 3 44
Am. & Hudson. 200 ..... 51½
100 ..... 51½
$200 ..... 51¾
100 ..... 51¼
Western Union. 100 ..... 90⅜
300 ..... 90¼
Lake Shore. 100 ..... 62¾
200 ..... 62⅞
300 ..... 62⅝
100 ..... 62¾
Michigan Central. 300 65
200 65
Erie Railway. 700 ..... 18⅛
200 18
Rock Island. 100 ..... 113¾
300 ..... 113¾
Can. of N. J. 100 ..... 26¾
200 ..... 26⅞
Ohio & Miss. 100 ..... 2¾
Chic. & N. W. con. 100 84
Chic. & N. W. pf. 100 89
Del. & Hudson. 100 52
Ontario Silver. 100 ..... 33½
100 ..... 33½
110 ..... b.c. 33½
100 34
Delaware & Hud. 100 ..... b.c. 64⅜
Western Union. 600 ..... 90⅜
600 ..... b.c. 90⅜
200 ..... 90⅜
200 ..... 90¼
Lake Shore. 600 ..... 62⅝
300 ..... 62⅞
1500 ..... 62⅝
500 ..... 62¾
500 ..... 62¾
500 ..... 62⅝
Michigan Central. 300 65
Erie Railway. 300 ..... 18⅝
600 ..... 18¾
100 ..... 18⅝
200 ..... 18¾
100 ..... 18⅝
500 ..... 18¾
500 ..... 18⅝
Rock Island. 100 ..... 113¾
Can. of N. J. 100 ..... 26¾
Ohio & Miss. 100 ..... 2¾
Chic. & N. W. con. 100 84
Del. & Hudson. 100 52
Panama. 11 ..... b.c. 126½
Illinois Cen. 100 ..... 84½
Union Pacific. 100 ..... b.c. 64¼
100 ..... 64⅝
200 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅝
Lake Shore. 2000 63
600 ..... 62⅞
100 ..... 62¾
100 ..... 62⅝
500 ..... 62¾
200 ..... 62⅝
300 ..... 62⅝
1500 ..... 62⅝
500 ..... 62¾
500 ..... 62⅝
Michigan Central. 300 65
Erie Railway. 300 ..... 18⅝
600 ..... 18¾
100 ..... 18⅝
200 ..... 18¾
100 ..... 18⅝
500 ..... 18¾
500 ..... 18⅝
Rock Island. 100 ..... 113¾
Can. of N. J. 100 ..... 26¾
Ohio & Miss. 100 ..... 2¾
Chic. & N. W. con. 100 84
Del. & Hudson. 100 52
Panama. 11 ..... b.c. 126½
Illinois Cen. 100 ..... 84½
Union Pacific. 100 ..... b.c. 64¼
100 ..... 64⅝
200 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅝
100 ..... 64⅝
St. Paul. 100 ..... 33⅞
50 ..... 33¾
25 ..... 33⅞
50 34
200 ..... 34⅛
100 34
100 ..... 34⅛
100 34
St. Paul pf. 100 ..... 71¾
100 ..... 71¾
100 ..... 71¾

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 7, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John M. Barbour, Esq., Referee, Gerard Betts sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 22 by 68, No. 583 Broome-st., south side, 134.8 feet east of Hudson-st., for $6,750, to Frederick Gotthold.

Barker & Co., by order of the Marshal, sold the right, title, and interest in a plot of land, 103 by 150, on 11th-av., south-east corner of 30th-st., for $250, to L. Birdseye, the Marshal reserving the right to resell the property on Aug. 21 unless the above bid be confirmed by the authorities at Washington.

The remaining auctions were adjourned as follows: Sale by Richard V. Harnett, of lots on Oliver, Rerrien, and 1st avs., and Jacob-st., Fordham, to Aug. 26, and sale by John T. Boyd, of the house, with lot, No. 435 West 44th-st., west of 9th-av., to Aug. 16.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 6.

Avenue A, n. e. corner of 82d-st., 25.8x99; also, 26th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x38.9; Mary C. Julian to Mary E. Julian..... nom.

Hamilton-st., s. s., No. 10; also, Catharine-st., rear of; William Colligan and wife to Margaret Reynolds..... $10,100

142d-st., n. s., 440 ft. w. of 9th-av., 20x100.4; James McCann and wife to Hugh McCann..... nom.

Same property; Hugh McCann to Mary McCann. nom.

Seventh-av., No. 9; Henry Naylor to Joseph Naylor..... 30,000

Worth-st., No. 11; same to same..... 33,307

Worth-st., No. 13; same to same..... 33,307

Pearl-st., No. 16; same to same..... nom.

100th-st., n. s., 356.6 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100; John Cornell to Mary E. Santos..... 3,700

Platt-st., n. e. corner of William-st., 31.5x96; Thomas B. Gardner and others to James L. Livingston..... nom.

Same property; James L. Livingston to Eliza Gardner..... nom.

Beach-st., n. s., 39.10½ ft. w. of West Broadway, 16.9x80; W. C. Traphagen, Referee, to Henry Miller..... 9,500

Thomas-av., e. s., 200 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 24th Ward; Anna L. Berrian and husband to Henry D. Purroy..... 400

70th-st., East, No. 128; Hiram D. Post and wife to Carrie L. Peet..... nom.

3d-av., w. s., 26.5 ft. n. of 87th-st., 25x80; same to same..... nom.

53d-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.6; Anna M. Ryan and husband to Hugh Dwyer..... 35,000

Platt-st., n. s., 396 ft. e. of 3d-av., 23x98.3; Thomas Sypher and wife to Edward Willis..... 4,200

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 104th-st., 20x100.11; John Sexton and wife to Christian F. Tietjen..... 137

Same property; Catharine Tietjen to Christian F. Tietjen..... nom.

1st-av., w. s., 100 ft., n. of Walnut-st., 25d Ward, 100x200; same to same..... nom.

Same property; Christian F. Tietjen and wife to Frank Yoran..... 1,600

Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 104th-st., 20x100.11; same to same..... 2,750

3d-st., n. s., lot No. 562; Sarah J. Maguire to Mary McKeon..... 500

97th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; Randal C. Rusted and wife to Christian F. Tietjen..... 3,400

King's Bridge road, s. s., 24th Ward; Dora A. Dodge to Ellen M. Mann..... 100

King's Bridge road, s. s., 24th Ward; John A. Thompson, Executor, to Ellen M. Mann..... 7,800

Spuyke-av., s. e. corner 3d-st., 24th Ward, &c.; (trust deed;) Bartholomew Smith and wife to Benedict F. Smith..... 7,800

Ave. A, e. s. e. corner 30th-st., 76x58.9; also, 30th-st., n. s., 225.7 ft. e. of 9th-av., 19.7x 58.9; also, 33d-st., n. s., 146 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9; also, 29th-st., s. s., No. 397; also, 4th-av., s. e. corner 121st-st., 50.5x90; James Usher to John J. Brady..... nom.

19th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Austin Gibbons..... 3,300

4th-av., s. w. corner of 103th-st., 100x100; S. M. White, Referee, to William H. Gebhard..... 600

Bowling Green, n. e. 75th-st., 78.2x58.5; C. F. Wells, Referee, to Shepherd F. Knapp, Receiver of Bowling Green Savings Bank..... 17,750

Hamilton-st., s. s., No. 9; also Catharine-st., rear of; P. T. Buggles, Referee, to William Colligan..... 16,100

67th-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 4th-av., 58.4x100.8; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to John J. Lynes..... 2,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Avenue A, Thomas B., and wife to Citizens Insurance Company, n. s. corner Rivington and Allen sts., 3 years..... $2,200

Jones, Catharine E., and husband to Emily G. Nathan; s. s. 60th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years..... 12,500

Mann, Ellen M., John A. Thompson; King's Bridge road, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 3,300

McCormick, Samuel E., and wife to Edward Gillespie; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 10th-av., due..... 350

Mangan, Catharine, to Owen Byrne; s. s. Hamilton-st., 1 year..... 10,000

Wright, Martha J., and husband to John Ross; n. s. 120th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 month..... 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Blumenthal, Wolf, to William Reid..... $684

Fascia, Susan, to Robert Alexander..... 200

Willard, Edward K., to Isaac P. Maitre..... 450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REDUCED PRICES!!!

REDUCED RENTS!!!

New printed lists mailed free to any address. Offices, 261 5th-av., near 53d-st.; 4 Pine, and 35 East 17th st., Union Square.) V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

THE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, NOS. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st., for sale at reduced prices. Apply at the premises, or to F. C. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY for sale low. Easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. These apartments are now ready for occupancy. They are fitted with every convenience for housekeeping.

TO LET—HOUSE AND SEVEN LOTS ON 125TH-st., between 7th and 8th avs., at a bargain. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,230 Broadway.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, COMPLETE in all its appointments, for the coming winter, by gentleman and two ladies; the house and furniture to be most elegantly carpeted; parties having a house such as desired, and willing to dispose of it for the time being, on advantageous terms, may address, A. E. Box No. 141 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRIS PLAINS, N. J., HOUSE fully furnished; outbuildings: five acres of land, all in the most complete and perfect order; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to GRANT HORBURN, Jr., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

A FARM OF 42 ACRES ON NEW UTRECHT Bay; very desirable property. Apply to Mr. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CREESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, Pier 13 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA..... WED., Aug. 14
Steamer ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELDIN, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, connecting with CRESCENT CITY..... Friday, Aug. 9, noon. (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELDIN, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..... Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Barrows..... Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,268 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 2 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ..... Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only)..... Aug. 22

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.

A. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 113 and 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL..... Thursday, Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 109 South 4th-st.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PARRY..... Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL..... Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..... Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

STATE OF NEVADA..... Thursday, Aug. 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..... Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA..... Thursday, Aug. 22

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA..... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTHIA...WED., Aug 14 | ROTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

POMMERANIA, Th., Aug. 8 | GELLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22
SUEVIA...Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA...Thurs., Aug. 29

Rate of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and other points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia...Aug. 31, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

California...Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Australia...Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

France, W...Aug. 14, 9 A. M. | Greece, W...Aug. 21, 9 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, ... Capt. WIER, will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF BEACH-ST., EVERY SATURDAY AT 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION..... SATURDAY..... Aug. 10
GULF STREAM..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier,

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Courtlandt-st.; Pavonia Ferry House, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 8:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pomeron and way, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 10:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. at Newport.

GEORGE E. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Ninth-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Park-place.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily), 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, 7:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Rockaway, 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 8:30 A. M., 2, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. From Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Through sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

THE MARY POWELL, FARE 75 CENTS, leaves West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Coxsens, Milton, New-Hamburg, Hyde Park, and Old Spring by Ferry, leaves daily from Vestry-st., Pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. CONNECTS with BROOKLYN Annex boats.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st. 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Aug. 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

I.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:

1,000 Campaign Hats; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 34,500 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 3,000 pairs Boots; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tent Flies; 70 sets Wall Tent Poles; 20,000 yards dark blue Flannel: 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality; 50,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.

II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia or Jeffersonville, Ind.:

50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.

III.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:

10,000 Axe-belves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Bars, single; 1,930 Wall Tents; 1,930 Wall Tent Flies; 1,430 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,500 Common Tents; 2,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.

IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn.:

1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets; 1,000 Helmet Eagles; 1,500 pairs Helmet Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Chin Scales; 1,850 Dress Caps; 1,850 Dress Cap Pompons; 9,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Crescents for caps; 50 Crescents for coats; 10,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Crossed Rifles; 40,000 Numbers; 10,000 Letters; 130,000 pairs Woolen Socks; 65,500 pairs Berlin Gloves; 9,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 17,000 pairs Boots; 4,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes; 17,800 Wool Blankets; 560 Storm Flags; 2,500 Musket Caps; 1,000 Cavalry Caps; 1,000 pairs Felt Boots; 1,000 yards Facing Cloth; 40,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 60,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, heavy quality; 15,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, light quality; 1,000 yards Canvas Facing; 15,000 yards black Silesia; 100,000 yards Worsted Cord; 60,000 pieces Drawer Tape; 45,000 Gilt Buckles; 12,000 Hooks and Eyes; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large; 5,000 gross Shirt and Drawer Buttons; 800 pounds W. B. Patent Thread; 37,000 spools black Cotton Thread; 36,000 spools white Cotton Thread; 112,500 feet Wax Upper Leather, (sides to average 18 feet;) 90,000 pounds Sole Leather, (sides to average 22½ pounds;) 4,000 pounds Swedes Nails, 10-8 No. 12; 2,000 pounds Swedes Nails, 6 No. 12; 700 pounds Lasting Tacks; 280 pounds Barbour's Machine Thread; 100 balls Hard Wax; 10 gross Steel Lasting Tacks, 1¼ inch.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—*Revised Statutes*, § 3,716.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEAMS.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., July 31, 1878.

Sealed proposals, to be opened at 10 A. M., Aug. 30, 1878, are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, about 1,643,000 pounds of 15-inch wrought-iron I beams, to weigh 200 pounds per yard; about 744,000 pounds of 12 or 12¼ inch compact-iron I Beams, to weigh 125 pounds per yard, and about 8,100 pounds of Angle Pieces, 3½ inches by 3½ inches by 3½ inches.

The beams must be straight, out of wind, cut square at the ends, free from flaws, blisters, and ragged edges, and contain good iron, and the bid should be accompanied by the manufacturer's published tables of formula giving the guaranteed strength and stiffness of beams.

Nearly all the beams will be required in lengths of from 15 to 30 feet, and two-thirds of them in such exact lengths that they must be cut cold.

Bids must be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the outside "Proposals to furnish Beams." The successful bidder will be required to enter into contract, and to give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

About one-fifth of the beams must be delivered within two months and the remainder within five months of the date of contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids which are not deemed satisfactory.

D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR CAMP KETTLES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Camp Kettles," will be received at the Government warehouse, No. 61 Wooster-st., New-York City, until 11 o'clock A. M., of SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1878, for furnishing for the Indian Service, 3,402 nests of heavy galvanized iron Camp Kettles, with bottoms cross strapped.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository, or New-York City Bank, for at least five per centum of the amount of the proposal, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be held by him until the awards are made, contracts entered into, and good and sufficient bonds given.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to increase or decrease the quantity herein named 25 per centum. E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New-York Harbor, Aug. 5, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of August, 1878, for the construction of two double sets of Officers' Quarters, at Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, and one double set of Lieutenants' Quarters, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

Plans and specifications of the buildings to be erected can be examined at the office of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for the construction of Officers' Quarters at ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. General.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR OF SAVANNAH, GA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York, Aug. 5, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a Submerged Dam in the Savannah River, at the Cross Tides, will be received at this office, until noon of Sept. 5, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and all necessary information can be had on application at this office, or until Aug. 25, to Capt. James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Ga.

C. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—BY A LADY leaving; sold her horse, handsome top pony phaeton, gold mountings, with fine single harness to match. Private stable, No. 124 East 26th-st.

STEAM-BOATS.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.

SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.

THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 6th... 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th... 1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th. 11:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 7th. 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 8th.. 11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th.. 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 9th..... 12:00

BLOWN UP WITH POWDER.

A SCHOONER TORN TO ATOMS IN THE SOUND.

THE ROYAL GEORGE, AN ABANDONED HULK, USED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES AT WILLETT'S POINT—TAKING ELECTRICAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE EXPLOSION.

While the inky billows of midnight were leaping in unbroken succession against either shore of the turbulent Sound, (this was on Tuesday night,) and the rolling of distant thunder was heard reverberating through the heavens, and the watchful sentinels at Willett's Point Fort were sweetly sleeping behind the parapets, a piratical craft was making her way toward the Metropolis, slowly, but none the less surely, gaining here a point and there a point, against the unfavorable wind. None knew of her approach. Lights she had none, and her crew were silent as a Potter's Field grave. Silently she dropped her anchor under the very guns of Fort Schuyler and the Willett's Point Works. There she lay till yesterday morning, making not a sound to arouse the suspicions of the innocent Long Islanders, who were almost within her grasp. When daylight came, and the sun came up over the old woolen factory behind Fort Schuyler, the pirate was first seen from the fort. Men were on her decks and in her rigging, and, although her anchors were down, her sails were up. Her cut was that of a clipper, and she showed every indication of being capable of great speed. Although some of the natives who have some knowledge of the sea insisted that the vessel was a cat-rigged schooner with a leg-of-mutton jib and a cutaway stern, it was soon the almost unanimous opinion that she was a man-of-war in disguise, and this opinion was still further strengthened when it was seen that at her maintopmast floated the dazzling red flag of the Commune. It was expected, of course, by the indignant neighbors that Gen. Abbott, who has charge of the fortifications, would at once open fire on the impudent stranger. Every minute a stunning cannonade was looked for. But no cannonade came. The fort paid no more attention to the vessel than if she had been a tipsy excursion-boat from Coney Island. The natives felt deseated. The wolf was at their door, and no friendly gun in the forts would interfere in their behalf. They began to pack up their soft-shell clams and prepare for flight. They changed their minds, however, when Gen. Abbott, accompanied by a number of his officers, all in full uniform, walked down the Government pier at about 10 o'clock in the morning, were rowed out to the stranger, sprang upon her deck, and engaged in conversation, apparently, with her crew. The vessel lay about 700 feet from the pier, and she was a mystery that none of the old sea-dogs could manage. She had so many queer points. In the first place, she had no rudder. Then it was seen that her maintopmast wasn't a topmast at all, but only a slender flag-staff. There seemed, too, to be something the matter with her rigging. Every few minutes a halliard or a stay parted, and a sail came rattling down, making an hour's work for some poor fellow to tie the stay up again with strings. Besides, it was soon noticed that the soldiers from the fort were doing all this work, while the pirate's crew kept their places, on deck and in the rigging, never moving a muscle. It was clear that the General was in undisputed possession, whereat the Long Islanders rejoiced, because the Long Island household fires were once more safe.

When the officers and privates returned to the shore, the latter were closely questioned, (for the natives have a proper respect for the dark blue cloth, and keep carefully away from it,) and they said that the schooner was a fair prize, captured without bloodshed, and that she was to be blown up. A crowd of 200 natives accordingly gathered on the pier immediately (it being then 11 o'clock) to await the blowing up, (which was to be at 2.)

At about noon a number of officers and some ladies went down from the fort, accompanied by about a dozen privates carrying some unknown machinery, which they at once began to put in position at the end of the pier. This machinery consisted of four photographic instruments, a small but very fine and scientific clock, an electric battery, and all the machinery necessary for a telegraph office. There were also two small beer kegs, coated outside with pitch, and a large coil of submarine cable. The kegs, each of which contained 50 pounds of power, were taken out near the vessel in a row-boat, and both sunk—one about 20 feet from the vessel's bow, the other as far from her stern. They were connected with the cable, the boat got out of the way, and the torpedoes were fired, one at a time, by the simple telegraph key on the pier. Each of them sent a column of water into the air about 50 feet high, which immediately relapsed into nothingness: but no damage was done to the schooner. Then two more torpedoes were sent out and connected with the cable at about the same distances from the schooner as before. These were fired simultaneously, with the same result as to churning and hoisting the water, but again without injuring the vessel.

It was noticed throughout these experiments, and with great horror on the part of the spectators, that the pirate's crew still remained on the vessel, and that no preparations were made to take them off. How many men might be below decks, of course, it was impossible to tell, but there were four in sight—one at the wheel, one in the main rigging, one amidships, and one near the bow. These were the same positions as the men were in when the schooner was first seen. Gradually, very gradually, as the tadpole turns into the butterfly, or the caterpillar into the beautiful frog, it dawned upon the Long Island mind that the piratical vessel was the identical old schooner that for a long time had been carrying targets out for the gunners to shoot at; that she had been partially dismantled; that the men on her deck and in her rigging were dummies, and that she was going to be blown up to give a subject for some scientific photographs. The schooner, which was so old that her name had long since disappeared, was christened the Royal George, (principally by people who had nothing to do with her,) and all was ready for the tragedy. The electrical apparatus for taking photographs of moving bodies was put in order. It is as simple as possible. The four photographic instruments were put in line, each pointed at the fated schooner. Over them was a light wooden framework, from which were suspended four light boards, like shingles, so arranged that when they dropped they covered the tube. These were suspended by light cotton threads, which in turn were fastened to light fuses, which connected with the telegraph wires. When the circuit was made, the electric spark ignited the fuse, the fuse burned the thread, and, in a second or so, the board fell before the lens, and the negative was made.

The Royal George had all her sails hoisted except her jibs. She was to be photographed in the highest style of marine art—sailing along over a deep blue sea. The officers had some idea of saving the sails, and, perhaps, a mast or two, by having them hauled out of the débris after the explosion. But when 2 o'clock arrived a new difficulty had to be encountered. A strong wind was blowing, and this, catching the Royal George's spreading sails, had drifted her out of position away from the place arranged for the torpedoes, and far out of the focus of the photographic machines. An officer went out to her with several boat-loads of privates, and by taking her anchor ahead and pulling her up she was gradually put in position again.

"Why don't they hoist her sails, and sail her where they want her?" a spectator inquired.

"Because she ain't got one of them arrangements behind to steer with," replied a soldier, who, no doubt, could discount a sailor on guns, but who didn't quite know the name of a rudder.

The two kegs of powder were fastened to the schooner's bottom, dropping down about three feet. The water was far too deep (about 35 feet) to anchor them on the bottom. They were put as near the centre of the ship's bottom as possible, one on each side. The photographic plates for the negatives were kept in one of the buildings as long as possible to protect them from the sunlight, and when all else was ready two soldiers came running down the long, steep hill with the plates under their arms. When the instruments were all ready Gen. Abbott announced that he would fire the torpedoes. Everybody stood on tiptoe and held his breath. The ladies from the fort looked as anxious as if they were about to see a hanging. Every neak was stretched toward the doomed schooner.

"Hold on," said Gen. Abbott; "wait a minute," and he adjusted something about the keys, and everybody crushed freer again.

"All ready."

Gen. Abbott pressed two fingers upon the key. There was a loud booming noise, seemingly under the vessel, and a little smoke. This was in the first second. Then a great heap of water, about 20 feet high, raised up out of the Sound. This was the second thing, and occupied the next second. Then the Royal George, 60 feet in the air, rising high above the smoke and the water, in ten thousand pieces, each piece a mere splinter, a piece of kindling wood, the pieces revolving and striking against each other in the air. Third, fourth, and fifth seconds. Then a descent of the débris, not so rapid as the ascent, the whole mass coming down together with a crash on the water. It makes a little ripple; the smoke dies away; the pieces float away. The Royal George! Oh, where is she!

And all this time, which was about the time occupied in winking twice, electricity and the sun had been working together, and had photographed the scene. A hundred small boats flew to the scene of the wreck, and hundreds of the small pieces were picked up for relics. For the four brave marines who went (as we) down with their ship, their bodies are bleaching beneath the waves. It would have puzzled anybody to find a square foot of either sail or masts. Gen. Abbott was fully satisfied with the result, and four excellent negatives were obtained. The General says, however, that the vessel was torn into smaller fragments than he desired; but that it was almost impossible to judge how much powder would be necessary to blow through so shaky a hulk. A hundred pounds of powder, he says, was a very moderate allowance. The photographing was under the immediate charge of Sergt. Van Sothen, who has attained great proficiency in the art. This was Van Sothen's last work in the Army, as his term of enlistment expires this morning, and his services hereafter to be connected with the Photo-Lithographic Company, of this City.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

THE STATION AGENT AT CHAPPAQUA CHARGED WITH KISSING A PRETTY GIRL—IS IT A DEEP-LAID SCHEME FOR HIS OVERTHROW?

A little ripple of scandal has broken in upon the imperturbable serenity of the Village of Chappaqua, which, since the time when Col. Nicholas Smith took upon himself to cowhide one of its citizens, has not been disturbed. This time the gossips are agitated with respect to the conduct of a gentleman holding an official position, who is charged with forgetting his marital responsibilities and making overtures to some one else. Mr. John H. Priest, the station agent, has been arrested and held to bail for an assault upon Miss Adelaide Tuttle, a young lady of 17, the daughter of Mr. Joseph Tuttle. The complaint was brought before Justice Moses W. Fish, of Mount Kisco, yesterday, but for some time previously the matter had been the theme for excited gossip in the village, and the offense, handed from one to another, has, no doubt, received serious augmentation. Since the complaint has been laid, Miss Tuttle has made a statement of the facts, and from this it seems there was no attempt at outrage on the part of the defendant—and this is what the gossips lay to his charge—but that he was simply guilty of an impertinence toward the young lady. The offense for which he was arrested is one of simple assault. She states that on a night as far back as July 29 she was on her way home to her father's house, which is about a mile and a half distant from the railway station, when she was overtaken by Mr. Priest. It was about 9 o'clock, and she had just come in by train. The gentleman greeted her in a pleasant manner, and asked if she was not afraid of being out so late on so lonely a road. She replied that, after reaching a certain point, she had no fear, and he kindly offered to see her safely that far. Mr. Priest's way home was in the same direction a part of the distance, but, in accordance with his promise, he passed the divergent lane which led to his house, and accompanied her all the way to her father's residence, chatting pleasantly all the time. When at an obscure part of the highway, however, she was startled by his suddenly placing his arms round her, and attempting to draw her to him, but she indignantly resisted such undue familiarity, and bade him go home to his wife and family. Then Mr. Priest promptly left her. This is her story, told with an ingenuous air that carries belief with it, and her father corroborates her statement that this is the only version she has given of the occurrence which has caused so much scandal.

Mr. Priest, who is a man of about 35 years of age, and has been station agent at Chappaqua for two years, scarcely contents himself with a simple denial of the assault. He says that, although he accompanied the young lady part of the way, he did not go beyond the place she indicated as being afraid to pass, and that he left her friendly, she answering his parting words. He is very much incensed at the charge against him, and threatens a counter-action—for what, he has not stated. The proceedings are part of a deep-laid design, he declares, the object of which is to obtain his discharge from the agency because has been inflexible in enforcing the company's rules against the delivery of freight without immediate payment.

JOHN SPENCER'S MISHAP.

A COOL NAP ON THE DOORSTEP FOLLOWED BY A MONTH WITHOUT ANY VOICE.

While the thermometers were luxuriating way up in the third stories, and everybody in New-York was either baking or broiling, a gentleman who receives trade dollars and coins of all descriptions in a down-town restaurant, went out early one morning and took a nap in the draft on the outlying sidewalk, or that part of it which forms the first step for adjacent stores. This gentleman was Mr. John Spencer, of Broadway and Fulton-street. Mr. Spencer is a large, strong man, and his voice has always been known as a large and strong one, too. No one could step up to a bar and order "another schooner" with a clearer voice than Mr. Spencer.

But on this very hot night, when Mr. Spencer took a short nap in the open air, he caught a cold that he has not yet been able to free himself of. When the bar-tender woke him up, and asked him whether he had change in his pocket for a 10, he could not make the man hear his reply. He had entirely lost his voice.

"What d'ye say?" the bar-tender asked for the third or fourth time.

But Mr. Spencer's only reply was a low whisper, which the man could not hear at all.

Mr. Spencer's voice has been wandering about somewhere ever since, or for about three weeks, and its present owner is looking anxiously for it.

"I can't do anything," said Mr. Spencer, "without my voice. I am nobody at home any more. My children don't do anything I tell them, for they can't hear me. When I talk about household expenses being too high my wife can't hear a word of it. When I get in a street-car I can't buy a paper unless I can reach the newsboy's sleeves. A man comes into the restaurant and gives me a counterfeit half, and he's out of the restaurant before I can tell him about it. Nobody ever suffered more than I have. Why, I can't go into a barber shop without having my hair cut, too, when I only wanted to be shaved. The barbers can't hear me tell them not to cut it. They've got it so short now they'll have to file it next time."

"Have you slept on the front steps since?"

"Oh, no, thank you. Not any more of that for me. One trial is very satisfactory, but I pass."

"What do you do for your voice?"

"Do for my voice? Why, Lord bless you, friend, I have tried everything for my voice to anything for. I take a Turkish bath every day, and hope to be able to talk again in a few months. It's getting a little better. I couldn't borrow a dollar from a friend now to save my life. Nobody could hear me if I wanted a dollar."

THE NEW ST. NICHOLAS.

Everybody knows from observation on the outside that the St. Nicholas Hotel has been reduced in size, but few people know that the part remaining, which affords ample room for a large hotel business, has been entirely overhauled, redecorated, and substantially improved otherwise inside. The main hall and the parlor floor have been refrescoed, the bar has been replaced by a handsome lunch-counter, while the dispensary of cocktails and juleps now is in a little room all by itself. Last evening Mr. Uriah Welch, the proprietor of the hotel, gave a dinner-party, which was attended by Postmaster James, Rev. Dr. Deems, Gen. B. B. Foster, Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, and a host of newspaper men. The board was crowded by the dissatisfied eaters and drinkers from 6:30 o'clock to a much later hour, and Hock, Chablis, Burgundy, and Mumm served to wash down choice dishes prepared from toothsome green turtle, palatable capon, dainty snipe, and the delicious soft-shell crab. The affair was entirely informal. A few extemporaneous speeches were made late in the evening by Dr. Deems, Mr. Welch, Mr. Thorne, and Postmaster James, the last-mentioned gentleman remarking that, although he was a man of letters, he was not a man of words, and thus wisely cutting short the feast of reason, which followed the flow of the bowl.

GRADES OF WINTER WHEAT.

The grain trade of the Produce Exchange held a meeting yesterday morning, which was presided over by Mr. J. H. Herrick. The regulations establishing the grades of Winter wheat were taken up for amendment. A proposition was made to grade South-western wheat, the product of Missouri, Kansas, and other South-western States, but it was not adopted. The grades of Winter wheat were established as follows: Extra white Winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well-cleaned. State white Winter wheat shall consist of white wheat, grown in this State, unfit to grade "extra white," but better in quality than No. 1 white. No. 1 white Winter wheat shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean. No. 2 white Winter wheat shall consist of sound white Winter wheat, unfit to grade No. 1. No. 3 white Winter wheat shall consist of sound white Winter wheat, unfit to grade No. 2. No. 1 amber Winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, pure amber, and well cleaned. No. 1 amber Winter wheat shall be bright, sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned. No. 2 amber Winter wheat shall consist of sound wheat, unfit to grade No. 1. No. 1 red Winter wheat shall be sound, dry, plump, and well cleaned. No. 2 red Winter wheat shall be sound, dry, and reasonably clean. this grade to include white and red Winter wheat, when mixed. No. 3 red Winter wheat shall consist of sound red or amber Winter wheat unfit to grade No. 2. Rejected Winter wheat shall include all merchantable Winter wheat unfit to grade No. 3 red.

A SECOND WIFE WANTS A DIVORCE.

Mrs. James Collins, of Paterson, formerly Miss Elizabeth Farrell, of Brooklyn, has instituted proceedings for divorce from her husband, James Collins, alias James Lappin and James Larrigan. Collins' first wife was a Miss Catharine Monaghan, of Valley Falls, R. I., to whom he was married in 1866. He subsequently deserted her after assaulting her in the most outrageous manner, and went to Brooklyn, where he became acquainted with Miss Farrell, a dress-maker. He represented himself as a single man, and married her in the Fall of 1873. Reports having been made public that his second marriage was not performed legally, his second wife has secured proofs of the ceremony and the necessary witnesses, and sues for divorce.

ABRAHAM SUYDAM'S CRIME.

A NEW-YORK LAWYER ARRESTED.

HE IS TAKEN TO CHICAGO ON CHARGES OF FORGERY AND PERJURY—HIS CAREER AS A REAL ESTATE SPECULATOR IN ILLINOIS —SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH HIS DOMESTIC LIFE.

Abraham Suydam, a lawyer, about 40 years of age, was arrested yesterday morning at his residence, No. 586 Seventh-avenue, by Detectives Dunn and Radford, of the Central Office, on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, in which he stands charged with forgery and perjury, alleged to have been committed in that State. Detective G. A. Hartman, of the Chicago force, arrived here in search of Suydam on July 28, and immediately called on Superintendent Walling, and presented a letter from Chief of Police F. A. Seavey, asking Mr. Walling to assist the officer in his pursuit of the alleged forger. The officer stated that Suydam, while in Chicago, had engaged in questionable land speculations, exchanging lands in McDowell County, West Va., for real estate in Cook County, Ill., and by means of questionable transactions, it is said, secured $21,400, his chief victims being Edward Mendell, who it is alleged lost $8,600; D. L. Warner, $3,600, and J. B. Hawley, $2,000. Complaints of forgery and perjury were preferred against him, and a number of indictments have been found against him. Detective Hartman was referred to Chief Detective Kealey, and Detectives Dunn and Radford were detailed to assist him. Suydam was found to be living with his wife, who is an invalid, at No. 586 Seventh-avenue, and steps were at once taken to secure his arrest. He was placed under surveillance, while the requisition was taken to Albany, for Gov. Robinson's indorsement. When the papers had all been made out, the trap was sprung, and Suydam was arrested as he was leaving his house yesterday morning. He treated his arrest with the utmost nonchalance, and, when taken to Police Headquarters, declined to make any statement. While at the Central Office his wife called to see him, and was accorded a short interview. Suydam was soon after delivered to Detective Hartman, who left this City at noon, en route for Chicago. Mrs. Suydam remains in this City.

The Chicago detective was not informed as to the details of the crimes charged against his prisoner, but from a publication in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Aug. 11, 1877, the following particulars of the prisoner's career are gleaned: Suydam is a Virginian and now about 39 years of age. He is possessed of a good education and pleasing manners, and is said to be a shrewd business man. On leaving his native State, Suydam, it is said, came to this City, where, about five years ago, he married a Miss Musgrave, a young lady well connected, and several years his junior. They lived happily together for two years, when Suydam announced his intention of going West to better his fortunes, and proposed to go unincumbered by his wife. He suggested that she should remain here with her parents until he should decide where to settle, and could prepare a home for her. His wife consented to this arrangement, and Suydam left her and went to Chicago. He there speculated at the Board of Trade, and also commenced to dabble considerably in real estate. He is said to have dealt a great deal of unimproved property in Virginia and West Virginia, and his principal object seemed to be to trade off his Virginia property for real estate in Cook County, in the vicinity of Chicago. In this he was quite successful, and at one time owned property in Cook County valued at $250,000, but which, owing to the shrinkage in values and business depression, is now comparatively worthless, as he is unable to realize on it. During his stay in Chicago he corresponded regularly with hif wife, until about the beginning of August, 1877. In his letters he complained of ill-health, and spoke more in a little room all by itself. Last evening Mr. Uriah Welch, the proprietor of the hotel, gave a dinner-party, which was attended by Postmaster James, Rev. Dr. Deems, Gen. B. B. Foster, Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, and a host of newspaper men. The board was crowded by the dissatisfied eaters and drinkers from 6:30 o'clock to a much later hour, and Hock, Chablis, Burgundy, and Mumm served to wash down choice dishes prepared from toothsome green turtle, palatable capon, dainty snipe, and the delicious soft-shell crab. The affair was entirely informal. A few extemporaneous speeches were made late in the evening by Dr. Deems, Mr. Welch, Mr. Thorne, and Postmaster James, the last-mentioned gentleman remarking that, although he was a man of letters, he was not a man of words, and thus wisely cutting short the feast of reason, which followed the flow of the bowl.

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THE JERSEY CITY TRAGEDY.

WAS "COVE" BENNETT IN THE CITY ON THE NIGHT OF THE MURDER?—WHAT WAS FOUND IN HIS TRUNK.

There were few developments of interest in the Smith murder case, in Jersey City, yesterday. So far neither Mrs. Smith nor Bennett have manifested any inclination to say anything more than they have already told. What has been made known of their statements has come only from the police, and it may be doubted whether they have told all that they have learned from them. Some facts which indicate that Bennett has not adhered strictly to the truth in saying what little he has said, have been brought to light. When he surrendered himself to the Police, he explained that one of the reasons why he had not made known his whereabouts earlier than he did, was that he knew nothing of the murder till Saturday. Mr. Samuel Clark, an ex-Alderman and a Jersey City clothier, who, up to a year ago, had for four years made Bennett's clothing, says that while going through the Jersey City Ferry gates, on Friday last, at noon, he saw talking to a ferry or a railroad employe a man who he thinks was Bennett. Another business man named Jones says that he saw Bennett on Thursday night, between 8 and 9 o'clock, on the corner of Grove and York streets. If Bennett was in Jersey City on the nights in question, it seems impossible that he can have remained in ignorance of the murder until Saturday.

Another thing which would indicate that Clark and Jones have mistaken some one else for Bennett is this: That both describe him as having been attired in clothes the style of which Bennett does not own. He was dressed in black diagonal coat, light pantaloons, and light felt hat. It is said that Bennett is the possessor of no clothing answering that description.

The Police claim, however, to have evidence that Bennett was in Lafayette on the night of the murder. Alderman Smith says that a gentleman called upon him a few days ago, and stated that he met Bennett in a Lafayette horse-car, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on the night of the tragedy. One of the officers of the department also stated that Bennett had been seen in Lafayette at about 3 o'clock Saturday morning. Neither Mr. Smith nor the Police official would divulge the names of the witnesses by whose testimony they expect to establish these allegations. The reason given is that if the nature of the testimony for the State be divulged Bennett will have an opportunity to prepare his alibi. It is understood, however, that Bennett has said that he can successfully prove that he was not in Jersey City on the night of the murder at all. Mr. Havemeyer does not recollect whether Bennett was at home or not on the night of the murder. Bennett told him, however, that he had not seen Mrs. Smith for two weeks, and that only in relation to a job of carpentering he wished her father to do.

After Bennett's arraignment in Justice Davis' court-room Tuesday, Judge Davis informed him that he would be committed to await the action of the Coroner's jury. That would have taken him out of the custody of the Police, who are so jealously guarding him. Yesterday it was learned that the commitment had not been made out in accordance with the Judge's announcement, but that it set out the prisoner's commitment "for further examination"—by the magistrate, of course, who committed him.

The trunk and valise and other personal property of Bennett were taken to Jersey City from Havemeyer's yesterday by Detective O'Neill. The property was searched for clues, but the Police refused to say whether anything of value was obtained. It was somewhat significant, however, that just after the search had been concluded, the Chief and Coroner Ronen and Valentine Puster started for the house in which the murder occurred. Puster, who is a scavenger, is, it is understood, to make a new examination of the privy vault, and a new and thorough search of the premises was instituted. It was stated later in the evening that the search of the trunk had resulted in the discovery of some clothing disfigured by blood-stains. The clothing on which the stains were discovered were an English walking coat, dark blue in color, and a vest. The stains are on the left side of the clothing. There are 20 or more stains, varying in size from that of a 50-cent silver piece to a 5-cent silver piece. The stains are dark, as though the blood had dried on them, and look, too, as though an attempt had been made to remove them. As Bennett worked in a candy shop, there may be other explanations for the presence of the stains, and they may not be blood. It seems incredible that, if they are blood, the accused should have kept them as mute evidences of his guilt. The clothing was sent to Prof. Doremus that he may be able to determine, if possible, the nature of the stains.

A BRIDE'S SAD FATE.

A THREE DAYS' BRIDE FALLS FROM A FIVE-STORY BUILDING AND IS DASHED TO PIECES—HASTY CONCLUSIONS OF THE POLICE.

A singular case, and one showing the careless way in which the Police sometimes investigate matters, was telegraphed from the Tenth Precinct to Police Head-quarters yesterday, in the following words:

AUG. 7—8:25 A. M.

"At 3 A. M. Maggie Fitzgerald, aged 23 years, committed suicide by jumping off roof of residence, No. 37 Forsyth-street. Coroner notified."

A reporter of THE TIMES investigated the matter, and found that there was not the slightest evidence upon which to base the theory of suicide. The young woman referred to in the telegram was married on Sunday last to a man named Charles Smith, who in wedding her had shown both love and honor by saving her from impending disgrace. It is said that before her marriage, owing to her sad condition, she had frequently given way to melancholy, and had taken to drinking "to drown her trouble," but since she brightened up and regained her accustomed gayety. Maggie had lived in Williamsburg. Three weeks ago she secured employment as a nurse with Mrs. Brady, who was about to become a mother. Mrs. Brady lives on the third floor of the rear of No. 37 Eldridge-street. This house is a double tenement, its companion being No. 37½ Eldridge-street, rear. In No. 37½ lives a young woman named Hattie Williams, with whom Maggie was on terms of the closest intimacy. The two young women were in the habit of going up to the house-tops at night and there spending a great deal of time away from the close temperature of the rooms below. Lately, Maggie, in her capacity of nurse, had often to be up with Mrs. Brady until quite late, and when relieved from the bedside she would go to Hattie Williams' room, awaken her, and go with her up to the roof. The rear of the tenement on Forsyth-street, which is opposite Nos. 37 and 37½ on Eldridge-street, comes back to within two feet of them, leaving a space of that width between the rear walls of the opposite structures from their roofs to the ground. Yesterday morning at about 3 o'clock Maggie left Mrs. Brady and proceeded to Hattie Williams' room. She was heard to go there and rap several times on the door. She received no reply, and then proceeded alone to the roof, expecting, it is said, to find Hattie there. The stairway to the roof is narrow, and reaches the roof at a point but two feet from the edge. The scuttle is covered by a small, narrow coop, the door of which opens outward. The roof's edge. The door is low, and the last step from the stairway is an awkward one to take. The wall of the Forsyth-street structure rises about five feet above the Eldridge-street building. When the young woman reached the roof it is believed that she must have stumbled. When she fell she could not help falling beyond the coping-stone, and in doing so she would strike against the higher opposite wall, and be forced by the concussion down the narrow space between the two walls to the ground, five stories below, bobbing from wall to wall during the descent. Her dead body, terribly mutilated and crushed, was found on the ground within the narrow space, and just underneath the scuttle, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She was never known to talk of suicide, and her friends insist that if ever she had thought of such a thing her recent marriage removed from her mind all cause for such an act.

It is a singular fact in connection with Maggie's death that about two years ago a man named Thompson was killed in the very same place in a precisely similar way. There is considerable indignation aroused against the owner of the property for not building a fence of some sort at the edge of the roof. The Coroner will investigate the case, which is pronounced on all hands an accident.

A JERSEY CITY BOAT-RACE.

A pair-oared boat-race, for $50 a side and the championship of Jersey City, between William Barry and Thomas Brown, and Andrew Kittrick and John Carey, took place last evening. The course was from the Central Railroad Pier, at the foot of Jersey-avenue, to and around a stake-boat anchored about a mile below Bedloe's Island and return, a distance of about five miles. The boats used were 17-foot working boats. Kittrick and Carey took the lead at the start, and maintained it to within a mile of the stake-boat, when Barry and Brown took the lead, and kept it till the close, coming in winners in 42:08, closely followed by their opponents, who crossed the line in 43:00. About 1,000 persons witnessed the race.

THE IMPUDENT ROBBERY IN NINTH AVENUE.

Capt. Walsh and two or three detectives are still busy investigating the robbery that took place in Ninth-avenue at noon on Saturday last. Every effort to track the three men who stopped Mr. Stone in the street, and robbed him of $3,000, has been made, but up to the present nothing can be learned either of the men or the vehicle in which they rode. Mr. Stone, who is entirely recovered from the attack upon him, says he feels confident of being able to identify the robbers.

THE CHARGE AGAINST SUYDAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The crime of forgery and perjury, for which Abraham Suydam was arrested in New-York to-day, was committed in this city in March, 1877. Inquiry at Police Head-quarters shows that Suydam conveyed a piece of real estate to a Chicagoan, named Daniel L. Warner, the consideration being $3,000, and the property lying somewhere in Kentucky. The deed was signed by both Suydam and his wife. When Warner went to look his property up, he having taken Suydam's representations altogether on trust, inasmuch as he had carried on a small real estate business here, and engaged some in law practice, he found he was short the amount of his investment, as Suydam had never owned the land and he had nothing but a worthless deed to show for the transaction. Suydam and his wife had in the meantime left Chicago and were traveling in Detroit, and other points, and finally to New-York. The Chief of Police here wrote to Superintendent Walling concerning the case on July 26, but has since heard nothing of it. It appears that two requisitions were issued, and while one is in the hands of the Police Superintendent here, the other has probably been sent on by Warner in the hands of some officer whom he has personally employed.

IS IT MURDER OR FELONIOUS ASSAULT?

Michael Green, who stabbed three men during a disturbance in Sheriff-street on Sunday night, was again arraigned at Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning. Officer Campbell, who has charge of the case, brought forward the other stabbed men, Martin Müller and John Seewalt, and the witness Preganzer. He stated to Justice Flammer that the man Walsh, who still lies at Bellevue Hospital, was no better, was rather worse, in fact, than on the preceding day. The court adjourned the hearing, and it was intimated that if Walsh did not give signs of recovery, his deposition had better be taken. Müller, who was stabbed in the arm, is better, but still carries his arm in a sling and is unable to use it. Seewalt, who received a stab on the right side of the nose, feared to lose the sight of one eye, but his medical adviser now thinks that by careful treatment it may be saved. Rose Green, a sister of the prisoner, suffering from an incised wound on the arm, is also recovering.

ACCUSES HIMSELF OF MURDER.

While Superintendent Walling was quietly examining the reports in his office yesterday morning, a German entered suddenly and announced himself as a murderer, and that he came to surrender himself and demand protection from a crowd who were following him to "lynch" him. The man, who was perfectly sober and apparently in his right mind, said that he had just beaten in a woman's head with a mallet, and he was at once placed in custody, and Detectives King and Lyons were ordered to make an investigation. The self-confessed murderer said that his name was Edward Merkelen, and that he was a partner with J. Wingler in a lager-beer saloon at No. 223 Avenue B. He had quarreled on Tuesday night and yesterday morning with his partner's wife, and, during the dispute yesterday, he had crushed in her skull with a mallet, killing her instantly. He then took to his heels, but was followed by a crowd of infuriated citizens, who threatened to "lynch" him, and it was with difficulty that he escaped. While being questioned by the detectives there was a wildness of expression about his eyes which savored of insanity, and when Detective King went to the lager-beer saloon he was not surprised to find Mrs. Wingler alive and well. Mrs. Wingler said that Merkelen must have been insane when he accused himself of murder. The detectives learned that the partners had always been on the best of terms, and that Merkelen was not incompetent in his habits. Yesterday morning he was noticed acting strangely, and when Mrs. Wingler spoke to him about it he answered harshly and picked up the mallet as though to strike her, but he as suddenly dropped the mallet on the counter and ran out of the place. Mrs. Wingler cannot account for his conduct except that he had become suddenly insane.

A COUNTERFEIT MONEY DEALER.

HE SELLS A LOT OF SPURIOUS BILLS TO A SECRET SERVICE OFFICER.

Michael Connors, an ex-policeman, was arrested about a week ago, in this City, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields, charging him with selling and having in his possession counterfeit money. Yesterday an examination was held before Commissioner Shields. William W. Hall, an officer of the Secret Service, testified that in November last the defendant, Connors, was pointed out to him as a man who dealt in counterfeit money, and the witness watched him for some time, and finally made his acquaintance in a liquor-saloon on Avenue D; the defendant then gave his name as Brady, and as a result of the acquaintanceship Hall purchased from him at the Marion House, Chatham-square, $200, face value, in counterfeit $5 bills on the Tamaqua National Bank; the witness paid $85 for the "stuff," and both parties spoke of the money as, and understood it to be, counterfeit. Witness produced the package of bad money before the Commissioner, and the bills proved to be of the kind extensively circulated all over the country—a well-executed imitation of the genuine bills of the Tamaqua National Bank. The prisoner and witness had another transaction on Jan. 29, 1878. Assistant United States Attorney Butler appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Louis Post in behalf of the prisoner. At the close of the Government testimony Mr. Post moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that there had been no deception practiced. Both parties, according to the testimony, knew all about the nature of the article sold and purchased, and the statute required not only that the person passing the spurious money shall pass or utter it, but that there shall be the intent to cheat or defraud by passing it. The Commissioner expressed an intention of denying the motion, whereupon Mr. Post moved for an adjournment until Friday, in order that he may produce authorities and submit a brief on the question. The motion for an adjournment was granted.

IS THIS CIVIL SERVICE REFORM?

It is reported that Acting Deputy Collector Nicholls yesterday visited several saloons where cigars are sold, and demanded that the empty cigar-boxes in possession of the proprietors should be destroyed. It is also said that a man named Dempwolf, in Centre-street, refused, having canceled all stamps on boxes used by him, and that upon his refusal the Acting Deputy Collector seized several boxes, crushed them on the floor, and threatened to proceed against Dempwolf.

VISIT OF THE WORCESTER CONTINENTALS.

A delegation of the Old Guard assembled at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, yesterday, in order to extend a welcome to the Worcester (Mass.) Continentals, who arrived on the steamer City of Lawrence shortly after 9 o'clock. The visitors comprise 92 men and 7 officers, including the Sheriff of the county, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, and the Postmaster of Worcester, Gen. Joshua Pickett. The corps was under the command of Capt. W. S. B. Hopkins. The men were dressed in a uniform of the old Continental cut—blue coats, with buff facings; buff vests, black velvet knee-breeches, top boots, and black cocked hat, with black plume, tipped with buff. As soon as they landed they were escorted by a Old Guard, under command of Capt. Todd, to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they were entertained at breakfast. At 3 in the afternoon the Continentals left the City for Saratoga, where they will stay until Friday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Chauncey Vibbard, of the Day Line Steamers, will resume her regular trips to Albany to-day.

Custom-house Inspectors yesterday seized and sent to the Custom-house 174 yards silk, taken from the steamer Scævia, at Hoboken.

We have received $100 from "M." for the Sea-side Sanitarium, and $10 from M. D. S. for the Fresh Air Fund of St. Mary's Hospital.

The annual excursion of the Morton Commandery No. 4, Knights Templar, will this year be to the Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The date is Aug. 28.

Edward Ritter Mollenhauer will play the violin in Gilmore's Concert Garden to-night, and Mme. Galemberti, the Spanish singer, will make her first appearance there this season on Saturday. Mr. Mollenhauer has just returned from Europe.

Edward McEvoy, aged 34 a porter in the employ of Arnold, Constable & Co.'s store at Nineteenth-street and Broadway, while closing windows on the first floor last evening, slipped and fell to the sidewalk, striking his head. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

The members of Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., purpose having a trip up the Hudson on Tuesday next to Excels

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8396. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TRUE TO THEIR PRINCIPLES

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

NO STATE TICKET NOMINATED—RESOLUTIONS INDORSING HAYES AND HAMPTON UNANIMOUSLY VOTED DOWN—A STRONG PLATFORM ADOPTED—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS AND INTIMIDATION DENOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8.—The Republican State Convention met at the State-house yesterday, and organized by electing C. C. Bowen Chairman. All but four counties were represented. No State ticket was nominated. Resolutions indorsing Hayes and Hampton were almost unanimously voted down. The following is the platform:

First—The Republican Party of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, believing that the principles of equal civil and political rights are vital to the interests of good government, and that they can only be enforced by the party which has engrafted them upon the State and National Constitutions, hereby reaffirms its earnest adhesion to the platform of principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati on the 15th day of June, 1876.

Second—We reiterate our abhorrence and repudiation of all forms of violence, intimidation, or fraud in the conduct of elections, or for political purposes, and denounce the same as a crime against the liberty of American citizens, as well as the common rights of humanity; and, while we insist upon and will zealously guard the right of every citizen, freely to choose his political party, and deny the unfounded charge that the Republican Party countenances any interference with the colored voters who may choose to vote the Democratic ticket, we do protest against and denounce the practice inaugurated in the campaign of 1876, and again revived in some counties by the Democratic Party, of attending Republican meetings and conventions, and, by show of force and other forms of intimidation, disturbing such meetings, or taking part therein without the consent or invitation of the party calling them.

Third—We charge the Democratic Party with being unfaithful to the many pledges and promises made during the campaign of 1876, as demonstrated by the legislation of the last General Assembly, the Journals of which show that the only pledges redeemed were those for which the entire Republican vote of both branches of the Legislature was cast.

Fourth—We denounce the Democratic Party for the frauds, violence, and intimidation committed during the general election of 1876, for the assassinations and murders committed during the canvass preceding that election, for the violent seizure of the State Government after that election, for the frauds committed at every special election held since they obtained control of the State, and for the system of intimidation which still prevails in many counties, whereby the Republicans are actually prohibited from meeting and organizing.

Fifth—We denounce the Democratic Party for the outrage perpetrated in unseating Republican members of the General Assembly so as to increase their majority in the Legislature, and especially for depriving the 17 Republican Representatives from Charleston County of their seats, to which they had been elected by over 6,000 majority; and when elections were held to fill these vacancies in Charleston, Orangeburg, Beaufort, Sumter, and other counties, for refusing to allow the Republicans any representation whatever on the Commissioners of Elections or the Board of Managers; for the frauds committed in the management of those elections, and particularly for stealing six ballot-boxes containing Republican majorities in the County of Sumter, and for refusing to count the votes cast at certain precincts at such elections in Beaufort and Orangeburg; for alleged irregularities on the part of the managers appointed by themselves.

Sixth—We arraign the Democratic Party for enacting, at the last session of the General Assembly, the law whereby numerous voting precincts in large Republican counties were abolished, so that thousands of Republican voters are virtually disfranchised, or else compelled to walk 20 miles or more in order to vote, and in some places to cross rivers in order to reach a polling-place.

Seventh—While condemning the conduct of all public officers who may have, in years past, violated the trusts confided to them, and while denouncing all fraudulent and dishonest practices, and disclaiming any desire to shield any individual proved to be guilty of such offenses, we denounce the method by which the Democratic Party, through manufactured testimony, sought to inculpate men whose only offense was their Republicanism; and we further denounce the unfair and partisan character of the recent legislative investigations in this State, whereby the frauds committed by Democrats have been carefully screened from public view, and all testimony looking to their exposure has been studiously suppressed.

Eighth—We reaffirm the declaration made from time to time, that at the general election held in this State on the 7th day of November, 1876, for Presidential Electors, Governor, and other State officers, not only were the Republican Presidential Electors duly chosen, but that Daniel H. Chamberlain, together with the entire Republican State ticket, were also elected by the votes of a majority of the qualified electors of this State.

Ninth—We deem it inexpedient to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, because, owing to the condition of affairs in this State, occasioned by rifle-club rule and two years of Democratic supremacy, it is impossible for the Republican voters, in many counties, without incurring great personal danger, to organize for the campaign or to vote at the election when held.

Tenth—We pledge ourselves to assist in the work of purifying the public service, and we demand that the local Republican conventions throughout the State, wherever they make nominations, shall nominate only such candidates as are recognized as men of intelligence and integrity, as well as of established devotion to the Republican principles.

THE COLORADO REPUBLICANS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PLATFORM—THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNION AFFIRMED—SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR.

DENVER, Aug. 8.—The Republican State Convention reassembled this forenoon. The following is a synopsis of the platform adopted:

The first resolution affirms the nationality of the General Government, and the second demands equality and justice for all men. The third opposes all subsidies by Congress to private corporations, and demands strict economy in the administration of public affairs.

The fourth asserts it to be the primary and sacred duty of the Government to protect and maintain every citizen in all civil and political rights, and affirms that this principle must be fully accepted before the work of the Republican Party is finished; that the Republican Party is committed to unremitting efforts to secure all legitimate results of the late civil war, the sovereignty of the Union, equal rights for all citizens, untrammeled suffrage, and the redemption of every pledge made by the Government to those who furnished means or gave their services to save the Union.

The fifth deprecates any legislation that will further unsettle values, and bring the labor of the country in competition with ill-paid labor of the Old World; it also demands that duties on imports be so adjusted as to afford the greatest protection to American labor and productions, not burdensome to the consumer.

The sixth asserts that the Government should provide and be responsible for honest national money sufficient for all the legitimate needs of the country with gold, silver, and paper, equal in value and alike receivable for all public and private debts; that the interest-bearing debt of the nation should be as soon as possible reconverted into a popular loan, represented by small bonds or notes within the reach of every citizen.

The seventh asserts that the national honor and credit demands that the national debt be held sacred, to be paid as agreed upon at the time it was contracted.

The eighth approves the action of the Senate in attempting to make greenbacks receivable in payment of Government dues, and denounces the action of the House in defeating the measure.

The ninth demands rigid economy, and such reductions of taxation as may be consistent with the public necessities, and denounces the action of a Democratic House in withholding the proper aid of necessary appropriations under the specious cry of economy and reform, as clap-trap conclusively proved by the numerous deficiency bills passed by the succeeding Congress.

The tenth relates to local State matters. The eleventh accepts the resumption of specie payment as practically accomplished, and denounces as fraudulent the practices of the Democratic Party in antagonizing resumption of specie payments, after declaring in 1872 and 1876 that it should be brought about as the earliest practicable period.

The twelfth affirms that the Army and Navy have earned the admiration and gratitude of every patriotic citizen, and should be maintained in efficiency and such force as is necessary to protect the nation from attacks from without, and treason and rebellion within, and condemns the present Democratic House for trying to destroy the efficiency of both.

The fifteenth condemns the National House of Representatives for seating Congressman Patterson. The sixteenth denounces him for accepting the seat and becoming party to a great fraud and outrage upon the people of Colorado. The seventeenth commends the system of free schools and all educational interests to the fostering care and liberality of the State Government. The eighteenth declares that legislation should be such as will promote the interests of both capital and labor, opposes sumptuary laws and laws in the interest of any special class, and demands that legislation shall be in the interest of the whole people.

The nineteenth protests against the payment, by the National Government, of the millions of rebel claims already presented, and the billions more to be presented if a precedent is once established by the payment of one dollar of those claims—which are at once illegal, presumptuous, and impudent.

The following ticket was nominated, the nominees for the Governorship, Congress, and the Superintendency of Schools being chosen by acclamation:

For Governor—F. W. Pitkin.
For Lieutenant-Governor—H. A. W. Tabor.
For Congressman—James B. Belford.
For Secretary of State—M. H. Meldram.
For Treasurer—U. S. Culver.
For Auditor—E. K. Stimson.
For Attorney-General—C. W. Wright.
For Superintendent of Schools—J. C. Shattuck.
For Regent of State University—H. M. Hale.

[Hon. Frederick W. Pitkin, of Ouray, the Republican nominee for Governor of Colorado, comes of the best New-England stock, being a descendant of the late Gov. Pitkin, of Connecticut, and having been born at Manchester, Hartford County, in that State, in 1836. He was fitted for college at the East Greenwich, (R. I.) Academy, entering the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, in 1854, and being graduated with high honors in 1858. Among his classmates are Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D., President of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and other distinguished men of the Methodist denomination. In 1859 he was graduated from the Albany Law School, and shortly after settled in Milwaukee, Wis., where he became a member of the firm of Carter, Pitkin & Davis, practicing his profession with marked success till 1872, when he was compelled to visit Europe for his health. Upon his return, under the advice of physicians, he removed to Southern Colorado, where he has since resided. The nominee is spoken of as a gentleman of unblemished character, high ability, and unusually winning manners. He is known as an attractive speaker, has great aptitude for public affairs, and is a natural politician of the best type.]

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—The Nationals of the Fifth District in this State to-day nominated C. C. Comstock for Congress. He is a Grand Rapids manufacturer, and was, some years ago, Democratic candidate for Governor. There were half a dozen aspirants. Comstock has been freely charged on the preliminary canvass with packing caucuses to secure delegates. His lead on the first ballot was decided and his nomination speedily effected.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 8.—Hon. Robert Smalls has been unanimously renominated for Congress from the Fifth District of South Carolina.

WYTHEVILLE, Va., Aug. 8.—Col. J. B. Richmond, of Scott County, Va., was to-day nominated by the Conservative Congressional Convention of the Ninth District.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 8.—Gen. R. B. Vance has been renominated from the Eighth Judicial District by the unanimous vote of the convention at Asheville, N. C. It is believed that he will meet with no opposition in the canvass.

TEXAS GREENBACK CONVENTION.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 8.—A special to the *News*, dated Waco, says the State Greenback Convention has made the following nominations: Governor, W. H. Hammons; Lieutenant-Governor, J. S. Raine; Controller, H. A. Spencer; Attorney-General, Frederick W. Chandler; Treasurer, G. W. Whetstone; Commissioner of the Land Office, Jacob Kauchler. The convention adjourned sine die.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GREENBACKERS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 8.—The Greenback State Committee have arranged to hold a State Convention here on Sept. 5.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

THE PEST IN DAKOTA—LARGE SWARMS SAID TO BE FLYING EASTWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 8.—Various rumors of the reappearance of the locust scourge in the Dakota wheat fields take definite shape in a Bismarck special to the *Pioneer-Press* of to-day. The dispatch says the grasshoppers came flying from the west last week, doing considerable damage to gardens and root crops on the west side of the Missouri. Several fields of corn were destroyed, and all the gardens of the military post at Fort Lincoln. They then crossed the river in as great numbers as at any time in former years. Corn and potatoes suffered most. One farmer lost $1,500. The dispatch goes on to say that they were moving east, and would probably enter Minnesota. This creates little alarm here, the grasshoppers being thought to be a mere remnant of last year's swarm, and not a new lot. Besides, it is too late in the season for much damage to be done to wheat in the Red River Valley. The great wheat fields of Dakota lie more than 100 miles to the east of where the locusts are reported to have appeared, and will be out of danger before reached, even if a swarm comes so far, which is unlikely.

ANOTHER VERMONT SCANDAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 8.—Vermont has another scandal, and it comes very near the locality recently stirred up by the Smith-Champlin poisoning case. The little town of Addison, and the very Baptist Church of which Deacon Ezra P. Smith, the alleged wife-poisoner, was formerly a member and deacon, is the scene of the present disturbance. Mrs. Jason Brown, a teacher in the Sunday-school, made her husband jealous in some way, one of the objects of his suspicions being a deacon in the church, a widower, and a man of the highest respectability. The family unpleasantness increased to such an extent that husband and wife occupied different portions of the house. Brown taking the precaution, however, to nail boards across the woman's windows. At one time, also, he is said to have attacked and choked her till she was black in the face, and the town is much disturbed at this apparently unnecessary ill-usage. Brown is a close-fisted but thriving farmer, of about 60 years, and his wife—the second one he has had—comes from a highly respectable and wealthy Bridgeport family named Barber. Mrs. Brown has left her husband and gone to live at the residence of a brother of Deacon Ezra P. Smith.

FATHER NOYES' FANATICS.

THE COMMUNISTS OF ONEIDA COUNTY.

THEIR VILLAGE AND ITS BUILDINGS—WHY THE SOCIALISTS ARE FAVORITES IN THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD—RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE COMMUNITY—ARE ITS LAST DAYS AT HAND?

From Our Own Correspondent.

ONEIDA, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1878.

A ride of about six miles from the Oneida Station, on the New-York Central Railway, brings you to a deep gorge, with herds of grazing cattle at the bottom, which the Midland Railway crosses upon a trestle-work something like 50 feet in height. A few rods from the trestle-work is Community Station, a little wooden shelter standing upon a grassy knoll overlooking the gorge. Your eye has already caught the extended front of a large brick building, with wings and an imposing Greek portico, a massive square tower defining the termination of the right wing, and a substantial brick structure, with a mansard roof, that of the left. The building bears a certain vague resemblance to an insane asylum or an orphan asylum. It is in a style that may be defined, as institutional, and is called the Home by the members of the curious community that inhabit it. The front, two stories high, with the exception of the tower, which is four, is 188 feet long. The central structure is defined by a high gable, and has a rear extension of 100 feet. Elsewhere the depth is 70 feet. This is the community building, as it was two or three years ago. Recently a new dwelling has been constructed, which, with its wings, has a south front of 112 feet, a west front of 103 feet, and a north front of 149 feet. It is four stories in height, and has a one-story connection, 42 feet by 30, with the main building. The apartment thus created is the library and reading-room. The two buildings are heated by steam and furnished with more than average taste, elegance, and attention to luxurious repose. Scattered about in irregular profusion are pretty little cottages for hired men, employed on the farm or in the workshops, but not members of the community; for, as a matter of policy, since their affairs commenced to prosper the leaders have been careful to furnish work at good wages to people living in the neighborhood, and have usually run regular stages between the village of Oneida and their own, to convey the girls working in their shops to and from their homes. Sometimes they employ as many as 200 extra hands upon the 587 acres constituting their farm and in the canning and other departments of industry which they pursue. This appeal to the pecuniary interests of their neighbors has not only been successful in averting and disarming unfriendly criticism, but has given them a popularity among the laboring classes which is scarcely enjoyed by the hard-fisted farmers whose lands environ theirs. They have the reputation of being good and orderly citizens, prompt and enterprising men of business, and of conducing very materially to the wealth and prosperity of the town of Oneida. Their kindness to strangers is proverbial, and their benevolence is quoted as something that might be imitated with excellent results by the religious organizations about them. The landed property and buildings are valued at $750,000. All told, the population of this little village, exclusive of farm hands and employes, numbers a little over 300, about evenly balanced as respects the sexes. At present, there are 145 males and 161 females who are members of the organization, of whom 60 are under 14 years of age, and 82 under 21. A very few of the members are of foreign extraction; but there is scarcely an Irishman or a German in the community. Possibly 5 in 100 are either of English birth or of English extraction; the rest, forming the main body, are Americans pure and simple, and the association may, hence, be regarded as a distinctively American experiment in Communism. Tobacco and alcoholic liquors, tea and coffee are excluded from the dietetic regimen of the members; but the vegetarian theory is not considered as a sound one, and meat is freely served upon the table. Those who prefer a hygienic regimen are served with a light breakfast at 6 o'clock in the morning, and take the heavier meals of the day at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., respectively; while those who incline to a less restricted diet breakfast at 7 A. M., dine at 1 P. M., and have a light collation at 6. The meals are served in the large dining-hall. Last year they harvested six acres of beans, eight acres of raspberries, 5,000 bushels of tomatoes, and 5,244 bushels of sweet corn. They have 405 horses and about 125 head of cattle. The library contains from 5,000 to 6,000 volumes, and embraces perhaps the best collection of works on social science, as well as the fullest one respecting socialist doctrines that can be found in this country. Ralph Waldo Emerson, Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, Auguste Comte, John Humphrey Noyes, R. J. Wright, Travis, Bradlaugh, Hinds, stray translations from the German, such standard volumes as Sir Henry Maine's *Village Communities* and Henry C. Lea's *Superstition and Force*, the works of Herbert Spencer and Charles Darwin, manuals of social and political science, pamphlets of industrial statistics, wild spiritualistic theories alternating with the hard inductions of physical science—these and such as these form the staple intellectual pabulum of this old society. There are acute and cultivated intellects, particularly among the male population, the representative men of which strike one as strange compounds of scientific culture and fanaticism, of religious fervor and licentiousness. Such compounds are not infrequent in the every-day life of the common world perhaps; for, paradoxical as it appears at first glance, practical observation constantly verifies the aphorism that fanaticism is seldom without a taint of hypocrisy, and vice versa. It is customary to ascribe an abnormal elevation of spirit and a serene and ideal disregard of expediency to men of fanatic temperament; and practical observation furnishes abundant data in opposition to this very natural conclusion, and verifies the curious paradox that extraordinary cunning is one of the constant associates of extraordinary zealotry. One may note a dozen instances in point in the course of a day's ramble among the strange men and stranger women who have associated themselves together at Oneida, under a wierd delusion of perfectionism, of living sinless lives, of holding immediate communion with the majesty of God, and of talking with Jehovah as Adam did in Eden. If you venture to express a doubt of all this, the woman tells you placidly that the last man, Adam, was made a quickening spirit, and thinks you ought to be convinced. There is one strange habit—a mere mannerism perhaps—that you will first notice in conversation with these people, and as common to nearly all of them, and that is the habit of observing the effect of their words by furtive glances while they are talking to you. It is a mannerism common to all persons of fanatic temperament, and a strange, and not exactly agreeable, mannerism it is, one that implies talking for effect, and produces an impression of partial insincerity. Another thing you notice also, particularly if you are an alert observer, and that is that the eye has a faded appearance, as if the color had been all washed out of it, and that it emits a red, peculiar sparkle when the speaker is excited. From these signs, with a certain suggestive pallor, you soon become aware that you are dealing with religious fanaticism, and with men and women who have wrecked and dream, dreams, and live strange lives, remote from ordinary experience and morbid. Some of them have revelations and divulge them with introverted orbs or frantic gestures at evening meetings; but this by no means prevents them from being shrewd and sharp business men when once the mood is off again. "Until a man is really mad," says an eminent master of psychological medicine, "you may always distinguish a vestige of hypocrisy, even in his most abandoned fanaticism."

Perhaps a brief abstract of the history of the Oneida Community will serve to illustrate the preceding points. John Humphrey Noyes, while yet a student in the Yale Theological Seminary, as early as 1834, commenced to proclaim a doctrine that he styled perfectionism—that is, that the Gospel insures present salvation from sin. This was 12 years before he commenced his communistic experiment. His doctrine of perfection in this world had its complement in another that was equally at variance with prevalent orthodox views, namely, that the second coming of Jesus and the establishment of his eternal kingdom on the earth took place within a generation of the date of the crucifixion. It was the old Moslem rhyme over again, with J. H. Noyes substituted for Mohammed:

"Allah il allah,
Mohammed rasoul allah."

He went first to Vermont; then he traveled through the Eastern and Middle States like eccentric old Lorenzo Dow, and, by dint of his own enthusiasm, gathered together a small following of devoted disciples, styled Perfectionists or Believers. His communism came later, and by an unhappy accident rather than a pure religious conviction. He had, it appears, coveted his neighbor's wife, and the neighbor complained. Noyes quoted the communistic organization of the Disciples mentioned in the New Testament, and instanced the sad fate of Ananias and Sapphira, who withheld a portion of their goods. This silenced the refractory disciple, and he agreed to live in communal family organization with Mr. Noyes. Other Believers accepted the doctrine guardedly, having a hereditary bias in favor of the existing doctrine of the family. A small organization was, however, formed at Putney, Vt., but the soil of Vermont, though well adapted to grazing, did not prove of sufficient fertility for the rapid growth of the new community. So, in 1848, the Oneida Community was founded at Lenox, Madison County, N. Y.

The buildings upon this property consisted at first of two frame dwellings, a log hut, and an old saw mill, once the property of the Indians, and a dozen years went by before houses could be erected for the accommodation of the members, most of whom, meanwhile, had to sleep in outhouses and garrets. The united means of the members enabled them to provide sufficient food at first, but it was not many months before they had to content themselves with very plain fare, and reduced rations at that—bread and milk, potatoes and beans, with milk gravy doing duty for butter, being the staples. They held their meetings in the old log cabin, and sat on stairs, trunks, tables, milking-stools, not being able to afford anything better. Their Sunday services began to attract crowds, and they had to adjourn to an old barn in the vicinity in order to accommodate their motley congregation. Presently they accumulated means enough to build the Mansion House, (so called,) and this they furnished with backless wooden settees, which did duty in the dining-room on week days. They farmed, logged, milled, cleared swamps, the women working as indefatigably as the men. Indeed, the latter did the lathing and plastering of the first houses the community were able to put up. There were no class distinctions; Noyes himself did the mason-work of foundations, laying cellar walls, &c. Sometimes they had not money enough to pay the postage of their letters, and had to let them lie in the Post Office, for in those days prepayment was not the rule. Molasses was brought in a jug from the village grocery; for sugar they had an old tin pail, that did duty for a sugar-bowl as well as a means of transportation. As it was, with such economy as this, they toiled on for nine years, and found at the expiration of that period that they had reduced their capital from $107,000 to $67,000.

By and by, one Sewell Newhouse, now a venerable old man lounging about in the sun, invented the famous Newhouse steel trap, adapted to capture all kinds of animals, from the common house rat to the grizzly bear. The financial success of the community was assured by this invention. Some manufactured the traps by hand, of course, and with rude tools. Others went through the county peddling steel traps and talking of perfectionism in the same breath, alternately lauding the extraordinary virtues of the instrument and the extraordinary piety of Father Noyes. "That is how they first got started making money," said the grayest old citizen in Oneida yesterday, as he drove over to the community village with a TIMES reporter. At first their presence was not exactly relished by the townspeople, and there were collisions which led to legal complications. At one time, indeed, they were so entangled in lawsuits of one species and another that they actually contemplated a dissolution, or at least a migration to some more salubrious climate. But a town-meeting was held about it; and through the influence of men who had profitable business relations with them, they were requested to remain, and it was noted that they had proved themselves peaceable and industrious citizens. That turned the current in their favor, and from that date they have gone on proselyting and peddling steel-traps, until they have a village of their own. When the business of canning fruit was in its earlier stages, they went into it with all the facilities at their command, thus conserving the products of their own farm, and adding a new and prosperous industry to the manufacture of traps. Since then, with ample capital and all the appliances of modern invention at work, they have added one industry to another, until they are among the largest employers in this section of the country. Hence their popularity with the townspeople.

The danger that menaces them now is, indeed, one consequent upon increased wealth and prosperity, increased leisure to read and think, and increased facilities for intellectual culture. The Midland Railway passing within a few rods of the building, with a station just at hand, enhances the value of their property, and enables them to send their products to market at less expense; but it also brings more associations with the world about them. The founders were religious enthusiasts, and a common fanaticism formed the cohesive factor of the organization. But the new generation is gradually assimilating to the modern spirit of inquiry, and the elders have been put on the defensive, in the attitude of apologists. Noyes has introduced scientific terms, and talks of stirpiculture, altruism, scientific propagation, communalties, and so on, with the glibness of a Tyndall. But the younger generation perceive the vagueness of such terms, and are more inclined to the Positivism of Auguste Comte than they are to the spiritual reveries of Father Noyes. They see that if Communism means anything, it must become a political force as a preliminary to realizing that meaning. In other words, social science has substantially superseded fanaticism as a force in the community, and the result is that a disintegrating influence, at once thorough and penetrating, is steadily at work. The defection of the younger Noyes is easily explained. He has been thoroughly educated, not in theology and upon metaphysical methods, as his father was, but in the rigid inductions of natural history and medical science. As a physician his whole method of thinking is in hostility to the semi-spiritualism of his father's doctrines. He believes in the modern-growth doctrine in the development of social institutes, and has no faith in radical and isolated departures as a basis for new institutions. The antagonism is so radical, and the antagonist so prominent in the community, that a description of its interior life, which must be deferred until the next mail, will no doubt soon stand in the relation of an obituary notice. The women, too, are growing weary of bobbing their hair and wearing short skirts and Turkish trousers, not having figures to which such drapery is adapted.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 8.—United States Marshal Wallace met Sheriff Gilreath at the jail at 4 o'clock this evening, and demanded the surrender of Kane, Durham, and Moose, the internal revenue officers arrested for the murder of Amos Ladd, on the writ issued by Judge Bond. The Sheriff declined to surrender them, but said to the Marshal: "There are the keys; go and take them." The Marshal took the keys, opened the door, and brought the prisoners down stairs. He then wrote out a commitment, and committed them as United States prisoners. Though still in Greenville Jail, they are now in charge of the Federal authorities.

FRUITS OF THE CONGRESS.

AUSTRIA SECURING HER PLUNDER.

THE PORTE FORBIDDING OPPOSITION TO OCCUPATION BY TURKISH OFFICIALS—HUNGARY AND THE EASTERN POLICY—AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* says: "Information that the Porte has issued instructions to the officials throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina forbidding opposition to the Austrian occupation, is derived from an unexceptionable Austrian source, and sets at naught the idle rumors concerning the Porte's alleged connivance with the insurgents. Some resistance, nevertheless, is expected at certain points, and may cost some Austrian lives, as would have been the case even if an Austro-Turkish convention had been concluded before the frontier was crossed. The respectable portion of the inhabitants everywhere have welcomed the Austrians, and only persons of the lower classes and some disbanded troops have joined the insurrection.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "The Turkish Government declares emphatically that it has ordered its representatives not to oppose the Austrians. The delay of these orders until the insurrection has established itself in the heart of Bosnia detracts somewhat from their value."

A Vienna dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "In view of the insurrectionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which the Porte is here strongly suspected of fomenting, and in consequence of the agitation in Servia and Montenegro, the Austrian Government, notwithstanding the strong corps of occupation sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina, intends effecting a further mobilization of its forces, in order to have in reserve an additional army corps ready for active service. Great annoyance is felt in official quarters here at the unfortunate Maglaj affair, the Austrian losses in which are cynsidered due to manifest carelessness."

A Ragusa dispatch says: "Suleiman Pasha, with 1,500 Asiatic troops is shut up in Trebinje. He will not allow the insurgents to enter the town, fearing a massacre of the Turkish authorities. Fifteen hundred Bosnian regular troops have deserted from Trebinje and joined the insurgents at Durbrowo."

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Times* says: "The results of the Hungarian elections are known in 184 election districts, and show that 116 Liberals, or supporters of the present Government, 34 of the United Opposition, and 21 of the extreme Left have been elected. Herr Tisza, Chief of the Hungarian Ministry, will probably be returned from some constituency where a second ballot is necessary. It is thought that his defeat by the Radicals of Debreczin will have the affect of making him adhere more firmly to the moderate wing of the Liberal Party."

VIENNA, Aug. 8.—The following is the official announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops in the Turkish provinces: The Thirteenth Army Corps advanced in two columns against Maglaj on Aug. 5. One column cannonaded the insurgents' camp, while the other moved on their flank and rear. The insurgents endeavored to retire upon Sheptsche, when an engagement ensued, which lasted half an hour. Two flags and a quantity of munitions were captured by the Austrians. Many of the insurgents were killed and wounded, and a party of 20 were driven into the River Bosna, all of whom were drowned. Darkness stopped the pursuit. The Austrian loss was 2 killed and 10 wounded. Maglai was found to be deserted by all excepting a few Christians, and the town was accordingly spared. Twenty-five of the hussars who were missing after the disaster to the Austrian reconnoitering column at Maglai on the 4th of August have returned to their camp. Several of the insurgents were summarily tried and shot for murdering wounded Austrian hussars.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says a proclamation has been issued in Herzegovina announcing that all persons who offer resistance to the Austrians will be tried by drumhead court-martial.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says Caratheodore Pasha yesterday received fresh instructions of a conciliatory character, and has communicated them to Count Andrassy.

DISCONTENT IN RUSSIA.

SMALLNESS OF THE RESULTS DEPLORED—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN BULGARIA—THE MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 8.—The *Official Messenger*, in an article published to-day, dwells upon the smallness of the material advantages which, it says, have accrued to Russia through the disregard by the Berlin Congress of considerations of race in fixing the frontiers. It says the task of Russia is now to see that the conclusions reached are carried into execution to the smallest point, and that if the Porte does not observe strictly the conditions of the treaty it signs its own sentence.

Prince Gortschakoff and Senator N. Giers is appointed to the administration of the Foreign Office during the temporary absence of Prince Gortschakoff.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Belgrade dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says two Russian Army corps are being concentrated between Kustendje and Sophia.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 8.—By the explosion of the Russian powder magazine at Fratesti, yesterday, 55 persons were killed and 31 wounded.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SAIL-BOAT NAUTILUS AT HAVRE—THE PARIS CABMEN—STRIKE ON THE CLYDE—BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

HAVRE, Aug. 8.—The dory Nautilus, which reached the English coast July 30, from Beverly, Mass., which place she left on the 12th of June, has arrived here, having accomplished the passage from America in 56 days, which includes several days' detention by rough weather on the coast of England. The Nautilus will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The cabmen of Paris, who, to the number of 4,800, are on a strike, will hold a general meeting at the Cirque Fernando to-night.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—It is stated that the Right Hon. William E. Forster, member of Parliament for Bradford, and a prominent Liberal leader, will visit America in the Autumn.

Prof. Lyon Playfair, the eminent British chemist, sailed for the United States in the steam-ship Germanic, which left Liverpool to-day.

The mechanics in the ship-yards on the Clyde have unanimously refused to submit either to an increase of their hours of labor or to a 10 per cent. reduction of their wages, the alternative of which was offered them by their employers.

Reuter's Berlin dispatch says it is stated that Prince Bismarck, in his negotiations with the Nuncio, expressly insisted upon the maintenance of the German ecclesiastical laws, but agreed that their interpretation should be subject to an understanding with the Vatican.

ROME, Aug. 8.—An interview has been arranged to take place on Saturday between the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Cairoli, President of the Italian Council, and Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is stated that Cardinal Deacon Lorenzo Nina has been appointed to succeed Cardinal Franchi as Papal Secretary of State.

BERNE, Aug. 8.—The Swiss National Council has voted $1,300,000 as the contribution of Switzerland toward completing the St. Gothard tunnel.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The *Post*, in a semi-official form, contradicts the announcement in the Paris *Constitutionnel* that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Louis Napoleon and Princess Thyra of Denmark.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome says Pope Leo and the council of Cardinals have decided to accept Bismarck's proposals. A formal answer is, however, deferred until after the nomination of a new Papal Secretary of State. A *Times* dispatch from Rome says the report of the appointment of Cardinal Nina as Secretary of State is confirmed.

H. H. KIMPTON'S ARREST.

HIS CASE TRANSFERRED TO BOSTON—EFFORTS OF HIS FRIENDS TO PROCURE HIS RELEASE—EXTRADITION PAPERS ON THE WAY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 8.—H. H. Kimpton spent last night in the Westfield Lock-up, and was brought to this city this afternoon by State Detectives Campbell and Webster. Kimpton's attorneys, Ely and Dunbar, were hard at work Wednesday evening to get Kimpton released, and at 2 o'clock this morning Deputy Sheriff Fowler served on Officer Miner a personal replevin, but Miner refused to give him up, notwithstanding Kimpton and his friends threatened to arrest Miner in 15 minutes if he did not deliver him. One of Kimpton's Westfield friends appealed to Detective Campbell with: "Mr. Campbell, I was instrumental in getting you into office, and I insist on your giving that man liberty." A double team was fastened under the trees near Major Bush's house all night to convey Kimpton out of town if he was released. Miner and Campbell kept watch all night over the prisoner, as did a crowd of curiosity-seekers. A telegram this morning from the Attorney-General of South Carolina said: "Hold him at all hazards," and one from Wade Hampton said that extradition papers were on their way. Mr. Kimpton was subjected to the indignity of wearing handcuffs by the officers who brought him here, an indignity which was warmly resented by the many friends which he had made in Westfield by his gentlemanly bearing. The irons were removed on his arrival here, however, and he was taken to the office of Leonard & Wells, and Judge Wells issued a writ of habeas corpus, returnable before the Supreme Court at Boston to-morrow. This was served upon the detectives by Deputy Sheriff Miller, who took Kimpton back to Westfield to-night. He will be taken to Boston to-night or to-morrow, where further proceedings will be had.

The question which is to be brought before the Supreme Court for decision is, whether Detective Campbell was authorized to arrest Kimpton in the absence of any paper and simply upon a telegraphic dispatch. Mr. Kimpton telegraphed this afternoon to ex-Gov. Chamberlain, at New-York, to go on to Boston to-night, if possible, and be present at his hearing to-morrow. In conversation this afternoon, Mr. Kimpton strongly stated his innocence of the charges brought against him, and said that only a few days ago he had dispatches from South Carolina offering to withdraw all criminal proceedings against him if he would give certain testimony looking toward the repudiation of some of the State bonds.

THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY.

SUPERINTENDENT PILLSBURY REFUSES TO SUBMIT HIS BOOKS TO AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE OF THE SUPERVISORS—HIS EFFORTS TO RETAIN HIS POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—The new Board of Supervisors of this county in May last superseded Louis D. Pillsbury as Superintendent of the Penitentiary here, his successor being John McEwen. As Pillsbury's term does not expire until March, 1879, he has continued in his position, and it was generally supposed that no further steps would be taken against him, and that he would quietly step out at that time. The board, however, subsequently appointed a committee to inquire into his general management of the Penitentiary, the condition of its finances, and the results of the convict labor system, which has been most prominently used in its management. That committee met several days ago, and Mr. Pillsbury being absent, a subpœna was issued for his attendance. It met again to-day, the Mayor and Recorder being present as a portion of the joint committee. Mr. Pillsbury was present, and for the first time it became apparent that he intended to contest the progress of the investigation. In response to a demand for the delivery of his books of account, he said that they were in constant use at the Penitentiary, and could not conveniently be produced, and, besides, as they were the property of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, he would not consent to their production, unless the Inspectors permitted it. The Inspectors, Eli Perry, William A. Young, and Owen Golden, all swore that they had nothing to do with the books and knew nothing of them. Pillsbury still declined to produce them, and asked an adjournment until he could consult counsel. The Inspectors also asked a delay for a similar purpose, and it was granted until Wednesday next.

The proceedings are of interest, not only because of Pillsbury's prominence as an exponent of the convict labor system, and of his record as the Superintendent of the State Prisons, but because of strange personal and political relations connected with it. It is claimed by Pillsbury's friends that it is a persecution, growing out of the enmity which Daniel Manning entertains toward the Superintendent, because of his using his influence with Superintendent Clark, of the State Canals, for the removal of certain of Manning's appointees on the canals; while the adherents of the Supervisor declare that the investigation has long been needed; that it is honestly intended to subserve the best public interests, and that evidence is expected which will show a very damaging condition of affairs financially in the conduct of the Penitentiary. The facts are known that Pillsbury, finding himself superseded by the Supervisor, attributed it to Manning, and removals of Manning's appointees on the canals followed, and to one of the vacancies a brother of Pillsbury was appointed. It is generally rumored that the Superintendent proposes to submit a bill to the next Legislature intended to retain him by some legal machinery in the position of Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and this has further embittered the fight.

FIREMEN FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—A most deplorable accident, by which one, and probably two, lives were lost, occurred this morning before daylight. A fire alarm was sounded, when the wagon of Bullwinkle's fire patrol

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

CLOSE OF THE EXTRA MEETING.

ALL THE RACES WON BY FAVORITES—THE MILE DASH CAPTURED BY INSPIRATION, THE MILE AND A HALF BY VIRGINIUS, THE SELLING RACE BY CHARLIE GORHAM, AND THE STEEPLE-CHASE BY WALLER.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8.—The extra meeting was brought to a close to-day, when all the favorites were successful. The first race, a mile dash, was taken, after a close and exciting finish, by the Canadian mare Inspiration, who defeated Kenesaw by a neck when victory seemed to be within the grasp of the Western horse. Then Virginus won the mile and a half with little effort, its four opponents not being able to make him fully extend himself. The three-quarter dash was a good one, and Charlie Gorham won it by half a length from Egypt, but his owner paid dearly for his success, as he had to buy his horse for the amount of the purse. The handicap steeple-chase was captured by Waller. These repeated successes of Mr. Reed's horses are growing monotonous, and this fact should occupy a little of the attention of the handicapper. The mutual pools paid as follows: First race, $8 40; second race, $8 20; third race, $28 50; and fourth race, $7 20. Messrs. D. J. Crouse, Carroll Livingston, and Washington Booth officiated as judges, and John Smith and John E. Whaley, of Cincinnati, were the timers.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The first event was a dash of a mile, for all ages. There were seven nominations, namely: J. T. Williams' b. f. Enquiress, 3 years, 91 pounds; A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, 112 pounds; J. A. Smith's ch. f., 3 years, 98 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's ch. g. Bayard, 3 years, 93 pounds, (carries 2 pounds over;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Stranger, 4 years, 104 pounds; William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, 114 pounds; and J. B. Barry's b. c. Kenesaw, 4 years, 111 pounds. Inspiration was a most pronounced favorite. When the flag fell, Kenesaw and the Finesse filly were in front, the others well together. Going round the turn there was a sharp struggle for the lead, which the Finesse filly succeeded in getting, while Vagrant obtained second place by a head from Kenesaw, who was a length and a half before Bayard, with Ella Stitch, Inspiration sixth, and Stranger two lengths in the rear. Harvey forced the pace as much as possible with the Finesse filly, and by the time the quarter pole was reached she was leading by two lengths, with Vagrant second, half a length before Enquiress, who was a length before Kenesaw. As they ran along the back stretch Hayward sent Vagrant along, and he closed on the Finesse filly, and was attended by Enquiress. When they reached the half-mile pole the Finesse filly had the best of Vagrant by half a length only, while the latter was lapped at the quarter by Enquiress, with Kenesaw fourth, Inspiration fifth, Bayard sixth, and Stranger in the rear. When they came round the lower turn Blaylock began his run with Inspiration, and she rapidly reduced ground, going up on the inside. In the meantime Vagrant had got to the head of the Finesse filly and they ran on equal terms, half a length before Enquiress, while Inspiration was gradually forging toward the front. Entering the home stretch, Vagrant had passed the Finesse filly, and Inspiration had reached Kenesaw, and Kenesaw looked ten cows spicuously. As they came up the stretch, Kenesaw ran very fast, and after passing the furlong pole, took the lead, while Vagrant and the Finesse filly fell back, and Inspiration challenged for the lead. Barrett, in the meantime, whipping Bayard, and bringing him up to the third place. Kenesaw kept the lead to within a few yards of the goal, when Inspiration rushed to the front and won the race by a neck in 1:45¾; Kenesaw was three lengths before Vagrant, third, Bayard fourth, Stranger fifth.

THE MILE AND A HALF RACE.

The second race was a dash of a mile and a half, for a purse of $400, of which $100 went to the second horse. Six competitors appeared, comprising James A. Smith's ch. f., 3 years, 85 pounds; J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, 124 pounds; A. A. Thompson's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years, 103 pounds; William Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer, 4 years, 111 pounds; William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, 4 years, 111 pounds, and Lewis & Stearns' g. h. Frank, 6 years, 117 pounds. When they were called to the track all but Frank appeared, the judges allowing the latter to withdraw. Virginius was the favorite, while Frederick the Great was second choice when it was known that Hayward was going to mount. The distance being a mile and a half, they were started from the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell, Loiterer was in front, Lucifer second, and Virginius third. They moved off very slowly, all being bent on making a waiting race, which was playing into the hands of Virginius, as a slow pace was all in his favor with the heavy weight. Evans saw his opportunity and took the track with Virginius and came round the turn four lengths ahead of Lucifer, who was two lengths in advance of Frederick the Great, Loiterer fourth, and the Finesse filly in the rear. At the end of the first mile, which took them 57½ seconds to complete, Virginius was still leading four lengths, the others being in the same positions as before. Going round the turn, McGrath urged Lucifer to a little better pace, and he closed up the gap between him and Virginius, and when they passed the quarter pole he was at the favorite's quarter, while Hayward moved along with Frederick the Great, who shut up the daylight between himself and Lucifer. Down the back stretch the pace became better, and Virginius, shaking off Lucifer, led him by a length while Hayward had taken a pull on Frederick, and fell back two lengths behind Lucifer; but as they were not going fast enough to suit him, he closed up again, and when they passed the half-mile pole he was at Lucifer's saddle-girth, and Virginius was still leading by a length, while Loiterer was four lengths behind, and the Finesse filly last of all. The mile was run in 1:51¼. Coming round the turn Virginius forced the pace, and the others could not catch him, as they had given him an easy race. Frederick passed Lucifer, but could not get near Virginius, who won by four lengths. Frederick was six lengths ahead of Lucifer, and he a dozen lengths before Loiterer. The time was 2:45½.

THE SELLING RACE.

The next affair was a selling race of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500, with the usual allowances. As usual, there was a large field of horses, there being 10 competitors, namely: James T. Williams' ch. f. Springbranch, to be sold for $500, 93 pounds; J. A. Smith's ch. c. Bennett, 3 years, $500, 88 pounds; Evans & Halloway's ch. f. Empress, 4 years, $300, 90 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. g. Jacksscrew, 3 years, $500, 90 pounds; Thomas W. Doswell's blk. g. Diamond, 4 years, $300, 92 pounds; William Astor's ch. g. Dr. Koestler, 3 years, $300, 82 pounds; R. R. Forsyth's b. g. Charlie Gorham, 4 years, $500, 90 pounds; J. Reed's ch. c. Eugene, 3 years, $300, 85 pounds; George Ayres' b. c. Allewear, 3 years, $1,500, 103 pounds, and W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, $300, 104 pounds. Gorham was the favorite. It was a difficult matter to start the field evenly, and considerable time was wasted in getting them off. They broke away six or seven times before the flag fell, when Allewear shot away in front, with Diamond second, and Empress third. As they ran down the chute there was a quick and sharp struggle for the lead, and at the five-furlong pole, half way down the chute, Allewear still retained it, with Diamond second, Egypt third, and Empress fourth. They were for a moment hurled from sight by a cloud of dust, but when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Allewear was half a length ahead of Egypt, who was two lengths before Diamond third, Charlie Gorham fourth, and Dr. Koestler fifth. Coming round the lower turn, Gorham rushed to the second place, taking it by a head from Egypt. These three entered the stretch together, and after a merry run to the furlong pole, Allewear fell back and Gorham took the lead, while Egypt came up very fast, challenging Gorham. The race was very close and exciting between these two, but Gorham had a little the most speed, and beat Egypt at the finish by half a length. Four lengths behind came Allewear, but the judges gave Diamond the third place. Robinson, Springbranch, Jacksscrew, and Dr. Koestler coming in together; Empress and Bennett pulled up. The time was 1:18. The winner was offered at auction, according to the conditions of the race, and there was a spirited competition for him. He was finally knocked down to his owner, P. Mendel, of Louisville, for $800, which was $300 above the price for which he was entered to be sold. Thus the owner paid the amount of the purse to retain the horse, while the association and the owner of the second horse made $150 each.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The sport concluded with a handicap steeple-chase, over fractional course No. 2, for a purse of $400, of which $100 to the second horse. Five horses had accepted the weights, and they were: Charles Reed's b. h. Waller, 6 years, 165 pounds, (Meany;) A. D. Brown's b. h. Coronet, aged, 155 pounds, (Sutcliffe;) L. Wood's b. g. Deadhead, aged, 150 pounds, (Brown;) W. Carson's ch. m. Katy P., aged, 138 pounds, (McBride,) and William Owens' gr. h. Gray Cloud, aged, 123 pounds, (Warder.) Waller was a great favorite over the field. The start was made in the field at a point opposite the three-quarter pole, and when the flag fell Katy P. and Coronet started in front, and jumped over the first obstacle, a stone wall, together, a length before the other three. Katy P. then ran clear to the front, over the fence, then to the hedge under the tree. The fourth obstruction was the north section of the water, and over this Katy P. was four lengths in advance of Waller, with Coronet third, Deadhead fourth, and Gray Cloud in the rear. They now rushed across the chute and over the wall in the west field, and then to the track rails near the quarter pole, where they dropped into the south or outer field. Gray Cloud, in the meantime, had gone to the front, and, after jumping the hedge in front of Lorillard's stable, got to the fence further on, where he was leading by four lengths, Katy P. still second, two lengths before Waller, who was the same distance in advance of Coronet and Deadhead. They jumped over the wall at the Saltonstall stable, then the fence, crossing the track on the back ground near the half-mile pole, then across the chute into the field from whence they started, and here Gray Cloud was half a length before Waller, he being six lengths in the van of Coronet third, Katie P., fourth, and Deadhead fifth. Over the wall at the furlong pole, Waller headed Gray Cloud, and then came to the front. He took the south section of the water, two lengths before Gray Cloud, who was a length ahead of Katy P. and Coronet, while Deadhead (who killed Midcely at Long Branch) stumbled and sent his jockey, Brown, to grass, causing a sensation. Fortunately, however, he arose unhurried, after rolling about 20 feet, at which the spectators felt relieved and applauded. The horses crossed the chute, and Waller took a commanding lead, and had it all his own way, finishing between two blue flags in the chute on a line with the Judges' stand five lengths before Coronet, who was six lengths ahead of Gray Cloud, third, a length ahead of Katy P. The time was 3:03¾.

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

COMPARISON OF THE RECEIPTS FROM THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS—HALF THE ENTIRE SPIRITS EXCISE PAID BY ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a statement showing the receipts from the tax on distilled spirits by collection districts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. This statement shows that in every collection district there was a large falling off in receipts as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The total amount received from this source for the year was $35,284,673, against $43,922,392 for the year ending June 30, 1877. It will be noticed that Ohio and Illinois paid nearly two-thirds of the entire amount, and that Illinois alone paid nearly one-half of the aggregate receipts. The First Ohio District alone paid four times as much tax as any State in the Union, except the States of Illinois and Kentucky. The following statement will show the collections made during the year by districts and States:

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Third District	$382,405
Fifth District	406,786
Tenth District	64,885
Total	$854,076
CONNECTICUT.	
First District	$104,433
NEW-YORK.	
Second District	$346
Twelfth District	7,922
Twenty-fourth District	311,426
Total	$319,694
PENNSYLVANIA.	
First District	$138,160
Eighth District	30,121
Ninth District	85,353
Twelfth District	3,684
Twentieth District	1,176
Twenty-third District	175,966
Total	$434,460
MARYLAND.	
Third District	$506,166
OHIO.	
First District	$7,429,384
Fourth District	281,518
Sixth District	379,339
Seventh District	2,248
Eleventh District	680,460
Eighteenth District	16,592
Total	$8,809,539
INDIANA.	
Fourth District	$2,616,056
Eleventh District	1,961
Total	$2,618,017
ILLINOIS.	
First District	$6,219,259
Second District	9,552
Third District	500,048
Fourth District	216,722
Fifth District	6,501,717
Seventh District	1,611
Eighth District	1,904,057
Total	$15,653,034
MISSOURI.	
Second District	$2,581
Fourth District	14,192
Total	$16,773
KENTUCKY.	
Second District	$392,690
Fifth District	1,398,991
Sixth District	1,854,080
Seventh District	742,385
Eighth District	128,753
Ninth District	48,415
Total	$4,565,314
IOWA.	
Second District	$90
Fourth District	1,587
Total	$2,677
MICHIGAN.	
First District	$6,592
WISCONSIN.	
First District	$643,825
Third District	868
Total	$644,693
CALIFORNIA.	
First District	$44,181
VIRGINIA.	
Second District	$2
Third District	893
Fifth District	11,196
Sixth District	109,868
Total	$121,959
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Second District	$1,904
Fourth District	1,293
Fifth District	28,525
Sixth District	64,828
Total	$96,550
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
First District	$6,669
ALABAMA.	
Second District	$11,667
TENNESSEE.	
Fifth District	$487,177

DIPLOMATIC LETTER FROM MAYOR ELY.

A letter was received by Mayor Ely on Wednesday last from George Blair, Chairman of the Blair-Junio-Connolly wing of the National Greenback-Labor Party of this county, in which permission was asked for that organization to hold open-air meetings. Mayor Ely replied to the letter yesterday as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1878.

George Blair, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th inst., stating that the National Labor Party of this County are about to begin a series of open-air meetings, and asking whether you could secure a general permit for such assemblages and the necessary Police protection. In reply, I would say that I do not deem such a permit necessary for any meeting of law-abiding citizens, and I have informed the Police Commissioners that your meetings are about to take place, and they have promised to furnish you the Police protection you may require. Believing that such meetings of working men for the discussion of questions so vital to their interests as those which your party are agitating cannot but be productive of good, I remain, yours very truly,

SMITH ELY, Jr.

THE NINTH-AVENUE HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Richard Morris, alias "Big Dick," a professional highwayman, whose picture is No. 557 in the Rogues' Gallery, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Thompson and Adams, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in the attack upon Mr. C. H. Stone, in West Thirty-fourth-street, on Saturday. The prisoner was taken to the Central Office, and Mr. Stone and a number of the persons who witnessed the assault and robbery were summoned to identify him. Morris was placed among an assemblage of 20 persons in the detective office, but Mr. Stone and all the persons who saw the robbery committed failed to identify him. He was accordingly discharged by Superintendent Walling.

A VENTURESOME BOY RUN OVER.

Stephen Lynes, a truck-driver for the Dry Dock Horse Railroad Company, while driving a load of hay up Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B, yesterday morning, was arrested by Officer Nugent, of the Eighteenth Precinct, for injuring James Keatling, a lad of 11 years. Keatling had clambered up on the load unknown to Lynes, and a sudden jerk threw him off and under one of the hind wheels, which passed over the fleshy part of the boy's right leg. Keatling was taken to Bellevue Hospital. It is thought that his leg must be amputated. Justice Kilbreth, of the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court discharged Lynes, as it was plain that the mishap was purely accidental.

DRIVEN MAD BY DISAPPOINTMENT.

Miss Jennie Minster, the young Jewess who was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on last Wednesday as a lunatic, was yesterday transferred to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. She appears to be hopelessly insane, and is continually raving about her young lover. The unfortunate young girl had been employed by a family named Metzger in New-Haven, Conn., and was brought from that city by a son of her employer, as she was insane. He accounted for her insanity by the shock she received while bathing at Sevin Rock. She was nearly drowned, and was saved with much difficulty, and since that time she had been insane. A young man, who formerly resided in New-Haven, called at the hospital yesterday to see Miss Minster. He said that he formerly resided in the same block on which the dwelling of the Metzger family is situated. Miss Minster was treated by the Metzgers as a member of the family, and it was currently reported in the neighborhood that she was engaged to be married to a young son of the Metzgers. This, couple were devoted to each other, but the parents of the young man objected, and the engagement was broken. It is believed that this unsettled the girl's reason, and the story of the drowning was to hide the real facts in the case.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED PLEDGING AID TO THE GOVERNMENT IN RESUMING SPECIE PAYMENTS—SEVERAL PAPERS ON FINANCIAL TOPICS READ—STRONG ARGUMENTS AGAINST PAPER MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—In the American Bankers' Association meeting to-day, J. D. Vermilye, of New-York, presented an elaborate table, prepared at the Clearing-house, showing the disastrous effects which had been produced, and were still menacing the country with further mischief, by reason of the excessive taxation of banks. He showed how the capital and surplus of the banks had been depleted during the past few years, and asked the Executive Council to take action to bring the facts to the knowledge of Congress.

The Executive Council, by G. S. Coe, of New-York, and L. C. Murray, of Louisville, reported the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, the near approach of the day appointed by law for resumption of coin payments and values is to be hailed as an event of the highest significance to the prosperity and welfare of the whole nation, because it is the only means by which industry, trade, and general tranquillity and contentment can be restored to the people. The American Bankers' Association, therefore, pledge aid and support to the Government in a return to a specie standard in the transaction of the financial affairs of the country.

Resolved, That the resources of the country, arising from abundant crops in several successive years, the extraordinary mineral wealth, the large credit balance of trade with other nations, and from the rapid development of mechanical inventions and appliances, by which productive industry has been facilitated and increased, all happily concur in supplying the necessary means for resumption.

Mr. Fallis, of Cincinnati, and one or two other Western men opposed the resolutions on the ground of inexpediency, although approving their character. L. C. Murray, Louisville; Mr. Henry, Mobile; J. W. Lockwood, Richmond; Mr. Root, Arkansas; Mr. Atkins, Michigan; Mr. Hays, Detroit; A. H. Moss, Sandusky; George S. Coe and Mr. Fry, New-York, and Mr. McMichael advocated the resolutions, and they were finally adopted unanimously.

S. W. Rowell, of Maine, read a paper on practical banking and national banks. It was of a technical character, and will be printed in the official report of the proceedings.

George A. Butler, of New-Haven, presented a paper advocating the necessity of provision for the convertibility of paper into coin. All paper money not convertible into specie on demand unsettles values and disturbs industry, and under no circumstances should be allowed to exist. Convertibility should be something more than a mere name; it must be calculated to sustain the most severe test without causing financial disturbance. To that end the issue of notes of a less denomination than $5 should be prohibited. There should be a central reserve and redemption system. To insure these requires a system of national banks. The only way to have what is called elastic currency is to abandon the national system and give the banks authority to issue notes unsecured.

George Wilson, Jr., Cashier of the Aull Savings Bank, of Lexington, Mo., presented a paper arguing against the propriety of the Federal Government chartering banks, and favoring a return to the State bank system.

B. Nourse, of Boston, presented a paper on "The Popular Demand for a Substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank Notes, with Objections to It." He said: "The demand is for a monetary revolution. The people who support this scheme are sincere and cannot be stopped by derision or contempt. The reasons for the scheme must be fairly considered and answered by better reasons. The fiat money scheme would be a new experiment. It has never been tried. Nowhere, except in this country, has it entered the mind of a sane man that the act of the Government to stamp a piece of paper or leather, 'This is a dollar,' and making it a legal tender, could impart to it commercial or exchangeable value equal to a coin dollar. In old times, absolute rulers, when pressed, forced people to use, and creditors—if not too powerful—to accept, debased coin. Though clothed with despotic power and able to enforce the use of debased coin, they never so silly as to attempt to enforce the use of fiat money as currency. There is no constitutional power in the country to make anything but gold and silver coin legal tender. Redemption in gold is constant guarantee against excessive paper issues for any long time. No commercial nation can afford to employ a currency of money—whether metallic or mixed—that is of less value than the international money of the world. The least depreciation from that standard creates disadvantage, increasing in rising ratio with the degree of depreciation to the country permitting it. The project of Government currency is an old one, and has been often and ably discussed in this and other countries. Here the question has been opened anew; elsewhere the conclusion has been reached that the issuance of paper money, included in the sovereign power to regulate money of nations, must be delegated to some corporate body of sufficient wealth and capacity for the duty, that can be held responsible for the full performance of all its obligations, as the Government itself could not be. It must belong to a creature of the law, amenable to law. If the true nature and consequences of what is asked in the way of the substitution of greenbacks were understood, the demand would cease. Its concession would inflict severe punishment, not alone on those who ignorantly ask it, but on all classes of people, and most oppressively upon those whose transactions are small—the wages-earning and small trading classes.

Mr. Judson, of Syracuse, gave an interesting chapter of reminiscences of old bankers in the State of New-York whom he had known.

There will be another session to-morrow

BODIES OF DROWNED MEN FOUND.

Yesterday morning the remains of a stranger were found floating in the North River, off Pier No. 39, and in the afternoon another body was found in the water at the foot of West Thirty-fifth-street. Both the bodies were removed to the Morgue, and last night they were identified as the remains of James Jones and Edward Dunn, the two men who were drowned on last Sunday morning by the upsetting of their boat in the North River, off West Tenth-street. Jones and Dunn, with John Roulston, of No. 395 Hudson-street, hired a boat and went out rowing. On their return, and when within 300 feet of the wharf, the boat was capsized by the swell made by a passing steamer, and the three men were thrown into the water. Roulston was rescued by the crew of the tug Moses Taylor, but his companions were drowned. Jones was a truck driver, 30 years of age, and lived at No. 108 Greenwich-avenue. Dunn was 25 years of age, and lived at No. 25 Charles-street. An inquest will be held by Coroner Croker.

FIGHTING THE BEES.

From the Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, Aug. 1.

Last Sunday two married ladies living on the West Side started for a drive to North-east. When below Harborcreek they thought it would be refreshing to get a drink of fresh buttermilk, and for that purpose drove into a farmer's door-yard. One of the ladies immediately set out for the house, while the other proceeded to secure the horse. She had just got the animal tied when she was startled by a hum-hum-hum, and in an instant was surrounded by a swarm of bees that somehow got their dander up and were out for blood. The horse commenced to rear and plunge as the tormenters settled in squads upon his neck and head, and threatened to kick the carriage to pieces. The lady was in about as bad a fix as the horse, and was severely stung about the face and head, and her hands, which were the principal object of attack, were badly swollen. While fighting the bees she shouted desperately, "O! for a man, a man, to relieve me from these dreadful bees." Her prayer was heard in season, and her companion, seeing the state of affairs, started to her assistance, but was driven into the house by the bees, who made a bee-line for her. The farmer's wife came to the door and shouted that her husband was not at home, and that there wasn't a man on the farm. The woman who was out among the bees finally untied the horse and ran him out into the road. She stuck her swollen hands into the first convenient mud-puddle and drowned several bees. She was rejoined by her companion, who had made a circuit around the house and the two headed for North-east. Their trouble wasn't over. A good-sized squad of bees started after the carriage, and this well-nigh frightened them to death. They noticed a farmer coming up the road, and plied the whip vigorously, and requested him for heaven's sake to jump out and fight the bees. The granger didn't care much about doing it, but said he couldn't resist the ladies' appeal, and he went for the bees and received the worst of it. The pests settled on his head, and were putting in lively work. He shrieked with pain, and in some way got off his coat, threw it over his head, and amid howls and curses whipped up his horse and drove on with the bees as company. We are ashamed to say it, but the women laughed heartily to see the fellow fight the bees.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A very important decision has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In the case of Benedict against Westover, for libel, on appeal from the Waukesha Circuit, the Supreme Court held that communications from the agent of a commercial agency are not privileged, and that an action will lie for a slander in such a communication if damage is proved, and if the defendant does not prove the truth of the libel, and that it was published from justifiable motives. Commercial agencies may inflict much damage on business men by reports touching their character, and if libel suits have no solid foundation in fact. The Wisconsin decision will go far to correct this evil by rendering commercial agencies more cautious in their statements.

DICTATES OF MADAME MODE

WHAT THE LADIES OF PARIS ARE WEARING.

PERSIAN DESIGNS THAT PUZZLE THE EYE—MANTILLAS, FICHUS, AND LACES—A PRETTY COUNTRY SUIT—ELEGANT EVENING TOILETS—HATS AND THE COIFFURE.

Everything in Persian designs is now the style. There are Persian embroideries, Persian cashemires, Persian carpets, and it is even rumored that the Persian style of dressing the hair will soon be in vogue. The cashemire goods in Oriental designs are very peculiar and showy, combining many colors, such as red, green, black, white, and blue, and designs in two shades of blue, yellow, green, white, and seal colors, presenting a very odd combination of coloring. It is difficult to say whether this fashion is pretty or not, until the eye has become better accustomed to its peculiarity. The Persian designs should be combined with plain goods. A suit of this kind is made with a short skirt of plain blue goods, trimmed with three plaited flounces, two of which are of plain goods, while the centre one is of the stamped goods. The over-skirt is lavandière style, made of Persian woolen goods, bordered with bias bands of plain blue goods stitched with white. The back of the skirt is draped in small puffs and trimmed with bias bands like those in front. The bébé waist is of the stamped goods, with the exception of the part which is plaited down the middle of the front and back; this is of plain goods. A long blue ribbon sash is worn tied on the side.

The basquine is fast gaining favor. This long tight-fitting paletot is never made of the same material as the remainder of the suit. It is, for very dressy purposes, made of handsome fabrics, such as embroidered *crépon*, and for ordinary use, in such materials as white pique trimmed with English embroidery. For carriage wear the basquine is made of cardinal batiste.

Mantillas are worn, either made in the shape of scarfs, or like small rounded shawls. They are trimmed with lace ruchings, Spanish fringes, embroideries, and feather bands. Very handsome mantillas are made of white or light-colored crêpe de Chine, trimmed with feathers and lace. Dotted taffeta is also used for this purpose. The mantilla is generally of the same color as the dress, only a shade darker. For evening wear, gray cashemire de l'Inde, trimmed with marabout fringe is most preferred.

Fichus are made of tulle, white lawn, and black lace. The shape most generally adopted consists of a small shawl, with rounded ends in the back and pointed ones in front, which are tied. A fichu made of black and white network has also lately been brought out. It is trimmed with "muguet" fringe.

Many ladies are under the impression that it is only necessary to have a long skirt cut short, in order to obtain one of the fashionable short walking-suits. This is a great mistake. The present walking-suit consists of a dress tight-fitting about the bust, while the lower part of the skirt is draped and plaited in front, and the back part is rather full. A plain polonaise like that which is worn at present would be altogether unsuitable for one of these dresses. In spite of the fashion, the train skirts are still preferred by most of the fair sex, as they are taken up by means of rings and cords, thus answering the double purpose of dresses for walking and in-door wear.

The suits most in vogue for the present season are lawns, "toiles d'Irlande," and "toiles de Vichy," and, in short, all cotton goods. Madras is much worn in bright colors, such as red, green, yellow, and blue, with white and brown stripes. There are also plaids in well-blended shades, such as blue, black, and white, and brown, pink, and gray. The Pompadour designs are also very much admired. These suits are seldom, if ever, trimmed with anything but embroidered bands or lace, and bands of one-colored goods over which the lace is placed.

The laces most used are all kinds of French and Prussian guipure, English Valenciennes, Mirecourt and Remiremont laces. For young ladies and children the dresses are sparingly trimmed, and for the last named the bands of lace and embroidery are narrow. A suit of this kind for a young girl may comprise a light blue lawn skirt and a plastron gathered down the front to form a shirring. The lower part of the skirt is trimmed with a ruching of the goods and lace. The basquine is of pompadour material trimmed down the middle in front and around the borders, with a blue lawn ruching. The duchess sleeves are trimmed with ruchings. Two pompadour scarfs start from the shirred plastron, and are joined in the middle of the back of the skirt in a bow. These scarfs take the fullness of the skirt altogether back.

A fine black lawn suit is made in a train skirt, trimmed with narrow plaited flounces, bordered with Valenciennes. The polonaise is cut in a square low neck, under which is worn a chemisette made of bands of fine linen and Valenciennes lace insertions. The front of the polonaise has five rows of gathering on the sides of the open square of the neck, ten rows on the waist, and twenty more on the lower part of the plastron. The back is gathered on a large piece of goods which forms the upper part of the waist. The same gathers are on the lower part of the waist as those in front, and below is a puffing. A Valenciennes ruffle surrounds the plastron in front, and is then taken back to trim the upper part of the waist. The sleeve is gathered at the arm-hole and forms a small puff, terminating in a ruffle trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Placed on various parts of the toilet are long loops of black and red satin ribbon.

A pretty country suit may be of blue and white striped zephyr, combined with plain blue lawn. The lawn skirt has a short train, without trimming. In front is a single plaited flounce. The tunique, or overdress, is cut in front in a bias, and straight in the back. It is trimmed with cotton fringe in the colors of the dress. A lawn scarf is taken across the front of the tunique, thus combining the drapings. It is taken from the left hip around the upper part of the tunique in the back, which it draws in, and terminates on the right side in a large bow. The veston waist is about 35 inches long in the back, and 20 inches in front. It is trimmed in the neck with a "Directoire" collar and revers, both made of blue lawn. The revers are on the sides of the shawl-shaped opening in the neck. The waist hooks down the front, and the lower part is crossed by a band of lawn. The duchess sleeves are trimmed with ruffles of the same and lawn bows. The hat to be worn with this suit is of wavy straw, trimmed with white gauze and cherries.

Foulard retains its popularity both for dresses and trimmings, which are often combined with woolen goods. A suit made of plain foulard and façonné in two shades may be cut in a princess train dress, trimmed in front with a flounce. The façonné foulard tunique is draped in the lower part of the back and fastened under a large ribbon bow. The tunique falls in handsome draperies to the lower part of the train. It is bordered with embroidery in different shades in the form of a garland. In front the tunique forms half of a pointed apron. The same embroidery is on the skirt, forming the heading of the flounce. The lower part of the waist is trimmed front and back with the same work. The sleeves terminate with a ruffle headed by embroidery. The lingerie worn with the suit is plaited. The bonnet is of white rice straw. The soft crown is in gauze, the same color as the plain foulard. Around the crown is a half wreath of leaves and flowers.

Two elegant evening dresses are made as follows: The first is a light blue princess dress. The lower part in front is trimmed with lengthwise gauze shirrings in the same color. Below this trimming is a narrow plaited flounce, which is taken around, forming on the train a shell-shaped trimming. In front, above the shirring, is a faille scarf; it is plaited and taken up in a bias. It is trimmed on the border with an embroidery in open work, imitating daisies, and green silk fringe to imitate grass. Over where the scarf starts from on the right side is an embroidered revers, which covers the sewing. The scarf falls down the back in draperies. The same trimming of daisies and fringe is on the train above the plaited flounces. The low-necked waist is trimmed over the shoulders and down the front with the same embroidery and fringe, only narrow; it is taken down in the middle, front, and back in the shape of a long V. On the inside of the low neck is a crepe lisse plaiting. The second toilet is of white faille and pink gauze. The white princess dress is very tight fitting and laces down the back. A pulled pink scarf is taken tightly around the upper part of the skirt and fastened in the back. This scarf covers in the back the starting point of a pink gauze tunique, which falls in many draperies over the train. These draperies are fastened on different parts of the skirt. From the middle of the back falls a full garland of pink flowers with dark green leaves. It is fastened on the side under a large pink and white bow, and is then taken across the front. Around the waist is a pink gauze berthe, and a bunch of flowers in the middle in front. Around the low neck and sleeves is a crêpe lisse plaiting. The hair is dressed very high on top of the head and ornamented with similar flowers.

The bonnets are worn in the two extremes; they are either very small or enormously large. The "Gainsborough" shape is very fashionable. The brim, which is very conspicuous on account of its turning up, must be handsomely lined. The lining is shirred unless the material is shot with gold or silver, in which case it is put on plain. The outside trimming consists solely of a tuft of feathers. The "cabriolet" is also worn; it falls gracefully down in front, and the sides of the brim are pressed down by means of the strings, which start from the top of the crown, under a bunch of flowers or a tuft of feathers, either of which must be small.

Very small capotes continue in use. Simple trimming is most suitable for these. For instance, a silver gray straw, trimmed on the inside of the brim with two narrow shirrings, one of bluish violet satin, the other garnet color. The front of the bonnet may be trimmed with a large bow of satin in the two shades of the shirring, the blue being on the outside. The cache-peigne is formed of cherries in several shades of red, with wild pansies intermixed. Another style of bonnet is of white tulle wholly covered with loops of blue ribbon, some of these falling over the back to form the cache-peigne. In front is a bandeau of myosotis, and the strings are tied on the side. A gilded straw hat is trimmed with two white feathers, in amazone style, which fall in the back under the hat. Over where the feathers start from is a silver buckle. Under the brim is a bandeau of flowers.

BUSINESS ON THE CANALS.

REPORT OF THE TRAFFIC SINCE THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION—THE RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

The following is a statement of the total tonnage of articles shipped on the canal from this port from the opening of navigation to Aug. 1, as compared with the business for the corresponding period in 1877. The tolls received for the period in 1877 were $305,947 96; in 1878, $409,522 94. The total of miles of boats cleared in 1877 was 2,500,076; in 1878, 3,550,489.

	1877.	1878.
Fur and peltry	52	....
Boards and scantlings	458,409	527,823
Shingles	4,328	4,213
Timber	9,257	12,857
Staves	31,425	26,215
Wood	22,491	20,150
Ashes, pot and pearl	914	146
Ashes, leached	20,365	20,937
Pork	3,301	2,374
Beef	....	3
Bacon	1	1
Cheese	15	6
Butter	10	....
Lard, tallow, and lard-oil	3,227	211
Wool	147	119
Hides	345	426
Flour	2,825	1,979
Wheat	64,686	304,513
Rye	5,774	22,636
Corn	284,504	328,896
Corn-meal	5,112	46,218
Barley	10,199	7,983
Barley-malt	6,781	10,984
Oats	20,739	35,159
Bran and shipstuffs	866	983
Peas and beans	2,115	3,554
Apples	....	2
Potatoes	163	1,836
Dried fruit	269	1,545
Cotton	267	307
Unmanufactured tobacco	26	33
Hemp	483	760
Glover's seed, grass seed	168	225
Flax-seed	1,981	532
Hops	28	35
Domestic spirits	77	121
Oil meal and cake	2,482	2,348
Leather	79	91
Furniture	153	180
Bar and pig lead	276	86
Pig-iron	14,803	11,924
Bloom and bar iron	3,817	2,677
Castings and iron ware	1,667	2,186
Domestic woolens	298	2,546
Domestic cottons	590	5,834
Domestic salt	45,441	58,068
Foreign salt	2,040	3,621
Sugar	3,602	20,455
Molasses	1,493	2,589
Coffee	100	300
Nails, spikes, and horseshoes	2,108	1,361
Iron and steel	2,926	4,510
Railroad iron	6,517	7,638
Flint enamel, crockery, glass ware	601	1,791
All other merchandise	18,987	25,347
Stone, lime, and clay	69,342	92,137
Gypsum	5,741	5,449
Anthracite coal	477,653	326,420
Bituminous coal	114,851	94,294
Iron ore	....	7
Petroleum or earth-oil, crude and refined	68,864	77,089
Sundries	1,927,068	2,220,431

The tolls received for articles cleared from this port on the canals in the week ending Aug. 7, 1878, were $1,016 18, as compared with $1,087 81 received for the corresponding week last year. The total clearances were: Boards and scantling, 74,500, against 86,200 last year; wool, 93,400, against 13,000; hides, 3,000, against 13,700; dried fruit, 55,100, against 238,600; cotton, 42,400, against 12,400; unmanufactured tobacco, 14,700, against 4,600; hemp, 207,000, against 80,000; leather, 2,

MR. DURANT EXPOSTULATES

JOHN G. TAPPAN'S DEFALCATION.

REORGANIZING THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY—A LETTER FROM MR. DURANT IN REPLY TO F. H. TAPPAN'S CHARGES.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The committee appointed yesterday to receive subscriptions for the reorganization of the Boston Belting Company held a meeting this morning at the office of the company. The subscription-book was opened and $100,000 were at once placed upon it by persons in Boston, Lynn, and other places, the largest single subscription being $50,000. Mr. Durant published a long letter this evening denying the statements of F. H. Tappan, of which the following is the substance:

Frederic H. Tappan:

SIR: I have read your letter, and regret the necessity of the exposure which you have thus brought upon yourself. You write with a great affectation of sympathy for the gray-haired old man, your father. Were that sympathy genuine, much of the folly, at least, if not the falsity, of your letter could be excused. But you and I both know very well, Mr. Tappan, what a cruel and unworthy son you have been. On the 10th of July your father resigned as Treasurer and went to North Andover. On the morning of the 12th he came to the office of the company and said to me, with a great deal of feeling, that he had given up all his property, that he had nothing to live upon, nothing even to buy his daily bread. He then said that he thought the Belting Company was bound to give him an annual salary of $6,000, and employ him in the business. I told him that I had no power in the matter, but that I knew the stockholders would never consent to anything of the kind. He urged it upon me very strongly, and with tears. I did feel real pity for him. I told him on the spot that I personally had about $7,000 loaned to the company, and that I would give him $5,000, which would support him and his family at least for a year, until he could have a chance to look around and get into some other business.

Can it be possible, Mr. Tappan, that you, instead of having any feeling of gratitude to me for this gratuitous assistance to your aged father, are so base that you make it the foundation of that miserable falsehood, that I promised to give out of my own money $5,000 to your mother to induce her to sign her own dower to the Boston Belting Company?

Mr. Durant then takes up other statements in Mr. Tappan's letter and denounces them as false. He then comes to the charge that he (Durant) meant to deceive the public by Mr. Worthley's statement. Of this he says: I complained of the Shylock bargain which your father forced upon us. I complained that not only did he take $32,000 out of us for his "friendly assistance," but that he defrauded us of $3,599 11 by a fraudulent interest account, which was made up by his own personal and positive direction, and which we paid. You say that I charged that your father put that difference into his pocket. I made no such charge. I do not care into whose pocket it went. What I charged was that it was taken out of my pocket fraudulently, and I proved it by the certificate of your father's confidential clerk. If you will read my letter of Aug. 1, you will find that I stated in so many words that the Boston Belting Company assumed the loan of $150,000 "and charged and received interest upon the transaction." I nowhere stated that Mr. John G. Tappan received that interest and put it into his own pocket, nor did Mr. Worthley say so. But do you perceive, Mr. Tappan, what a strange and unhappy defense you are making for your father? I made the charge publicly on the 1st of August, that your father, not content with taking the enormous bonus of $32,000 out of us for "his friendly assistance," defrauded us in the interest account; and that I had discovered it within the past few days since his resignation. Your defense, in other words is: I do not deny that my father defrauded you of over $3,500, but he did not put it all into his pocket; he put it into the Boston Belting Company! You forget, Sir, that your father and his relatives owned more than half the stock in that company, and that they therefore received more than half the money of which I was defrauded. You forget, Sir, that the moral turpitude was in defrauding me, who never looked into the interest account to see whether it was right or wrong, and not in the question whether he took the whole or less of it for his own benefit. I wish to add that Mr. Worthley simply complied with my request to make up the interest account, and that he never attempted to injure you or your father. Mr. Worthley was bound, after I discovered the fraud, to tell me the truth, and he did so. I wish to remind you in this connection, Mr. Tappan, that "figures cannot lie." I am glad to be able to say that there is one truth in your letter. I saw the account of the smuggling transaction in one of the newspapers, and I have made personal inquiries with regard to it. I am happy to say that it is an entire mistake, and that John G. Tappan was not the guilty party and had no connection with the transaction. I now wish to commend a few truths for your reflection. Your father has appropriated to his own use the money of the Boston Belting Company, and involved its assets to the amount, as I am credibly informed by the investment, of $50,000. Of this great wrong Mr. Cheever and myself are the principal, indeed, almost the only victims. Fortunately, the creditors will be paid every dollar. More fortunately, even the small stockholders will be protected from all but a partial loss. But Mr. Cheever and I must suffer by this great crime to the amount of $300,000, at which amount our stock was valued, as well as all the other losses and mortifications with which the public are so familiar. And now we, who have never wronged the company of $1; we, who have sustained and upheld it and been the authors of its great prosperity—we are assailed by you and your friends as if we had been the criminals and your father the innocent victim. In the annals of malignant slander there was never anything so base as the dirty trick by which you caused that pugilistic agreement to be brought before the committee and published in every paper in Boston while I was absent in New-York trying to do what I could for the benefit of our creditors. In the annals of falsehood I know of nothing so foolish, so reckless, and so ungrateful as your silly and puerile fabrication.

A GREAT PAPER MILL BURNED.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VERNON PAPER COMPANY AT NORTHAMPTON DESTROYED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 8.—The paper mill of Vernon Brothers & Co., of New-York, situated at Paper Mill Village, about half a mile west of here, was burned at 2 o'clock this morning, the fire catching in the rag-room at the north end of the building by spontaneous combustion. The company was doing an excellent business, and was turning out two tons of fine writing paper daily, most of which found a market in New-York. The machine-room and machine were saved, but everything else was burned. As the stock on hand was small, the loss is only $100,000, which is covered by insurance.

The Vernon Paper Company is one of the largest paper firms in the country, and the mill burned was one of the largest in existence. It was devoted exclusively to the manufacture of fine writing paper, and was only one of the seven or eight paper mills, in different parts of the country, owned or operated by this company. The firm was founded by Thomas Vernon, who came to this country about 40 years ago from England, and established himself in the paper business in this City. As business increased, he commenced buying paper mills in different sections in order to keep up with the trade. Subsequently, he associated his brother with him in business, and the name of the firm became Vernon Brothers. A few years ago his brother died, and the firm name became Vernon Brothers & Co., with Major David Scott as one of the members. The mill burned yesterday was built originally about 50 years ago, and was purchased by the Vernon Paper Company 12 years ago. At that time it was only a small affair, but it had been added to and improved from year to year until it had become one of the finest and most extensive paper mills in the country. The main building was composed partly of wood and partly of brick, was three stories high, and about 280 feet long. There were also eight wings, four on each side. Mr. George R. Vernon, a son of Thomas Vernon, said yesterday that he was much surprised when he heard the mill had been burned, as it was well supplied with shower-pipes and other appliances for extinguishing fire. He said that the mill employed nearly 300 hands. The property, he thought, was fully insured, but he did not know, and their insurance agent had gone to Massachusetts with the policies in company with his father and Major Scott. The machinery was run partly by water and partly by steam, and only a year ago the company expended $30,000 in putting in new engines and machinery. The dam was carried away at the time of the Mill River disaster, and subsequently rebuilt. In addition to the mill, the company owns the whole of Mill River Village, consisting of about 40 tenement-houses, capable of accommodating all the operatives in the mill. Young Mr. Vernon said that the destruction of the mill would not particularly embarrass the company further than to compel them to cancel several heavy contracts for fine paper, of which they had a large one with the United States Government, and another with the Government of South America.

BOSTON'S DEFAULTING CASHIER.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The case of Royal B. Conant, the defaulting Cashier of the Eliot National Bank, came up this morning on continuance. Conant was arraigned, and, waiving examination, was held in $20,000 bail for the September term of the District Court.

A COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

DUNKELLIN, N. J., Aug. 8.—In accordance with the programme of the Miners' National Organization, it has been agreed that a general strike shall be inaugurated on or about the 15th inst. The troubles in the coal regions of Pennsylvania will be started in all probability in the Lehigh region. This has been occasioned by the operators refusing to raise the beats of wages that has prevailed since the panic of last year. The miners employed in the collieries on the north and south sides appear to be almost unanimous in their consent to engage in a contest with the corporations and individual operators. It has been learned from an indication that the men employed by the coal companies of the Pennsylvania Railroad are prepared for a general strike.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT CHICAGO—A CHINAMAN'S VIEWS REGARDING THE KEARNEY AGITATION AND CHINESE CHEAP LABOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Chinese Embassy reached this City this afternoon en route to the East. The party consists of Chan Lan Pin, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, Spain, and Peru; Chan Sheu Lung, Consul-General in America; Sit Ming Cook, Consul-General to San Francisco; Lin Leang Yuan, Consul-General to Cuba; Chuh Shu Yin, Consul to Havana, and a large number of attachés, interpreters, and servants, the entire number being 30. There are also three boys, sons of eminent military officers, who are being taken to the Hartford school to be educated in English and American customs and languages. The embassy remained in Chicago only long enough to make the transfer from the Rock Island to the Michigan Southern Road. Beyond the natural gathering of the rabble, there was no demonstration or reception of any kind tendered them. They will go direct to Hartford.

In an interview to-day with a *Tribune* representative, Chun Shen Yin, Consul to Havana, in response to the question "What does the Chinese Government think of the outcry on the Pacific slope against Chinese cheap labor?" said: "I do not speak for the Chinese Government, but for myself. I think it pitiable that anything should arise to interfere with the friendly relations of these two great countries. I do not and cannot for a moment think that the Kearney movement is supported by any but the lowest elements of society, whether East or West." "You have heard of Kearney, then?" "Yes, he makes a great ado and his temporary success is on account of his uniting two elements—the Communists and the foes of cheap work. He would not only kill the Chinamen, but would also kill rich men and divide their property." "But about the former question?" "Well, it is about like this: Those who work the cheapest will get employment, but that will not hurt anybody. If laborers work cheap, the employers can make their goods for less money, and can sell them for less money. It all works the same way. When labor is cheap, products are cheaper proportionately, and it is all evened up in the end." "Then you speak without hesitation, having evidently a thorough knowledge of the subject?" "I am treading on the domain of politics." He continued, "But what I have said is nothing but common reason, and we hope, by starting a consulate in San Francisco to ameliorate somewhat the condition of the Chinese in that city. They are of our lowest class as a rule, although there are many wealthy people there too, and all, rich and poor, need some kind of protection."

THE HOSTILE INDIAN TRIBES.

SIGNS OF YIELDING ON THE PART OF THE SNAKES IN OREGON—SURRENDER OF A BAND—THE APACHE OUTLAWS AT WORK.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, Aug. 8.—A courier arrived to-day at Wheaton's head-quarters with dispatches from Col. M. Miller, commanding officer at Malheur Agency, stating that yesterday 85 hostile Snakes—28 warriors, the balance women and children—came into the agency as surrendered, and that Ailo, the leading spirit since Egan's death, was desirous of surrendering himself and band. The courier states that shortly after leaving the agency he saw 100 to 150 Indians going into the agency, which he thinks was very probably Ailo and his party; if so, the present campaign in the vicinity is virtually at an end.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch has been received by the Secretary of the Interior from Gov. S. B. Axtell, of New-Mexico, which says: "Telegraphic information has just been received from Indian Agent Godfroy that a portion of McSween's band of outlaws attacked the Mescalero (Apache) Agency, Lincoln County, on the 5th inst., murdered Bernstein, the agent's chief clerk, and stole all the Government horses and some belonging to the Indians. The Indians are fighting the outlaws to protect their property. There is danger that Godfroy will be murdered and other outrages committed."

PROPOSED TREATY WITH FRANCE.

PROJECT REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE BY THE FRANCO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The project for a commercial treaty, which the Franco-American Conference referred to a committee last night, is embraced in a document entitled "A Memorial by the Members of the Franco-American Conference to the United States Congress and French Chambers." The first section of the memorial calls attention to the languor of commercial relations between France and the United States, and declares that the reason is found in the respective import duties of the two countries. It then enters into a minute analysis of these duties. The second section discusses the causes which oppose the extension of trade between the two countries, under three heads, namely: The instability of the value of legal money in the United States; the increase of Customs duties, and the progress of some branches of American industry or the creation of new ones. The third section urges the necessity for a treaty of commerce and for a general revision of the American tariff. Section 4 contains the project and the basis of a treaty of commerce. It is expressly stated that this project is simply offered as a basis for discussion. Neither the American nor the French delegation is committed to it in any manner. The following is a summary of its provisions; Clause one provides that either country shall give to the other the same commercial advantages which it gives the most favored nation. Clause two prescribes the conditions of the assessment of ad valorem duties at the shipping point. Clause three provides for the revision of the American tariff on French products, with a detailed schedule for silks, wines, and spirits. Clause four stipulates that if either nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own production the same duty may be imposed on that of the other party to the treaty. Clause five exempts from the operation of all the clauses of the treaty, except clause one, all dock, harbor, and kindred dues for local facilities. Clause six guarantees reciprocal rights to the citizens of the respective countries in the ownership of commercial marks, emblems, and stamps. Clause seven declares that the treaty is to last 10 years, during which time neither party can alter the direct or indirect duties on the products or manufactures of the other existing by law at the time of its ratification. Clause eight reserves the right to modify the treaty itself by agreement at any time. Clause nine provides for the exchange of ratifications.

THE NORTH-WESTERN REGATTA.

ROWING IN ROUGH WATER—THE PRINCIPAL RACE SPOILED BY MISHAPS TO THE COMPETING BOATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—The second day of the tenth annual regatta of the North-western Amateur Association did not call out nearly as large a crowd as was present yesterday, and much of the afternoon the wind was altogether too high to make good time possible or shell-racing safe. This fact occasioned much delay, but still the full programme was carried out before dark, and there were some good contests. E. D. Price was again the referee, and all the races but the last were one mile up stream and return. The record was as follows:

In senior double sculls the competing crews were Alexander and Armstrong, of the Wah-wah-sums, of Saginaw, and Kaney and Taylor, of the Undines, of Toledo. The race was evenly pulled throughout, and neither crew gained at any time any perceptible advantage. The finish at the grand stand was exciting. Alice, the Undines getting over the line half a length ahead, amid tremendous cheering, in 16:08¼.

In senior pair oars, the competing crews were Emerson and Haven, of the Wah-wah-sums, and Clegg and McGregor, of the Izaskyzn, of this city. The course was quite rough during this race and the Zephyr pair having the smoothest water soon gained a decided lead and came in five lengths ahead in 18:43½.

In senior four-oared shells the competing crews started, the Michigans and Centennials, of Detroit, and the Linnets and Shamrocks, of Saginaw. The former got off to the turning stakes, but on the way home the Centennials did some fine pulling considering the rough water, and led the Michigans at the finish three lengths. Time—13:28. The Monroe crew got swamped half a mile out on the course, and were picked up by a steam yacht.

In the junior single-scull race, the starters were Wells and Campau, of the Excelsiors; Falker, of the Fort Wayne Club, and Bowlsby, of the Monroe Amateurs. The race after the first mile lay entirely between Wells and Bowlsby, the others having fallen to the rear by bad steering. Wells won by a decided lead in 15:44½.

The senior six-oared race was the chief event of the regatta, and a stubborn contest was expected between the Wah-wah-sums, of Saginaw, and the Excelsior Crew, which had for its stroke the old Cornell stroke, Ostrom. The Zephyrs, of Detroit, and the Floral Citys, of Monroe, also started in the race, which was pulled toward nightfall and when a hard squall had just reached the course. The Saginaw bow broke his seat before a quarter of a mile had been traversed, and that crew gave up. The Floral Citys got water-logged at the upper end of the course and was picked up by the Referee's boat. The Zephyrs got half way home and then their shell filled, compelling them to jump out and float until picked up by small boats. The Excelsiors pulled a strong, even stroke throughout, steered coolly for sheltered water, and came home in fine style, only shipping a few pailfuls of water. Their time was 20:47½, distance, three miles.

This evening the prizes were distributed to the victors at the Russell House.

A QUESTION OF HARMONY.

COUNTRY NATIONALISTS ENDEAVORING TO UNITE DISCORDANT ELEMENTS IN THIS CITY.

A committee of the Joachimsen-Hanlon wing of the National Greenback-Labor Party, on the adjournment of the meeting of their General Committee last evening, visited the Sturtevant House and found a large gathering there, among whom were John G. Daly, of Utica, the permanent Chairman of the Syracuse Convention, and the following members of the Harmonizing Committee appointed by that convention: Thomas Copp, of Rochester; B. W. Wright, of Rome, and Albert F. Ransom, of Lake George. Mr. Bliss, of Buffalo, the other member of the committee is expected to-day. It is certain that Mr. John C. Daly takes the place of Mr. John J. Junio on the Harmonizing Committee. The factions opposed to the Shupe faction assert that Theodore Allen has visited the interior of the State with the endeavor to change the complexion of the committee. Allen says that he is working only in the interests of the party, and has no selfish ends to subserve. He says further that the report that this Harmonizing Committee will meet on the 12th inst. is without foundation from the fact that it has been decided by the State Committee to meet with their sub-committee in this City and take cognizance of the differences which here exist.

THE FAIRPOINT CAMP-MEETING.

REV. DR. FOWLER ON THE BIBLE AND THE SCIENTISTS—SOURCE OF THE ANTAGONISMS.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate*, lectured to-day on the subject of "The Bible the Prophet of Science." The Doctor held that the Bible is the forerunner of scientific fact and in time is verified by it. He presented the relations assumed between the two, and said the assumed antagonism is chiefly the result of exaggeration. Humboldt says, "I am of the religion of all men of science," as if all agreed. A distinguished churchman was equally on the other side when he said, "No men great in science accept Darwin's hypothesis." Draper illustrates the extreme bias against the Bible in his conflict between religion and science. He condemns Christianity not for its morals, but for the bad science of the dark ages. Tyndall, a truly great scientist, but a weak philosopher, also illustrates this bias against the Bible views of nature. He praises the atomic theory of Epicurus as giving his contemporaries an elevated view of nature, but seems not to know that Epicurus never reduced the number of idols in the world; nor that 1,200 years before Epicurus one Moses so taught the unity of nature and of God as to raise up a race of Monotheists, who have filled all the ages and overflowed all the centuries; nor that Paul on Mars Hill taught the people nature's unity. The antagonism between science and the Bible is natural. First, from the finiteness of the human mind given to any one line of study, other lines are undervalued, only God is greatest in all directions; second, from the subjects studied by theologians and scientists, namely, mental and external phenomena; third, from the different faculties employed by Judges—I. reflections and perceptions; fourth, from the modes of reasoning *a priori* and *a posteriori*; and fifth, from the philosophizing of each. The certainties found in the Bible concerning some things just reached by science, are made wonderful by the uncertainties that have always characterized them unaided by human thinking. This uncertainty was illustrated by words in the language, such as repent, to grow, to turn from, by the theories about the spots on the sun, by non-Euclidian geometers, and by various theories of the origin of things. The body of the argument of the lecture consisted of a presentation of a number of points, in which the Bible anticipated science in a knowledge of nature, such as the value of one of the higher faculties, a sound political economy, wise jurisprudence, the vitality of the blood, the circulation of the blood, the weightiness of the atmosphere and of water, the laws of the sea, the accuracy of the revolution of the earth on its axis, refraction of light, the inaccessibility of the poles of the earth, evaporation of water and the falling of rain, currents of air from the poles to the equator and back, classifying plants by their seeds, Job's mineralogy and geology, the centre of the universe in the Pleiades, giving a beginning to nature, an indefinite beginning, the order of creation, light before the sun, which Voltaire ridiculed; a period of mist, then water, then dry land, then animals; the reduction of initial impulses as shadowed forth by the weaker words used in letting the sea and the earth bring forth; the ultimate end when all things shall wax old, as doth a garment. In the concluding paragraphs the speaker gathered comfort out of the two books, the Bible and nature, showing the many chambers God as a Father has prepared for the people. Agassiz's theory of advancing types was used as a suggestion as to what the next stage of life would be when we shall be like the Son of God.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY FINANCES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—The semi-annual statement of the Kansas Pacific Railway for the first six months of this year is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Gross earnings	$660,993 03
Operating expenses	324,757 20
Net earnings	$336,235 83

SECOND DIVISION.

Gross earnings	$443,641 91
Operating expenses	338,470 75
Net earings	$105,171 06

THIRD DIVISION.

Gross earnings	$244,655 46
Operating expenses	334,764 92
Deficit	$90,109 46

The statement is given by divisions for the reason that there are different bonds issued on each section, as follows: First Division, February and August, 6 per cent. bonds; Second Division, June and December, 6 per cent. bonds; Third Division, (Denver Extension,) 7 per cent. bonds.

Gross earnings for the whole road	$1,349,290 30
Gross operating expenses	997,992 87
Net earnings	$351,297 43

A NORTH CAROLINA EXCURSION.

RICHMOND, Aug. 8.—Two excursion trains from North Carolina, bearing over 1,000 citizens of that State, arrived here this morning. The parties are composed mainly of representative merchants from the cities and towns of Raleigh, Charlotte, Wilmington, Greensboro, Durham, Salisbury, Winston, Goldsboro, and other smaller places. Most of them will combine business with pleasure. They are being entertained individually and collectively by citizens generally. This afternoon they partook of a dinner in the main building of the State Fair grounds, where, in the absence of the Mayor, who is sick, addresses of welcome were delivered by Judge W. H. White and Mr. John D. Purcell, which were responded to by Capt. T. C. Evans, of Reidsville, of the North Carolina *Times*, and Col. Zeke Jones, of Greensboro. To-night they attended the *musicale* of the Mozart Association. To-morrow will be spent in sight-seeing and attention to business, and at night an excursion will be taken down the James River.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Frank L. McLain, a provision and produce dealer at No. 197 Warren-street, in the Highland District, went to his store shortly before 5 o'clock this morning. About half an hour later he was found by a milkman lying unconscious on the floor near a safe, the door of which was open. He had evidently been felled by a murderous blow while taking out money for the day's purchases. Between $400 and $500 is missing from the safe, and it is supposed this amount was secured by the robber, who is as yet unknown. McLain remained unconscious for four hours, and still lies in a critical condition. A hard pine club, 28 inches long, lay near by, which was probably the weapon used.

YELLOW FEVER AT PORT EADS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Seventeen cases of yellow fever have occurred at Port Eads. Of these one died, one recovered, and 15 are under treatment. Being panic-stricken, the engineer and gang-foreman took the boat yesterday for Mobile. All the laborers have also left, many of them coming to this city, two of whom on their arrival reported sick and were admitted to the Charity Hospital. Work at the jetties is reported to be entirely suspended. The Twilight-house keeper, his wife and daughter are reported sick also the former.

HE STANDS BY HIS TRADE.

A RESURRECTIONIST SELLS HIS OWN BODY.

THE OHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE GETS A GOOD "SUBJECT"—GONE TO STAND BESIDE "OLD CUNNY."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 6.

Last Friday night a coffin containing the dead body of a colored man was driven to the Ohio Medical College, taken from the wagon, and carried up the stairs with little, if any, effort at concealment. Arriving in the "dead-room," the body was taken from the coffin, the large artery in the side of the neck cut, the blood removed, and the arteries filled with a preservative fluid, after which the body, divested of its clothing, was tumbled, with no further ceremony, into the "pickling-tub," along with a couple of dozen others which have been quietly accumulating during the past month. There was a peculiar lack of the secrecy which accompanies most of the operations of this sort by which dead bodies are transferred to the dead-room of the college, and a business-like air about the whole transaction which indicated that it was somewhat different from the ordinary case of grave-robbing and body-selling. A little inquiry into the case showed that it was a peculiar one—that, in fact, the body was that of one of the most notorious body-snatchers of the city, and that the lack of secrecy in the matter was from the fact that it was merely the carrying out of a plain business transaction, that the dead man had in his life sold his body to the college for dissection after death, receiving the payment, and that in accordance with this agreement his body was thus being removed to the dissecting-room for that purpose. Charley Keaton, the dead man, was, in his life, one of the most active body-snatchers in this city, and from his hands there have passed, from time to time, many of the burying-grounds in this city and vicinity, been sent down through the terrible "chute," and upward through the death-shaft to the dissecting-room. Keaton was a colored man of about 40, and had been for more than 10 years in the business of body-snatching, making good money at it, and coming to rather enjoy it than otherwise. To him there was nothing more in the handling of bodies than in so many bolts of cloth or sacks of grain, and no more in dissection than in the business of the butcher or the meat-vendor. He began his work with "Old Cunny," the noted resurrectionist, and followed it through all seasons and all weather, until only a few weeks before his death. In it he encountered all sorts of weather and exposures, and so contracted colds and a cough which finally led to bleeding of the lungs, and so his life among the dead ended in death, whose presence was as familiar to him as it was dear to him in early childhood. To him the medical college, the chute, the dead-room, the pickling-vault, and even dissection had no horrors; familiarity with these had deprived him of that feeling of repugnance so common to mankind and especially to his race, and as a result he had expressed a willingness in life that his remains after death should be submitted to the dissecting knife "in the interest of science," as he said, for he considered his business, and that he supplied, inseparably interwoven with the science of anatomy and medicine, and as a result he had sold—deliberately sold—during his lifetime his body to the college Professors, receiving the usual price, $35 cash in hand, and giving a receipt and a contract that his body should become the property of the college for dissection. Indeed, he seemed rather to prefer that his skeleton should stand beside that of old "Cunny" in the museum of the college than to molder to nothingness in the dark, damp earth, and in life he frequently contemplated Cunny's skeleton as it stands, spade in hand, in the college, evidently reflecting that he would some day stand beside it, and keep the "ole man" company through the many years that the college shall stand, instead of being consigned to the changes and final nothingness of the Potter's Field grave.

So when old Charley died on Friday last, the college authorities were notified, his wife, who had accompanied him on many of his nightly expeditions, and is herself an expert anatomist, prepared the body for dissection, and after the brief funeral services it was removed from the house on Barr-street, where he lived and whence he had sallied forth for many nights' excursions to the homes of the dead, and taken directly to the college, where it was prepared and put in pickle. It is pronounced "excellent material," being well-developed, and obtained without serious delay after death.

Whether this is strictly "professional," as viewed from a body-snatcher's stand-point, seems extremely doubtful. The system which takes the body with the consent of all parties concerned direct from the death-bed to the dissecting-room, and upon an agreed upon and already paid price, seems to be one which must undermine the business of the profession, and therefore should be frowned down by every patriotic body-snatcher.

SOCIALISM IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn authorities having granted permission to the "Socialistic Labor" Party to hold a mass-meeting in front of the City Hall, will take proper precautions to prevent a breach of the peace by having a strong Police force on the spot. The committee who have been arranging for the mass-meeting have been disappointed in receiving a telegram from the agitator Kearney, announcing that he will be impossible for him to be present, but they nevertheless expect that the meeting will be a success in point of numbers. Osborne Ward, an American machinist and author of a work on political economy in which Socialistic ideas are favored: "Citizen" Drury, and others will address the meeting, and incendiary resolutions, in which the Hewitt Congressional committee will be vigorously denounced, will be presented.

BASE-BALL.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Haymakers, 2; Rochesters, 0. The game was called during the fifth inning on account of rain.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Boston Club, 2; Chicago Club, 1.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Hornells, 5; Springfields, 3. International series.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Milwaukees, 12; Nationals, 4.

UTICA, Aug. 8.—Uticas, 5; Tecumsehs, 2. Exhibition game. On account of rain the game was called on the first half of the fifth inning.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 8.—Providence, 8; Indianapolis, 5. Eleven innings. Game postponed to to-morrow morning.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Buffalo, 5; Cincinnatis, 2.

WRECKED IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—The schooner Staghound, from Onalaska, reports that on the 1st day of May news was received at Onalaska that portions of a vessel were found at Cook's Inlet last year, supposed to be the schooner San Diego, from descriptions of parts of the wreck and the letter "D" on a piece of board. There are no tidings of the crew. The schooner San Diego, Capt. Bishop, sailed hence for Sitka March 31, 1877.

A CHURCH FOR ASBURY PARK.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Ground was broken to-day at Main-street and Bangs-avenue, Asbury Park, for the erection of the First Baptist Church of Asbury Park, on a lot given by James A. Bradley, President of that borough. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Sanders, of Ocean Grove; Rev. Dr. Henson, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Galt, of St. Louis, and Rev. J. Hammond, of Michigan. The edifice will be 32 feet by 46 feet, and the spire will be 82 feet in height. The cost of the church is to be $5,000.

SPIRITUALISTS' CAMP-MEETING.

BERLIN, N. J., Aug. 8.—The Spiritualists of Camden County, N. J., commenced a two weeks' camp-meeting to-day at Williamstown Junction, about two miles from here and 18 miles from Camden, on the line of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Narrow-guage Railroad.

WRECKED IN THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—A letter received from Honolulu says the French bark Calcutta went ashore on the Island of Huanis, one of the Society group, on June 23, and is a total loss. The Captain of the bark committed suicide. The crew were saved.

RAILROAD RECEIVER APPOINTED.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 8.—J. E. Gimperling was to-day appointed Receiver of the Dayton and South-eastern Railroad by Judge Haynes, of the Superior Court, on application of the Trustees for the bondholders.

A CLERGYMAN'S HOUSE ROBBED.

TROY, Aug. 8.—The residence of Rev. Dr. Krohn, at West Troy, was robbed yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the owner, of $6,000 worth of property. Ten $500 railroad bonds that were taken were unregistered, and the owner is unable to remember the numbers.

A JEWELRY STORE ROBBED.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 8.—The jewelry store of William J. Tracy, in Burrillville, was broken open last night and the safe robbed of jewelry valued at $3,500.

O'LEARY TO WALK AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—At the request of several citizens, Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, will undertake to walk 400 miles in 125 hours at the Music Hall, commencing next Monday evening.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.—It is currently reported that the general elections will not now take place until December.

POPULAR COWARDICE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning is a paragraph in reference to the cowardice displayed by travelers in submitting to being robbed, &c. I think that the failure to resist may often be owing to apprehension as to the status before the law of a person who should kill or maim a ruffian engaged in such an outrage. What, for instance, would be the legal complexion of the act if one of the passengers on the Third-avenue car on which the recent robbery took place had shot one of the scoundrels dead in his tracks? A. H. S.

ELIZABON, N. J., Saturday, April 3, 1878.

THE PERIODICITY OF HERRINGS.

SOME STATISTICS OF THE HERRING FISHERY IN SWEDEN.

The Cape ANN *Advertiser*, published at Gloucester, Mass., publishes the following letter:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION, FISH AND FISHERIES, GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3, 1878.

I inclose an item in reference to the herring fisheries of the coast of Sweden, which may interest some of your readers. From this you will see that sooner or later this renewed fishery may be expected to come to an end, and that after the interval of from 20 to 60 years, or thereabouts, the Gloucester skippers may again, if inclined, engage in the business of carrying herring from North America to Gottenburg. Respectfully yours,

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

Regarding the periodical occurrence of herring in enormous schools in the Archipelago and fiords of Bohuslan, I have lately read some Swedish newspaper articles and pamphlets on the subject, and will here give you a short extract thereof.

Before the sixteenth century no records were kept of the fisheries. An, however, both King and Church had some income from taxation and tithe on the herring, it has been possible to ascertain that such fisheries have existed periodically ever since the beginning of the eleventh century. Before that time the Archipelago was hardly inhabited, and the fishing seems not to have been of any importance but to the scanty population on the fiords, who had too primitive implements for capturing large quantities of fish, and no means of preparing the article for a distant market. The following is a list of the herring periods of which we have any knowledge:

1. About the year 1000.
2. In the latter part of the twelfth century.
3. From about 1260 to about 1341, thus lasting more than 80 years.
4. About the middle of the fifteenth century.
5. From 1556 to 1590, thus lasting for 35 years; interval to next period, 66 years.
6. From 1660 to 1680, thus lasting for 21 years; interval to next period, 66 years.
7. From 1747 to 1808, thus lasting for 62 years; interval to next period, 68 years.
8. From November, 1877, to February, 1878.

The most important period was the above No. 7, especially during the last 20 years of the last century. It has been calculated that in some years during that time the annual quantity of herring fished in Bohuslan amounted to at least 1,500,000 barrels.

During the six weeks Jan. 1 to Feb. 15, this present year, about 160,000 barrels of fresh and salt herring were shipped from the Archipelago of Bohuslan to neighboring markets. The fishermen and merchants are preparing largely for making big hauls when the herring will return in the Fall, as is expected. Believe me, dear Sir, sincerely yours.

JOSUA LINDAHL.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

HE SENDS AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER AND A GOLD MEDAL TO THE ST. LOUIS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 5.

Previous to the recent celebration of the two hundred and fifth anniversary of the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi the Historical Society deemed it appropriate to inform the Count De Chambord of the forthcoming fête. The American exploits of France, whether of conquest, colonization, exploration, or missionary work, were all performed under the white flag of the Bourbons. It was the monarchy, tottering though it then was, which came to the relief of the struggling and sore-pressed patriots of the revolution, and it was the flag that was their sure countenance and succor to our own. Indeed, the latter has never since needed countenance or succor. It was, therefore, eminently proper that the Historical Society should solicit the sympathy of the Count De Chambord for their celebration. His Highness promptly and cordially responded to the communication of the society by forwarding them an autograph letter and a beautiful gold medal. The letter, which is given below, shows that the Prince is not only alive to the American traditions of his house, but that he knows and loves this great city which bears the name of his great cannonized ancestor.

FROHSDORF, June 27, 1878.

Messrs. P. L. Foy, Albert Todd, and James O. Broadhead:

GENTLEMEN: I was much touched at the desire which the committee which has just been formed in St. Louis has expressed to have me take part in the homage which that city wishes to render to the memory of Marquette and Joliet. I join with my whole heart in this great act of gratitude and of respect to these two Frenchmen, loyal to their King and their country; to these two hardy pioneers, who, with such slight means, accomplished such grand results.

The City of St. Louis has by her name a claim upon my sympathy, and I congratulate her that today in her prosperity she has forgotten neither her origin nor her history.

I hereby express my gratitude to the members of the committee. HENRY.

The medal, which is of the value of 50 Austrian florins, (the florin is worth half a dollar,) was struck in Prague in 1842, and is elegantly executed. The obverse bears the image and superscription of the Prince—"Henri de France." The face is a very good one, the features being long and straight, and sufficiently prominent, without any one of them being obtrusive. The reverse of the medal contains nothing but a wreath—the *fleur-de-lis*. The incircled space still awaits the inscription for which it was evidently designed.

A GENTLE WESTERN CREATURE.

Correspondence Chicago Times.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, July 29, 1878.

A middle-aged woman by the name of Lovell, who lives in a suburb of Deadwood called Elizabethtown, has earned for herself during her sojourn in the Hills, a wide-spread reputation as a virago. Her first exploit was about three months ago, when, armed with a Colt's navy, she stampeded several miners from work on a quartz mine near her residence, claiming the mine as her own. A month or six weeks later officers of the law attempted to arrest her on a warrant sworn out by a man who claimed she had driven him from a town lot (his property) at the point of a six-shooter. On beholding the officers approach she barricaded herself in her house and refused admission to them, with a warning that if they attempted to force the door she would shoot them down. The officers tried persuasion, strategy, and every means but force, but she remained obdurate throughout, standing at the window with two 44-caliber revolvers, one in each hand, prepared, as she said, for business, if they should attempt force. The officers returned to the Justice of Peace's office and held a council of war with the Justice of Peace, and they came to the conclusion that the facts in the case did not warrant them in using force, and in fact, they didn't want to arrest her. This was victory No. 2 for the Madam. A few days ago a Mr. Johnson purchased, with a full knowledge of the woman's claim thereon, the town lot from which she had already driven one man at the point of the pistol. It seems Johnson had averred his willingness for a scrimmage with her, and bragged of his ability to clean her out. Yesterday morning Johnson proceeded to the premises, and commenced tearing down the fencing that the woman had put up. The old lady was promptly on hand, and entered into the fracas. A short and heated discussion ensued, at the conclusion of which both reached for their revolvers. The Madam, being the quicker, secured the "drop," and, being only a few feet from her assailant, she aimed for his

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 9, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W.C., at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, falling, followed by rising barometer, winds mostly south-westerly.

It would seem that the agitation in favor of a commercial treaty with France has been very judiciously conducted so far. The preliminary conference met in Paris on Wednesday, and took into consideration, as a basis of discussion, the project of a treaty which was submitted to it. The delegates to the conference include some of the best-known and most experienced merchants and manufacturers of both countries. If they can agree upon any specific propositions, a long step will have been taken toward success, but it must necessarily be much easier to get the Governments of the two countries to consent to an arrangement framed and indorsed by business men, than to induce the business community to accept propositions conceived entirely by the political authorities. The difficulties in the way of a reasonable treaty cannot be ignored, but if they can be overcome at all, it would seem that the present method might be the most promising one by which to overcome them.

The speech of Gen. EWING, in acknowledgment of his nomination as a candidate for Representative of the Tenth Ohio District in the Forty-sixth Congress, is an instructive mixture of fact and fallacy. Of course, there is the usual amount of nonsense about an irredeemable paper currency being the only stable medium of exchange, and there is the ridiculous demand that "currency and values" should be restored to where they stood in January, 1875. Why the date should not have been placed two years earlier it is somewhat difficult to surmise. But the speaker is at least shrewd enough to perceive that the large balance of trade at present standing to the credit of the United States is "neither healthy nor lasting," and that the minority of the Democratic Party in favor of hard money "will have to yield to the majority or quit." Gen. EWING further maintains that Western and Southern Democrats are prepared to go quite as far on the financial question as the most ardent Nationalist can desire, and that unless in the North-east, "where the Democratic organization is in the fist of the money power," there is "neither room nor occasion" for the operations of the new party.

The Republicans of South Carolina, at their State Convention held in Columbia yesterday, confined themselves exclusively to the consideration of local affairs. They reaffirm their fidelity to the National Republican platform of 1876, but have nothing to say in regard to the new financial and labor issues which are agitating parties in other parts of the country. It is evident from the terse and pointed resolutions which they have adopted, that they regard their political rights as still insecure, and that for the time, at least, they have no inclination to discuss other questions. They charge the Democrats of the State with being unfaithful to the pledges made by them in 1876, hold that the promises of political non-interference then made by the friends of the present administration have been ignored, and in proof of the charge point to the fact that seventeen Republican members of the Legislature, who had been elected by a majority of over six thousand votes, were deprived of their seats by a partisan and unscrupulous majority acting without regard to justice, precedent, or law. They refused, by an almost unanimous vote, to pass a resolution indorsing HAYES and HAMPTON, and believing that any efforts at a canvass which might be made by them could only be conducted with great danger and without profitable results, they declined to make nominations for State officers.

The nomination of ROBERT SMALLS as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth South Carolina District, is happily not in keeping with the despondent tone of the resolutions passed by the State Convention. If there is any man in the Palmetto Commonwealth who can make a determined fight, in the face of desperate odds, that man is "Brave Black 'Bob,' the pilot." Born a slave, self-educated, and self-reliant, he did good service during the rebellion, and made a national reputation by delivering the rebel transport *Planter* over to the Union fleet. In Congress he has already served with credit, and as his district is Republican, in a fair election, by a majority of at least five thousand, there is every reason to hope that he will overcome Democratic violence and fraud, and once more be returned to the seat he has filled so well.

The United States Government formerly maintained a Minister at the Greek Court. After awhile Congress voted to maintain only a Chargé d'Affaires at that point; and the House of Representatives, ignorantly striking about, in its absurd Democratic fashion, cut the salary of the Chargé from the consular and diplomatic list. This happened in the midst of the late war in Europe, and when, if ever, a diplomatic representative in Greece would be useful to us and to the cause of justice and humanity. Mr. READ, formerly Minister, and more lately the Chargé d'Affaires, consented to fill the office without any salary, rather than see the post entirely deserted. It is probably beyond dispute that some of Mr. READ's communications to the State Department have lacked practical value; they have even been "gushing" and sentimental. Nevertheless, Mr. READ, is an honest, capable, and faithful man, and we are indebted to his patriotism that during the European crisis the vicious stupidity of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives has not left us unrepresented in Greece.

The Porte's significant announcement that it "cannot answer for the proceedings of the Bosnian population," is a very happy retort of Austria's recent declaration that she "cannot fix any limit to the occupation of the Provinces," and it has evidently been interpreted aright by the insurgents and their sympathizers. Of the 3,000 men holding Trebinje, the key of Southern Herzegovina, under SULEIMAN Pasha, one-half have already deserted to the Army of the insurrection, and it seems probable that SULEIMAN'S stout declaration that "no insurgent can be allowed to enter the town" will end in a peaceable evacuation or an equally peaceable admission of the native forces. Meanwhile, the latter, strengthened by these 1,500 auxiliaries, as well as by the 3,000 Montenegrins who are said to be coming up from Gatchko, will be able to meet the regulars on tolerably equal terms, the whole Austrian force in the two Provinces numbering barely 40,000 men, and being widely scattered. Under such circumstances, the indignation in Vienna, the hurrying up of succors, and Austria's threatened withdrawal of her Envoy, are natural enough. If the Italian agitators really wish for a chance of striking a blow at Austria, a few hundred volunteers and a few thousand stand of arms landed at Antivari during the next few days, would amply suffice to effect it.

Mayor ELY is credited with the intention of holding the threat of removal over the Police Commissioners by way of securing his nomination by Tammany as his own successor. The grounds of removal will, it is said, be found in the report of those serviceable cat's-paws, the Commissioners of Accounts, who are at present engaged in the investigation of the mysteries of the street-cleaning fund. Should Mr. ELY force on Tammany Hall his candidacy for a second term by that or any other means, not even the most unscrupulous manipulation of election returns within reach of the agents of the Police Board could save him from defeat; should he carry out his implied threat of removing the Police Commissioners, the chances of a fair election would be decidedly better than they are. In either case, the public will be the gainers. It is to be hoped that the managers of local Republican organizations are thoroughly awake to the fact that any bargain with Tammany this Fall, on the basis of the renomination of Mayor ELY, or of any other candidate pledged to divide the spoils of City office in return for services rendered, will be repudiated by the respectable majority of the party in this City.

A PARTY MISNOMER.

Nothing is more strikingly illustrative of the way in which, in American politics, words are made to do duty for facts, than the custom which the Democratic journals and orators have of calling their party conservative. There is nothing in the tendencies of that party, nothing in its past achievements or in its present avowal of principles which warrants the assumption that its aims are conservative. On the contrary, it is essentially a destructive party, and one which more readily lends itself to extreme and radical ideas, provided they are likely to be popular, than any other organization known to our history. It is not fashionable at the present moment to refer to the war of secession, or to the causes which led up to it, as elements in the actual situation; but we venture to say that no sensible American citizen can quite forget the part which the Democratic Party played before and during and after the war. It was, before the war, ready to surrender the control of the Government to the slaveholding oligarchy—unrepublican in its feelings, in its aims, and in its methods. During the war, the party was always directly or indirectly prepared to hamper the Government, and to encourage the rebellion. After the war, it strained every nerve to prevent the nation from reaping the fruits of the terrible sacrifices which had been made; it labored to preserve to the insurrectionary leaders all the power which they had enjoyed before their mad attempt upon the national existence, and even more, for it would have given to the white people of the South the whole, instead of two-thirds, the representation of the colored population.

Nor is it only in its narrow-minded adhesion to the dangerous ideas of the past that the Democratic Party has been and is essentially anti-conservative. It is equally so in its treatment of the important questions of the hour. We have already pointed out its attitude with reference to the wild notions of the "National" Party,—notions ridiculous enough as specimens of mental illusion, but which, if they were once applied in practice, or even if any serious attempt were made to apply them, would bring untold suffering and misery upon the community, and especially upon those classes whom the demagogues of the Democracy are now flattering. This base coquetry, with ideas which they know are in the last degree unsafe is, however, only another instance of the deep-seated tendency of the Democratic leaders toward demagogism, and demagogism is the most insidious and the most effective force in the destruction of a free society.

A still more striking instance of the same impulse is afforded by the treatment accorded by the Democratic leaders to the question of administrative reform. Every intelligent man knows that the root of very much of the corruption which threatens the success of representative institutions in America is the spoils system in our civil service. The growth of that system has gradually but almost completely changed our elections from great debates over essential questions of policy to sordid scrambles for office. Year by year we have seen the "professional politician," that is, the man who makes his living in one form or another from office-holding, usurp the direction of electoral struggles, pervert their methods, mislead or stifle disinterested action, and seize on the fruits of the popular vote as if they were his own. Year by year we have seen the real, active popular interest in questions of government die out, until a large part of the people regard elections as a dangerous nuisance, which are not abated only because to do so would cost too much trouble, but which are shunned and neglected by from one-third to one-half of the most intelligent voters of the country. Against this crying evil men have been found in the Republican Party bold enough and wise enough, not only to protest, but to contend. There is to-day in that party a considerable element which sincerely desires to see the spoils system absolutely abolished, and to have the elections become, as they were intended to be, simple and convenient occasions for ascertaining the popular wish in regard to the main principles of the Government and its administration. But with this conservative purpose, which must be carried out, if the country is to preserve its institutions in their original force and integrity, there is not one of the Democratic leaders who actively sympathizes. To these the reform of the civil service is simply a question of the "outs" and the "ins." They have no higher conception of the nature of the most pressing and practical question of the hour than that it is an occasion for displacing their political rivals and ensconcing themselves in good berths. Mr. TILDEN, for example, undoubtedly went as far as the boldest of them would dare to go toward a radical reform, but his plan was shrewdly framed to convey to his followers the idea that the practical outcome of reform would be the ejection of Republicans and the introduction of Democrats under precisely the same spoils system which has so long degraded and defrauded the country.

We are by no means prepared to deny good intentions to many of the Democratic leaders or to the mass of their followers. But under universal suffrage the tendencies of parties are more potent than intentions, and we are quite within the record when we say that the tendencies of the Democracy of to-day are not toward reform, but toward demoralization, not toward a safer and more guarded policy on the part of the Government, but toward a policy in the last degree reckless and perilous, not conservative, but destructive.

DISTRICTS WHICH SHOULD BE REPUBLICAN.

A glance at the returns of the last Congressional election shows that a large number of districts in all parts of the country were secured to the Democrats by majorities which were in many cases unprecedentedly small. There is no good reason why some of these districts should not this year be carried by Republicans. Many of them can be, if the campaign is conducted with proper energy, and an earnest determination to succeed. In the Second Ohio, for instance, composed of a part of Cincinnati and a number of adjacent townships, HENRY B. BANNING, who has since become famous as "the Bounding BANNING," "scratched his way through" with a bare majority of 75 votes. His success was undoubtedly to be attributed to a number of causes which will not now as then operate against the Republicans. In the first place, his opponent was STANLEY MATTHEWS, who was even then regarded as "a trimmer," and who, because of his Know-nothing record, was very unpopular with the old German element in the City, and with the straightout Republicans. Even with these influences working against him, however, he would doubtless have been elected were it not for the extensive and barefaced ballot-box stuffing and other election frauds practiced by Democratic repeaters. This year, under the new law, it will be next to impossible for the Democratic managers to practice those arts in which they are such adepts, and if the Republicans nominate a strong man they should find no difficulty in electing him. Ex-Gov. "TOM" YOUNG is such a man. Earnest, outspoken, and honest, with an official record in which there is not one flaw, he would bring out the full strength of his own party and draw largely from the Germans and Independents. His election would be almost a foregone conclusion.

In the First Ohio District the fight will not be so easy a one; still the Republicans can win if they try hard enough. At the last election, by a repetition of the tactics practiced in the Second District, and because of his popularity with "the boys," MILTON SAYLER, the Democratic candidate, was successful. Even under these most favorable circumstances, however, his majority was only six hundred and seventy. His followers are now divided against themselves, and his renomination is regarded as doubtful. If he should be defeated in the convention, Republican success would be assured. If he is again a candidate, the contest would be a closer and more exciting one; but, in any case, the district can be and should be carried by the Republican nominee. Another Western district which the Republicans can carry by proper effort is the first Michigan, now represented by Gen. WILLIAMS. In 1876 he was elected by a fair majority, his vote being 14,471 against 12,417 cast for the Republican, and 1,763 for the Greenback candidate. Since the last election, however, the political complexion of the district has changed wonderfully. Two years ago nearly all the Greenback candidate's votes were drawn from the Republicans. Now the Nationals are making far heavier drafts upon the Democrats than the soft-money men did upon their opponents; indeed, the Democracy of Detroit has been almost broken up by the new movement, while the Republicans are more united and hopeful than they have been for years. Under such circumstances it is safe to predict that the district will be carried by a Republican or a National-Greenbacker. The First Indiana is still another of the Western districts which is naturally Republican, and which should be regained. Two years ago it was lost by the candidacy of an Independent, who drew heavily from the regular Republican nominee. Now it is understood that the Republicans are thoroughly united, and that they can and will elect their candidate.

CARTER H. HARRISON, an incoherent specimen of the wildest type of Democracy, who, because of Republican mismanagement, was two years ago elected by a small majority from the Second Illinois District, is a candidate for renomination, and if he gets it, as seems likely, there ought to be very little difficulty in defeating him. If his constituents knew what a ridiculous figure he cuts in Washington, he would not get a handful of votes in the entire district. In addition to the Second, the Eighteenth Illinois District should be secured by the Republicans. It is now represented by WILLIAM HARTZELL, a harmless Democratic nonentity, whose majority two years ago was just twenty votes. The district is naturally Republican by eight hundred to a thousand. It was thrown away by overconfidence and lack of energy on the part of the Republican leaders.

In Pennsylvania, there are at least two districts now represented by Democrats which belong of right to the Republicans, and which can be secured to them in the coming contest. We refer to the Thirteenth and Eighteenth. The former elected JAMES B. REILLY two years ago by a majority of eighty-one. Now, however, the County of Schuylkill, which goes to make up the district, is wild on the National question. The new movement has, in fact, completely demoralized the Democracy, and if the Republicans, who are said to have very successfully resisted the Greenback craze, will work earnestly together, they will, in all probability, elect their candidate. The Eighteenth District is exceedingly close, and in recent Congressional contests has been very unreliable. A great deal depends upon the personal popularity of candidates. In 1876 it gave the Republican Presidential ticket a majority of 600, but elected the Democratic nominee for Congress by 169. This year the Republicans appear to be working well together, and their success seems to be assured. In addition to these districts there are a number in New-England which are naturally Republican, though now represented by Democrats. Among these may be mentioned the Third Massachusetts, from which "BEN" DEAN was fraudulently seated by a partisan House; the Fourth Massachusetts, represented by LEOPOLD MOSS, a hard-money Democrat, who is now most unpopular with his National and Greenback constituents, and the First Connecticut, which through the influence of WILLIAM H. BARNUM'S money was carried for the Democratic nominee. Even the Democratic Congressional Committee admits that all these districts are "close and doubtful." They will be neither, if the Republicans set to work in time and make proper efforts to carry them.

TWO MYSTERIOUS GIRLS.

A striking phase of City life is brought out in the case of the two girls who are supposed to be wandering sisters, and whose identity cannot be established. It seems strange, even pitiful, that on the surface of human life in New-York should appear these two waifs whose antecedents cannot be ascertained, and who are, to all intents and purposes, as destitute of home and family ties as the birds of the air. About two weeks since, one of these two girls, calling herself LILLIE AUBREY, was found in Washington Park, bitterly weeping. Accosted by a sympathetic policeman, she gave her name and said that she was from a small town in Colorado, and that, accompanied by her sister MINNIE, she had come to New-York in search of employment. Her parents, she said, were dead, and she and her sister had spent their slender savings in reaching the great city. Once here, they thought it would be easy to secure remunerative employment and some share of the fascinating pleasures of the Metropolis. They had been disappointed; and now, to crown her sorrows, LILLIE'S sister had disappeared. Taking with her the light sachel which contained all their worldly possessions, she had gone in search of work. She did not return; whereupon LILLIE sat down upon a bench in Washington-square and wept. Here the sympathetic policeman found her and the story begins.

Taken to the Home for Friendless Girls, the forlorn girl told her tale to the Matron, and two young men began a search for the missing MINNIE. They found a girl answering to her description sauntering up and down the streets near the City Hall Park, admiring the brave show in the shop-windows and, with true rural curiosity, drinking in the novelty about her. One of the young men, without difficulty, entered into conversation with her, and she readily agreed to meet him on a neighboring street corner at 11 o'clock that night. When the hour came, the Colorado girl was brought to the rendezvous in a carriage, in company with the Matron of the asylum. The other girl, who should be MINNIE, soon made her appearance, was met by the young man, who had also kept his appointment, and was immediately recognized by LILLIE AUBREY as her missing sister. Taken to the carriage door, the should-be MINNIE denied any knowledge of LILLIE. The girl who should have been MINNIE declared that she never saw LILLIE before in her life, and haughtily declined to have anything to do with her. Moreover, she said that her name was IDA CRATOR, that she was living in Brooklyn, that she came here from Buffalo, and that she was a governess by profession. The other girl insisted that the so-called IDA was her sister MINNIE, and she appealed to a scar which should be on her forehead for identification. There was no scar, and both girls were taken to the station-house by the Police.

There have been one or two cross-questionings of these two waifs since their detention. It is by no means certain that LILLIE was ever in Colorado. Her knowledge of the town in which she claims to have lived is very imperfect; and her answers to various queries were just what might have been given by an impostor. But, if she did not come from Colorado, where did she come from, and why should she lie about it? Her appearance in the City, emerging all at once into public view in Washington-square as a bereft sister, without any tangible relations or antecedents, is suspicious, to say the least. Her story of her childhood and girlhood in Colorado, her journey hither, and her subsequent adventures up to the time of her discovery, rests wholly on her unsupported evidence. *Undine*, thrown up by the freshet at the German fisherman's door, was not more apparently a child of the wind and the wave than this weeping maid by the fountain in Washington-square. But why should the reputed MINNIE, otherwise IDA, disown her presumptive sister? Even LILLIE, in one of the numerous cross-examinations to which she has been subjected, denied that IDA, otherwise MINNIE, was her sister. But she subsequently took that back, and explained that "by a look" the other girl had compelled her to lie. With truly feminine recklessness, she admitted that she had not told the truth, had lied under compulsion, but was now truthfully testifying to her own and sister's identity. The so-called IDA, cross-examined by the Justice, who *said* that he, too, had lived in Buffalo, soon showed that she knew nothing of that city, and could not say just where her father, JOHN CRATOR, lived. Nor does her "cousin," also said to be CRATOR, of Brooklyn, appear to verify her statements. Altogether, the case presents many insoluble difficulties, and, the further inquiries are pushed, the more mysterious it becomes. When LILLIE AUBREY, so-called, was first discovered, her story about a lost sister was discredited. But the presumptive sister is found; she disowns the claimant, and denies even acquaintance with her.

We are wont to say that the world is small, and that, sooner or later, we meet everybody we ever knew. The Police, whose traditional detective skill continually shadows everybody who is wanted, are supposed to take up the slenderest thread of identity and weave from it the web of a whole life-history. They are baffled here by two unsophisticated girls whom nobody knows, and who came from space, or dropped from the clouds, for all that anybody can tell. Of course, there is no money in this mystery, or there would be more vigilance. But, really, there is small occasion, except on humanitarian grounds, for the interference of the Police. In a vague and general way, justice is asked to aid the so-called LILLIE in her search for her alleged sister. The search has only deepened one of the curious mysteries of City life.

THE FOOT PROBLEM.

Among the immediate consequences of the fall of ADAM was the introduction of boots and shoes. This is evident from a variety of considerations. If Paradise was really Paradise, the torments of new shoes must have been unknown. Innocence knows no boots, and bliss is barefooted. Why is it that there is nothing which delights an innocent child so much as to go barefooted? It is not merely—as careless thinkers imagine—because shoes are uncomfortable, but because the childish heart, being as yet comparatively pure and uncorrupted, revolts against the artificiality of shoes.

Unfortunately, the earth is not in a condition to permit of universal barefootedness. Since the fall it has brought forth, not only thorns and briars, but rusty nails, glass, tin clippings, and sharp stones. None of these things were found in the Garden of Eden, but at the present time the quantity of them is so great that they form a geological stratum resting upon, and distinct from, what is properly called the alluvium. The small-boy, in accordance with the mysterious law that protects him from breaking his neck four times a day, is gifted with remarkable immunity from wounds when in a barefooted state, but as soon as he grows out of small-boyhood he finds shoes an absolute necessity.

It would be impossible to form any accurate estimate of the enormous amount of human suffering that has been caused by boots and shoes. It is true that no man in his senses wears tight shoes, but even the loosest shoe, when new, is stiff and uncomfortable. To break in a new pair of shoes is something which every man dreads only less than he dreads the annual visit to the dentist. Occasionally the experiment is tried of hiring another man to perform this painful task, but it never succeeds. Either the other man possesses feet built on a unique model, and thereby stretches the shoes intrusted to him into unimaginable shapes, or else, having become attached to them, he forgets to return them. As for those people who designedly wear tight shoes, their miseries are unspeakable. The pinched foot knoweth its own bitterness. It clamorously demands the whole attention of its owner, and renders him deaf to the voice of reason or affection. How many sermons have been wasted because they fell among the tight boots of a fashionable audience, and were thereby choked and trodden under foot! How many vows of love have been heard with coldness and even with manifest irritation, simply because the fair object to which they were addressed was writhing with the pain inflicted by the geographical error of forcing a Chicago foot into a New-York boot! Probably, one half of all the ill-temper and profanity which disgrace our daily life is due to boots and shoes, and could they be forever laid aside, the source of human misery would be proportionately reduced.

There is an eminent chemist residing in London who was once requested to invent some preparation which would render horses' hoofs sufficiently tough to bear the wear and tear of pavements without the protection of iron shoes. For some reason he declined to undertake the task, but the matter did not pass out of his mind. He was well aware that men suffer from wearing shoes, and he held the opinion—which was formerly quite general—that men are of more consequence than horses. Gradually he perceived that, could the hufoot be so hardened as to be impenetrable by nails or glass, and insensible to the inequalities of rough stones, shoes would be no longer necessary. The more he thought of the matter the more humiliating did it appear to him that man should be the only animal who finds shoes a necessity. The soles of the feet of all other animals are hard enough to resist the ordinary attacks of glass and other unpleasant substances, and the sole of man ought to be equally serviceable. The chemist felt that to try to remedy this mistake of nature with the aid of shoes was unscientific. What is really needed, he said to himself, is some method of rendering the human foot at least as tough as ordinary sole leather.

Upon this he fell to, and soon invented a lotion which, when applied frequently and persistently to the skin, had the effect of rendering it one of the toughest substances known. He soaked the right foot of a boy, borrowed for the purpose from the nearest work-house, in the lotion, and, after it had become thoroughly hard, caused the boy to walk over a path strewn with broken bottles and sharp tacks. The boy felt no pain in his right foot and not a single scratch or indentation could be afterward found in its sole. The other foot, on the contrary, was cut and pierced in seventy-six distinct places. The boy was then placed on his back on a large packing-box and was instructed to hold his feet alternately in the air while the chemist fired at them. The bullet fired from a large pistol rebounded from the sole of the toughened foot without injuring it in the slightest degree. A charge of buckshot proved similarly innocuous, and a rifle ball fired from a regulation army rifle merely chipped off the extreme edge of one toe. The other foot was then fired at with buckshot, but was, unfortunately, entirely shot away at the first trial, so that the pistol and the rifle could not be used. However, the experiment was conclusive, and proved that feet hardened by the chemist's process are far more tough than any shoe that can be made—unless it is made of thick plates of metal.

This is a grand discovery. It should carry hope and joy to millions of wearied feet. The day is coming when we shall throw away our boots and shoes—including even our india-rubber overshoes—and with naked, hardened feet defy alike the snows of Winter and the broken bottles of Summer. No more shall we groan under the pressure of tight shoes and the heat of new boots. And, should the chemist's lotion be applied to other parts of the human frame, we may be able to dispense with hats, and at the same time to render our hardened scalps invulnerable by bullets and able to bear without inconvenience the heaviest club wielded by the most zealous policeman.

Princess THYRA, of Denmark, like the Duchess of Edinburgh, has not inherited the beauty of her parents, falling as far short of Princess DAGMAR as the latter does of her elder sister, the Princess of Wales; but in intellectual gifts she is fully a match for either. She is a great favorite with her father, and wished to accompany him on his visit to Iceland at the "Millennial Festival" of 1874, but the length and storminess of the voyage proved a sufficient objection. Curiously enough, both she and her sister DAGMAR—whose influence over her husband, the Prince Imperial of Russia, may one day have a momentous effect upon the politics of Europe—bear names with which Danish history may be said to commence. One of the earliest Danish Queens was a Scandinavian Princess named "Daybreak," (Dagmar,) who signalized her wedding with the King of Denmark by abolishing the obnoxious "plow tax," and obtaining the release of all the prisoners confined in the royal dungeon of Oringsborg. Princess THYRA'S namesake was a widowed Queen of the eleventh century, who, flying from her home in Denmark to escape from the unwelcome suitor pressed upon her by her brother, took refuge at the court of OLAF TRYGVASON, King of Norway. OLAF, with his usual headlong generosity, married her on the spot, and avenged her wrongs by harrying Denmark with fire and sword. The Prince Imperial's betrothal ought to bring him good fortune, if there be any truth in an old rhyme which says:

"When the Dane shall mate with a banished king,
The crown on his head once more shall hing" (hang.)

JOSEPH NICEPHORE NIEPCE is by no means a familiar name. Few persons will know for what it has any claim to distinction, while that of DAGUERRE is as familiar as household words, and suggests its significance at once. But NIEPCE was beyond doubt the original discoverer of the process of fixing upon a material surface images of objects produced by the sun through the medium of the camera. Out of this discovery, perfected and made known to the world by DAGUERRE and others after NIEPCE'S death, in 1833, have grown all the marvels of photography and heliography. At this late day it is proposed to raise a monument to NIEPCE, as the inventor of photography, at his native place, Chalon-sur-Saône, in France, and an appeal is made for an international subscription. This comes, with accompanying documents, from a commission including, apparently, most of the distinguished persons of Chalon-sur-Saône, and headed by the Mayor of the town. The English of the appeal, as it comes to us, is very earnest, but irresistibly amusing. It begins thus: "NICEPHORE NIEPCE underwent fully the ill-luck which modesty and disinterestedness make the man of genius liable to; he never ceased being unknown till the seventh year after the end of his laborious life; and, again, owing to a public mistake, his work at first procured to his memory nothing better than an honorable mention; when the invention of heliography made its appearance on the stage, the shade of its true contriver was driven away into the half-darkness of the background, so that History found greatly hard to bring him to the broad light of the proscenium and restore to him the whole desert of his prodigious discovery. And withal, this tardy reparation has been insufficient to render NIEPCE as celebrated as he deserves to be; for, hitherto, his posthumous notoriousness has overpassed but little the bounds of a strait circle; his name, known and venerated in the learned world, is far from enjoying the resplendent popularity which glory consists of."

It can scarcely have escaped the attention of newspaper readers that men who have committed murder under the most atrocious circumstances, and who have generally led abandoned lives, are very apt to express on the scaffold perfect faith in divine forgiveness, and in a blessed immortality. As a rule, they are not content merely to hope for pardon, they feel sure that they have received it; flaunt the declared-to-be-fact in the face of the community, and rather commiserate the unregenerate condition of the non-criminal people who have been so unfortunate as never to kill anybody. The thing occurs so uniformly that one might infer that the directest road to Heaven is through the murderer's cell; that eternal felicity is to be found only at the end of the hangman's cord; that the shedding of innocent blood washes away the sins of homicidal humanity. We should not like to undertake the solution of any theological problems, but it seems very strange that a cold-blooded murderer should, even in his own eyes, have so much better chance of salvation than a man of ordinarily exemplary life. Some of the purest and noblest of men have not been capable of dismissing all doubt as to the Great Future; but your common cut-throat, your vulgar assassin, gives us to understand, a few minutes before the drop falls, that he has been taken into special favor of the Almighty, and has received a through ticket by lightning express to celestial abodes.

The French have taken Lord Beaconsfield's *coup de théâtre* with a degree of forbearance which speaks well for the relations between England and France. At first some jealousy and ill-humor seemed mingled with their surprise. The *Temps*, however, goes so far as to say that "the emotion which took hold of the public mind on first learning what had been done was indulged in without sufficient reflection, and finds its origin in a remnant of the old leaven of jealousy against England, and the painful sentiment of great things being done in the world without our having any weight or share in them." The *Débats* says: "The policy of England now explains itself very clearly, and those incidents which were obscure are so no longer. The end which Lord Beaconsfield had in view is attained. With regard to the methods he has pursued to attain it, we must leave him the responsibility before history. We should have preferred a franker policy, clearer, more aboveboard. But it appears that such policy is out of fashion, and it must be allowed that it is not England which has made it so." It is not unlikely that the extraordinary trouble taken by the Prince of Wales in connection with the Paris Exposition was prompted by a hint from the Prime Minister as to the importance of keeping the French in the highest good humor toward England at so critical a political juncture.

BYRON'S only child married the Earl of LOVELACE, descendant of Lord Chancellor KING, JOHN LOCKE'S favorite nephew, and had two sons and one daughter. Lady LOVELACE had every right to be peculiar, and was so. Her eldest son, too, was perfectly and most inconveniently eccentric. While at Eton College he stopped a carriage, presented a pistol, and robbed some ladies, and committed divers other strange deeds, and at length, having utterly exhausted the patience of his family, became a workman in SCOTT RUSSELL'S ship-building yard, on the Thames, where, at the time of his death, he was on the eve of marriage to a carpenter's daughter. He had some good points about him, notwithstanding his strangeness, and might perhaps ultimately have developed into a useful man; but this was not to be. He was succeeded by his brother, who inherited at his maternal grandmother's death, her Barony of Wentworth, with a seat in the House of Lords. A few years ago Lord WENTWORTH, who, in current phrase, "doesn't amount to much," married the daughter of Rev. GEORGE HERIOT. His wife was for a season or two the reigning beauty of the day. But the marriage did not prove happy, and about two years ago Lord WENTWORTH instituted a suit for divorce, but subsequently withdrew it. Lady WENTWORTH died lately, aged 24, leaving an only daughter.

Not infrequently one hears some Southerner of the old school lamenting the departure of the glorious days that preceded the extinction of slavery. The decline of the duello and the fading away of chivalry, as understood the other side of MASON and DIXON'S line, are commonly among his most prolific sources of regret. One of the most chivalrous journals, in the Southern import, was the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Sentinel*, which, in the new order of things that succeeded the breaking out of the civil war, could not exist. Established as a daily in January, 1836, it entered at once upon a martial and murderous career that gave it wide reputation. Dr. JAMES HAGAN was one of its first editors to make his (bullet) mark. He was small, and, in ordinary intercourse, amiable, quiet, and extremely courteous, but the fiercest of fire-eaters when aroused. He fought two or three duels with editors of the Vicksburg *Whig*, the rival sheet; was once wounded, and twice wounded his adversary. He had a number of street fights, and killed one or two men. After many duels and rencontres, he ceased to carry weapons, and was finally killed by DANIEL W. ADAMS, whom he had never seen before, and who stated on the Coroner's inquest that he had shot him in consequence of an article in the *Sentinel* reflecting on his father, Judge GEORGE ADAMS, of Jackson. Another editor of the gunpowder journal, THOMAS E. ROBINS, in a duel, seriously wounded in the breast JAMES M. DOWNS, the trouble growing out of a newspaper controversy. Capt. WALTER HICKEY, ROBINS' successor, engaged in a street fight soon after with Dr. MACKLIN, lodging three bullets in his abdomen and sending him to the cemetery. Dr. J. S. FALL, also an editor of the *Sentinel*, had some half a dozen duels and street fights, and carried off as honors several bullets in divers parts of his anatomy. JAMES RYAN, also of the *Sentinel*, was killed by R. E. HAMMEL, of the *Whig*. WALTER HICKEY, another editor of the sanguinary sheet, was repeatedly wounded in maintaining the reputation of his paper, and was eventually slain in a hand to hand combat. JOHN JENKINS was shot through the heart by H. A. CRABBE in a street altercation. F. C. JONES took the place of JENKINS, but not having killed men enough the first year, drowned himself from disgust in the Mississippi River. These are, we believe, only some of the more important tragedies of the renowned journal, which is presumed to have kept its private graveyard. It is said that every editor of the *Sentinel* had at least two fights, except one unfortunate fellow, who died of delirium tremens the first week after his installation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Greenback Club of Newport, Me., has disbanded, and its President has gone back to the Republicans.

North Carolina papers admit that the Democratic organization in the State is seriously impeiled by the result of Thursday's election.

It is the opinion of the Ohio *State Journal* that the defeat of Gen. Ewing in the Tenth District would have the effect of a severe spell of sickness on the rag baby.

The Cleveland *Herald's* advice to bankrupt Gov. Bishop: "Sink politics, Governor, and stick to the shop, if you would avoid protested notes and creditors' meetings."

Judge Page, of Moner County, Minn., doesn't seem to possess the entire confidence of his fellow-citizens. Fifteen hundred of them signed a petition asking him to resign, the other day.

At the Faneuil Hall Kearney meeting somebody interrupted Chairman E. M. Chamberlain in his eloquent discourse about the laboring man to ask him if he ever labored, and he didn't answer the question.

The Indianapolis *Journal* on Mr. Hendricks' speech: "There is an air of mildewed statesmanship about it which is neither agreeable nor impressive. It has the flavor of canned goods which have been carried over two seasons."

Said a Democratic Police Commissioner of Cincinnati the other day, when remonstrated with about the appointment of a drunken Democrat in place of a sober Republican: "Well, a bad Democrat is better than a good Republican."

The Syracuse *Courier* says; "The Nationals have lost one of their big guns. Judge R. H. Tyler, of Oswego, who was a prominent candidate before the convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals, has gone back on the National platform, and repudiates the whole business."

A Massachusetts paper says: "Mr. Kearney's frequent dispatch of his political opponents to hell is contrary to the theological tendencies of the time, (we have no hell in Massachusetts,) but we, of course, cannot expect everything in a publicist of his youth and untoward training."

The Charleston *News and Courier* is disgusted with Hampton County, the youngest one in the State, and named after the "magnanimous Hampton," because some of the Democrats of that section are trying to get up an independent ticket, and one in collusion with the Republicans, to effect their purpose.

Missouri evidently needs a change of State officers. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that when all the facts are known in regard to the failure of the Mastin Bank, in Kansas City, it will be shown that the funds of the State have been constantly in jeopardy, and that the office of State Treasurer has been used for speculative purposes for several years.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "The prospects of the Republicans having a majority in the next United States House of Representatives are very encouraging. There is some doubt, however, whether Pennsylvania will do as well as other States, owing to the intervention of the Nationals and the want of care in nominating candidates who can bring out a strong vote."

It was one of the campaign cries of the Pennsylvania Democrats last year, that the election of a Democratic State Treasurer would reveal startling irregularities on the part of the recent Republican incumbents of the office. Mr. Noyes, the Democratic Treasurer, has just published a report in which he states that the condition of the Treasury is highly creditable to the honor and integrity of his predecessor.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Mr. Blaine writes privately in strong terms of the encouraging outlook in Maine. Victory will come, nevertheless, only by hard fighting and thorough organization. The Greenbackers and Democrats will practically coalesce all over the State before the election is over, and the Republican columns must meet their combined forces. Maine, however, stands ready to do her whole duty, and is confident of the issue.

The Raleigh *Observer's* latest returns from the North Carolina election show the following results: "78 Democrats, including 1 National and 5 Independent Democrats, in the House, and 42 Radicals; in the Senate 33 Democrats, including 4 Independent Democrats, and 17 Radicals. This gives us 52 Democratic majority on joint ballot. The indications now are that we shall have at least 105 Democrats—that is to say, a majority of 40 on joint ballot—who will go into caucus and stand by its decisions."

Unless the New-Orleans *Democrat* is mistaken, one result of the late Texas Democratic Convention may be a division of that great State into two or more States. The Dallas *Herald*, as the representative of Northern Texas, joins the San Antonio papers in this movement, with the watchword, "Let the State be Divided," and pledges itself to enter upon this work at once. "The time has come," it says, "and public opinion recognizes it, when the vast Territory of Texas should be separated into at least two States."

CREDITORS IN CONFERENCE.

HOW THE AFFAIRS OF BISHOP & CO. ARE TO BE SETTLED.

THE CINCINNATI HOUSE CONSENTS TO TURN OVER ITS INDIVIDUAL AND FIRM ASSETS —A PROBABILITY THAT THE EASTERN CREDITORS WILL UNDERTAKE TO WIND UP THE CONCERN.

The committee of the creditors of the Cincinnati grocery house of R. M. Bishop & Co., to whom was referred the question of how the affairs of the house should be settled, held a consultation meeting yesterday afternoon in this City. At the creditors' meeting on Tuesday the committee presented the following report:

We, the undersigned committee appointed by the New-York creditors of R. M. Bishop to investigate their affairs, state that on Aug. 6 we sent to R. M. Bishop the following telegram:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1878.

R. M. Bishop, Cincinnati:

Will you turn over to the creditors all the firm and individual assets as they were at the time of your suspension, subject only to the legal incumbrances, in return for a full release?

And that we received from R. M. Bishop, through his son, W. T. Bishop, in answer to the foregoing, the following telegram:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6, 1878.

W. T. Bishop:

Say to the committe yes. I have sent them a carefully-prepared statement, and if they think they can make more out of the assets than I can, I will gladly turn them over, as proposed. R. M. BISHOP.

Report signed by the committee.

The committee having reported in favor of this plan, the majority of creditors present voted to accept the report. The meeting yesterday was simply confirmatory. the committee meanwhile having secured the names of other creditors in such number as to make it certain that this policy would be pursued by the creditors in preference to accepting the proposal made by R. M. Bishop & Co. to pay 40 per cent. There was some opposition, a few creditors thinking it better to take 40 per cent. secured; but Mr. Barstow, Secretary of the committee, informed the TIMES reporter that the number of those opposed to taking the entire assets was very small; and that they would probably join with the majority. The committee will hold another confirmatory session to-day, and will consider the appointment of a Receiver. Despite the statement of Mr. Barstow, some of the creditors think a settlement will yet be made on the basis of about 50 cents on the dollar. If this is not done, it will be due to the dissatisfaction felt over this failure, and freely expressed by the members of the committee. One of the creditors stated that doubts of the solvency of R. M. Bishop & Co. had existed in his mind for a long time. One New-York house refused to sell to the Cincinnati firm a few months ago, and Gov. Bishop then came to New-York and claimed that his firm was worth at least $175,000 above all liabilities. On this representation the New-York house sold to the Cincinnati house, and is now numbered among its creditors. "I cannot see," said the creditor, "how such a large surplus should dwindle down to a large deficit in so short a time."

Mr. W. T. Bishop and Mr. Dickinson, his brother-in-law, who have represented the Cincinnati firm at the creditors' meetings, left for Cincinnati last night. Mr. Dickinson said, in conversation yesterday afternoon, that in his opinion the creditors had made a mistake, and would not realize as much from the assets as the firm offered to amply secure to them. More than that, he said, would have to go to wind up the affairs of the house, together with legal and collection expenses, and other necessary outlays. Mr. Bishop agreed with Mr. Dickinson in this view of the case. If the creditors wanted to close up the business they were perfectly welcome to do it, only giving bonds not to come to New-York," continued Mr. Bishop, "with a complete statement of our affairs, prepared carefully in detail, with estimates closely made by my father and myself, who knew the value of our stock, much of which was old, and therefore not worth so much as would appear on its face. I frankly told the creditors our position, and expressed our readiness to do anything in our power to satisfactorily settle with them. The proposition I made was that we should pay 40 per cent., fully secured. Some of the creditors thought this amount too small. I told them we had carefully estimated, and knew what we could do. We would not undertake more, only to meet a second disaster. They wanted as to give them 40 per cent. secured, and 10 per cent. unsecured, to be paid in two years. I was not willing to work two years in closing up the business. In as an attempt to pay more than the assets would yield. After further consultation a committee of three was appointed to examine our statement. Meanwhile, I found that a majority of the creditors were inclined to treat us most kindly, and desired to settle on a reasonable basis. But there was an element bent on getting the last cent out of us, and this element governed the committee, though it represented comparatively small claims. When the committee met on Tuesday, after further inquiry if we could not pay 50 per cent., I was asked if we would be willing to turn over all our assets and take a release. I answered that I would telegraph the question to my father. The committee prepared a dispatch. That and the answer are in the committee's report. Then I said: 'Gentlemen, you have the answer. We will give you everything we have in the world. I have security at hand, and am willing to bind myself to hand over the assets exactly as they were when the statement was prepared, if you are ready to give bond that you will carry out the release, and secure us against our Western creditors.' 'Oh, no,' they said, 'we do not want to give any bond.' 'No,' I replied, 'you don't want to give a bond, but you want us to do all the signing and give everything away without any security. What have I to show if I go back to Cincinnati with no release in my possession? How can I refer my debtors there to you?' To this they had nothing to say. Mr. Dickinson then suggested that, in humanity, they ought to allow my father and his three sons $1,250 each as a reserve. This they would not do, saying they wanted everything.

"Mr. Booth, of the committee, said he thought the stock worth $5,000 more than we valued it at. I told him I would enter into bonds to turn over any portion of the goods so valued at that valuation. I said further that no ought not to make such a statement unless he was willing to back it, and that I was not accustomed to such statements from gentlemen and men of business; he was quiet on this, but said the valuation of the real estate was too low; I offered again to give bonds to sell him the building, and told him it would be only too glad to have the money; he did not want to buy; as for the real estate, I met Mr. Poland, one of the best judges of real estate in Cincinnati, on Broadway yesterday, and he told me the building would not bring over $80,000 at forced sale.

"Then Mr. Booth asked me how it was that we came to borrow so large a sum as $21,000 from Mr. Dickinson. I explained to him Mr. Dickinson's position, and told him he should be careful about casting such an imputation. No man should ask such a question unless he was willing to stand to it. I told him to telegraph to William A. Applegate, a Cincinnati broker and an old friend of his, to go to our store, examine the books, and get the dates on which Mr. Dickinson loaned us this money. 'Oh no, that is not necessary,' he said. 'It is for me, if not for you,' I replied; 'and if you do not telegraph I shall. Mr. Dickinson is a loaner of money, and it was but natural we should borrow from him when we needed advances.' Mr. Applegate answered, and I gave his dispatch to Mr. Booth. It showed that Mr. Dickinson loaned us $10,000 in 1867, and small sums from that time down to this year. Then Mr. Booth had no more to say. He was thoroughly backed down, and by one of his own friends.

"I think the trouble is that the Eastern creditors have a magnified idea of the assets. They will find out their error. Besides, they must obtain the consent of all the creditors, and they may find it difficult to get the consent of our Western creditors to turn us out without a dollar; also to convince them that strangers can get more from our assets than we ourselves, with our experience and knowledge of the business. I go home with a free conscience. I have offered to do everything we could honorably undertake. Now I shall attend to my business, and let the creditors do as they like. The assets will not pay over 45 per cent., and with the expenses of collection, &c., counted in, no living man can make more than 40 per cent. net from them. My father telegraphed me to-day that we could do no more. We are glad to give the creditors the chance to close up the business if they wish it. I go home to make a statement to the Western creditors showing what we offered to do here. They will at once see that we could offer no more in honor. The Eastern creditors seem to look merely at the total assets, forgetting the cost of turning them into cash. The creditors, I think, overestimate the assets, as one mistake. Then, I believe, there is among some of them a feeling that, if they hold out, the house of Bishop & Co., with its past position and large circle of friends, will pay the 50 per cent. rather than surrender its existence. This is another mistake. The Bishops will close their business, but they will not give up their honor or make promises which they have no good reason to think they can keep." The creditors' committee has refused persistently to furnish for publication the list of creditors in this City and elsewhere. The list is as follows:

LIABILITIES IN NEW-YORK.

B.G. Arnold & Co.	$15,765 14
Mayer Bros. & Co.	10,538 10
Rigg & Read.	9,301 13
R. Dash & Co.	7,560 55
Reuben & Humphreys.	5,134 62
Frankie & Reed.	5,262 41
D. J. Ely & Co.	4,506 22
J. C. Donohue & Son.	4,079 55
Bodh & Linsly.	3,324 86
Earl Wheeler & Co.	4,974 27
Edwards & Maddox.	4,096 96
Barr, Lally & Co.	1,449 22
C. Risely & Co.	720 00
Arbuckle Brothers.	1,029 70
S. A. Pnelps, Jr.	5,640 43
Havemeyer & Elder.	13,267 72
Havemeyer, Brother & Co.	5,836 18
Havemeyer & Eastwick.	2,823 64
Brooklyn Sugar Refinery.	9,142 99
De Castro & Donser.	11,246 47
C. W. Durand & Son.	1,971 72
R. M. Bowell Son & Co.	5,949 98
Bowell, Stell & Co.	2,239 71
Parsons & McKenzie.	428 00
Carter, Hawley & Co.	2,349 85
P. Lorillard & Co.	5,389 27
Lichenstain Brothers & Co.	865 00
Stratton & Storm.	955 00
Moller, Shrelk & Co.	1,824 24
J. D. Nordlinger & Co.	597 27
E. R. Durkee & Co.	137 98
Church & Co.	708 52
B. T. Babbitt.	667 30
Prehard & James.	1,199 92
T. & S. C. White.	63 69
Royal Baking Powder Company.	256 20
J. S. Barren & Co.	498 38
Commercial Lye Company.	250 00
Total.	$145,849 60

LIABILITIES IN PHILADELPHIA.

Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.	$6,201 17
James Graham & Co.	9,434 01
Pennsylvania Salt Company.	375 60
James S. Mason & Co.	511 30
Browning Brothers & Co.	163 02

LIABILITIES IN BOSTON.

Revere Sugar Refinery.	$3,922 34
Standard Sugar Refinery.	7,117 94
E. Chamberlain & Co.	644 00
Curtis, Davis & Co.	500 00

LIABILITIES IN BALTIMORE.

N. A. & W. R. Leverin.	$1,485 06
H. N. Vale & Co.	727 00

LIABILITIES IN BUFFALO.

R. W. Bell & Co.	$714 58
J. Firmenich.	1,124 59

LIABILITIES IN PETERSBURG, VA.

C. A. Jackson & Co.	$1,380 21

LIABILITIES IN DANVILLE, VA.

George C. Ayers.	$980 87

FAILURE OF W. W. HARDING.

The failure is announced of Mr. W. W. Harding, paper manufacturer, and the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. His failure is brought about, it is said, through his ventures in the paper business, which have been unfortunate. The amount of his liabilities is reported as $150,000. He has already made a proposition to his creditors to pay them 25 per cent., in installments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. In this City his debts are owed principally to rag and chemical dealers. The creditors in this City are few in number, the debts being principally due in Philadelphia.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Ezra T. Jackson, of Chester, Orange County, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this City, having liabilities amounting to $8,200 and no assets.

Jaroslawski Brothers, in bankruptcy before Register Ketchum, with liabilities of about $60,000, will obtain their discharge, there being no opposition on the part of creditors.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: T. Eugene Smith to T. W. Smith, and Benjamin F. Trumpy to Daniel B. Vermilye.

Louis Gans and Isaac Louis, formerly of the firm of L. Gans & Co., have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton, in order to get rid of old debts. The liabilities aggregate $30,683 32, and they have no assets. The largest claim is that of Philip W. Frank for $10,029 82.

Five creditors, whose united claims amount to $12,654, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against Samuels Brothers, wholesale butchers, No. 782 First-avenue, and the matter will be heard before Judge Choate, Aug. 27. The firm failed in September last owing $277,000, and compromised at 30 cents on the dollar.

Herzig Brothers, importers and shippers of furs and skins, at No. 55 Mercer-street, have failed, and yesterday the firm made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Mr. Frederick Lewis. The liabilities, so far as can be ascertained, amount to from $150,000 to $175,000, of which about $80,000 is due in Europe, and the balance to various banking institutions here on account of foreign exchange. The merchandise indebtedness in this City will probably not much exceed $1,500. The firm succeeded that of Herzig Brothers & Leopold some years ago, and they claimed in 1876 to be worth at least $40,000 net.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The celebrated artist, Carolus Duran, is painting a full-length portrait of Mme. Modjeska at Paris. The price agreed upon is $40,000 francs.

Mary Anderson leaves town next week for brief visits to friends at Saratoga, Newport, and Cape May, before appearing again on the stage.

Mr. W. T. Carleton, the baritone singer, will appear at a concert this evening at Richfield Springs, together with Mme. Marie Roze, Mr. Hatch, the tenor, Mr. Alfred H. Pease, the pianist, and the Hildebrand orchestra.

The stock company of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre for the coming season includes Misses Louise Muldener, Allee Grey, May Gallagher, Louise Eldridge, Agnes Elliot, Jessie Bird, Irene Ackerman, Josie Bailey, Marie Boyd, Clara Douglass, Messrs. Dart, Raynor, Dunstan, Charles Villers, J. G. Peakes, Frank Chapman, Hart Conway, E. A. McDowell, Frank Pierce, Owen Fawcett, Edward Buckley, and Frank Mordaunt. Mary Anderson will open the regular season there with "Ingomar," which will be produced with elaborate surroundings. Charles Witham will be the scenic artist, and Bensen Sherwood the master machinist.

"An Open Verdict" is the title of a drama with which the Standard Theatre will be opened at an early day. The play is said to be entirely original, and is the work of an anonymous author, who denies, through Mr. William Henderson, the manager of the theatre, that his theme is taken from a novel by Miss Braddon. The action takes place in this country, and four of the scenes are said to be drawn from actual life. The author says that "Science Hill Academy," the scene of the first act, is "a school in Kentucky which has been in operation under the same manager for 60 years." Other scenes represent the outside and inside of a Fifth-avenue dwelling in this City, and the Oyer and Terminer Court-room. Moreover, it is asserted that some of the characters in "An Open Verdict" have living counterparts, and that the main incidents are matters of court record, the laws against which the author inveighs being still upon the statute-books.

THE HEUSER OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILTON-ON-HUDSON, Aug. 8.—The Heuser outrage case continues to be the absorbing topic. District Attorney Clearwater has been interviewed, and says he has the matter in hand. He refuses to state whether new detectives have been employed in the case, but from incidents which transpired to-day important disclosures may be expected shortly. Mr. Clearwater declines to state whether an effort will be made to have Dr. Julius Millar, the English physician who was arrested for the crime and discharged on the prosecution's own case, indicted before the Ulster County Grand Jury next month. Millar is living quietly in a mountain hamlet—Tucker's Corners—about three miles west of this village. Millar says he will prosecute Dr. Hasbrouck for damages. The notoriety given to Ulster County by the affair has hurt the business and boarding-house interests considerably.

THE OVERISSUE OF PENNSYLVANIA BONDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Mr. John M. Bickel, who was State Treasurer in 1852-3, in response to an inquiry regarding the $100,000 of overissued bonds, has produced a voucher signed by the former President of the Girard Bank, as follows:

MAY 31, 1854.

I hereby acknowledge that the Girard Bank holds $100,000 coupon bonds of the State of Pennsylvania, subject to the order of the State Treasurer.

C. N. BOKER.

The present officers of the Girard Bank state that if the bonds were left with their bank they were there simply for safe keeping in their vaults. The bank had nothing to do with negotiating the loan; has no records whatever as to the bonds, and knows nothing as to any alleged payment of $28,000 on account of the same.

FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE PEACH CROP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Reports received to-night from the Ulster County and Hudson River fruit-growing districts state the early peach crop will be lessened one-fourth—in addition to the one third damage inflicted by Spring frosts—by the fruit decaying on one side before reaching maturity. No cause is assigned for the rot. The late peaches, it is believed, will escape.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CRUISING.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 8.—This afternoon the steam cutter Grant came down from Newport, with Secretary Sherman and family on board. They were shown the city and given dinner. To-night they gave a short, informal reception to a number of the cottagers of the city and their families at Sea View. Secretary Sherman leaves to-night for Block Island, and the Constellation remains all the week.

AN EX-MAYOR ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—A special dispatch says that Ex-Mayor Brown, of Berea, Ohio, was arrested yesterday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and being connected with a gang of burglars which have been operating in that vicinity for some time past. It is alleged that while Brown was Mayor he entered into a fraudulent arrangement with the Town Marshal to receive $2 for every arrest made by the latter.

YACHT-RACING IN THE EAST

REGATTA OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

SUPERB WEATHER AND A FRESH BREEZE—MORE THAN SIXTY YACHTS AT SHELTER ISLAND—THE THISTLE THE LEADER IN THE RACE—GAY LIFE AFLOAT AND ASHORE—THE NEW-YORK FLEET AT NEW-LONDON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 8.—So late were the festivities at this place prolonged last evening, that despite a firm determination to the contrary, the guests of the Manhanset House failed to be early risers this morning. When at last they did shake off their sloth and make an appearance on the breezy piazzas, they were greeted by a brave sight. The morning was fresh, bright, and perfect; a brisk breeze from the westward dotted the shining bay with white caps, and promised well for the coming regatta. Several yachts had come in during the night, and a fleet of 60 odd of the beautiful craft gave unwonted life to the scene. Directly in front of the hotel, and just beyond where the green lawn slopes to the blue water, lay the New-York yacht squadron, under command of Commodore Kane, drawn up in triple line. From truck to chain-plates and to the ends of bowsprit and mainboom every yacht was gay with long lines of signal bunting; decks were snowy white, the brass-work shone like gold, every bit of rigging was hauled taut, and every spar was squared with the precision of a royal cruiser. Further up the bay, and close off Greenport, lay the 21 yachts of the Atlantic squadron, under Commodore Thayer, and several independent yachts, all presenting the same beautifully ship-shape appearance. Here, only the schooners were decked with bunting, while the sloops entered for the races were preparing for the sterner duties of the day. Orders had been issued to the New-York yachts to sail at 1:30 o'clock; so, with the long morning before them, the yachtsmen were prepared to enjoy the spectacle of the regatta from their awning-shaded decks, and many of them had invited gay parties from the hotel and cottages to assist them in this pleasant employment. The Columbia was the only yacht that failed to carry out the appointed programme. She withdrew from the fleet about 9 o'clock and set sail for New-London.

The start of the regatta had been fixed for 10 o'clock, but final preparations were not completed until nearly 11. In the meantime two large excursion steamers from the Connecticut shore had come in, crowded with would-be spectators of the races. At 10:45 the first gun was fired from the Triton, the flag-ship of the Atlantic squadron. Anchors were hove short, jibs shaken out, and the impatient racers, with main and main club topsails hoisted, waited like hounds in leash for the final signal. Eighteen sloops, divided into three classes, were prepared to start. They were the Thistle, Sadie, and Dolphin in the first class; the Imperia, Josie, Hope, Sheila, and Storm King in the second, and the Nimbus, Flora, Viking, Intrepid, Mira, Telephone, Spray, Daisy, Alma, and Mab in the third. The course for all was from an anchorage off the end of Long Wharf, Greenport, down the bay to and around a stake-boat off Crow Island Shoals, thence to and around a stake-boat off Orient Point, and return to the point of departure, a distance of 30 miles.

At 10:50 a second gun set free the boats of the first class, and within a minute moorings had been slipped, jibs run up, and, with a free wind, they were bowling merrily down the bay. From the first the Thistle, which is a Boston boat, now sailing under the Atlantic Club flag, took a decided lead, while the two Dolphin and Sadie hung close to each other, with the advantage slightly in favor of the former. At 10:55 the boats of the second class were sent off, and five minutes later the 10 third class boats were added to the flyers making pretty speed down the bay. Many outsiders accompanied these, but the only one of the New-York Yacht Club to do so was the Clytie, with a large party from the hotel on board, including Admiral Porter, his wife, and daughter. As the many yachts, most of them pure white, flew down the bay, the sloops, with main-booms far over to starboard and jibs boomed out to port, and the schooners sailing wing and wing, they looked like a flock of gigantic sea-birds seeking the open ocean, and presented one of the most beautiful marine pictures that could be witnessed. The tide was running a strong ebb, which increased their speed until they outstripped the wind, and the racers were very evenly matched between the Sadie and Dolphin, the Josie and Hope, and the Nimbus and Flora, while the others were no laggards but followed the leaders closely. The first mark on Crow Island Shoals was turned by the Thistle at 12:03, the Sadie at 12:06, and the Dolphin at 12:07. Here, as they spun around, the wind was taken on the close hauled, they laid a course for Orient Point. The second mark was passed by the Thistle at 12:50, and by the others, still close together, about five minutes later. From here the home stretch was a dead beat against both wind and tide. The Triton, with the judges and time-keeper on board, now hurried home to mark the winners at the finish. And as she steamed ahead

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Can. Pacific l. g.		Erie Railway.		Lake Shore.	
$1,000	98	3200	17⅝	100	69⅞
Ohio & Miss. c.s.f.		200	bX 17⅝	200	69⅝
5,000	c. 93⅞	1000	17⅜	1000	69⅝
Adams Express.		North-west.	pf.	100	69⅝
200	90	200	69⅜	200	69⅝
North-western.		100	65⅜	300	69⅝
500	43 34	200	65⅜	Union Pacific.	
700	34⅛	100	65⅜	100	s. 64
500	34⅛	1000	65⅜	St. Paul pref.	
200	34⅛	200	65⅜	200	70⅛
400	34⅛	500	65⅜	400	70
400	34⅛	1000	65⅜	200	70⅛
100	34⅜	1400	65⅜	500	69⅝
600	34⅛	1000	65⅜	500	69⅝
1,000	100	1000	65⅜	100	69⅝
Mon. & Ex. 7s. 'I.		L. S. & M. S.		100	70
1,000	99	500	b.c. 62⅝	200	b.c. 69⅞
C. P. & Min. 1st. g.		200	62⅝	200	69⅞
1,000	74⅜	1000	62⅝	300	69⅝
Can. So. 1st. g.		1000	62⅝	Chic. & N. W.	
1,000	74⅜	100	s. 62⅝	100	69⅝
Un. Pac. 7s. 1, & I.		500	62⅝	100	s10. 69⅝
1,000	105⅞	1000	62⅝	100	69⅝
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.		1000	62⅝	D., L. & West.	
500	121	200	62⅝	100	b.c. 54⅜
T. & W. 1st. coup.		500	b.c. 62⅝	300	b.c. 54⅜
2,000	99	1000	b.c. 62⅝	300	s. 54⅜
C. & Miss. 2d.		100	62⅝	100	54⅜
1,000	b.c. 99	200	62⅝	300	54⅜
American Ex.		1700	62⅝	3100	54⅜
100	46⅛	Wabash.		100	b.c. 53⅞
Mariposa.		100	b.c. 13⅛	Ohio & Miss.	
10	b.c. 2	300	13⅜	200	b.c. 27⅝
Del. & Hudson C.		Union Pacific.		1700	27⅝
100	b.c. 61⅛	100	b.c. 64	200	s3. 27⅝
Western Un. Tel.		100	63⅞	100	s3. 27⅝
100	b.c. 89⅜	600	64	100	27⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M. —

U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	U. S. 5s. '81. R.	U. S. 5s. '81. C.
$10,000	104⅜	$30,000 b.c. 106⅛
5,000	104⅜	20,000 b.c. 106⅛
U. S. 6s. '81. C.		
500	104⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Har. 1st. 7s. R.		Bank of America.		Chic. & N. W. pf.	
$13,000	b.c. 120⅜	6	132	200	b.c. 65⅜
M. & St. P. c. s. f.		Phenix Bank.		100	c. 65⅜
7,000	87	23	80	300	65⅜
Mor. & Ess. 1st.		Wells-Fargo.		100	65⅜
2,000	118⅜	10	90	100	65⅛
D. & H. R. 7'81.		Western Union.		800	65⅛
1,000	100	200	b.c. s3. 90	400	bX 65⅜
N. Y. C. 7s. '94.		N. Y. C. & H.		100	65⅜
1,000	103⅛	60	b.c. 108⅜	100	65⅜
H. & St. Jo. 8s. con.		Illinois Central.		P., F. W. & C. pf.	
1,000	95	100	b.c. 85	100	b.c. 85
Buf. & Erie.		100	83⅛	Chi. & E. I.	
3,000	111	L. S. & M. So.		100	b.c. 114
Michigan Cen. 7s.		400	b.c. 62⅜	100	114
1,000	111⅞	500	62⅜	100	s30. 113⅛
Buffalo & Erie.		New Jersey Central.		Chic. & Alton.	
1,000	112	1550	b.c. 17⅜	50	b.c. 114
Chic. & Miss. 2d.		500	17⅜	100	114⅛
1,000	98⅜	1100	b.c. 17⅜	Chic. & Miss.	
Chic. & Miss. 1st.		Ohio & Miss.		200	b.c. b3. 8
1,000	90⅝	Union Pacific.		50	7⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.		300	b.c. 64	50	7⅞
5,000	106⅜	400	64⅛	100	s3. 8
5,000	106	100	64	100	s3. 7⅞
Un. Pac. 7s. L. G.		Cen. of N. J.		C. M. & St. P.	
1,000	105⅛	100	b.c. 35⅞	100	b.c. 81⅜
1,000	105⅜	200	35⅞	1200	81⅜
Un. Pac. s. f.		Wabash.		1300	81⅜
5,000	103	900	13⅛	200	81⅜
Pac. of Mo. 1st.		Chi. & N. W.		300	81⅜
5,000	102⅜	200	b.c. 84⅜	100	81⅜
So. Pac. 1st.		300	84⅜	300	81⅜
2,000	83	100	84⅜	100	81⅜
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.		1200	84⅜	C. M. & St. P. pf.	
2,000	120	1000	84⅜	200	94⅜
A. & T. H. inc.		200	84⅜	100	94⅜
1,000	96	1800	84⅜	100	94⅜
T. & W. 1st, s. fund.		D., L. & West.		100	93⅞
1,000	99	200	b.c. 53⅜	300	94⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		900	53⅜	1900	70
1,000	99⅜	200	53⅜	100	69⅞
Am. Ex. Bank.		500	s10. 69⅜	300	69⅞
7	103⅛	500	54⅛	200	70
Del. & Hudson.		100	54⅛	200	69⅞
100	b.c. 51⅛	400	54⅛	300	69⅞
100	51⅜			400	69⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

La. 7s. con.		Erie Railway.		Illinois Central.	
$5,000	74⅜	200	b.s. 17⅛	100	b.c. 84
M. & St. P. 1. & M.		300	s3. 17⅜	C. & Alton.	
5,000	100	300	17⅜	100	84
N. Y. C. G. G.		Michigan Central.		Del. Lack. & West.	
1,000	100	100	68⅜	100	114
Mon. & Ex. 7s. 'I.		L. S. & M. S.		C. Mil. & St. P. pf.	
1,000	99	500	b.c. 62⅝	200	b.c. 69⅞
C. P. & Min. 1st. g.		200	62⅝	200	s30. 69
5,000	89	200	b.c. 62⅛	300	69⅝
Can. So. 1st. g.		Ohio. & M. W.		300	69⅝
1,000	74⅜	100	b.c. 34⅜	100	69⅝
Un. Pac. 7s. 1. & L.		600	34⅜	100	s10. 69⅝
1,000	105⅞	1600	34⅜	100	69⅝
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.		400	s3. 34⅜	D., L. & West.	
500	121	C. & N. W. pf.		500	b.c. 54⅜
T. & W. 1st. coup.		500	b.c. 85⅛	300	b.c. 54⅜
2,000	99	100	b3. 85⅛	300	s3. 54⅜
C. & Miss. 2d.		100	Clev. & Col.	100	54⅜
1,000	b.c. 99	100	85⅜	3100	54⅜
American Ex.		1700	85⅜	100	b.c. 53⅞
100	46⅛	Wabash.		Ohio & Miss.	
Mariposa.		100	b.c. 13⅛	200	b.c. 27⅝
10	b.c. 2	300	13⅜	200	27⅝
Del. & Hudson C.		Union Pacific.		1700	27⅝
100	b.c. 61⅛	100	b.c. 64	200	s3. 27⅝
Western Un. Tel.		100	63⅞	100	27⅝
100	b.c. 89⅜	600	64	100	27⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s. '81.	U. S. 5s. '81. C.	U. S. 5s. '81. C.
$11,000	103⅜	$38,000 102⅜
5,000	103⅜	4,000 b.c. 102⅜
13,000	102⅜	10,000 120⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s. R. '81.	U. S. 5s. '81. C.	
for the se.	$1,000	106⅛
$100,000	106⅛	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Can. Pac. S. J. Br.		Erie Railway.		North-west. pf.	
$13,000	93⅜	500	17⅝	200	65⅜
Mil. & M. P. c. s. f.		Mich. Central.		200	65⅜
10,000	97½	100	82½	300	65⅜
N. W. C. R. G.		Union Pacific.		300	65⅜
4,000	b2. 98⅜	200	64⅜	St. Paul.	
American Ex.		300	64⅜	300	31⅛
100	46⅛	200	64⅜	100	31⅛
Chicago Rock Isl.		100	64⅜	200	31⅛
250	89⅛	Cen. of N. J.		300	31⅛
Western Union.		100	35⅛	200	31⅛
500	89⅜	Wabash.		100	31⅛
100	89⅛	100	13⅜	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	
Pac. of Mo. 1st.		Chi. & N. W.		700	89⅜
5,000	102⅜	200	b.c. 84⅜	100	89⅜
So. Pac. 1st.		300	84⅜	200	89⅜
2,000	83	100	84⅜	100	89⅜
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.		1200	84⅜	C. M. & St. P.	
2,000	120	1000	84⅜	200	94⅜
A. & T. H. inc.		200	84⅜	100	94⅜
1,000	96	1800	84⅜	100	93⅞
T. & W. 1st, s. fund.		D., L. & West.		300	94⅜
1,000	99	200	b.c. 53⅜	100	70
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		900	53⅜	100	69⅞
1,000	99⅜	200	53⅜	300	69⅞
Am. Ex. Bank.		500	s10. 69⅜	200	70
7	103⅛	500	54⅜	200	69⅞
Del. & Hudson.		100	54⅛	300	69⅞
100	b.c. 51⅛	400	54⅛	400	69⅞
100	51⅜				

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 8.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse.		California.		N. Y. & Col.	
100	b.a 10. .27	40	10⅜	100	b.c 60. 2.10
500	.28				

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Con. Virginia.			Lacrosse.	
600	b.c. .29	5	200	b.c. .26
California.		Leviathan.	500	b.c. 80. .26
100	b.c. 10⅜	100	500	b.c. .26
Ophir.		100	1000	b.c. .26
100	b.a. .45	Colorado.	100	b.sa 30. .26
Dahlonega.		100	b30. 2.05	Seaton.
200	b.c. .13	Mariposa.		
100	b.c. .13	200	b.c. .90	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Amer. Flag.		California.		Consol. Virginia.	
100	.16	10	b.c. .11	18	b.c. 8⅞
500	b.c. .15	Lacrosse.		Bertha & Edith.	
200	a.c. .15	1000	.26	2000	bch30. .06
200	a.c. .15	500	.26		

THURSDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was very dull, the transactions falling within 100,000 shares. The Granger stocks continued to exhibit a weak tone, and the gossip of the Street is now to the effect that the telegraphic reports of damage to the crops in Iowa and Minnesota, instead of being grossly exaggerated, fell far short of the real truth. St. Paul preferred lost ⅞ ₱ cent on the day's transactions, and there were some sales on sellers' options at a concession of 1½ ₱ cent. from the regular price. The coal stocks, with the exception of New-Jersey Central, which declined 1 ₱ cent., were firmly held. Ohio and Mississippi lost 1 ₱ cent., the decline being based on the reported failure of the scheme for reorganization. Western Union was weak, falling off 1 ₱ cent., but the transactions in the stock were unusually light. Erie and Lake Shore were steadily supported. Investment shares were dull, but firm.

The transactions aggregated 99,193 shares, embracing 35,150 St. Paul, 30,350 North-western, 11,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,950 Erie, 5,680 Lake Shore, 3,050 Ohio and Mississippi, 2,500 Union Pacific, and 1,600 Western Union.

St. Paul common declined from 31⅜ to 31, and returned to 31⅛, the preferred dropping from 70⅜ to 69½, and closing at 69⅜. North-western common fluctuated between 34⅝ and 34⅛, and preferred between 65 and 65⅜, each closing ⅛ ₱ cent. below the highest point, and only ⅛ ₱ cent. under the final quotations of yesterday. Lake Shore declined from 69⅝ to 62¼, and returned to 62⅝. Michigan Central, sold ½ ₱ cent. lower than at the close yesterday, at 68½. Erie opened and closed at 17⅜, with intervening sales at 17⅝ and 17⅜. Ohio and Mississippi fell off from 8¼ to 7⅞, with closing sales at 7½. Union Pacific advanced from 64 to 64⅜, declined to 63⅝, and advanced to 64⅜. Western Union fell off, from 90½ to 89¼, closing at the latter figure; Ontario silver sold up from 38½ to 39¼. Among the coal shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 53⅞ to 53½, rose to 54¼, reacted to 53⅝, and recovered to 53⅞; Delaware and Hudson sold at 51⅛, 51⅜, 51½, and New-Jersey Central declined from 36 to 35½.

Bank shares sold at 103½ for American Exchange, 132½ for American, and 80 for Phenix.

There was an easy working of the Money market, with 1½@2 ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans. In discounts, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3@4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ¼ premium, selling ½ premium; Charleston, buying par, selling ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 25 premium, and Boston nearly at par.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for British Consols, which advanced to 96 for money and 95⅞ for the account. United States bonds suffered a further trifling decline, new 4½s closing at 106⅝@⅞, 1874's at 106⅜@106⅝, 10-40s at 111, and fives 5s, at 106⅜. American railway shares were lower, Erie common declining to 18¾, preferred to 33⅞, Illinois Central to 85¾, Pennsylvania to 53@53⅛, Reading to 17⅞, and New-Jersey Central to 37½. The Bank of England lost £180,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending yesterday, with £100,000 additional withdrawn on balance to-day, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which was last week 34 7-16 ₱ cent., is now 36 ₱ cent. The bank rate of discount remains nominally 4 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined to 110f. 42½c. The Bank of France gained 4,000,000f. specie during the week.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were unchanged, but, as the Bank of England rate of discount remains 4 per cent., the desire to buy demand Sterling is not so pressing. Buyers were few, and there were no purchases of large amounts. Actual business was at $4 82½@$4 83 for 60-day bills, $4 86¼@$4 86½ for demand, $4 87@$4 87¼ for cables, and $4 80@$4 81 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the sales of the day at 100½. On gold loans the rates were "flat" to 1 per cent. for borrowing, and 2 per cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were active and irregular. Sixes of 1881 and 10-40s advanced ⅛@¼ cent., while 5s of 1881, 1865s, 1867s, and new 5s declined ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., the other issues remaining steady. Railroad bonds were comparatively active and, in the main, steady. Alton and Terre Haute Income bonds advanced to 20, Fort Wayne Firsts to 121, Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds to 98½, South Pacific Firsts to 85, Central Pacific Land Grants to 96, and do. San Joaquin Branch to 93½, New-York Elevated Firsts declined to 87½, Ohio and Mississippi Seconds to 69½, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 99, Cairo and Southern Firsts to 74¾, Missouri Pacific Firsts to 102½, Union Pacific Land Grants to 105, and do. Sinking Funds to 102¾, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds advanced to 97½, reacted to 97⅛, and returned to 97¼, North-western Gold coupons rose to par, do. registered selling at 98½. Harlem registered 7s, First, sold at 120½, and Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 at 99. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 74.

The *Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds*, a neat little pamphlet published by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, which can be had on application at their office, and a new edition of which has just been brought out, will be found exceedingly useful to investors, in view of the rapid absorption of the 5-20s, which forces the holders of these securities to change the character of their investments.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1878.

Coin receipts	$1,043,259 45
Coin payments	977,944 06
Coin balance	122,452,880 74
Currency receipts	603,180 37
Currency payments	440,352 26
Currency balance	47,758,697 05
Customs	478,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 8.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	104⅞	104⅞
Bills on London	$4 82¾@$4 83	$4 82¾@$4 83
New-York Central	108½	108½
Rock Island	114	114
Pacific Mail	17	17
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅜	31⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	69¾	69¾
Lake Shore	62⅝	62⅝
Chicago and North-western	34½	34⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	65⅜	65⅜
Western Union	90¼	89¼
Union Pacific	64	64⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	53⅞	53⅝
New-Jersey Central	36½	35½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	51⅛	51⅜
Panama	127	127
Erie	17⅞	17⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	8¼	7⅞
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11¼	11¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	25¾	25¾
Michigan Central	64	63½
Illinois Central	83⅞	84

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108⅝	108⅝	50
Erie	17⅞	17⅜	8,950
Lake Shore	62⅝	62⅛	5,680
Michigan	68⅝	68½	600
North-western	34⅝	34	14,950
North-western preferred	65¾	65	15,400
Rock Island	114	114	100
Fort Wayne	95	95	10
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅜	31	19,950
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	70¼	69½	13,200
Pacific Mail	17⅛	17	10
Del., Lack. and Western	54¼	53⅜	11,700
New-Jersey Central	35¾	35½	400
Del. and Hudson Canal	51¾	51	350
Michigan Central	68⅜	63½	500
Illinois Central	84	84	100
Union Pacific	64⅜	63⅞	2,500
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11¼	11¼	100
Ohio and Mississippi	8	7⅜	3,050
Western Union	90	89¼	1,600
Total sales			99,193

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120½	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅝	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102½	102¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅝	102¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	104⅜	104⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅝	104⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	108	108¼
United States 10-40s, registered	106½	106⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon	109⅛	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¾	106¾
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅜	104⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅝	100⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅝	100⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $200,000 for interest and $391,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$7,305,000
Gold balances	1,004,868
Currency balances	1,010,230

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$65,071,274
Currency balances	2,800,895
Gold exchanges	11,960,580
Gold balances	2,090,777

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87, '03	103½
Alabama 5s, 1886	48	N. Y. 6s, G. B. '97	113
Ala. 8s, M. & B. R.	6	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '97	113
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old. J. & J.	14⅜
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old. A. & O.	14⅜
A. G. P. R. R. 8s	3	N. C. N. R.	53½
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R.	70
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. of '84, J. & J.	50
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. of '84, A. & O.	50
A. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66	81½
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86	99	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '68	8
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1890	107⅜	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	7½
Ga. 7s, Indep'd'nt '86	107	N. C. 6s, n. bds., A. & O.	7½
Ga. 7s, C. bds., '90, '07	107	N. C. 6s, tax, cl. 1, '98-9	2¼
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879-1900	100⅜	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. War Loan	100½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Kentucky 6s	100½	South Carolina 6s	44
Louisiana 6s	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	30
La. 6s, new F'g d's	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	30
La. 7s, Penitent'y	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. 7s of '88	32
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-'9-8	34
La. 7s, Cons. 1914	97½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33⅜
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	100½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	33¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1873-1900	100	Va. 6s, old	21
Mo. 6s, d in '82 or '83.101		Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1886.104¼		Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1887.104¼		Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72½
Mo. 6s, due in 1888.104¼		Va. 6s, Cons. 2d	24
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or '90.105		Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
Mo. A. or U. due '92.104½		Dis. of O. 3.65s, 1924	81¼
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5.106		Dis. of C. 3.65s, R.	81
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.103½			

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bos. H. & Erie 1st.	28	M. S. & N. I. & R. 7s	109
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107⅝
C. & O., 6s, 1st, ex c.	25	Clev. & Tol. n. bds	107
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Clev., P. & A. old	102½
Chic. & Alton inc.	105	Clev., P. & A. new	110½
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Buf. & Erie new	110⅞
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	97½	D., L. & W. 1st '86	106
C., H. & D. con. 7s	113	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	117
C. R. I. & P. 8s, coup	108½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	103
C. R. of N. J. 1st con.	82	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	102⅜
C. R. of N. J. 2d c.	71½	Mich. Cen. con. 7s	111⅜
C. R. of N. J. conv.	80½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, S. F.	111
C. R. of N. J. 3d c.	70	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104⅜
L. & W. con. s. f.	58	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	106⅛
L. & W. 2d c.	45	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. R.	104½
Am. D. & I. bds, 8s	50	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	104⅜
Am. D. & I. bds, 2d c.	49	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	117⅞
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, F. D.	118	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st R.	118
M. & St. P. 2d 8s, F. D.	112	H. R. 7s, 2d	1885
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, R. D.	104	M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & M.	99½
M. & St. P. 1st, La. D.	106	M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M.	99½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	100½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100½	M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	100½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	103½	M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	103½
M. & St. P. 2d, S. F.	97½	Gen. Pacific Sold 5s.	105⅞
M. & St. P. 2d	100	Gen. Pac. S. J. Br.	92½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	107½	Western Pac. bds	102
C. & N. W. int. bds	106	Un. Pacific 1st	105⅞
C. & N. W. con. bds	110	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	105
C. & N. W. 1st	103	Un. Pacific S. F.	102⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	98⅛	Pac. of Mo. 1st	102⅜
C. & N. W. R. G. bds	97	Pac. of Mo. 2d	95⅝
C. & Chic. extended	104	So. Pac. of Mo. 1st	84½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106	Kan. Pac. 1st 6s	95.105
Win. & St. Pet. 2d	85	K. P. 1st, with C. O.	100
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s	116½	Kan. Pac. 1st 6s, R.	85
Del., L. & W.	106	K. P. 1st, with C. O.	92½
D., L. & W. 7s conv.	101½	K. P. 1st 7s, with C. O.	84¼
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	103	K. P. 1. O. No. 11	16
E. R. & N. Y. 1887	103½	K. P. 1. O. No. 12	13
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	120½	K. P. R. W. & C.	24
Morris & Essex 7s, 1871	99		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, Aug. 8, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls	185	Resin, bbls	91
Copper, bbls	240	Oil, bbls	120
Copper, cakes	158	Oil-cake, pks	510
Copper, ₱	4,000	Oil, lubr., bbls	80
Eggs	649	Pork, pks	340
Flour, bbls	15,127	Beef, pks	86
Corn-meal, bbls	2,300	Cut-meats, pks	2,962
Wheat, bushels	234,900	Lard, tcs	1,884
Corn, bushels	76,550	Lard, kegs	664
Oats, bushels	45,100	Butter, pks	2,884
Rye, bushels	84	Cheese, pks	21,483
Malt, bushels	3,600	Tallow, pks	252
Peas, bushels	284	Spelter, pcs	662
Oat-meal, bbls	32	Starch, pks	237
Oat-meal, bags	400	Stearine, pks	73
Flax-seed, bags	101	Tallow, pks	149
Grease, pks	10	Tobacco, hhds	248
Hemp, bales	3	Tobacco, pks	338
Hops, bales	150	Whisky, bbls	350
Leather, sides	15,052	Wool, bales	40
Spirits Turp., bbls	19		

ASHES—Have been in limited demand, with Pots quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 ℔.

BEER-WAX—A small movement noted, with Yellow quoted within the range of from 26½c.@28c. for good to very choice, ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—A moderate call has been reported for supplies of the leading kinds, with Peak quoted at $7@$7 25; Hard common, $6 50@$6 75; Croton Front, $7@$9; Trenton Facing, $21@$25; Philadelphia do., $23@$27; Baltimore do., $24@$28 ₱ 1,000, and stock delivered from yard at the customary advance on these figures.

CANDLES—Dull but steady, with Adamantine quoted at 11c.@15c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c. do., patent, 29c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been in generally liberal supply and a very moderate request, with prices quoted weak and unsettled.

COFFEE—Rio quoted 4c. higher and wanted; other grades are firm and moderately active.....Sales include 3,808 bags Rio ₱ City of Rio, 2,682 bags do. ₱ City of Para, 750 bags Maracaibo, and rumors of some little business in Maracaibo and Java lots, to arrive on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quiet, but quoted about as before, including Hogshead Staves at $90@$100; Pipe do., $80@$110; Barrel do., $40@$110; Sugar Shooks, with Heads, $1 40@$2 30; Molasses do., $1 65@$1 75; Box Shooks, 65c.@70c.; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75@$2; Boxes, $22@$32.

CORDAGE—Has been lightly dealt in since our last, with Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12½c.@13¾c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c.; Manila, Tarred, 12c.; Sisal Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c.; Russia Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery, but quoted steady. Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,534 bales, (of which 238 bales were on last evening,) including 20 bales to shippers, 1,514 bales to spinners, and no sales to speculators..... And for forward delivery.....Cotton has been less active at irregular rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bales, (of which 8,700 bales were on last evening, and 21,900 bales to-day,) with 7,400 bales on the basis of Middling Upl

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Sheriff's sales yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 8:

Louis Meier, foreclosure sale, R. L. Sweezy, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 102.2, No. 339 West 33d-st., north side, 388.9 feet east of 9th-av., for $6,600, to Bank for Savings, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, sold 5 lots, 25 by 100, on 149th-st., south side, 570 feet east of Willis-av., 232 feet west, for $900, to Leonard Ellis and others, plaintiffs.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Bach, Esq., Referee, sold four lots, each 25 by 100, on Union-av., north-east corner of Emmett-st., Fordham, for $1,600, to Bernard Hughes, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by C. J. Lyon, of the building, with lot, No. 109 Washington-st., north of Rector-st., was withdrawn.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Benson-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Morris-av., 50x160.6, 23d Ward; James Conlen and wife to Nicholas Schalk	$500
Walnut-st., n. w. corner of 2d-av., 50x100, 24th Ward; James Kearney and wife to Mary Purcell	1,000
Monroe-st., n. s., 200.6 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25.1x100; Patrick McCormick and wife to Richard Harding	nom.
Washington-av., w. s., 23d Ward; John Daniels and wife to Susan Van Keuren	400
Houston-st., s. s., 54 ft. e. of Chrystie-st., 27.5x75; Michael Schaachtal and wife to George Belts	20,000
97th-st., n. s., 182.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x98.9; Joseph Scrbit to Carson G. Archibald	7,000
Houston-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.4; John Schnurg and wife to Valentine Bonitor	14,000
84th-st., n. s., 251 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9; Joseph Corbit to John Donney	11,500
111th-st., s. s., lot No. 1,208; Catharine Lynch and others to Mary A. Lynch	nom.
111th-st., n. s., lot No. 1,209; same to same	nom.
Same property; Catharine Lynch, Executrix, to Mary A. Lynch	6,000
111th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1,208 and 1,209; Mary A. Lynch to Mary T. Kelley	10,000
9th-av., e. s., 72.6 ft. s. of 46th-st., 28.8x75; Peter Schmidt and wife to Edward Ewald	9,000
Westchester-av., n. s., 93 ft. e. of Retreat-av., 27.6x118.4; Margaret Lambert, Executrix, to Otto Eisele	1 200
Beach-st., No. 26; Daniel D. Lord, Executor, to Patrick Lennane	11,500
Worcester-st., No. 23; E. H. Hobbs, Referee, to Jeremiah W. Dimick	6,525
Monroe-st., n. s., 200.8 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 25.1x100; W. W. Culver, Referee, to Richard Harding	4,435
Union-st., s. s., part of lot No. 38, 25x100, 24th Ward; B. Reilly, Sheriff, to Sophia C. Jack	629
74th-st., s. s., 300.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 24.8x102.2; S. S. Potter, Referee, to Phebe Smith, Executrix	11,500
57th-st., s. s., 178.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 28x123.2; S. B. Brownell, Referee, to George W. Thacher	18,000

LEASES RECORDED.

93d-st., s. s., lot No. 383, 21 years; John D. Ogden to Frank E. Bell	$280
50th-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Broadway, 7 years; Bryan Lawrence to George W. Tallman	1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Arnold, Bernard, and wife to Christine Kornang; n. s. 49th-st., e. of 10th-av., 5 years	$2,000
Eisele, Otto, and wife to Margarets Lambart; Westchester-av., 25th Ward, 3 years	600
Glass, John, jr., to John M. Cands; n. w. corner 1st-av. and 60th-st., 3 years	1,244
Harding, Richard, to Patrick McCormick; n. s. Monroe-st., w. of Jackson-st., 1 year	2,000
Hofmann, Jacob, and wife to Bank for Savings; No. 217 Henry-st., 1 year	7,300
Hyatt, John G., to Joanna M. Giles; No. 175 West-st., 1 year	1,700
Kelley, Mary T., and husband to Mary A. Lynch; s. s. 111th-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 1 year	10,000
Same to same; s. w. corner Madison-av. and 111th-st., 1 year	7,500
Kerrigan, Sarah C., to Henry Weil; s. s. 14th-st., w. of 5th-av., 3 years	8,000
Lenane, Patrick, and wife to Henry Spear; No. 26 Beach-st., 3 years	8,000
Scherrer, Michael, to Bertha A. Deane; n. s. 5th-st., w. of Avenue C, 3 years	1,200

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Deane, Bertha A., to Charles M. Sanders	$507
Jarvis, Nathaniel, jr., to Henry Briner	3,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—FINE, FULL size house; decided bargain.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 35 East 17th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. These apartments are now ready for occupancy. They are fitted with every convenience for housekeeping.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE—FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, in New-Jersey, about one hour's ride from New-York, seven acres of land; 35-horse water-power; beautiful and healthy location. Will lease at a very low price, and will erect a building to suit a tenant. Address
J. COMLY,
Lincoln Park, N. J.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—18T PROX., FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, near the Park, not above 60th-st. No agents need apply. Post Office Box No. 3,223.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick. Forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the steamers offer unusual facilities to excursionists, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT THEIR OWN POLICY IF OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freights payable on delivery of bill of lading.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, Pier 16 East River, 9 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
52 South-st.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & C. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 14
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Passenger Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA, JAPAN,
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Friday, Aug. 9, noon, (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River. Not for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED. Aug. 14
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORALLAS BROTHERS & CO., Agents, Havana.

SHIPPING.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having Bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40. STEERAGE, $30.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the Homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA...WED. Aug. 14 BOTHNIA...WED. Aug. 28
ABYSSINIA WED. Aug. 21 ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLEADELL.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, THUBELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, DANER.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Anchoria.....Aug. 7 Transylvania.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia.....Aug. 17, 8 A. M. Circassia.....Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.....Aug. 14, 3 P. M. Australia.....Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA....Thurs., Aug. 15 FRISIA....Thurs., Aug. 29
SCELLA....Thurs., Aug. 22 HERDER....Thurs., Sept. 5
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
NEDERLAND sails Friday, Aug. 23, noon.
For freight, passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
France, W., Aug. 14, 6 A.M. | Greece, W., Aug. 21, 9 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Erin, Sat., Aug. 10, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £3 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 19
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Wednesday, Aug. 28
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 17 for Vera Cruz via Mexican R. R., Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New-York, and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (8:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st. Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western Express, Drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Richfield Springs, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1,
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Geneva, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 422-St. for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany BR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River BR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:10, 10 P. M. For Air-Line BR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton BR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck BR., 8:05 A. M., 3:40 P. M. For Housatonic BR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk BR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan BR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

STEAM-BOATS.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD.	CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 6th.....9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.....10:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 7th.....2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 8th.....11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 8th.....3:30 P. M.
Friday, 9th.....12:00 M.	Friday, 9th.....4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 10th.....2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th.....6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 11th.....8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 12th.....6:30 P. M.	

HELEN.	CAPT. T. BROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 7th.....6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 8th.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 9th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 9th.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.....3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th.....6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th.....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th.....2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th.....6:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th.....2:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—DANIEL DREW leave Vesey-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFERS by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro', Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 54 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad, Fare, $1. Steamer Adelphi leaves Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 P. M.
SAMUEL H. HAWLEY, Manager.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAYALLEN, RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE HOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all local ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLMORE, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East. Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P. M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } From Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1878.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until noon, Aug. 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:
I.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:
1,000 Campaign Hats; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 34,500 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 5,000 pairs Boots; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tent Flies; 70 sets Wall Tent Poles; 20,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality; 50,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.
II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.:
50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.
III.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:
10,000 Axe-helves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Bars, single; 1,920 Wall Tents; 3,030 Wall Tent Flies; 1,030 sets Wall Tent Poles; 3,500 Common Tents; 2,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.
IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.:
1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets; 1,000 Helmet Eagles; 1,500 pairs Helmet Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons; 1,550 Dress Caps; 75 Dress Cap Pompons; 9,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Crescents for caps; 50 Crescents for coats; 10,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Crossed Rifles; 40,000 Numbers; 10,000 Letters; 130,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 68,500 pairs Berlin Gloves; 9,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 17,000 pairs Boots; 4,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes; 17,000 Wool Blankets; 660 Storm Flags; 2,500 Mountain Caps; 2,500 pairs Muskrat Gauntlets; 450 pairs Felt Boots; 1,000 yards Facing Cloth; 40,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 60,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, heavy quality; 15,000 yards sky-blue Kersey, light quality; 30,000 yards Canvas Padding; 10,000 yards black Silesia; 100,000 yards Worsted Cord; 60,000 pieces Drawer Tape; 45,000 Gilt Buckles; 12,000 Hooks and Eyes; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large; 5,000 gross Shirt or Fly Buttons; 800 pounds W. B. Patent Thread; 37,000 spools black Cotton Thread; 36,000 spools white Cotton Thread; 112,500 feet Wax Upper Leather, (sides to average 18 feet;) 90,000 pounds Sole Leather, (sides to average 22 pounds;) 4,000 pounds Swedes Nails, 10-8 No. 12; 2,000 pounds Swedes Nails, 8/8 No. 12; 700 pounds Leather Paste; 280 pounds Beeswax; 1,000 pounds Lasting; 500 balls Hard Wax; 10 gross Steel Lasting Tacks, 1¼ inch.
All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
"A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—*Revised Statutes*, § 3,716.
The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.
For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office.
Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
D. H. BUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON BEAMS.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Ill., July 31, 1878.
Sealed proposals, to be opened at 10 A. M., Aug. 30,

WILL MRS. SMITH CONFESS?

THE INQUEST IN THE JERSEY CITY MURDER CASE TO-NIGHT.

SEEKING FOR EVIDENCE AGAINST BENNETT—THE SURVEILLANCE OVER THE MURDERED MAN'S WIDOW—ONE WITNESS DISPOSED OF.

The most interesting developments expected now in the case of the murder of Officer R. H. Smith, in Jersey City, are those which may be made at the inquest to be begun at the Court-house in Jersey City this evening. It is understood that the Police have placed at the disposal of the Coroner all the evidences they have secured, and before the inquest shall have been finished it is expected that all the results of their labors will have been made public. The Police are not ready, it is said, to develop their case at once, and an understanding seems to have been reached that the wishes of the Police as to the production of witnesses will be respected. In pursuance of this arrangement, it is stated that the investigation this evening will be confined to the preliminaries. The inquest will then be adjourned for one week, when District Attorney McGill will be in attendance to conduct the examination of witnesses. The Police will take both Mrs. Smith, the widow, and "Cove" Bennett, her alleged paramour, to the Court-house to attend the investigation.

It was said that Prof. Doremus, to whom the clothing found in Bennett's trunk, and said to have contained spots of blood, was sent, was to have announced to the Police yesterday the result of his analysis of the stains. The Police say that they have heard nothing from him as yet. The Professor was employed to assist in the case by District Attorney McGill, and it is likely that whatever revelations he may have to make will be made through the District Attorney's office. Mr. McGill's assistant was in Police Head-quarters yesterday morning, and the presumption was that he made the visit to make known the result of the analysis. He refused to say yesterday whether any results had been reached. If they have, it may be taken for granted that the suspicion of the Police that the stains were of blood, is not sustained. It seems incredible, in fact, that if Bennett committed the crime, he should have left the blood-stained clothing in his trunk, and deliberately walked into the custody of the Police, and then to make sure of their securing evidence enough to convict him, should have given an order for that trunk, as he did to the Police. Mr. Fleming, who, notwithstanding his denial, has been retained in connection with a New-York lawyer, named Rowan, to defend Bennett, says that that order was given to the Police only on condition that the trunk should be searched in the presence of Bennett's counsel; and that the Police violated the arrangement by refusing to admit the counsel to the room while the search was in progress. Chief Lathan says on the other hand, that the promise given to the counsel was made after the order had been given; that he had a right to break it as he did, and that the refusal to admit counsel was in consequence of the order of Acting District Attorney Taylor. The general opinion seems to be that if any evidence against Bennett be found in the collection of the clothing its value has been destroyed by the fact of the exclusion of counsel from the room at the time it was discovered.

Mrs. Smith is as closely as ever guarded by an officer, and she is subjected by the Police to the most boisterous espionage. The officer is not permitted to speak to her except in reply to her questions, and then only in monosyllables. He sits by the open door of the room in which she is confined by day, listening to every sound inside. At night he sleeps in the room with her, listening to what she may say in her dreams. He is under orders to keep a faithful record of every word he hears and every act she does, and to report at regular intervals to the Chief. Wednesday night Mrs. Smith suffered from a paroxysm of hysteria. It was not a particularly violent one, but in her ravings she is said to have uttered the word: "Stab him again! Stab him again!" It is probably from this that the Police obtain the basis for their regularly argue that her nervous system is giving way, and that she will succumb to the strain shortly and make a clean breast of all she knows of the tragedy.

Bennett still lies in his cell, and seems perfectly indifferent to his position. Mr. Fleming, his counsel, says that Bennett has accounted satisfactorily to him as to his whereabouts on Wednesday night—the night on which the murder was committed. He was not, counsel says, at Smith's house, but Mr. Fleming intimated that just where he was will not be revealed, except in a case of imperative necessity. "If he is indicted by the Grand Jury," Mr. Fleming says, "he will tell the petty jury where he was." It might be inferred from this that Bennett's reticence may arise from the fact that on the fatal night he was in a place which involves of delicacy or discretion forbid him to reveal. He had, doubtless, seen counsel before he surrendered himself, and was not to say anything at all.

The only witness who, it has been understood, was ready to testify that Bennett was in Jersey City Wednesday night was hunted out yesterday by Detective Birdsall. He was a gentleman who, common rumor said, had seen and identified Bennett on a Lafayette-car, near the scene of the murder, between 9 and 10 o'clock on that night, and he is probably the witness of whom Alderman Smith has said so much. The detective learned that the gentleman in question, who is a book-keeper in the employ of Farrier and Garretson, had seen a man in a quarrel with the conductor of a car on which he rode; that the man left the car near the scene of the murder, and the day after, the book-keeper learned that the man who had been engaged in the altercation was Bennett. The book-keeper says that the man he referred to was 45 years of age. The bottom is knocked out of his suspicions of the identity of that man with Bennett by the fact that the latter is but 28 or 29 years of age. It was stated last evening that Norman L. Rowe had been retained to defend Mrs. Smith.

THE COLUMBIA CREW'S RECEPTION.

ALL THE PREPARATIONS COMPLETED—PROGRAMME OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The committee appointed by the Alumni of Columbia College to make preparations for the reception of the college crew on its arrival from England have completed all their arrangements. They now fear that the steam-boat Blackbird, which they have chartered to carry the Alumni and students to meet the steam-ship City of Berlin, will not accommodate all who desire to assist in welcoming the victorious young oarsmen on their arrival at Quarantine. The steam-boat will await at Pier No. 13 North River the announcement of the sighting of the steam-ship off Sandy Hook. When this announcement is received all the holders of tickets for the voyage down the Bay will be notified by telegraph, and half an hour later the Blackbird will leave the dock for Quarantine. Besides the Alumni and students, the steam-boat will have on board the Seventy-first Regiment Band. The Committee of Arrangements has already procured from Health Officer Vanderpoel permission to take the oarsmen from the City of Berlin as soon as she reaches Quarantine. The Blackbird will then be headed for Pier No. 37 North River, and on the way there will be such cheering, singing, and general merry-making as only Columbia College boys are capable of. It is expected that 300 or 400 students and Alumni of the college will meet the oarsmen at the dock. A procession will then be formed, and will proceed to Delmonico's, where the formal ceremonies of reception will take place. Permission was obtained yesterday from the Police Commissioners for the procession through the streets, for without it the exuberance of the students might cause some oversealous policeman to attempt to stay it, and so cause an unnecessary uproar. At the reception at Delmonico's, Dr. Drisler, the Vice-President of Columbia College, who is now acting in place of President Barnard, will preside. An address will be delivered by Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, who graduated from Columbia in 1842, and a poem will be read by Dr. A. E. Valentine, of the Class of '64. These exercises will be followed by what is called "a flow of soul."

A CANDIDATE FOR THE STATE PRISON.

Mrs. Lena Frey keeps a sausage shop at No. 547 Second-avenue. Henry Moran and Henry Griffin, two lads who frequent the neighborhood, entered her store yesterday morning, while Mrs. Frey was not vigilant, and captured her money-drawer containing $6. They took it to a vacant lot, and were dividing the spoils when Officer Whalen disturbed them. Griffin escaped by hard running, but Moran was captured and taken to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The officer there stated that the prisoner took a loaded revolver from his pocket when arrested, but was promptly disarmed. He was held in default of $300 bail. Griffin is wanted next.

BITTEN BY A SHARK.

Charles Gates, aged 14, of No. 46 President-street, and Arthur Cale, aged 16, of No. 96 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, hired a boat at Red Hook Point yesterday afternoon and went out crabbing just outside the break-water, at the foot of Columbia-street. After they had been out for some time, the younger of the boys concluded to take a bath. Removing his clothing he plunged into the water from the bow of the boat. As he rose to the surface he cried loudly for help, and his companion noticed a shark, which he describes probably with boyish exaggeration as eight feet long, seize young Gates by the hips. Cale, catching up a stone which they had used for anchor, but which had been fortunately detached from the painter before Gates went into the water, threw it with all his might at the monster. The missile being well aimed, struck the shark, and the latter swam rapidly away. Pulling his unfortunate companion into the boat, young Cale rowed rapidly to McCarthy's boat-house, at the foot of Columbia-street. An ambulance was sent for, and the wounded boy was carried to St. Peter's Hospital. Ambulance Surgeon Coudren, who dressed the wound, said that nearly a pound of flesh had been torn off the boy's hip. While very painful, there is no probability of the wound proving fatal. Young Cale says that the water for several yards in the vicinity of the boat was red with the blood of his companion. Sharks have frequently been taken by fishermen in Gowanus Bay.

A BURGLARY IN DAYLIGHT.

TWO DESPERADOES DISCOVERED IN A PRIVATE HOUSE ON THIRD-AVENUE—ONE OF THEM CHASED BY CITIZENS AND CAPTURED.

No. 2,061 Third-avenue is one of a block of five-story brick buildings, and is situated next door to the corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street. The lower floor is occupied by James Hagen as a butcher's shop, and the floor above as a residence by Hagen. With him live his wife and child, his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ingibrand, and his apprentice, Conrad Fabrize, a young German of 22 years of age. The other floors of the building are let out as tenements, and the hall door is used in common by four families. At about 3:30 on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hagen was sitting with his family in the back room on the second floor, while the apprentice attended the shop. Mrs. Ingibrand had occasion to go into the hallway, and saw that the door of the front hall bedroom, which was Conrad's room, was ajar. As he usually kept it locked, she went to it, but on attempting to enter the room the door was held against her. Supposing that Conrad was in the room, she called his name, but he did not answer. She then gave the door a violent push, and as she entered two unknown men seized her by the arms and closed the door behind her. She screamed for help, whereupon they pressed her violently against the wall, and then ran out of the door and down the stairs. Hagen heard the cry for help, and as he ran out of his room he saw the men jumping down the hall stairs. He followed at once, calling loudly for help as he ran. On the street the men separated, one turning round the corner and escaping unnoticed down One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, while the other went along Third-avenue and then turned down One Hundred and Twelfth-street.

A crowd at once joined Mr. Hagen in his chase of the burglar, among them being Conrad, the apprentice, and Jacob Ingibrand, a brother-in-law of Hagen, who also keeps a butcher shop. When near Second-avenue, Conrad had outstripped all the rest, and was just about to seize the fugitive, when the latter stopped suddenly and struck Conrad a fearful blow with a steel jimmy. The lad staggered under the blow and the blood spurted from a fearful cut which the jimmy had made just above the left ear, but before the burglar could continue his flight Mr. Hagen was confronting him on one side and Jacob Ingibrand on the other. Both hesitated about attacking him, as they feared he would draw a pistol, but Ingibrand raised a heavy stone and swore he would brain the fellow with it if he did not surrender the jimmy and become a prisoner. This he did, and the two butchers then laid him fast. In the meantime a large number of boys and young men in the crowd were sympathizing with the burglar, who called on them several times for assistance, and claimed to an illused man. Ex-Police Captain Bogert came to the assistance of the two butchers at this time, and aided in holding the prisoner while Hagen attended to the injured Conrad. He was taken to a drug store on the corner of One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Second-avenue, but the druggist refused to let the wounded man enter his store, although he was offered liberal pay for his services. A more humane druggist was found on the next block, however, and the lad's wound was dressed. From the corner of One Hunered and Twelfth-street and Second-avenue to between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, on Third-avenue, the two butchers and ex-Captain almost carried their struggling prisoner before a single policeman could be found, and then Officer Lally came to their assistance. During the trip several blows were given to Ingibrand by outside parties who were evidently in sympathy with the prisoner, and it seemed probable more than once that he would be forcibly rescued. He was, however, taken to the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-Street Police Station, and there locked up.

On examining the room of Conrad it was found that the burglars had opened it by means of false keys, after first entering the house by the hall door which is generally unfastened. They cut with a sharp knife around the lock of a large leather trunk in which the lad kept his clothes and few valuables, and took therefrom a silver watch with a gold chain, valued in all at $30. As this was not found on the arrested burglar, it is presumed that the one who escaped had the booty with him.

Yesterday morning the prisoner was brought before Justice Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court. He gave his name as Frederick Watson, machinist, residing on Sixty-third-street, near First-avenue. He is apparently a stranger in Harlem, as he was unrecognized. His age is about 22 years, and his appearance not unprepossessing. Mrs. Ingibrand identified him as one of those she found in the room, and Conrad Fabrize entered two complaints against him, one being for larceny and the other for felonious assault. He was committed, in default of $4,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

Young Conrad is suffering a good deal from the severe blow he received and the loss of blood he sustained, but he is not confined to his room. The jimmy was found to be 14 inches long by a little over an inch in circumference, and was sharpened to a chisel-point.

"ST. PATRICK AND THE BABY."

SIMPLE SAMUEL SIMON MAY SING THE SONG AT SING SING BUT NOT IN DELANCEY-STREET.

Dora Pollock, a charming young lady of 17, paid a formal visit to Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Court, yesterday morning. She wished to see him about—, and then she hesitated. "Yes," said the Justice, and hesitated. Still she seemed unable to form her thoughts into words; and, like a dear old father confessor, who "knows all about" it intuitively, he smiled archly and said, "Come around here, my dear." Dora entered the inner temple of justice, and with mantling blushes upon her cheek and eyes, modestly veiled with their long, sweeping lashes for fear the fire of indignation which blazed in them might place her Alaska diamonds at a disadvantage, she took a seat by his side. With another interrogative "yes," and another sweet judicial smile, the Justice bent low to listen. A long whispering, which Justice Otterbourg seemed to be enjoying immensely, and then the dainty maiden left the court with a note from his Honor to Mr. Samuel Simon, telling him that the pleasure of his company would be esteemed a favor. The invitation was delivered by Dora, and in half an hour she returned with the gentleman to whom it was addressed.

"This lady says you have annoyed her; what have you to say?" asked the Justice.

Then the two talked hard and fast together. The lady forgot her shyness and several times boldly told the youth to hold his tongue, that he ought to know better, and gave him other womanly maxims. He tried to stem the current of her virtuous indignation by contradiction, but desisted in despair.

"You know, Sir," she said to the Justice, "he interferes with me; he says things to me about the baby, and sings about St. Patrick and the baby."

"No, Sir, I am not"—The Judge interrupted him.

"Are you married?" asks Justice Otterbourg austerely.

"No, Sir." He is a youth of about 16, is Simon.

"Then what does she mean?"

"Why, Sir, he sings a song about a baby all day long, and it worries me," and she showed signs of whimpering.

"I sang it before she came;" boldly retorted the boy. "I work at No. 254 Delancey-street, and she lives there. I always sing at work."

"He wouldn't do it Judge, only my husband's away."

"You must not annoy the lady, young man."

"Mayn't I sing, Sir?"

"Yes, but there are lots of pretty songs that a nice young man like you might sing without singing of babies." The Justice tried to throw a measure of contempt into the last word of his advice.

"But I have sang it for a long time—long before she came. It hasn't anything to do with her."

"If you wish particularly to sing it, you may—at Sing Sing. Let me advise you, Simon, if you do sing it, to leave out the baby for a little while. Leave out the baby until her husband comes back, you know. He'll see to that little matter. Stand down."

BURGLARS WHO WORKED FROM A VERANDA.

Officer William R. Lowe, of the Ninth Precinct, between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, heard a great commotion in the house of Justus D. Hiscox, No. 129 West Twelfth-street. He knew that Mr. Hiscox and his family were away, and that the house was unoccupied and full of valuables. He rapped for assistance, and Officers Creighton, Tessaro, and Helme responded. The policemen then forced their way into the dwelling, and there captured George Martin James Walton, of No. 52 Houston-street; John Rose, of Brooklyn, and John Benton, of No. 507 Ninth-avenue. They were busy rifling the house. The burglars had entered the place by breaking a pane of glass out of the front door. When arrested they had gathered up a quantity of clothing, sheets, blankets, and other household goods, altogether worth $500. The thieves were all taken to the station-house and there locked up. Walton, Benton, and Rose were identified as old offenders, whose pictures are in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Head-quarters. Martin's real name was believed to be McLeary. The prisoners were all taken before Justice Murray, in the afternoon Market Police Court, and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. For a long time past a gang of skillful housethieves have been breaking into houses supplied with verandahs in the Twentieth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-second, Sixteenth, Fifteenth, and Ninth Precincts, and the Police have failed to capture them or put a stop to their burglaries. It is believed that Walton, Rose, and Benton are members of the Verandah Gang.

ARE BOTH GIRLS IMPOSTORS

LILLIE AUBREY AND IDA CRATOR.

THE SISTERS IN A POLICE COURT—THE BATTERY PARK GIRL'S STORY AND ITS DISCREPANCIES—"JIM BURNES" AND "JOHN CRATOR."

Lillie Aubrey, the girl in search of a sister, went back to the Home for Friendless Girls in a sorrowful mood on Saturday night. Her meeting with the girl who called herself Ida Crator, whom Lillie had claimed as her sister Minnie, had resulted unsatisfactorily. During the week further inquiries into the mysteries were made. Ida Crator was seen again, and repeated her first story. She said she saw Lillie once before meeting her on Saturday night. It was on Sunday morning, July 21. She was eating ice-cream in the pavilion in Battery Park when a policeman put his head in at a window and told her that her sister was sitting on a bench in the park waiting for her. She asked him how he knew she had a sister, and he replied that the girl outside had described her exactly. She went out with a friend where Lillie sat. Her friend spoke to Lillie, and learned that she had lost her sister, and was destitute of money. The girl Ida said she did not speak to Lillie at that time. The policeman, Officer Richard Ganley, who told Ida that her sister was crying for her, was afterward found, and he corroborated her story about the Sunday morning episode.

When these facts were reported at the Home, the Matron decided that Lillie had been untruthful in at least one of her statements. She had said that she and her sister Minnie remained in the lodging-house in Morris-street on Sunday, July 21. The inconsistency of this statement with the one made by Ida Crator, and confirmed by Officer Ganley, was pointed out to Lillie by the Matron of the Home, who implored her to tell the truth. Lillie cried and said nothing for a long time. Finally she said: "Oh, will you bring her here again? If you will, I will tell the truth; for she is my sister. I was afraid of her on Saturday night."

"Why," said the Matron, "what made you afraid of her?"

"She looked so cruel, and she motioned to me to be quiet. She did not act as Minnie used to act, and she frightened me."

After another fit of crying, Lillie told the Matron that her sister Minnie left her in the Morris-street lodging-house on Saturday. Upon returning in the evening, she said to her: "Lillie, I have made up my mind to do something. If I go away and leave you here you must not make any trouble." The next morning, she said, Minnie took her to the Battery Park, and left her sitting on a bench. Before she went away she said: "When you are tired, Lillie, go home; but if you ever see me again don't recognize me." Lillie said she sat quietly for a time, and then began to cry. A policeman spoke to her, and she told him the cause of her grief.

This tale told by Lillie settled in the minds of the Matron and Assistant Matron of the Home the idea that "Ida Crator" was really Minnie Aubrey, and they decided to have have her arrested so that the strange case might be brought before a magistrate. On Wednesday afternoon, the Assistant Matron went to the Battery Park, accompanied by Police Officer Hagan and Lillie. They saw "Ida Crator" seated on a bench, and Lillie was sent forward to meet her alone, the other two keeping in the shade of some bushes. The girls shook hands cordially, and walked a distance together, apparently conversing in a friendly manner. Then the Matron and the policeman appeared before Ida, who at once became indignant, said she had no sister, and would be likely to know if she did have one. Lillie called her sister, cried, and begged her to go to the Home, but "Ida" only looked at her as if she considered her insane. The self-possession of the young woman was wonderful. Officer Hagan stopped the scene in the park by arresting "Ida Crator" and taking her to the First Precinct Station-house, where she was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

The two girls were taken to the Tombs Police Court-room yesterday morning. As they stood before Justice Morgan, Lillie said something to Ida in a low voice. Ida did not reply, but fixed her eyes steadily upon the magistrate. "Well," said Justice Morgan to Ida, "what is your name?"

"Ida Crator," she replied.

"Where do you live?" the Justice said, and the girl answered as promptly as before: "In Brooklyn."

"Where did you come from?"

"From Buffalo—about a month ago."

"Now, where did you live in Buffalo? Tell the truth. I will know whether you do or not, for I live in Buffalo myself and know all about the city."

"I lived," the girl said, "about three miles out of town on the road called, I think, the Ridge road. You go out on it from Canal-street, I believe. I lived there with my father and my step-mother. My father's name is John Crator, and he works in Williams' mill."

Justice Morgan questioned her about public buildings in Buffalo, and she could not tell him where any of them are situated.

"Since I have been away from Buffalo I have lived at No. 217 State-street, Brooklyn, with my cousin, a married man, who is also named Crator. I don't know what cross street No. 217 State-street is. In New-York I have lived at Mr. Nicholson's, No. 49 Whitehall-street."

"Ida" said she was 16 years old, and concluded by resolutely denying that she was Lillie Aubrey's sister.

Lillie Aubrey was next examined. She said: "Judge, this girl is my sister Minnie; I am certain of it; she is 19 years old, and I am 18; and because she is older than I am, she has always controlled me; I said, in the station-house, on Saturday night, that she was not my sister because she looked at me cruelly, and frightened me into saying so; she could always make me do what she pleased."

"Why," said Justice Morgan, "does she deny that she is your sister?"

After a little hesitation, Lillie replied that she thought it was because "Ida," or Minnie, would rather lead a dissolute life than live with her quietly. Justice Morgan told the Matron of the Home and Justice what she knew of the case of the two girls, and then Justice Morgan committed "Ida Crator" to the Tombs, to await further examination this afternoon, saying that in the meantime he would ascertain whether she came from Buffalo.

After Ida was taken into the prison a letter, of which the following is a copy, was found on the table in the examination-room:

Dear father will you plese write to me at—West 20 forth stret at once peple dont Believe that i am ida Crator and live in Buffalaw.

IDA CRATOR.

The handwriting of Ida was very unskillful. "Ida" Crator's literary abilities are certainly poor, and if she is really Minnie Aubrey, Lillie Aubrey's tale that her sister is well educated and fitted to be a governess is spoiled.

After Lillie's alleged sister had been taken back to the Police Station, a TIMES reporter visited and conversed with her. Her manner was hesitating and at times confused, and it was only by repeated and close questioning that she could be induced to tell her story. She said that she was born in Erie, Penn., and had lived there all her life until about three months ago, when her father came to Buffalo, or some place near there, and procured work in a grist mill. Her cousin, she said, was 17 years old, and she was 16 years old. She came to Buffalo with her father, she at first said, but afterward declared that she came alone two weeks after her father had got work in the mill. The place where they lived was about three miles from the city. She had never been around much in Buffalo, and did not know anything about the streets.

"I came to New-York on a canal-boat; I was at an intelligence office in Buffalo; I don't know on what street I was when the Captain of the canal-boat came and engaged me to work for him; that was about two months ago; when I got to New-York I left the canal-boat."

"Why did you leave?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, I had never been here before, and I thought I'd stay awhile and see it."

"What did you expect to do here?"

"I don't know."

"Where did you go to live?"

"I staid at my cousin's, in Brooklyn, the first two nights, and then I came over to some place on Whitehall-street; I don't remember the number."

Ida said her cousin's name was "Johnny" Crator, and that he lived on State-street, Brooklyn. She said she did not know the number, though she had told Justice Morgan in the afternoon that it was 217.

Ida is sure that she is not the sister of Lillie Aubrey. "I ain't her sister," said she, "and I never was her sister. She will have to be born over again before we can be sisters, and I guess that will never happen."

Ida was asked why her cousin in Brooklyn did not come over and identify her. "Oh, we didn't hit well together, and he would as soon see me locked up as not, I suppose; I know I would him. That was the reason I left him and came to New-York to board."

She seemed very angry toward Lillie Aubrey, and "would like to get a chance at that girl. I'd show her she wasn't any sister of mine. I wanted to hit her in court to-day, and I wish I had."

Ida then said that there was another man in Brooklyn who could prove that she came on a canal-boat from Buffalo, and knew all about the time she came to the City. She gave his name as "Tim" Burnes, and said he was a watchman in a mill in Brooklyn, and had seen her on the canal-boat. She had asked a Roundsman to go after him yesterday morning, but he had not done so.

After the interview with Ida Crator, the reporter sought Lillie Aubrey, who still remains at the Home for Friendless Girls. Lillie told substantially the same story that has already been published. She and her sister Minnie, she said, came to New-York from Colorado three weeks ago, soon after the death of their father. Minnie was better educated than she, and expected to find employment as a governess in the City. "She pretends not to be able to read or write now," said Lillie, "but she can read and write as well as anybody." Lillie hoped to get into some family where she could do the plain sewing. "It was Minnie who induced me to come to New-York" Lillie continued. "I would never have thought of doing so myself." She thinks now that they did not board on Morris-street, but that Minnie purposely deceived her, and that it was on some other street. She has been through the street with the Assistant Matron, Miss Wentworth, but could not find such a house as they boarded in. The latter was "a high-stoop house, with a cover over the stoop. There is no such house in Morris-street. Minnie always went out alone until the Tuesday after their arrival, when both girls left the boarding-house, taking with them their few things in a small sachel. They walked up to Washington-square, where Minnie left her, to look for work, as she supposed. The rest of the story is already known." Minnie did not return, and Lillie did not see her again until they met in the Battery Park.

"When I took her hand in the carriage at the Battery," said Lillie, "she squeezed it in such a way as to let me know I must not recognize her. It was the way she looked at me that made me say in the station-house that she was not my sister. I was always under her. She constantly intimidated me.

Lillie denies the whole of Ida Crator's story. She is sure that the latter is her sister. "Minnie has never been in Buffalo, nor Erie, and has no friends there," said Lillie. "I can understand now why she should wish to desert me, and I am very sorry for it."

After leaving the Home, the reporter visited Brooklyn, and made a thorough search for "Tim" Burnes and "Johnny" Crator. Neither could be found. There is no "Tim" Burnes acting as watchman in any of the Brooklyn mills, and Crator's name is not in the Directory, nor could any one be found who knew of him. No. 217 State-street, where Ida says she boarded, is a stable.

At the request of Justice Morgan, Superintendent Walling last evening telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Buffalo to ascertain whether Ida Crator, who claims that her father lives in Buffalo, is telling the truth. The Superintendent also had an interview with Lillie Aubrey, and is of the opinion that the girl is an impostor.

FIGHTING FOR THEIR LICENSES.

ARGUMENT BY EX-JUDGE DITTENHOEFER ON THE LAW AGAINST SUNDAY SELLING.

The session of the Board of Excise yesterday for the trial of liquor-dealers upon complaint made against them by the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, was occupied by the arguments of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, as counsel for Andrew Early, of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. The charge against Mr. Early was that he kept his place open and sold beer on Sunday. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, in beginning his argument, said that he proposed to raise before the board a new point, which, in his judgment, was absolutely conclusive, and upon which he would unhesitatingly advise any client of his to disregard the decree of the Board of Excise Commissioners, or of any Judge, revoking a license. The only authority which gives the Board of Excise power to revoke a license, he said, is found in section 4 of chapter 549 of the Laws of 1873. The law of 1873, as its title shows, is an amendment of the law of 1870, and the law of 1870, as its title also shows, is an original law, and not an amendment to any law. The charge against Andrew Early is for selling on Sunday; and there is nothing whatever in the law of 1870 about selling liquor on Sunday. The Board of Excise is not clothed with power to revoke a license for violation of the law of 1873, but of the law of 1870, or a law amended by the law of 1873. Judge Dittenhoefer, in conclusion, said that he took this position reluctantly, but at the same time with the feeling that the gentlemen representing the society were to blame for allowing the Legislature to adjourn without passing some well-regulated and proper Excise law. They had adhered with the utmost tenacity to the watchword, "The law of 1857, or nothing," and had defeated those who contended for a liberal license law, applicable to a city of a million inhabitants, and not of free rum. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer then argued briefly the point indicated by him on Wednesday in regard to the unconstitutionality of section 8 of the law of 1873, because the subject of the section in the law of 1873 had no reference, direct or remote, to the subject of the section in the law of 1870, the effect being to expunge the section of the law of 1870 from the statute-book. That section had been cut out of the law of 1870, and that of 1873 inserted. Every educated lawyer knows this cannot be done, and he was satisfied that the law would be promptly decided unconstitutional the moment it was brought before any proper tribunal.

Mr. D. Cady Herrick, who was present, was asked, when asked by President Morrison if he had any reply to make to the remarks of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, replied that he did not think it came within the province of the counsel for the society to answer the arguments of the gentleman. The society considered the board a constituted body, with power to revoke licenses, and he understood that they had been decided to be such by the courts. Judge Dittenhoefer informed Mr. Whitney that none of these points had ever been before the courts. President Morrison said that the board had nothing to say at present in regard to the novel points raised by ex-Judge Dittenhoefer. They had concluded to take the matter under advisement, and go on and take the testimony in the case. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer said he would not consent to go on until the questions of law he had raised had been decided. Mr. Whitney objected to putting in his testimony until the other side was ready to proceed, as he did not desire to place the society in jeopardy.

"I know no society, and the law knows no society," said ex-Judge Dittenhoefer. "These gentlemen have been coming here and claiming that they represented a great society having peculiar rights, when the truth is that under the law the society has no more rights than Andrew Early or any other man." The case was set down for trial Sept. 12.

The following claims were filed against the funds of the old Excise Board, before Referee Potter, at No. 21 Cortlandt-street, yesterday: Jeremiah Buckley, No. 634 Eleventh-avenue, $75; William E. Paten, No. 935 Eighth-avenue, $50; John Long, No. 29 Old-slip, $75; Augustus Gertherald, No. 644 Fifth-street, $75; J. H. Wittpenn, No. 133 Sixth-avenue, $75; D. H. Wittpenny, No. 459 Fourth-avenue, $75; Frederick Bellmer, No. 88 John-street, $75; Henry Saunders, Ninety-second-street and Avenue A, $50; also, for same place, $75; Frederick Hackles, No. 306 Avenue A, $50; Daniel Smidt, No. 514 Sixth-street, $75; Martin Rosenbaum, No. 123 East Forty-second-street, $75; Edward McGuire, No. 666 Washington-street, $75; Archibald McInnis, No. 73 Cortlandt-street, $75; Alexander Sinclair, No. 449 Third-avenue, $75; Eugene Sourbret, No. 141 Fourth-avenue, $75; Adam Trabold, No. 1,395 Broadway, $75; Alexander Pyle, No. 216 Eighth-avenue, $75; Christopher Pastel, No. 112 Suffolk-street, $75; Henry Wilkens, No. 234 Greenwich-street, $30; Thomas C. Gair, No. 328 Pearl-street, $75; John W. Strack, No. 223 East One Hundred and Sixth-street, $30.

CRICKET AT STATEN ISLAND.

THE COLUMBIA PLAYS THE STATEN ISLAND CLUB AND IS DEFEATED.

The young American cricket club, the Columbia, of Hoboken, which came into active existence last year, yesterday played its first match this season with a second "eleven" of the Staten Island Club. The game took place on the grounds at Staten Island. The visitors were defeated by four wickets, but their play was in excellent form, and quite an agreeable surprise to the older players who were spectators of the game. They were the first to the wickets and ran up the very creditable score of 68. In their second inning they were less successful, but they showed careful play and signs of rapid improvement. The following is the complete score:

COLUMBIA.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
J. Cuddihy, b. Jarvis	9	c. Dodge, b. Jarvis	0
W. Walsh, c. Thomas, b. Jarvis	2	Run out	6
C. Cuddihy, b. Robinson	5	b. Thomas	2
J. Brown, b. Jarvis	0	Run out	6
J. Minturn, b. Jarvis	0	b. Thomas	4
J. Gregory, b. Thomas	21	b. Thomas	1
J. McGrath, b. Jarvis	1	c. and b. Eyre	6
G. Shelby, c. Eyre, b. Thomas	14	b. Thomas	1
F. M. Hausling, not out	0	c. De Garmendié, b. Jarvis	2
J. Fitzpatrick, b. Thomas	2	Not out	10
J. C. Spencer, b. Thomas	0	b. Eyre	2
Byes, 2; wides, 12	14	Byes, 9; wides, 3	12
Total	68	Total	52

Bowling Analysis.—First Inning—Jarvis, 102 balls, 18 runs, 9 maidens, 5 wickets, 8 wides; Eyre, 48 balls, 15 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wides; Robinson, 48 balls, 16 runs, 1 maiden, 1 wicket, 2 wides; Thomas, 21 balls, 5 runs, 1 maiden, 4 wickets. Second Inning—Jarvis, 54 balls, 8 runs, 6 maidens, 2 wickets; Thomas, 90 balls, 18 runs, 7 maidens, 3 wickets; Robinson, 24 balls, 3 runs, 1 maiden, 1 wicket, 1 wide; Eyre, 29 balls, 6 runs, 1 maiden, 2 wickets.

STATEN ISLAND.

First Inning.		*Second Inning.*	
C. M. Dodge, b. Cuddihy	16		
W. Robinson, run out	0	b. Cuddihy	0
C. T. Jarvis, c. Fitzpatrick, b. Cuddihy	3	c. McGrath, b. Cuddihy	2
A. Hale, b. Cuddihy	3	Not out	1
G. P. Thomas, c. Carey, b. Cuddihy	0	c. Thomas, b. Gregory	4
M. C. Eyre, b. Cuddihy	22		
A. D. Irving, b. Cuddihy	14		
W. H. Davidge, b. Walsh	10	Not out	0
S. De Garmendié, b. Gregory	5	l. b. w. b. Cuddihy	10
J. C. Bates, b. Cuddihy	1	b. Cuddihy	3
L. Houghton, not out	0	b. Shelby	4
Byes, 11; leg byes, 2; wides, 6; no balls, 3	22	Byes, 1	1
Total	96	Total	25

Bowling Analysis.—First Inning—Cuddihy, 126 balls, 32 runs, 7 maidens, 7 wickets, 3 wides; Shelby, 66 balls, 18 runs, 2 maidens, 1 wide, 1 no ball; McGrath, 36 balls, 16 runs, 1 maiden; Walsh, 12 balls, 5 runs, 1 wicket, 2 wides, 2 no balls; Gregory, 10 balls, 8 runs, 1 wicket. Second Inning—Cuddihy, 54 balls, 11 runs, 3 maidens, 4 wickets; Shelby, 38 balls, 6 runs, 3 maidens, 1 wicket; Gregory, 10 balls, 3 runs, 1 wicket; Minturn, 6 balls, 4 runs.

On Saturday afternoon the first nine of the Staten Island Base-ball Club, with Stevens and Sprague to bowl, will play the first eleven of the cricket club at cricket. The game will commence at 3 o'clock.

A RUFFIANLY TAILOR AND HIS GOOSE.

Max Goldstein, the young tailor of No. 882 Sixth-avenue who assaulted Mr. Robert Bothwell on Wednesday evening by striking him in the face with a tailor's goose, was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday morning, and gave bail in $300 to answer. His mother, who attempted to aid him in his endeavor to escape arrest, was fined $10. Afterward the mother desired to cause the arrest of the officer, but the Justice refused to entertain her complaint.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ships Etna, City of Montreal, and Pommerania took out from this port yesterday, for Europe, 32,294 letters and 66 bags of newspapers.

The entries for the athletic games of the Westchester Polo Club which are to take place at Newport on the 22d inst., will positively close on Saturday next.

George Unger died yesterday at the Chambers-Street Hospital from injuries received last Wednesday by falling into the cellar of the Park Hotel, corner of Nassau and Beekman streets.

The second annual swimming match, one mile straightaway, for the championship of America, will take place under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club, Saturday, Aug. 17, in the Harlem River.

The inquest in the case of Emanuel Buckstein, who committed suicide on July 30, by throwing himself into the river at Fort Washington, was finished by Coroner Flanagan yesterday. A verdict of suicide was rendered.

Thomas Kelly, a member of the Disinfecting Corps of the Health Department, was terribly burned about the abdomen and legs yesterday by the breaking of a bottle of carbolic acid which he was carrying in his pocket. He was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

A farmer of Oakland, N. J., named Peter H. Post, died in Bellevue Hospital last week of an old gun-shot wound, which he was reported to have received while gunning on his farm. The report was a mistake. Mr. Post received his wound, while in the Union Army, at the second battle of Bull Run.

Edward Hawkins, a lad 16 years old, of No. 54 Charlton-street, yesterday attempted to descend from the third floor of Rausch Brothers' manufactory, No. 694 Broadway, to the basement by sliding down the hoist-rope. He missed his hold and fell 40 feet, killing himself almost instantly. His body was taken home.

The dead body of an unknown man, apparently 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, stout in build, of dark complexion, and dressed in check shirt, dark trousers, woolen socks, congress gaiters, and wearing a leather strap about his waist, was yesterday found floating in the Hudson River, off Pier 39. It was removed to the Morgue for identification.

In the case of Ann Powers, aged 50, of No. 10 Roosevelt-street, who died from injuries received on Aug. 3, by falling from the roof to

The New-York Times.

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FURIOUS NORTHERN STORMS

CONNECTICUT VILLAGE DEVASTATED BY A TORNADO.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT WALLINGFORD—THIRTY-FIVE HOUSES SWEPT AWAY, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF BARNS AND OTHER BUILDINGS DESTROYED—BETWEEN TWENTY AND THIRTY PERSONS KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Aug. 9.—A terrible tornado passed over Wallingford about 6 o'clock this evening, blowing over houses, uprooting trees, and causing the greatest devastation. The tornado made its appearance in a storm, coming out of Mount Lamentation, north-west of Wallingford, the wind blowing from the south-west, which blew up, apparently another storm, and the two seemed to come together over the lake, causing what appeared to be a waterspout 250 feet high. The tornado had a rotary motion, and was in every respect like a tropical tornado in its wild career. The track swept over is about 200 rods wide and extends easterly for a long distance, its ending point not being known. Two miles east a barn was blown down and trees were uprooted. No idea can be conveyed of the destructive sweep of the storm over the territory visited. It laid everything waste, turning up by the roots large trees and stripping them of limbs and leaves; tearing up large monuments and tombstones in the Catholic burying-ground; scattering the Catholic church, built of wood, like chaff; throwing houses over, and filling cellars with débris, and when it reached the top of the hill on the principal street, the High School brick building (which cost $30,000) had two stories taken off in an instant. At midnight 21 dead bodies had been recovered and laid out in a district school-house. The sight is most sickening. Probably 50 or 60 are wounded, many of them dangerously. There were many narrow escapes. The town is comparatively quiet now. A special Police force is on duty. It is thought that more dead may be found in the morning. One of the killed was near the railroad track, and was found, terribly mutilated, more than 200 rods distant. The tornado came just as the people of the district swept were preparing for tea. Many houses caught fire, but the rain extinguished the flames. The lightning did no damage. In all about 35 houses were destroyed and more than that number unroofed or injured. The damage will reach from $100,000 to $150,000 to buildings alone, and it will cost much to put the highways in order. The Selectmen have called upon Gov. Hubbard to have the local military called out to-morrow if necessary.

When the storm broke, the telegraph wires and poles were blown down in an instant, so that it was impossible to communicate directly with New-Haven to the south, or Meriden or Hartford to the north. Word was finally sent by the 7 o'clock train to the two cities named, and on the next down express, which leaves Meriden at 7:30 P. M., came physicians and help.

The following are among the killed, and nearly all met their deaths by houses falling on them:

THOMAS CASHIN.
Mrs. MARIA BOYLE.
CONRAD TRACY, wife, and 15-years old son.
Mrs. MARGARET MOONEY, JOHN MOONEY, his wife and two small children, Matthew and Nellie.
Mrs. JOSEPH HULDY and baby.
Mrs. EDWARD DOWNES and daughter Mary.
KATE COUGHLIN.
PATRICK O'NEIL and his two young children, John and Patrick.
Mrs. MICHAEL TOOFEY.
FRED LITTLEWOOD.
Mrs. JOHN LYNCH.

John Padden is reported dead. Also several children, who were taken away by friends.

In addition to the above the following are certainly killed, and it is possible that one or two other bodies will be found in the ruins:

JOHN CASHIN, aged 16.
A daughter of Robert Saunders.
THOMAS DAILY'S child.
JOHN HAYDEN, aged 6.

In addition to these the following casualties occurred:

PATRICK O'NEIL, head and shoulder badly cut.
MARY HEALY, aged 16, dying.
JOHN CLYNE, aged 40, arm broken.
JOHN PADEN and wife, badly wounded.
HENRY SAUNDERS, leg broken.
MARY ANN ROURK, aged 15, dying.
Mrs. COUGHLIN, badly injured.
MARY TRACY, wounded.
JOHN LITTLEWOOD, son of Frederick Littlewood, dying.
Four of Thomas Matthews' family wounded.
Two women in John Munson's family injured.
CHARLES PARMELLEE, leg hurt.
MICHAEL KELLY, injured internally.
HENRY JONES, hurt about the head.
PATRICK O'NEILL and child and PATRICK COGHLAN, injuries unknown.
LAWRENCE DOWNES and daughter, injured badly, the latter dying.

There are many others injured whose names could not be ascertained.

The scene was a heartrending one. The wooden houses were carried off their foundations from a few feet to an eighth of a mile. In the line of the tornado nothing was left standing, and on each side of its track a lesser amount of damage was done, the chimneys especially suffering. The top of the brick factory of the Wallingford Community was carried away.

Mrs. Huldy had her child in her arms when struck, and when picked up both were dead and almost scalped. Frederick Littlewood was picked up dead beside the road on which he was returning from work when killed by flying timber. Up town, four female relatives of John Munson were buried in the cellar of a house which was blown down. It was reported that all four were killed, but after a long time all were rescued, two being slightly injured, and the others unhurt. While driving in a buggy in the eastern part of the town, Michael Kelly was blown some 30 feet over a precipice. Both man and horse were slightly injured.

One man had three small houses swept away; barns were lifted from their contents of hay, which was left standing, and innumerable houses were unroofed. The railroad tracks were not disturbed, and trains are running as usual. John Hoey, aged 12 years, fearing that the trains would be delayed, rode six miles on horseback to Meriden to get medical aid.

[The village of Wallingford is situated in New-Haven County, Conn., on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, 13 miles north by east of New-Haven. It is beautifully located, on elevated ground, and has broad and finely-shaded streets. It contains numerous factories, stores, churches, and schools, and is a fair type of the thriving New-England village.]

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN OTHER PARTS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—A succession of showers, accompanied by heavy thunder and vivid lightning, visited this section to-day and considerable damage is reported at various points. At Rye Beach, N. H., the rain at noon is reported as having been terrific and accompanied by hail and a violent wind, the latter being quite wide in its path, and blowing down whole sections of woodland. The bowling-alley of G. H. Jenness was completely wrecked. The doors of the Post Office were blown down and the building was flooded with water. The chimney of S. B. Spear's boarding-house was blown down. A small boarding-house near the bathing beach was blown over. The bridge at the bathing beach was demolished, and several of the buildings were more or less injured. The chimneys of Messrs. C. Austin Jenness', Oliver P. Jenness', and Amos Jenness' houses were blown over and barns partly unroofed. Trees fences and crops are everywhere prostrated. The chimney connected with the engine-room of the Farragut House was blown down, and considerable damage done to the roofs and verandas of nearly all the boarding-houses. Sabattis Dana, an Indian, who was encamped here, had his tent blown over his head, and received a severe wound from a flying stick. A small boarding-house on the beach, owned by N. E. Cate, of Northwood, N. H., and occupied by about 20 people, was split in two, but, fortunately, the inmates escaped injury. Whole acres of woodland are blown over, and nearly all the chimneys in the track of the storm are blown down. A coach-load of bathers from the Farragut House were caught out in the tempest, and all were badly frightened, some of the ladies being cut by fragments of broken glass. Some of the roads are impassable, owing to fallen trees. No loss of life has yet been reported.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 9.—A severe storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and wind visited this vicinity between 5 and 7 o'clock this evening. A new shop, built by Bradley & Hubbard, was struck by lightning, and badly damaged. Many chimneys and trees were blown down, but no lives were lost.

At Malden, hail-stones as large as walnuts fell, and great damage was done to the crops. The lightning struck the house of Mrs. Mary Clark, and instantly killed her daughter, Mrs. Maud Chapman. At Cambridge much damage was done by the hail-stones. At Nahant and Lynn several houses were struck by lightning, and a number of persons were prostrated, but none were fatally hurt.

Reports from various points in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, particularly along the coast, indicate that the thunder-storm to-day was the severest of the season, and caused great damage. At Gloucester the schooner Maud Muller was struck by lightning, her mainmast was shattered, and other damage done. Three of the crew were prostrated, one not recovering for some hours. At Haverhill fences, trees, and chimneys were blown down, and much damage is reported. The pumping station of the Silver Hill Aqueduct Company was completely demolished. At Newburyport many large shade trees were prostrated by the lightning. At Newbury two men were struck and seriously injured. At Woburn, Josiah Leathe, the station-master, was instantly killed by lightning. Mrs. Patrick Clark and Mrs. Michael King were also struck and severely burned. Several buildings were struck and more or less damaged. At Fitchburg 13 houses and barns were struck and some animals were killed. No persons were seriously hurt. At Lawrence, Andover, and Lowell many buildings were struck and much damage was done. Wash-outs are reported on many railroads, and all trains East have been more or less delayed. At Manchester, N. H., several houses were struck, and one or two persons injured. At Portsmouth, N. H., a schooner was struck by lightning off Boon Island, split from stem to stern, and sunk. Two men on board at the time were rescued by passing vessels. Near the Wentworth Hotel four cattle were instantly killed in a pasture. The shock was severely felt at the hotel, and several persons were affected, but none seriously. At Exeter, N. H., several houses and barns were struck and damaged. At Stratham, N. H., three barns were struck and burned, together with all the contents. At Milford, N. H., much damage was done to trees, crops, fences, &c. The barn of Arthur Trow was struck and consumed, together with the stock of farm implements. From Keene and several other points in the State more or less damage is reported. At Clarendon, Vt., the barn of Thomas S. Quincy was burned, with 50 tons of hay, and a quantity of grain and live stock. At South Royalton, Vt., the large barn of Norman Sewell, with 40 tons of hay and live stock, was burned. Other damage is reported.

TERRIFIC STORM IN NORTHERN NEW-YORK.

VAST AMOUNTS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—STREETS AND HOUSES FLOODED, RAILROAD TRACKS WASHED AWAY, AND BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—A terrific rain-storm, which, for violence and destructiveness, was unprecedented, visited this section this morning. The storm began shortly before 3 o'clock, and was accompanied by a violent west wind and thunder and lightning, and lasted for three and a half or four hours. Up to within a short time before the storm began the sky was clear, and a very low barometer was the only indication of the approaching flood. It came almost unexpectedly, and the fury of the storm was so great that women and children were badly frightened. From four to five inches of water fell, and in some localities still more. At daylight the street scenes were unparalleled. Many houses were inundated and their occupants were forced to seek other quarters; the streets were torn up and the sewers bursted. There was scarcely a cellar in Watertown that was not filled to overflowing. Many handsome residences were badly damaged. Not a garden in this section escaped, and most of them were completely ruined by the great volume of water that fell upon and passed over them. Water rushed into all the mills and factories, and besides putting out the fires, in many instances, did much damage. The Black River rose five feet in four hours, and two more during the forenoon—the greatest rise from natural causes ever known. Several hundred kegs of lager stored in an ice cave on the river bank were washed into the river, and none of it has been recovered. All the bridges on the small streams in this section were washed away. Hay and grain stocks on meadows never before known to overflow were washed away and lost. A stock-dealer in the city lost 30 hogs by drowning and barely saved a large drove of cattle. One man rescued his infant child as it was floating away in its cradle. The damage done to the streets and highways in and around the city will amount to many thousands of dollars.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and the Utica and Black River Railroads lose heavily. The damage to these roads is chiefly from the washing away of culverts and embankments. A land-slide, covering the track of the Utica and Black River Road for 30 rods to the depth of 6 feet, occurred four miles from the city. All trains on this end of the Utica Road have been abandoned to-day. The company have several hundred men at work to-night, and will probably get it in shape by Saturday afternoon. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Road north of this city is in about as bad a condition. No trains have passed over it to-day, but the company think they can resume operations some time to-morrow. No trains passed over the Cape Vincent branch of the road till this evening. The road from Watertown to Syracuse and Rome was not damaged, the storm having been less violent south of here. The round-houses in the city were inundated, and the railroad companies were unable for several hours to get locomotives to work with. Those on the Utica Road could not be taken out till nearly 10 o'clock. One thousand people from Syracuse en route to the Thousand Islands were delayed here nine hours.

At Brownville, four miles from here, the damage was very great. A mill was carried away, and several houses were tumbled over. All the bridges were carried away, and several houses and barns were struck by lightning. A barn that had been struck by lightning was burned. During the excitement a large quantity of hay and nearly 2,000 bushels of grain were destroyed. A hole was washed out in the principal street, and it will cost $1,000 to make the necessary repairs.

At Cape Vincent the most damage was done by lightning. Two churches, the depot, and a dwelling were struck. The dwelling caught fire, but the flames were extinguished. Along the St. Lawrence the storm raged furiously. Sailors and others who have been in that neighborhood many years, state that nothing like it was ever known. Had it come at any other time of day the damage would have been much greater. Many people who are camping among the Thousand Islands thought surely that the islands would be inundated and many lives lost. At the Thousand Island House, at Alexandria Bay, the night was black, but the lightning, which came with the storm, was continuous and vivid, and the people could see to read easily. At Clayton, Fisher's Landing, and the Thousand Island Park, the storm is described as terrible. People who occupied tents were drenched. The Fifty-first Regiment, from Syracuse, who now occupy an island near Clayton, were badly drenched. Many of their tents were torn up by the wind, and the men were left exposed to the fury of the storm.

The damage to crops in Jefferson County cannot be estimated. During the past week a great deal of rain has fallen, and many farmers who had grain ready to harvest were unable to take it in owing to the wet weather. The damage to railroads and wagon roads is very great. No estimate can be given for two or three days, from the fact that additional accounts are being constantly received. The storm was about 20 miles wide, but most violent along the Black River and the St. Lawrence. The storm reached into Lewis and St. Lawrence Counties, doing considerable damage in the last-named county. At Gouverneur, 30 miles from here, the storm came with great fury. Considerable damage was done in that vicinity by lightning.

After the storm had ceased the clouds remained very black and at 7 o'clock it was scarcely light enough to work. Thunder and lightning lasted till nearly 8. The clouds finally cleared away, and during the rest of the day the wind blew furiously. To-night the sky is clear and the barometer is rising, and there is every indication of fair weather. The great storm has been the only topic of conversation here to-day.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The lightning struck the Presbyterian Church, the Catholic Church, the warehouse of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and one dwelling in this village last night, doing great damage. The storm on the St. Lawrence River was terrific. The telegraph lines in this vicinity are all prostrated, and no trains arrived today. The barns of Andrew Conklin, a farmer, near Dexter, N. Y., were struck by lightning and consumed. They were filled with grain.

DAMAGE BY STORMS ELSEWHERE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 9.—During the severe thunder-storm in this vicinity last night, three barns were struck by lightning and burned, one being at Montgomery, 12 miles west of this city, occupied by Patrick Corcoran. His crops of grain and hay were burned; loss, $4,000. A small barn on the Powder-mill Farm, four miles west of this city, occupied by Isaac Waring, was also burned; loss, $1,000. A barn at Fostertown, four miles north of this city, owned by Wright Waring, was destroyed at the same time; loss about $2,000.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 9.—During the heavy thunder-storm last night Walcott's saw, grist, and cider mill in Bolton was struck by lightning and burned. Loss, $12,000; insurance unknown.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Aug. 9.—A very severe thunder-storm visited this locality to-day, destroying houses, barns, outbuildings, and outlying grain. In the city three houses were struck by lightning and considerably damaged.

QUARANTINE AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

DEATHS IN THAT CITY—TOWNS REFUSING TO RECEIVE NEW-ORLEANS MAILS—EFFECT ON THE MAIL SERVICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—The yellow fever continues to spread, and is now well distributed throughout the First and Second Districts, with occasional cases in other quarters of the city. The Board of Health continues the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, but will try lime in a few days. Mr. J. C. Clark, General Manager of the Jackson Road, has presented 10 car-loads of fresh burned lime to the board. Arrangements are also being perfected for the irrigation of the city by flushing the gutters with river water. The Health Officer's hopes of checking the disease by carbolization seem to be weakening. This city is generally considered to be in a filthier condition than for 15 years past; in fact, since Gen. Butler had it cleaned. The fever prevailing here is of a mild type, and the Board of Health has decided to continue the quarantine against vessels from infected ports on the ground that a more malignant virus might be introduced. The *Bee*, complaining of the withdrawal from publication by the Board of Health of the bulletin of new cases of yellow fever, observes in regard to the death register: "These reports relate only to mortality caused by yellow fever; at least they are given as such, although including some strange causes of death. For example, deaths of children born here of creole parentage. We must acknowledge that it is difficult for us to believe that these children, doubly Orleanians, both by reason of birth and race, should be victims of yellow fever. Can it be that some other malady prevails among us?

Sloyan Lawler, a native of Pittsburg, died at St. Simon's School yesterday of the fever.

Four new cases are reported to-day at Port Eads. Dr. Stone with two experienced nurses arrived there this morning. He says the cases there are of the worst type of yellow fever he has ever seen. The jetty officials report that there are 28 men there to take care of property and assist in nursing the sick.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A dispatch has been received at the Railway Mail Division of the Post Office Department from Superintendent Ferrel, at Atlanta, Ga., which says: "Little Rock, Texarcana, and other points, have quarantined against New-Orleans. This completely blocks Texas mails. New-Orleans has been instructed to hold all Texas mails until restrictions are removed. Vicksburg has also refused to receive letter or canvas (newspaper) from New-Orleans, or allow mails from that office to points beyond." Mr. Bailey, acting Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has requested Mr. Ferrel by telegraph to send a dispatch covering as many points as possible in respect to the manner in which the mails are running in the South, the effects on them of the yellow fever at New-Orleans, &c.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS TROUBLES.

ST. LOUIS, Aug 9.—In the case of the application for an injunction by the charter City Council of East St. Louis to enjoin Mayor Bowman, the general law City Councilmen, and all city officers elected at the general law election last April, from further performing the functions of their various offices, Judge Mott, of the Circuit Court, to-day granted the injunction, and required the complainants to enter into $5,000 bonds. The injunction does not interfere with Mr. Bowman as Mayor of the city, as he was legally elected to that office prior to the general law election last Spring, but it prevents him from presiding over the general law Council, or in any way performing the functions of an Alderman. All other officers and appointees of the general law Council are absolutely enjoined. The injunction also requires the general law Council to deliver up all official papers, documents, and books, together with all property belonging to the city now in their possession, to the charter Council. What effect this action will have upon Mayor Bowman and his adherents is unknown at present, but, judging from the past, it is believed that the Bowmanites will stand out until the Supreme Court has passed upon their applications for a rehearing of the Stephens case and an order for a supersedeas.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The sentence of death passed upon the Amero—father and son—for the murder of the Bryans, on Manitoulin Island, has been commuted to 10 years' penal servitude in each case.

REBELLION IN A NEW FORM.

SOUTHERN RESISTANCE TO FEDERAL LAW.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT IMPRISONED ON TRUMPED-UP CHARGES IN MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA—CONFESSION OF POWERLESSNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION—PREPARING TO "TEST" THE QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A case involving the old doctrine of State rights and the supremacy of the State over Federal authority, not dissimilar to the recent conflict over the arrest of the internal revenue officers in South Carolina, has occurred in the arrest, at Mississippi City, about two weeks ago, of M. A. Carter, a timber agent of the Government. Under an act of the last Congress making an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the Secretary of the Interior to prevent depredations upon the timbered public lands, Carter was appointed a special agent and assigned to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. Carter is the same officer who figured last year in the log seizures in Calcasieu Parish, La., when charges of conspiracy and trespass were preferred against him. An investigation instituted by the Interior Department resulted in his complete vindication. He has been engaged for the past two months in securing testimony to sustain the suits heretofore commenced against the timber depredators, and his recent arrest by the State authorities is based upon charges similar to those previously brought against him. Through the consideration of the Sheriff he was not confined in the common jail, but has been permitted to remain in custody outside the prison. Immediately after his arrest, Carter appealed to the department for its intervention and protection. Commissioner Williamson, of the Land Office, telegraphed him in reply that the Attorney-General would do all in his power to secure him bail and counsel, and other proper relief. No action, however, appears to have been taken, and Carter, evidently impatient at the delay, to-day sent Commissioner Williamson the following dispatch from Mississippi City: "Have not been able to hear from United States Attorney since 7th. I am still in custody of the Sheriff of this county, and am hemmed in here by yellow fever and quarantine." The Commissioner, speaking on the subject to-day, said that it was impossible to execute the laws in the Southern States under this condition of affairs. "Here is a man sent down there to execute the orders of the department," said the Commissioner, "but he is powerless to do so. He is arrested by the State authorities, and appeals to me for protection, but I sit here powerless to do anything. I lay the matter before the Secretary, and he in turn submits it to the Attorney-General. We do all we can to protect our agents, but the Government seems at a loss to find proper means to rescue its officers. If there was any allegation of crime against this man, it would be another matter, but he has been harassed and annoyed simply because he held property precisely in the same spot where it was stolen."

The Commissioner stated that steps would be taken to bring Carter before the United States Courts on a writ of habeas corpus, respecting the meaning of Carter's arrest. Commissioner Williamson thought it simply showed that the local authorities in the States concerned had doubtless determined to resist execution of all Federal laws except such as were agreeable to them.

The President has determined to have tested in a manner that will be decisive for all future time, the question of jurisdiction between the Federal and State authorities raised in South Carolina, in the case of the Internal Revenue officers now imprisoned in that State upon the charge of murder. Appreciating the importance of the issue presented, it has been decided to employ eminent counsel to represent the United States and to try the cause before the United States Circuit Court. It has also been decided to request Chief-Justice Waite to preside at the hearing of the cause, which is expected to begin about Sept. 1. Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, and Judge Ryan, of the District Court, will sit with the Chief Justice, and the entire question of the supremacy of Federal over State law will be thoroughly argued by counsel and passed upon by the court. The State of South Carolina will be represented by able counsel. This trial cannot fail to be regarded with unusual interest by the people of the country, as it will judicially determine for all time a question about which there is still difference, notwithstanding that many people have entertained the conviction that it was finally determined when the rebellion was crushed. Mr. Earle, special attorney for the Government in the case of the imprisoned Federal officials, has telegraphed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he will make a motion in the United States District Court, now in session at Charleston, to liberate the prisoners on bail, pending the preparation and trial of their cause before the United States Circuit Court.

AN EX-REBEL ON THE SITUATION.

BLACKBURN'S CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN HIS VIEW SURE OF SUCCESS—SOUTHERN GRATITUDE FOR THE POLICY OF CONCILIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The *Evening Star* of to-day prints an interview with Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, in which he expresses the belief that the Democrats will elect a majority of members of the Forty-sixth Congress, and that the same party will elect Thurman President in 1880. He attaches great importance to the next election, and thinks it will decide the Presidential contest. Mr. Blackburn says: "The coming election will be the first instance of a great pitched battle fought along the skirmishing lines. If we lose, our defeat in the fight for a President follows. If we win, of which I have not the slightest doubt, there is no power this side of the Omnipotent that can prevent Thurman entering the White House in 1880. He will carry by overwhelming majorities 23 out of the 37 States." Mr. Blackburn is confident Thurman will be the Democratic nominee. He does not count Tilden as being in the race. "The New-York politicians," said Blackburn, "are making attempts to galvanize him into a candidate, but they cannot succeed. One feature of the Anglo-Saxon race is that they have no use for a coward. Tilden has proved himself such, and can never get a half decent support outside of New-York." Blackburn favors Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, who he claims has a very large number of supporters. He does not think the National movement will last until 1880. "It is assuming," he said, "a Communistic phase wherever it is strongest. That is the surest way of killing it. The sending of Kearney East as their apostle will also hurt them. In the ravings of this fanatic the people will see the dangerous proclivities of the party. It gravitates toward Butler, who thinks he is going to create a wave and ride on it. Butler is a political Marplot, and he and Kearney represent the leaders of the Nationals. In Kentucky their leader is Blanton Duncan, who never did a stroke of work in his life. Their final destiny will be, after creating a disturbance, to disappear." Referring to Springer's views, recently published in THE TIMES, with reference to the impeachment of President Hayes, Blackburn said: "I don't see what they want Hayes out for. I know I do not. He has given the South local government and the privilege of governing herself without any interference from outsiders. Besides, if we should put him out we should have no grievance with which to go before the country during the next campaign. The people would say: 'What, if you were cheated out of your President? Did you not put the other man out?' I am very well satisfied with affairs as they are now. Hayes is a complete fraud. He is a fraud by his title, his professions are fraudulent, his policy is fraudulent, and he is a consummate failure in everything that he has undertaken. His civil service reform professions are certainly the most ridiculous in the history of politics. A vigilant Deputy Sheriff, after searching all through the Governmental service, could not find a titled thief who was not rewarded for helping him steal the votes of sovereign States."

THE INTERNAL TAX ON BEER.

LOOKING ABOUT FOR A SOURCE WHENCE TO SUPPLY THE DEFICIENCY SHOULD THE TOBACCO TAX BE REDUCED—CAPACITY OF BEER TO BEAR AN INCREASE—PROBABLE ACTION BY THE REVENUE BUREAU.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—In view of the disposition manifested at the last session of Congress to revise the Internal Revenue laws, with the intention of reducing taxation on certain articles, notably tobacco, it is probable that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make some very important recommendations to Congress in his next annual report, and perhaps advise very radical changes in the existing rates of taxation. The Internal Revenue bill which passed the House last Winter provides for a reduction in the tax on manufactured tobacco from 24 to 16 cents per pound. Should this bill be enacted without any amendment to compensate for this large reduction, the Treasury would, in all probability be seriously embarrassed. The advocates of reduction of the tobacco tax argue that the proposed reduction would not produce any serious falling off in the amount of revenue now collected from this source, and proceed upon the theory that a light tax on a staple article generally used by the masses, increases the consumption by cheapening the cost to consumers, and thus compensates for the reduction in the rate of tax. In proof of this theory they refer to the increased revenue derived from distilled spirits and cigars after a reduction was made in the rate of tax on these two articles. It is generally admitted that the present tax on manufactured tobacco is too high, and the opposition in Congress to the reduction was based upon the inexpediency of cutting down taxation when the revenue of the Government is rapidly running down, rather than upon the merits of the proposition. It was admitted that if $8,000,000 was stricken from the annual revenues additional taxation would have to be imposed, and the recognition of this fact was what gave great strength to the proposition to restore the income tax, by which it was estimated that from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000 would be annually collected.

It is now believed that provision can be made against any loss to the revenue that might follow the reduction of tax on manufactured tobacco without seriously disturbing any domestic industry, and without having recourse to a revival of the income tax. With this object in view, it is contemplated by internal revenue officials to recommend that the tax on fermented liquors be increased from $1 to $1 50 per barrel of 31 gallons. During the last fiscal year about 10,000,000 barrels of fermented liquors were returned for taxation, and at the increased rate of tax named $5,000,000 would be added to the revenue from this source. It is urged that this increase could be made without affecting the brewers or the consumers, as they could readily add the increase to the cost of the liquors without affecting the price to the consumers, because of the large profits made by the retail dealers. A barrel of beer, for instance, now costs the retail dealer $8, and he sells it for $20, thus realizing 150 per cent. profit. An additional expense of 50 cents per barrel on the original cost to the retail dealer would not be unreasonable, and would not be a sufficiently large advance to justify an increase in the present price to the consumer. The existing tax on fermented liquors is not in proportion to the tax now assessed upon distilled spirits, tobacco, and cigars, and it is very probable that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will recommend an increase of 50 cents per barrel in his next annual report to Congress, and that such a recommendation will receive the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the indorsement of the President.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FIRST DISTRICT—YEATES RENOMINATED—THE NATIONALS—OTHER CONVENTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 9.—Jesse J. Yeates, the present Democratic member of Congress from the First District of this State, was renominated yesterday at Edenton. He was opposed by Octavius Coke, of Chowan, and Louis Latham, of Pitt. These two received a majority of the votes, but could not hold their friends. On the seventh ballot Yeates was nominated. The nominee is the strongest candidate the Democrats could have selected. The Republican nomination lies between Walter F. Pool, of Pasquotank; Joseph J. Martin, of Martin, and Samuel T. L. Carrow, of Beaufort, with the chances in favor of Carrow. The vote of the counties composing this district at the recent election, on Aug. 1, shows that the Republicans have several hundred majority. W. H. Crawford, of Rowan County, heretofore a leading Democrat, and a member of the State Legislature, has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Seventh District upon the platform of the Nationals. Crawford is a ready debater and a strong man. There is great dissatisfaction in this district over the nomination of R. F. Armfield over William Robbins, the present Democratic member. It is believed Armfield will be defeated.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 9.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, at a late hour last night, and after taking 517 ballots, nominated Major R. M. A. Hawk. This is Burchard's district.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 9.—Hon. C. L. Cobb, member of the Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congresses, is announced as the Greenback candidate for Congress from the First North Carolina District.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—The *News'* special says: "The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District have nominated Olin Welbourne."

HYDE PARK, Vt., Aug. 9.—The Democrats of the Third District have nominated Hon. George L. Waterman for Congress.

THORMAN ON THE STUMP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Senator Thurman left this city to-day for Ohio. He will make a political speech at Hamilton on Tuesday.

THE Y. M. C. A. ENCAMPMENT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The Young Men's Christian Association encampment, the fourth of the series of meetings for the current season, at Thousand Islands Park, opened to-day with a large attendance. H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, has charge of the meeting. The addresses to-day were on "The Objects of the Encampment," by Prof. O. W. Bennett, D.D., of Syracuse University, and Prof. W. H. Thorne, of Cincinnati. A temperance meeting in the evening was addressed by Prof. Foster, of New-Brunswick, and F. M. Sayford, of Syracuse.

LUTTRELL AND THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Representative Luttrell, of California, who has been in this city several days, has had full consultation with the President on the Chinese question. Mr. Luttrell, while he does not feel at liberty to make public the views expressed by the President on that question, said he was satisfied with the view the President takes, and he [Luttrell] was one of the worst anti-Chinese men in the country. Mr. Luttrell thinks that after the Chinese Embassy reach this city, and have an interchange of opinions with the President, and ascertain exactly how he stands, they will be satisfied that some limitation must be made in the emigration of their countrymen to the United States, which now contains by far too many of them for its good.

THE HEUSER OUTRAGE MYSTERY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CLEARWATER MAKING INVESTIGATIONS—A PROSPECT OF REACHING THE FACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 9.—Matters pertaining to the case of Miss Lonisa Heuser, the victim of the alleged Milton outrage, have assumed a new form. Heretofore, Mr. Clearwater, the District Attorney of Ulster County, has kept aloof from the affair. He has stated to a reporter that so far he has not been consulted by either Miss Heuser or any of her lawyers, and that they have had no communication with him, directly or indirectly. George W. Hasbrouck, brother-in-law of the young lady's sister, has been Miss Heuser's counsel. He says that the arrest of Dr. Miller was made without his knowledge or consent. The District Attorney says that since the examination at Milton, no one has written or consulted with him on behalf of the young lady. He says he has been taking steps on his own account to investigate the whole matter, and that he is still busy working up the case. He says there are two facts that seemingly have escaped the attention of the press and the public. What these facts are he declines to state. He expressed the opinion, however, that he has already a reasonable prospect of reaching the true facts. He had formed an opinion of his own, but that was not for the public ear. He added with some force that he was extremely reluctant to believe that Miss Heuser was the author of her own misfortune. He did not care to say whether or not Dr. Miller would be proceeded against before the Grand Jury, and was opposed to any further arrests unless the evidence was conclusive.

In conversation about the case some time ago, Mr. Clearwater said that although he had received one or two anonymous letters about the affair, he should not go into the matter till things assumed some definite shape. He placed great emphasis upon the fact that one of the anonymous letters strongly urged him to go to Milton, and to go direct to Hasbrouck's house. In view of recent publications, giving an alleged previous history of Miss Heuser, which gives names and places, the District Attorney would not be justified in making an expense for Ulster County by the employment of detectives, &c., until after a personal visit to New-York and Brooklyn, where it is said the persons referred to can be found. If they confirm what has been said of them, there the matter will end, and the "outrage" business will thus be clearly fastened upon Miss Heuser herself. If such statements have not been made by the parties referred to, or if there are no such persons or places as named, then the District Attorney would be justified in incurring expense to ferret out the authors of the outrage, and not until then.

THE YACHTS AT NEW-LONDON, CONN.

THE GIG AND DINGY RACES SPOILED BY A GALE—A HARD STRAIN ON THE GROUND TACKLE—BRILLIANT PYROTECHNICS, ARTIFICIAL AND NATURAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 9.—The Squadron of the New-York Yacht Club, now on its eastern cruise, has lain quietly at anchor off the Pequot House here to-day. Their numbers have been augmented by the arrival of the Regina, Comming, and Windward. The Clytie also ran over from Shelter Island and rejoined the fleet this morning. A hop given in their honor at the Pequot last evening, was but slimly attended by the men of the brass buttons. The guests at the house had done their utmost to make the affair a success, and had decorated the ball-room handsomely with bunting. Although the 44 cottages belonging to the house are all occupied, the hotel itself is but about half filled with guests.

A stiff breeze from the south-west has prevailed all day, and kicked up such a sea that the gig and dingy races that were to have taken place in this harbor were, after several postponements, finally declared off for the present. For the sake of something with which to while away the time, the gigs of the Estelle and Foam were matched for a half-mile race, to windward, the finish to be at the Estelle. It was a sharply-contested race, and the Estelles at first took the lead, but the Foams gradually drew upon them, passed them at the quarter, and came in ahead by barely a length, much to the disgust of Capt. Smith, of the Estelle, who had expected better things of his crew.

Just as the sunset gun was fired, the fleet was enveloped in the darkness of a thunder-storm that, while it lasted, was one of the most terrific ever seen at this place. The rain fell in such blinding torrents that except for the frequent flashes of lightning, the yachts of the fleet were hidden from one another. The storm was accompanied by a heavy squall from the north-west that ripped the deck-awnings and proved a severe test for the ground tackle. The storm ceased about 9 o'clock, and the embargoed yachtsmen were enabled to pay their respects to Commodore Kane, who held a reception on board the Restless. Soon after the cessation of the storm the harbor presented one of the most brilliant spectacles imaginable. The late scene of tumult was succeeded by a dead calm, and the surface of the water was unruffled by a breath of air. Suddenly a blue light from the Estelle traced her hull, rigging and taper spars in *silhouette*, as clear cut as a cameo. Almost simultaneously, the whole heavens were lit by the glare of 20 brilliantly-colored lights from as many yachts, and the fiery trains of rockets crossed and recrossed each other in every direction. Colored fires were also burned on the shore in front of the hotel, setting it forth in bold relief against the inky blackness beyond. But grander than all, the newly-risen moon, from behind a dense bank of storm-clouds, shot long bars of silvery light athwart the sky in every direction while still unseen herself. The effect thus produced was wonderfully beautiful, and the scene was one never to be forgotten. The crews of the Estelle and Intrepid completed the fairy-like spectacle by suspending lines of parti-colored lanterns from the extreme ends of their mainbooms to the bowsprit ends, and burning colored fires on deck. The brilliant effects thus produced elicited hearty bursts of applause from the yachts and the shore.

The prospects for a fair morrow are good, and at 8 o'clock the fleet will up anchor and set sail for Newport, which port, with anything of a breeze, they will make early in the afternoon.

RAIDS FROM MEXICO INTO TEXAS.

GEN. ORD ASKING WHAT HE SHALL DO IF TROOPS PURSUING RAIDERS ARE ATTACKED BY MEXICANS—FORMER ORDERS REITERATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The Cabinet was to-day again concerned with reference to our relations with Mexico, and a considerable portion of the council was devoted to a discussion of that topic. The Secretary of War has received telegrams from Gen. Ord, asking what action he should take in case the United States troops, in following a fresh trail after a raid has been made from the Mexican side of the river, should meet with opposition from Mexican troops. The question, together with the general aspect of affairs on the Rio Grande, as reported to the War Department, was a subject of earnest attention. It was decided that there was no reason whatever why former orders to the American forces should not be fully carried out, and to this end the President directed the Secretary of War to send a telegram to Gen. Ord re

ONEIDA PERFECTIONISTS.

WOMAN'S PLACE IN THE COMMUNITY.

THE SPIRITUALISTIC ELEMENT—DISSENTIONS THAT THREATEN THE STABILITY OF THE ORGANIZATION—COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS—UNCERTAIN CHARACTER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ONEIDA, Friday, Aug. 9, 1878.

The front elevation of the Community Building, described in my previous letter, faces the rising sun. The yard is nearly but rather mathematically laid out, plots of well-trimmed grass alternating with little wildernesses of flowers. As the carriage turned the corner, and the entrance gate came into view, I saw a withered figure bend over an opened rose and kiss it with a pathetic tenderness, like a mother kissing her baby. The act was the more surprising in that the woman could not have been less than 45 years of age. Her face was pale and somewhat haggard, and there were dark shadows beneath the eyes. Her hair was short. She wore a faded calico skirt, cut like a camisole, and not exactly *defunct, but imus.* On the contrary, it descended but a trifle below the knee, terminating in a plain hem. Turkish trousers of faded calico completed the costume. It was a sorry and ridiculous figure, only that the little tenderness of kissing the rose lent a species of pathos to the uncomelisst outfit that a woman in full possession of her senses ever put on.

She slipped quietly into the house, and met me very courteously as I entered the office and inquired where I should find the editor of the *American Socialist*. Numerous other figures with tresses similarly shorn, skirts that suggested camisoles, and Turkish trousers, flitted awkwardly about, but all, with the single exception of a girl of 15 in the compositing room, who had a figure like an old-fashioned plum-pudding, carried such wan, pathetic faces as to furnish an argument in advance against Socialism and its practices.

The view of the matter taken by Mr. Hinds is contained in a paragraph he is fond of reading to inquirers: "Communism gives woman, without a claim from her, the place which every true woman most ardently desires, as the free and honored companion of man. Communism emancipates her from the slavery and corroding cares of a mere wife and mother, and stimulates her to seek the improvement of mind and heart that will render her worthy of a higher place than ordinary society can give her. Freed from forced maternity, a true and holy yearning for offspring grows in her heart. Here no woman's hand is red with the blood of innocents, as is whispered so often of many of her sisters in bondage. Gradually, as by natural growth, the community women have risen to a position where, in labor, in mind, and in heart, they have all and more than all that is claimed by the women who are so loudly asserting their rights. And through it all they have not ceased to love and honor the truth that the man is the head of the woman, and that woman's highest, God-given right is to be the glory of man."

Very fluent and excellent was the delivery of the foregoing, considered as an oration, and the orator was in his best voice. But it did not answer the simple question whether the women were contented, nor did it explain the pallid and dejected faces, the listless movement, and the mute appeal, of the wasted figure. They can leave, to be sure, if they are dissatisfied: they are at liberty to take their departure whenever it suits them. With $100 in cash. You ask, what in such a situation would be, for they to venture out into the world again. The answer is that they have acted conscientiously in joining the community, and the fact of having done so ought not to sell against them. You suggest that this is not a question of what ought to be or what ought not to be, but of what is. Whose wife shall the discarded community woman be—whose servant even? Where shall she find her place in the society she left a year or two ago to join the perfectionists? In a few cases women have gone away from the community to become the wives of men seceding, and have never returned. When they secede alone they usually come back after a while, with the appeal of a long-imprisoned man begging to be readmitted, to his cell. The world has no place for them. Mr. Hinds states that of those who leave the community at least two in every three ultimately return or apply for readmission. This, he says, is as true of the men who secede as it is of the women. The latter, however, are neither so convinced by expression nor by robust physical health as the former; and they strike an ordinary observer as being of less advanced intelligence. There are few, if any, highly educated women among them; and as to physical beauty, I never saw so little in proportion to numbers. On the other hand, there are some good examples of physical manhood in the representatives of the stronger sex here. J. H. Noyes himself is (or has been) a magnificent animal. He has broad shoulders, plenty of thoracic space for heart and lungs, and his muscular development is even now, aged as he is, something worth glancing at. But the causation of his career is written in every lineament of his splendid physique, and particularly in the faded and pitiable eye common to all disturbances of the nervous system that involve trance and psychological phenomena. There are four physicians connected with the community, four lawyers, and several clergymen and families of clergymen. Indeed, the learned professions have something more than their average representation. Those who wish to know something more of the religious views of Mr. Noyes will have to consult a book, entitled *The Berean*, which abounds in strange and wonderful narratives of spiritual experience, but of which, owing to its fragmentary and disjointed arrangement, no summary is possible. I was compelled to confess to an old member who described the practices of his fellows and himself to me, and explained their scientific relations, that it would require a very especial spiritual illumination to redeem them from the description of revolting licentiousness. He assured me, in return, that, except for such illumination, which indued them with spiritual significance, such practices would very properly be described as sensual and nothing more. But when subjected to proper religious views, and practiced in a holy frame of mind, he contended that they were transformed into means of grace and sources of spiritual development. As to religious views, about half the members of the community are pronounced Spiritualists, and rapping, table-tipping, and materializing séances are among the most common social gatherings that occur. Victor Hugo, they tell you, is a Spiritualist, and when you venture to append that he is a little bombastic also, they are mildly astonished that you should dare profane one of the literary deities. There is another party, and a very strong one, that is rather in sympathy with the social democrats than with the effete religious doctrines found in the *Berean*, and it is from this source, led by Dr. Noyes, that the instability of the association is endangered.

In view of these dissensions, the elder Noyes has retired from the Presidency of the organization, and the younger, with the hope, perhaps, of resolving his doubts, has been elevated to that position. The older members are not satisfied with this arrangement, since it is practically a concession that the religious basis upon which they started has given way before the advance of modern socialistic inquiry. They affirm that social science has not yet come upon any organizing force that can take the place of religion in molding and determining social institutes and formularies; that the cohesive attraction which keeps the community together is a common fellowship in perfectionism, and that, if this tenet is once abandoned, the organization will melt away. They are, consequently, discouraged and disspirited, and would be very glad if every scientific socialist among them would take his immediate departure, and leave them with the dream they have indulged so many years, in the little Eden they have founded. Party spirit runs high, and the mutual criticism that has been one of their practices for years becomes a little virulent and offensive at times. The younger Noyes went away for the benefit of his health last Spring, in consequence of it, and started in business in New-York City. But the old gentleman was restless and dissatisfied, and he consented to return and try to believe. However, the more he tries, the less he succeeds.

It is not generally published that one of the community's sources of revenue is the use of the larger building in Summer as a sort of hotel for the entertainment of parties of tourists and visitors. A stranger who wishes to see how the communists eat can take a ticket for the full community dinner at 60 cents, or for a plain dinner at 40 cents, and thus obtain a view of the whole body at single sweep of vision. A military band discourses from an excellent promenade while the repast is in progress, and after dinner there are dramatic performances in the [illegible] auditorium or [illegible] It is [illegible] cents. Ice-cream, soda-water, confectionery, and other refreshments are obtainable at the usual rates. The two things excepted are liquor and cigars. Coffee and tea are served to visitors. The after-dinner entertainment lasts an hour, and consists of dramatic readings, songs, and pantomimes. A grand piano ornaments the stage, and a verse you will hear as often as any other is from Etienne Cobet's "Song of the Socialist":

"Travailleurs de la grand cause,
Soyons fiers de notre destin;
L'égoïste seul se repose,
Travaillons pour le genre humain."

Such is the refrain of the piece, and sung in concert in the great hall by little girls and women in Turkish trousers, it really has a rather unique artistic effect.

It is not exactly true that marriage is not permitted at the community home, although it is discouraged. The rule is that a couple live together as long as their attraction for each other continues; but, in reality, the idea of associating any such thing as sentiment or affection with the relations of the sexes is discountenanced. Children bear the name of the father, and are placed in a common nursery at an average age of about 3 months, leaving the mother at 5 o'clock in the morning and returning at 5 in the afternoon. This continues for a year. After that the child passes wholly into the possession of the community, and the mother is encouraged to forget that the little creature ever had an existence.

In a report on the health of the community children, not yet published, Dr. Noyes gives some comparative vital statistics that are interesting. Scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles, and croup are things that have never troubled the community. Previous to 1869 the births here were not equal to the normal death rate. Since then, with a financial prosperity guaranteeing sufficient provision for them, 55 children have been recorded as having their birthplace at the home, 50 of whom are still living. Five died in delivery, and one has a constitutional defect of muscular co-ordination. The rest have proved themselves viable, not a single death having occurred among them. Seven of the children now in the nursery were brought in by their parents, making 57 in all as the basis of the calculation. They have one girl in the nursery who exceeds the Boston average for healthy girls of the same age by 16 pounds in weight and 6 inches in height. The weight of the diseased boy just mentioned, who is 7½ years old, falls below the Boston weight for the same age by 12½ pounds, and below the height by 4 inches. Excluding these cases, the communists claim a superiority in pounds and stature over the average of children of the same age under parental training. Noyes gives 18 cases between 5 and 8 years of age as the basis of comparison, and submits the following table in evidence of the value of the community system to the physical development of children:

	Weight.		Height.	
	O. C.	Boston.	O. C.	Boston.
Three Boys, Age, 5.59	39.75 lb.	40.1 lb.	42.00 in.	41.75 in.
Five Boys, Age, 7.41	52.35 lb.	49.5 lb.	46.75 in.	46.25 in.
One Boy, Age, 7.58	57.00 lb.	49.5 lb.	42.25 in.	46.25 in.
Four Boys, Age, 8.25	55.44 lb.	55.00 lb.	49.06 in.	48.25 in.
One Girl, Age, 5.46	46.5 lb.	39.5 lb.	45.25 in.	41.5 in.
One Girl, Age, 6.37	61.25 lb.	45.00 lb.	49.5 in.	43.5 in.
One Girl, Age, 6.46	49.25 lb.	45.00 lb.	45.75 in.	43.5 in.
One Girl, Age, 7.34	60.00 lb.	48.00 lb.	48.75 in.	48.25 in.
Two Girls, Age, 7.63	48.30 lb.	48.00 lb.	48.30 in.	48.25 in.

The exceptionally salubrious situation of the community property should, of course, be credited with most of this apparent advantage; while, again, scarlet fever and diphtheria are diseases exercising a very considerable influence in retarding the physical growth of their victims, even when the attack is mild and the recovery apparently rapid. These two diseases are thus instrumental in materially reducing the figures of average weight and stature as respects children resident in cities and towns. The disparity is not, therefore, in the nature of an evidence showing the superiority of communistic training, to say nothing of the theory of scientific propagation, which now forms one of the pillars of Oneida socialism, and consists essentially in the application of the same doctrines and methods to the development of the human race that are successfully applied to the physical improvement of the domestic animals. The exclusion of sentiment from the relations of the sexes is one of the natural consequences of the attempt to apply these methods, and to make them the basis of a society. There is fanaticism even in science, provided a man is of fanatic temperament. The other night, at one of their evening meetings, where all questions of community polity are discussed, it was gravely proposed to expose the children at regular intervals to scarlet fever and diphtheria infection in order to test their visibility and secure an experimental illustration of the Darwinian hypothesis of the survival of the fittest. It was urged that under the existing conditions children unfit for survival are encouraged to grow up, and that the ultimate result must be a larger percentage of adult invalids than is desirable. The question was not settled, but remains to be talked over again. No hired nurses are employed in the nursery, and diseases transmissible in this way are excluded. The diet in this department is of the simplest description, bread and milk constituting the staple. The community has its own schoolhouse, and employs instructors of its own mode of thinking only. A father is at liberty to send his son to college if he likes, provided the fathers of the organization approve of the measure, and will pledge the common purse to bear the expenses. Practically this seldom occurs.

The industrial organization is divided into departments, the farm-work forming one, the canning business another, the printing a third, and so on. Each of these departments has its separate head or minister, who is nearly absolute in his own domain. A council of such Superintendents meets regularly to concert measures for improving the industrial and commercial interests of the body; but all radical alterations in the polity of a department, or in the general polity, are talked over at an evening meeting, at which a vote may be taken to obtain the sense of the majority. Such a vote, however, is advisory in its effect, not mandatory. The Department Superintendent, in other words, can pursue his own plan, irrespective of the collective judgment, if he thinks best. Formerly the community had a commercial bureau in New-York City, managed by the present head of the canning department, but it has been abandoned since 1873, and their products come into the market under the general law of competition, to which it is one of their tenets to declare eternal hostility. "The competition is between our products and those of the world's people," said Mr. Hinds apologetically. "Within our own domain there is no such thing as rivalry, except in doing the best for each other and the general welfare." The laws of Utopia appertain only to Utopia itself. According to the statement of its Superintendent, the canning department consumes a great part of the fruit and garden products of the country for miles about, and thus creates a local market for farm products which is of considerable importance. The work is done on principles strictly commercial, the community buying the raw material at prices ruling in the open market. The production of raw silk was one of their industrial specialties several years ago, but, having proved unremunerative of late, it has been abandoned.

The property appears to be held in the name of a Board of Trustees; but as to the form of government and its administration the members are extremely reticent. They disclaim the Democratic theory in operation at Icaria, and contend that there is no such thing as equality among men, although there may be a brotherhood of mutual relations. In a general way, the government is paternal, and the members regard themselves as in family relations with each other; but what distinction entities to the designation of a *pater*, or whether there is any fixed rule about it, by election or promotion, it is not easy to ascertain. Disputes, when they occur, are settled by the fathers; but nothing in the constitution or in the compact entered into on becoming a member prescribes submission to such decision or provides for any appeal to the general body. However, the leading men of the association are such adepts in the art of not giving any information that the existence of a secret body of laws is effectually concealed, not only from visitors, but from those who have been employed there for years. I conversed with a carpenter who had worked on the new community building for two years, and he assured me that he really knew nothing whatever of their rules and regulations.

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THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

CORONER'S INQUEST BEGUN.

A STRANGE MAN SEEN AROUND THE HOUSE ON THE NIGHT OF THE TRAGEDY—MRS. SMITH TELLS A NEIGHBOR "A MAN DID IT"—HER SERIOUS ILLNESS.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of the murder of Policeman Smith, of Jersey City, was commenced in the Hudson County Court-house last evening. The case is ostensibly under the charge of Coroner Rouse, but he kept conspicuously in the background, and the inquiry was conducted by Coroner Crane. The only witness examined last evening was James H. McGregor, the occupant of the second story of the house in which Smith was murdered. The Circuit court-room, in which the inquest was held, holds about 300 persons, and every seat was full, about two-thirds of the spectators being without coats. Neither "Gova" Bennett nor Mrs. Smith were present.

Mr. McGregor testified: I knew R. H. Smith since last April; I heard a noise on the morning of the murder, and heard a name called; I dressed myself as quickly as I could, and went down stairs where Mrs. Smith was standing; she said that she wanted me down stairs, as Mr. Smith was killed; "A man did it," she said twice; this was just before daylight; we went down the stairs together, and through the parlor into the middle room; there, on the bed, lay the body, covered with a quilt, the head covered by a pillow; she said that a man had put something sweet to her that stupefied her; at the time she awoke she said the body of her husband lay cold by her side; I then called my mother down stairs, and went out to search for a policeman and a doctor; I returned with a doctor and a lamp-lighter and sent for a policeman; the doctor made an examination of the body, and removed the pillow, and pronounced life extinct; the Police made an examination of the premises, and discovered a small bottle, which, the doctor said, had contained chloroform; the doctor also said that he smelled chloroform when he came in; there was also a towel found with marks of blood upon it; the Police continued in possession of the premises the whole day, and made a thorough search; Mr. Smith had a small black terrier dog, a very watchful animal, which, Mrs. Smith said, usually slept at the foot of the bed; Mr. Smith had objected to this on the night of the murder on account of fleas; and the dog slept on the sofa in the front room; when Mrs. Smith called me she was somewhat excited, but still seemed to have presence of mind; when I went into the room, the quilt was up to his neck, and the pillow covered his head; I first saw the blood on the pillow and on the closet door; the doctor took the pillow off Smith's face; Mrs. Smith was somewhat excited; I did not examine the towel; I don't remember ever hearing the dog bark at night, but no stranger could come into the house without the dog barking; there was once a weight on the alley gate, but it has not been there for some time—perhaps six or eight weeks; I last saw it in the Police station; I went into the cellar very seldom; I never saw a carving-knife in the cellar; I never saw a hatchet there since Smith moved into the house; the parlor and kitchen doors were both open; I do not know whether the door under the stairway leading to the bath-room was open or shut; when Mrs. Smith first called me she was nearly at the top of the first flight of stairs; I was in the top of the house asleep, and think that it was her voice that woke me up; I also heard my mother's voice calling me; before I came down stairs I recognized Mrs. Smith's voice; the first thing that Mrs. Smith said to me I am not quite sure of; she spoke loudly and somewhat excitedly, and went down stairs as soon as I came down stairs; we went into the middle room; there was no light in the hallway, and no reflection of any light; I could only see a dim figure, but I recognized her by her voice; there is gas in the house, but it is not used; when we went down stairs together, we went through the parlor into the sleeping-room; there was a gas-burner in the middle room, but it was turned down dim, but not so dim but that any object in the room could be distinguished; we went into the room side by side; I was at her left; she was nearest the hall; she kept repeating "a man did it; a man did it;" when we entered the middle room, she went first toward the kitchen, turned around and went out toward the front room; she told me something about the man giving her something sweet to stupefy her, and about the dog; she did not say where the man was; Mrs. Smith was dressed in her night clothes; her hair was not hanging down her back; did not seem to be disarranged; I am sure that the quilt was pulled up around Smith's neck; but the quilt was all on his side, and could not have covered the other side of the bed; the other side of the bed seemed to be perfectly smooth; I saw blood on the bed and on the pillow; she made the remark voluntarily that "a man did it;" she was very lively, and did not act as if she had been drugged; the doctor first removed the bed-clothes; when I entered the room the second time, with the doctor, nothing seemed to have been disturbed; she did not seem to make as much fuss over it as most women would have done; I saw the doctor remove the bed-clothing; I do not know who was in the room at the time; he removed the pillow first; Mr. Smith's right arm was out of the bed; his right leg, also, was out of the bed; the doctor turned down the quilt, and we saw the wounds, particularly in the head; I did not hear Mrs. Smith make any noise as if she was stabbing; the quilt was only pulled off of Mr. Smith's body about down to the hips; I touched Smith's foot and it was colder than my hand; there were in the house that night, myself, wife, mother, and baby, besides Mr. and Mrs. Smith; that is all, as far as I know; I had lived in the house for about two years; I never heard any conversation in the lower part of the house after Mr. Smith lived there; I slept in the back attic; my wife slept in the front room on the second floor; my mother slept in the front ball bedroom; I did not hear the dog at all that evening, although I have heard him at other times; I did not examine the windows of the lower floor that evening; I went home at 10 o'clock the evening before the murder, and the front door was not locked; the closet door, near Smith's head, was open about a foot when I first went into the room; there was no kitchen-knife on the table, which is nearly absolute in his own domain. 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AMUSING THE POOR.

MR. CROOK'S SECOND CONCERT AT BATTERY PARK—A LARGE AUDIENCE DELIGHTED.

Battery Park was packed with thousands of people last evening, who had come to listen to the second open-air concert of Crook's amateur band. The concert was in all respects a success. The programme was mainly composed of popular airs, which are much more suitable for an audience of the kind that gathers at the Battery than classical music would be. It would be better if all the pieces given at these concerts were of a popular kind, for such a gathering have no desire for and do not appreciate such pieces as Mendelssohn's "Frühlingslied," Verdi's "Attilla," and Steiner's "Fleur d'Alsace," which were rendered last evening. The taste of the crowd was clearly shown by their vociferous applause when such pieces as "Nancy Lee," "Sweet Bye and Bye," "Suwanee River," and "Whoe, Emma!" were played. When the latter two were given the immense crowd sang them with a shout that made the welkin ring. These concerts are given through the liberality of Mr. S. H. Crook, the well-known proprietor of Crook's Hotel, who, with his son, is a member of the band. Mr. Crook is doing a grand work in thus furnishing the poorer inhabitants of the down-town wards with these evenings of music. He is at an expense of some thousands of dollars in keeping up the concerts, but considers himself well paid when he looks into the happy faces of the poor crowded about him, whose happiness he has helped to make. The original intention was to give a concert once every two weeks, but Mr. Crook has yielded to the universal demand for more music, and hereafter the band will play every Friday evening. The band numbers 35 musicians, all of whom, excepting the conductor, George Wiegand, are merchants and business men, who freely give their time to benefit the masses. Not a disturbance of any kind occurred, and Capt. Caffrey, with his squad of Police, and Sergt. Flood, with his platoon of Park policemen, had nothing to do but "listen to the music of the band," like the rest. The music was a great improvement over that of the first concert. This was partly due to more practice, but mainly to the use of improved calcium lights, instead of the old oil lamps at first used, thus enabling the members to see their notes distinctly. The third concert will be given next Friday evening, when it is hoped the programme will be made up entirely of popular airs.

THE POLICY OF PACIFIC MAIL.

A MEETING OF DIRECTORS CONSIDERS THE PROPOSED COMPACT WITH UNION PACIFIC.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company held a long session yesterday, beginning at noon and ending after 2 o'clock. There were present Mr. Babcock, the President; Henry Hart, Mr. Sheldon, Hon. Frederick A. Potts, Henry Remsen, and Mr. Waldo Hutchins, the counsel of the company. President Babcock, after the meeting, said there was a general discussion of the proposition to make a compact in regard to freights with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Finally, the whole subject of freights, and the power to raise rates, was referred to Mr. Babcock. The latter said that although it was probable a compact would be made with the Union Pacific Company, it would only be made upon terms deemed suitable, fair, and good to the Pacific Mail Directors. He could not promise that there would be an increase of rates on the Pacific Mail route. In no event would the rates of freight be doubled, as the result of such a course would be to drive all bulky goods to the clipper ships, and to leave the Pacific Mail with such small parcels as merchants were compelled to dispatch by rapid lines. The advance of rates one-half was considered a hazardous experiment, and Mr. Babcock intimated that it was generally doubted whether the Union Pacific would insist vigorously in carrying out its rate recently determined upon. It considered the advance as unwise, and one that, in the long run, would, if it is adhered to, prove injurious and disadvantageous to the country. The steamer Crescent City, of the Pacific Mail Line, was dispatched yesterday with an unusually heavy cargo of freight.

DISTRICT REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The Fourteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its first meeting this season at No. 4 St. Mark's-place last evening. The attendance was good. A large number of applications for membership were received. George W. Hughes and Charles L. W. Barnner were chosen to fill vacancies in the Central Committee caused by the resignation of John E. Nugent and Peter D. Rafferty. Mr. John A. Lee, Chairman, announced that the next meeting would be held Sept. 13.

The Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its first regular monthly meeting since its Summer vacation, at No. 453 Fourth-avenue, last evening. Mr. Bernard Biglin presided, and congratulated the association upon the large number present notwithstanding the intensely hot weather. The Executive Committee presented a formidable list of names of candidates for membership, who were duly elected, and additional names were proposed and referred to the Committee on Membership.

The Twelfth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Brevoort Hall, ex-Judge Dittenhoefer occupying the chair. No business of importance was transacted beyond the admission of several new members.

A WIFE'S SAD COMPLAINT.

George A. Moore and his wife, both sexagenarians, have for a number of years carried on a small fancy goods store at No. 793 Seventh-avenue. Moore has of late been of dissolute habits, and considerable trouble in consequence has ensued between him and his better half. On Wednesday evening he returned home intoxicated, and coolly imparted the information to his spouse that he had sold the store and its contents to an auctioneer for the sum of $1, 20 cents of which he had left. Mrs. Moore made up her mind that she would bring matters to an issue, and, obtaining a warrant for her husband's arrest, the latter was taken into custody, and was yesterday introduced to Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Six months on the island was the magistrate's decree. Mrs. Moore, with tears flowing from her eyes, asked the Justice what she should do if the auctioneer took possession, and he directed her to invoke the assistance of the Police and have the man, if he should turn up, summarily ejected.

GEORGE RIKER'S BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of the proceedings in bankruptcy against George Riker, a motion was argued on Tuesday before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, to dismiss the petition on the ground that the creditors filing it did not constitute one-fourth in amount, nor one-third in number of the claims of $250 and upward properly provable. It appears that one of the notes given by the debtor for $250 did not fall due until July 23, and the petition was filed four days previously. It is claimed that this was not a debt such as could be proved under the petition, the note not being due when the petition was filed. As to two other notes given by the debtor, it appears that they were indorsed by the creditors to whom they were given, and paid over to third parties, and it was claimed that these were therefore not provable except by the holders. Judge Choate denies the motion to dismiss, and gives the petitioners 10 days within which to file an amended petition.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN ELDRIDGE-STREET.

William Feistel, aged 37, residing on the top floor of No. 157 Eldridge-street, quarreled yesterday afternoon with Jacob Sapper, living in the same house. Last night Feistel again met Sapper, and shot at him with a Colt's navy revolver. The bullet struck Sapper on the head, and glanced off without doing Sapper serious harm. Patrolman Symington, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad, arrested Feistel after a desperate fight. Feistel was locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

DO MINNESOTA GIRLS SWEAR!

During the progress of a trial in Winona, Minn., in which a young woman named Hattie Ely is concerned as plaintiff, some testimony was taken as to her practice in the matter of profane language. Miss Ely, it should be added, belongs to a good family. A Miss Pladeland testified that about four weeks ago she was passing Mr. Ely's house in company with Miss Mamie Lowe, a sister of the defendant; they heard Miss Hattie Ely call some one a "fool," with two very profane epithets prefixed. The witness did not know who the person was; she and Miss Lowe heard loud voices; thought it was Mrs. Ely, but did not know who it was; Miss Ely afterward apologized for using the language, and said it was Miss Sidley to whom she was talking. On the cross-examination, witness said she had heard ladies swear; she had heard girls at boarding-school attack, and she had heard them before and since she went to boarding-school. Further than this witness peremptorily declined to answer any questions on that point, and she was excused.

DANGER OF THE PIE HABIT.

A man was arrested at Greenfield, Mass., the other day for having stolen a couple of horses and a puncton. In the testimony at the examination it was stated that the man, whose name was Hill, while fleeing from his pursuers, asked a boy named Hescox the way to Leyden Centre, and the boy told him he was going just the wrong way, being headed for Bernardston and Guilford. He went on, and the boy overtook him in a few minutes while driving home his load of apples. Hills got on, and asked if the boy would drive him to Greenfield. Albert volunteered, as he has relatives there, and they soon bargained with Mr. Hescox to let Albert drive him to Greenfield for $1.50. He asked for a [illegible] cents. Ice-cream, soda-water, confectionery, and other refreshments are obtainable at the usual rates. The two things excepted are liquor and cigars. Coffee and tea are served to visitors. The after-dinner entertainment lasts an hour, and consists of dramatic readings, songs, and pantomimes. A grand piano ornaments the stage, and a verse you will hear as often as any other is from Etienne Cobet's "Song of the Socialist":

"Travailleurs de la grand cause,
Soyons fiers de notre destin;
L'égoïste seul se repose,
Travaillons pour le genre humain."

Such is the refrain of the piece, and sung in concert in the great hall by little girls and women in Turkish trousers, it really has a rather unique artistic effect.

It is not exactly true that marriage is not permitted at the community home, although it is discouraged. The rule is that a couple live together as long as their attraction for each other continues; but, in reality, the idea of associating any such thing as sentiment or affection with the relations of the sexes is discountenanced. Children bear the name of the father, and are placed in a common nursery at an average age of about 3 months, leaving the mother at 5 o'clock in the morning and returning at 5 in the afternoon. This continues for a year. After that the child passes wholly into the possession of the community, and the mother is encouraged to forget that the little creature ever had an existence.

In a report on the health of the community children, not yet published, Dr. Noyes gives some comparative vital statistics that are interesting. Scarlet fever, whooping cough, measles, and croup are things that have never troubled the community. Previous to 1869 the births here were not equal to the normal death rate. Since then, with a financial prosperity guaranteeing sufficient provision for them, 55 children have been recorded as having their birthplace at the home, 50 of whom are still living. Five died in delivery, and one has a constitutional defect of muscular co-ordination. The rest have proved themselves viable, not a single death having occurred among them. Seven of the children now in the nursery were brought in by their parents, making 57 in all as the basis of the calculation. They have one girl in the nursery who exceeds the Boston average for healthy girls of the same age by 16 pounds in weight and 6 inches in height. The weight of the diseased boy just mentioned, who is 7½ years old, falls below the Boston weight for the same age by 12½ pounds, and below the height by 4 inches. Excluding these cases, the communists claim a superiority in pounds and stature over the average of children of the same age under parental training. Noyes gives 18 cases between 5 and 8 years of age as the basis of comparison, and submits the following table in evidence of the value of the community system to the physical development of children:

	Weight.		Height.	
	O. C.	Boston.	O. C.	Boston.
Three Boys, Age, 5.59	39.75 lb.	40.1 lb.	42.00 in.	41.75 in.
Five Boys, Age, 7.41	52.35 lb.	49.5 lb.	46.75 in.	46.25 in.
One Boy, Age, 7.58	57.00 lb.	49.5 lb.	42.25 in.	46.25 in.
Four Boys, Age, 8.25	55.44 lb.	55.00 lb.	49.06 in.	48.25 in.
One Girl, Age, 5.46	46.5 lb.	39.5 lb.	45.25 in.	41.5 in.
One Girl, Age, 6.37	61.25 lb.	45.00 lb.	49.5 in.	43.5 in.
One Girl, Age, 6.46	49.25 lb.	45.00 lb.	45.75 in.	43.5 in.
One Girl, Age, 7.34	60.00 lb.	48.00 lb.	48.75 in.	48.25 in.
Two Girls, Age, 7.63	48.30 lb.	48.00 lb.	48.30 in.	48.25 in.

The exceptionally salubrious situation of the community property should, of course, be credited with most of this apparent advantage; while, again, scarlet fever and diphtheria are diseases exercising a very considerable influence in retarding the physical growth of their victims, even when the attack is mild and the recovery apparently rapid. These two diseases are thus instrumental in materially reducing the figures of average weight and stature as respects children resident in cities and towns. The disparity is not, therefore, in the nature of an evidence showing the superiority of communistic training, to say nothing of the theory of scientific propagation, which now forms one of the pillars of Oneida socialism, and consists essentially in the application of the same doctrines and methods to the development of the human race that are successfully applied to the physical improvement of the domestic animals. The exclusion of sentiment from the relations of the sexes is one of the natural consequences of the attempt to apply these methods, and to make them the basis of a society. There is fanaticism even in science, provided a man is of fanatic temperament. The other night, at one of their evening meetings, where all questions of community polity are discussed, it was gravely proposed to expose the children at regular intervals to scarlet fever and diphtheria infection in order to test their visibility and secure an experimental illustration of the Darwinian hypothesis of the survival of the fittest. It was urged that under the existing conditions children unfit for survival are encouraged to grow up, and that the ultimate result must be a larger percentage of adult invalids than is desirable. The question was not settled, but remains to be talked over again. No hired nurses are employed in the nursery, and diseases transmissible in this way are excluded. The diet in this department is of the simplest description, bread and milk constituting the staple. The community has its own school-house, and employs instructors of its own mode of thinking only. A father is at liberty to send his son to college if he likes, provided the fathers of the organization approve of the measure, and will pledge the common purse to bear the expenses. Practically this seldom occurs.

The industrial organization is divided into departments, the farm-work forming one, the canning business another, the printing a third, and so on. Each of these departments has its separate head or minister, who is nearly absolute in his own domain. A council of such Superintendents meets regularly to concert measures for improving the industrial and commercial interests of the body; but all radical alterations in the polity of a department, or in the general polity, are talked over at an evening meeting, at which a vote may be taken to obtain the sense of the majority. Such a vote, however, is advisory in its effect, not mandatory. The Department Superintendent, in other words, can pursue his own plan, irrespective of the collective judgment, if he thinks best. Formerly the community had a commercial bureau in New-York City, managed by the present head of the canning department, but it has been abandoned since 1873, and their products come into the market under the general law of competition, to which it is one of their tenets to declare eternal hostility. "The competition is between our products and those of the world's people," said Mr. Hinds apologetically. "Within our own domain there is no such thing as rivalry, except in doing the best for each other and the general welfare." The laws of Utopia appertain only to Utopia itself. According to the statement of its Superintendent, the canning department consumes a great part of the fruit and garden products of the country for miles about, and thus creates a local market for farm products which is of considerable importance. The work is done on principles strictly commercial, the community buying the raw material at prices ruling in the open market. The production of raw silk was one of their industrial specialties several years ago, but, having proved unremunerative of late, it has been abandoned.

The property appears to be held in the name of a Board of Trustees; but as to the form of government and its administration the members are extremely reticent. They disclaim the Democratic theory in operation at Icaria, and contend that there is no such thing as equality among men, although there may be a brotherhood of mutual relations. In a general way, the government is paternal, and the members regard themselves as in family relations with each other; but what distinction entities to the designation of a *pater*, or whether there is any fixed rule about it, by election or promotion, it is not easy to ascertain. Disputes, when they occur, are settled by the fathers; but nothing in the constitution or in the compact entered into on becoming a member prescribes submission to such decision or provides for any appeal to the general body. However, the leading men of the association are such adepts in the art of not giving any information that the existence of a secret body of laws is effectually concealed, not only from visitors, but from those who have been employed there for years. I conversed with a carpenter who had worked on the new community building for two years, and he assured me that he really knew nothing whatever of their rules and regulations.

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INFIDELITY AND MURDER.

WRECK OF HOME AND FAMILY BY A WOMAN.

PAINFUL HISTORY OF A VIOLENT-TEMPERED MAN—IMPRISONED FOR A BRUTAL ASSAULT—INFIDELITY OF HIS WIFE IN HIS ABSENCE—POISONED BY HER ON HIS RETURN.

HOMESDALE, Penn., Aug. 8.—A Constable from Starrucca, this county, came to this place last evening, having in his custody Mrs. Mary E. Van Alstine, who is charged with having murdered her husband, Andrew J. Van Alstine. The Van Alstine family have lived for years about a mile from Starrucca. They are farmers, and with the exception of the late A. J. Van Alstine, who was of a stubborn disposition and hasty temper, they enjoyed a good reputation in this neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DARWINISM TESTED.

DARWINISM TESTED BY LANGUAGE. By EDWARD MEYRICK, B. A., D. D. With preface by EDWARD MEYRICK, Gonnarno, D. D., Dean of Norwich. London: Oxford and Cambridge: RIVINGTONS. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG. 1877.

The handsome shape in which this book appears, the large type, wide margins, and wood-cuts of various members of the animal kingdom, would lead one to expect a serious contribution to the war that goes on about the name of Darwinism. Darwin is the Patroclus of this windy battle; that is to say, he is the cause of it and yet takes no part. The assertions, explanations, and defenses set up by Dr. Bateman exhibit amusingly enough the lengths to which hot-headed defenders of evolution will go, far beyond their leader's bounds, and the complacency with which their opponents will combat the unsupported advances these amateur fighters have made. A goodly number of these pages are devoted to a triumphant vindication of the claim that no savage people are known who are entirely without a language. The serious professors of the doctrine of evolution have never held to this argument, but certain amateur reasoners, in some provincial paper of England, have boldly stated such to be the fact. Whereupon Dr. Bateman opens his batteries upon them and easily drives them from ridge to ridge. Dr. Bateman's great thesis, and confessedly the thesis which makes an excuse for the existence of his book, is that man is man, and not an ape or a descendant of apes or spelike animals by virtue of his faculty of speech. This is the great quality which makes between the lowest African and the highest specimen of the order *Primates* a gap so great that no other gap or demarkation in nature can be compared to it. This is what we reach after reading a number of chapters devoted to an analysis of the claims of evolutionists, thickly peppered with that cheap sarcasm which has been poured upon the doctrine ever since the publication of the *Descent of Man*. The tone of the initial chapters, and the preface by a distinguished prelate of the English Church, detract very much from the force of the book. No good is to be gained in such a question by appeals to the religious sentiment in man, nor by attempting to make ridiculous what every one sees to be ridiculous, provided it is not true. There is a comic side to the idea of descent from a monkey-like man, but that side was exhausted long ago. Dr. Bateman appears to have been asleep for a number of years, or he would know that all the wits there are in Christendom have been torturing Darwinism for a fresh joke. Perhaps Kaulbach was not aware of it at the time, but that German artist drew a caricature of Darwinism while he was sketching a satire on pedigrees and trees of noble families. In his illustrations of *Reinecke Fuchs* the ass is represented as royal herald and master of genealogies. He has prepared for the lion a family tree, which has its root in a sphinx. The beast is deriving his origin from a partly human animal just as evolutionists derive man from a partly animal human being.

Dr. Bateman shows too plainly that he has either mistaken entirely the position of a scientific inquirer, or that questions of religious faith are to him of an importance so overwhelming that he cannot assume the rôle of an unbiased investigator. He adopts the polemical, partisan tone, as if Lamarck or Darwin were not perfectly willing to accept his side of the question, providing his arguments were the weightier. His strictures upon Haeckel, it is true, are not without foundation; that learned German has made aggressive war against religion, instead of taking the dignified stand which Darwin always and Huxley generally assumes. He is a violent Darwinist, and carries the theories of evolution to extremes. Nothing could be a more signal proof of his inferiority than this method of procedure. We venture to say that Haeckel's rudeness has repelled as many readers from the calm consideration of the merits of evolution as his strong reasoning and his wonderful power of analyzing and grouping facts in natural history has convinced. The three propositions which Dr. Bateman considers in order to establish his position are as follows:

I. That Articulate Speech is a *Distinctive* Attribute of Man, and that the Ape and lower animals do not possess a trace of it.

II. That Articulate Speech is a *Universal* Attribute of Man—that all races have a language, or the capacity of acquiring it.

III. The Unlimited Variety of Speech.

The last proposition reveals the secret care which lies at the bottom of the book. It is an effort to stem the tide of positivism, and as such dwells upon the fact that speech is something not material, impalpable, spiritual. Fearful that the whole world is going over to the side of the blatant Haeckel, who visibly rejoices that religious people have no case on the hard facts of evolutionism, Dr. Bateman erects outworks to defend the spirit, immortality of the soul, religion, and places his bulwarks on the sure ground that men talk and animals do not. Unfortunately, his labor is merely time lost; no one with his wits about him claims that animals talk like men. Dr. Bateman allows them a power of intercommunication, but that, he maintains, is not speech. What the future will bring out, however, no one knows. For when he quotes St. George Mivart to prove a certain point, he happens, unluckily, to give the very passage in which Mivart points out that the horse, so well known to man, has no variations in ancestors. This has been strangely belied by the discoveries of Prof. Marsh in the Rocky Mountains. The latter has found a whole series of horses, fossil in the Tertiary Age, which run one into the other after a surprising fashion: Prof. Huxley at once seized upon them as about the completest proof that the problem of evolution has strong chances for being true.

In a chapter on the immateriality of the faculty of speech there is some good reasoning, although not entirely novel. Dr. Bateman says, (page 185:)

"The muscles of the body are the means by which we exercise the power of motion, but it would be illogical to say that the muscles were the seat of the *vital force* by which we move about. Again, by means of the electric telegraph, ideas and words are transmitted from mind to mind with a rapidity to which human speech can make no pretension. Now, the electrical battery may be not inaptly compared to the brain, and the telegraph wires to the nerves which emanate from the cerebral organ to supply the various structures engaged in articulation. If the battery is out of order, or the telegraphic wires are broken, we will 'lightning language' while the mind speaks by mind becomes impossible. Precisely in the same way a certain normal and healthy state of cerebral tissue is necessary for the exterior manifestation of the faculty of speech, but that is a very different thing from saying that speech is located in this or that particular portion of the brain, or that articulate speech is the corresponding result of certain definite molecular condition of the cerebral organ. Perhaps I cannot better illustrate my meaning than by an allusion to a passage in Plato's celebrated dialogue on the 'Immortality of the Soul,' where a musician is made to say that the soul is not unlike the harmony of a lyre, more beautiful, more divine than the lyre itself, but yet is nothing without the lyre, vanishing when this instrument is broken."

Like most of the assailants of evolutionism, Dr. Bateman does not fail to remark that, be it true or not, the main questions of immortality and religion remain the same. The point of view is merely a little widened or advanced. If this were his real belief, would he have taken so much trouble to defend his faith? "I see nothing in the doctrine of evolution, as applied to the origin of man, that is inconsistent with natural religion. * * * I say, the Darwinian hypothesis of the origin of man is not inconsistent with *natural* religion, but it is directly opposed to *revealed* religion, which tells us that God formed man out of the dust of the ground." This is Dr. Bateman's position, and he closes by saying that for his part he prefers to pin his faith to the Grand Old Book. But it may be doubted whether his arguments do not fly like boomerangs and return to strike true believers. He fails to take a wide grasp of the subject, hammers away at propositions no one denies, and leaves to one side the real issues at stake. All that we can find in the book is a medical decision, taken from three cases of patients wounded in the brain, that a certain fold in the front part of the brain does not govern the faculty of speech. The absence of this fold in apes might account for their speechlessness. This is all the book comes to as a fresh accession to Darwinian literature. But then we also learn that the good doctor has written a book on *Aphasia, and the Localization of the Faculty of Language*—and that he believes in the Mosaic creation.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Bret Harte is 39 years old.

—Sir Rutherford Alcock has another paper on "Japanese Art" in the August *Art Journal*.

—E. S. Dutton & Co. have just issued Dr. Farrar's *Saintly Workers* and Dr. Mozley's *Historical and Theological Essays*.

—Helen Hunt (Mrs. Jackson) is engaged upon a story of Colorado life, for young people, to be entitled *Nelly's Silver Mine*.

—Harper's Library of American Fiction now contains a sixth number. It is called *Kitty gan Cottage*, and is written by Matilda Despard.

—The late Hugh James Rose, son of Archdeacon Rose, though still a young man, had become a high authority on social subjects in Spain, and was the author of two volumes on that country, *Untrodden Spain* and *Among the Spanish People*.

—The third part of *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* is ready for distribution. We are glad to learn from the publishers, (Macmillan & Co., New-York,) that the work is meeting with the success its excellence so abundantly deserves.

—The design of Appleton's "New Handy Volume Series" begins to cover as wide a range of themes as possible. Volumes on Carlyle, Ruskin, and the great German composers, will shortly appear, and others of a similar character are in preparation. The series, so far, has been received with great favor.

—The Leisure Hour Series of Henry Holt & Co. reaches its ninety-eighth number with a book on the life and customs of the Tyrolese, by W. A. Baillie Grohman. *Gaddings with a Primitive People* is dedicated to the keenest of royal sportsmen, "his Royal Highness, Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha."

—The admirers of stchings by Jules Jacquemart will be pleased to learn that he has won a medal for engraving at the Exposition at Paris. A number of the finest pictures owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art have been etched by him, and he has also illustrated Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States*.

—Messrs. Appleton & Co. will soon publish in the "Collection of Foreign Authors," Paul Heyse's *In Paradise*, a novel which, in Germany, is estimated as one of the very best productions of recent literature. The title is derived from the name of a social club in Munich, where artists and men of letters were wont to assemble.

—Dr. Holmes contributes to the September *Atlantic* the poem entitled "The Silent Harper," which he lately read at the dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University. In the same number Mr. John Watts Kearney will have a review of the financial history of the country from 1789 to 1835, and Alexander Gustafson will give a brief biography of Count Schouvalow.

—Estes & Lauriat will issue, in the Fall, a translation of Alfred Rambaud's *History of Russia*, a work which was recently crowned by the French Academy. The firm has also had the good fortune of issuing three other works within the last three years which have received the indorsement of the Academy—Martin's *History of France*, Daudet's *Sidonia*, and Mme. Durand's *Dosia*.

—Prof. Le Conte contributes to the *American Journal of Science* a discussion of some length on the structure and origin of mountains. He defends the contractional theory held by Dana, Hunt, and himself. He believes that mountain ranges are always formed by horizontal pressure, and finds it inconceivable that horizontal pressure on a large scale can be produced otherwise than by the interior contraction of the earth.

—Mr. Samuel Smiles is becoming our chief industrial biographer. His *Life of Thomas Edward*, the Scotch naturalist, was hardly out of his hands when he began the *Life of George Moore*, and when this was completed he undertook the life of another Scotchman, a student of geology and botany in the region of the Pentland Firth, by the name of Dicks. Like Edward, he was a working man and a child of poverty. A pension was finally procured for him, but he died before it reached his hands. Mr. Smiles' memoir will appear in the Autumn.

—A new edition, revised and edited by John Belcher, of Prof. Ella's *Musical Sketches at Home and Abroad* has been published by Edward Schuberth & Co., of this City. Prof. Ella is a member of various philharmonic societies in England and on the Continent, and the author of *Personal Memoirs of Meyerbeer*. A photograph of the young Mozart, after a painting by him in the possession of Prof. Ella, forms the frontispiece; the text contains original music by Mozart, Czerny, Gramn, &c., and other musical illustrations. The dedication is to Mrs. Tom Taylor.

—A Southern literary lady, writing to a friend, of Miss Constance F. Woolson's story, "Up on the Blue Ridge," in the August *Appletons' Journal*, says: "I am not alone in thinking that no one has ever equaled Miss Woolson in drawing Southern people, and in this refreshing story she has excelled herself. How does she read us so truly? It is marvelous. True, in the part of the South with which I am best acquainted, I never heard of such a library as Miss Woolson describes, (until since the war, but what she says of the old-time literary taste at the South is eminently true; and though 'Honor Morris' is not a Southern-sounding name, the doll is Southern, and 'Brother Head' and 'Mrs. Elliot' are simply perfect."

—Rev. Edward Everett Hale's sketches of the lives of the brothers Everett, prepared for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, have been republished in a slender pamphlet by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Mr. Hale says that no American writer of his time was better known in Europe than Alexander H. Everett, the elder of the two brothers. Concerning Edward Everett's orations, which touched upon so many points of national history and embodied so much original investigation that they are ranked by no less an authority than Robert C. Winthrop as the best introduction to the study of American history, he remarks that the collected edition, now rarely obtainable in its completed form, is "one of the standard books of reference in our American library."

—The twelfth volume of the "English and Foreign Philosophical Library," recently published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., is *Tales from the Buddhist Canon, Commonly Known as Dhammapada*, with accompanying narratives. It is translated from the Chinese by Samuel Beal, Professor of Chinese in University College, London, but does not now appear for the first time in an English dress, though this is the first translation made from the Chinese version of the Canon. Two translations of this work from the Pâli have been made respectively by V. Fausböll and by Max Müller, but until recently no copy of *Dhammapada* has been known to exist in China. The Chinese resembles the Pâli version in many respects. There are four original copies of this collection of parables in the Chinese language, the second of which is taken by Prof. Beal for translation because it is the most complete. The Chinese version is supposed to have been arranged by the venerable Dharmatrâta about 70 B. C. Buddhism was brought to China by missionaries from India, and the books forming the Buddhist Canon were translated by these men from some Indian vernacular, but Prof. Beal's translation is supposed to have been originally rendered into Chinese by two Shamans of the Western Tsin dynasty, (A. D. 265 to A. D. 313,) and is a series of parables connected with the book of Scriptural texts. The work of Prof. Beal is both curious and interesting, but his chief hope in publishing it is to call the attention of younger students to the subject of Buddhism in China. It is his "firm belief that comparatively little will be done either in producing an intelligible version of the Christian Scriptures in countries where Buddhism prevails, (especially China or Japan,) or in placing the doctrines of the Christian religion fairly and clearly before the people of those countries until Buddhism is studied by every missionary and its terminology understood as it ought to be by those who constantly use the same terms in a sense more or less diverse and, sometimes, even contrary to that in which they are employed by the Buddhists."

A DECEPTIVE SERVANT GIRL.

SHE ROBS AND FIRES A RESIDENCE.

TRUSTED BY HER MISTRESS, BUT TAKES A SPEEDY DEPARTURE—A THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND A HOUSE SET ON FIRE.

A most remarkable case of arson and robbery occurred early yesterday morning in the apartments of Mrs. Lena Welshofer, at No. 125 East Forty-ninth street, which but for the timely discovery of the fire, would doubtless have resulted in a shocking loss of life. Mrs. Welshofer is the widow of Max M. Welshofer, a tobacco merchant who did business at No. 106 Chambers street. Mr. Welshofer died on Sept. 11, 1875, leaving his widow with two children, a girl, now about 8 years of age, and a boy, aged 4 years. In May, 1876, Mrs. Welshofer leased the three-story brown-stone front dwelling No. 125 East Forty-ninth street, and occupied the basement and parlor floor, letting out the upper portion of the premises to another family. This family moved out on the 1st of May last, and as Mrs. Welshofer experienced some difficulty in obtaining a tenant for the upper floors, and as she had a good offer for the lower portion of the house, she determined to let the parlor floor and basement and occupy the second herself. She removed on the 1st inst. to the second floor, and the new tenants took possession of the lower portion of the house on the same date. Mrs. Welshofer furnished the front room on the second floor as a parlor, and a hall room leading out of the parlor as a bedroom for herself and her two children. The back room on the same floor was used as a kitchen and living room. Between the back and front room is a passageway filled with closets and drawers, and shut off from the kitchen by a pair of doors, the upper halves of which are of ground glass. A room on the third floor was used as a bedroom for her servant. The rooms are neatly furnished, and the furniture and ornaments in the parlor are quite handsome. About two weeks ago—a few days before she removed from the lower floor to the upper portion of the house—Mrs. Welshofer discharged a servant who had been in her employ for some time, and at the intelligence office of Mrs. Amelia Cohen, No. 7 Second-avenue, hired a new domestic. She was a girl about 20 years of age, giving her name as Hannah Lyons, and apparently of German descent. She spoke English very fluently and German quite imperfectly, and had evidently been born in this country. Although she was very reserved and had very little to say about her antecedents or where she had been formerly employed, she suited Mrs. Welshofer very well, and her mistress had no reason to doubt her honesty. During the time she was in her employ she received no visitors, and did not go out a great deal—in fact, she exhibited a marked aversion to going out at all, even to the neighboring grocery stores, and always remained indoors unless ordered to go out on errands for her mistress. The only circumstance connected with her stay in Mrs. Welshofer's house, which in the light of subsequent developments has a suspicious appearance, was that she was seen one evening, before Mrs. Welshofer moved, letting a strange man out of the house. She explained this circumstance by saying that the man had come to look at the vacant apartments, and as there was at the time a bill on the front of the house announcing the "second floor to let," her explanation was deemed satisfactory, and nothing further was thought of the matter. Mrs. Welshofer is a very careful housewife, and before retiring to rest was in the habit of locking the doors and closets and placing her bunch of keys under her pillow. Hannah, the servant, however, was allowed to have a key of the door leading from the hall into the kitchen to enable her to enter the kitchen in the early morning and attend to her duties without disturbing her mistress. On Thursday night she family retired to rest at the usual hour, and nothing occurred during the night to disturb their repose, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Welshofer was awakened by the iceman rapping at the kitchen-door. She was quite drowsy and disinclined to rise at so early an hour. Mechanically she passed her hand under the pillow for her keys and found that they were not there. She then remembered that on the previous night she had, contrary to her usual custom, left the bunch of keys lying on the piano in the parlor. She aroused her little daughter and sent her into the parlor for the keys. In a moment the child returned, and told her mother that the keys were not there. Mrs. Welshofer, suspecting something wrong, sprang out of bed, and, on entering the parlor, noticed a strong smell of kerosene. She called for the girl, Hannah, but got no answer, and she then went into the kitchen. On entering the room she found it entirely filled with a stifling smoke, and, on looking round for the cause, was horrified to discover a fire burning slowly on the floor in front of the jamb of the door opening into the passageway between the front and back rooms. Mrs. Welshofer screamed loudly for help, which soon arrived, and the fire was quickly extinguished. The fire had doubtless been smoldering for some time, only requiring a sudden draft of air to fan it into a brisk flame. All the doors and windows were closed, and this accounts for the slow manner in which the fire progressed. A section of the jamb in front of the door, about two feet square, was destroyed, and a hole burned into the flooring for the same space. The door-jamb and the lower panel were blackened and charred, and the paint to the height of several feet was blistered and blackened. Several shoes and a pair of old black dress of Mrs. Welshofer had been torn into shreds and saturated with kerosene and pressed closely against the door-jamb, and then ignited. The incendiary obtained the kerosene from a half-gallon can kept on the premises for supplying the lamps used by the family. When it was found that the fire had been extinguished, search was made for Hannah, the servant, but she had disappeared. Mrs. Welshofer went to the closets and drawers and found them all locked. The keys were missing, and a locksmith was summoned to open the locks of closets. It was then discovered that Mrs. Welshofer had been robbed of nearly all her wearing apparel and jewelry. Among the valuables stolen were a heavy gold opera chain and gold watch; a gold watch which had belonged to her husband, and which she was saving for her son; several gold finger rings, a diamond breastpin, and a pair of heavy gold bracelets. All of Mrs. Welshofer's silk dresses are missing, together with her entire outfit of underclothing. Her hat is also missing, and as the girl Hannah left behind her an old hat and an old dress, it is supposed that she left the house wearing the hat and one of the dresses of her mistress. A large market-basket is also missing, and it is therefore supposed that the thief packed the dresses and underclothing in the basket, and carried off her plunder in that way. The circumstance connected with this most remarkable case is, that the pocketbook of Mrs. Welshofer, which contained $30 in currency, was taken from the pocket of her dress hanging across a chair in the bedroom, showing conclusively that the thief must have entered the bedroom while her mistress was asleep, and robbed her without disturbing her. It is believed that the girl left the house with her plunder shortly after 6 o'clock, although no person in the house noticed her departure. Mrs. Welshofer estimates her loss at $1,000.

It seems singular that the girl should have taken the bunch of keys belonging to her mistress, but the inexplicable mystery in the case is the motive which induced the girl to set fire to the premises after robbing her mistress. A professional thief, with every avenue of escape open, would not add to the crime of larceny that of arson, which would consign the culprit to imprisonment for life, and the clever manner in which the robbery was perpetrated would seem to indicate that the thief had had some previous experience in that line of business. The attempt to burn the house must, therefore, be attributed to sheer deviltry.

Soon after the robbery was discovered Mrs. Welshofer proceeded to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house and informed Capt. Mount and Sergt. Vredenburgh of what had occurred. Detective Tooker was at once dispatched to the house to make an investigation. Mrs. Welshofer also proceeded to the Central Office and had an interview with Superintendent Walling. Detective Nixon was at once detailed to assist in the search for the missing girl.

A TIMES reporter visited the intelligence office of Mrs. Cohen, in Second-avenue, where the girl was hired by Mrs. Welshofer. Mrs. Cohen said she knew nothing of the antecedents of the girl Hannah, as she was in her employ until three days before Mrs. Welshofer hired her. At that time she came to the office looking for a situation. She was accompanied by a German girl, and they said they were cousins and had just come from Buffalo looking for work. They said that they were living with a woman at No. 98 Broome-street. Mrs. Welshofer took a fancy to the girl Hannah and hired her. Mrs. Cohen said that she did not recommend her, as she had had no previous knowledge of the girl. She procured a situation for her companion with a family at No. 99 Sheriff-street, and she is in their employ still.

Hannah's companion was brought to the Central Office by Mrs. Cohen, and gave the Police information which is deemed of great importance, and may lead to the arrest of the culprit. The Police refuse to give this information for publication. It is also believed by the Police that the girl had a male accomplice in the crime, and Buchanan was arrested on suspicion, but as no evidence was found in his possession he was discharged. When arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Buchanan, who said he was 23 years of age, and an accountant, living at No. 17 Spring-ton-square, pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

A WORTHLESS JUDGMENT.

A reference has been in progress before United States Commissioner Betts, in the case of George C. Manner & Sons, bankrupts, to ascertain and report upon the validity of a judgment claim of $4,500 made against the bankrupts by one Davis & Judd in the County Court of Rensselaer County, and it was claimed by certain of the creditors that the judgment was obtained by a collusion of the bankrupts and the creditor, Holding it, and that the assignees allowed him to take judgment for the amount by default there being a good defense on their part if they had elected to interpose it. The Commissioner yesterday decided against the validity of the judgment.

THE COMING NATIONAL REGATTA.

THE CLUBS WHICH ARE TO PARTICIPATE, AND THE STATES THEY COME FROM.

Great preparations have been made to cause the national regatta, which will take place at Newark, N. J., on the 20th and 21st inst. to be a success. As will be seen from the list of entries below, organizations from eight States, the District of Columbia, and Canada will participate. The races will also, from present indications, be sufficiently varied to satisfy the most exacting among aquatic sportsmen. There are to be junior and senior single sculls, double, pair-oared, and four-oared races. Subjoined are the lists—first, of the participating clubs, arranged according to localities, and then of the individual oarsmen:

New-York.—New-York Athletic Club, New-York; Mutual Boat Club, Albany; Gramercy Boat Club, New-York; Friendship Boat Club, New-York; Highland Boat Club, Peekskill; Watkins Boat Club, Watkins; Arlington Rowing Association, Brooklyn; Gimpts Boat Club, Albany; Saugerties Rowing Club, Saugerties; Waverley Boat Club, New-York.

Massachusetts.—Charles River Boat Club, Newark; Triton Boat Club, Newark; Viking Boat Club, Newark; Hudson Boat Club, Jersey City; Hackensack Athletic Club, Hackensack.

Pennsylvania.—Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia; Neptune Boat Club, Philadelphia; Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Crescent Boat Club, Philadelphia.

Michigan.—Zephyr Boat Club, Detroit; Pilot Boat Club, Grand Haven; Centennial Boat Club, Detroit.

Rhode Island.—Pawtucket Boat Club, Pawtucket.

Louisiana.—Hope Rowing Club, New-Orleans; Perseverance Boat Club, New-Orleans.

Connecticut.—Yale University Boat Club, New-Haven.

Virginia.—Elizabeth Boat Club, Portsmouth.

District of Columbia.—Potomac Boat Club, Washington.

Canada.—Longueil Boat Club, Montreal.

Singles, (Junior.)—Potomac Boat Club, Washington, D. C.; Richard W. Morgan, New-York City; Joseph Magnus; Waverley, New-York City; Daniel Lynch; Viking, Newark, N. J., Frederick Lawden; Neptune, Philadelphia, T. O'Connor; Yale University, New-Haven, Conn., B. S. Kestor; Eureka, Newark, N. J., Frank Campbell; Triton, Newark, N. J., Henry C. Rommel; Hope, New-Orleans, ——P. Powers; Friendship, New-York City, W. E. Cody.

Doubles—Hope Boat Club, New-Orleans, James O'Donnell and P. Fowars; Vesper, Philadelphia, C. F. Goodshall and H. Evans; Crescent, Philadelphia, C. E. Hallowell and W. Hallowell; Friendship, New-York City, J. McCartney and R. Coulon; Quaker City, Philadelphia, —— Adams and Samuel Gormley; Hudson, Jersey City, C. D. Phillips and William Clarke; Mutual, Albany, Charles Pripenbrink and William S. Moseley.

Pair-Oars.—New-York Athletic Club, New-York City, L. S. Mack and W. E. McCredy; Quaker City Boat Club, Philadelphia, Penn., Frank Henderson and Samuel Gormley; Mutual Boat Club, Albany, N. Y., Charles E. Bulger and Henry O. Graves; Zephyr Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., ——.

Single Sculls, (Senior.)—Pawtucket Boat Club, Pawtucket, R. I., Thomas E. Holmes; Pilot Boat Club, Grand Haven, Mich., Frank E. Yates; Hackensack Athletic Club, Hackensack, N. J., S. C. Wells; Hope Rowing Club, New-Orleans, J. O'Donnell; Yale University Boat Club, New-Haven, Conn., H. Livingston; Yale University Boat Club, New-Haven, Conn., Julian Kennedy; Gramercy Boat Club, New-York City, George Gaisel; Friendship Boat Club, New-York City, J. McCartney; Highland Boat Club, Peekskill, N. Y., E. P. Dahl; Perseverance Boat Club, New-Orleans, F. J. Mumford; Perseverance Boat Club, New-Orleans, John Fitzpatrick; New-York Athletic Club, New-York City, R. W. Rathbone; Triton Boat Club, Newark, N. J., George W. Lee; Triton Boat Club, Newark, N. J., E. L. Phillips; Watkins Boat Club, Watkins, N. Y., A. McLafferty.

Four Oars.—Arlington Rowing Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., G. W. Thomas, R. V. Young, A. J. Valentine, G. W. Paynter; Centennial Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., R. Keeler, A. Stegmeyer, John Shafter, J. C. Bossolin; Eureka Boat Club, Newark, N. J., C. Young, W. B. Travels, R. Young, J. B. Anselman; Elizabeth Boat Club, Portsmouth, Va., D. Callahan, T. Gallegher, T. Reilly, F. McGrath; Friendship Boat Club, New-York City, W. Hurley, E. Evans, N. Robinson, C. Birmingham; Hope Boat Club, New-Orleans, La., Joseph Lusk, Jr., James McNulty, W. Tanzley, M. Casey; Mutual Boat Club, Albany, N. Y., C. E. Bulger, Henry C. Graves, A. Mull, Robert I. Wilson; Olympic Boat Club, Albany, N. Y., J. H. Girvin, P. E. Gorman, T. Sheehy, M. Monahan; Saugerties' Boat Club, Saugerties, N. Y., P. Phillips, J. Young, E. Young, J. O. Au-tin; Zephyr Boat Club, Detroit, Mich., D. C. Linn, P. W. Keating, John McGreyn, J. H. Clegg; Longueil Boat Club, Montreal, Canada, F. Foster, A. E. Pell, H. Pell, W. J. Gear, Harry J. Gear.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

GEN. FRANCIS E. SPINNER ELECTED TREASURER OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Gen. Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer, N. Y., has just been elected Treasurer of the Union Veterans' Union, ("Boys in Blue,") by the Veterans' National Committee, of which Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is Chairman, and Col. Drake De Kay Secretary. Gen. Spinner, in his letter of acceptance, says: "I fully appreciate the great honor that has been conferred upon me by the Boys in Blue, all of whom I honor and love. I feel greatly flattered and am proud of their confidence and good will. Please tender to our brave comrades my high regards."

This organization is different from the Association of the "Grand Army of the Republic," in that the "G. A. R." is a secret society pledged to abstain from politics, while the "Union Veterans' Union," (known during campaigns as "The Boys in Blue,") is an open purely political association, embracing all the soldiers and sailors of the United States who, having served at any time during the rebellion in the Army or Navy and been honorably discharged, are upholders of the principles of the great party which carried on the war and preserved the Union. The organization consists of local clubs, with county chiefs and from each State and Territory one elected member. These members, 49 in number, constitute a central "Union Veterans' National Committee," with headquarters in New-York City. Among other members of this committee are Gen. John A. Dix, formerly Governor, and Gen. E. F. Noyes, now abroad; Gen. Grant; Gen. James A. Garfield, representing Ohio and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland; Gen. E. F. Noyes, now abroad; Gen. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas; Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Gen. J. M. Thayer, Governor of Wyoming; Gen. Selden Connor, Governor of Maine, and other distinguished soldiers, each State being represented. Gen. Spinner is eligible to membership as an honorably discharged soldier of the volunteer force, organized and put into active service in April, 1861, prior to the arrival of the Northern troops, in which service he carried a musket and performed his military duty with the same high patriotism and stern fidelity with which for so many years guarded the Treasury of the nation.

BROOKLYN TROOPS AT CREEDMOOR.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, went to Creedmoor for rifle practice yesterday. There were 230 men of all ranks present for duty. The shooting was conducted under the supervision of Capt. G. Vorgang, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. The first practice was in the third class at 100 and 150 yards, and at these ranges 76 qualified for second class practice at 200 and 400 yards distance. The aggregate scores at these ranges were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Corp. E. Weihrod, 31; E. Schleiser, 31; Corp. O. Albrecht, 31; J. Pfaffer, 30; H. P. Brown, 30; F. P. Granger, 30; Sergt. T. Brown, 29; E. Richter, 29; G. Cook, 29; Sergt. C. Mayer, 28; C. Rueger, 28; W. Oswald, 28; Corp. J. Miller, 28; Capt. Hardrich, 28; Sergt. W. Vanderbuite, 28; H. Lutz, 27; A. Bahr, 27; Hospital Steward C. Kleiser, 27; Lieut. E. Braggelwirth, 26; F. Meiner, 26; Lieut. Col. Wm. Hester, 26; Sergt. Schaffer, 25; W. Faschner, 25; F. Blaubke, 25; Lieut. C. Jungbluth, 25; E. Seifert, 25; Sergt. C. Becker, 25; J. Gerdig, 25; C. Fisher, 25; L. Baetteher, 25; F. Weaver, 25.

Those who qualified in the latter class shot for "marksman" badges, and the following were winners:

Lieut. C. Mayer, 33; Lieut.-Col. L. Bossert, 30; G. Klingshafter, 29; C. Richter, 29; Sergt. P. Brown, 27; L. Lutz, 27; J. Pfaffer, 26; Corp. G. Koenig, 26; A. Baidre, 25; Corp. J. Miller, 25; C. Ruger, 25.

The *National Guardsman's* trophy and "Skirmishers'" badge will be shot for at Creedmoor today.

A POOR INVESTMENT IN CHAIRS.

A man giving the name of James Buchanan bought six chairs from Josiah Partridge & Co., of No. 860 Pearl-street, and tendered in payment therefor a check for $15 on the National Bank of the Republic, resulting $8 in change. The check was found to be worthless, and Buchanan was arrested. In his possession were found a number of other worthless checks. When arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Buchanan, who said he was 23 years of age, and an accountant, living at No. 17 Spring-ton-square, pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretenses. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

AN ECONOMICAL ITALIAN ARRESTED.

Yesterday morning Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Pullis chanced to be in a store on Water-street, when an Italian entered and offered to sell those present some unstamped cigars. The deputy arrested the man, then he pointed to another Italian who stood outside the door, and stated that the latter was the real offender, as he had hired the former to enter the place and offer the cigars for sale. The deputy made an attempt to arrest the other man, but he escaped. The prisoner was taken before Commissioner Shields and held for trial in $500 bail.

THE WAR ON CIGAR-BOXES.

WHY THEY ARE DESTROYED BY REVENUE COLLECTORS.

NEGLECT OF THE STATUTE REQUIRING THE UTTER CANCELLATION OF STAMPS—DEPUTY COLLECTOR BLAKE'S VIEWS.

During the past week a large number of cigar-dealers have been surprised by visits to their stores of Internal Revenue Deputy Collectors, who demanded to see such empty cigar-boxes as they might have on hand. In several instances the Deputies deliberately crushed into small pieces large numbers of boxes which they found, and the dealers were loud in their complaints of the injustice of such acts.

A reporter of THE TIMES yesterday called upon Internal Revenue Collector Blake, of the Second District, and asked him for a statement of the facts and the reasons for the raid. Collector Blake was very willing to give the information asked for, as he was desirous that all who bought or sold cigars, either in quantities or for their own use, should know the exceedingly strict letter of the law regarding emptied boxes. In the first place, he wished it to be understood that he was acting in accordance with special instructions from Washington. He then drew the reporter's attention to the following extracts from the Revised Statutes:

SECTION 3,392. All cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose.

SEC. 3,405. Whenever any stamped box containing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes is emptied is shall be the duty of the person in whose hands the same is to destroy utterly the stamps thereon. And any person who willfully neglects or refuses so to do shall, for each such offense, be fined not exceeding $50, and imprisoned not less than 10 days or more than six months, and any person who fraudulently gives away or accepts from another, or who sells, buys, or uses for packing cigars, cheroots, or cigarettes any such stamped box shall, for each such offense, be fined not exceeding $100 and be imprisoned not more than one year. Any revenue officer may destroy any emptied cigar-box upon which a cigar-stamp is found.

"You will see," said the Collector, "that the law requires each person who may use a box of cigars to 'utterly' destroy the stamp which is upon it. Many people content themselves with simply cutting the stamp in two when they open the lid of the box, but this by no means utterly destroys the stamp. Others scrape away a portion of the stamp for perhaps an inch or so, but neither is this sufficient; for there is a regular trade in buying up old cigar-boxes simply for the stamps, or pieces of stamps, thereon. The pieces of stamps are soaked off, and having cut out the scraped part, a passable stamp is made out of two, or, in the most, three, old ones, and thus the revenue is largely defrauded. These practices are carried on principally by the small manufacturers and tenement-house cigar-makers; but if the dealers and all who buy by the box would see to it that the stamps were 'utterly' destroyed, all the illegal use of cancelled stamps would be largely checked. If not put an end to altogether. Until that is done, the tax-payers must continue to suffer, and the honest manufacturer of cigars must see his dishonest rival selling cigars at a less cost than he can, because he is paying nothing, or next to nothing, for the stamps.

"The extent to which the illegal use of canceled stamps is carried on," continued Collector Blake, "is but little known to the public. Only the other day one of my Deputies seized 20 empty cigar-boxes, in the possession of a person who had bought them for a small trifle from the bar-keeper of an excursion steamer down the bay. The purchaser was on the excursion, and noticed that there was a large number of cigars sold, and so arranged with the bar-keeper for the empty boxes. The object undoubtedly was either to pack new cigars in the old boxes, or to take off the stamps and use them as they were, or piece them out with others."

To a question by the reporter as to what constituted the utter destruction of a stamp the Collector stated that he was not prepared to give an opinion which might be used and quoted. It should appear plain to every person that simply cutting a stamp in two or scratching or mutilating a portion of it was not an utter destruction. The stamp must be made unfit for any further use in any possible way. "My Deputies are now making the rounds," said the Collector, "to every cigar-dealer in the Second District. They have orders to destroy every cigar-box they can find on which the stamp is left in whole or in part, and you can depend upon it they will do their duty."

AN EXPENSIVE PAIR OF SHOES.

On the evening of July 15, Mr. James F. Beahm fell asleep on the stoop of his house, No. 332 East Twenty-ninth-street, and awoke to find a thief carrying away his shoes. On remonstrating, the thief drew a revolver, placed it against his head, and threatened to blow out his brains if he made an outcry. The thief was afterward arrested, and gave his name and address as William McGuire, of No. 689 East Thirty-ninth-street. He was identified, however, as a criminal who had been convicted of robbery under the name of Finding William Beahm asleep, McGuire searched his pockets, and getting no money, carried off the shoes. He was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to 18 months in the Penitentiary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The People ex rel. Foley vs. The Board of Police, &c.—Order quashing certiorari granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Lorillard vs. Clyde et al.—Order signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Zola vs. Mercadante.—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, warm south-west, veering to colder north-west winds, rising barometer.

Mr. Representative BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, seems to have great confidence in the situation. He announces the inevitable election of Mr. THURMAN as President in 1880, prophesies the speedy disappearance of the Nationals, and is quite content with everything that Mr. HAYES has done or is likely to do. Mr. BLACKBURN does not seem conscious of the ridiculous light in which his comments place the leaders of his party. If there is nothing in the National movement, it is surely cowardly and silly in the Democrats to be doing all in their power to anticipate it. From present indications, if the Nationalists disappear, it will only be because the Democrats will have adopted all their ideas and left them no excuse for separate organization. In the same way, if Mr. HAYES has done everything which the Democrats could ask of him, the party leaders must be very hard put to it for capital when they are making the whole Congressional campaign turn on his proposed impeachment. As for Mr. THURMAN, his friends would do well not to count their chickens too soon. The Ohio Senator is at once too good and too poor a candidate for the Democracy. He cannot represent its wild notions without the basest betrayal of his own convictions, and he is too weak and too ambitious to lead his party up to higher professions.

The Kentucky prophet is, however, correct in one thing, and that is the importance he attaches to the next campaign. If his party, after having made the outrageous concessions that they have made to the dangerous doctrines of the Nationals, can still get a majority in the popular branch of Congress, it will, indeed, be up-hill work to prevent their complete capture of the Government. We should not despair even then, it is true; that would be equivalent to despairing of the Republic; but it would be plain that the country was largely given over to almost fatal illusions. If, on the other hand, the Republicans have the courage of their convictions, if they take as bold a stand for sound doctrine as the Democrats have taken for the unsound, and fight their very strongest fight, without regard to personal ambitions or grievances, there is every reason to hope that they could rescue the Government from the peril which threatens it.

Our readers will learn with satisfaction that the dispute as to jurisdiction which has arisen between the State of South Carolina and the National Government, is to be brought speedily before the United States Court. The Circuit Court will sit to hear the case about the 1st of September, and Mr. Chief-Justice WAITE will attend. This is the least that could be done under the circumstances, and it has not been determined on a moment too soon, as will be seen by our dispatch recounting the recent action of the local authorities in Mississippi in arresting a Federal agent employed in defending the property of the Government against the timber-thieves of that State. There is nothing in the recent history of Mississippi, unfortunately, which should give its authorities the impression that the United States Government ought to be respected, or that its rights will be enforced. But possibly if the law can be reasserted by the Supreme Court, the Executive may find means to make it respected. Even a distinct determination of the law is something gained, and in these days the lovers of the Union must be content with small things and hope for greater.

A brief dispatch from Paris indicates the adoption of a project of a treaty between France and the United States by the conference which met on the 7th. The terms of the proposition approved are vaguely given, but embrace concessions on both sides. We fear that if this ends the work of the conference, it will be found to have been rather premature. The only essential advantage to be derived from the meeting lay in a careful examination of the commercial relations of the two countries, a free and practical discussion of the interests of the classes represented in the conference, and the exchange of practical information. The hopes of a proper treaty depend, not on the formal assent of the members of the conference, but on their active and intelligent advocacy of the measure. We venture to trust that the affair has not passed away with the passage of cut-and-dried resolutions, as to which the gentlemen were not particularly informed, and therefore not capable of informing others.

The Porte has ordered her Bosnian vassals to make no resistance to the Austrian occupation, somewhat like SCOTT'S Highlander announcing that the Laird had given orders that the burning castle should not blow up till 12 the next day. Austria's threat of a drum-head court-martial to every insurgent taken red-handed will probably be much more convincing, but her mobilization of fresh forces comes none too soon. The sudden disappearance of the Rhodope insurgents coincides too exactly with the outbreak in Bosnia to leave any doubt whither the former have gone; and, although Russia is too weary, and Italy too half-hearted, to aid the movement as they would undoubtedly have done two or three years ago, there are a sufficient number of Circassians, Bashi-Bazouks, Koords, Albanians, and other cut-throats, thrown out of work by the close of the war, to furnish the flame with abundant fuel. Explosions seem to be the fashion in the East at present, for the destruction of the Russian magazine at Frateshti has been supplemented by the conflagration of Kars, occasioned, it is said, by the explosion of a mine. The Servians are concentrating troops along the Valley of the Drin, and a current report states that two Russian Army Corps are being assembled in Bulgaria.

THE BANK-NOTE AND GREENBACK.

One point in regard to which, so far as heard from this year, the Democrats have no hesitation in accepting the ground occupied by the Greenbackers, is the desirability of abolishing the national banks and substituting Government notes for their issues. This is, perhaps, the most important of the subordinate questions involved in the general currency problem. While it does not directly affect the principle of resumption or the maintenance of specie payments, it has a bearing of no small importance on its practical operation. To double the volume of greenbacks by a withdrawal of the bank-notes would be to increase in a like proportion the task of the Government in maintaining resumption, necessitate the accumulation of a much larger fund of coin by the Treasury, and make more difficult, and probably more remote, the actual accomplishment of specie payments in any genuine sense of the term. On the other hand, it will be generally admitted that the banks are able and willing to take care of themselves and fulfill all their obligations on a coin basis if the Government will simply look out properly for its own notes. But a matter of still greater consequence is the evident purpose, in this movement against the banking system, to have the notes of the Government established as a perpetual legal tender and a permanent form of currency, resting only on the credit of the nation, without specific security for conversion or definite obligation to make final payment. There is at the bottom of the question a radical difference of principle between advocates of a Government paper currency of this kind and the defenders of the national bank system. The former regard it as a proper function of the Government not only to coin money, which is in reality only an official certification of the weight and fineness of certain pieces of metal, but to provide whatever paper currency may be required by the people, the use of which as a legal tender for the payment of debts it has a constitutional power to enforce by law. The latter consider money as the creature of commerce, the only purpose of coinage by public authority being to secure a certain uniformity and purity in the coins and prevent debasement and counterfeiting, while the issue of paper representatives of money is merely an extended use of credit for commercial convenience, which should be made only by commerce and kept under the operation of its laws. Government notes are a form of debt, incurred for a justifiable purpose, but to be gradually paid and withdrawn, leaving the field for the creation and use of money and of credit in the transaction of business free to private enterprise and sagacity.

What the Greenbackers and the Democrats clamor for is a currency consisting merely of the Government's promises, without any definite obligation to pay, or any security for conversion with coin on demand. The opposition to the national banks is expressed chiefly in vague denunciations of monopolists and money-lenders, and the assertion that they make undue profits from the privileges of circulation, which might be saved to the people if the Government furnished the currency. A statement read before the Bankers' Convention, now in session at Saratoga, shows clearly how little ground there is for this insane cry. The bank corporations, as the business is now distributed, are comparatively small associations, and the heavy stockholders are very few. The shares are, for the most part, held by people of moderate means, who wish to put what they have into an investment which will insure them a fair annuity. More is paid out in taxes than is received in interest on the Government bonds pledged as security for circulating notes, and the profits of the business are not, and in the nature of things cannot be, in excess of those obtained by the equally prudent use of a like amount of capital in any other way. With banking free to all owners of capital, and shares in the associations open to all purchasers who have money to invest, competition very speedily equalizes the profits to those that could be obtained by any other employment of capital and of skill in the conduct of business.

Among the shallow criticisms which are constantly reaching us, is one to the effect that the Government lends the notes, or the money, as it is usually expressed, to the banks, whereas there is no more reason why it should furnish them with funds to make a profit from than anybody else. This would be too silly for notice were it not for the fact that so many people have vague and confused ideas as to what the bank-notes are. Of course, the Government furnishes no money and lends no notes to banking associations. It merely prints the blanks for the notes for the sake of securing uniformity and being able to prevent counterfeiting, and the slight expense of this process is reimbursed by the 1 per cent. tax on circulation. These blanks become notes only when they are signed and issued by the officers of the bank receiving them, and then they rest on the credit of the institution, and are made good by its resources. The bank is bound to redeem them, and though in case of its failure to do so the Government takes them up, it holds assets of the bank for the purpose in the shape of bonds deposited with the Treasury before the notes are furnished. Again, it is urged that the public pays for getting the notes into circulation in the discount on bank loans, which would be avoided by a direct issue by the Government. We have seen this expense reckoned up into enormous figures. But it must be remembered that the notes, when issued, represent actual capital embarked in the banking business, and are backed by assets. The bank loans its own credit, which it has been obliged to secure in the amplest manner. There is no charge paid by the public in its borrowing capacity, which would not fall upon it if the loans were made in any other form. It is impossible to trace in the legitimate discount of banks any expense to be credited to the people as an item of cost in maintaining the bank circulation.

The errors and misconceptions on this subject are innumerable. When they are cleared away, most of the objections urged against the national bank system disappear. The opposition is in fact only a disguise to cover the real design of its promoters, which is to put another obstacle in the way of a return to specie payments. With the banks in existence the process is comparatively easy, and promises to be permanent, provided the Government is held to the policy of redeeming its notes. They present the ground ready prepared on which to maintain resumption, and while the system is retained there would be a fair prospect of ultimately getting the Government out of the field. That the Greenbackers are sharp enough to see, and hence this crusade, which is purely a movement in the interest of irredeemable paper, and in accepting it the Democrats must accept it as such.

DENOUNCING THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting has been called to assemble in Brooklyn to-night for the purpose of denouncing Mr. HEWITT'S Labor Committee. Of course, when this convocation shall find voice, we shall learn why the Hewitt Committee should be denounced. Up to this date the committee have held open sessions, at which many representative laboring men have been freely received. Although some of those who have testified as experts, so to speak, have given utterance to the baldest nonsense, and though others have aired their visionary ideas concerning irrelevant matters, they have been listened to with patience and exemplary forbearance. Some of those who have appeared before the committee have made valuable suggestions; and, in the midst of the rubbish and crudities of the testimony, the committee will undoubtedly find many grains of solid worth. But if the mass of matter collected by this committee shall, on the whole, prove to be worthless, the fault must be with the men who have appeared before it, not with the members of the committee. These Congressmen were detailed for a special duty. Every man who, as a laborer or producer, has a grievance, or who has a cure for any of the ills of which his comrades complain, is urged to go into the committee-room and state his grievance or describe his panacea. We believe that the Chairman and his colleagues are honestly trying to find out what the laboring men want, and how to meet their wants—if that be possible. We are bound to say that Mr. HEWITT has shown, in his conduct of the investigation, an acquaintance with the subject, and with the facts and figures thereto appertaining, which entitles him to respect. And it may be added that he and his colleagues have discharged their duties with tact and patience. Yet, Mr. JUSTUS SCHWAB wants the committee denounced, and he sent to DENIS KEARNEY to come on and assist at the denunciation.

The fault is not in the committee, but in the incoherency of "the cause." SCHWAB and his confrères are intelligent enough to see that the general outcome of those who have thus formally and officially given voice to the demands of the working men is not calculated to command the respect of sensible and thoughtful people. It is impossible not to sympathize with men in distress, although the measures of relief which they propose may be as unreasonable as a child's cry for the moon. While all good citizens deplore the prevailing, but exaggerated, depression in trade and industry, it must be confessed that many of the noisiest complaints are baseless, and that the remedies suggested by the complainants are not only impracticable but mischievous. Leaving out some of the more absurd propositions offered to the Hewitt committee, as well as some of the least dubious ones, we may strike a general average in the following which have been made in good faith: Abolish capitalists, banks, interest, private ownership in land, patent laws, Customs duties, laws for the collection of bills of credit, and private ownership of machinery; centralize the Government, abolish the House of Representatives, make the Government defend every client in the civil courts, have the Government build a great fleet of war vessels, establish savings banks, and lend money without interest; prohibit the accumulation of large properties, levy a direct tax, create labor bureaus, a department of industry, and Governmental co-operative societies; call in Government bonds and national bank-notes, and issue unlimited absolute paper money; regulate the hours and compensation of labor by national authority, enact universal suffrage for men, women, and aliens, prohibit the doing of any public work by contract, have all machinery run under Governmental supervision for the public benefit, prohibit Chinese immigration, submit all laws to the people for approval or rejection, furnish work for the unemployed upon national enterprises, and lodge the ownership and control of all railroads, telegraph lines, and shops therewith connected, in the hands of the Government.

Every one of these so-called remedies has been proposed, in all gravity, to the gentlemen who have listened to the complaints and recommendations of those who have appeared before them, with the understanding that legislation may be recommended by them in their report to Congress. A cool-blooded maniac, about thirty years ago, seeing the vastness of the ill which African slavery had entailed upon this Republic, suggested that the entire race of slaves should be purchased from their owners, paid for by the National Government, and summarily put to death. Since the day of that enthusiastic abolitionist, we do not recollect any equally sweeping reform until Mr. HEWITT'S committee began to receive voluntary advice from the people. We make no mention of the man who declares that every one of the million inhabitants of New-York should own a garden-spot on Manhattan Island; nor do we cite the case of him who believes that all widows and fatherless children should be maintained at public expense, and that the man whose quickness or skill enables him to earn fifty cents a day more than his duller comrade should be compelled to divide that fifty cents with his less fortunate fellows.

The speeches of KEARNEY and the harangues before the Hewitt committee enable us to find out what the complainants want, how they propose to get it, and in what temper they go about it. The blatherskite who spoke in Faneuil Hall the other night is not above taking other men's money for his maintenance, and other men's words and ideas for his patchwork speeches. In this sense, he is a pestilent humbug; but he has his uses. It is necessary that the badness, the malice, and the mischief in such men should come to the surface. If KEARNEY and his associates have any ideas on the subject of political economy, the more freely they are discussed, the better for society. Let us see what madness, what folly, and what mighty nonsense these people propose for the rectification of the present troubled state of man. With this intent, the Hewitt committee hearings and the speeches of even such ribald fanatics as KEARNEY may serve a useful purpose.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

Railroad companies make contracts to carry their passengers from one place to another; and clearly this contract is not performed unless the passenger is carried safe and sound. The companies are under a grave public duty, also, to the same purport. For they are allowed to lay out their routes through the country, cut through farms, tear down buildings, cross highways, and disturb the peace of the earth generally, in consideration of their undertaking to provide a safe and rapid mode of travel. But this duty is not performed unless people are carried safely. To take a passenger on a train at New-York and deliver him beaten and bruised, or robbed, or cut in pieces, at Chicago or Boston, is not a performance either of the contract or of the public duty. Hence the more recent decisions are recognizing very stringently the doctrine that railroads have a duty in protecting their passengers against violence and robbery. Directors are bound to provide reasonable means, and prescribe proper regulations for the safety of passengers; and conductors are bound to make their best efforts in the same direction. This principle applies, also, to steam-boats and sail vessels. In short, all who engage in the business of carrying passengers must carry them safely.

The principle was strikingly illustrated a number of years ago in the trial of HOLMES. He was a seaman on board the ship *William Brown*. She sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia, and struck an iceberg on the way, and sank; the crew and about half the passengers got into the boats, and began to make what way they could toward land. The boats were soon separated, and the long-boat, in which HOLMES was, struggled along alone. But she was leaky, and overloaded, and after a night and a day of most perilous effort to save all on board, the crew, headed by HOLMES, threw overboard several of the passengers as a means of lightening the boat enough to allow of saving some. HOLMES had no particular authority in the ship, he was only a common seaman, but he was of remarkable build and endowments, and his good qualities gave him a prominence among the crew. He was the last man to leave the sinking ship, and the foremost in efforts to save all the passengers, and when this seemed impossible, he was foremost in the act of casting some overboard. The boat, with the crew and residue of passengers, was at length rescued by a passing ship and brought to port. HOLMES was then put upon trial for manslaughter.

His counsel pleaded in defense that the homicide was necessary; the crew were compelled to cast some overboard that others might be saved. But the Judge charged the jury that such a defense could not be made in behalf of the crew. He said that if two persons who owe no duty to one another cannot both survive, neither commits a crime by saving himself at expense of the other. But this does not apply to persons who have undertaken to carry passengers. They are bound to transport the passengers to the place of destination. The passenger owes no duty to protect the carrier, but the carrier owes the highest duty to save the passenger. And when the ship is wrecked, and passengers and crew are adrift in the boats, the sailors are still bound to undergo whatever hazard is necessary to preserve the passengers. And HOLMES was convicted and sentenced. This was a good while ago; but the doctrine is not old-fashioned or obsolete; on the contrary, the tendency of recent decisions, especially as toward railroad corporations, is to recognize the duty of protecting passengers more and more distinctly.

In a case decided not quite two years ago, in Mississippi, a party of drunken rowdies, passengers on a railroad train, commenced "sauncing" a peaceable passenger sitting near them, and at length pulled off his hat and began tossing it about. He applied to the conductor to protect him, and the conductor did begin a remonstrance. But this only excited the rowdies to a general scuffle; the conductor ignominously ran away into the rear car, and the unfortunate passenger was beaten and injured, though not seriously. He sued the company for damages. The counsel argued that a railroad company is not bound to protect one passenger against another. But the court decided that this is not so. A company is bound to make wise and efficient arrangements to carry passengers safely, including keeping order among passengers. And if a conductor will not interfere and call brakemen to help him if need be, to protect one passenger from violence or robbery by another, he neglects his duty and renders his company liable. The same doctrine was enforced in a case toward the close of war times, where a quiet, orderly passenger was accidentally shot by a musket dropped by one of a quarrelsome, intoxicated party of soldiers who were traveling along with him. The court said that the railroad company was bound to exercise the utmost vigilance and care in keeping order, and if they took drunken soldiers on board they must make corresponding arrangements to keep them quiet. And there was a case in a Southern court, where merchants sent their clerk on a journey with a large sum of money in charge; he fell into company with gamblers on board a steamboat, and was fleeced of the money, and the merchants were allowed to recover their money against the vessel, for the court said they ought to have made efforts to prevent the gambling. This particular case goes further than can be relied upon as law. But there is no doubt the law enforces great care in the protection of passengers.

MODERN TORTURE.

In the opinion of the intelligent policeman, the true method to be pursued when a crime has been committed is first to assume that a certain person is the criminal, and then search for evidence against him. This method has, in its earlier stages, the merit of great simplicity. It does away with the necessity of procuring evidence against a man before he is arrested. The way to assume is to assume. Any policeman can, with a slight mental effort, assume that any other person has committed a crime, and thereupon arrest him. It is after the arrest has been made that the policeman's trouble begins. He must find or manufacture some little evidence against the prisoner, or else he is ultimately compelled to let him go. Often the collection of this evidence is a difficult matter, and what is imperatively needed is some means of rapidly, easily, and infallibly procuring evidence that will convict every person who is arrested on the assumption that he is a criminal.

The case of Mrs. SMITH, the widow of the murdered New-Jersey policeman, affords a conspicuous illustration of the ease with which a person may be charged with murder, and also of the trouble which the subsequent collection of evidence may entail. When the late Mr. SMITH was found to be murdered, the local Police decided with great promptness that the easiest course to be pursued would be to assume that Mrs. SMITH had murdered him. Accordingly this assumption was made and the woman was arrested. Whether there were grounds for assuming that she was guilty, which would have been recognized by intelligent men, need not be here discussed. In any event it would have been equally obvious to the Police mind that Mrs. SMITH should be assumed to be the murderess. So far the case presented no difficulties, but now comes the necessity of finding evidence against the woman. This is a most difficult and vexatious task, and no one can fail to wish that some simple method of performing it could be employed.

That the Police are sparing no effort to do their duty in this matter is conceded. If with the means now at their disposal it is possible to wring a confession from Mrs. SMITH, they will have it. She is never left for a moment out of the sight and hearing of an officer. All day a policeman sits at the open door of her cell, listening to every word she may utter, watching every motion she may make, and studying with the utmost attention the symptoms of hysteria which she may manifest. At night the devoted officer watches in the cell with her, and with a note-book in his hand, keeps a faithful record of every word she may speak in her sleep. Up to the present time the only remark of real consequence which the watchful officer has overheard was made by the prisoner, when in a fit of hysteria, she exclaimed, "Stab him again!" As the fact that her husband was stabbed could not possibly have occurred to her unless she had stabbed him herself, this remark was a great comfort to the Police, though, unfortunately, it is not of itself sufficient to secure her conviction. Better things are, however, hoped for. "The doctors, who attend her regularly, argue that her nervous system is giving way, and that she will succumb to the strain shortly and make a clean breast of all she knows of the tragedy." It need not be supposed from this that the doctors are co-operating with the Police by giving the woman drugs designed to hasten the breaking down of her nervous system. The method adopted by the Police is quite sufficient to produce this result unaided, and it is only a question of time when Mrs. SMITH'S nervous system breaks down under the ingenious espionage to which she is subjected.

Now, although this plan may very likely result in furnishing the Police with the desired evidence, it is slow and tiresome. It is entirely uncertain how long Mrs. SMITH'S nervous system may hold out. Women sometimes bear torture with wonderful fortitude. There have been enterprising and persistent husbands who have undertaken to break down their wives, but who have been disgusted to find that months of unremitting effort were required before the woman would finally succumb and either die or become insane. Mrs. SMITH is said to be a delicate woman, and probably her nervous system will break down in the course of a week or two, but it is entirely possible that she may last for a month, to the great weariness and vexation of the attendant policeman.

What this woman really needs is the good old-fashioned rack. It is strange that in a community which finds no fault with the slow torture by which the Jersey Police are trying to break down the woman's nervous system and wring from her a true or imaginary confession of guilt, an obstinate prejudice against the more humane and efficient rack should prevail. It having been assumed that Mrs. SMITH is guilty, and it having been determined to wring a confession from her, it is plain that the quickest way in which this can be accomplished is the most humane way. Were she to be stretched on the rack at 12 o'clock to-day, and wrenched at intervals of five minutes each for half an hour, she would either die and rid the Police of all further trouble, or she would confess to any desired extent. There is hardly any possibility that the rack would fail to extort a confession. In the days when it was in general use, an occasional obstinate Scotch Presbyterian would prefer to be pulled in pieces rather than yield to its persuasion, but, as a rule, the rack extorted every kind of confession that the operators happened to wish for. If it is thought desirable to have "COVE" BENNETT, or a select number of other Jerseymen implicated in the murder of SMITH, the rack, if properly applied, will induce Mrs. SMITH to confess that they were her accomplices. Surely, when a machine so efficient could be employed with such excellent result, it is both stupid and cruel to restrict the Police to their present slow and uncertain method of breaking down the woman's nervous system.

If the increasing prejudice against the rack is too strong to be overcome, there are several other methods of torture, any one of which is preferable to that now in use. There is the Spanish boot, the red-hot pincers, the water torture, the successive pulling out of the finger-nails—all of which have been used with the most satisfactory results by the Spanish Inquisitors and the civil tribunals of earlier centuries. Humane people ought at once to urge that Mrs. SMITH should be subjected to one or more of these admirable tortures. What if she is a friendless woman, whose conduct has given rise to scandal, and who may possibly be guilty of murder. It does not follow that she is to be subjected to a slow and cruel torture, when quicker and better methods are within reach.

If Princess THYRA, of Denmark, whose engagement to the son of the ex-Empress EUGENIE, has been formally announced, covet peace of mind in marriage, she can hardly be said to have accepted wisely. The young LOUIS' whole aim and ambition is, and will be, to re-establish the Empire in France, and ascend the throne, a task which now looks superhuman, and whose attempted performance must involve endless anxiety and trouble, and in all probability incessant defeat. He will be very likely to imitate his father, who from boyhood to middle age schemed and plotted for the purple, and finally secured it by a great crime. His mother will doubtless spur him on, as HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS spurred on her son, allowing him neither rest nor recompense while the goal is unreached. And it can never be reached, we suspect, in his case. He will wear and chafe his years away following the will-o'-the-wisp of the imperial crown. Nothing is more melancholy or more depressing than to toil after and suffer for the unattainable. Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON is not, from all accounts, strong enough to contend with what he conceives to be his destiny; and he will be nearly certain to be a puppet in the hands of unprincipled and designing men, as almost all the leading Imperialists are. There would seem to be years of wistfulness, weariness, and woe in store for Princess THYRA, generally esteemed and loved as an excellent type of true, fine womanhood. She really deserves a kinder future than that which is opening to her. She accepts, with her husband, a heavy and painful burden which she cannot lay down, and which she may feel assured she will carry and stagger under to no purpose. It seems to be written in the stars that Prince LOUIS can never be Emperor of the French. He is far less apt to be as NAPOLEON III. than to be as NAPOLEON II., born King of Rome, died Lieutenant-Colonel in the Austrian Artillery. He was born heir to the throne of France; he is like to die heir to the Kingdom of Eternity.

The grandly shameful success of the plunderers of the Tammany Ring still continues to produce evil fruit in different parts of the country. The telegraph informs us that ex-Mayor BROWN, of Berea, Ohio, has been arrested for complicity with a band of burglars operating in that neighborhood, and that while he held office he encouraged the Town Marshal to make arrests by dividing fees with him. This seems rather bungling, but we suppose no better arrangement could well be made in Berea. If BROWN had been Mayor of New-York, some time ago, he would not have been obliged to go beyond City Hall to find any number of burglars. They were official burglars, and robbed as much and as often as they chose without fear of molestation or hindrance. It is a shame that Mayors in Ohio should be put to such straits to get money that does not belong to them. They ought to be able to steal in conjunction with their fellow-office-holders, as they used to here. But then they are improving in the West. Forming a league with burglars is a cheering symptom for Mayors; and, in due season, the Mayors of that section may give their personal attention and co-operation to breaking open the houses of citizens. They should do this, however, on strict party grounds. It would be political ingratitude to rob the men who had voted for them. We cannot expect provincialists to have the lofty indifference of metropolitans. In the days of the Ring our officials robbed everybody, without distinction of party, sect, or nationality. They simply inquired, "Is there anything to steal?" and stole it without delay. Still, Berea, for a small interior town, has acquitted herself creditably. To hire a Marshal to arrest anybody and everybody and divide the hire, and also to be a partner with industrious burglars, is a promising sign. Berea, it must be conceded, shows energy in trying to keep abreast of these precious times.

Editors of literary weeklies and monthlies are always saying that the most difficult things for them to get are short stories, and, judging by the stories they print, one can have no cause to doubt their statement. The trouble, we suspect, is less in the contributors than in the editors, who, talk as they may, have a prejudice against a story the least unconventional, although they know that conventionalism smothers freshness and originality. Editors are very apt to say, "We want something that the average woman will read and like." Men don't read magazine stories, and a story originally treated or varying from the accustomed is seldom appreciated. Primarily, every story, to be popular, must turn on love, and in from 3,000 to 6,000 words there is no margin for development of character or novelty of presentation. The author, restricted by space, must introduce at once the man and woman who are to fall in love with one another, and get married at the close. If they fail to marry, the ending is thought not to be good. (In real life marriage is often the saddest thing that can happen,) and stories that do not end well are rarely approved. The ordinary reader demands that fiction be saturated with poetic justice, of which life contains very little. The defect in our own and in all English literature is that there is a general insistence that it should teach something, instead of being a representation of life. As a people, we are so afraid of not being moral that we are often dull, humdrum, and untrue to nature. We are so much concerned for ethics that we neglect and underrate art.

That very singular body of persons, commonly known as Shakers—their proper name is the United Society of Believers in CHRIST'S Second Appearing—is said to have materially increased since 1870, and to number now nearly 12,000. This is remarkable, inasmuch as, believing and rigidly adhering to celibacy, they can recruit their ranks only by external accretion. They have 18 seperate settlements, (the sect is entirely confined to the United States,) of which there are 2 in Maine, 2 in New-Hampshire, 4 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, 3 in this State, 4 in Ohio, and 2 in Kentucky. They now believe the kingdom of heaven has been established; that CHRIST has come upon earth a second time in the form of Mother ANN, (ANN LEE, an Englishwoman, born in Manchester, was the founder of the sect, having emigrated thence with a small band of disciples shortly before the Revolutionary War,) and that the personal reign of GOD has been restored. They believe, also, that the new dispensation has begun; that ADAM'S sin has been atoned, that man has been delivered from all errors except his own; that the curse has been removed from labor, and that the earth and all it contains shall be redeemed. This would seem to be a comfortable sort of creed, and they hold it most sincerely. To their peculiar mind there is no death, what appears to be death being merely a change of form, a transfiguration, which does not conceal them from the spiritual eyes of the saints. They look for no resurrection; nor have they any faith in Heaven beyond what they call "living in union," which is their present state of existence. Upon entering into union, they think that they leave behind all earthly relationships and interests, just as if they had been separated from these by death. Those who have "passed out of sight," as they phrase it, are still in union; and the Shakers have perfect faith that they dwell in daily communion with spirits of the departed. Indeed, they profess to be more familiar with the dead than with the living. Labor is, in their eyes, more than noble—it is sacred—a sacerdotal function, especially when employed upon the soil in adding to its abundance and beauty. Consistently with their faith in the second appearance of CHRIST in the form of a woman, they believe there is a feminine, as well as a masculine essence in the God-head, a motherhood not less than fatherhood, of Deity, which would seem to be a sort of compromise with the Roman Catholic doctrine. The society is mainly increased by girls and young men; but married couples likewise join it, becoming then as brothers and sisters. They are almost invariably noted for virtue, conscientiousness, health, prosperity, and contentment. They are the sole people on this continent, if not on the face of the globe, who for more than 70 years have lived together harmoniously on the fundamental principle of community of property.

The Indians, or aboriginals, as they should be called, are much more numerous on this continent than has been represented. Our ceaseless wars with the savages have not proved nearly so destructive to them as the public reports would indicate. If they had, many of the tribes would have been annihilated which are still populous and moderately flourishing. It is said that the strong tribes have generally increased, and the weak ones diminished. An authority on the subject estimates that not more than 8,000 Indians have been killed by the whites since 1789, about 400 having been slain in the encounter with Wayne, and near the same number during the famous Seminole war, which lasted seven years, at an expense of $30,000,000, making each Indian cost $75,000—certainly a blunder of political economy, not to regard it in any higher light. According to Government statistics, there were, in 1822, 457,000 savages in the domain of the United States; and there are now, in all probability, 250,000, though the number is not commonly thought to be so large by almost 100,000. While some of the tribes, like the Omahas, Poncas, Missouris, Pawnees, have dwindled, the Six Nations have not materially changed in centuries, and the Comanches, Crows, Sioux, and Ojibways have steadily multiplied. The manner in which we have treated the Indians is a national disgrace, and will soon come to be universally so regarded.

It seems that ROYAL B. CONANT, the defaulting Cashier of the Eliot Bank, though indorsed as a man of irreproachable morality, was not too moral to form a connection with a young and pretty, but not immaculate, actress of the variety stamp, and to be lavish in his expenditures upon her. His licentious and spendthrift habits were known to many persons, to one of the Directors among others, and his accounts were accordingly examined. Certain irregularities were found, but on promise of better behavior, and relinquishment of his theatric mistress, he was forgiven, and kept in his place. The opinion in Boston is, that the Directors might have known how CONANT was going, if they had had any acquaintance with the ways of the world. But they were so honest and so intensely respectable themselves that they were culpably careless. They had had experience, too, of a warning sort, for their President, or he who was their then President, appropriated $100,000 only five or six years since, or rather lost it in stock speculations, just as CONANT has done. Like the ex-Cashier, the ex-President was a person of unquestionable integrity and the highest sense of honor, which in Boston does not seem to always prevent a man from wholesale stealing.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston *Advertiser* is confident that "the renewed crusade against a sound currency, which shall be as advantageous for every class as for any class, will not serve to weaken the determination of the Republican Party in this State to favor the resumption of specie payments at the date already fixed by law."

The Memphis *Appeal*, in declining to print Mr. Marble's letter, says: "As to Mr. Tilden, he needs no defense. But we repeat, his opportunity has passed. Brief as the time is, since his day, new measures have been sprung upon the people, and the names of new men are being lisped as the successors to the leadership in the Democratic Party which he has lost."

According to the *American Protestant*, Butler's "slate" for the Massachusetts campaign will be made up as follows: Benjamin F. Butler for Governor, H. B. Sargent for Lieutenant-Governor, D. N. Skillings for Treasurer, John E. Fitzgerald for Auditor, A. J. Bailey for Attorney-General, J. M. Buffum for Secretary of State. There is also a move among the Butler men to select his friends for Congress in the different districts.

The editorial servant of the Labor-Greenback Party seems to be a dog, as it were. Mr. Shupe, we believe, was not treated with marked consideration at Syracuse, and the Nationals of the Fifteenth Ohio District gave Mr. John T. Sayrock, the "working man's friend," and editor of the *Ohio Sentinel* and *The Working Man's Advocate* of Louisville, a single ironical vote. And the worst of it is that a man named Maginnis was nominated.

The Baltimore *Gazette* thinks that Frank Jones, of the First New-Hampshire District, has made a mistake in declining to run again for Congress. "The district is very close, even with the assistance of the brewery. It may not be impossible to retain a section of New-Hampshire in the Democratic column with some other leader, but gentlemen of that political faith, and connected with large breweries, should make an effort, like Mrs. Dombey, to keep themselves prominently before the public in a close year."

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "The attempt to set aside Don Cameron in the Senatorial race and put forward his father, the General, does not seem to flourish. The managing politicians appear to want Don to remain, perhaps because they can manage him best, and he has not so many private grudges as the old man. At the present moment it is really hard to say which of the two is the candidate for Senator. Nor is it clear what the Hayes Administration proposes to do though Don is bitterly hostile to it."

The Erie County Democrats play to win, regardless of methods. Prior to the last election they held that the candidate for County Judge then to be elected would hold for the full term, but as soon as it was ascertained that W. W. Hammond, the Republican candidate, had been chosen they changed their views, and have since brought pressure to bear on the Secretary of State to include the office of County Judge among those to be filled, and successfully, for Secretary Beach mentions this office in the official notification of offices to be filled this Fall.

The latest—also the wildest—Butler rumor is that there is to be a movement in his favor inside the Massachusetts Republican State Convention. As the story goes, all the towns that in previous years have sent Butler delegates to State Conventions are to be worked up, and as many privately-pledged Butler men as possible secured. Then, in the convention, they will raise a cry for Butler, and failing, as is expected, to make any impression on the majority, the Butler Republicans will bolt and nominate the General as an Independent Republican candidate.

Mr. Watterson rejoices to the extent of a column and a half of double-leaded leader in his Louisville *Courier-Journal* over Manton Marble's ponderous "vindication of the truth of history." "All that we contend for," he shrieks, "is that Mr. Tilden shall not be sacrificed for shortcomings of which he is absolutely and positively innocent. The road before us will be rough enough, God knows, without piling it with Democratic victims. Tilden and Bayard, Thurman and Hendricks! statesmen each and patriots all! let the man who would speak of them save in the way of kindness, be set down as a factionist and marplot, unworthy the confidence of Democrats anywhere."

HARD FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

TWO BATTLES BETWEEN AUSTRIANS AND INSURGENTS.

A TOWN CAPTURED AFTER NINE HOURS' FIGHTING—AUSTRIAN LOSSES—BRITISH INTERVENTION ASKED BY TURKEY.

VIENNA, Aug. 9.—The seventh division of the Austrian army of occupation, under command of the Grand Duke of Würtemberg, operating to the westward of the main body of the army, fought two battles with the insurgents, one on the 5th inst. at Varcarvakuf, and another on the 7th at Jaicza. The latter appears to have been a serious engagement. The official report says: "A decisive victory has been gained over a superior force of insurgents. The fortified town of Jaicza was occupied after nine hours of sanguinary fighting. The Austrians displayed devoted valor."

The *Political Correspondence* confirms the statement published in Italian journals, on the 6th, that the Sultan had telegraphed to Queen Victoria asking British mediation to stay the advance of the Austrian army of occupation at Banjaluka. The *Correspondence* adds that the British Government has declined to interfere.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 9.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says: "The decided refusal of Austria any longer to tolerate delay in the execution of the commission entrusted to her by Europe, and the energetic and successful advance of her corps of occupation seem at last to have produced a sobering effect on the Government at Constantinople. Yesterday fresh instructions reached Caratheodore Pasha, which met the Austrian demands much more closely than heretofore, and encourage the Turkish Plenipotentiary in the hope of being able soon to conclude a satisfactory convention."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Reuters Constantinople dispatch says: "Accounts from Turkish sources, of the resistance to the Austrian Army of occupation, place the Austrian loss in Bosnia thus far at 1,000 men killed and wounded."

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A special despatch to the *News*, from Sheptsche, dated Aug. 8, gives some particulars of a heavy battle that raged on that day along the whole line from Maglai to Sheptsche. The Turks were defeated. The loss of the Austrians was 50 killed and wounded. The Bosnian forces numbered about 5,000, and included artillery and a large force of Turkish regulars led by regular officers. Four hundred of the latter were captured. The captive Turkish troops claim that they were compelled to fight by the insurrectionary Government at Serajevo.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says 3,000 Mohammedan horsemen have appeared in the North-western portion of Bosnia.

THE SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF KARS BY EXPLOSION AND FIRE—OPPOSITION TO THE RUSSIANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—A dispatch to the *Golos*, dated Tiflin, Aug. 2, reports that an explosion had occurred in the mines of the fortifications of Kars, resulting in a fire which destroyed the best portion of the city.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A Trebizonde dispatch to the *Standard* reports that the native tribes are mustering in great force in the defiles leading to Artvin determined to oppose the carrying out of the decisions of the Berlin congress. It is estimated that their numbers will soon reach 15,000 men.

A special dispatch to the *News* from Batoum says: "The population are armed and preparing to resist the occupation by the Russians. The local chiefs held a council on Wednesday and decided to fight. The disaffected mountaineers on the Choruk frontier are said to number 20,000. The excitement is intense. The Turkish Regular Army remains neutral.

The Edinburg *Scotsman's* London correspondent says there is strong reason for believing that the English Government intends to gain a footing on the main land of Asia Minor. Scanderoon, the port of Aleppo, is named as the probable objective point.

THE RUSSIANS AND THE FORTS.

PROGRESS OF EVACUATION IN BULGARIA—REPORTS OF RUSSIANS FORTIFYING THE COAST OF SAROS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Turks have abandoned the forts north of Varna, and they have been occupied by the Russians.

Gen. Todleben has announced that he will evacuate Rodosto and San Stefano if the fortifications at Varna are evacuated immediately by the Turks.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Guardian* says that letters received from persons on board her Britannic Majesty's steam-ship Swiftsure, in the Gulf of Saros, declare that the Russians are still busily engaged in fortifying the coast, and do not expect the peace will be permanent.

THE PROPOSED TURKISH REFORMS.

STATEMENT BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE—THE REVENUE, JUDICIARY, AND POLICE TO BE OVERHAULED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to questions and arguments of Messrs. Fawcett and Edward Jenkins about the Anglo-Turkish Convention, said: "We have undertaken certain obligations in respect to the defense of the Asiatic provinces from future attacks by Russia, and as a consideration, or complement, of that undertaking, Turkey has promised to enter into an agreement with us as to the carrying out of certain reforms. These reforms will require very great care; they will have to be elaborately discussed between the two powers. We hope for a certain amount of success. We are already in communication with the Porte in regard to various points of detail which are well understood, and have already been the subject of a good deal of examination. What we hope to do is to induce the Porte to enter into an agreement to effect such reforms as are desirable, and give specific guarantees for the carrying out of those reforms. There is a probability of our materially improving the administration in those provinces in certain particulars which are vital. There are three great departments to which we intend to direct our attention, the revenue, the judicial system, and the police. Our object will be to bring about practical improvements, which will be guaranteed by treaty and not by a mere general promise."

ADDITIONAL TERMINAL FACILITIES.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—The Commonwealth has, through its Land Commissioner, leased to the New-York and New-England Railway Company the 25-acre lot on South Boston Flats, to be used for a station, freight depot, &c. The lease will soon be submitted to the Governor and Council for approval.

A NEGRO MURDERER RESPITED.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 9.—George Howell, the negro who was sentenced to be hanged at Greenville to-day, for the murder of Joseph Martin, in December, 1877, near Greenville, has been respited by the Governor until Sept. 5.

DISTILLERS FIGHTING OFFICERS.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 9.—A United States Marshal, with a posse, who were attempting to arrest illicit distillers in Blount County, yesterday, were fired into and repulsed by the distillers. Salem Cooper, a son of Collector Cooper, was fatally wounded. The Marshal returned to-day with reinforcements to arrest the distillers.

RAILROAD COLLISION NEAR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—A passenger train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, coming north, struck a mail train at Riverside this morning, which was switched on a side track. Several persons were injured, but none seriously, except Holden, a baggageman, who had both legs broken.

CHARGES AGAINST J. G. SINCLAIR.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Hon. John G. Sinclair, in an interview at Concord, N. H., positively denied the [illegible] of his irregularities, and challenges any one to [illegible] $1 of his paper with forged or illegal indorsements.

A TRAMP KILLED BY A WESTERN BRAKEMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—A Stockton dispatch states that 15 tramps attempted to board a west-bound train last evening, but were driven off by the train hands. The tramps then assaulted the hands with clubs and stones, and the leader fired two shots, without effect, at the rear brakeman. The latter returned the fire, inflicting a wound from which the tramp died to-day. The brakeman was exonerated by a Coroner's jury, and was discharged from custody by the Police Justice.

THE INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

BANNOCKS GOING TO HUNT BUFFALO UNDER MILITARY ESCORT TO PREVENT STARVATION—SIOUX ATTEMPTING TO JOIN THE SNAKES.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 9.—There is no truth in the report that Tendsy's band of Bannocks had left their agency with hostile intent. They are proceeding, under an escort of United States troops, to the buffalo country, it being claimed that there are no provisions at the agency, and that the Indians have been subsisting on rabbits and squirrels. One of them, having stolen some things from a ranch at Beaverhead Cañon, was shot and killed by a party on the lookout for the thief. Considerable excitement was thus caused through uncertainty as to how the Bannocks might regard the deed. Tendsy was notified of the occurrence, and, on seeing the remains of the thief, said: "He was bad Indian. Bury him."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The following telegram was received by Adjt.-Gen. Townsend this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.

The following dispatch has been received from the Adjutant-General's department of the Columbia, dated Fort Vancouver, Aug. 6. The commanding officer at Fort Lapwai is informed through Agent Monteith that on the 28th of July small bands of Indians appeared at Scott's place at the south fork of the Clearwater. The Indians recognized them as White Bird's band and some Sioux. The commanding officer at Camp Howard confirmed the report. Agent Monteith required the Chief Lawyer to send some of his warriors to induce or force them to surrender. Five squaws of White Bird's band surrendered, and say the remainder of the party consisted of 13 bucks and some squaws, who have gone to Salmon River to open caches, and then join the Snakes; and that White Bird himself is still with Sitting Bull. The Lapwai dispatch is dated Aug. 1. McDOWELL, Major-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—A Yuma, Arizona, dispatch reports that the apprehension of an Indian outbreak is subsiding, but a patrol is still kept up. Two companies of United States troops are en route for Yuma from other parts of Arizona.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF CUBA.

THE NEW GOVERNORS APPOINTED AND REFORMS INSTITUTED—POPULARITY OF GEN. MARTINEZ-CAMPOS.

A letter dated Havana, Aug. 3, contains the following: "Don Ramon Lopez de Ayala, Postmaster-General of Cuba, having resigned his post, Don Carlos de Rojas y Azlesias has been appointed to replace him. The following military chiefs have been appointed by royal decree as Civil Governors of the six provinces into which the island has been divided: Luis Daban for Santiago de Cuba, Emilio Calleja for Santa Clara, Pascual de Bohanss for Matanzas, Camilo Polavieja for Puerto Principe, José Arderius for Havana, and Luis Pando for Pinar del Rio. Among other reforms which are being studied and which will ere long be instituted, are agricultural banks, in order to give aid to the settlements in districts ravaged by the insurrection; the University of Havana will have the right to confer the doctorate, which heretofore was only obtainable in Spain, after the student had finished his course here; the so-called law of Moret with respect to the gradual emancipation of slaves will be revised; furthermore, it is said that a working men's law and a law of immigrants will be promulgated, all of which reforms will undoubtedly have a most beneficial effect upon the country.

During the hours of audience given by Gen. Martinez-Campos the apartments used for that purpose, and even the stairs leading to them, are crowded with persons of all classes of society seeking advice or information, and the General is said never to rest until he has met all, never allowing any to return the next day. The banquet given on July 31 by the Cubans to Martinez-Campos was a success, as it indicated without exaggerated enthusiasm the firm decision of Cubans and Spaniards to live together henceforth in peace. The Cuban lawyer, Mr. Llosete, who made the speech of the occasion, expressed the desire in the name of the country that Gen. Martinez-Campos should not leave the island before he had fulfilled his mission entirely, to which the General replied that he would not leave until the new institutions were in practical operation, and that he would remain as long as his presence was considered necessary, so far as remaining depended on his own will."

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—1 A. M.—The pressure is generally below the mean. It is lowest in the St. Lawrence Valley and highest and rising in the extreme North-west. Occasional rain has fallen in every district. The temperature has fallen in the North-west and lake region. South-westerly winds prevail in the Atlantic Coast States and Ohio Valley, southerly in the Gulf States. Elsewhere they are mostly north-west. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For the Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the South Atlantic States, clearer, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly south-westerly, stationary pressure and tempe ature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, warm south-westerly veering to colder north-west winds, stationary or rising barometer.

For New-England, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, north-westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, warm south-west veering to colder north-west winds, rising barometer.

For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rains, colder north-westerly winds, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, colder, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly northerly, rising barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Tudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	77°	72°	3:30 P. M.	77°	91°
6 A. M.	76°	71°	6 P. M.	77°	88°
9 A. M.	79°	78°	9 P. M.	74°	82°
12 M.	79°	86°	12 P. M.	73°	79°

Average temperature yesterday.....80°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....76½°

THE SITUATION AT THE MINES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 9.—Dispatches from Shamokin say that nothing is known there of a reported strike at the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company's collieries. The only collieries on strike in that district are those of Isaac Mey & Co., and Patterson, Llewellyn & Co., reported several days ago.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

SUNBURY, Penn., Aug. 9.—A boiler in the steam saw mill of John Gross, at Shamokin Dam, a mile and a half from this place, exploded to-day. A number of men were scalded and mutilated in a shocking manner, some of them being blown to a great distance. John Goss, the proprietor of the mill; Charles Elliott, the engineer, and a boy named Charles Freymeyer were instantly killed. Wm. Freymeyer and Isaac Fedder were seriously hurt, and will probably die, and another man was severely but less dangerously injured. The accident was caused by the carelessness of the engineer, who, on returning from dinner and finding the boilers empty, allowed cold water to run into them.

SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE CASES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 9.—Since the opening of the United States Court at Greenville, 267 cases of illicit distilling have been disposed of. Verdicts in 80 cases were obtained from juries, and in the remainder the defendants pleaded guilty, under the suspension of judgment rule. A number marched in to-day from the mountains and pleaded, and 100 or more are expected on Monday. These events are regarded with much satisfaction throughout the State, as virtually ending the local revenue troubles.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 9.—The Republican Convention to-day appointed a County Chairman and adopted the usual resolutions of courtesy. The convention then adjourned sine die.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Midshipman John M. Proudfit is ordered to the training-ship Minnesota, at New-York. Ensign E. L. Reynolds is detached from the training-ship Minnesota, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey. Assistant Engineer Lawrence has been placed on waiting orders, and Assistant Engineer Henderson on sick leave.

GOVERNMENT PURCHASE OF SILVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The Nevada Bank has sold 1,200,000 ounces of fine silver to the Government. It was delivered to the Mint to-day. The price paid is the London rate, with cable exchange, payable in standard dollars.

KIMPTON SENT TO PRISON.

HE IS HELD IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S EX-FINANCIAL AGENT NOT TAKEN TO BOSTON—HIS CASE ARGUED IN THE SPRINGFIELD POLICE COURT—BAIL FIXED AT $15,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 9.—The case of Hiram H. Kimpton, South Carolina's former financial agent, has assumed an entirely different phase to-day from what was expected. Instead of taking a trip to Boston to-day, to have the Supreme Court decide whether his arrest on the sole authority of a telegraphic dispatch was legal, he is now in the City Jail in default of $15,000 bail, and will remain there till the bonds are secured. The change in the programme was the result of Mr. Kimpton's lawyers deciding not to take their client to Boston, even if the court should decide that his arrest was illegal, for they knew he would be arrested on a regular warrant and placed in jail, instead of being allowed the pleasanter captivity of being in charge of a courteous officer at a hotel. All parties finally concluded to start anew to-day, and the prisoner, with his counsel, came to this city, and the case was brought before the Police Court. Sheriff Miller surrendered the habeas corpus writ to the court, leaving the case in the same position that it was before the writ was issued. Kimpton was then arraigned on the complaint of Richard D. Tunstall, of the New-York firm of Grimball & Tunstall, attorneys for the State of South Carolina, on a charge of attempting to bribe members of the South Carolina Legislature. His counsel were Messrs. Dunbar and Ely, of Westfield, and M. P. Knowlton, of this city, District Attorney Leonard appearing for the prosecution, and holding frequent consultations with Mr. Tunstall. The warrant was examined by Kimpton and his lawyers, and a plea of not guilty entered. Arguments on the question of conspiracy followed, the defense urging that there should be a speedy hearing, and the prosecution desiring plenty of time, as the case was an important one. The court said that a requisition might be served at any time, which would, of course, take precedence of any other action, and continued the case to the 19th. Mr. Leonard said that in case no requisition arrived he should want more time to procure witnesses from South Carolina, if necessary, to show why the prisoner should be held. Then the question of bail came up, the defense arguing in favor of light bonds, as the offense charged was simply considered a misdemeanor in South Carolina, and the penalty would only be two years' imprisonment. The District Attorney thought, however, that bail should be fixed at a reasonable amount, without regard to South Carolina, and it was fixed at $15,000.

The following is a copy, in substance, of the first count in the complaint, the second and last being the same, with the exception that the order of Patterson is omitted:

Richard B. Tunstall, the complainant, alleges that Hiram H. Kimpton is found in this State, charged with an offense committed in the State of South Carolina; that John H. Peterson, Niles G. Parker and Hiram R. Kimpton, of the County of Rockland, S. C., with other unknown persons, on the 4th of March, 1872, combined to procure, offer, and give to divers legislative officers of the State, members of both the Senate and House of Representatives, certain gifts and sums of money with intent to influence the vote of the legislators on a practical question pending in the General Assembly, to induce the said members to vote for certain bills, as follows; A bill to relieve the State of South Carolina of all liability for its guarantee of the funds of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company; a bill relating to the financial agency of the State of South Carolina in the City of New-York; a bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina. In pursuance of the conspiracy, John J. Patterson, with the knowledge and consent of Niles G. Parker and Hiram H. Kimpton, executed and delivered, or caused to be delivered, to Kimpton, an order or paper as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1872.

Hon. Niles G. Parker, State Treasurer, South Carolina:

Please deliver to H. H. Kimpton revenue bond scrip due the Blue Ridge Railroad Company according to act passed March 21, 1872, amounting to $114,250, at par, upon the following: that $42,857 of said scrip, at par value, is to be used for paying the expense of passing through the House of Representives bills styled "A bill relating to the bonds of the State of South Carolina," and "A bill to authorize the Financial Board to settle the account of the Financial Agent." Now, if these above-named bills are passed and become laws, this order for $42,857, in scrip at par, to be paid said Kimpton, and if not passed, then this order for that amount to be void, and the scrip is not to be delivered. Also, that $71,414 of scrip, at par, you shall deliver to said Kimpton, if said bills shall become laws, and provided he shall pay the sum of $50,000, the proceeds of said scrip at 70 cents on the dollar, in paying the expenses incurred in passing through the Senate the bill known as "A bill to relieve of all liability on account of guaranty of Blue Ridge Railroad bonds," &c., passed March 2, 1872, which said expenses said Kimpton has contracted to pay, and if said Kimpton fails or refuses to pay said amount in defraying said expenses, when required by me, then this order is void. If said conditions are complied with, and the amount delivered to said Kimpton, he is not to be held liable for or to account for its value. The above two sums of $42,857 and $71,414 in scrip, at par, make up the amount of scrip first mentioned in this order.

JOHN J. PATTERSON,
President Blue Ridge Railroad Company, South Carolina.

Witness: B. B. ELLIOTT, Westfield.

People are still much excited over the case. Democrats think the "—— carpet-bagger" should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, but public opinion is divided as to the legality or illegality of the arrest and the heinousness of Kimpton's South Carolina transactions. The prisoner stopped at the Central House in Westfield last night, two officers keeping a close watch over him. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain arrived there from this city about midnight, and had an interview with his former associate, in which he is said to have expressed considerable doubt as to Kimpton's chances for escape from the clutches of South Carolina law. R. B. Tunstall also came in late, and laid plans with the State detective to prevent Kimpton's escape. A dispatch from Columbia, S. C., says a State constable left there last night with a requisition on Gov. Rice for Kimpton.

Up to a late hour this evening, Kimpton has been unable to obtain bondsmen, and it is probable that he will have to remain in jail till his trial takes place, or he is taken to South Carolina. He has few relatives in this part of the country, and none who are able or willing to risk $15,000 for him. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain and Sheriff Bush, of Westfield, visited Boston to-day to consult Gov. Rice in his behalf, but found that the Massachusetts Executive was at Saratoga. Chamberlain then returned and went to New-York on an evening train.

J. F. Trenthen, a South Carolina officer, arrived on the 11 o'clock train to-night with a requisition, which he intends to present as soon as possible to Gov. Rice. The latter has telegraphed that he will be within reach within a few days, and it is probable that Kimpton will soon have to go South.

HOW MRS. KIMPTON ELUDED A DETECTIVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 9.—The wife of Hiram H. Kimpton, former Financial Agent of South Carolina, had quite an adventure in this city a few months ago. She had been in New-Haven among relatives, and there discovered that she was being "shadowed" by a detective. She got away as quietly as she could, with the intention of proceeding to Boston, her husband then being in Canada, a fact she wanted to conceal, as she was striving to reach him. Before getting to Hartford she discovered the detective, and therefore left the train here and went to the house of a gentleman of wealth, whom she had formerly known in New-Haven. To him she told her story, and asked for protection, and he gallantly resolved to help her, though having no particular acquaintance with her husband. The detective saw where she went, and for four days kept watch upon the house, with the aid of men whom he hired to assist him, and he also succeeded in bribing the gentleman's coachman, who proved an important auxiliary in the business on hand. At the end of the fourth day, the gentleman, who had become familiar with the outside proceedings, succeeded in transferring a portion of the lady's baggage in his carriage to a repository not far from his own place of business. Mrs. Kimpton was then told to visit the gentleman's office, which she did, and reported that the detective was following her. She was then told to go through a side street, as if on her way back to the house, but instead of proceeding, as would naturally be expected, to retrace her steps after turning into another street, and go to a designated place in another quarter. The detective, it was thought, would see her turn into the street named and take another parallel with it, expecting to meet her where both entered Main-street, and this was precisely what he did. The gentleman, meanwhile, got his team and drove to the assigned place of meeting, took the lady in the carriage, and by a circuitous route got out of the city through what are known as the ten-mile woods. He drove to a point near the railroad depot in Windsor, where the lady alighted and, taking her sachel, got on board the next train north, and was in Boston within five hours. The detective was utterly bewildered, and it was not for several hours that he fairly appreciated the situation, and then he went and saw the gentleman and admitted that he had been very handsomely taken in. The facts were disclosed for the first time to-day.

TO-DAY'S RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE TRACK A SEA OF MUD—NAMES OF RIDERS TO BE POSTED—LORILLARD'S FORMIDABLE ENTRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9.—The second regular and most important meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association commences to-morrow, and that it is attracting a great deal of interest is manifest from the numerous arrivals last night and this morning. The recent rains have damaged the track, and to-morrow it will be a sea of mud. The programme for the opening day promises some excellent sport, and the calculations of the knowing ones may be upset in the altered condition of the race course. In deference to many requests made to the managers of the track, to post the names of the jockeys who will have mounts in the races to come, a blackboard has been erected close to the judges' stand, and in each race hereafter the names of the jockeys, with the horses they are to ride, will be posted in full view of the grand stand. The idea is a good one, and will doubtless be followed by other associations. The first race to-morrow will be the ninth renewal of the Kentucky Stakes, for 2-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. This is the most valuable 2-year-old event of the year, and will be worth $4,500 to the winner. Of the 66 nominations, 8 are announced to start, and the field would have been much larger had not the vast array of colts and fillies entered by the Lorillards frightened the other nominators into paying forfeit. Between them they have 27 youngsters to pick from, and they have become so much dreaded that it is a serious question about entries for the stakes in the future, which are to close in a few days. It is whispered, however, that as the Lorillards are fighting the Saratoga Association in favor of Long Branch, they will go no enter in the stakes here, which is encouraging to other turfmen; but, doubtless, the wish is father to the thought, for if such was the case there would be no entries against them in the Long Branch stakes. They are becoming unpopular, because of their desire to have everything their own way, and not in consequence of their success. The Kentucky Stakes to-morrow is deemed at their mercy, as George Lorillard will start the unbeaten Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., and the filly Idler, also by Leamington, out of Lemonade, while Pierre Lorillard will start Uncas, by Lexington, out of Coral, a brother to Wanderer, who ran second to Harold in the Saratoga Stakes. Mr. Astor will be represented by Lucky Leaf, the sister to Bramble, and Lulu, by Harry Bassett, out of Sarah B. Edwards & Woodfin will start Jessie Donaldson, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Juniata. T. Puryear & Co. will be represented by Dan Sparling, a brother to Idialia, and D. D. Withers will send to the post a colt, by King Ernest, out of Echo. The second race will be the ninth renewal of the Summer Handicap, for all ages, $50 each, or $20 if declared out, one mile and three-quarters. There were originally 48 nominations, but only 14 of them accepted, and half that number are posted as starters, including Pilot and Susquehanna. When Pilot won the mile and three-quarter dash, with 90 pounds up, it was said that he was literally cut loose in this race; but opinions have undergone a change, since Susquehanna has shown good form, and the result is looked upon with much doubt. The third race will be a free handicap for all ages, one mile and an eighth, which has nine entries, and will be a closely contested affair when the distribution of the weights. To conclude with, there will be a handicap steeple-chase over the first fractional course, but, owing to the heavy state of the track, only three horses have accepted the weights, viz.: Trouble, 173 pounds; Deadhead, 150 pounds, and Problem, 154 pounds. Pools were sold on the track this evening, the prices ruling as follows:

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

G. Lorillard	$175	$100	$100
P. Lorillard	85	55	60
Field	20	15	11

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

Virginius and Pilot	$50
Zoo Zoo	30
Susquehanna	30
Loulanier	30
Inspiration	15
Bushwhacker	10

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH RACE.

Bonnie Wood	$55
Grecian Bend filly	45
Hattie F	25
Astor's entries	20
Invermore	20
Oriole	10
Blondel	20
Telephone	13

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Trouble	$50
Problem	40
Deadhead	10

THE TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 9.—This was the fourth day of the Rochester Driving Park races. The track was at first heavy from rain, but it soon dried. A brisk breeze prevailed. About 10,000 spectators were present.

The first race, 2:20 class, was for a purse of $2,000, divided. Prospero, Midnight, and Kansas Chief were drawn. The following is a summary:

John H	1	2	3	4	Lew Scott	4	5	5
Bangor	3	1	7	7	Richard	9	4	8
Adelaide	8	7	4	1	King Philip	5	6	6
May Queen	6	8	1	6	Albemarle	2	dis.	
Powers	7	3	3					

Time—2:24¾; 2:22½; 2:23¾; 2:22.

The race was postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following is a summary of the 2:26 class race, purse $1,500, as far as contested:

Steve Maxwell	1	1	2	10	Nelia	7	5	7
Jersey Boy	11	2	1	1	Schuyler	6	4	6
Bonesetter	2	3	3	5	Goldsmidge	5	10	10
Bateman	9	7	4	2	Monarch Rule	8	6	9
Woodford 2	4	9	8	11	Nancy Hackett	10	11	11
Lady Voorhees	3	8	8	11	Chieftan	dis.		

Time—2:27; 2:24½; 2:25¼; 2:26¾.

Rarus and a running horse were then started for a special speed purse of $1,500; $1,000 if three heats average 2:18, and $500 added if 2:14 is beaten. The following is the time:

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:34	1:10	1:46	2:18
Second heat	0:35	1:11	1:46	2:19

Wind and track prevented faster time being made.

NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA COTTON CROP.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 9.—The Cotton Exchange has received 36 replies from 21 counties in North Carolina and Virginia. All report the weather in July, with the exception of the last few days, very dry and hot. Very little land was plowed up and replanted; 8 replies report the weather more favorable, 2 about the same, and 26 less favorable, than last year; 6 reports say stands are good and better than last year, and 30 say stands are poor compared with last year. The plant is small, but forming, blooming, and boiling well. The condition of the crop was not so good up to the last of July, but it has improved since then.

BASE-BALL.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Exhibition game—Stars, 3; Tecumsehs, 1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Buffalos, 5; Utica, 1.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Hudsons, 8; Pittsfields, 4.

BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Bostons, 3; Chicagos, 0; five innings. In the Bostons' half of the sixth they made 3 runs, with none out, when the game was called on account of rain, putting the game back to the fifth.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9.—Providence, 8; Indianapolis, 5.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Forest City, 8; Cincinnati, 3.

THE REGATTA AT BARRIE, ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 9.—The regatta to be held at Barrie on Monday and Tuesday next promises to be of great interest. Among those entered for the single-scull race are: Hanlan, Wallace Ross, Plaisted, Franchy Johnson, Evan Morris, Pat Luther, Harry Coulter, Riley, and a number of other professional oarsmen. Fifteen hundred dollars will be given in prizes, independent of a consolation match for $1,000 for the open single-scull race. Courtney is expected to act as referee.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 9.—The bill allowing women to vote in school meetings passed the House of Representatives yesterday, it having previously passed the Senate by a vote of 9 to 3. This is the first substantial victory won by the woman suffragists in New-England.

THE MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—In the case of Donahue against the Mariposa Mining Company, in the Fourth District Court to-day, Judge Morrison granted the motion of the defendant for the appointment of a Receiver with power to work the property, funds for that purpose to be furnished by the company.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN ENGLAND.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SENTENCE AGAINST A RITUALIST PROHIBITED BY THE QUEEN'S BENCH—PRINCIPLES HELD BY THE PRIVY COUNCIL IGNORED.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Albans, Holborn, having been suspended from his clerical functions for three years by a sentence of Lord Penzance, Dean of the Court of Arches, for contempt of court, in refusing to obey a decree prohibiting his ritualistic practices, appealed his case from the Court of Arches to the High Court of Justice. The appeal was heard this week in the Queen's Bench Division, of the High Court of Justice, and a decision was rendered yesterday in favor of the appellant. The court issued a writ of prohibition directed against the sentence of suspension passed by the Court of Arches. The Lord Chief-Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, delivered the opinion, Mr. Justice Mellor concurring, and Mr. Justice Lush dissenting. The *Times*, commenting on the judgment of the court, says: "A much more important issue than the enforcement of Lord Penzance's decree is indirectly involved. A majority of the Court of Queen's Bench have repudiated principles of law established by judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and have substantially ignored the legal authority of that high appellate tribunal. The revocation of the sentence passed upon Mr. Mackonochie implies that Lord Penzance was mistaken as to the powers of his office, and that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shared in the responsibility for his mistake. This decision reverses the judgments of the Privy Council in a manner so bold that the Lord Chief-Justice felt bound to justify it by contending that it was the judicial duty of the Queen's Bench, in the exercise of its power of prohibition, to review, and if it seems right to reverse, the acts of every tribunal not a branch of the High Court. Mr. Justice Lush protested against the damaging blow which the decision of the other two Judges strikes at the authority of the Privy Council in grave and strong language. It must, indeed, be regarded as a very serious responsibility that has been incurred in the rejection by the Queen's Bench Division of the authority of the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The competence of the Court of Arches to pass a sentence such as that of which the Queen's Bench has now prohibited the enforcement, has been distinctly affirmed by the Privy Council, an appellate tribunal of the highest rank and authority. Are we to understand that a single division of the High Court of Justice can, or will, set aside the law as settled by a tribunal of independent jurisdiction, hitherto enjoying universal respect for the importance and value of its decisions? To this extent the Lord Chief-Justice, at least, is prepared to go. To stop short of it would be, he affirms, a dereliction of judicial duty."

AFFAIRS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE FINANCIAL CONFERENCE AT HEIDELBERG—THE ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—It is officially announced that the Heidelberg conference of German Finance Ministers closed its sessions on Thursday, after having arrived at an understanding upon the programme to be followed by the Federal Government in regard to changes in taxation.

DRESDEN, Aug. 9.—At the second ballot in Dresden, Bebel, Socialist, was elected to Parliament by a majority of 1,000, over Friesen, Conservative.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the Ultramontanes and Socialists have arranged for mutual support against the Liberals at the second ballotings for members of Parliament.

A Berlin dispatch says Mr. Sonnerman, editor of the *Frankfurter Journal*, has been elected as a member of the German Reichstag.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY — WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND—HOME RULERS —THE GYE-ALBANI MARRIAGE—GERMAN ELECTIONS.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The Franco-American Conference, at the Grand Hotel, was attended by Deputies Pascal Duprat, Wilson, and Rouvier, and 300 merchants and delegates from French seaports and towns.

The conference, after considerable discussion, adopted the project for a commercial treaty partly summarized yesterday. The project proposes the abolition of the French prohibitive laws, and the reduction of French and American duties 30 to 50 per cent. The greatest reduction is upon wines and silks, the tariffs upon which are recommended to be arranged on a sliding scale for three years. The adoption of the project was greeted with loud applause.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 9.—The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says that the Radicals of Southwark propose to nominate Miss Helen Taylor for Parliament at the next general election, and thus practically raise the question of woman's rights.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says: A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation on Wednesday passed a resolution strongly condemning Dr. Isaac Butt, Liberal and Home Rule member for Limerick, and the majority of the Home Rule members, for their conciliatory policy toward the Government. This is probably the first step in a crusade against Dr. Butt's leadership, which, indeed, is ended for all practical purposes."

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Mr. Ernest Gye, the operatic manager, and Mlle. Albani, the American prima donna, were married on Tuesday at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Warwick-street. The affair was entirely private, the nearest relatives only being present.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Prince Gortschakoff will leave on Saturday for Wildbad. Baron Joneini is also going away on leave for a month. Counselor Von Hamburger accompanies the Emperor and Empress to Liradia, whether their Majesties will proceed in about a fortnight. The Grand Duke Constantine has already left for a tour abroad, during which he will visit the Paris Exposition.

THE SING SING DOCK CONTRACT.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The bids for building the dock at Sing Sing having been opened, Superintend

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A.M.

100 Pacific M.	50	D., L. & West.	50
2,000	4	Ohio & Miss.	12
1,000 C., C. & I. 1st	84½		
1,000	106⅛	Union Pacific	64⅞
2 Green Bay	30		64¾
100	30½		64⅞
100	30¼		64¾
100 Railway	30		64⅞
200	17⅜		64¾
100	17⅜		64⅞
100	17⅜		64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜		64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜	St. Paul	64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜	St. Paul pf.	64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜	North-west.	64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜		64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜	St. Paul	64¾
100	62⅜		64⅞
100	62⅜

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 9:

J. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 238 East 27th-st, south side, 125 feet west of 2d-av., for $8,350, to Frederick and Marcetta W. Howard, plaintiffs.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, George F. Martens, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, No. 223 East 41st-st, north side, 255 feet east of 3d-av.; also, a similar house, with lot 16.8 by 102.2, No. 227 East 41st-st, north side, 288.4 feet east of 3d-av., for $9,000 each, to Bernard Earle, plaintiff. Also, under a similar court order, Messrs. W. C. Traphagen, J. C. Bushnell, J. J. Townsend, B. Jones, John M. Harbour, and R. M. Henry, Referees, sold the six four-story brick houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 75, No. 2,398 to 2,408 Madison-av., northwest corner of 130th-st, for $52,000, to New York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff. Also, similar sale, Edward H. Morgan, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,420 Madison-av., south-west corner of 131st-st, for $10,000, to same purchaser. Also, similar sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 16.8 by 75, No. 2,413 Madison-av., west side, 66.8 feet south of 131st-st., for $8,500, to same purchaser. Also, similar sale, Messrs. D. Wood and Richard L. Sweezy, Esq., Referees, sold the two four-story brick houses, with lots, each 17.6 by 99.11, Nos. 29 and 31 East 130th-st., north side, 75 feet west of Madison-av., for $16,000, to same purchaser.

Lyon & Lyon, foreclosure sale, William F. Scott, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 637 Madison-av., east side, 50.5 feet north of 64th-st., for $30,000, to Russell Sage, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale, by William Kennelly, of the five lots on 147th-st. corner of St. Ann's-av. 23d Ward, was adjourned to Aug. 19.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 8.

105th-st., n. s. 283.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.8; Hugh R. Moore to John O'Mahoney.....$6,500

83d-av., w. s. 50.5 ft. s. of 57th-st., 25x100; Cecilia Russell to Joseph Russell and others.....10,500

33-av., e. s. 38.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 29x65; Newell C. Peck.....nom.

Cherry-st., No. 142, George Beckett and wife to Nicholas Schroeder.....nom.

86th-st., West, No. 10; Frederick Wright to Nellie C. Peck.....nom.

Bank-st., n. s., 82.10 ft. w. of Washington-st., 59x87.8; also, s. w. corner of Washington and North Moore sts.; 22x87.6; Henry Walsh to Josephine Levin.....5,000

Dominick-st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of Hudson-st., 20x90; Samuel G. Truesdell to James E. Carpenter.....700

172d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5; Charles Stritter and wife to Frances Krooks...22,000

71st-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.6x96.5; John Nesbit and wife to John Murphy.....nom.

72d-st., s. s., 63 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.6x96.5; John Murphy and wife to John Nesbit.....nom.

Bank-st., n. s., 82.10 ft. w. of Washington-st., 59x87.8; also, s. w. corner of Washington and North Moore sts.; Josephine Rumn to Margaret E. Welsh.....51,200

2d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 45th-st., 50x100; Frederick W. Pyne and wife to Louis Felton.....24,500

Grand-st., s. s., 25 also, Elizabeth-st., s. s., 98 and 99; also, Grand-st., s. e. corner of Elizabeth-st., 23.4x55.3; Angelina Cooper to Daniel D. Brinckerhoff.....1,600

6th-av., n. s. corner of 14th-st., 42x129; J. Gumann, Jr., Referee, to Samuel Blatchford and others, executors.....25,000

85th-st., s. s., 157 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.8; Edward Bassett, Jr., Referee, to Margaret Carter.....5,000

Cherry-st., No. 142, P. T. Ruggles, Referee, to Nicholas Schroeder.....9,800

126th-st., s. s., 313 ft. w. of Avenue A, 189x100.11; E. E. Ketchum, Referee, to Mary E. Berrian.....4,500

New-st., n. e. corner of Seaman-st., irregular; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to George Opdyke.....

Rose-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; J. S. Potter, Referee, to Mary A. Stone.....925

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Abercombe, Mary A., to Benjamin Abrahams, Executor; n. s. Leroy-st., w. of Hudson-st., demand.....$2,000

Hagan, James, and others to John Feehan; 1 s. s. 123d-st., e. of 8th-av., due.....1,700

Wiley, John, to Bank for Savings; s. s. Greenwich-st., n. of 58th-st., 1 year.....3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bauer, Herman F., to William G. Shaw.....

Beekman, Abian S., Executor, to Cornelia A. Beekman.....$150

Beekman, Abian S., Executor, to James W. Beekman.....6,185

Beekman, Abian S., Executor, to Katharine B. Hoppin.....10,398

Burton, M. C., to Clara Decker.....7,172

Falls, Edward G., Executor, to Charles Whiting.....1,550

Sarvent, Winchester, to Jacob Hessinger.....3,792

Thompson, John, Executor, to Joseph Stevenson.....10,000

Union Dime Savings Institution to George D. Hilyard, Executor.....3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY for sale low. Easy terms. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. These apartments are now ready for occupancy. They are fitted with every convenience for housekeeping.

TO LET—NO. 25 EAST 44TH-ST., ELEGANTLY furnished and in perfect order; rent low to a small family. Address C. A. COLBY, No. 22 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside), at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply to the owner, 71 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE and one acre of garden on high ground beautifully situated, five minutes from Fordham depot; possession now. Apply to A. B. TAPPEN, No. 93 Nassau-st., Bennett Building.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated on South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

NEWPORT COTTAGE TO EXCHANGE.—The best situation; 10 rooms, large trees. Address J. M., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT EAST ORANGE, A cottage of 10 rooms for only $35 per month; a great bargain; will sell house and lot for $6,500. Another cottage of 10 rooms, with 1½ acres of ground, can also be had there, at a great sacrifice; a gentleman's residence. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, —— Capt. Wier, will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS' DESIRING INSURANCE CAN HAVE PERFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., —— Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 10, Pier 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 10
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MORELLAR, LULLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the northward of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTIA...WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 3 P. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GRADDELL.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.

From the Inman Store Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Aug. 10 | MOSELLE.....Sat., Aug. 24
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 | DEE.....Sat., Aug. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
PEREIRE, DANES.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.

Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Anchoria...Aug. 10, 3 P. M. | Bolivia...Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
Ethiopia...Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia...Aug. 31, 8 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

California...Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Australia, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $75 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10 "
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and no second cabin steamer. The saloons are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29
CELTIC.....Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER.....Thurs., Sept. 5

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., 61 Exchange-place, New-York.

General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. —FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)

France, V., Aug. 14, 6 A. M. | Greece, W., Aug. 21, 9 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Erin, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON, A. M., Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis.Wednesday, Aug. 28

Tickets issued also for
CUBA, MEXICO AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, Aug. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Saturday, Aug. 10

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana. New-York, and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9:30 (Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 2:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 3:45-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 3:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., 6:30 A. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches connect at General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. Via Greenwood Lake: 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; for Monsetair Heights and way, 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor cars on 8:30 P. M. train after June 16.

WICKOFF RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-YORK.—Boats leave Brooklyn, Grand Street Dock, at 8:30 A. M., Pier 57 East River, 2:45 P. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

SUPERIOR WATCHES.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 19, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cortlandt Ferries.

DESBROSSES-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses Street Ferry.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Hoboken Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

HOUSTON-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—Down Ninth-st., along Fifth-av. to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st. to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays), 30 minutes and 5¼ minutes, East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic ava., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., 9:30 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Port Jefferson, &c., at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., as 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. For Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Port Jefferson, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Greenport and Sag Harbor, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn (Long Island City) at 6 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor 5:30; Greenport 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 5:40 P. M.; Babylon, 6:20 P. M.; arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Sidney leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Those offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and Nos. 4 Courtlandt, 194 Fulton, and 1 James-Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 943 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, at No. 4 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CHETTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 3:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Express and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 12:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 8:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:30, 8:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 4:50, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.

THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD.

CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, 10th...6:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 11th...8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 11th...9:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th...6:30 P. M.	Monday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Thurs'y, 15th...4:00 P. M.	

HELEN.

CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, 10th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 10th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th...2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th...8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 13th...2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 16th...8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 15th...2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 16th...2:30 P. M.
Monday, 19th...8:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—ALFRED VISSLAH and DANIEL DREW leave Vesey-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Sangerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Chris. A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cozzens Hall. TO WEST POINT OR NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by sunset boat leaving Brooklyn at 5 P. M. Connects with Catskill Train for the NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, New-York, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, PASS 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 6 P. M. Pier No. 56 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NORWALK, S. AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer NORWALK leaves Brooklyn, Oyster Dock, at 5:30 P. M., Pier 37 East River, 5:45 P. M., and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, connecting with Danbury and New-York Railroad. Single tickets 35 cents.

STEPHEN WARNER, Agent.

RAILROADS.

FOR BONDOUT AND KINGSTON, PASS 75 cents; Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 6 P. M. Pier No. 56 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

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STEPHEN WARNER, Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to CAPE MAY, ATLANTIC CITY, ROUND TRIP tickets

BOLD SHARPERS DEFEATED

ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCES BY AUCTIONEERS.

THEY INDUCE A LADY TO SELL HER HOUSEHOLD GOODS—SHE POSTPONES THE SALE AND THEY MAKE AN EXORBITANT DEMAND AND ATTACH HER PROPERTY TO SECURE PAYMENT.

Since the days of Zeno Burnham, the infamous mock-auctioneer, New-York has been comparatively free from the machinations of that class of swindlers, but a new firm has now appeared which bids fair to equal, if not surpass, the first named. In the Eighth District Civil Court, before Justice Gedney, the following facts came to light yesterday: Mrs. Smiler is a widow residing at No. 206 West Twenty-first-street, where she has kept a boarding-house. Being desirous of selling out, she advertised to sell the furniture of her house or lease it. Louis Ullman, of the firm of Ullman & Co., auctioneers, of No. 111 West Thirty-sixth-street, called upon Mrs. Smiler on Saturday, July 27, and by smooth talking persuaded the lady that her best plan would be to sell out her effects at auction. Being inexperienced, she agreed to this and was persuaded to sign a contract agreeing to pay Ullman & Co. 10 per cent. on the amount of the sale, together with all fees for advertising, taking the inventory, clerk hire, help, &c. Ullman then proposed that the sale should take place on the following Monday, and to this the lady also agreed. After he had left the house, however, she consulted with her lawyer. He advised more delay and a longer time for advertising, and sent a reputable auctioneer to the house to see that the lady was not swindled. On Sunday Ullman came and made a partial inventory, but the excitement made Mrs. Smiler ill, and she took to her bed. When Monday morning came, Ullman appeared, accompanied by his partner, Solomon Hertzberg, and two assistants, but Mrs. Smiler was confined to her bed and the sale could not take place. To Mrs. Gaylor, also a widow and a grand-daughter of Mrs. Smiler, Ullman was quite indignant over the postponement of the sale, and in rude tones he demanded $12 for his expenses in advertising. Mrs. Gaylor promised him that he should have that sum and also have the sale when Mrs. Smiler had recovered, but later in the day Ullman returned and this time demanded $50 for his services and what he had lost by the postponement of the sale. Mrs. Gaylor told him that this amount was preposterous, but he insisted upon having it and threatened that if he was not paid at once or given security he would make serious trouble. On the next day he returned and had then raised his demand to $78, which sum he claimed was due him for commissions, advertising, and the hire of assistants. He was told to go away, but in the afternoon the partner, Solomon Hertzberg, appeared, and desired an audience with Mrs. Gaylor. He flourished some legal papers, which he boasted were writs of attachment, and Mrs. Gaylor let him to consult with her grandmother. That lady was equal to the emergency, and at once rose from her sick bed and went into the parlor where Hertzberg was. With the words, "Get out of my house," she took the auctioneer by the arms and put him out of the front door, throwing his hat and umbrella after him. The firm then went before Justice Gedney, and Solomon Hertzberg swore to an affidavit charging Mrs. Smiler with intent to leave the city to defraud her creditors, and recapitulating in the affidavit that the lady had declared that she would neither pay the auctioneers, the landlord, or anybody else she owed one single cent. On this the Justice issued an attachment against the goods of Mrs. Smiler, and a Marshal was sent to the house, who seized a large quantity of goods and took them away to satisfy the claim of Ullman & Co.

In the meantime the lady had secured counsel, and a motion was made before Justice Gedney to vacate the attachment. This was argued before the Justice yesterday afternoon, Commissioners Klein & Shields appearing for Mrs. Smiler, and Counselor J. P. Solomon for the Ullmans. Counter affidavits were filed by Mrs. Smiler, asserting that she was not indebted to a single person in the City, while Ullman & Co. presented an affidavit from Mr. Theodore Ullman, of Mrs. Smiler, asserting that that lady owed him for one month's rent. After a long discussion between counsel, the Justice dismissed the application to vacate the attachment, and it was agreed to go into the merits of the case and try whether Mrs. Smiler was indebted to the Ullmans, and if so, to what amount; Ullman, Solomon Hertzberg and his brother Leo swore to the fact that the lady had engaged their services and then refused to allow the sale to go on, and then Mrs. Gaylor, the granddaughter, was examined for the defense. This lady was the heroine of the affray, being young, pretty, and well able to cope with the counsel for the Ullmans. She gave her testimony clearly and distinctly, and swore that she had offered to pay Ullman & Co. for all expenses they had incurred, and also to secure them the sale of the furniture as soon as her grandmother was able to leave her bed. Mr. Solomon, the counsel for Ullman, cross-questioned the lady in a most offensive manner, and produced a postal card and a letter by which he attempted to prove that the young lady was in the habit of corresponding with gentlemen under other than her own name. Mr. Kinsley characterized the conduct of counsel most ungentlemanly, and only worthy of a shyster lawyer, and the two counselors indulged in not a little side play thereon; afterward Counselor Kinsley showed that the letters were written to a friend of the family, asking advice in their trouble, and that they were signed "Miss Smiler," by which name the lady was known.

Mrs. Smiler was placed on the stand, and testified to having been sick in her bed when Hertzberg came with his demand, and that she promptly ejected him from the house without using the language with which in his affidavit he had charged her. The servant girl and Mrs. Gaylor also gave similar testimony, and swore positively that Mrs. Smiler never said a word about refusing to pay her just debts or surreptitiously leaving the City. Mrs. Smiler also explained that her rent was fully paid up, her landlord having $102 50 in his hands which she had paid him as security for the payment monthly of her rent.

Justice Gedney here said that landlords seemed to fancy that when they held a bonus in their hands to secure rent, they could keep the same as a clear gain for them, and would have a claim for the rent. He had ever held, and would continue to hold, that such bonus must be applied to the payment of rent until it was exhausted, and Mrs. Smiler's claim to have paid her rent to date was therefore allowed.

Solomon Hertzberg was then re-examined, and some astounding facts were admitted by him. He admitted that when he made the demand on Mrs. Smiler he had in his pocket, and flourished before the lady, affidavits which he had made in the Fifty-seventh-Street District Court before Judge Dinkle, but which he admitted were not strong enough to procure the attachment upon. He had then gone to Justice Gedney, and had made the affidavit on which the attachment was issued.

Justice Gedney, in stern tones, then said: "Do you mean to tell me, Sir, that you first made affidavits in another court, and then came here to make stronger ones?" Hertzberg tried to explain, but only floundered deeper in the mire.

Leo Hertzberg was then examined, and was forced to admit that he accompanied Ullman and his brother to the house of Mrs. Smiler, and there claimed to be a lawyer acting for them. He had loudly declared that they had a perfect right to break open the door and seize and sell the furniture, and had otherwise acted to the terror of the ladies.

The evidence being concluded, Counselor Solomon wished to have the case adjourned, or at least to be permitted to send in a brief for the certification of the court, but Justice Gedney declared that his mind was fully made up, and that he would at once render his decision. He characterized the action of the Ullmans as infamous and outrageous, and that they had acted in an improper manner. He regretted that he had ever granted them the attachment, and would now render in their favor the smallest judgment that the law would allow. For their expenses in advertising the sale he gave the Ullmans a verdict of $39 in the hands of the Marshal, he suggested that Mrs. Smiler at once take steps to secure their return. With this verdict the Ullmans were disappointed, and the ladies correspondingly jubilant, but the counsel on both sides soon came to an understanding, and the goods will probably be restored to Mrs. Smiler to-morrow.

DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

FURTHER EXAMINATION OF MICHAEL CONNORS—VARIETY OF HIS STOCK IN TRADE.

Additional testimony was taken yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields in the case of Michael Connors, who is charged with being a dealer in counterfeit money. At the last examination Wallace W. Ball, a Secret Service officer, gave the details as to his purchase, in November last, of $200 in $5 bills of the Tamaqua National Bank, the amount paid for it being $87. Yesterday he testified again, giving particulars as to numerous meetings between himself and Connors since that time, at two of which he purchased counterfeit trade dollars to the amount of $100, and one $50 bill of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York. Connors wanted him to take more than $100 in trade dollars, saying they were a good speculation, but Ball refused to do so, giving as his reason that the profits were not large enough to take the risk, as a man would be sent to prison for passing one as easily as he might for passing one hundred. When Connors sold him the $50 bill he told him that it was a good one, but that he "must not put it down too quick." When attempting to pass it, as some of the boys in Philadelphia had been caught passing them and had got into trouble. Ball introduced himself to Connors as Henry James, and told him that he had had dealings with another man, and had bought "stuff" from him also. This third person, whose name has not yet been brought out, was a friend of Connors. The witness stated that he still holds letters and a telegram received by him from Connors, making appointments, and that their negotiations have been continued up to a recent date. In order to get letters from Connors, witness told him "a little horse story"—that he was going to the races at Rochester and got him to write there; when Connors gave him the 100 trade dollars it was in a back room at Connaline's; Connors showed him a single dollar, and on Ball agreeing to take 100 of them, Connors produced a package; before accepting it Ball tore open the wrapper to see that Connors was not deceiving him. The further hearing is adjourned to next Friday, when the defense will be developed.

DAVID EHRICH'S WIFE ELIZA.

SHE TURNS HIM OUT OF HIS OWN HOUSE AND MAKES AN EXCURSION WITH A STRANGER ON A NIGHT BOAT.

The legal proceedings in the case of David Ehrich and his wife Eliza, now in progress in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and also before Adolph L. Sanger as Referee, present the history of a feud of more than common bitterness between man and wife. The parties were married May 29, 1860, and have six children, namely: Harriet, aged 17; Louis, aged 15; Reuben, aged 12; Bella, aged 11; Julia, aged 9, and Jeanette, aged 3 years. They lived together until July 2, 1876, when they separated, the husband alleging that he was driven from home. Mr. Ehrich is at present living in Albany, where he supports himself by peddling, and the two boys live with him. Mrs. Ehrich lives in this City, and the daughters live with her. No decree of divorce has ever been obtained by either party. In the early part of last month the father, through M. Morgenthau, his counsel, obtained from Judge Daniels, of the Supreme Court, a writ of habeas corpus to obtain the custody of his four daughters, on the ground that Mrs. Ehrich is not only living a disreputable life herself, but that she is also encouraging her eldest daughter to pursue a life of shame. The case was referred to Mr. Sanger to take testimony. Mrs. Ehrich procured the arrest of her husband on a charge of abandonment and neglect to support his family, and that branch of the case is pending in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court.

A second hearing of the reference case, before Referee Sanger, was had yesterday, and the testimony of Mr. Ehrich was continued. After a brief cross-examination by Mr. Newcomb, the attorney for Mrs. Ehrich, Mr. Morgenthau, attorney for Mr. Ehrich, began a re-direct examination. At a previous sitting the witness had testified that he did not leave home voluntarily, but that he was "almost kicked out." Mr. Morgenthau asked him to explain what he meant by that. He said the first grand difficulty he had with his wife was in March, 1876, on his oldest daughter's fifteenth birthday. He and his wife kept a coffee and cake saloon; he was sick, and his wife objected to his being in the saloon; she came up a stairs and told him that she had a chance to make $10. He asked her how, and she said that two gentlemen friends proposed to buy 10 bottles of wine, but that he must not come down stairs. The witness asked who the party was to consist of, and his wife said the two gentlemen, herself, and daughter. He objected, because he was satisfied the object of the gentlemen was to get his wife and daughter drunk, and then take liberties with them. His wife said if he came down stairs there would be no party. The testimony of the witness did not make it clear whether the "party" came off or not, but it was inferred that it did, and that Ehrich shared the money with his wife. On May 15, following, they had another difficulty, and she threw her wedding ring at his feet, and said that she was not his wife any longer, and that he had no more claims on her. They did not occupy the same room for four or five weeks before they separated, which was on July 2, 1876. Before he left home his wife had threatened to "put a knife into him," and he was afraid. He did not dare to take food from her hands, fearing to be poisoned. His wife went to places of amusement without his consent. She went to a picnic in Williamsburg with her son. But would not let witness go and then said that if he went she could have no fun. When asked to explain how he came finally to leave home, the witness told the following remarkable story: "She had abused me all along; she would not allow me to come into the kitchen when I was at home; she said that she did not want me there; but she allowed other parties to be there when I was away, and she always had somebody watching for me to come, so as to tell them to go away; on June 30, 1876, she went to Albany on the night boat, St. John; I went on the boat in the afternoon, and left about 3:30 P. M. I saw my wife come aboard, and about 5:30 P. M. a man named Goldsmith came. I knew he was the same man who was to open wine with my wife on my daughter's birthday; after a while they went down stairs together and had supper; after supper they went up stairs; I staid down stairs until late in the evening, and then sent another man up stairs to watch them, giving him a description of my wife's dress, and her picture; the man went up and looked around, and came back and said he could not find them; that they must have retired; I went up stairs then myself; it was about 9:30 o'clock; my wife saw me, and said: 'You need not hide yourself any more, as I have seen you.' I said, 'I do not care to hide myself any more; I have seen enough; this is a nice affair for a married woman, who has been married so long as you have, and had so many children, to be going off with strangers!' I saw a state-room key in Goldsmith's hand; I looked at the number that was on it; Goldsmith did not offer me the key to the state-room, but he offered me a ticket for a berth down stairs; I did not take it; after I ascertained the number of the state-room, and saw which way they went, I went down stairs and asked the Captain, who occupied Room No. 265; he said Goldsmith; I did not see my wife enter or leave the room, but I was told that she did both; I watched the room all night; during the night the colored steward asked me what I wanted, and I told him I suspected my wife was in there; he said I must keep quiet and make no disturbance or he should put me down stairs; I had asked several persons to assist me, but they refused, saying they were afraid I would do some shooting, and they did not want to be mixed up with any shooting affair; I told them I had nothing to shoot with, and did not contemplate anything of the sort; all I wanted was a witness; during the night, while I was listening at the door, I heard voices inside the room; one of the voices I recognized as my wife's; I heard her say, 'I don't care a——for him;' that a gentleman came along, who said he could not sleep, and he consented to sit with me; about 5 o'clock in the morning Goldsmith came out of the room; I told him to open the door and let my wife out; he said she was not in the room; I said she was; he said she was not, and that I must be crazy to think so; I told him to open the door, then, and satisfy me; he refused, and put the key in his pocket and walked away; then I pushed against the door, and tried to burst it open; I heard a voice scream, 'Don't burst the door open;' I recognized the voice as that of my wife; the colored man interfered and made me stop, and I went down stairs and asked the Captain to go up and open the room; the Captain said he had no key, and told me to go up stairs and watch until my wife came out; when I got back the man I had employed to watch with me said a woman had come out of the room, and that the colored man let her out; the colored man pointed out my wife to me and said, 'There is the woman I let out of No. 265.'"

At this point the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

ROMANCE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

FERNANDO WOOD'S SON A BANKRUPT—WHAT HE OWES FOR HORSES, WAGONS, CLOTHES, AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The petition in bankruptcy of Mr. Calhoun Wood, a son of Fernando Wood, was filed at noon yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Court, and, the fees having been paid, it was referred at once to Register Little, of No. 4 Warren-street, for adjudication. Citations for a first meeting of creditors, to take place during the latter part of next week or the first of the following week, will be issued at once by the Register. The schedule enumerates all the creditors of the bankrupt and the amount due each. The first on the list is Hon. Fernando Wood for $18,689 49, due on notes given by Calhoun Wood and for cash advanced. Then comes a claim of Daniel Garrison livery stable keeper, for $3,000, for carriages and horse hire between January, 1875, and January, 1878. Then are presented the claims of Devlin & Co. for $500, for clothing; Brewster & Co., $500, for a wagon; Isaac Copp, $600, for horses; Dan Mace, $660, for horse hire, and S. W. J. Van Dwyer, $150, for repairing wagon. Next in order are enumerated the following names of creditors, and the amounts due them respectively: John Trimble & Son, $2,500; William McConnell, $1,500, for interest in business; George Bonner, $300, for gold leaf; John Mitchell, $500, for rent of No. 167 East Eighty-fourth-street; William M. Clark, balance due on horses, $350; Wood Brothers, $270, for a wagon; J. Madden, $250, for harness; Brooks Brothers, $350, for clothing; J. C. Hine, $300, hotel bill; S. F. Nichols, balance due for horses, $250; Thomas Hogan, $150, cash loaned; H. W. Meyer, $100, cash loaned; N. Lowenberg, $1,000, cash; Jacob Freund, $500, cash; B. W. Merriam & Co., $326 40, for goods; Herman Venbas & Son, $100, for cigars; Nallis & Herman, $100, for goods; F. J. Herbinger, $89 50, for clothes; S. Kelsel, $35, for clothes; A. B. Masterson, $175, balance due for wagon; E. N. Meyer, $50, cash; Miller & Co., $56 40, for shoes; Drs. Mare & White, $1,297, for medical attendance; Joseph L. R. White, $500, cash; W. A. Butler, $462 71, cash; Alexander Thain, $300, legal services; J. F. Bauer, $300; Dun, Barlow & Co., $100, for subscription; H. J. Hart, $100, cash; C. C. Reed & Co., $255, for goods; Charles L. Duvalle, $1,431 30, borrowed money; H. J. Morton, $280, cash; Radford & Eyan, the Central Park hotel-keepers, $136 85; H. P. Johnson, $198 85, hotel bill. Besides the above there are 3 or 10 other creditors whose claims aggregate $1,540 50. Mr. Wood's only assets seem to be a batch of notes which vary in amounts, and were given at different times by M. & J. Lynch and John Mitchel. The total of all these notes figures up $2,500, and they are all overdue.

THE TEUTONIA BANK OFFICIALS.

Michael Hahn, the Secretary of the Teutonia Savings Bank, was yesterday released from custody on bail. He has been in jail at Essex Market since Saturday last, and the difficulty with regard to bondsmen was increased by his demanding an examination. He has at length been induced to waive this, and one bondsman in $5,000, instead of two, was therefore accepted. Mrs. Catharine Newsehahl, of No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, gave the necessary sureties for his appearance.

A CASE OF BROTHER-IN-LAW

MRS. MORTON'S SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

SHE ALLEGES ILL-TREATMENT BY HER HUSBAND—HE TELLS A STRANGE STORY ABOUT A HAIR-PUFF—A PHYSICIAN'S PART IN A SCANDAL.

Rather peculiar disclosures are made in the suit for limited divorce brought by Mrs. Katherine L. Morton against George C. Morton, which was before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by Mrs. Morton for $15 per week alimony and a counsel fee of $100. Mr. Morton had been in the Army, where he attained the rank of Major, but afterward went into the hardware business. He was married to the plaintiff at Morristown, N. J., Nov. 14, 1872. She was 30 years old at the time, and he was 33. Mrs. Morton, in her complaint, says she always conducted herself with propriety, and attended to her duties as a faithful wife should, but that her husband is of a fretful and quarrelsome disposition, and has constantly abused and ill-treated her. Instances of such alleged ill-treatment are given by Mrs. Morton. In September, 1873, at Cold Spring Harbor, she says, he seized her roughly by the arm and dragged her from the room. At another time, according to her story, he struck her across the mouth because she refused to go out with him. She also says that he struck her with a whip on one occasion, and that, on another, he seized her by the throat and tried to choke her. One day he took a pistol, which she knew to be loaded, and threatened to shoot her. She was frightened at the threat and ran screaming from the room. Finally, on May 24, last, she says she was compelled to leave her husband. She has tried to earn her living by selling dry goods on commission, but has failed to do so. Her husband is doing a good business, and is fully able to pay her an allowance for her support. By this suit she seeks, not only a separation and alimony, but also an injunction to restrain him from calling at any place where she may be, from visiting or speaking to her, and from interfering with or annoying her in any way.

Mr. Morton's side of the story, as presented by his counsel, A. B. Chalmers, was very different from that of the wife. He denies each one of the allegations of cruelty. From his statements it appears that shortly after their marriage they moved to this City, and went to live at No. 7 East Twelfth-street. That house had been leased jointly by Mr. Morton's mother and Dr. John W. Greene, a well-known physician. Greene had been married to Mr. Morton's sister, but that lady died a short time before the leasing of the house. After Mr. and Mrs. Morton's removal to Twelfth-street, everything went well for about two months. Mrs. Morton was kind and considerate, and there was that mutual forbearance and concession between Mr. Morton and his wife so necessary to make a married life happy. At the end of that period Mr. Morton, to his sorrow, observed that Dr. Greene was paying attentions to Mrs. Morton, and that the latter reciprocated them, to some degree at least. At first the Doctor and Mrs. Morton used to sit in the parlor and talk. Then the scene changed from the parlor to the Doctor's bedroom, where Mrs. Morton would go. She would remain in the room with the Doctor from morning till night. At first she would stay only until 8 or 9 o'clock at night, but her visits were afterward prolonged until midnight. She was able to be alone with Dr. Greene a great deal, because Mr. Morton was obliged to be absent from the house during the day attending to his business, while the Doctor was at home. After a while Mr. Morton would miss his wife from bed after they had retired. He began to remonstrate with her, but without avail. One night he came home from business very tired and went to bed. He woke up during the night and found that his wife was missing. On making this discovery, he went about the house in search of her. She was not in her own room, and so he went down stairs through the parlor. The parlor was dark, though the gas was burning dimly in the hall. He called out "Kate! Kate! Are you there?" Her voice responded "I am." "Don't you think," inquired he, "that it is about time to go to bed?" "Why, what time is it?" asked she. Mr. Morton looked at his watch, and said it was 2:45 o'clock. The intimacy of Mrs. Morton with Dr. Greene continued, and began to be talked about. Servant girls became impertinent, and, one day, she went to Mr. Morton's mother and told her of the goings on between the Doctor and her daughter-in-law. She said she had found, between the sheets in Dr. Greene's bed, a hair-puff which the plaintiff wore, and that she had repeatedly seen her and the Doctor kissing each other. Mrs. Morton's mother-in-law could not stand such conduct, and that she must put a stop to it. She retorted by saying that it was none of his business, and that she would do as she pleased. Matters grew worse instead of better as the intimacy between Mrs. Morton and the Doctor continued. They went to Saratoga in August; then went to Central Park, and made trips to Coney Island, to Bergen Point, to Islip, and other places. Mr. Morton moved away from the house in Twelfth-street, and went boarding with his wife elsewhere. Mrs. Morton, however, continued to visit Dr. Greene in his private room at his office, and to be with him a day there, during her husband's absence at his place of business. Her husband went on reproving and admonishing, but never assaulted her. He told her that she was acting scandalously, and that her conduct was discussed at the clubs, and was the subject of talk among their friends. She paid no attention to the reproofs or admonitions. On the very evening before her departure from his house he spoke to her of her conduct. She left the house voluntarily, in his absence, and took with her about $400 worth of silverware. Her counsel went to see Mr. Morton, and agreed to have articles of separation entered into between the parties if Mr. Morton would pay $7 50 per week for his wife's support. Mr. Morton said he would consent, provided his wife withdrew her false charges of cruelty and agreed to go no more with Dr. Greene. She would not assent to this. The present suit, Mr. Morton believes, is a plan on her part to get away from him so that she shall not be under his control, and therefore not restrained from going with the Doctor. Mr. Morton is in failing circumstances, financially, and will probably have to assign his property for the benefit of his creditors. He is unable to pay the alimony and counsel fee which his wife asks. Mr. Morton's brother, who lives at Bergen Point, put in an affidavit, saying he saw Mrs. Morton and Dr. Greene together at that place, going in the direction of the Kill von Kull, to a hotel.

Francis Byrne, the counsel for Mr. Morton, was very much astonished by the above statements now being made, and at their conclusion wanted to know why, if the statements were true, Mr. Morton had not put a stop to his wife's intimacy with Dr. Greene when he first learned of it. The defendant, he said, was a military man, why did not he shoot the Doctor or call him out? He said the whole story of the intimacy was an imaginary one. A reference, he thought, would be necessary in order to ascertain what amount of alimony should be awarded.

Mr. Chalmers said that the intimacy was a matter of fact, and was corroborated while Mrs. Morton's statements were corroborated by no one. If her story of cruelty were true, she surely could have produced some one to substantiate her statements, considering that she had been living with her husband at different boarding-houses, where it would soon become known if a husband assaulted his wife. His client, he admitted, had had strong provocation to strike his wife or shoot the Doctor, but his not doing these things was because of his great self-control. Mr. Morton objected to paying any back alimony while his wife kept the silver she had taken from the house, though he had no objection to seeing the value of the silver applied to such payment. After hearing the argument, Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

BELLIGERENT CATTLE DROVERS.

AN ADMIRER OF KEARNEY ARRESTED FOR EXPRESSING HIS OPINIONS TOO HARSHLY.

Patrick Henry Savage and James Smith are cattle drovers, and hail from different parts of this State. These two worthies, in the course of their peregrinations through the City in search of adventure, happened to meet each other accidentally in a bar-room on Thursday morning, and, after having dispelled the mutual surprise occasioned by their unexpected meeting in copious draughts of lager-beer, they talked on various matters. Savage foolishly introduced a discussion upon the labor movement, but, not being a disciple of the illustrious Kearney, his remarks and those of Mr. Smith, in reference to that all-absorbing topic, unfortunately did not coincide, but whether this fact was due to an over-indulgence in foaming beer, is not very clear. It is known, however, that a very heated controversy took place between the principals, and the result, as under the circumstances might be predicted, was a slight unpleasantness. Words came to blows, and, notwithstanding that Smith, who is a reckless admirer of Mr. Kearney, had money left for another drink, he was mean and thoughtless enough to draw "claret" from his Savage opponent's nose, besides ornamenting the region above his right eye in a way which was not at all palatable to the owner, and which induced the latter to make a precipitate retreat. Savage retired in disorder, and, making his way to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, related the indignities showered upon him by Mr. Smith to that sombre and dignified dispenser of justice, Kilbreth. The latter, after hearing the cattle-driver's piteous statement, issued a warrant for the arrest of the complainant's assailant, and Savage, soliloquizing, meandered out of court in a most complacent mood. But his good humor was only a fleeting shadow. He ill-advisedly adjourned to a neighboring liquor-saloon, and while there, under the irritable influence of some exhilarating liquid, concocted a vile scheme, which, if carried out, to the letter, would forever suppress the wild theories of his assassinated, besides needing the assistance of an undertaker. Regardless of the fact that a warrant was in existence for the apprehension of Smith, Savage proceeded to the nearest hardware store and bought a complete outfit for the purpose of obtaining proper reparation from the Kearneyite. He invested in a revolver and a box of cartridges, and, thus armed, he started out to meet his enemy. While in search of the latter he met another drover named William H. Blanch, who, on learning his intention, sought to dissuade him from his purpose. Smith remained firm in his resolve, and when Blanch, endeavoring to disarm him, he resisted, and threatened to shoot his friend. An officer appeared on the scene and arrested Savage. The latter was taken before Justice Kilbreth yesterday, and was fined $10. Smith, for whom he had obtained the warrant, was also arraigned, and, in deference to his intense fighting proclivities, was allotted a cell in the prison to await trial on a charge of assault and battery.

CONTESTING MRS. M'BEAN'S WILL.

HER NEPHEW'S CLAIM FOR AN AMENDMENT—HOW THE CONTESTANT WAS ANSWERED.

Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, yesterday gave a third hearing in the case of the will of Mrs. Jane McBean, of Tarrytown, who died last March, devising all her property, after payment of debts and testamentary expenses, to Rev. Charles S. Brown, formerly her Pastor and now Superintendent of the Five Points Mission. At the first hearing the will was proved; at the next, a nephew, Robert R. Campbell, made a contest, on the ground of undue influence exercised over his aunt by Rev. Mr. Brown, and that she was incapacitated to make a will by reason of infirmities, the contestant and his wife testifying that Mrs. McBean had been permanently injured by a fall. Yesterday other witnesses were examined on behalf of the contestant, the first of them being an aged maiden sister of Mrs. McBean, Miss Fanny Renwick, whose home was with Mrs. McBean for several years before the latter's death, and who was with her at the time of her death. Miss Renwick said her sister had been afflicted with rheumatism for five years before her death; at times her general health was good, and to the last her mind and memory were sound; when Mrs. McBean was about to be turned out of her house by the Sheriff—she having lost ownership of her property through legal action founded on a blemished title—Rev. Mr. Brown raised money by subscription, and so saved it for her; the devise to Rev. Mr. Brown Mrs. McBean determined on after conferring with witness, both agreeing that it would be a grateful recognition of his beneficent part in saving the widow's homestead; the will was put into witness' possession after being fully executed, and a fortnight after her sister's death she delivered it and other papers pertaining to Mrs. McBean's property to Rev. Mr. Brown; Mr. Campbell, the contestant, visited his aunt, Mrs. McBean, every two or three months, but witness could not say for what purpose; she thought he generally obtained money from Mrs. McBean, because she had frequently noticed her put her hand into her pocket and then hand out something to him just before he went away; at one time Mrs. McBean told the witness that she did not intend to leave Mr. Campbell a cent's worth of her property. Mrs. Mary O'Neil testified that she had been occasionally employed for four years past by Mrs. McBean, in domestic work; during the four months preceding her death witness was in constant attendance upon her; Mrs. McBean, in all that time, although an invalid, possessed a clear mind. Annie O'Neil, a girl of 16 or 17 years, and a daughter of the preceding witness, testified that she had been in the habit of running on errands and doing other light service for Mrs. McBean during four years prior to her death; in that period had seen Mr. Campbell at Mrs. McBean's residence about five times; on one occasion witness wrote a letter for Mrs. McBean, at the latter's request, to Mr. Campbell, telling him not to come to Mrs. McBean's house again; on starting to mail this letter, Mr. Campbell was seen approaching the house, whereupon Miss Renwick called her back, took the letter, and handed it to him; he opened and read it and departed without going into the house. Rev. Mr. Brown was called next, and questioned closely regarding his motives in raising money and saving Mrs. McBean's homestead. He said he saw that Mrs. McBean was likely to be bereft of all her possessions, and with charitable intent and without fee or reward, or expectation of any, he set to work to preserve her home for her in her old age. This closed the testimony. A recess followed, then the lawyers summed up, and afterward the Surrogate took the papers, reserving his decision.

EXPOSED TO A BENZINE EXPLOSION.

SIX FIREMEN IN A BURNING CELLAR—THE RESULT OF SOME ONE'S CARELESSNESS.

What would doubtless have proved a disastrous fire was nipped in the bud yesterday morning by the promptness and courage of members of the Fire Department. It seems that several barrels of benzine and a quantity of other explosive chemicals were stored in the cellar of No. 58 Barclay-street, which is just opposite the ruins of Greenfield & Sons' confectionery establishment, which was destroyed, with great loss of life, by an explosion last Winter. The building is occupied by David M. Stiger, a wholesale drug dealer. At 9:10 A. M. yesterday morning Charles Woods, one of Stiger's employes, rushed from the cellar up into the store and screamed at the top of his voice that the cellar was on fire, a barrel of benzine having taken fire and exploded. The safe was at once closed and great excitement was aroused, which was not lessened by the immense clouds of smoke that made their way up from the cellar. An alarm was sounded and almost instantly responded to by Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1 and 10 and Engine Companies Nos. 28 and 7. By the time they arrived at the scene the entire cellar seemed to be ablaze. Foreman Monroe, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10; Foreman Reilly and Michael Ahearn, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; John Du Flon, Assistant Foreman, and John J. McNamara and Frank Kelly, of Engine No. 29, at once rushed down the cellar to work against the fire. While there their companions above played a stream down through a hatchway in the pavement, but the effect of the water was singular. The firemen had no idea that there were explosives in the burning cellar other than the benzine already burning, and were not warned of any danger in going down. The burning benzine floated on the water poured down, and splashed to all parts of the room. Some of the flying fire alighted upon another barrel of benzine, ignited it, and also caused its explosion. This was just as the men in the cellar had got to work. They were all prostrated by the flames and hot vapor. The noise from the explosion attracted the attention of the firemen in the street above to the danger of their companions below, and a rush was at once made for the cellar. The flames were put out and the six men were carried up stairs. Monroe was found to be badly burned about the face and hands; Reilly and Ahearn received similar injuries. McNamara had his eye-brows burned off, and his forehead, face, ears, and hands badly scorched. Du Flon was terribly burned over the neck, face, and hands, and Kelly was nearly dead, being almost covered with burns. His mouth, palate, and throat were badly scorched, owing to the inhalation of hot vapor and flames. Young Woods, who is but 16 years of age, was burned on the face and hands, and was cared for by his employers. The injured firemen were all conveyed to the Chambers-Street Hospital in an ambulance, and their wounds carefully attended to. The brave fellows refused to remain in the hospital. Kelly was removed to his home at No. 116 Henry-street, McNamara to his home at No. 241 Cherry-street, and the others insisted on being attended at their respective posts. It is feared that Kelly's internal injuries may prove fatal.

The fire is said by Woods to have been caused by his stepping on a match while on his way to the closet in the cellar. The flame, he says, set fire to the floor, which was saturated with the dripping and leakings of the barrels and cans. It is considered more than probable that Woods caused the fire by throwing away a burning match with which he had lit a cigar. The promptness of the Fire Department, it is generally believed, saved Barclay-street from another terrible conflagration, and perhaps calamity. As it was, the entire loss will not exceed $300. Chief Rowe, of the First Battalion, who superintended the firemen at their work, felt very indignant that his men were not notified of the presence of explosives in the burning cellar when they went down there, and thought it exceedingly fortunate that none of them were killed outright.

"THE TWO ORPHANS."

Lillie Aubrey and Ida Crator, whom Lillie persists in claiming as her sister, were again before Justice Morgan, yesterday afternoon, in the Tombs Police Court. No answer had been received from the telegrams sent to Buffalo the day before, and Justice Morgan discharged Ida, there being no evidence to hold her. "From what I have learned of this case since yesterday," said the Judge to Lillie, "I am convinced that this girl is not your sister, and that she came from Buffalo, as she says. You need not be sorry, however, that she is not your sister." As Ida was leaving the court-room she was asked where she intended to go. "Oh, I don't know," she replied. "I'll keep going till I stop, I guess. There are plenty of places I can go to." No definite arrangements have yet been made at the Home for Friendless Girls as to what shall be done with Lillie Aubrey. She and the Matron were not at all pleased with Justice Morgan's decision. "Still," said the Matron, "one need not be surprised at anything evil" in a sad tone of voice. Lillie will remain at the Home for some time, probably, while Ida will wander away and soon be lost in the dissolute crowd.

There is now but little, if any, doubt that Ida Crator's story is in the main true. "Johnny" Hyde, who Ida said was the Captain of the canal-boat on which she came to New-York, came to the First Precinct Police Station yesterday morning and identified her as the same girl he had hired as a cook at an intelligence office in Buffalo on the 14th of June. Another man by the name of Riley, alias "Munjey," also identified her. He had known her on the canal-boat, and in Brooklyn. An hour after her discharge Ida was seen strolling in her favorite haunts, the Bowery. She said to the Police at the station-house that she would "fetch that girl within an inch of her life" if she ever met her, to pay her for the trouble Ida had been made to suffer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Potter Investigating Committee will meet on Monday in the office of Naval Officer Burt.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alexander Lumley by three creditors, having claims amounting to $2,985.

The Aldermanic resolution providing for an investigation of the Department of Buildings was signed by Mayor Ely yesterday.

The steamer Main, from Bremen, yesterday landed 212 immigrants at Castle Garden; the steamer Celtic, from Liverpool, brought 138.

Five creditors of Edward Lumley, broker, of No. 176 Broadway, have filed a petition to have him adjudicated a bankrupt, their claims amounting to $4,380.

Henry Y. Leavitt, a stock broker, yesterday announced, through the Stock Exchange, his inability to meet his obligations, which are said to amount to $2,000. Mr. Leavitt says he has settled with most of his creditors.

Yesterday the longshoremen, with their families, to the number of 1,012, enjoyed their third annual excursion, given by R. J. Cortis, of the White Star Line. The route of the trip was around Staten Island to the Lower Bay and home.

Rev. William A. Acres, of St. Mark's, Brooklyn, will preach in the Hope Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth street, to-morrow morning at 10:30, and in the Boulevard Methodist Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth-street, at 7:30 in the evening.

Mr. William H. Guion, Treasurer of St. John's Guild, cautions the public against an impostor who is attempting to collect money for the floating hospital. The collector authorized to receive contributions will exhibit his authority for so doing under the signature of the officers of the society.

Thomas Scott, a boatman, who, on July 30, stole 105 pairs of black kid gloves from the store of Louis V. Holzmaister, No. 403 Broadway, yesterday pleaded guilty of the offense, in the Court of General Sessions, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to three years in State Prison.

The steamer Xantho, of the Wilson Line, for Hull, takes as part of her cargo to-day 21 tons of sole-leather, one-half of which goes to Riga, Russia, and the rest to Sweden. The steamer Britannic, of the White Star Line, carries 31,000 boxes of cheese, 200 tons of fresh beef, and 3,000 cases of canned goods.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Calhoun Woods, who has liabilities amounting to $39,000, and nominal assets of $2,500. The principal creditors are Fernando Wood, $18,689; Daniel Garrison, $3,000; John Trimble & Son, $2,500; Charles T. Devale, $1,431; N. Lowenberg, $1,000.

John H. Riddle and John O. Brintnall, composing the late firm of Riddle & Brintnall, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Fitch, having liabilities amounting to $35,500, and no assets. The principal creditors are Sarah A. Brintnall, $11,600; S. W. Knevals, $10,578; Louis M. Knevals, $7,903; Ramsay Crooks, $2,787.

Four hundred thousand additional bonds have been surrendered in approval of the Denver Extension scheme. There have now been received $1,000,000 in bonds on European account, and $500

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WALLINGFORD'S TORNADO.

HOW THE VILLAGE WAS WRECKED IN AN INSTANT.

AN INCONCEIVABLY TERRIFIC STORM—NOT A MINUTE'S WARNING OF THE DISASTER—HOUSES RUINED AND GARDENS LAID WASTE—THE DESOLATE TRACK OF THE STORM DESCRIBED—THIRTY-TWO PERSONS KILLED AND FORTY-ONE BRUISED AND MAIMED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WALLINGFORD, Aug. 10.—No man who has not looked upon the ruin wrought in this place by the storm of Friday can conceive of the terrible force with which the elements beat upon the plains of Wallingford during the eventful moments that it lasted. Never did a storm come with more appalling suddenness. Friday afternoon was one of the loveliest of the season. Light clouds sailed across the sky until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, occasionally obscuring the sun. Then a few black clouds, portending disaster, appeared over Mount Lamentation, a high hill lying to the westward of the village. Under the foot of this hill spreads Lake Windermere, an artificial pond, created by the Community people by damming the Quinnipiac River. Wallingford lies between this hill and another not so high that runs parallel to the mountain east of the town. Hills surround the pretty village and run through it, though its general situation is that of a town in a valley encircled by hills.

The clouds grew darker toward 5 o'clock, when workmen about the village left factories and mills and started for their homes. Wives set about preparing supper for returning husbands, and only a passing glance was cast toward the murky clouds that rolled over the western hills. By 5:30 o'clock they had become intensely black. Children cowered from the inky shadows, and sought protection in their houses. Still, there was no great sense of impending danger. No one was frightened. The utter stillness that precedes many thunder-storms settled down in the valley just before 6 o'clock. All the wind seemed to have died away, but aloft the clouds went tearing wildly along at such a pace that many observers took alarm, and hastened through the streets to seek shelter. Lightning began to play incessantly across the low-hanging clouds.

With horrible suddenness a change took place in the aspect of the heavens. Under the threatening clouds that had spread over the village like a black curtain other and blacker clouds were driven. They came up from the west almost with the swiftness of thought. Before a dense black mass that rolled over the Wallingford community, a fleecy, misty curtain advanced, hiding the orchards and vineyards as it moved forward. The lightning flashed in blinding forks from this cloud, that was more like smoke than vapor in its lightness. Incessantly the flashes lighted up the surrounding country with a lurid, purple light, while the thunder rattled and boomed with interminable and deafening loudness. It was about 6:15 that a second mass of clouds was noticed approaching on a different current of wind from the northward, and some say there was also a counter current setting in from the southward, bringing heavy black clouds that seemed to touch the tops of the trees. A few drops of rain fell gently. Men and women hurried to the windows to close them, and homegoing laborers began to run. Little recked any one the peril of that moment.

THE PATH OF THE WHIRLWIND.

Before a cry could be raised, or preparation made to escape, a death-dealing blast fell upon the homes of the poor. The heavy clouds over Windermere Lake seemed suddenly to descend, to drop upon the lake, and the waters were churned into foam. With a great whirling and whistling, the winds from opposite quarters seemed to meet. A great volume of water was lifted from the lake, and went swirling up and up into the air. Lightning is not quicker than was the advance from west to east of this column of water and the clouds that seemed to mingle with it. In a second it started on a forward course. Before it lay the Sand Plains, on which about 50 poor families, mostly Irish, have bought lots and established their dwellings. Many of the buildings were old, but a few were new, and their owners were proud of having built them for wife and children. The plains are nearly flat for a distance west to east of about a third of a mile. Then the land rises rapidly to the ridge on which Main-street is laid out. Corn and tobacco grow on this hill-side, and at the top are pretty country homes, spacious barns, and a country road lined with elm trees that are scores of years older than the oldest inhabitant. The Wallingford Community had a water-wheel on the shore of Windermere Lake. The whirlwind caught it, and it was crumbled as if it had been built of straws. A few hundred yards from the lake, to the east of it, was a poor cottage in which lived Michael Twohey, his wife Mary, and their sons Daniel and Michael. Michael was in the village. With the first puff of wind the woman attempted to shut the windows. The boys assisted her. Before they knew what had happened, the house was leveled to the earth. A power that seemed irresistible carried the building, twisted into fragments, flying through the air. Mrs. Twohey was caught up and hurled along through branches of trees and over telegraph wires, beyond the railroad, across two lanes, a distance of nearly a quarter mile, when she was flung down battered, and gashed, and bloody. The boys were blown through windows along with bricks, and pots, and pans. Michael was carried into the branches of a prostrated apple tree. Daniel was whirled away on the gale 150 yards, where he was flung down so violently as to have his arm broken, while his face was a mass of livid blue spots and deep scratches.

As the wind sped on it whipped the tops off the corn, cut the clover as if it had been mowed, tore up telegraph-poles and tossed them into the air as if they had been feathers. The wind swirled and gyrated more swiftly, and its power seemed to develop as the cyclone advanced. When it passed over the railroad, carrying with it a hurtling mass of rubbish from the Twohey cabin, and from one or two other places that had been crushed, it fell with terrible effect upon the houses of Mrs. Margaret Mooney and her son, John Mooney. In Mrs. Margaret Mooney's house there were four persons, three of whom were children. In the little cabin of John Mooney were himself, his wife, and three children. Near by, in Colony-street, was another row of small buildings, cabins of a story and a half in height, dotting each side of the road for half a mile. High-street and Wallace's-row intersect Colony-street, and lead up over a hill toward Main-street. On these streets were other cabins and a few neat, new dwellings, and about them were gardens, all thriving and well kept. The deadly blast heeded not the pretty gardens, or the little children whose faces were pressed against the window-panes to watch the storm, against which they felt so secure. In the twinkling of an eye everything was crushed, and then the fragments of what were but a moment before houses were carried aloft in the consuming gale, to mingle with masses of tree trunks and branches, potato-vines, chairs, clothing, and all manner of things in the craziest confusion. Houses in Colony-street were lifted from their foundations and crushed, while the roofs went sailing over the plain toward the hill, crumbling into fragments as they went.

Right in the path of the gale stood the Roman Catholic church, hemmed in on three sides by a cemetery, in which stood some handsome brown-stone and marble monuments. The church was a plain one, worth perhaps less than $2,000, and was fitted with an organ and church furniture of ordinary description. The storm, to judge from the appearance of the ruin as it looked to-day, plowed into the foundations, pressing them away from the frame-work. Then the walls, side and back, were crushed in, and the roof fell so as to cover all completely. A more complete wreck than this church could not have been made, except by fire. It is literally a mass of fire-wood. As if to make the devastation more complete, the wind carried laths in masses a mile over the ridge to the east, and flung them down in the fields broadcast, like a sowing of seed. Opposite the church were several little tenements, all occupied by large families. When the gale had passed nothing remained to indicate that there had been houses there except the gaping cellars, emptied of contents, and a line of splinters, leading into other lines that at last met in an unbroken covering to the ground of broken joists, fences, dead fowls, kitchen utensils, and clothing.

In this spot, an eighth of a mile on each side of and opposite to the Catholic Church, the great loss of life occurred. It is a remarkable fact that every person killed was a member of the Catholic Church. In one of the houses lived Mrs. Downes, a middle-aged woman. She was whirled away 600 feet, and was picked up dead and almost naked. A hay-stack on John Lynch's farm was carried an eighth of a mile, and then dropped upon the side of the hill.

All this destruction was done in much less time than it takes to write it. With appalling velocity the wind swept up the hill, toward Main-street, still whirling and eddying about, and dropping a shower of rubbish on the tobacco fields below. Where it touched the brow of the hill the new district school-house stood in its path. The edifice cost $40,000 in 1870, and was a fine building of three stories and a mansard roof. The wind struck upon its west front, pushed in the walls of the two upper stories, wrenched huge pieces from the walls and flung them into the yard, and then passed on. In an instant the building was ruined. Two stories stand, but they are pushed out of perpendicular so completely that they will never be straightened. Looking back from the school-house toward the west ward, about 50 feet below, at the end of a steep slope, is the plain, covered with its carpeting of débris. The entire work of devastation in that direction could be seen, a plain winrow, half a mile in width in its widest part, and in that dreadful lane only two or three houses that still clung together at all, and these so badly twisted, tilted, and defaced that it will be difficult ever to rebuild them.

SCENES OF DEVASTATION ON MAIN-STREET.

On Main-street the amount of damage is much greater to property than in the lower streets. Lyman Beckley's barns were twisted askew, unroofed, and his house slightly damaged. Samuel Peck's barn, near by, was unroofed. Mr. Herman Vasser's house is a wreck. This was a tasteful house and grounds, and it is transformed into a scene of almost inextricable confusion. The house in which were Mr. Vasser and three ladies, members of the family and visitors, was terribly wrecked. Mr. Vassor started out when the blow began, and tried to shut the front door. The balcony was blown down, the house was lifted, and the parlor floor arched up so that it could not be walked upon. The wind broke in the sole west window of the second story. It not only broke in, but it rushed irresistibly through the house, carrying partitions before it and through the front windows, and hurling Mrs. Vasser and her companions rudely about. None of them, fortunately, were seriously injured. Near to this house was that of John Munson. This building seems to have been singled out for bad usage. It was lifted from its foundations and set down with a crash. Then the second story was wrenched from the first and pushed over upon the sidewalk, occupying the passage. The house was rendered almost useless, and the gardens about it are a maze of all sorts of things.

Ex-Senator Mosely Hall's fine place was badly damaged, and his daughter, Mrs. Wyatt—who will be recollected as the witness in the Fisk trial who saw the pistol on the sofa in the Grand Central Hotel—was greatly frightened. Herman Vasser's barn was carried about 80 feet, and then strewn in bits about his flower-garden. Asahel Andrews lives in a little old-fashioned low-gabled house. It escaped with only the loss of the back windows. Opposite, the large place of Mr. Samuel Parmely was unroofed, and his two new barns badly damaged. The houses of Mrs. Friend Miller, Mr. Titus Rice, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Elijah Williams, and Chauncey Hough were all badly damaged. Mrs. Othniel Ives had just occupied a new house of very elaborate design. The upper story was utterly destroyed.

On both sides of this street were rows of lofty elms, some of them three feet in thickness. Few of them were able to withstand the blast. Here and there they were snapped short, notwithstanding the toughness of the wood. Again, the branches were all cut off as if they had been mowed off with a gigantic scythe, and many of them had only succumbed when the earth in which their roots had fastened yielded, and let them fall across the road. Yesterday the road was made passable by cutting a lane through these prostrate wrecks, to cut which made the heart sick. They were the growth of hundreds of years, and all the boys of Wallingford have always pointed out the trees of the place to strangers with pardonable pride.

ELM-STREET RUINS.

Elm-street, another avenue on Friday lined with majestic trees, was terribly devastated. One tree 4 feet thick was seen prostrate on the road. The house of George P. Munson was wrecked. Henry Jones had his wife and a family of seven children in a house that was partly destroyed. Jones was on his way home, coming along Elm-street, when the storm struck. He was caught up by it and hurled about as if he were a twig, and he received serious injuries. Before the house John of Sheppard several superb elms lay flat, crushed and nearly leafless. One of them had turned over, carrying with its roots a mass of earth about 20 feet across. A timber driven by the gale through the side of the house let in a draught of the tornado, which unroofed the back of the house and blew away one side wall on the west side of the road. Nearly opposite Sheppard's was a house that was occupied by the families of Mr. E. F. Stewart and Mr. I. M. Sergeant. Stewart was on his way home when his house was unroofed, several punctures made in the walls by timbers, and his wife and two children terribly frightened. The walls opened so wide that a window curtain was carried up into the aperture and secured between the framework and plastering. Next door to Mrs. Stewort lived Nicholas Bridget. His house is as flat upon the ground and as complete a wreck as the Catholic church. Mr. Bridget had not returned from his work when the storm fell. His wife and four children were in the lower part of the house. After the tornado passed they were out in the road, standing in a group together, the baby crying, and the children speechless. They did not know positively how they got out, but Mrs. Bridget thinks she was blown out with the children, who were standing near her.

A small unoccupied house next to Mr. Budjet's was lifted from its foundation, and mingled, in small pieces, with the wreck of the larger house. Going south along Elm-street, the house of Mr. Roderick Curtis, a retired banker, is seen, the elm-trees down about the place, and some splendid evergreens hopelessly ruined.

To add to the discomfort of everybody on the hill, and to some of the people on the plains, a drenching rain followed the lightning, thunder, and wind. The rain was most terrific on the ridge where Main-street runs. There it poured down in sheets that flooded everything, wetting the carpets and bedding in unroofed houses, and doing immense damage. The rain was heavy enough on the plains to put out all fires that might have been overturned in the ruins, and the horror of conflagration added to the cyclone was thus prevented. No more pitiful sight can be imagined than these beautiful gardens, covered with all the litter that was blown up by the hurricane from the plains, together with their own wreck of fruit-trees and flower-beds, to say nothing of houses that were but yesterday retreats where house-keeping men found peaceful rest after labor in the office or the shop.

AFTER THE WHIRLWIND.

It was early when the storm broke, and in 20 minutes after it began the rain stopped, the wind abated, the sky cleared, and night came on. But a dreadful search had begun for dead and injured persons. The Town Hall bell was rung. A report of disaster spread through the town. The falling of the telegraph wires prevented communication that way to neighboring towns, but physicians in Meriden were soon on the way to attend the wounded. Men, women, and children were picked up in the open lots. Mrs. Twohey, who had been whirled more than a quarter of a mile through the air, was taken up dead. The Catholic priest directed that the old school-house should be used as a morgue. The bodies were taken there until 21 had been collected. Yesterday this place was the most interesting one in the village to the immense crowds who flocked to Wallingford from New-Haven, Meriden, and other places. It is a plain, double, dull red brick building. In a room 20 feet square, surrounded by black boards and hung with maps, were laid out the disfigured corpses. All of them were packed in ice, and the water that dripped from the plain pine boxes had collected in a pool nearly an inch deep. All the bodies were horribly cut. A touching group was that of the bodies of Mrs. Holdie and her two children. Mrs. Holdie's wounds were frightful to look upon, but her face was as peaceful as an angel's. She had been struck in such a way that her head was flayed from a line drawn across the eyebrows clear back to the ears. Near her was the dead body of her 6-months old baby, with an expression of astonishment on its face, a terrible gaping gash an inch wide on the little temple, and several other deep cuts on the head. In a corner was the body of Frederick Littlewood, a grave-looking man of 45. His death was a sad one. He was a carpenter, and had recently come from Pennsylvania, where he had been at work, to take employment on a new house in course of construction for Postmaster Hubbard. He and his wife were a very affectionate couple, and she was accustomed to meet him as he went home from his work at night. On Friday night she met him as usual, and they walked home along Colony-street. The storm came upon them—the first patter of rain—when they reached Brown's house, the first dwelling next to the Catholic church. Leaving his wife for shelter in Brown's, he ran on to their house to get an umbrella. The storm burst in a moment; he was struck with a flying timber, the back of his head was crushed in, and he was picked up a few minutes later a corpse. The shock and bereavement have seriously affected Mrs. Littlewood.

The Morgue was crowded all day to-day, and perhaps two-thirds of the 10,000 people who are estimated to have visited the place, passed through the little school-room and lifted the stained sheets to look at the scarred and bloody faces beneath.

Special officers were doing duty to-day all over the town to preserve order and prevent predatory tramps from doing mischief. At 2 o'clock this afternoon a meeting was held in the Town Hall to devise means for relieving the necessities of the wounded and the destitute. Mr. L. M. Hubbard, presided, and Rev. J. E. Wildman, of St. Paul's Episcopal Church; Rev. Mr. Beal, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Bridgman, Baptist, made suggestions for carrying out the objects of the meeting. Three committees of ladies and gentlemen were appointed to attend to the work, and invitations were then extended to all churches that desired to extend aid to Wallingford, to take collections to-morrow and send the money to the clergy of Wallingford, who are a committee to disburse contributions.

The funerals of the victims of the disaster will all take place to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 from the school-house where the bodies lay. Rev. Father Mallon will conduct the services, and all the bodies will be buried in the Catholic Cemetery near by.

The destruction of property in Wallingford was to-day estimated by citizens to be not more than $150,000.

A number of generous contributions were to-day made to the fund for relief of sufferers. Gov. Hubbard, who came from Hartford as soon as he heard of the disaster, spent the night here, and returned to his home to-day, leaving $100 to be appropriated to relief. The clergy have already received about $150, and other sums were collected by Rev. Mr. Beal, who addressed several large throngs at the depot as the trains were departing for New-Haven, and obtained several important contributions. Collections in the Wallingford churches will be taken up to-day.

THE KILLED.

Following are the names of the killed, 32 in number. Twenty-one of the bodies were in the Catholic school-house, and the rest in private residences:

BOYLE, Mrs. JOHN, aged 40.
CASHIN, Mrs. PATRICK.
CASHIN, JOHN, aged 20.
CASHIN, THOMAS, aged 18.
COUGHLAN, KATIE, aged 17.
DALY, infant, aged 6 months.
DOWNES, Mrs. EDWARD.
HAYDEN, JOHNNIE, aged 9.
HEALEY, MARY, aged 25.
HOLDIE, Mrs. M. J., aged 40.
HOLDIE, ——, child, aged 4.
HOLDIE, ——, baby, aged 6 months.
LEE, Mrs. JOHN, aged 35.
LITTLEWOOD, FREDERICK, aged 45.
LITTLEWOOD, JOHNNIE, aged 12.
LYNCH, Mrs. MARY, aged 40.
LYNCH, MARGARET, aged 17.
MOONEY, MATTHEW, aged 17, brother of John.
MOONEY, NELLIE, aged 11, daughter of John.
MOONEY, KATIE, aged 14, sister of Nellie.
MOONEY, Mrs. MARGARET, aged 65.
MOONEY, JOHN, aged 30, son of Mrs. Mooney.
MOONEY, MARY, aged 27, wife of John.
O'NEILL, PATRICK, aged 9.
O'NEILL, JOHNNIE, aged 7.
PADEN, JOHNNIE, aged 12.
PADEN, Mrs. JOHN.
TRACY, CONRAD, aged 40.
TRACY, Mrs. CONRAD, aged 35.
TRACY, MICHAEL, aged 12.
TRACY, CONRAD, aged 8.
TWOHEY, Mrs. MARY, aged 40.

THE INJURED.

The injured at the hospitals and in private residences are, as far as could be ascertained, as follows:

CASSIDY, BERNARD, internal injuries; may not recover.
CASSIDY, Mrs. BRIDGET, spine injured.
CASSIDY, WINIFRED, aged 13, adopted by Bernard Cassidy; bruises.
CAYLIN, EDWARD, aged 16, cut on head and body by limb of tree; been delirious.
CLYNE, PATRICK, aged 40, severe gash on head, bruises and cuts.
CLYNE, BRIDGET, Patrick's wife, severely injured internally; dangerous.
AYNE, JOHN, severe injuries.
COUGHLAN, PATRICK, boy; face badly cut, and cut in right leg; in Town Hall hospital.
CONLAN, JOHN, back badly injured; in Town Hall hospital.
EARLEY, WINNIE, severe internal injuries; has not spoken since prostration; probably fatal.
FARLEY, MICHAEL, face badly disfigured, and body bruises.
GUYOT, LOUIS, boy, 5 years, cut about head.
INNESS, JAMES, boy, cut about the head.
JOEL, HENRY, injured by being thrown against a tree, severe.
KEATING, Mrs. MICHAEL, seriously injured.
LENAHAN, child of Patrick, badly bruised.
MATTHEWS, EDWARD, boy, body cut and face bruised.
MATTHEWS, Mr. THOMAS, and family of mother, daughter, baby 6 months old, and children 6 and 11 years old, all bruised.
MOONEY, baby, 6 months old, cut about head and face; an orphan by the calamity.
MOONEY, MAGGIE, 4 years, badly cut; in Town Hall hospital.
MUNSON, CHARLES S., slightly bruised and scratched.
O'NEILL, PATRICK, shoulder dislocated; two of his children were killed; in Town Hall hospital.
PADEN, MINNIE, bruised badly about head and legs.
PARMLEY, CHARLES, aged 10, leg badly injured and back bruised.
REILLY, DANIEL, injured by being thrown out of boat on Windermere Lake on shore.
ROURKE, MARY ANN, head cut and badly bruised.
SAUNDERS, HENRY, badly hurt internally and bruised.
SAUNDERS, ——, child of Henry, arm broken and bruises.
SAUNDERS, ROBERT, badly shocked.
SIMONDS, JOHN, finger and hand badly mashed.
TAYLOR, RICHARD, aged 35, spine broken; will not recover; in Town Hall hospital.
TRACY, ——, girl, daughter of Conrad Tracy, both arms broken, internal injuries; probably fatal.
TRACY, ——, girl, daughter of Conrad Tracy, internal injuries; probably fatal.
TWOHEY, DANIEL, aged 12, arm broken, face cut.
TWOHEY, MICHAEL, aged 16, face scratched, bruised, and cut.

THE NEW BISHOP OF INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 10.—Bishop Chatard arrived here this afternoon from Cincinnati, accompanied by Archbishop Purcell, Father Bessoni, the Administrator of the Diocese, and a number of priests. The Bishop was met at the depot by a committee of the Catholic congregations and societies and a committee representing the citizens, composed of Judge Niblack, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court; Judge N. F. Mallott, Hon. T. R. Cobb, and Mayor Searight, and conducted to the episcopal residence, where he was formerly received and welcomed in behalf of the people by Hon. H. S. Cauthorn and Mayor Searight. The Bishop replied, thanking the people through their representatives for the courtesy extended him. To-morrow he will formally assume the duties of the bishopric at the Cathedral, and will deliver the Papal benediction to the people of this diocese. From 8,000 to 10,000 visitors are expected to be here to-morrow.

A YELLOW FEVER FRIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10—Superintendent Mike Burke, of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railway, received a telegram this morning from the agent at Grenada, Miss., which stated that there were six deaths in that city last night, and that there were 35 sick people within a radius of 400 yards of the depot. The citizens were greatly alarmed, although the physicians of Grenada say it is not yellow fever. This afternoon the *Appeal* received telegrams from two trustworthy sources in Grenada giving the assurance that there is no yellow fever there, and that the six deaths referred to were fatal cases of bilious fever.

THE RECENT ALABAMA ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 10.—The vote for the Democratic State ticket last Monday was about 80,000; no opposition. The Legislature will be almost entirely Democratic.

A REQUISITION FOR KIMPTON.

GOV. RICE DIRECTS THAT A FULL HEARING BE HAD—THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA SAID TO BE DESIROUS OF REPUDIATING CERTAIN BONDS—KIMPTON REFUSES TO BE A PARTY TO THE SCHEME.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Col. J. F. Trentlen, Chief Constable of South Carolina, arrived at the Executive Chamber to-day with a requisition for Hiram H. Kimpton. He was accompanied by Mr. R. D. Tunstall, of the firm of Gimball & Tunstall, of New-York, attorneys for the State of South Carolina. A telegram from Gov. Rice, who is now at Saratoga, directed that a full hearing be had. The counsel to represent the South Carolina authorities in the case is District Attorney N. A. Leonard, of Springfield, and Hon. Josiah G. Abbott, of Boston. Kimpton will be represented by Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain, ex-Governor of South Carolina; M. P. Knowlton, of Springfield; Messrs. Dunbar and Ely, of Westfield, and Hillard, Hyde & Dickerson, of this city. Kimpton's counsel state that the matter will be fought at every point; that the case is purely of a political nature; that the present State Government is desirous of repudiating certain bonds that were issued in 1872, which bonds have already been scaled down 50 per cent.; that Kimpton is desired as a witness to the alleged irregularities in their issue, in order that the State may repudiate the balance; and that he has refused to compromise the matter in accordance with negotiations to that effect which the State authorities have been making with Kimpton for the past two months.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—In compliance with the Cabinet's decision of last Tuesday, an order has been issued by the War Department setting aside the decision of the court-martial which suspended Cadet Alfred M. Coyle, United States Military Academy, for one year, from the 1st of July last.

Chief Engineer Bartlemans is ordered to the Lackawanna at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Passed Assistant Engineer Bates is detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard and ordered to the Lackawanna.

POLITICAL NEWS.—Mass., Aug. 10.—The schooner Sea Foam, of Gloucester, reports that on Aug. 9, latitude 40° 50', longitude 69° 15', she spoke the United States frigate Wyoming, bound for Washington, short of coal.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10. — Seven excellent games of polo were played here this afternoon. Three of the players were unable to participate owing to injuries received by their ponies on Wednesday. It rained nearly all the time the games were in progress, but the spectators, comprising the leading cottagers and hotel guests, remained to see the last game finished. James Gordon Bennett won all but the fourth game. His opponents, Messrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., and S. Howland Robbins, appeared to be no match for him. Secretary Evarts and ex-Secretary Bristow witnessed the games.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 10.—The schooner Alida, of Hyannis, from Tenant's Harbor, for Albany, with granite paving-blocks, sprung a leak, and was abandoned yesterday off Boon Island. The crew were brought here by the schooner Daniel Pierson, from Darien, Ga.

QUEBEC, Aug. 10.—The Government steamer Lady Head is reported on the rocks at Point Jaune, seven miles west of Fox River.

THE SHARON SPRINGS RACES.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—This was the second day of the races at the Eldridge Driving Park. The first race, 2:30 class, was won by Little Wonder, Bessie Turner second, Fenimore third, St. Remo fourth. Best time—2:36½. The 2:48 class race was won by Sweet William, Andy second, Cooperstown distanced.

THE CRUISE OF THE YACHTS

A FINE RUN FROM NEW-LONDON TO NEWPORT.

BUSY SCENES IN NEW-LONDON HARBOR PRIOR TO THE START—AN EXCITING STRAIGHT-AWAY RACE—THE CLIO LEADS THE FLEET THE ENTIRE DISTANCE—THE DREADNAUGHT FIRST OF THE LARGE BOATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Bright and early this morning the crews of the yachts anchored in New-London Harbor were astir. At the last moment the time of sailing had been changed from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, but in the meantime there was plenty to be done. Awnings had to be taken in, decks scrubbed, the sails, wet by the storm of last night, hoisted to dry, and light sails got on deck and their running gear overhauled, so as to be in readiness for the race of the day, for the several cruises from port to port are nothing but a succession of the most exciting straight-away races. The water was unrippled by a breeze, and a poor day's run was feared. Many boats from the several yachts visited the shore for the last supplies, or to leave farewell messages. At 8 o'clock a gun from the Restless sent night signals down and colors flying to mastheads and main peaks. For the next hour and a half the decks presented what to a landsman would seem a scene of inextricable confusion. They were littered with light canvas, booming-out poles, ropes, and blocks. Everything was overhauled, so as to be in readiness for immediate use. Anchors were hove short, and several yachts, among them the Dreadnaught, Clio, and Regina, dropped out of the ranks down the harbor a short distance, so as to be in a better position for the start. The Fleur de Lis had left early in the morning for Newport. All main and fore sails were hoisted. The Clytie, Estelle, Clio, and the sloops had spread main club topsails, and head-sails were shaken loose and run part way up the stays. A few minutes before the time set for the start every man was at his place. Some stood by head-sail halyards, others at sheets, and gangs were grouped forward at the windlass. Several of the boats, in their eagerness for a good start, had hove so short on their anchors that they were actually clear of the bottom a minute before the firing of the signal gun. The tide ran strong ebb, and the wind was the lightest possible from north-west by west. At precisely 9:30 the signal-gun sent the merry sound of capstan pawls and creaking blocks ringing across the still waters, and with a cheery "Yeo, ho," "Yeo, heave," head-sails were run up and sheeted home and anchors lifted from the bottom.

The little white sloop Regina was the first to get under way, with the Clio second, Volante, Clytie, and Vixen third, fourth, and fifth, and the rest straggling after. Under the lee of the shore the wind was so light that the early part of the run was little better than a drift. Those yachts that had dropped down early in the morning got clear of the land first, caught the breeze that here was from the westward, and soon obtained a handsome lead. The Intrepid and Volante boomed out their English spinnakers, and the others followed suit, as nearly as possible, by booming out balloons, whiskering jib topsails, and running out immense mainstay sails. After starting, the fleet was strung out in the following order: Clio, Regina, Estelle, Vixen, Dreadnaught, Active, Rambler, Clytie, Vision, Intrepid, Volante, Coming, Restless, Nereid, and Madeleine. The Columbia remained at anchor in New-London, her commander, Lester Wallack, going down the harbor in his long boat and reviewing the fleet as it passed.

It was the breeze for light boats, and before the North Dumpling was reached several important changes of position had taken place. The Active had passed boat after boat, until she was closely pressing the Clio. The saucy Vixen was also doing pretty work, and was close after her old antagonist, the Regina. The Vision had passed several of the big schooners, and was looking after the sloops in the lead. The fleet passed the light with the Clio still ahead. Active second, and Regina, Vixen, Estelle, Dreadnaught, Vision, Clytie, Rambler, Volante, Coming, Intrepid, Restless, Nereid, and Madeleine following. The Clytie and Rambler were having it nip and tuck, and for some time were abreast of each other. Then the Clytie forged ahead, and getting out from under the lee of the Shelflow, shot away and started for the Dreadnaught. The breeze momentarily freshened, and the boats began to make a pretty showing, the spirits of those aboard the larger craft rising with the wind. It was dead aft, and everything that could be made to draw was piled on as they scudded before it, until they looked like white cloud-banks skimming the waves. The Dreadnaught, with snow-white mainstay sail, almost as large as her main and foresails put together, a balloon-jib, jib topsail, flying jib, jib and forestay sail, and her after-lines all trimmed to a nicety, was the sight of the fleet, and elicited the admiration of her most critical rivals. The Clytie strained every stitch of available canvas to overtake the light-heeled beauty, and was at one time just abreast of her. Then ensued a pretty luffing match, in which neither had any decided advantage. Suddenly, the Dreadnaught sheered off and stood further out to sea, followed by the rest of the fleet, except the Clytie, which held a course closer to the shore. By this manœuvre the latter lost considerably, for the wind drawing to the southward and freshening, the boats furthest out got it first.

As the fleet passed the cluster of hotels on Watch Hill, the Clio still led, followed by the Active, Regina, Estelle, Vision, Dreadnaught, Clytie, Rambler, Vixen, Coming, Madeleine, and Nereid. From here the schooners began to overtake and pass the sloops that had, so far, been in the lead. The Clio was hull down from the Rambler, the Estelle soon made second, but the Dreadnaught was contesting her claim to the place, and the Clytie led the Rambler by half a mile. Point Judith Light soon loomed up, and the interest in the race increased as the goal was neared, for all were anxious to make a good record on the run to Newport, even if they failed elsewhere. The Dreadnaught rapidly overhauled the Estelle, and so did the Clytie, though with less ease. Off Beaver Tail Light the Dreadnaught passed the Estelle and became the second boat. Off Castle Hill, just below Fort Adams, the Estelle and Clytie were bow and bow, with the latter inshore and drawing slowly but surely away from the other. As the Clytie forged ahead the Estelle took her wind and drew away in turn. Then the great Rambler came along close beyond the Estelle, took the wind from both of them, and after sailing abreast of them for a minute, slowly led them by. They sprang away again as soon as she had passed and spun around the southern point of Goat Island with the Estelle a length ahead.

The Estelle came to anchor off the city and fired a gun, the echoes of which had not died away before they were taken up by the reverberations of the Clytie's gun, she having rounded to just above the other and dropped her anchor 30 seconds later. The Rambler and several other of the large boats lost several minutes by being compelled to round the northern end of Goat Island, where they found deeper water. The Clio and Dreadnaught were already at anchor, together with several yachts of the Atlantic Club which arrived from Shelter Island yesterday.

The order and times of the New-York yachts in coming to anchor are as follows: Clio, 2h. 35m.; Dreadnaught, 2h. 38m.; Estelle, 2h. 42m.; Clytie, 2h. 42m. 30s.; Rambler, 2h. 45m.; Active, 2h. 47m.; Regina, 2h. 48m.; Intrepid, 2h. 51m.; Vixen, 2h. 55m.; Vision, 2h. 59m.; Madeleine, 3h.; Foam, 3h. 5m.; Restless, 3h. 25m.; Nereid, 3h. 43m.

A WARM RECEPTION TO BURGLARS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Masked burglars made an attempt to rob the office of the Metropolitan Railroad Company, in Georgetown, at an early hour this morning. Detectives who had been advised that a movement of this kind was on foot, were posted in and about the office, and succeeded in capturing two of the robbers as they were making an entrance into the office. A lively exchange of shots passed between the burglars and the officers, during which two of the former were shot, one of them, Charles Schenig, fatally. The burglars were all heavily armed, and were five in number, two of whom were colored men. The wounded men are both white. It is believed that one other man was shot, though three escaped in the darkness, and no arrests have been made excepting the two who were so badly disabled that they could not get away.

CONTESTS FOR SEATS IN CONGRESS.

BANNING BEATEN IN THE SECOND OHIO DISTRICT—MILTON SAYLER RENOMINATED IN THE FIRST DISTRICT—CONTESTS IN MICHIGAN AND OTHER STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—The Democratic Convention at the Bellevue House to-day was one of the most disorderly political gatherings held in Cincinnati for years. It began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till nearly 10 at night. Milton Sayler proved an easy winner in the contest for the nomination to Congress in the First District, his opponent, W. T. Forrest, only receiving about 20 votes. In the Second District there was a bitter struggle between Gen. Banning, L. W. Goss, and John A. Shank. On the first two ballots Banning led, but on the third Mr. Shank's friends went over to Goss, who received 74 votes to Banning's 68. Goss was declared the nominee amid great confusion, and Banning was led upon the platform to make a speech. He endeavored to accept the situation, but his manner showed that he was deeply humiliated by his defeat. L. W. Goss, the nominee, is a lawyer and politician of fair abilities, but with no popularity outside of the German-Liberal element, which he represents. There is little doubt that if the Republicans nominate Gov. Tom Young, as now seems probable, Goss will be beaten. Banning's defeat is due largely to dissatisfaction in the party growing out of numerous promises of spoils to Democratic workers in previous contests which he refused to make good when elected. The Republicans in the First District have not decided who they will nominate against Sayler, but the indications point strongly to Judge Longworth, who would give him a hard race.

There were several bitter contests in the convention over the county nominations, particularly over the office of Sheriff, for which ex-Mayor Johnston was a candidate. Johnston secured the nomination; but it is claimed by Varwig, his chief opponent, that he was counted in, the tally-sheets really showing Varwig's selection. Hon. Samuel F. Hunt and William H. Pugh were nominated for Common Pleas Judges. There were a score of personal encounters during the day, all very noisy, but none very serious. A difference of opinion at the Twelfth Ward primaries last night resulted in a murder.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Rev. A. J. Eldred, nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District, has declined to accept. His party propose to run him any way.

The movement to prevent the renomination of Representative Conger will fail, his friends having carried for him the only county in which there was a strong adverse movement.

The renomination of Representative Williams, Democrat, in this district, is being hotly contested by W. C. Maybury, the present City Attorney, who has carried every ward caucus yet held in Detroit.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Greenback Convention of the Eighth Congressional District to-day nominated C. C. Strawn.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 10.—William H. Forney has been renominated from the Seventh Congressional District.

AN ARKANSAS POLITICAL ROW.

THE CONTEST FOR SHERIFF IN CRITTENDEN COUNTY—A NEGRO KILLED AND SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED AT A MASS-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—Crittenden County, Ark., just across the river, is divided in her politics by two factions, each of which is endeavoring to ride into power. The Democrats have placed in nomination Mr. William F. Beatty, who was appointed Sheriff pro tem. by Gov. Miller on the death of Sheriff Jesse S. Grider several months ago. Opposed to Mr. Beatty is Ed. Lewis, a former Sheriff of the county, who resigned his position on account of certain defalcations which were found to exist when a committee was appointed to examine his accounts. Yesterday, at a meeting held in Apperson's Grove, near Jones' Landing, a few miles above Memphis, the two leaders, with many of their followers, met and began the discussion of the issues which divide the people of the county. Lewis, who is the Republican nominee, was the first to speak. When he had concluded, Major Earl mounted the stand and proposed to give the record of Lewis. This the crowd of colored men who were present objected to, and Major Earl was forced to desist. He asked his friends to go with him to a hill near by, where he would speak without being interrupted. As Major Earl was descending from the platform, a pistol shot was fired. A general firing was then opened by the crowd, resulting in one colored man being killed and several others wounded. No further particulars have been received, as the only means of communication is by steam-boats, and none have arrived since the above information was received.

SUICIDE OF AN ILLINOIS SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—A Springfield, Ill., special says: "News has reached this city that Hon. O. V. Smith, of Lawrence County, State Senator from the Forty-fifth District, in Southern Illinois, committed

OUR COUNTRYMEN IN EGYPT

AMERICAN OFFICERS OUT OF WORK.

THE KHEDIVE'S ARMY DISBANDED — THE DIFFICULTIES OF SECURING A SETTLEMENT WITH THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT —HOW THE AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL RENDERED IMPORTANT ASSISTANCE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CAIRO, Thursday, July 18, 1878.

During the last two years it has been falsely announced so often that the Americans in the military service of the Khédive have been discharged, that it is with considerable trepidation I now venture to make a similar announcement. So soon as the Khédive consented to the appointment of a new Finance Commission, with full powers to revise the expenditures as well as receipts of the Government, retrenchment became a frightful spectre in the eyes of native employes who have everything to lose in their separation from the Government service, while for the foreigners, with nearly a year and a half's pay due, discharge was looked upon with longing eyes as relief from immediate financial embarrassment. The first stroke of the commission, composed exclusively of Englishmen and Frenchmen, cut away seven-eighths of the Army, including the staff. Of the Americans, the only officer left is Gen. Stone, who, in contrast with others, desires to remain. But his position has become so insecure that now, only two weeks after the discharge of his comrades, he is already grasping at straws. It remains to be seen whether, for his safety, he can afford to pay the salvage in reduction and arrears of pay, loss of self-respect, &c. The names of the officers now leaving are: Gens. Loring, Purdy, Colston, and Dye, Cols. Ward, Mason, Graves, Derrick, and Loshe, and Prof. Mitchell.

No doubt my readers will remember the departure, in 1869, of a number of military officers, both Northern and Southern, who left the United States to enter upon service in the Egyptian Army. Among the more prominent of these were T. P. Mott, a son of the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, of your City; W. W. Loring, Gen. C. P. Stone, of Ball's Bluff memory; Col. Purdy, of San Francisco; Thomas Rhett, of Baltimore; McComb Mason, James M. Morgan, and the two Reynoldses, one of whom was an officer in the old Sixth Infantry. These were all engaged for five years, with a proviso in the contract that the engagement might be renewed for another five years, at the pleasure of the officer. A few years later another batch of American soldiers were engaged, chiefly upon the recommendation of Gen. Sherman. It was, if I mistake not, because of the General's assistance in selecting able and experienced military gentlemen for the Khédive's service that the latter sent those magnificent diamonds to Miss Sherman a few years back. They cost over $100,000, and were given by the Khédive at a time when he supposed himself to be immensely wealthy. How great a change has been brought about in a very few years!

Among the second lot to sail from America for these far-off shores were Gen. William McE. Dye, of Iowa, who graduated from the Military Academy in 1853, and who was appointed Colonel on the Staff; Col. Horatio B. Reed, of New-York City; Lieut. Chancellor Martin, of Bellevue Hospital, who graduated at the Military Academy in 1868; Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, of the Second Artillery, also a graduate from the Academy, and before his entrance to West Point an officer during the rebellion; Lieut. James Bassel, of Colorado, who graduated from the Academy in 1867; and Mr. Henry G. Prout, of Kansas. This last-named gentleman was appointed a Major of Engineers, and was afterward in command of the expedition to Kordofan, originally started by the Minister of War under charge of Col. Colston. The subsequent dangerous illness of that excellent officer necessitated a change, and he was prevented from personally conducting one of the most remarkable reconnoissances of modern times. I may say, in passing, that THE TIMES' review of Major Prout's report of that expedition was a timely, well-prepared, and perfectly-fair article—one which gave great satisfaction to all Americans resident in this "Land of the Nile." I must not neglect to state that in 1873 some few other officers were engaged, among them being Lieut. Loshe, of the Army, and Gen. Field, sometime of the Confederate Army, and now a Door-keeper, or something of that sort, I believe, in the House of Representatives at Washington.

From the beginning the best inducements were held out to the Americans, and no one from the United States was commissioned below the rank of Major. Other gentlemen, French, English, and German, were commissioned as officers in the line, and some as low in rank as First Lieutenant; but none of the Americans were appointed elsewhere than on the staff or in the Engineers. Upon their arrival in Egypt each American officer had a private residence assigned to him, with any number of fellahs as servants. The Khédive treated them with great distinction and kindness, which is more than can be said of his subordinates, who, on more than one occasion, were very insulting to the "Yankees." However, everything progressed satisfactorily, and the American officers were content to remain in the service of "the richest Prince in the world," as the Khédive was then believed to be. They set to work with a will, and patiently and perseveringly labored in the face of many difficulties to build up an Army and a service which should be not only a credit to the Viceroy of Egypt, but to those who accomplished the task. Especially were the officers of the Staff busily engaged day and night in the work of organization. In course of time their efforts were at least partially crowned with success, and under more or less competent commanders, more than one warlike expedition was made into the interior of Africa. This regular Army was the first that had existed south of the Mediterranean Sea for ever so many years, and so remarkable a circumstance—now that it may be said to be almost entirely disbanded—deserves more than passing notice.

In course of time, under the fostering care of Gen. Stone, Chief of Staff, and Cols. Colston, Purdy, Dye, and Loring, the regular Army consisted of between 40,000 and 50,000 men. This force was divided into three divisions of infantry, with cavalry and artillery attached. Each division was formed very much on the old French plan of brigades and regiments, the latter having each three battalions of eight companies. Each battalion aggregated over 850 men and officers. They had Adjutant-Captains and Adjutant-Majors in the battalions and regiments, the titles indicating the duties they performed. The infantry battalions followed the old French organization, as also did the cavalry; the tactics and manual were almost precisely those of the French. The artillery guns are of the most improved pattern, many being from the Krupp establishment in Germany. Both horses and mules were used in the several field batteries. The Government kept the organizations up to the maximum by calling on the Governor of any particular province for so many men. The recruits were rendezvoused and examined, and when once received were ever after soldiers, unless discharged for disability or other cause. There was no limit to the term; but this system was contrary to the advice of the American officers, who wished to have the system changed. They believed that a fixed and limited term of service would improve the mental buoyancy of the Army greatly. The Egyptian soldier, like all others, loses spirit, ambition, when he remains in the Army not voluntarily, but by force. The native Egyptian was the soldier of the cavalry, artillery, and most of the infantry regiments. There were regiments of blacks, however, stationed on the borders—Nubians, &c. But all the non-commissioned officers were Arabs; and the officers, too, such as the other regiments had, consisted of promotions from the ranks and young officers furnished by the schools. In the days of Mohammed Ali, (the present Khédive's grandfather,) the officers of all ranks were other than native. All remains of the Mamelukes disappeared with him; but Turks, Circassians, Arabs, &c., and their descendants, have since held the higher offices of Pasha, Bey, &c. Under the enlightened direction of the Americans and a few English officers, the Staff and line schools contributed yearly to the lower grades. The ranks, too, supplied their quota. There was also a school for soldiers as well as non-commissioned officers. The pay of the troops was very similar to that in armies of European countries. The Arab soldier received about $1 a month—quite as much as he could save as a laborer, after paying for his clothing and food.

The Staff in theory was modeled on that of the French system, with some innovations, introduced, of course, by the Americans. It was divided into sections, numbered from one to seven, each section having a chief and assistant, with a chief at the head of all. The Staff was small and consisted mostly of Americans and the few younger officers turned out each year by the Staff school. There was never enough of the educated Staff with which to supply the Army. The regular Staff had about as much as they could do to perform the bureau duties at the War Department and supply their sections with food (for mental digestion) by means of frequent explorations and surveys which an undeveloped frontier necessitated.

That the Americans performed their duties faithfully and efficiently is shown by the Khédive's prompt recognition of their services. Some of them were made Pashas, others Beys, and so on, according to merit and rank of officer. But a few years back their troubles began, and now they are only freed from them after years of suffering, privations, and much distress of mind. Many of those I have already named left the service long ago. As the Khédive grew deeper in debt the more sad the experience of the foreigners on duty here. It was almost impossible to obtain money. Most all of the Americans are married and have families. These they brought from home and established them here or somewhere in Europe; but it was sometimes impossible to obtain money enough to buy the necessaries of life. All the American officers are paid well—that is, in promises. Under their contract they should have received the same pay as is paid to officers of the same rank in America; as a matter of fact, they could obtain but little more than did the private soldiers. Months rolled into years, and the accounts daily grew in size. But the Khédive was bankrupt, and creditors in England and France must be paid before some eyes. Then came the commission, and as I have already told you, seven-eighths of the Army, including the Staff, was cut away.

If it was difficult when in service to secure one's wages, it is worse now that the officers are discharged. It is no little trouble, you may imagine, to get one's accounts settled, when these people have no system of accountability further than to charge against an officer every article he ever laid eyes on, and much that he never heard of. Indeed, as the souls of the dead, among the ancients, always found a living place where to migrate, so with these modern Egyptians are the dead's supposed indebtedness to the Government inherited by the living. Not only does one often find himself burdened with the responsibility of such property—that of the defunct—but the onus of proof to clear himself rests with him, and thus are accounts kept. Only one of the officers, though discharged June 30, has as yet settled and departed. But with the valuable assistance of the indefatigable and prudent American Consul-General, Mr. Farman, of New-York, there now seems fair enough weather to get all the officers into port without mishap. The zeal and great tact displayed in clearing away misunderstandings in the settlement of officers' accounts deserve the success he has achieved. In a country where the will of a sovereign is law, diplomacy has much to do in all such matters. It will, I am sure, be gratifying to all Americans to know that so competent and excellent an officer as Mr. Farman is in the service of his country.

No doubt there has been much in the American papers about Burton and his explorations in Midian. He made a trip into this country more than a year ago, returning with brilliant accounts of gold mines, &c. He then prevailed on the Khédive to furnish the means to equip another expedition, which, under Burton's direction, spent the last Winter there. His brilliant accounts now are not of gold eclipsing the Eldorado of the New World, as he said, but of silver, and copper, and turquois. With information based upon the verbal and written reports of an experienced mining engineer, who has examined the 25 tons of minerals and rock brought here, I have no hesitation in stating that Cairo believes there is a concerted fraud here upon the Egyptian Treasury, if not upon the public—the supposed silver smelted from one of this ore lumps a poor specimen of iron, and the turquois simply carbonate of copper.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

TWO MILITARY MATCHES CONTESTED—FINE WEATHER AND INFERIOR SCORES.

The heavy rain-storm which prevailed in this City yesterday prevented many riflemen from going to Creedmoor. Very little rain fell on the range, however, and those who were familiar with the peculiar difference between the weather at Creedmoor and this City went out and engaged in the several matches. There was very little wind stirring, hardly enough to wave the flags. The sky was overcast, and there was no mirage. The first match contested was the second competition for a long-range rifle presented by the *National Guardsman*. One of the conditions governing the contest provides that competitors shall wear the fatigue uniform of the organizations to which they are attached. "jacket, cap, and trousers." Capt. W. C. Reddy of Company H, Twelfth Regiment, appeared at the firing point, attired in the cap and coat of his military uniform, but wore his citizen's trousers, which he claimed he was accustomed to wear when the regiment was detailed for duty at Creedmoor. Capt. J. G. Story, the executive officer having charge of the match, decided that Capt. Reddy might enter in the match, but the scores would be "ruled out." This gave the Captain an opportunity to indulge in the pleasure of shooting with the squad without the hope of winning the prize. He compromised the matter by exchanging trousers with a private of his regiment. The conditions were: Open only to members of the National Guard; distances, 500 and 600 yards; seven scoring shots at each range; weapons, military rifles, State model. Following is the score:

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
C. H. Eagle	26	23	49
James Ross	22	25	47
J. R. B. Bayley	23	23	46
F. C. McLewee	24	21	45
E. W. Price	25	20	45
W. A. French	17	27	44
J. W. Gardner	19	23	42
Capt. W. C. Reddy	20	15	35
Capt. J. L. Price	19	15	34
W. S. Smith	20	14	34

The "Skirmishers'" match was next contested. It was the seventh competition, and the contest was rather uncomfortable for the men, who were compelled to sit or kneel down in the wet grass. The distances covered were from 500 to 200 yards; five shots per man, advancing and retreating each shot to be fired within the space of 30 seconds. The best scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

	Advance.	Retreat.	Total.
F. C. McLewee	21	16	37
J. R. B. Bayley	18	19	37
W. S. Smith	18	17	35
W. A. French	13	17	30
Capt. W. C. Reddy	13	17	30
C. H. Eagle	16	14	30
E. W. Price	17	12	29
C. H. Eagle	10	13	23
James Ross	11	12	23
J. W. Gardner	10	13	23

A good deal of dissatisfaction has been manifested by frequenters of Creedmoor at the manner in which the new club-house is being conducted. The contractors, who had engaged to have the building completed at the opening of the Spring prize meeting of the Association, have not yet finished their work, and the refreshments so complained of as being insufficient in quantity, of poor quality, and outrageously high. The Range Committee has been investigating the matter, and proposes to make some radical changes in the manner in which the place is managed, besides insisting on the completion of the officers' rooms before the beginning of the Autumn meeting.

A WITTY TEETOTALER.

From London Truth, Aug. 1.

There must be something wit-inspiring in teetotalers. We all know how expectantly the members of the Commons watch for the jests, somewhat well worn though they be, which season Sir Wilfrid's advocacy of the Permissive bill. A correspondent happened to be on Peckham Rye the other day when one of the disciples of the joeose Baronet was holding forth. He described himself as "the funny cabman," and very appropriately designated himself as a "rough customer." After a full-flavored attack on the "Government pets," as he styled the publicans, he said: "A short time ago I was coming from Aldridge's, where I had been to buy a horse for my cab; I saw a woman lying dead drunk on the cellar-flap of one of the neighboring public-houses; so I walked into the bar and said to the landlord: 'One of your signboards has tumbled down.' The gouty old publican and his pot-boy, who was rather older than his master, came outside, exclaiming: 'Where?' 'There,' I said, pointing to the heap of rags on the flap. 'Why don't you take it inside and put it in your window, like other respectable tradesmen do with their goods, and label it, 'Our own manufacture, made to order,' instead of leaving it here, as if you were ashamed to own it?'"

NINETY-TWO AND SEVENTY-FIVE.

Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 7.—Judge William Thomas, of Jacksonville, Ill., one of the oldest and most experienced lawyers in that State, is in the city. The Judge is a hale veteran, 92 years of age, and is here on a wedding tour, his wife being a charming old lady about 75. The venerable bridal pair will remain in the city a day or two, visiting Madisonian relatives. They are the oldest couple who ever stopped in Madison, which has become famous as bridal head-quarters.

SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ARE THE GREAT FAMILIES DISAPPEARING?

THE RECORD OF THE TOMBSTONES—SURVIVORS OF THE ADAMS, QUINCY, EVERETT, WINTHROP, DANA, AND WEBSTER BLOOD—LONGFELLOW AND HOLMES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Thursday, Aug. 8, 1878.

The genial "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," whose preference for "men of family," other things being equal, has been so pleasantly expressed, would doubtless admit, in regard to Boston, that there is need of new blood to vitalize and freshen up the old stock. Although, as he says, "family portraits are better social credentials than 10-cent daguerreotypes," yet the card photographs of living notabilities in the shop windows surely speak better for their subjects than do ancestral likenesses for degenerate descendants. It is never cheering to be obliged to look for the credentials of a still existing family on tombstones. But on some accounts even this extinction seems better than the living death which overtakes others. While looking the other day at the old grave-stones in the Granary Burying-ground, near the Common, where so many of the Colonial and Revolutionary worthies of the city are buried, I could not but realize how unsubstantial is the hold which historical repute has upon names which were once identified with it. In the old cemetery, for example, lies Peter Faneuil, the builder of Faneuil Hall, of whose family there is not a trace in the city to-day. Richard Bellingham and William Dumman, a Colonial and Provincial Governor, are in the same category; the name of the former is only preserved by a horse-car station in our moribund suburb of Chelsea, and that of the latter survives only in a rural academy. And of those other Governors, all of distinguished ability, who filled the office after the adoption of the Constitution in comparatively recent years—Hancock, Bowdoin, Adams, Sumner, Sullivan, Gore, Eustis—the shadowy is more than the substantial in the associations of to-day.

Wendell Phillips, in one of his attacks on the pro-slavery rowdyism which used to amuse itself by disturbing anti-slavery meetings, charged this conduct upon a class of young men who had "lost in stock-gambling in State-street what their fathers gained by smuggling in India." As the parental type referred to by Mr. Phillips was not a desirable one to perpetuate, it is not a matter of regret that the young men who represented it have died out, whether this result was caused by the decline in the India trade, or the lack of inducements to risk money in speculation afforded by the Boston stock market, which was lately said by a wag of a broker to "close firm on three shares of Eastern Railroad."

It is noticeable that although young men have lately come to the front in our reformatory movements, both political and social, to a greater extent than ever before, they do not belong, as a general rule, to the old historic families. Whether the circumstance is more apparent than real in consequence of the growth of population bringing forward a large majority of new names, will be seen by glancing at the past and present status of the old ones. The Adamses, of course, come to mind as the most conspicuous example of continuous prominence in affairs, but even with them the present generation seem to attract attention more by creditable endeavor to keep up the family reputation for political service and ability than positive power to sustain it. Of the sons of Charles Francis Adams—for I am now speaking of the young men of the family—Charles Francis, Jr., is the only one who has done any considerable public service, and this has hardly been in the line of positive political influence. Beyond his writings in the *North American Review* about the rule of the Ring in New-York, which are in the nature of history rather than of politics, and have therefore had no vital and shaping power in affairs, his efforts have not had even an indirect political bearing. He has made an excellent Railroad Commissioner, and is entitled to the credit of trying to keep up the reputation of the family, instead of sinking behind its shadow, but with the best intentions it is questionable whether he has the ability to make such a success in statesmanship as was achieved by his father, his grandfather, or his great-grandfather. His elder brother, John Quincy Adams, who is reputed the ablest of the family, has put whatever intellectual power he possesses into his campaign speeches as Democratic candidate for Governor, but as he has never had a chance to show whether he possesses executive capacity, and as in his service in our local Legislature he exhibited no marked ability as a debater, it is really questionable whether he will ever add any substantial reputation to the ancestral stock. Of Henry Adams, it is only necessary to say that he is a thoughtful, scholarly man, equal to the duties of his Cambridge professorship of history, which do not demand original thinking or research, such as is required from the occupants of such chairs in the case of the great European universities. His brief editorship of the *North American Review* showed a disposition to infuse new political vigor into the old quarterly, but as this was secured by the sacrifice of the literary element, and as Mr. Adams was unwilling to assume the responsibility over his own signature of an article which committed the *Review* to a sort of dog-in-the-manger political policy, it is not surprising that the publishers, who were also the owners, should have dispensed with his editorial services. The youngest of the sons of Charles Francis is Brooks Adams, whose principal public performances have been campaign speech-making, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence before our City Fathers on the Fourth of July. He has, perhaps, less of the traditional iciness in his composition than any others of the family, but that he has a sufficiently exalted opinion of their intellectual powers and responsibilities may be inferred from the remark which he is said to have made to a lady at a party in this city. Noticing his abstracted air during a lull in the conversation, she said, "What are you thinking of, Mr. Adams?" "For once," was the reply, "an Adams is thinking of nothing." Brooks Adams, though a lawyer by profession, has never had much practice, and, while at one time fond of writing "snappy" political articles in newspapers and reviews, has of late been little before the public either in speeches or writings. Taking them together, the sons of Charles Francis Adams are fine fellows, and the fact that they have had the sense to prefer doing useful work in the world to merely dawdling through it speaks well for both of them.

A name as distinguished as that of the Adamses in the history of Massachusetts and New-England, and especially identified with eminent public service, is that of Quincy. The venerable Josiah Quincy, who still lives on his ancestral estate in the old town, about 10 miles from Boston, which perpetuates the family name, is the third noted wearer of these double honors. His own father was one of the ablest public men of Massachusetts, and whether as Judge, Representative and Senator in our local Legislature, member of Congress, President of Harvard College, or Mayor of Boston, always bore the highest reputation for ability and faithfulness. He was the greatest of our civic magistrates, and the honor which has been paid to his memory by the selection of his statute to be placed beside that of Franklin in front of the City Hall, illustrates the esteem in which he is held to-day. He died some 14 years ago, at the great age of 92. His father, Josiah Quincy, Jr., was the famous orator of the Revolution. The present Josiah Quincy has also been Mayor of Boston, and in his day was conspicuous in many of the most important public enterprises. Even now he takes an active interest in measures for the improvement of the condition of the laboring classes, but of late years financial embarrassments, which obliged him to sell the old family mansion on Park-street, have prevented him from doing as much in this direction as he otherwise would. Mr. Quincy has a great deal of wit and humor, though his scholarship is inferior to that of his brother Edmund, who died about a year ago, and whose life of his father is the best biography ever written in America. The younger generation of the Quincys are all bright, capable men, but none of them are up to the high standard of ability exhibited by the elder. Josiah Quincy's sons are Josiah P. and Samuel M. The former wrote, a good many years ago, a dramatic poem called "Lyteria," which attracted some attention in its day. He was also a contributor to Mr. Hale's now defunct magazine, *Old and New*, and some of the papers there published have been reprinted in a little volume entitled *Protection of Majorities*. As he is now past 50, he is scarcely likely to add much to the rather indifferent literary reputation which he has thus far attained. The younger brother, Gen. S. M. Quincy, who distinguished himself in the civil war, was formerly editor of the *American Law Review*, and has done good service in the Legislature and as a member of the upper branch of our City Council. He is a lawyer by profession, but I believe does not practice. Gen. Quincy's military knowledge and experience have caused his name to be mentioned in connection with the headships of such of our municipal commissions as are supposed to demand such qualifications, but I do not know that he would care to accept these as an office. Of Edmund Quincy's sons, the elder, who is something of an invalid, is an intelligent business man, and the younger, who married a daughter of Charles Francis Adams, and who completed his professional education in Vienna, is an accomplished medical draughtsman.

Edward Everett, the most brilliant and versatile public man of his day in Boston, is now represented in this city by his younger son William, who possesses a good deal of literary ability, and remarkable literary attainments for a man of his age. Like his father, he has tried preaching, and, I believe, studied law. He is a graduate of Harvard, but completed his academic education at Cambridge, England, and afterward wrote a book, *On the Cam*, illustrative of his university experience on the other side. Since then he has been Greek Professor at Harvard. His latest laurels here been gained as a lecturer on the Latin poets, before the Lowell Institute of this city. But the peculiarly attractive qualities of Edward Everett are wanting in his son, who lacks the exquisite, though unquestionably artificial, grace of deportment and of oratorical style which characterized our last great master of persuasive eloquence, as Whipple has called him. So far as grace of manner is concerned, the unsuccessful experience of Lord Chesterfield with his son has been repeated in the case of Everett. But the young man is so full of knowledge and enthusiasm in literature and politics, and is so evidently bent upon being a useful member of society, that he is likely to make a mark in the world. An elder brother of William, and the only other surviving son of Edward Everett, is attached to one of the European legations.

The Winthrop blood, the best of which flowed in the veins of the grand old Governor whose statue Massachusetts appropriately sent to the National Capitol, does not move very briskly in the younger generation. Robert C. Winthrop, who was such a shining light in the old Whig Party, and whose oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington monument was one of the most eloquent ever delivered in this country, is now getting old, and has long since turned away from politics to the scholarly pursuits in which he always had a great interest. He is President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a Trustee of the Peabody Institute, and an officer of various local charitable organizations. Having, through his second wife, the widow of the late John E. Thayer, the wealthy banker, the means of living in elegant leisure, his position in society is more enviable than that of most disappointed statesmen; for such, no doubt, Winthrop is. It is certainly to be regretted that neither of Mr. Winthrop's two sons should be able to keep up the historic reputation of the name in public affairs. One of them married a granddaughter of Jeremiah Mason, the famous lawyer, and lives in elegant leisure on Beacon-street, while the other leads the quiet life of a gentleman farmer in the pleasant Town of Stockbridge, among the Berkshire Hills.

Of the Hancock family, hardly the name is left in the city which let the picturesque mansion of the grand old Governor be leveled to the ground that two dry goods millionaires might build upon it their swelling palaces of brown-stone. As has been previously intimated, no one in Boston to-day bears the honored name of Peter Faneuil, the brave Huguenot, whose best monument is his famous hall. Unfortunately, Peter was a bachelor. To come down to later times, there is no Choate to recall the genius of the great advocate. His only son, who resembled his father in personal appearance, died many years ago, but the wit and conversational brilliancy of two married daughters perpetuate the talents, though not the name, of the consummate orator. The Webster family have but one male descendant of the "god-like Daniel" among the living. This is Fletcher's son Ashburton, called for the English nobleman who negotiated the treaty which bears his name, but the young man is not likely to make any figure in the world. The historians Prescott, Bancroft, Motley left no children to wear their literary mantle; indeed, the first is the only one who had a son to perpetuate even the family name. On the other hand Richard Henry Dana, the Nestor of American poets, is fortunate, at the great age of 91, in having not only a son of his name, the author of *Two Years Before the Mast*, to add legal as well as literary reputation to it, but also a grandson, whose recent marriage to the daughter of Longfellow is a promise of talents in the future of the family worthy of those which have illustrated its past. It may be added that one of the younger daughters of Richard H. Dana, Jr., is the author of the delightful series of letters in the April *Scribner*, descriptive of the life she led when at school with the late Queen of Spain in a French convent during the Winter of 1873-4.

Mr. Longfellow has but one son gifted with poetic expression, which with him, however, is illustrated by the pencil rather than the pen, and his name, Ernest, is significant of his zealous devotion to his art. Oliver Wendell Holmes also has one son of marked ability—the other is in Europe for his health—but this is the antithesis of his father's, being shown in acute original investigation and thought in regard to the origin of law. In personal appearance he is an elongated edition of the poet, who has referred to him in one of his *Atlantic* papers, "My Hunt After the Captain," illustrative of his experience in seeking the young man when wounded, during the civil war, in which he was an efficient officer. Dr. Holmes has a brother John, who lives in retirement in Cambridge, and has the reputation of saying as bright things as the "Autocrat." But, as he has written nothing to speak of, he is but little known, and, though announced to lecture some months ago in the "Old South," his constitutional nervousness obliged him to delegate the reading of his "piece" to a friend.

As for the Lawrences, Masons, Otises, Dexters, and the like, there is really little left to these historic families but social respectability and the inherited wealth which prevents them from falling in that shifting scale below the *nouveaux riches* who envy them their traditional pride of place. The wit of Tom Appleton and the public spirit of Nathan are indeed illustrations of what may be done to counteract the tendency to dullness and indifference in quarters where there is no marked stimulus to exertion, but these are exceptions which only prove the rule. The same may be said of the Parkmans, who have had no more distinguished ornament than Francis, the brilliant historian, and the Grays, who are descended from "Billy Gray," the famous merchant of the last generation, and the largest ship-owner in New-England in his day. William and Horace Gray, the latter our able and learned Chief-Justice, are of this stock. There is always a chance that where wealth and leisure combine to afford opportunities for high attainment, some one may be found to keep up, if not to advance, the standard. But the position to-day of the great families that have illustrated the past history of Boston and New-England literature and statesmanship, is chiefly remarkable as showing the preservative power of the combination of names and wealth. It is the very perfection of social embalming. That many of these families still make a creditable appearance, is true, but none of them exhibit the ability by which their original reputation was achieved. This result may be considered as due to the inertia of people who are not obliged to make a name for themselves, or to the tendency of ground that has produced rich crops to become barren. More momentum or more manure may be what is needed. But there is promise enough in what remains of the old families of Boston to encourage the belief that with the infusion of new blood their future will be worthy of their past position.

SOMERSET.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND LORD DERBY.

"The Conservatives vow," says London *Truth*, "that they will never forgive Lord Derby. Passive obedience is the one of their 'principles' that they never will give up. They hang together, and they ostracize any one who will not hang with them, *pour encourager les autres*. Lord Derby is by no means disposed to renounce public life, and it is understood that, after a decent interval, he will join the Liberals. Indeed, he always was more of a Liberal than of a Conservative. The mere chance of his father being at the head of the Conservative Party made him a Derbyite, for he could hardly in common decency oppose his own father's measures."

A REMARKABLE BLUNDER.

Says London *Truth* of Aug. 1: "What a comical blunder the *Graphic* has made this week with its portraits of Disraeli and Beaconsfield, the one belonging to the year 1837, the other to the present era. The earlier one is not Dizzy at all, but is Charles Dickens, as a glance even at Maclise's portrait of the latter in Forster's *Life* will readily show. It is well known that Count D'Orsay made drawings of both Disraeli and Dickens, neither being at all like the original, but both boasting the imported charm of feature which was characteristic of all D'Orsay's attempts at faces. Copies of these sketches are now very rare, which may explain and partially excuse the *Graphic's* mistake, but it seems to me that a mere recollection of them should have been sufficient to establish their individual identity, especially as the portraits, like the men, differed in important particulars."

THE CUP-WINNERS' RETURN.

COLUMBIA'S CREW GETS A WARM WELCOME.

THE OARSMEN DRAWN THROUGH THE STREETS IN A CARRIAGE BY THEIR FELLOW-STUDENTS—MR. A. S. HEWITT PRAISES THEM AND TELLS THEM SOMETHING ABOUT KEARNEYISM.

The little steam-boat Blackbird, with her upper deck almost concealed by fluttering banners, her flag-staffs and walking-beam banded with white and blue ribbons, and with the ensigns of Columbia College floating high above all her other bunting, started at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from Pier No. 18 North River. She had on board about 75 Columbia students, all in exuberant spirits, and all willing, apparently, to cheer against an equal number of steam-whistles until they silenced them. They were to go down the Bay to meet and welcome home three of their fellow-students who assisted in winning the Visitors' Challenge Cup in the regatta at Henley, and also to greet the substitute, who would have done hearty work toward obtaining a victory for his college if he had been permitted a place in the shell. With the enthusiastic students were several middle-aged Alumni, who seemed with great difficulty to restrain an impulse to caper and cheer like their lusty young companions. The band of the Seventy-first Regiment, playing lively melodies, added somewhat to the jovial character of the scenes on board the Blackbird. At the start some regret was felt that such a comparatively small party should go to meet the returning victors. This feeling was overcome, however, by the knowledge that the 300 students who had determined to take part in the welcome, but had not received notice soon enough of the arrival of the City of Berlin to get on board the Blackbird, would be on the steamship's dock in time to add their cheers to the chorus that should greet the oarsmen on landing.

The Blackbird had barely left her dock when the City of Berlin was sighted coming up the Bay. Ten minutes later the steam-boat was alongside of her, and every student was hurrahing and spelling out the name of his Alma Mater in a way that astounded the large number of British tourists on board the steam-ship. The Captain and pilot of the Berlin, as well as the Americans on board, understood at once that the strong-lunged youths on the Blackbird wanted to see and shout at their fellow-students who represented them so well abroad. Kindly setting aside for once a well-known rule on ocean steamships, the Captain immediately invited Messrs. Goodwin, Edson, Ridabock, and Eldridge to go upon the bridge. When they appeared, the boys who were watching for them cheered louder than before, and then sang "Hail Columbia," while the band played it. Cheers were then given for Sage, the bow-oar of the Columbia crew, who did not return with his comrades, but left them in Paris to make a tour of Europe. The young athletes, standing on the steam-ship's bridge, doffed their hats in acknowledgment of the salutes from the excited youths on the Blackbird, and Capt. Goodwin held up to view the Visitors' Challenge Cup, the handsome trophy of the victory at Henley. This caused a fresh outburst of cheers and more music by the band. Thus, with music and much orthographic and vocal labor on the part of their passengers, the big steam-ship and the little steam-boat made their way together from between Bedloe's and Governors' Islands to Pier No. 37 North River. The Blackbird was tied to the dock first, but before she was made fast there were no Columbia students or Alumni on her. They jumped off pell-mell, and ran to join about 200 of their fellows who were waiting on the pier. The shouting and singing that followed this junction of forces shook the shed over the pier. When the City of Berlin was docked, and before the gang-planks were put in position for the use of the passengers, some of the students clambered to her deck and warmly greeted the oarsmen. Then Phil. Timpson, of the crew of '74, and Charley Boyd, the big member of the crews of '75, '76, and '77, seized Capt. Goodwin, hoisted him upon their shoulders, and carried him down the slippery gang-plank. He was bewildered, but clung to the case containing the Challenge Cup until he reached the dock. There, in the melée caused by the rush of students to shake his hands, he was so tossed about that he was forced to drop the trophy and leave it to the care of others. From the Berlin he was carried down in the arms of the deck of the Blackbird. The example of Boyd and Timpson was contagious. Cornell and Reese, of the crew of '74, captured the good-humored Edson and bore him on their shoulders off the steamship to the Blackbird. Charles Monroe and Robert Townsend did like homage to Ridabock, and two others carried Eldridge, as modest and determined a youth in appearance as ever sought a chance to show his powers. Edson bore away from the steam-ship a wreath of laurel leaves which some of the Cambridge University lads presented to the Columbia crew on the day their victory. All the time this strange scene of enthusiasm lasted the passengers of the Berlin congregated at the starboard rail, cheered and commented pleasantly upon the doings of the collegians. On the dock, the policemen, for whom there were about 20 present, the Custom-house officers, the laborers, and a crowd of hackmen and boys, shouted as heartily as if each of them had a personal interest in the successful young oarsmen.

When Goodwin, Edson, Ridabock, and Eldridge—the two last-named, by the way, wore shockingly "bad" English beaver hats—were set down on the deck of the Blackbird, they received an ovation in imagination by every one of their fellow-students. Questions innumerable were put to them, and so rapidly and from so many quarters that they were unable to answer one. When their hands had been sufficiently well shaken and their interrogators could be induced to desist, Mr. Robert C. Cornell, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, presented to the crew, through Capt. Goodwin, a communication from the Aldermanic Reception Committee, of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1878.

Jasper T. Goodwin, Captain of Columbia Crew:

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York, in the City Hall, on Tuesday, July 16, 1878, a committee was appointed, consisting of the President of the Board, Hon. William R. Roberts, and Aldermen Biglin, Sauer, Guntzer, and Purley, "to receive the crews of the Columbia College Rowing Club on their arrival in this City, to welcome them home, to tender them the congratulations of the people and Government of the City of New-York upon their brilliant victories on the Thames, and to extend to them the use of the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on any day that may best suit the convenience of the members of the crew, to receive personally the felicitations of their friends and our citizens generally."

You will confer a favor on the committee by indicating a time and place most convenient for you and the other members of the crew when and where the committee can meet with the crew, in order that arrangements agreeable to them can be perfected for carrying into effect the instructions given to the committee. Very respectfully,

B. BIGLIN, Chairman,
HENRY O. PERLEY, Secretary.

Then the lines of the Blackbird were cast off from the dock, and she sped out into the stream amid a great deal of shouting and whistle-blowing. She went down the river, and, rounding the Battery, steamed up the East River as far as the Bridge. There were people on every dock she passed, who waved handkerchiefs and aprons, or whatever other articles they could find that would flutter when agitated in the air. The excursion, tug, and ferry boats sounded their whistles long and loud. In answer to these salutes the Blackbird whistled until it seemed as if all her steam would be exhausted; and her passengers cheered and yelled O—o—i—n—m—b—i—a at everything and everybody that attracted their attention. As the Blackbird turned into the East River the noise made by 20 or more steam-boats whistling and 250 strong-voiced youths cheering was almost deafening. On the way back to the steam-ship pier the boys sang "Susie am the gal for me," "The Son of a Gambolier," "Whoa Emma," and other songs, and danced a Virginia reel. The rain was falling fast, but it could not dampen the enthusiasm of such a party; and none of the lads thought of stretching the deck awning until the boat had almost reached the City of Berlin's pier. During the trip back from the East River the returned oarsmen told groups of eager listeners portions of their experiences in England. Nobody seemed to care what they did on the Continent. They all spoke well of their treatment at Henley. They could not, they said, have been treated more fairly. They liked the people at Henley, they liked the oarsmen they met there, and, the climate having been kind to them in England, they liked the weather. Their row with the Dublin University crew for having fouled them in the first race at Henley, and declared that the Dublin men are the quickest to get away from the line in starting in a race they have ever seen. "Why," said Edson, "those Dublin men don't slide at all in beginning a race, but just dip their oars four or five times, scarcely moving their bodies, and in this way they got a start of their competitors." It appeared, also, from the disconnected bits of talk indulged in with much difficulty by the members of the victorious crew, that they were not prepared when ordered to start in the race for the Visitors' Cup. Edson was fitting one of his stockings when the words came speedily upon one another: "Are you ready?" "Go!" Edson raised himself quickly, pulled hard, with one hand, in unison with his fellows for several strokes, and helped, by his vigor, to send his boat to the forefront of the race.

Upon landing once more on the inner steam-ship dock, the oarsmen were escorted to a handsome landau. Edson and Eldridge took the front seat and Goodwin and Ridabock the rear. A tattered ensign of Columbia College was placed so as to flutter over them, the "sculls" used in the Henley races were raised high above Goodwin and Ridabock, and on the back of the carriage was tied the Challenge Cup to be seen and admired of the public. The laurel wreath sent by Cambridge to Columbia was then attached to one of the sculls. An inspiration seized the collegians when they saw their heroes seated in the landau. They unhitched the horses in a trice, and, procuring a rope, attached it

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CLOUD.

The cloud lay low in the heavens,
Such a little cloud it seemed;
Just lightly touching the sea's broad breast,
Where the rose-light lingered across the west,
Soft and gray as in innocent rest,
While the gold athwart it gleamed.

It looked such a harmless cloudlet,
Seen over the sleeping wave.
Yet the keen-eyed mariner shook his head,
As slowly it crept over the dusky red,
"See the rocket-lines are clear," he said,
And his lips set stern and grave.

And or ever the eve was midnight,
That cloud was lowering black.
Dimming the light of the stars away,
Dimming the flash of the furious spray,
As the breakers crashed in the northern bay;
Winds howling on their track.

So, in life's radiant morning,
May a tiny care or cross
Just trouble the peaceful course of love,
As if the strength of its sway to prove,
As if to whisper. My surface may move,
But my roots can laugh at loss.

So may seem such a little jarring,
Only Experience sighs,
For with time's sad learning to sharpen the glance,
He sees the "rift in the lute" advance,
Knows how fate may seize upon circumstance
To sever the closest ties.

Ah me, in the fiercest tempest
The life-boat its work may do;
But what can courage or skill avail,
When the heart lies wrecked by Passion's gale,
When change or death have furled the sail,
When treason has bribed the crew?

Then watch, oh hope and gladness,
Watch for the rising cloud.
Sun it away, frank warmth of youth,
Blow it away, bright breeze of truth,
For oh, there is neither mercy or ruth,
Should it once your heaven enshroud.

—*All the Year Round.*

MARIE DE VALOIS.

It was a wild October night in the year 1477. Wind and rain were holding high carnival in the streets of the ancient town of Ghent. The rich and luxurious citizens kept closely within doors. The streets were almost deserted. Here and there a late wayfarer hurried along closely wrapped in cloak and hood, or a man-at-arms in leather jerkin and steel cuirass tramped by, or half a dozen retainers of some great dignitary clattered along, their torches sputtering and hissing in the rain, their voices drowned by the roaring of the wind.

The storm was at its height when a traveler passed down the principal street. He was heavily armed, and mounted on a strong, black charger, and both he and his horse bore signs of a long conflict with wind and weather. He scanned all the houses narrowly as he passed along, apparently in search of some place of refuge for the night. Singling out a large and stately building somewhat apart from the rest, he stopped before a ponderous iron-studded door, opening under an archway crowned with turrets, and having strongly fortified towers on either side. Here he knocked loud and long, but for some minutes in vain. At length a grated wicket in the door was pushed aside, and a gruff voice asked, in no very amiable accents, "Who are you? What do you want at this hour of the night? and whence do you come?"

"A pretty string of questions to answer in a breath," retorted the traveler impatiently. "Let me in man; this is not the place to stand parleying of what concerns thee not."

"Nevertheless, you do not enter without answering," returned the surly janitor, and he made a motion as if to close the wicket.

"I marvel that your wisdom must needs ask me such questions," was the slightly sarcastic answer, "when I might, an it pleased me, answer each one with a lie. Who I am—"

"Are you alone?" interrupted the warder, peering suspiciously out into the darkness.

"As you may see, an you would but use your eyes."

"Aye," rejoined the other, "and by the same token, if you would but use yours you may discover a pent-house a yard or two to the left, which will shelter you till I have reported your arrival, and have authority to admit you."

"Report it, then, in heaven's name, and be quick about it," retorted the traveler, impatiently. "Tut, man, for what do you take me? A knight errant come to storm your city and carry off your fair young Duchess? By my faith, the task were a mighty exploit, for if report speaks true ye keep her in watch and ward like a prisoner."

"By what name shall I announce you?" asked the warder, paying no heed to the remarks.

"Max Theurdank, a knight of Thuringia," replied the traveler. And with a muttered malediction on the janitor's pertinacity he led his horse to the shelter of the pent-house to await the result of his application.

The warder crossed a spacious court-yard and entered a large vaulted hall filled with servants and retainers. Here he sought out a grave and dignified personage, whose black gown and wand of office betokened him a sort of majordomo or steward; and after a few words of explanation was conducted by him through several wide corridors and ante-chambers toward a suite of rooms much superior to the rest in internal decorations.

The principal apartment was a large, lofty room hung with tapestry richly embroidered, the ceiling exquisitely carved in delicate fret-work, the furniture of ebony inlaid with silver, and a carpet—then a rare luxury—covering part of the floor. A blazing fire burned on the marble hearth. Perfumed candles in massive silver candelabra were disposed about the room. Near the fire stood an embroidery frame, with a heap of colored silks. An emblazoned missal in a carved ivory cover lay on the table, together with a gold casket of rare jeweler's work, and some tall vases of Venetian glass.

A young lady was seated on a carved settee near the fire. She was a beautiful girl, with a bright, spirited face, golden hair, deep-fringed blue eyes, and a complexion exquisitely fair and transparent. Every turn of her stately head, every motion of her rounded arms and small white hands, every moment of her slight, tall figure, was full of grace, and a sort of gentle, unconscious dignity, as of one whose slightest wish was a command. Her dress was of white silk, embroidered with seed pearls, and fitting tight to the shape; over this was a loose robe of black velvet, edged with bands of soft white fur. Her hair was drawn away from the temples and fell over the shoulders according to the fashion of the time; it was partly hidden by a bourlet, a curiously-shaped cap, terminating in a high point behind, to which a long, thin veil was attached, which reached to the ground. Round her neck was a jeweled collar, blazing with gems from which depended the most noble order of the Golden Fleece. For the fair, graceful girl, with the arch face and sweet eyes, was Marie de Valois, Duchess of Burgundy, Countess of Flanders, Artois, and Hainault, Sovereign Lady of a hundred free cities, and owner of half a dozen counties—the most charming woman and the greatest heiress in Europe.

The young Duchess was gazing into the glowing fire, an expression of intense sadness and perplexity on her expressive face. Truth to tell, notwithstanding her beauty, her high birth, and her immense wealth, her position at this moment was one of no little trouble and anxiety.

On the death of her father, Charles the Bold, nine months before, she had found herself sovereign of one of the richest and most influential kingdoms of Europe; the head of a tumultuous council whose primary consideration was their own interests; a turbulent populace, ever on the watch for rebellion, and a powerful enemy in the person of King Louis XI., anxiously awaiting the first shadow of an excuse to pounce down upon her and her possessions.

In an evil moment, Marie—by the advice of her step-mother, Margaret of York, and her Chancellors, De Hugonet and D'Himbercourt—had entered into a secret negotiation with Louis, having for its object her own marriage with the Dauphin. This negotiation being divulged by the crafty monarch for the express purpose of embroiling the young Duchess with her own subjects, excited the anger of the citizens of Ghent, Liège, and Bruges into furious heat. They openly revolted against her authority, upbraided and insulted her in public assembly, and condemned her advisers, De Hugonet and D'Himbercourt, to death, giving them only three hours to prepare for it.

The poor young Duchess was in the deepest affliction at the impending fate of her faithful servants. Distracted with anxiety she left her abode, and hurrying to the Hôtel de Ville, appealed, with streaming eyes, to the chief magistrate. He coldly told her that the condemned men were traitors, and must suffer their just doom. Even while she pleaded for them, the prisoners were led forth for execution. Marie rushed into the street again, her hair dishevelled, her face pale, and tears streaming down her cheeks. She hurried along, her eyes fixed on the scaffold, her clasped hands lifted toward the executioners. The fierce crowd made way for her with sullen looks and low menacing words. At last she reached the foot of the scaffold, and sprang up the steps to make one last appeal to the sympathy of the crowd. But too late. Even as she appeared the signal was given, the axes fell, and the blood of her faithful servants covered her robe as she sank senseless beside the blocks. Since then Marie had been kept by her fierce subjects in a state of semi-captivity, her liberty curtailed, her household retinue dismissed, and her personal attendants limited to a single page and a young French lady, Jacqueline de Brienne, both of whom the astute Council of Ghent considered too young and too frivolous to be of any danger to their interests.

At the opening of the door Marie roused herself, and turned an inquiring glance at the grave and severe face of the major-domo and his surly companion.

"Ah! our greatly esteemed lord of the chambers, and our trusty seneschal," she said, half scornfully, and, turning to the latter: "Well, Sir Warder, to what are we indebted for a sight of your iron visage at this hour of the evening?"

The man briefly stated his errand.

"Theurdank, a knight of Thuringia," said Marie, slowly; "I know not his name. Whose banner doth he follow?"

"It was too dark to see," said the man, surlily.

"And you could not ask, I suppose. One might as well have an owl or a bat for a janitor," said Marie, impatiently. "Admit him at once. I marvel you should deem it necessary to ask my permission."

"May I be allowed to remind your Highness," began the major-domo, "that the commands of the council are strict that no one should be admitted save by an order from them."

"Am I to be controlled and thwarted by my own council in every insignificant thing?" cried Marie, indignantly. "Admit him, I say, without delay."

"Madam, it may be dangerous," interposed Mademoiselle de Brienne. "Remember our position. Would it not be well at least to consult—"

"I will consult no one," cried Marie, impetuously. "What! Can I not bestow a night's hospitality on a chance traveler without, forsooth, craving permission from Messieurs les Bourgeois de Ghent. Methinks, Jacqueline, the advent of a gallant knight might be a welcome relief to the monotony thou has endured all these weary weeks. Perchance he may tell us something of the gallant Maximilian and his wars. I long to hear a tale of doughty deeds once more."

"You will not, surely, admit him to an audience," interposed Mademoiselle De Brienne, in a tone of remonstrance. "Oh, Madam, the council, bethink you—"

"I care not for the council," interrupted the young Duchess. "Friendless an orphan as I am, I am still mistress here, and will render account of my actions to no one: least of all to the low-born and insolent burghers who have dared to insult me even to my face. Admit the stranger, sir steward, and see that he has needful refreshment. Then send Alberic to guide him to this room, where it is our pleasure to receive him."

The steward ventured no further remonstrance, but with a low reverence quitted the room. As the door closed Marie rose and began to pace the room, the flush of indignant anger still on her face. "Ah, Jacqueline," she cried, "you preach prudence to deaf ears. Prudence! Have I not guarded every word I spoke, aye, every tone of my voice, till my very throat ached for liberty? Have I not submitted and humbled myself till my soul burned within me? And what is the result?"

She stopped a moment, her bosom swelling, her beautiful eyes filling with tears, then continued in a choking voice: "The result is that I, the daughter of the most generous Prince in Europe, cannot offer a night's shelter to a traveler without being called to account by my own menials, and threatened with the vengeance of an assembly of upstart burghers. Preach to me no more of prudence, Jacqueline. I'll none of it."

"Ah, madam," said Jacqueline, sadly, "without it we are lost. Remember De Hugonet, the brave, the chivalrous. Remember D'Himbercourt, the loyal, the wise—"

"Remember!" cried Marie, with trembling lips and blanching face; "do I ever forget that they died for me? Do I ever forget that all my tears and entreaties could not win their lives? Shall I ever lose sight of that mob of cruel faces, those ranks of stern soldiers, the platform draped in black, the blocks, the executioners—"

Marie broke off abruptly, and sank into a seat in an agony of distress, shuddering all over her slight frame.

"Jacqueline," she cried at last, as she pushed back the hair from her tear-stained face, "if all who love me must die for me I had better never have been born. But," raising her head with a proud gesture, "let them beware, those cruel, merciless men. The time may come when Marie de Valois will have power as well justice on her side; then let them look to themselves."

She paused awhile in deep thought, gazing with unseeing eyes into the red glow of the fire. Presently she roused herself, and said with a half sigh, "Come, Jacqueline, it will never do to greet our guest with these melancholy faces. Who knows but he may be some knight-errant from the court of Maximilian, who will bestir himself to succor two distressed damsels? Hush, here they come," she added, warningly. As she spoke the door was thrown open, and, preceded by a page, the benighted traveler was ushered, with some degree of ceremony, into the room.

He was a man apparently about twenty-three years of age, with strongly-marked features, remarkable for their expression of power and intellect; his eyes were dark blue, keen and piercing; his hair, light brown in color, was worn long and slightly curled in the fashion of the time. He was very tall, with a stately dignity and grace of bearing savoring more of courts and camps than the simple knight he professed himself. He had thrown aside his armor, and now appeared in a rich dress of dark brown velvet, sewn with gold, and having a short cloak of the same, lined with costly fur; a light velvet cap, with a border of the same fur, and a chain and clasp of gold confining a heron's plume, was in his hand.

There was a slight degree of lameness in his gait, which he accounted for by stating that in riding through the Forest of Ardennes he had struck his foot against the trunk of a tree. He advanced toward Marie, and with graceful though somewhat grave courtesy, thanked her for the shelter she had so hospitably afforded him.

"You are welcome, fair Sir," said Marie, motioning him to a seat with a gracious smile. "We would ever thank the good fortune that gives us once more the company of a knight from Thuringia, the country of the gallant Maximilian. Are you one of his brave Captains yourself?"

The stranger's dark eyes gleamed as he bowed low, and a slight flush rose above the brown of his face.

"I have served under his banner," he replied, briefly.

"Then you can tell us if all the wild tales of his daring and desperate chivalry be true," cried Marie, enthusiastically. "Tell me, fair Sir, is he the one to do and dare, where, perchance, neither honor nor glory would be the guerdon?"

"He would do and dare everything for thee, lady," was the reply, with an eloquent glance.

"Say'st thou so? I would I could put him to the test, for never mortal woman wanted aid as I do now. Sir knight, recount us some tale of the gallant deeds of this warrior Prince."

Thus commanded, the knight proceeded—with an air of diffidence which the high birth and beauty of his fair entertainer might well impose upon him—to narrate some of the less known of the stirring events of those wild and warlike times. As he continued, his face kindled, his eyes flashed, his fine figure seemed instinct with power, and he spoke with an ease and facility which only intimate and personal knowledge could give, unconsciously betraying at the same time, with all his military frankness, the easy and graceful dignity of one conscious of gentle birth, and accustomed to mix on equal terms with the great and noble.

The two ladies listened entranced. Marie, a true daughter of her warrior father, with flushing cheeks and sparkling eyes, scarcely moving her face from his; Jacqueline, leaning over her mistress' high-backed chair, not a whit less fascinated.

When the time came for the stranger to take leave for the night, it seemed but as if a few minutes had passed, so strongly had his warlike tales of splendid tilts and tournaments, and sterner fights and battles, enchained their interest and attention.

"Ah!" sighed Marie as the door closed upon him. "Had I but a few hundred of the loyal hearts and true he discourses so gallantly about, I would not remain an hour in this base city. I warrant the Archduke had few braver or better soldiers than he in his whole army."

"Or handsomer men," said Mademoiselle de Brienne with an arch glance at her mistress. "I would any one of the dozen suitors for your Highness' hand were as well favored as he."

The next morning it was discovered that the accident the knight had met with in the forest had proved more serious than was at first apprehended. His ankle had become so swollen in the course of the night that there was not the least chance of his being able to put his foot in the stirrup for some days.

Even Marie, though she professed to rejoice at an accident which promised a more intimate acquaintance with the agreeable stranger, could not shut her eyes to the embarrassment and trouble which his prolonged sojourn might bring upon her. The Council of Ghent were irritably suspicious of the most innocent action on the part of their young Duchess. The most trivial events in her household were reported to them; and such an incident as the presence of some days of a stranger knight by Marie's express command, might be construed as boding secret plans of escape or retaliation, which they would suppress with a strong hand.

And so the event proved. For three or four days nothing occurred to vary the usual monotony of Marie's sem-captivity. The lame knight kept that wing of the palace which had been assigned to him during the daytime; but as soon as evening came he invariably dispatched the page Alberic to the apartments of the young Duchess, craving an audience, which Marie granted with rather more than her usual graciousness.

On the morning of the fifth day a deputation came from the council, and, demanding an interview with Marie, informed her, on some frivolous pretext of public safety and her own defenseless state, that the stranger knight must be dismissed, at the same time giving her to understand, in case of refusal, that their commands would be enforced by their own men-at-arms.

All Marie's spirit fired up at this indignity, and she remons rated with no little warmth on the unjustness and inhospitality of such a proceeding. But her remonstrances were met by a significant threat that henceforth her house would be most strictly watched, and she herself not suffered to go beyond its walls.

At this menace Marie drew up her slight figure haughtily, and, turning to the deputation with flashing eyes, she said, in a tone of sarcastic bitterness, "I had not thought ye were so careful of my welfare, Messieurs. In good sooth, ye say, perilous to my safety and the peace of mind of my loyal subjects of Ghent. Nevertheless, I tell you it was my pleasure to admit the knight into my house, and by my pleasure he shall stay." And with a glance of haughty contempt at the deputies, the indignant young Duchess swept from the room.

But though Marie carried it so bravely before her unruly subjects, it was with a beating heart she sought the solitude of her own room, and in no little consternation began to reflect that her high-spirited resolution might cost her dear.

Fortunately, it was not put to the test. A chance inquiry for the stranger knight led to the discovery that he had disappeared, having departed secretly without warning or leave-taking to any one. Marie expressed herself not a little surprised at his want of courtesy, while Mademoiselle De Brienne spent rather more than half an hour in bewailing the ingratitude of mankind in general and Herr Max Theurdank in particular.

The words of the council had been no empty threat. Within two hours of the departure of the deputies Jacqueline was informed that henceforth she and her mistress must confine themselves to the suite of rooms generally appropriated to Marie; and that willful young lady, essaying to pass beyond the allotted boundaries, found herself held at bay by an armed sentinel on duty in the wide corridor, and also made the unpleasant discovery that the sentries had been doubled all round the palace, and in the court-yard a large band of the city guard were on duty.

Indignation at the treatment she experienced enabled Marie to pass the first two days of her captivity without suffering from ennui, but the third appeared insupportably tedious, and the fourth well-nigh unbearable. Toward evening she took up her station at the large window of the apartment, seeking to beguile the weary hours by watching the scene without.

It was one of those large square windows—almost a room in itself—so common in the old Flemish houses, projecting over the street, and supported by buttresses and stonework elaborately carved. Exactly opposite was the forge of an armorer, the fire from which spread a strong illumination all around; showers of sparks flew out as the heavy hammer resounded on the anvil, swarthy figures moved about in the red light. The pavement was strewn with armor: the bright cuirass and polished helmet gleamed in the lurid glow of the furnace.

The figures of the armorer and his satellites shone in high relief. While idly watching the motions of these busy artisans, the two prisoners could not avoid being struck by the superiority of one man over all the others. Unconsciously at first, but soon with absorbing interest, they watched the motions of this individual.

He had a fine, well-proportioned figure, athletic and agile. An enormous beard and mustache so covered his features that scarcely any could be seen, and his skin was begrimed by his trade to the hue of a mulatto. There was an easy grace and symmetry in his movements not usual in one of his position. As it grew dark the forge became quite deserted. One by one the laborers disappeared, till only the master and his assistant remained.

Presently he looked up and scanned the window opposite with eager attention. Perceiving the two ladies at the lattice, he made a sign to arrest their attention, and, leaving the forge, came forward into the comparative darkness underneath the projecting window. A moment after they heard a light tap on the glass. Half curious, half frightened, Marie signed to Jacqueline to open it. The long steel lance was gently pushed in; attached to the point by a blue ribbon was a small bunch of marigolds. Jacqueline unfastened the flowers, thrust the lance back again, and hastily closed the window.

"Oh, madam, it is a friend," she exclaimed. "See, your own flowers, and here is a scroll of writing bound round them."

With trembling fingers Marie unfastened the floss silk that secured the paper, and opening the scroll, read these words, addressed to herself in the French language:

LADY: Farewell! Thanks for thy courtesy. I know the state of perplexity and imprisonment in which thou art placed. If thy distress and peril increase, and thou wouldst have aid from without, place the marigolds in thy bosom in the morning, and before the western sun hath gilded the golden dragon on the belfry of Notre Dame I will be with thee. In token of assent drop two of the flowers tied with ribbon from the lattice. THEURDANK.

"'Tis the stranger knight himself," cried Marie, impetuously. "Read, Jacqueline!" and she passed the missive on to her attendant.

"What think you now?"

"That the Thuringian knight grows more mysterious and interesting every day," returned Mademoiselle De Brienne, demurely, noting her young mistress' sparkling eyes and flushed cheeks with some curiosity. "Not that his single arm would avail much against the whole power of the legions of Ghent; nevertheless—"

"Hush, girl; what matters it? I tell thee, Jacqueline, one friend outside the walls of this detestable city brings me more hope than a hundred of my most loyal liege within. Quick, girl, tie the flowers as he bids, and fling them out. I well nigh hope we may have occasion to try him."

Jacqueline singled two marigolds from the bunch, and fastening them securely with the ribbon, opened the casement and flung them into the street below. The tall figure of the disguised knight was pacing slowly up and down, humming a verse of one of the martial airs so common in the dominions of the warlike Duke of Burgundy.

He looked round as the window opened, and taking off his cap, picked up the marigolds and fastened them in the brim. Then with a courtly bow and wave of his hand he crossed the street and passed into the interior of the forge.

Marie's captivity had lasted a week, when one morning she received a summons to attend a meeting of the council at the Hôtel de Ville. Outwardly treated with all honor and respect, escorted by a large body of men-at-arms, and with much show of magnificence, she made her appearance before her rebellious subjects.

She was attired plainly in black velvet, slashed with white satin, with a long gauze veil floating from her fair head, her bright golden hair hanging over her shoulders, and with no ornament save a single row of priceless pearls. With a graceful inclination of her head she entered the council-room and took her seat under the purple canopy of the chair of state, while Mademoiselle De Brienne and her pages of honor retired a little behind it.

There was a slight pause. Then the syndic rose in his place, and in a long speech acquainted Marie with the nature of the business which she had been summoned to hear.

It seemed that her refractory subjects, as a climax to their tyranny, had taken upon themselves to choose a husband for her; alleging as their motive—what really had a foundation in truth—that among all those who had sought her hand Marie had never deigned to show favor to any. They had therefore taken the matter into their own hands, fixed upon the bridegroom, and now sent for their liege lady to inform her of their decision.

There were at that moment several aspirants to the hand of Marie de Valois, the most prominent the Prince de Clèves and the Duc de Gueldres; the first an exceedingly handsome young man, but deficient in intellect; the second a man of middle age, a monster of cruelty, even in that lawless time, and at this moment in prison at Courtrai for the murder of his own father. It was this man upon whom the astute Council of Ghent had fixed as a fitting husband for their beautiful young Duchess.

Marie's heart sank with agony and dismay on hearing this cruel and unfeeling scheme. Her grief and indignation knew no bounds. She well knew the terrible violence and obstinacy of these proud burghers, and shuddered to think they would not hesitate to drag her to the altar, with one of the most wicked and detestable of men, if it served their purpose.

Summoning all her courage, while her blanched cheeks and trembling lips showed how great was her fear, she said, "Surely, Messieurs, you do not counsel me to anything so monstrous. The Duc de Gueldres is no fitting match for Marie de Valois! Bethink you of his age, his horrible crimes. It is not possible I can entertain the idea of such an alliance. I pray you do not press it upon me."

She was answered by a long harangue on the policy that made the union desirable. The Duc de Gueldres was a brave soldier if a bad man, and his authority would curb the dissensions of the kingdom. The council had resolved upon it, and had already sent an embassy to Courtrai to release the prisoner and conduct him with all honor to Ghent.

"Surely ye would not compel me to marry against my will?" exclaimed Marie, in a tone of horror, as she glanced appealingly round the assembly for one friendly face. "Surely ye who have daughters of your own do not join in this iniquitous scheme. By your love for them I beseech you to think better of it!" she went on imploringly, her beautiful eyes filling with tears, and her heart sinking at the threatening glances. "Ah, Messieurs, had my brave father been alive ye had not ventured even to name that wicked and unscrupulous man to me."

It was an unfortunate speech, recalling as it did to the minds of the council the somewhat arbitrary, and not always over just dealings of Charles the Bold with his turbulent subjects of Ghent. The poor young Duchess was assailed with a storm of upbraidings and insolent menaces. From the spirit of Marie's martial ancestors flashed into fire at these threats. For some minutes she sat in silent scorn, her bosom swelling with indignation, her fair face flushing. At length, rising in her seat, she waved her hand for silence, and with her slight figure drawn up, and her stately head raised, she cried, in defiant tones, "I scorn your threats, and hold ye in contempt. Helpless and alone as I am, I defy you. I tell you that, sooner than become the bride of the ruffian Duc de Gueldres, I will ally myself to the very lowest and meanest in the city—aye, even the very armorer that works beneath my window. Come, Jacqueline, this discussion becomes me not; we will retire." And with flashing eyes, and a glance of haughty displeasure round the assembly, the young Duchess quitted the room.

But though she carried herself so bravely before the council, when Marie once more reached her own apartments she threw herself on her couch in despair, and gave way to the tears which pride had repressed in their presence. Evening came and found the poor young Duchess with throbbing pulses and heated, tear-stained face, as undecided as ever, only firm in one thing, that death itself was preferable to a marriage with the Duc de Gueldres.

The next day passed in much the same manner—in forming plans one minute to be rejected the next—in alternate fits of indignation and despair—in vain schemes of flight and rescue.

In the evening a message was sent to Marie that the Duc de Gueldres was liberated from Courtrai, and at the head of a large body of followers would shortly appear in Ghent; and a command was given that the Duchess would hold herself in readiness to give him a reception befitting his position as her intended bridegroom.

With unutterable horror Marie heard this cruel command. Her agony of distress was pitiable to see. Humbling herself, she sent message after message to the inexorable council, pleading with all her soul against such unnecessary and indecorous haste; but with no avail, not even a delay of three days would they grant; and, at last, so tyrannical grew their replies, that even in her sore peril and distress she scorned to plead any more.

Outraged and indignant, the poor young Duchess passed a sleepless night, and rose in the morning with haggard cheeks and weary eyes.

"Jacqueline," she said, with a sad smile, "it may be weak and credulous, it may avail nothing, but it is at least a chance. Give me the marigolds; I will prove if the stranger knight hath, indeed, the power to help one, whom even heaven itself seems to have abandoned."

"I would stake my honor on the knight's good faith," said Jacqueline, as she took the flowers from the vase in which they had been placed.

"Would you," said Marie, dreamily, as she fastened them in the bosom of her dress; "I doubt not his truth, but, alas! what can one man do against the whole City of Ghent?"

The day wore on, evening approached, and then with every moment fled a portion of hope—vague it is true—which sustained her. To add to her distress another message came from the council expressive of their expectation that all was prepared for the betrothal ceremony on the morrow.

With straining eyes Marie stationed herself at the window, and watched the sun as it crept lower and lower in the west, the long beams resting in crimson radiance on the delicate tracery and fret-work of the spire of Notre Dame. The last shaft of light rested on the famed golden dragon, quivered and vanished, and the gray twilight crept over the city.

Marie turned from the casement, her last hope gone.

"Oh, Jacqueline," she cried, bursting into a passion of tears, "I am lost, lost, abandoned by heaven and by man."

"Hush, madam, oh, hush!" cried Jacqueline, as she strove to soothe the hysterical weeping by caresses and gentle words.

Suddenly a wild clamor broke out in the street below, cries and screams, mingled with hoarse shouts of command. Jacqueline rushed to the window, threw it open, and leaned out. The street was filled with a tumultuous crowd, tossing and swaying hither and thither, torches blazed and flickered, swords were drawn, and spears glinted in the waning light; cries of "Treason! treason!" "The Duke! the Duke!" "Cut him down!" mingled with wild hurrahs of delight, rose in the air; while the crowd surged to and fro, pressing now up, now down the street, as if uncertain from whence came the source of the uproar.

"It is the Duc de Gueldres," said Marie, faintly. "Oh, Jacqueline, what shall I do?"

"No, I do not think it is," said Jacqueline, leaning further out of the window, while the uproar in the street grew louder every moment.

In a few minutes, forcing their way through the midst of the mêlée, appeared a body of armed men on horseback, led by a stately figure mounted on a coal-black charger. He was incased in a magnificent suit of silver armor, as flexible as silk; a black scarf, on which the cross of Burgundy was embroidered, was crossed over his breast, and a light silver morion, with a bunch of marigolds as a badge, rested on his head. An esquire in crimson and gold carried a banner, richly emblazoned, behind him.

He reined in his spirited Arabian as he neared the window out of which Marie was leaning. A flaming torch flared up at the moment, and threw a vivid light full upon him. He took off the silver morion and bowed to his horse's mane, and Marie recognized in the stately mien and courtly gesture of the mail-clad warrior the stranger knight, Max Theurdank.

Spurring his horse through the crowd, he came close up under the window.

"Said I not I would do and dare everything for thee?" he cried, looking up with an eloquent glance at the lovely young Duchess. "When thou art at liberty, fair lady, what guerdon may the wandering knight, Max Theurdank, claim from Marie de Valois?"

"He can ask nothing that will not be granted him," said Marie in a low voice, and blushing crimson beneath his impassioned glance.

"Perhaps he may crave more than thou dreamest," returned the knight with a smile. "Farewell, lady, for a brief space; yet a little while, and I will be with thee once more."

He bowed again, and with another eloquent glance passed on his way.

Unable to comprehend the scene, or its bearing on her own fate, Marie retired into the room, there to discuss with Mademoiselle de Brienne the mysterious reappearance of the knight and the curious behavior of the crowd. They wearied themselves with conjecture, but no solution they could imagine appeared at all likely.

They were not long in suspense. In less than an hour a very humble delegation from the sapient Council of Trent sought an interview with the Duchess. It was to lay before her a communication from Frederic III., Emperor of Germany, for a treaty of marriage with his son, the Archduke Maximilian. This was a proposal in every way agreeable to the Gantois, and those fickle citizens were willing, at a moment's notice, to transfer their favor from the Duc de Gueldres to this new and powerful candidate for the hand of their liege lady. Marie received the proposal with unutterable delight. True she had never seen Maximilian in her life, but his fame as a noble and chivalrous hero had spread far and wide, and she saw in him a savior and protector, one able and willing to stand between her and her unruly subjects.

Half an hour afterward, radiant with beauty and happiness, magnificently attired, and seated in state in her reception-room, Marie awaited the coming of the young Archduke. The doors were thrown open, and preceded by ushers, and surrounded by a brilliant escort of knights and nobles, appeared a stately figure clad in silver armor, having a black scarf across his breast, and bearing a bunch of marigolds in his hand. His face sparkled with triumph, his eyes half-mischievously, half-triumphantly, sought the sweet face of his destined bride, and Marie de Valois recognized in the wandering stranger-knight, Theurdank, her hero of many a girlish dream, the Archduke Maximilian.—*The Argosy.*

MME. THRALE PIOZZI.—Piozzi, who suffered greatly from gout, died from it in 1809. He and his wife had spent their 25 years of married life very happily together. He left back all her property to her. He had managed it so well that, although they had built Brynbella, repaired Bachygraig, and spent a large sum on Thrale Hall, her income was wholly unincumbered. His own moderate fortune, neither impaired nor materially increased, he left to his family. He bore the charater of a worthy, kind man; very good to the poor, and so little bigoted as a Catholic that he restored the small parish church, where he afterward was buried. He was devoted to music, and in the intervals of his sufferings was constantly playing the violin. A superstition long existed that he haunted a wing of Brynbella, and that the sound of his violin was often heard there. His widow continued to live there until 1814, when she gave it up to her adopted son on his marriage. He was then Sir John Salusbury, having been knighted, and elected Sheriff of the county. From that time she resided at Bath or Clifton, occasionally visited Streatham, or sojourned for a time at the sea-side. She was still full of life and spirits; nothing ever greatly depressed her. She is described by an old friend who met her about this time as "skipping about like a kid, and quite a figure of fun, having apparently adopted Dr. Johnson's theory of dress for little women. She wore a tiger-skin shawl lined with scarlet, and only five colors in her headdress; a flaxen wig with a bandage of blue velvet, tied with a bit of tiger ribbon; a white beaver hat and plume of black feathers. She seemed as gay as a lark—shook hands cordially, and no allusion was made by us to the past." Moore called on her in 1819. She had all the quickness and intelligence, he said, of a gay-tempered young woman. She still wrote admirable letters and said witty things. When nearly 80 she took a fancy to Conway, the actor—a very handsome man, but without animation or a spark of genius. He was then striving for popularity at Bath. It was rumored that she wished to marry him and to have back Brynbella from her son in order to settle it on him. But it has been asserted with more probability that she patronized him because of "his noble descent and gentlemanly conduct and character." She celebrated her eightieth birthday, the 27th of January, 1819, by a concert and a ball and supper to between six and seven hundred people at the Kingston Rooms, Bath. Her health was proposed by Sir James Saumarez, and was drunk with three times three. The supper was provided by Tully, who was then the Gunter of Bath. The dancing was led off by Mrs. Piozzi with her adopted son, Sir John Salusbury, and, Magin says, with "astonishing elasticity." The next day the friends who called, expecting to hear that she had exerted herself too much, found her not only quite well, but full of jokes and lively sallies of wit. Speaking of fatigue, she said: "This sort of thing is greatly in the mind, and I am almost tempted to say the same of growing old at all—and especially as regards those usual concomitants of age—laziness, defective sight, and ill-temper." In May, 1821, while traveling from Penzance to Clifton, she met with an accident and broke her leg. She suffered little, but was confined to her bed, and 10 days after died.—*Temple Bar.*

THE MOB AT BOLTON.—By the side of honorable workers is a stratum of the most depraved ruffians on the face of the earth. They are not the special product of the factory life, but the common product of town life. Their counterparts exist wherever population is thick enough to screen men of vicious propensities from the check of an effective public opinion. Their glance and bearing as you pass them in the roadway tell you that they are thriftless, dissolute, violent, brutal, unruly, and inveterately mutinous to the very core—not mutinous against the will of their employer, but organized rebels against every condition of wholesome and ordered life. This class furnishes a standing army for whatever passion may happen to be uppermost. We saw them in Blackburn in the Autumn of 1868, scouring the streets with their picking-sticks, and breaking heads and windows at the sacred tune of Altar and Throne. A very well-informed Blackburn correspondent writes to the Manchester *Examiner*: "Their boldness in defying the Police and in attacking property is largely to be accounted for by the former practice of millowners and others of hiring them in mobs or large gangs at contested elections (before the ballot came into use) to fight and maraud and terrorize the quieter class of voters, in the interest of their respective candidates. These rough fellows have been taught to think that charging through the streets, storming committee-rooms and polling places, and smashing windows promiscuously, were but venial offenses when committed on behalf of a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons. Some of the men who denounce them so vehemently, now when they have turned their artillery against the masters' mills and houses, were the very persons who supplied them with 'picking-sticks' for the party political street fights years ago, and who enjoyed nothing better than to see a Grimshaw Park and King-street mob meet and stone and belabor each other with weapons brought out of the factories, by special permission, for such a purpose." These are the people who violently break up the lecture of the agent of the Liberation Society. It was they who, some years ago, disgraced Bolton by outrageous riot and savagery on the occasion of a "Dilke meeting." And it was they, according to the better evidence, who formed at least the energetic nucleus of the mob who burned down the house of the spokesman of the employers, and did their best to promote a general wreckage of the mills.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

DERIVATION OF FETISH.—Why did the Portuguese navigators, who were Christians, but Christians in that metamorphic state which marks the popular Roman Catholicism of the last century—why did they recognize at once what they saw among the negroes of the Gold Coast as *feitiços?* The answer is clear. Because they themselves were perfectly familiar with a *feitiço*, an amulet or a talisman; and probably all carried with them some beads or crosses or images that had been blessed by their priests before they started for their voyage. They themselves were fetish-worshipers in a certain sense. What was more natural, therefore, for them if they saw a native hugging some ornament, or unwilling to part with some glittering stone, or it may be prostrating himself and praying to some bones, carefully preserved in his hut, than to suppose that the negroes did not only keep these things for luck, but that they were sacred relics, something, in fact, like what they themselves would call *feitiço?* As they discovered no other traces of any religious worship, they concluded, very naturally, that this outward show of regard for these *feitiços* constituted the whole of the negro's religion. Suppose these negroes, after watching the proceedings of their white visitors, had asked on their part what the religion of those white men might be, what would they have said? They saw the Portuguese sailors handling their rosaries, burning incense to dauby images, bowing before altars, carrying gaudy flags, prostrating themselves before a wooden cross. They did not see them while saying their prayers, they never witnessed any sacrifices offered by them to their gods, nor was their moral conduct such as to give them the idea that they abstained from any crimes because they feared the gods. What would have been more natural, therefore, for them than to say that their religion seemed to consist in a worship of *gris-gris*, their own name for what the Portuguese called *feitiço*, and that they had no idea of a King of heaven, or offered any worship to Him? With regard to the word, it is well known that the Portuguese *feitiço* corresponds to Latin *factitius*. *Factitius*, from meaning what is made by hand, came to mean artificial, then unnatural, magical, enchanted, and enchanting. A false key is called in Portuguese *chave feitiça*, while *feitiço* becomes the recognized name for amulets and similar half-sacred trinkets. The trade in such articles was perfectly recognized in Europe during the Middle Ages, as it is still among the negroes of Africa. A manufacturer or seller of them was called *feitiçero*, a word which, however, was likewise used in the sense of a magician or conjurer. How common the word was in Portuguese we see from its being used in its diminutive form as a term of endearment, *meu feitiçinho* meaning my little fetish, or darling. We see a similar transition of meaning in the Italian *fattura*, incantation, which occurs in mediæval Latin as far back as 1311; also in *charme*, which was originally no more than *carmen*; and in the Greek *epode*.—*Max Müller, in Macmillan's Magazine.*

MME. DU CHATELET.—No adequate idea can be formed of the Sieur Arouet de Voltaire without some notice of Mme. du Châtelet, the woman who was his chosen friend and familiar spirit, though not his wife, throughout so many years of mingled triumph and exile. He first saw her when little more than a child in her father's house; she was married at 18 to the Marquis Florent Claude du Châtelet-Lomond, and before many years had rolled over her head had tasted some of the unwholesomest fruits of the tree of knowledge. She learned to know life as it was in that corrupt age, the world, her own charms, the value of her splendid intellect, and the inferiority of her husband. Mme. Du Deffand describes her with a pen dipped in gall and vinegar, but Maupertius and Mme. Denis, who were nevertheless not her friends, say she had a harmonious and pleasing face, large, clear, beautiful eyes, with a tender expression, surmounted by thick eyebrows, above which rose a wide and intelligent forehead. Her figure was large and bony, and she was excessively fond of all kinds of ornaments, and was the first to laugh at her own taste, or the want of it. At an age when few children can

stone and sterile memories we contemplate. We think rather of the gray and crumbling walls of an ancient stronghold, reared by the endeavor of stout hands and faithful, whence in its own day and generation a band once went forth against barbarous hordes to strike a blow for humanity and truth.—*Morley's Diderot.*

MILKING-TIME.

"I tell you, Kate, that Lovejoy cow
Is worth her weight in gold;
She gives a good eight quarts o' milk,
And isn't yet five year old.

'I see young White a-comin' now;
He wants her, I know that.
Be careful, girl, you're spillin' it!
An' save some for the cat.

"Good evenin', Richard, step right in;"
"I guess I couldn't, Sir,
I've just come down"—"I know it, Dick,
You've took a shine to her.

"She's kind an' gentle as a lamb,
Jest where I go she follers;
And though it's cheap I'll let her go;
She's your'n for thirty dollars.

"You'll know her clear across the farm,
By them two milk white stars;
You needn't drive her home at night,
But just le' down the bars.

"Then, when you've own'd her, say a month,
And learnt her, as it were,
I'll bet—why, what's the matter, Dick?"
"Taint her I want—it's—*her*!"

"What? not the girl? well, I'll be blass'd!—
There, Kate, don't drop that pan.
You've took me mightily back,
But then a man's a man.

"She's your'n, my boy, but one word more;
Kate's gentle as a dove;
She'll foller you the whole world round,
For nothin' else but love.

"But never try to drive the lass;
Her natur's like her ma's.
I've allus found it worked the best,
To jest le' down the bars."

PHILIP MORSE.

—*Scribner's Monthly.*

STORY OF THE THREE CAPTAINS.

"We are three brothers, all following the sea from our youth upward, and all Captains—Captain Horace, the eldest and your servant to command; Captain Paul, who is but two years my junior, and Captain Désiré-Bienaimé-Dieudonné-Marie, the youngest. A long list of names; but then our mother loved her youngest child so dearly, had prayed for his coming so fervently, had waited for him so patiently and so long. And then all his names came to be shortened into one—Désiré—so that there was no harm in his having a deck cargo of appellations, was there?"

"Not at all," I made answer; "I have a good many more Christian names myself than I know what to do with, or that I ever make use of save when I have to swear an affidavit."

"You see," went on Captain Bayard, "Désiré is no less than twelve years younger than I. and ten years younger than my brother Paul; but between Paul and Désiré there was another child—a girl, Marie-Jeanne. She was Paul's junior by four years, and, poor lamb, she died when she was but two years old. Thus our mother prayed and waited six long years until Notre Dame de la Garde listened to her prayers, and Désiré-Bienaimé-Diudonné-Marie was born. In less than two days, if all goes well, we ought to be in sight of Notre Dame de la Garde. You have seen it high up there on the *colline* as you enter the port."

I think that I made some stupid remark about the Church of Notre Dame de la Garde being built on the site of an ancient temple of the Domina Maris.

"*Connais pas*," quoth Captain Bayard. "They say the same about Cape Colonna. *Laissons là ces vieilles histoires.* Our mother was always praying to Notre Dame de la Garde; for she was the devoutest of Catholics, and when she died, leaving Désiré, a child of eight, to the care of my brother Paul and myself, she made us promise that we would bring up the boy in the ancient faith. My brother and I are Protestants of the Protestants, *Huguenots de la vieille souche*; and have been so from the days of the Reformation to these. We came from Nimes originally; and at the time of the *dragonnades*, when Père la Chaise and Madame de Maintenon (*une drôlesse celle-là, toute béguelle qu'elle fut*) persuaded the Grand Monarque to revoke the Edict of Nantes, a branch of our family took refuge in England. They were silk-weavers, and set up their looms in a district of your City of London called, I think, Espitalville."

"Spitalfields," I mildly suggested.

"*C'este possible.* The branch of the Bayards of which we are now the representatives came on to Marseilles, which, however been a liberal, generous, and tolerant city. From the beginning of the eighteenth century to the beginning of this, we were, from father to son, *armateurs*, or ship builders. But when steam navigation came in, the fortunes of wooden ship-building, at Marseilles at least, went out. Our father was not rich enough to start a great iron ship-building yard, so he realized his property, invested his modest *pécule* in the Five per cent. Rentes, and retired from business altogether. He had a right to enjoy his leisure, good man, since he had been working hard for forty years. But, recognizing the fact that we must march with the spirit of the age, he brought us, his sons, up to the sea. That is why we are all three of us Captains—I, Horace, who am fifty-two; Captain Paul, your servant, who is fifty, and Captain Désiré, who is just now entering on his fortieth year."

"Paul and I were very young men—he, eighteen, I twenty—when in the year '46 Désiré, by the death of our good mother, was left under our guardianship. We were both of us then serving the State: I as an *aspirant* on board a frigate; he, as an *élève*, or cadet, at Brest. We knew that until we were at least thirty years old there would be no chance of gaining a grade which would warrant our setting up a home for ourselves in Marseilles. The great question was to know what to do with Désiré during the long term of years which must necessarily elapse before we could think of going into housekeeping. You may smile at the notion of a sailor going into housekeeping at all; but I must explain to you that, according to our father's behests, we were all, after attaining the grade of Lieutenant, in the service of *la chose publique*, to join the mercantile marine. Now, a man-of-war's man needs no other home than the successive ships to which he is appointed; whereas a merchant Captain should have a comfortable *pied-à-terre* in his native port, to which he can from time to time repair between his voyages. He must have plate and linen and some bottles of old wine wherewith to entertain his comrades and neighbors. He should have a cat, and, if possible, a wife and some children—in any case, a *femme de ménage* to look after things and keep all orderly and ship-shape.

"Our father had sent us in our boyhood to the public Lycée at Marseilles, whence we returned in the evening to our home on the Cheman de la Corniche, hard by the old restaurant of La Réserve, where the *bouillabaisse* used to be so good. There is still a Réserve where you may eat *bouillabaisse*, but it has deteriorated. It is now thought unfashionable to add a dash of tallow to the flavoring. Our father had a horror of private boarding-schools where boys only learn to be selfish and gluttonous, bullies or parasites, cynics or hypocrites, and where they forget all the quiet teachings and gentle discipline of home. So we pondered and pondered as to how we should bestow our Désiré, until, by a happy inspiration, we thought of Madame Veuve Babœuf, an excellent woman whose husband had been drowned long years before in a storm in the Black Sea. He and all the crew of the brig of which he was master went down one terrible night off Varna. The widow enjoyed but a very modest pension from the commercial firm who owned the ill-fated brig, and in whose service her husband had lost his life, and I am afraid that she had been fain to eke out her narrow income by needlework. It was thus a matter of great joy and comfort when she consented to take Désiré *en pension*, sending him to the Lycée, when he became old enough, every day for his education, but boarding, tending, and indeed taking entire charge of the boy. We knew that we could trust her, for she had been one of the dearest friends of our mother, and it was pleasant to think that the poor widow woman would now be made quite comfortable in her circumstances by the seventy francs a month which our *tuteur* (for, as none of us were yet landsmen of sea, our money-matters were managed by a guardian, our good uncle M. le Pasteur Blot, of Avignon,) agreed to pay her for the child's maintenance. And, to crown the pleasantness of the arrangement, Madame Veuve Babœuf had a charming little seraph of a child, a fair-haired girl full four years younger than Désiré, and who, we predicted, would prove a delightful playfellow for him. The little girl's name was Angélique, and you will hear more about her during this *radotage*.

"Well, Paul and I went in due course to sea, and were tossed about in all parts of the world, and worked hard to achieve the rank which should entitle us to take command of a merchant ship. It was no fault of my good brother Paul that I got my Lieutenancy first. I had the luck which did not fall to his share. *Jeus de la chance voyez-vous, Monsieur.* I was serving in a corvette in the Chinese Archipelago. We had a brush with pirates, and I had the fortune to be in a boat which captured one of the rascals' junks. I was additionally favored by being wounded in the left shoulder by a poisoned arrow; and, *enfin*, I got my grade and the Cross to boot."

Here Captain Horace's voice slightly trembled; and so full and clear was the light of the moon that I almost fancied I could see a blush mantling on his features.

"My wound," went on the Captain, "kept me in a hospital at Macao for a long time; and then I was sent back to France on sick leave. When I got well and strong again, my discharge from the Navy was granted to me; and I entered at once into the service (we were then under the Empire) of the Messageries Maritimes. I have been on all the lines, *Lieutenant en troisième, Lieutenant en second*, and *Commandant*. I have tried to do my duty and to win the approbation of my chiefs; and while I have been in command I have always endeavored to earn the respect and esteem of my officers and men. Here my individual history comes to a close—if the Captain of a Messageries steamer can be said to have any history beyond going out of the port of Marseilles and returning to it, if he does not happen to get drowned between whiles.

"There remains, however, something to be said about Désiré. The little lad was never strong—he would be stronger, we hoped, when he went to sea; still Madame Veuve Babœuf had taken marvellous care of him, and there were some roses in his cheeks when at thirteen years of age the State (with our consent, *bien entendu*,) claimed him, and he was entered as an *élève* on board the *frégate-école* at Rochefort. Otherwise the Conscription Maritime could not have taken him until he was sixteen. He had made wonderful progress in mathematics while at the Lycée at Marseilles, and rapidly rose to the rating of *aspirant*. But the exact and somewhat mechanical discipline of a man-of-war did not suit Désiré's studious and docile, but somewhat dreamy and romantic temperament. He quitted the service early, to take quite subordinate rank in the mercantile marine, and was a long time in China, (where I got my grade,) first mate of an opium clipper. Then he returned to the Mediterranean; but it was a long time before we could persuade him to enter the service of the Messageries. It was too military, too mechanical, he urged. At length, when Désiré was bordering on thirty, Paul and I, who by this time were both Captains, insisted that he, who was a cleverer navigator than either of us, should put himself in the way of being a Captain too. So he went second in command on the Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, and Naples line. Speedily he got the command, and the rank he has retained for ten years. We are, as I have already remarked, three Captains who love each other very dearly, as brothers should do. All that we have we posses in common, and the banker who takes orders from one of us takes orders from all.

"While Désiré was a lad we had let the paternal house on the Chemin de la Corniche; but when we had obtained our rank we solemnly went into housekeeping. Sometimes it was Paul, sometimes myself, sometimes Désiré, that kept house. Occasionally it would happen that two of us were at home at a time, and one memorable *jour de l'an* it so chanced that we were all three on leave, and dined together, and gave a ball in the evening. We were bound to have a *femme de ménage*, and right glad should we have been had it been in accordance with *les convenances* for Madame Veuve Babœuf, who during five years had acted a mother's part to little Désiré, to come and keep house for us. There was, unfortunately, one fatal objection. Désiré's tiny playfellow, the girl child with the fair hair, Angélique, had now grown to be a beautiful young woman of twenty-six, and we were three Captains—two of us *vieux loups de mer*—and all of us unmarried. So we were obliged to submit, in the way of a *femme de ménage*, to the kindly tyranny of La Mère Gigotte, a good old woman of the neighborhood who had known our mother.

"Scores of times since her seventeenth year had Angélique Babœuf been asked to wed. The most advantageous *partis* had been proposed to her; but she always answered with a smile and a blush that she would never leave her mother. 'Nor do I think,' used to add Madame Veuve Babœuf, 'that, when I am dead, Angélique will take a husband. *C'est une sainte fille, et je crois qu'elle entrera en religion.*' It was indeed habitually bruited about that Angélique Babœuf intended to become a nun; and it is certain that the Abbé Verjus, of the Provençal Missionary Preachers, was continually at the Widow Babœuf's house, and in gloomy confabulation with Angélique. In fact the neighbors whispered that the Abbé (who had had prodigious success in persuading young girls to enter into religion) was by no means disposed to wait for Madame Veuve Babœuf's death before he induced Angélique to turn nun. There was no time like the present, the Abbé Verjus thought, I suppose.

He was a tall, bony, sour-faced man, with the largest shovel-hat that I ever saw off the stage of the Opera-house at Valentia, where they sometimes play the "Barber of Seville," and where there used to be a capital *Don Basile*. Nobobody liked the Abbé Verjus, except the women; and they were afraid of him. I am certain that he was no favorite with the regular, *curé* of the parish, M. l'Abbé Bontemps—a capital fellow as *curés* go, a *bon enfant* s'il en fût—who took his wine like a man, didn't mind a game at *tric-trac* now and then, and never bullied his Catholic parishioners, nor preached against us because we were Protestants. I suspect that he looked on this grim-visaged missionary priest as an interloper who was fishing without warrant in his waters, and trying to catch the most delicate of his trout. He had known Angélique since her babyhood, just as he had known our Désiré; and, unless I am very much mistaken, he had far different views for the daughter of the widow Babœuf than those entertained by the missionary.

"We three Captains had long been the good-humored laughing-stock and the merry reproach of our quarter for the reason that we obstinately remained bachelors. We were called the 'Incorrigibles,' the 'Inflexibles;' but the women were not quite so angry with Captain Horace as forty-two, or with Captain Paul at forty, as with our youngest, scarcely yet thirty, 'Désiré, Sans-amour,' 'Désiré Désespoir-des-Femmes,' 'Désiré Cœur-en-tôle,' such were the malicious nicknames conferred on him by saucy girls and spiteful old maids. Things became very serious. Every time that Paul and I came home from a voyage and chanced to meet we conferred gravely among ourselves on the matrimonial question; and we never failed to agree with each other that, although we ourselves might be incorrigible, indefensible, inflexible old bachelors, it was Désiré's bounden duty no more to scandalize society and aggravate the girls, but to get married while there was yet hope of somebody being glad to have him. This, I am glad to say, was also the opinion of M. l'Abbé Bontemps. This was the grave and earnest judgment of our own minister, M. le Pasteur Sauvage. This expressed in stronger and homelier language, was what our *femme de ménage*, La Mère Gigotte, thought.

"'*Sac à papier! mes bons messieurs*,' this worthy dame would say, planting her hands on her hips. 'I am growing old, and blind, and deaf, and before I lose both my eyes and my ears I want to see the face of a pretty girl and to hear the voice of children in this house. I want some one to call Madame, and who will scold me for not putting enough leeks in the *pot-au-feu*. I want a new Désiré to dandle on my knee. I want to feel little hands pulling my apron, and to hear little feet pattering after me when I go to the cupboard where the *confitures* are kept. *Allons donc!* Captain Horace; *allons donc!* Captain Paul. If Captain Désiré doesn't choose a wife before Easter, I shall begin to think that he has got one already—a black one somewhere *là-bas* among the Chinese or the Hottentots.'

"We were all very fond of La Mère Gigotte, and allowed her to talk what rambling nonsense she chose; but we felt that in this case the words that she had spoken were the words of wisdom. I soon afterward wrote from Naples a very strong but very affectionate letter to Désiré; and Captain Paul subsequently penned him as strong a one from Constantinople. In less than a month it chanced that Paul and I both found ourselves at Marseilles with a whole eight days' leave before us; and before we had been thirty-six hours at home, back came Désiré from Algiers and Tunis with a fortnight's leave to the good. 'Now or never!' said I to Captain Paul.

"We threw out grappling irons and boarded him at once, *tribord at babord*. We ran into him as with the ram of one of those new-fashioned iron-clads, of which I will not deny that I am not passionately fond. We succeeded, after a long and furious combat, in getting Désiré to agree to the proposition that one of us must be married; but he obstinately refused to exercise his right, as the youngest and best-looking of us, to be married first. 'If it is to be done,' said our willful brother, laughing, 'let us toss up. *Pile ou face!* Head or tail! All to put down together. Three five-franc pieces, and the odd man to win, and be married as soon as ever he can persuade somebody to have him.'

"I have an abhorrence of tossing, which leads to drinking absinthe, to reading the *Rappel*, and to other crimes; and, besides, I was averse from leaving to blind chance the question of a beloved brother's happiness. But Captain Paul gave me a nudge and slightly pressed his right foot on my left one. I kept silence, knowing Paul to be a discreet and judicious personage.

"'Agreed,' cried my discreet brother. '*A demain la partie.* We'll toss to-morrow after dinner, and La Mère Gigotte shall see fair.' We left Désiré to himself after this; and in a few minutes Paul told me that he was going to Marseilles. He had some business, he said, with Israel Schmoorz, the money-changer of the Rue St. Ferréol.

"'You may as well get me change, brother,' said I, 'for this confounded Italian paper money. I want some five-franc pieces for my next voyage.'

"'Precisely,' replied Paul; "I, too, want some five-franc pieces, and must change some Turkish *medjidiés*.' He looked remarkably knowing as he went down town, did Captain Paul, and I could not help fancying that there was something in the wind.

"We dined the next day together, and La Mère Gigotte served us up an exceptionally succulent repast. When the dessert was cleared away and we had lighted our cigars, Captain Paul said, gravely:

"'Brothers, the hour for wooing of Fortune has arrived.'

"'I am ready,' cried Désiré, pulling forth a handful of five-franc pieces.

"'And I too,' said I. Feeling in my pocket, nevertheless, I found to my discomfiture that my *gousset* did not contain a single *pièce de cent sous*.

"'I can lend you one, brother,' quoth Captain Paul. 'I stupidly forgot to change your Italian bank-notes when I went to Israel Schmoorz yesterday. *Voilà la pièce, belle et bonne.*'

"He put the coin in my hand.

"'Are you ready, brothers?' cried Captain Paul.

"'All ready,' we answered.

"Spin. Down. Cover. Uncover. *Face—tous face.*

"We had all come down 'heads.'

"*De nouveau.* Spin. Down. Cover. Uncover. *Face—tous face.*

"Again we had all come down 'heads.'

"*Encore une fois.* Spin. Down. Cover. Uncover, *Deux face, une pile.* Tails are out. 'Désiré, you are odd man. Désiré, you have won. Désiré, you must be married.'

"How we embraced the dear boy, how we talked nonsense and laughed and wept over him, you may imagine and I need not describe. It was a glorious evening in April, and we had dined at five o'clock. Toward eight o'clock, Désiré, observing that he felt somewhat agitated, and that a walk along the Chemin de la Corniche might calm his nerves, put on his hat and went out.

"'Another cigar, brother?' asked Captain Paul of me.

"'Willingly,' I replied, 'although it is against my rule.'

"'I think I know where Désiré is gone,' remarked Captain Paul, looking more knowing than ever.

"'I don't think at all about it. I am simply sure. He is gone to ask the hand of Angélique Babœuf in marriage.'

"Désiré came back about ten, very nervous, but radiant.

"'I have seen M. l'Abbé Bontemps,' he said.

"'You have seen somebody else, *mon garçon*,' returned Captain Paul, roguishly. 'Tell us, *petit*. Is the ship launched? Does she ride in fair water? Is her head well set? Is the affair finished?'

"'It is.'

"'*Pour de vrai? pour de bon?*'

"'In truth, and for good,' said Désiré.

"'*Oh!, la Mère Gigotte!*' shouted my dear old brother Paul, improvising with his two hands a speaking-trumpet, as though he were hailing a ship ten cables off. '*Oh!, là-bas!* A bottle of the very oldest Moulin-à-vent. Four glasses and of the biggest. We are going to drink to the health of Madame Angélique Bayard, née Babœuf.'

"Désiré told us afterward how his wooing sped. He found Angélique sitting with the widow in the twilight, sadly enough, for the old lady's eyes were beginning to fail her, and she was no longer able to ply her spinning-wheel. As Désiré entered, he passed on the threshold the long, lean figure of the Abbé Verjus, vinegar face, shovel hat and all. He looked very sourly at Désiré, and shook his umbrella at him. However, he made no movement to re-enter the house, for he had often heard our brother spoken of as one of the three incorrigible and inflexible bachelors of the Chemin de la Corniche and the salt sea—as 'Désiré Sans-amour,' as 'Désiré Désespoirdes-Femmes.' So he took his grim self off.

"The old lady, saying that she would see whether Agathe, the servant, had trimmed the lamp, hobbled away into the kitchen. The twilight was deepening. Désiré could not see how pale Angélique was; but he *could* see that she was trembling very much in her chair.

"'You are come to say good-bye,' she faltered. 'You were here yesterday; and when you come the second time it is always to say farewell. You are going to sea—to the cruel, cruel sea—again. When you return there will be no Angélique to bid you welcome or farewell.'

"'Are you going away, then?'

"'Yes.'

"'Away from Marseilles, and from your mother?'

"'I am not going away from Marseilles, and I shall see my mother sometimes.'

"'You are going to be married?'

"'No.' And here Angélique began to weep. 'I shall never be married,' she sobbed. 'Never, never, no more than you will be. You have told me so a hundred times.'

"'But I *am* going to be married,' said Désiré, stoutly.

"The girl started from her chair, and stood up in the middle of the room. She spoke; and terror, wounded pride, rage even, were in her voice.

"'Torwhom, Désiré?—to whom, *Monsieur?* Who is it that has conquered the inflexible, the heart of iron? Is it Aglaé Pinson? Is it Jeannette Du Bourg? Is it Louise Sainte-Croix? Is it Amandine Thériot?—ah! if it be Amandine, *la créature!*'

"'It is Angélique Babœuf,' replied my brother straightly and stoutly as a sailor should answer a question. 'I do not approve of trifling with young girls' feelings. It is Angélique, my playfellow, *ma bien aimée*, my adored one. *Holà!* Madame Veuve Babœuf,' he continued at the top of his voice, 'will you bring the lamp quickly? I think Angélique is going to faint.'

"But there was no fainting about her. He would have clasped her in his arms, but she broke away from him; and as the widow came in with the lamp, Angélique flung herself on her knees before a little painted and gilt image of Notre Dame de la Garde.

"'*Mère de toutes les mères*,' she sobbed, 'thou hast heard my prayers, and my despair is turned into joy. *Reine des cieux*, thou hast had compassion on us poor, feeble creatures on earth.' Then she was silent for a time, still on her knees. Then she rose and came to him, and kissed him, and told him that she would try to be a good and obedient wife. 'And although I shall tremble much on the dark and stormy nights when you are at sea,' she said, 'I know that Our Lady of the Watch Tower will protect you.' Then they kneeled together at the good old widow's feet, and asked her blessing.

"'It was time,' quoth the old lady archly, as she kissed him on the forehead.

"'How, time?' Désiré asked.

"'M. l'Abbé Verjus had nearly persuaded Angélique. My dear daughter was to have been taken away from me; and I, forsooth, under the patronage of M. l'Abbé, was to have been received into the Community of Aged Lay Pilgrims.'

"Désiré looked at Angélique.

"'It is so,' she replied, hanging her head. 'I was in despair. I had consented to take the vows as a Sœur de la Miséricorde, and to-morrow morning I was to commence my novitiate.'

"There's nothing more to be said," remarked Captain Bayard, "for it is getting very late, and we had best turn in. Stay, I may as well tell you that our house on the Chemin de la Corniche is now full of children, and that Captain Désiré is thinking of giving up the sea altogether, and starting as a ship-broker in the Cannebière. *Bonsoir, M. le Passager.*"

"Good night, Captain."

"A moment," said Capt. Horace, halting on the threshold of his cabin: "did you ever hear of a pious fraud, and of means being justified by the end?"

"Certainly."

"Did you ever hear of two five-franc pieces, each with two heads instead of a head and a tail apiece?"

"I can realize the idea of such a sophistication."

"I think that Israel Schmoors was very useful to us in that tossing trick of ours, and that under the circumstances the means were justified by the end." And then, with a grave chuckle, Capt. Bayard went to-bed.—*George Augustus Sala, in Belgravia.*

THE TWO MUSES.

My fire burnt low—at intervals
Struggling for life, it flared and sank,
And shapeless shadows on the walls
Towered up—and into corners shrank.

The black brand crackled, bent, and broke,
And through the soot the eager spark
Worried, like busy worldly folk,
And burrowing, died in dirt and dark.

In the dead silence, loud the clock
Remorseless ticked each second's flight—
Heart-beats of time, with quiet shock
Driving Life on to Death and Night.

Well! let Life go!—my weary heart
Is sick of things that only seem;
Love is a sham, and so is Art,
And Faith the ghost of Hope's vain dream.

A curse is on this world of ours.
Where Faith, Love, Art, are all a lie;
Beneath the curse the spirit cowers,
And their best gifts the Gods deny.

As thus I mused in desperate mood,
I raised my eyes, and, faintly seen
In the dim light, a figure stood,
With prayerful face and vesture mean.

Her eyes were shy with half-alarm;
Wan were her cheeks, and pale her hue;
And o'er her breast her white bared arm
With modest grace her drapery drew.

"Who art thou? and what dost thou here?
Speak! Can I help thee?" Then, "Alas!"
She said, "How own the name I bear—
So fallen, so changed from what I was.

"Once in the far and golden time,
When Freedom wore its fairest hues,
When glorious Greece was in its prime,
They called me by the name of Muse.

"My feet from worldly soil were free;
The Furies lent to me their rods.
My praise was Immortality;
My home—the temple of the Gods.

"All for my favors sought. To none
I gave them but the true and tried,—
Heroic Godlike men alone,
Whose Life by Faith was purified.

"Now in the public mart my sittes
For very rent I fain must strum,
And hide bepeath a shawl my wings,
And sing, when I were better dumb.

"Must smile to hide my heart's despair,
Must starve, or cringe to greed and lust;
Of all who hear me—ah! how rare
The few whom I can love and trust.

"The many mock my decent dress;
Their thoughts are low—their works are base—
They shock me with their vile caress,
Until ashamed I hide my face.

"Fallen so low, I stretch to thee
My hands, and cry, Oh! are there none
To lift me, save me, honor me,
As once in Greece in ages gone?

"No one of all this venial throng
That take my name upon their lips,
To shield me from the shame and wrong
That shadow me in such eclipse.

"No one above this sordid mart,
With Godlike spirit shrined in man,
Who with pure soul will worship Art,
Not woo her like a courtesan.

"Not pandering to the world's low taste,
With skill to tempt and to degrade—
Not like a broker, greed-debased,
Who makes of Art a vulgar trade."

"Yes—one at least, though weak and poor,"
I cried, "I pledge this heart of mine,
Content to labor, wait, endure,
To win at last one smile of thine."

What saddest change! an aureole globed
That radiant face—a Grecian dress,
With pale and perfect draperies, robed
Her pure and stately loveliness.

Serene she smiled, and at her feet
Prostrate I fell, and bowed my head;
And silence came as calm and sweet
As silence to the peaceful dead.

Then, suddenly, a laugh pierced through
My ears—I raised my eyes—the Muse
Had vanished; in her stead a new
Strange figure stood—in high-heeled shoes.

A creature like a biscuit rare,
Painted and dyed—hair, eyes, and face—
Tight-laced—her back and bosom bare—
All chiffons, jewels, silk, and lace.

With head thrown back and glance askant,
She laughed and leered and beckoned me;
"Great God!" I cried, "what dost thou want?
And who art thou!—and where is she?"

She! Who! My queer old sister! Oh!
Dear solemn prude, pray whocan' tell!
Gone back to Greece, I hope. You know
That here she's quite impossible.

Poor thing, I pity her; but then
She's such a prig—so tiresome, too,
And dresses so—and bores the men
About the Beautiful and True.

Such silly rubbish—every word
Emphatic with a capital,
That really it is quite absurd:
We had to cut her—one and all.

She had a grand career awhile
In Athens once, when she was young;
But here, we've changed in taste and style,—
And she's old, nervous, and unstrung.

And now that we have shut her out,
Dressed in that old disgraceful shawl,
She wanders begging all about
And preaching—which won't do at all.

And so take care—you're young, *mon cher*,
And just beginning in your art;
Don't be imposed upon by her,
But trust me if you want a start.

I'm all the mode—her sails are furled.
Come down to me, and have a chat;
I'll introduce you to the world,
And put you up to this and that.

I've lots of things to show you, too,
Not Greek—that wretched classic Greek—
But Biscuit, Sèvres, Ormolu,
And Bric-à-brac, and statues chic.

We're all so free—no prudish *gêne*.
Such fun, you know; and there you'll meet
Dukes, bankers, Princes—all the men
And all the *demi-monde* élite.

All purchasers. Such singing too—
Thérèse's style. Do all you can,
Broad as her songs are, they're so true
You have to laugh—behind your fan.

And then my pictures—all so bright
With brilliant colors; some so small
You need a lens to help your sight,
And wonder how they're done at all.

Such costumes gay—such fights and feuds—
Such vases, silks, stuffs, furniture—
Such havens, baths, boudoirs—such nudes,
Smiling at you with such *allure!*

You're poor! I know you can't be flush;
Don't be so shy—oh, don't ask *no!*
Pray take it—won't you? Pooh!—don't blush:
Ah, well! at first you all say so!"

With that she finger-tipped a kiss,
Laughed, pirouetted on her toe,
Kicked out her train, and, with a hiss
Of rustling silks, turned round to go.

"Now don't forget—don't be a fool;
I count upon you! Well—bye, bye!
Sundays, you know—cards, dancing, pool,
And everything that's chic and sly!

"Stop! Here's my card—I'd quite forgot!"
With that she vanished; and I read
"*Madame La Muse—nèe La Cocotte,*
Rue de Parnasse"—and went to bed.

—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE MOTHER OF HANS ANDERSEN.—Her letters would have delighted the heart of Balzac, so idiomatic are they, so racy, and so full of personal traits of character. The mother of Andersen has been described as an ignorant and peevish woman, who hindered the development of her son, and who failed to appreciate his genius. Perhaps Andersen himself was a little to blame in this matter; he did not speak often or freely of his mother; the old associations, the poverty and obscurity of his early home, the painful struggles of his youth, were unwelcome to his memory, and to the last he could not help wincing when the past was recalled to him. But in the letters before us the old woman presents a very different moral physiognomy from the portraits of her to which we have been accustomed. She dictates advice to her son, not only in a spirit of affectionate concern, but with extraordinary acuteness and worldly wisdom. Her style is rude and colloquial, but in the total absence of effort or parade she hits upon phrases of the happiest brevity. Andersen has been gliding rather too rapidly over a variety of subjects. "Think out each point by itself," she says, "and don't gallop." The characteristic vanity of her son and his habit of introspection vex her, and she writes, like an inglorious Montaigne, "Study men, and don't think too much about your own little I." He announces his desire to write for the stage, and the untaught old woman, in her little provincial town, suggests, with almost startling good sense, that, for her part, she should think that if he wants to write plays he ought to save up his money and go as often as possible to the Comedy, to acquaint himself with the ways of the theatre. In short, she proves herself in shrewdness, wit, and sense worthy to be the parent of a great writer, and she must in future take her place among the typical mothers of eminent men. Her later letters are not without a sad, querulous tone; poverty is pressing her very hard; indeed old age creeps upon her, and her son, flourishing in the capital, seems to become distant and out of sympathy with her. She complains of his neglect, of his silence; and sometimes her pain finds voice in such admonitions as "For God's sake, don't let pride rule in your young heart, but think often of your mourning mother." He writes to ask if she has read his new book, and she replies, with some dignity, that she has no money to buy it with, and that she cannot borrow it; whereupon it seems to occur to him, rather late in the day, to send her a copy. She marks on her almanac the day when his comedy is to be acted for the first time, and trembles with apprehension as the hour approaches. He has only to write to her to keep her in good spirits, and on the whole he is kind and dutiful, but there are lapses which she is not slow to condemn. She thinks it specially hard-hearted of him not to be moved by the death of a Miss Lotterup, who, she seems to hint, was an old flame of Hans Christian's. But he was struggling with fame and with the muses, and had no time to shed the elegiac tear. The whole circle al Odense shook their heads, it is evident, over their ugly duckling at Copenhagen.—*The Saturday Review.*

MRS. BARRY.—It appears that Mrs. Barry was the daughter of a barrister who raised a troop for the service of Charles I. Curll says that Lady Davenant, out of friendship for his memory, reared and educated his daughter, and recommended her to adopt the stage as a profession. Antony Aston, however, who was living in her time, asserts that "she was woman to Lady Shelton, of Norfolk (my good mother,) when Lord Rochester took her on the stage, where, for some time, they could make nothing of her, she could neither sing nor dance, no, not even in a country dance." To be "woman," however, to a lady of title, in those days, was considered a position not derogatory to a person of good family, fallen upon evil times. All agree that at the first she showed such little capacity for the profession that she was pronounced utterly incapable, and dismissed from the theatre three times in succession. Then, according to Curll's story, Rochester made a wager that within six months he would train her to be one of the finest actresses upon the stage. He took incredible pains with his task, made her rehearse some parts 30 times in the dresses, and exactly as she was to perform them at night. It was as the *Queen of Hungary*, in Lord Orrery's play of "Mustapha," he decided to bring her out. Her tutor had uttered no vain boast; her acting of the part produced a profound impression, and from that time Mrs. Barry became not only one of the finest, but *the* finest actress of the day, being surpassed by Mrs. Betterton only in *Lady Macbeth*. To Rochester she undoubtedly owed the training that developed her latent talent, and of all the women who became the prey of this English Don Juan, she was the only one for whom he had any real affection. As a woman, no good can be said of Elizabeth Barry. She was cold, heartless, mercenary. She was the evil genius of the unhappy Otway, who loved her to distraction, and who created for her *Belvidera* and *Monimia*. She was said to have been mistress of every passion of the mind—love, joy, grief, rage, tenderness, and jealousy were all represented by her with equal skill and effect. Cibber says that in characters of greatness her presence was full of dignity, her mien and motion superb and gracefully majestic, her voice so full, clear, and strong that no violence of passion could be too much for her; that in the art of exciting pity she had a passion beyond all the actresses he had ever seen, or that imagination could conceive; that in scenes of anger and defiance she was impetuous and terrible. Her greatest tragic impersonations were the two last-named, and *Cleopatra* and *Roxana*. Aston speaks highly of her comedy. She was the original *Clarissa* in the "Confederacy," and *Lady Brute* in the "Provoked Wife," of *Isabella* in Southern's "Fatal Marriage," and of *Calista* in Rowe's "Fair Penitent." She created 119 parts, and among these are many of the most famous of the drama. So delighted was Mary of Modena with her impersonation of *Queen Elizabeth*, in "The Unhappy Favorite," that, when Duchess of York, she presented her with her own wedding-dress for the part, and, when Queen, with her coronation robes. Her last appearance upon the stage was upon the day following Betterton's farewell. She died in 1713, it is said of hydrophobia from the bite of a lap-dog. She had lived since her retirement at Acton, and lies buried in that churchyard. Davies says: "The stage, perhaps, never produced four such handsome women at once as Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Mountfort, and Mrs. Bowman, When they appeared together in the last scene of "The Old Bachelor," the audience was struck with so fine a group of beauty, and broke into loud applause."—*Temple Bar.*

BELFAST IN 1665.—The expenditure-roll of the Earl of Donegal, deposited in the Public Record Office in Duhlin, which gives a minute account of all his disbursements of the years 1665-6 for his private household, as well as for his estate and farms, affords a curious insight into the domestic history of the time, and the prices of provisions and of labor at that period, such an entry as the following enabling us to perceive very clearly the backward state of civilization in the North of Ireland at that time. "Paid laborers for 10 days' carrying provisions and other things to Carrickfergus," said provisions and things being, of course, conveyed, says the writer, on the backs of horses. Indeed, a century later, wheeled vehicles seem to have been rarities in Belfast, the turf and hay were even then conveyed into the town upon slide-cars, or as they are termed by the Northern peasants, "slipes," a kind of rude cart, with shafts so prolonged as to reach the ground behind, doing duty in clumsy fashion for the absent wheels, and scraping along in a way most objectionable to the poor horse, whose back had to bear the weight of both cart and load. It would appear from the Donegal roll that a Summer suit for a young gentleman of 18 could be had in 1666 for the modest price of 7s. 11½d., while a whole year's "Diett, schooling, cloathes, and other things," for this same Mr. Charles Chichester, cost but £16 15s. 4d. A hundred loads of turf were bought for 30s., while a plumber's laborers (the number is not stated) for 12 days received only 7s. 6d. A pair of pumps for my lady's running footman are purchased for 1s., a pound of tobacco is charged 2s., and a bottle of sack 3s. We also find from the roll that Lord Donegal must have charged himself with the duty of cleansing and repairing the streets of the town, since there are sundry entries of payments on these accounts. The castle itself seems at that time to have been a tolerably fine edifice, with extensive grounds and gardens; we hear of the bowling-green, the cherry garden, the apple garden, &c., and in the map of 1685 the topography of the spot is very clearly given, and shows the connection of the sea-water with the gardens, the walks having apparently extended to the water's edge, as we find also an entry in the roll, "Paid for drawing thorns from the gardens, to make a waye to the edge of the sea," and payments for rolling, cleaning, repairing such walks, and wheeling in ashes and "sinders" to improve them. But while, says the writer, there is mention of strawberries, currants, and gooseberries, the only notice of flowers is this one, "Paid for making boarders [borders] at the Rampler, and for women gathering violatts in ye fields to sett in the gardens."—*The Spectator.*

SONGS OF TRADE.—The Wool-combers, whose patron saint is St. Blaize, used to hold a festive meeting on their saint's natal day in many parts of England; bonfires were lighted at night on the hills. Hone describes one meeting which took place at Bradford in Yorkshire. Figures of a Bishop, his chaplain, shepherds, shepherdesses, &c., were displayed and an old song chanted. Tinkers used to be regarded as a merry set, somewhat devil-may-care. So far back as 1594 a song was entered at the hall or office of the Stationers' Company, "There was a Jolly Tinker;" and this has been varied under many forms. It is curious to notice in regard to tailors that, whether they have any characteristic songs among themselves or not, there is a multitude of songs satirically applied to them, such as "The Prancing Tailor," who converts needle, bodkin, and shears into very different implements. Cobbler's songs are numerous; one, more than two centuries old, begins:

"I am a jovial cobbler, Sir,
Although I am but poor;
And always to relieve my friends,
I keep a groat in store."

The ballast-heavers in some parts of Cornwall, sing while loading vessels with ballast. The words are not of much consequence, but the rhythm of the tune is said to enable them to keep time, and to prevent anybody from being a laggard in his share of the labor. There is a paper-makers' song extant in which the strange names given to sheets of paper of different sizes are wrought up into queer doggerel. The bag-pipes were very popular in England in the time of Charles I., and the pipers were employed to cheer up and instill rhythmical regularity into various bodies of laborers. An entry in the Gateshead town books, under date 1677, tells of payments "To workmen for making the streets even at the King's coming, 18 shillings and 4 pence; and paid the piper for playing to the menders of the highways for five days, 3 shillings and 4 pence." The King here adverted to must have been Charles

WHAT LONDON TALKS ABOUT.

BEACONSFIELD'S TRIUMPH STILL UPPERMOST.

GLADSTONE AND THE OPPOSITION—GENERAL POPULARITY OF THE GOVERNMENT POLICY—FUTURE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA—THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA—THE CYPRUS MANIA—THEATRICAL NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1878.

The tornado has not yet appeared. It is due to-day according to a cable from New-York. Thousands of happy holiday-makers are leaving London by every steamer in spite of "the coming storm." The sun is shining brightly. A pleasant breeze tempers the Summer warmth. Fingers are snapped at the tornado New-York is good enough to promise us. The only storm we know anything about is the political hurricane concerning Cyprus. Even that is only a moderate shower. Mr. Gladstone, "the rude Boreas" of the Opposition, began his address with a gentle breeze. If "the tornado" is only as mild as the storm in the Commons, not a sail will swell unduly in the channel, and the ocean steamers will have "merry winds and soft." Lord Beaconsfield has retorted upon Mr. Gladstone at last. He launched a somewhat verbose sneer at his arrogant opponent after the great dinner given to him the other night. Mr. Gladstone has replied, denying that he has used offensive terms in speaking of the Premier. He has also in a letter contradicted Capt. Burnaby's extracts from his "Bag and Baggage" speeches. The gallant officer has retorted with proofs. Mr. Gladstone is in a "denying" humor. His opponents are pinning up his utterances and printed articles like so many bugs on a naturalist's board. It is awkward when you have written and published statements that can be struck by the most ordinary debater and pinned up to confront your denials. Somehow, all this business—the "afterwit," chiefly with which, the proverb says, "every ditch is filled"—of political abuse has an undignified look. It is a pity that a nation which is big enough to rise to the attitude of protector and reformer of Asiatic Turkey should have its motives misconstrued and dragged through the gutter of mere personal or political jealousy. The conduct of her Majesty's Opposition is unworthy of the Liberal leaders, who have done nothing but carp at the policy of the Cabinet without offering at any one time of the crisis through which the country has passed an alternative course. There is an absence of magnanimity in all they have done, just as there is a want of heart and earnestness. Their opposition to Government as it appears in the debates has a controversial flavor throughout. The most responsible of their orators speak like mere debaters who have been told off to lead "the other side" in a "put up" controversy. A debating club where men take this or that view as a mere matter of controversial fence has the same smack of insincerity which marks the speeches of the moderate Liberals engaged in the present debate. The truth is, the majority of the party favors the foreign policy of the Government. They approve of the Beaconsfield programme. Many of them have said so publicly and in eloquent terms. But the traditions of the Opposition and the active rancor of Gladstone have forced the leaders to make a show of objection. It is certain that, with the exception of such men as Bright, Fawcett, Gladstone, and a few of their followers below the gangway, the Liberal heart is not in this business of blackening the Cabinet and "running a muck" at the nation. For the welfare of the party, treating the matter on the narrowest grounds, it would have been the wisest course to have taken the patriotic view of the Eastern question and lent the Government a frank and honest support. All the more would it have been listened to when the nation should once more bend its mind upon those great domestic and social problems which have occupied the Liberal Party in the past, and with which they are so well able to deal. As it is, the great mass of the people have come to think that the present leaders of the opposition would not shrink at sacrificing the honor and interests of the country abroad to appease their personal spite or advance the material interests of their followers. This is a bad impression to have created, but its existence cannot be denied; and the result is to raise the Premier still higher in public regard, and to strengthen the Conservative ranks with perverts from Liberalism, who are far more bitter in their denunciations of the Opposition than the Conservatives themselves. The practical test of this will be in the division list on Lord Hartington's "trimming" motion, and the polling at the next general election, which will take place, not this Autumn, but probably in the Spring of 1879.

FRIENDS OR ENEMIES?

In the meantime, the present controversy in and out of Parliament is hardly likely to provoke good feeling between England and Russia. It is impossible for peoples governed by the despotic authority of an all-powerful monarch to make due allowance for the "free speech" of countries which enjoy the freedom of Englishmen and Americans. The Russians, reading the hard things which are said of them in the heat of debate, will conclude that England is full of animosity against them, which is really not the case. There is a general belief, it is true, that some quarter of a century hence, England and Russia may cross swords; but at the same time there is an equally general hope that war may be avoided; nay more, that the "two peoples now face to face in Asia may find it naturally advantageous to keep the peace and enter upon a war of only commercial competition. Asiatic Turkey with a settled government, free from the constant fear of invasion, possessing the rights and privileges of citizenship, and the blessings of European civilization, its commerce promoted by British enterprise, its means of interior and exterior communication extended and perfected with British gold, should be as much a blessing to Russia as to Turkey and Europe. If the Czars could only knock out of their ambitious programme the possession of Constantinople, Asia and Europe might now enter upon a long lease of prosperity and peace. There are those who believe that the Anglo-Turkish convention is the "beginning of the end" of Eastern wars and Anglo-Russian jealousies. We shall see. It is to be hoped the politicians will at least give peace a chance.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

The appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to succeed Lord Dufferin in Canada is regarded with mixed feelings. The colonists, I presume, will be glad to have a real British Princess as their "leader of society." It will depend upon himself how they will like the Argyll, her husband. Though he has done nothing in England to make him unpopular, he is not thought much of on this side the channel. His brothers-in-law certainly do not care much about him, and society looks upon him as a harmless, respectable young man. He is an untried man in public business. That he is young should be no drawback. He will get over that shortcoming. His father used to employ him as secretary at the India Office in the days of the Liberal Government. But he could learn little or nothing there. He has written a metrical version of the Psalms which is evidence of "a proper condition of mind," though some of the Puritans of the Dominion may think his "goody-goodiness" neutralized by the report that he is also the author of "a profane stage play." His greatest achievement in life is his marriage to the Princess, "the flower of the Victoria flock." Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is a charming woman. She dresses better than her sisters. She has a gracious, easy manner. The Dominion cannot failto be delighted with her. Lord Beaconsfield is said to have founded his hopes of the success of the new appointment on the cleverness and feminine discretion of the new Governor's wife.

THE CYPRUS MANIA.

The name of "Cyprus" is becoming familiar as household words in London. I had an invitation yesterday to join the staff of an English paper, which it is proposed to establish on the island. I hastened to recommend a much more accomplished journalist. A company of theatricals is going out. If the organizers would only take the artists whom London could spare! A fashionable West End barber sent out a member of his staff the day of the British occupation to open a branch establishment at Cyprus. One day last week he received a telegram, which is now exhibited at his shop door, to this effect: "Business commenced—shaved the first Englishman to-day." Yesterday I was making inquiries at a great excursion agent's in regard to the departure of steamers for Havre. While I stood at the counter two men booked themselves for Cyprus. One of them was "a commission agent," the other "a wine merchant." They were going out "to see if there was any opening for trade." Several financiers and two well-known City men have gone out. A little party of land speculators went out in the train of Sir Garnet Wolseley. A ship-load of excursionists "on pleasure bent" sailed last week "to do Cyprus and the East." They each paid $500 for the trip, "exclusive of wine and other extras." A magnificent steamer has been chartered for a similar purpose, to sail late in the Fall for an 80-days trip, the charge for berths being $5,350. Books on Cyprus are becoming numerous, and the daily papers contain many advertisements of gentlemen "well acquainted with the East," who offer their services to capitalists going to Cyprus. The Queen has commissioned an eminent photographer to go out and bring her back a series of views of the most interesting features of the island. The official *Gazette* of yesterday contains Lord John Hay's report on the transfer of Cyprus to the British Crown. The address to the Cypriotes was translated into Turkish. The only word the multitude understood in Sir John's speech was "Victoria," which they cheered lustily. The flag was hoisted amid every symptom of satisfaction among the natives. It is to be feared, though, that they are overestimating for the moment the money value of the change of Government. A plot of land which could have been bought three months ago for $100 is now offered at $1,500.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The theatrical incidents of the day are more miscellaneous than important. Miss Rose Eytinge has made a distinct mark as an artist in *Nancy Sykes*. London does not, however, care much for Mr. Searle, who played *Bill*. The Olympic stage will now be occupied for a short time by Mlle. Beatrice and "A Woman of the People." This lady is French, but she plays in English. Her reputation is entirely provincial. Once a year she comes to London with a new play, in order that metropolitan indorsement may strengthen its provincial attractions. She is a good actress, and her companies are well selected. To-day her picture-posters cover the walls of London. In the Fall she will go back to the country, and her treasury will be refilled. In London she will lose, otherwise "invest," money. She is a shrewd business woman, a capable manager, as well as an experienced artist. Lord Newry, an amateur dramatist, who adapted and produced "The Danicheffs," has taken St. James' Theatre on a lease for 21 years, at a rent of £2,400 a year, (Mrs. Wood had it for £1,500,) and green-room gossip says that his lordship is trying to prevent Mr. and Mrs. Kendall from going to America by offering them enormous salaries at the King-street house. They are reported to be wavering. Mrs. Kendall would rather stay in London. Kendall wants to go to the States. At one time they were in negotiation for the theatre themselves. Lord Newry is going to make extensive alterations in the front of the house, and he intends conducting the establishment as a high class comedy-drama theatre.

The "colored ladies and gentlemen" who are to appear in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Princess' Theatre are arriving. Mr. Jarrett is here, and his sensation posters are beginning to compete with the more sober placards of the metropolis. The manager of the Princess' seems to have a lively faith in the success of the venture. Notwithstanding their legal and other difficulties over "Pink Dominoes," Mr. James Albery is adopting a new French comedy for Mr. Wyndham; while Gilbert, their clever contemporary, has just started on a voyage round the world. His "Faust and Marguerite" is to be next season's special attraction at the Olympic. The new work which is being prepared for Wyndham is to be produced at the Haymarket after the run of a new comedy by Byron. The Opera Comique is to be kept open without a vacation. "The Pinafore" and "Spectre Knight" continue in the bill. Mr. D'Oyley Carte, the manager, expects to have his new theatre ready by the end of next year; and the builders are daily expected to begin operations in Leicester-square on the site of Henderson's new house. By the way, the electric light outside the Alhambra now falls nightly on the Shakespeare monument there. The effect is very fine. A tailor in the Strand has an electric lantern outside his store, and one of the West End theatres is to be lighted by electricity. At present the difficulties in the way of a general application of this new illuminator are too numerous to upset the minds of gas shareholders; but the time is not far distant when gas will be superseded in all the streets of our great cities.

AGRICULTURAL METHODS ABROAD.

WHEAT CULTURE IN ENGLAND—A REMEDY FOR THE PHYLLOXERA—WOOL AND SILK GROWING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a letter from Dr. McMurtrie, the department's representative at the Paris Exposition, in which he says he went to England, and visited the farm of Mr. Mold, at Bethersden, made an examination of the crops, and gave an order for a quantity of wheat and hop sets for the use of the department. He says Mr. Mold's wheat crops are very fine, and were the only good crops that he saw that were not lodged. His soil is a clay of great capacity as regards plant food, but its mechanical condition is a great difficulty to culture. He farms well, however, and in this latter point, the Doctor thinks, resides to a large extent the source of the superiority of his crops over those of his neighbors, who employ wonderfully primitive methods. He uses steam for many purposes—plowing, thrashing, pumping, &c. The wheat yields about seven quarters red and six quarters white per acre. In Lincolnshire it gives eight quarters. Dr. McMurtrie says: "In bringing his wheat to the present standard, Mr. Mold seems to have given a great deal of attention to cross-fertilization and selection." He also says that the hops purchased for the department yield twice as much as other varieties, and they are quoted in the English markets at prices ranging from 75 to 100 per cent. higher than others.

Referring to a visit paid to M. Rohart, who lately delivered an address on phylloxera before a conference at the Trocadero, the Professor writes: "He seems to have given a great deal of attention to the subject. He says there is no doubt about the efficacy of bi-sulphide of carbon for the destruction of the insect. The difficulty has been in the practical application of it to the roots of the vines affected. The usual method of employing the sulpho-carbonates was too costly, and the product too variable in composition. His method is to incorporate the bi-sulphide with gelatine. To do so, he makes a solution of gelatine, concentrates it to the same specific gravity of the bi-sulphide, mixes the two by rapid and repeated stirring, and allows it to set. When hard it is cut into small cakes and allowed to dry. The blocks hold the bi-sulphide so thoroughly that they cannot be inflamed by a match if applied to the outer surface. If the block is broken it is easily inflamed and burns. These gelatine cakes, when moistened, give off the bi-sulphide in vapor, and diffuse about the roots of each vine, at a depth of 18 inches to 2 feet. They absorb moisture from the soil, slowly liberating the bi-sulphide to act upon the insects." The Doctor suggests that a few of these cakes be purchased for trial on the badly infected vineyards of the United States, especially in California. He concludes his letter as follows: "The wool came to hand in due time, and was examined by the jury. It had the effect to change the decision they had determined upon for the United States wools. I think we shall secure some gold medals. There is no doubt about our specimens being as fine as any exhibited. I may find it necessary to go to Lyons to obtain the information desired about silk culture."

AN ANTI-KEARNEYITE WANTS HIS PISTOL.

Patrick Henry Savage, a resident of Malone, in this State, who received a severe beating on Thursday at the hands of James Smith, because Savage was an anti-Kearney man, and who then bought a revolver and prepared himself for a deadly bout with Smith, appeared before Justice Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, and asked to have his revolver, which had been taken care of by the Police, returned to him. The Justice questioned him as to when he would return to his happy home at Malone, and he replied that he would do so on Wednesday, providing that Smith did not settle with him before that time. He labored under the belief that if Smith would pay him in cash ample remuneration for the thrashing he gave him, then he [Savage] could secure his release from a trial for assault, and all would be lovely. The Justice convinced him that he must continue the prosecution of Smith, and that the trial would be held on Wednesday next. "After that," said the Justice, "you can come and see me, and if I am convinced that you are really going home, and that you don't propose to shoot at anybody, then I will give you your revolver."

"FATHER" M'NAMARA IN COURT.

"Father" McNamara, the Water-street preacher, charged a woman named Mary Hefferman, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, with calling him names and otherwise abusing him. The complainant and defendant had a short wrangle in court, which resulted in the discharge of the accused.

THE LONE STAR DEMOCRATS

WHY JUDGE ROBERTS WAS NOMINATED.

THE RECENT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A LONG AND STORMY SESSION—GOV. HUBBARD AND HIS RIVALS—THE CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Texas, Thursday, July 25, 1878.

The Democratic State Nominating Convention of Texas met here on last Wednesday a week ago, and only closed its stormy session yesterday. As it consisted of above 1,500 delegates, trading was impracticable. During the intervals of adjournment for meals and rest a sufficient number could not be interviewed. The adherents of Hubbard (the present Governor) and Throckmorton, an ex-member of Congress, his most prominent competitor, came here in force, each set bent on securing the nomination of their candidate, or at least defeating the nomination of his rival. As to Lang, the Granger Democratic candidate, he developed but an inconsiderable strength. The resolute determination of the supporters of Hubbard and Throckmorton kept the convention at a deadlock until the 23d, when, after various experiments, Chief-Justice O. M. Roberts, of the Supreme Court, was nominated by way of a compromise, and not as the first, or even the second choice of the convention.

In the meantime, it adopted a most curious platform—an attempt to embody the political heresies of the Grangers and the Greenbackers, (with some of the views of the Republicans, which, being a part of the National Constitution, have properly no place in a platform,) and containing, of course, certain stereotyped Democratic platitudes. Such a plate of political hash is but rarely prepared for the hungry Democracy. Only those who have strong stomachs can venture to swallow it. As to the candidates that seemed to be the first choice for the Governorship, they are men of the sort that can only become prominent in a new State, where, by means of a mutual admiration society, limited, (of Democrats,) men of but moderate ability, of small attainment, and of great self-assertion, can inflict themselves as officers upon a people so busied with their own private affairs as to be indifferent as to who shall be their public agents. Hubbard is charged by the Throckmorton clique, and it seems truly, with having obtained money in a questionable, if not criminal, way. Throckmorton is charged, with equal truth, by the Hubbard clique with being the tool of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, (one of the incorporated beasts of prey that now are devouring the public lands of Texas that were devoted to public schools,) and to have, when in Congress, represented that rapacious corporation rather than the people of the district that elected him.

In nominating Chief-Justice Roberts the convention has done better than it intended. He, to say the least, has been guilty of no disreputable conduct, either private or public. The worst that can be said of him is that he was the President of the Secession Convention of Texas in 1861, and was a Confederate Colonel afterward, but in this respect his case is not peculiar. The Democratic politicians of Texas are, almost without exception, ex-Confederate officers. The convention being chiefly made up of, and controlled by, them, has shown its posthumous regard for "the lost cause" by nominating ex-Confederate officers (the privates being consigned to oblivion) for all State offices. For example, every one of the nominees of the convention is an ex-Confederate officer. Chief-Justice Roberts, as has been stated, was a Confederate Colonel. Joseph Sayers, the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, was a Confederate Major. S. Darden, the nominee for Controller, was a Confederate Lieutenant-Colonel. Frank Lubbock, the nominee for State Treasurer, was a Confederate officer. William Walsh, the nominee for Commissioner of the General Land Office, was a Confederate Major. —— McCormick, the nominee for Attorney-General, was also a Confederate officer. Richard Coke, late Governor, and now United States Senator, to whom Hubbard succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor, was a Confederate Captain, and Hubbard himself was a Confederate Colonel, while Throckmorton, his competitor, was a Confederate Brigadier-General of Militia. From this brief statement you can see how completely the Democracy of Texas are identified with and wedded to "the lost cause." It is singular that the poor privates who bore the heat and burden of the day still continue to obey their officers. It is yet more worthy of note that those officers, after Coke had inflicted upon Texas the worst Constitution a State ever had, (that of 1876,) by bargaining with the Grangers that if they would re-elect him and send him to the United States Senate he would get his party to ratify by their vote that Constitution, have not had the spirit to show the least resentment at the fraud and wrong put upon them in particular, and the whole people in general. Servility seems to be the order of the day in Texas. No other people would have borne in silence such sordid and unscrupulous conduct as that by means of which Coke got into the United States Senate at the cost of the best interests of his friends and State.

You will observe that Article 9 of the platform of the convention is as follows: "We declare that it is the duty of the Legislature of this State to pass an act regulating the rates of freight tariff on all railroads in this State, in obedience to the provisions of the State Constitution." This is meant as a mere *brutum fulmen*. No such act will be passed. The knowing ones tell me that the next Legislature of Texas will be composed mainly of Grangers, Democrats, and Greenbackers, and that the first half of the session will be consumed in attempts to effect a combination between some two of those antagonistic elements, so that those who combine may be able to control the third. When that is done, the remainder of the session will probably be spent in precipitate and unusually bad legislation. This is not a cheering prospect.

An impression prevails that if the opponents of the Democracy and the immigrants who are not Democrats knew their strength and were organized, they could defeat the Democratic nominees. But it is conceded that they are not organized and cannot organize prior to the next election. The Republicans seem to wish to hold back for the present and let the elements of discord now at work complete the disorganization of their old opponents. The platform just adopted by the convention ought of itself to break down the Democracy at the election to be held two years hence.

It is possible, and indeed probable, that no Republican will be a candidate for any State office at the election to come off this year. Should such be the case, the Democratic Party must fall to pieces. It cannot catch and hold in its net the aspiring young men of Texas, who are tired of a political organization which is so controlled by veteran Confederate officers, who are persistent office-seekers, and who require them to fight in the ranks until they become gray before they can hope to obtain any considerable political position.

There are matters now quietly discussed by the business men of Texas which their officials and office seekers would like to pass without notice. A certain school tax, imposed by the Republican State Government in power from 1869 to 1873, after the greater part of it had been collected by the Democratic Sheriffs under Coke's succeeding administration, was adjudged to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that Administration. The Sheriffs have neither paid so much of it as they collected into the Treasury, nor refunded it to the taxpayers. They continue to hold the money, and the Democratic Administration of Hubbard has taken no steps to compel them to disgorge. The convention that has just dispersed has not thought proper to take any action on this eminently practical matter.

The business men know that they have paid this school tax; that it has not been paid into the Treasury, and has not been refunded to them. They are thinking of how and where they are to fix the responsibility. This tax will figure in politics hereafter. The Sheriffs who hold it still, after having held it for years without paying interest, and without any color of right, will be a heavy load for their political friends to carry hereafter—rather heavier than the back-pay grab in which the members from Texas distinguished themselves, as the Republican platform of 1873 expressed it, by "dishonorably voting themselves, and taking, back pay at an increased rate for the period of six months before they were elected." No other members got back pay before they had been elected. Why has Congress not made them refund? Why prate of reform while men are suffered to hold pay for six months before the election day?

The nomination of Chief-Justice Roberts and Major Sayers is regarded as a settler on the indirect railway measures sought to be got through the next Legislature. It is not deemed likely that any reservation or right to continuous land grants can hereafter be maintained.

TWO UNHAPPY BOSTON FAMILIES.

A DASHING MILITIA CAPTAIN FINDS A WEALTHY MERCHANT'S WIFE MORE AGREEABLE THAN HIS OWN.

Society in the Roxbury district of Boston is scandalized over the misdeeds of some of its members, which the Boston *Post* of Saturday makes public, as follows: "At the pleasant residence, No. 93 Dale-street, reside, or did reside until Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. John V. N. Stults. The husband is a member of the firm of Stults & Co., dealers in plumbers' materials, Friend-street, and the lady is a daughter of the late Thomas Dunbar, from whom she and her children inherited a fortune estimated at nearly a million dollars. The children number three. Both Mr. and Mrs. Stults are in the neighborhood of 30 years of age, and have, until within a year, lived happily together. With a kind husband, loving children, and almost unlimited wealth at her disposal, it is passing strange that she should have involved herself in an affair such as that which is now to be recorded. The commencement of her troubles dates from the evening when, at a social gathering, she became acquainted with James R. Austin, the brilliant and dashing ex-Captain of the Roxbury City Guard. Mrs. Stults, a tall, stately, stylish brunette, had no sooner met the fascinating Captain than she was charmed. The Captain, although he had at home a lovely wife and two children, seems to have had no scruples against flirting with other men's wives. The couple continued their familiarity till the end of the Winter and well on into the Summer, participating recently in several steam-boat excursions. Of late Mrs. Stults has absented herself from home a great deal, leaving her children and household to take care of themselves. Her favorite time for these excursions was from 1 to 6 P. M., and it was only a week ago that their object was discovered. Mr. Stults, when at length he became suspicious that all was not right, employed a private detective to shadow the suspected parties. The detective soon reported that Capt. Austin and Mrs. Stults had an apartment on Washington-street, in the building next to that occupied by Bigelow, Kennard & Co., where they were accustomed to pass their afternoons in each other's company.

On Wednesday afternoon the outraged husband, accompanied by an officer, visited this rendezvous and forced an entrance. His wife and Capt. Austin were there, but no evidence of criminality appearing, the officer refused to make an arrest without a warrant. Mr. Stults insisted on the Captain's arrest, and the officer hurried off to obtain the necessary warrant. Then ensued a stormy scene. The woman, throwing off all pretence, boldly avowed her preference for and her determination to follow the Captain wherever he might go. The husband anathematized his wife's admirer, while she in turn hurled epithets of scorn and defiance thick and fast upon him. Finally, the Captain hurriedly took his departure, but not without advising Mrs. Stults to remain with her husband. This magnanimity proved unavailing, however, and when the military man hastened down to the Albany depot the woman was not far behind him. Tickets were bought for South Framingham, but for some reason the would-be elopers changed their minds, and while Capt. Austin took the cars for New-York Mrs. Stults remained in town. A call at her late home yesterday, however, elicited the fact that she had left, and that her clothes had been sent to New-York.

Mr. Stults on Thursday filed a petition for a divorce, but by the advice of friends will withdraw it, for the reasons that if he alleges adultery he has at present no evidence to sustain the charge; and, second, that if desertion be the allegation, his wife will at once return to her home in order to prevent her property, or any portion of it, passing out of her hands. The families of the parties are much shocked and scandalized at these disclosures, Mrs. Stults' mother and Mrs. Austin particularly feeling the disgrace. Mrs. Austin was, for some time, considerately kept in ignorance of the cause of her husband's sudden departure, but the slight suspicions which she had have ere this been strengthened into bitter knowledge. The Captain sent her word, after he reached New-York, that he was away on business, and might be obliged to remain a week. The letter also contained a request for a valise full of clothing, and the loving woman unsuspiciously complied with the request. Mrs. Austin's father was formerly a leading hat manufacturer in this city, but is now dead, and his widow resides in Philadelphia. Capt. Austin is, as before stated, one of your 'stunning' men—a great favorite with the ladies, and a leader in society. He is a member of the firm of Stocking & Austin, insurance agents at No. 4 Post Office-square. Mr. Stults is not at all of a conciliatory disposition in this matter, and, although he may deem it impolitic to press a suit for divorce at present, he will do so when the proper time comes."

THE NEBULAR HYPOTHESIS.

PROF. J. NORMAN LOCKYER IS CONVINCED THAT IT IS CORRECT.

On his return to Washington from his expedition to Colorado to observe the eclipse, Prof. Lockyer was interviewed by a reporter of the *Post* of that city, and, in speaking of the bearing of the result of his observations upon the nebular theory, said:

"I believe that evolution will account for all the planets that may be discovered at any time in the future. The theory of the nebular hypothesis is to-day the only theory that can account for the origin of worlds. The idea that the discovery of the moons of Mars gave a fatal blow to the evolution theory is all stupid nonsense. I am afraid, however, that I am not a fair exponent of the nebular hypothesis, because I am rather committed to it. The spectroscope has consolidated the hypothesis to an enormous degree, and the more the spectroscopic results are garnered in, the more remarkable does the theory become. If you take the observations of Sir William Thompson, and of Prof. Tate, dealing with the origin of the spectra of the nebulæ and comets, or the known observations on stars with bright lines, and stars with dark ones; the various appearance of nebulæ in Saturnine forms; the existence of the rings of Saturn; the density of the interior planets; the density of the exterior planets; the density of the satellites in relation to their primaries; the present condition of the sun; the former condition of the earth; the present composition of the sun's atmosphere; and the present composition of the crust around the earth, one-half of which consists of oxygen—if we look at all this, I really do not see how any doubt can remain in regard to the correctness of the theory. It is one of those things requiring to be treated with scientific caution, but I see no error in it. But there may have been other causes going on of which we at present are perfectly ignorant, so that the nebular hypothesis may be only applicable to one of the many causes at work. The observations of the new stars were supposed at one time to be fatal to the hypothesis, but that was because people were carried away by the meaning of a word. The star in Cygnus could not have been a star at all when it burst out in the sky, for if it had been, it would have taken millions of years to cool down instead of a few days."

WORKING WOMEN ENJOYING THEMSELVES.

About 2,500 working girls of New-York and Brooklyn availed themselves of the opportunity offered them yesterday of a free excursion to Rockaway Beach by R. Cornell White, the owner of the steamers Grand Republic and Columbia. The Columbia left the City at 9 o'clock A. M. with about 1,500 girls on board. The Grand Republic followed at 11:30 with 800 more, and the Columbia carried down to the beach about 200 more in the afternoon. The owners of the Sea-side Pavilion, Messrs. Murray & Valentine, provided with chowder all the excursionists who chose to present their tickets, and gave them opportunities for dancing. Messrs Remsen & Wainwright furnished bathing-suits, without charge, to about 800 bathers. At one time, about the middle of the day, as many as 400 bathers were tumbling in the surf. Reed & Remsen, of the Sea-side House, near the second landing, also gave free chowder to many of the excursionists. Notwithstanding the rain, every one of the excursionists appeared to have a good time. It is probable that Mr. White will invite the working girls to another excursion before the close of the present season.

A POLICEMAN'S RIFLE CLUB.

The second platoon of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police have organized among themselves a rifle club, the object being to familiarize the men with the use of the gun and rifle. However expert a policeman may become with a club, it frequently happens that he is a poor marksman, with either a rifle, gun, or revolver, and yet it is sometimes of great importance that he should know something about taking aim and shooting with those weapons. This organization is the first of its kind in the force, and it is believed that it will soon be copied by the platoons of the other districts. The first target-firing of the club was held at Washington-park on Friday last, when three fine silver medals were offered as prizes for the three best marksmen. The range was 100 yards, and the first prize was won by Officer Woods, the second by ward Detective Wilson, and the third by Roundsman Martin.

THE FRIEND WHO WANTED A CHAIN.

Jacob M. Freedman, who keeps a small jeweler's shop at No. 192 East Fourth-street, has a friend named Philip Oberdorfer, a clerk, who lives at No. 46 Third-street, and, moreover, they are brother Odd-fellows. On the 27th of last month Philip called upon him and said he knew somebody who would buy a gold chain, and his friend Jacob gave him three chains, worth $51, for the customer to choose from. Philip at once took the heaviest to a friend of his, a pawnbroker, who kindly advanced him some money upon it, and two days afterward he carried the remaining chains to the same friend. When Jacob asked how the bargain was progressing he admitted having pawned the chains, and laughed as though it were a good joke. He was brought before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Court, yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

PINING FOR THEIR POISON.

TWO CHINESE PRISONERS YEARNING FOR OPIUM.

HOW A TIMES REPORTER GOT SOME FOR THEM AT AH QUE'S BAZAAR IN BAXTER-STREET —THE MERCHANT, HIS HOME, HIS WIFE, AND HIS PIPE.

John Akomb, who also claims the name of John Anderson, Ah Sin, Ah Foo, and Ah Soon, four wretched and dirty Chinamen, were arrested on Friday night, by Revenue Officer Stinson, on a charge of selling cigars on which no revenue tax had been paid. Yesterday they were taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and by him committed to Ludlow-Street Jail, in default of bail in the sum of $250 each, to await examination. All of them, excepting Ah Soon, are opium-eaters, and were suffering greatly because they could not get the narcotic. Akomb, who is 46 years old, has been nearly 30 years in the United States and Europe. He has traveled in England, Germany, and France as a cook and steward. During the civil war here he was a steward on the United States gun-boat Massachusetts, under command of Capt. Hudson, and served in Texas and Louisiana in many battles, and was twice wounded, one of his injuries, in the chest, being of a severe character. He is now married to an English woman, and lives at No. 62 Cherry-street. For several years past he has been almost blind, and just able to distinguish between light and darkness. He says he is well known to many good people in New-York, who would help him now if they knew how much he is suffering. His condition and that of his opium-eating companions was so pitiable yesterday that a TIMES reporter volunteered to procure some opium for them, and Akomb gave the reporter a brass thimble, and directed him where to buy the opium in Baxter-street, saying the dealer knew the thimble and would not hesitate about furnishing the drug when he saw it. After a little exploration among the back slums, the reporter found the opium merchant—Ah Que—in a squalid little room, lying on a bunk covered with China grass matting, and smoking opium from a rather magnificent-looking pipe, made of a curious wood, and having a large ivory mouth-piece. He, a lean, lank, saturnine fellow, with a yellow, jaundiced-looking eye and a skin like parchment, at first, through fear probably, denied any knowledge of Akomb. When the thimble was produced and the reporter expressed a willingness to pay for some opium, and told him that Akomb and his friends were sick for want of it, and were in prison, he said he knew Akomb and recognized the thimble. He put aside his pipe, the smoke from which curled in pale blue wreaths out of a window-hole, about a foot square, at the head of his bunk, and with a key unlocked a small yellow chest, somewhat like a diminutive refrigerator. From this he took a little earthern jar, and with a small wooden spatula filled the thimble with the black poison—liquid at the consistency and odor of blustery of New-Orleans molasses. He then covered it with a wrapper of tin-foil. This was Akomb's modicum. When told that the two other Chinamen needed some he took a small wooden box out of his "medicine" chest and filled it also, and charged 30 cents for the whole. During all this time a tall, plump, and really fine-looking young woman stood in the open door between the inner and outer apartments—the outer and larger of the two rooms being the kitchen, living-room, and parlor, and the inner one Ah Que's bedroom and store. When asked, *sotto voce*, what Ah Que did for a living, she replied nothing. "Does he live, then, by selling opium to the Chinamen?" asked the reporter, and she replied "Yes." She spoke familiarly—at times in a mandatory way—to the opium-seller, and was evidently "Mrs. Ah Que." In a few minutes after the business transaction was ended, and while Akomb and his family were being taken about, Ah Que lit up his gaudy pipe and lay down on his side on the matting in his bunk. In the centre of the bunk rested a small paper tray, painted to resemble a black and white mosaic or checker-board pattern. On one side of it was a small box, and in the centre a glass vessel, like an inkstand, containing opium. To the left of this was a little spirit lamp resembling a blue Argand. Ah Que took from the box a piece of wire like a knitting needle, pierced a hole through the charred remains of the opium left in the bowl of his pipe from the last smoke. He then dipped the wire in the opium, and rolled it like a glass-blower twirls his blow-pipe until he had accumulated a blob of the drug smaller than a pea on the wire, and put it in the small hole of the pipe-bowl, and lit it at the spirit-lamp. Setting back on the matting, with his pigtail eyes half closed, he put the end of the pipe-stem to his mouth and commenced to inhale the smoke, and emitted it in two large jets from his nostrils. The pipe was a piece of wood about 18 inches long, and as thick as a broom-handle. The hole penetrating this stem was of the diameter of a pen-holder, and the bowl of tarnished silver, shaped like a miniature vase, stood on the side of the stem, about two-thirds of the length from the mouth-piece end. There was no tapering off of this end to adapt it to the lips, but the smoker put the stem in his mouth and pressed his lips around it, and at each whiff a heavy respiratory sound was emitted, accompanied by a seething, sputtering noise from the burning opium. A sleepy, sickly smile seemed to illumine Ah Que's face as he sucked the smoke into his lungs, something of the gratified look which overspreads the face of a drunkard as he contemplates a big glass of whisky. As soon as he had finished smoking he laid the pipe on the tray and took up and lit a cigar, but he evidently did not care to converse much. When Ah Que said he never tried to smoke opium, and her healthy, bright appearance confirmed her statement. In a small adjoining apartment two other Chinamen lay with their legs crooked up in a bunk—one of them quite aged, the other young. The old Ah-Sinner, when asked by the reporter to send word to Akomb's arrest to his wife, said he didn't know him, nor the wife, but Mrs. Ah Que promptly replied, "Yes, you do; you know Kitty—Akomb's Kitty!" "Yeh," he grunted. "Chelly-stleet." The prisoners manifested much delight when they got the opium, and at once began to dip match-stumps into it and lick it off greedily. To deprive them of it, and confinement in Ludlow-street to-day comparatively endurable to them, and they said the quantity, with care, would be sufficient to last them until tomorrow, when they will be again brought before Commissioner Shields for examination.

THE GIRLS OF CYPRUS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette of July 25.

The Cyprian damsel is a curious compound of fascinations and oddities. Seen at her best, on one of those innumerable saints' days when she does no work beyond tricking herself out in fine clothes and assisting her mother to dispense hospitality, she looks like a masquerade heroine, whatever be her station. She weaves up her hair with gold coins, twists it, plaits it, and contrives, with a red and yellow kerchief, a head-dress which looks like a turban, but is made top-heavy by being surmounted with an embroidered muffin-cap and tassel. She wears baggy breeches, sky-blue or pink, which descend to the knee, the rest of the legs and feet being bare, except when to honor company she reluctantly dons a pair of babouches, in which she feels uncomfortable. She is generally fat, and wears a short jacket profusely braided, which does not reach to her waist; she rouges and whitens her creamy complexion till it looks like the face of a wax image; she paints her eyebrows deep black, and by some cunning pencil touches at the corners of her eyes, contrives to make them look twice their proper size. Then she is happy, and plays when complimented. She cannot read or write, but she can sing, play on a triangular guitar, and spin round in a fantastic dance which takes her breath away, and makes her cry "Hoo!" while the stranger who watches her turns giddy from sympathy. Nor is she without religion; for during the long Lenten fasts on Friday throughout the year she lives on bread and olives, considering it a deadly sin to eat "anything that has breathed"—fish included. She sees less sin in telling fibs and in discussing scandal. It takes some time to familiarize one's self with a Cyprian girl; for something of the Musselman practice of secluding women prevails among the Greeks, and a bevy of maidens will scurry off like frightened poultry if a man approaches them to talk; but once this shyness has worn off, the chief conversational topic of the bashful maiden will relate to her neighbors' shortcomings. She will tell you with smothered laughter things which she has learned in the most surreptitious manner; and her dark eyes will sparkle with the fun of mischief-making.

* * * * * * *

On working days the Cyprian girl dresses loosely in cotton breeches and chemise, and lets her hair fall down her back, tying it just below the neck with a string of beads. She is surprisingly active despite her plumpness, and races about after goats, pigs, and fowls, with a fleetness which would do credit to a boy. If of marriageable age she will not beg, but at sight of a stranger halloos to her younger sisters to come forth and claim backsheesh; the which having been duly obtained, (for those little Greek girls are wonderful coaxers,) she levies her share, which is expended in buying finery of the peddlers.

ARRESTING THE TRAMPS.

From the Philadelphia Times, Aug. 9.

The grand raid by the Police on Wednesday night upon the tramps all over town secured 276 unkempt, unwashed, but able-bodied vagabonds. None but the vigorous were picked up, the intention being to employ them in the quarries and on the truck farms on the House of Correction estate. The heaviest gleaning was over in the Twenty-first District, which includes the Almshouse region, 52 being the number taken there. The Third District contributed 33, the Seventh 28, the First 19, the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Districts 15 each, the rest sc

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 11, 1878.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing, weather, variable winds, mostly westerly, stationary temperature, higher pressure.

RESUMPTION IN SILVER.

There are now in the United States three legal-tender currencies, all equally standards of value, but all differing in price. Resumption means the equality of value, or price, of all. The Secretary of the Treasury assumes that all are equally to remain in circulation, and that all are to be brought to an equality of value—that the United States notes, at the pleasure of their holders, are to be convertible indifferently into gold or silver, although the value of the metal in the silver dollar is fully 10 per cent. less than that in the gold dollar. The Secretary, in his late conference with the Committee of the Senate on Finance, asserted that "silver dollars will remain at the par of gold till they become so abundant and bulky that people will become tired of carrying them about; but in our country that can be avoided by depositing them for coin certificates." The amount which the people will carry about without tiring will, he told the committee, equal at least $50,000,000; perhaps $100,000,000. Such a sum, from the uses to be made of it, will, without effort or action of Government, remain at the par of gold. Any additional sum may be maintained at the par of gold by depositing it in the Treasury—a certificate of deposit of $1,000 of silver weighing no more, and being just as portable, as a certificate of $1,000 of gold.

Such is the theory of resumption proposed by the Secretary. "I mean by specie resumption"—we quote from the report of his conference with the Committee of the House on Banking and Currency—"not the payment of all these debts [notes] in coin, but I mean the equivalency of the United States notes with coin." Suppose he attempts to establish such equivalency by paying out indifferently gold and silver for his notes, will not the gold that is paid out disappear from circulation, having, in comparison with silver, a higher bullion than legal-tender value? At the establishment of the Mint, in 1792, gold was undervalued in relation to silver to the extent of about 4 per cent., the relative value of the two as established being as 1 to 15. The actual value of the two metals was very nearly in ratio of 1 to 15.675. The necessary consequence was that gold was exported as bullion as fast as it came from the Mint. In 1834 it was attempted to correct the mistake of 1792 by establishing the relative value of the two metals at 1 to 16. Such relation, as it proved, overvalued silver by about 2 per cent., in consequence of which its coins were exported as bullion as fast as they came from the Mint. In 1853 Mr. CORWIN, then Secretary of the Treasury, called the attention of Congress to the inequality in the valuation of the two metals and the injurious consequences resulting therefrom. "So soon," he said in his report to that body, "as the state of the foreign commerce, *as is now the case*, requires the exportation of specie, it is obvious that our silver coins must be exported while they can be procured, till the demand for exportation be supplied." In response, Congress passed an act reducing the value of the subsidiary silver coins about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as the means of retaining them in the country. No change was made, at the time, in the value of the silver dollar, for the reason that there were none in circulation, and none, or next to none, were being coined.

In face of all the lessons of experience, which seem to be based on inexorable laws, the Secretary now proposes to maintain gold in circulation, although coined at a value not four but *ten* per cent. higher than that of silver—the coins of the two having the same legal competency. Can he accomplish such a result? If not, what becomes of his proposition for resumption upon a bimetallic basis? When silver is coined in amounts sufficiently large to come into general circulation, will not the market price of the coins be regulated by their bullion value? If not, the resumption, under our present Coinage laws, must be on the basis of silver, not gold. If the Secretary pays out his gold, how is he to reclaim it? The people will not pay it to him when they can pay in silver, the value of which is 10 per cent. less. Gold, in comparison with silver, will become wholly superfluous, as it did in part upon the issue of the greenbacks in 1862. These were not legal-tender in the payment of the revenues. Gold had still to be retained for such purpose. Now it is to have no legal competency that silver does not possess. Resumption, consequently, must be maintained upon the basis of silver alone should the act of last session be allowed to remain on the statute book.

THE SECRET OF ONEIDA.

No political party ever holds a convention without passing a resolution to the effect that it points with pride to something or somebody. To be able to "point with pride" is indispensable to any organization which seeks to enlist popular sympathy. Hitherto the believers in Communism, as the word was understood before the Paris Commune gave it a new meaning, have had but one solitary theory to which they could point with pride. Every experiment in practical Communism has been a ridiculous failure, with the solitary exception of the Oneida Community. That curious body of thrifty lunatics has existed for many years, and has steadily grown in numbers and wealth. Apparently, it was a successful demonstration that men and women could live together having all things in common. To the Oneida Community the earnest Communist has long pointed with pride, and it must, therefore, be a great shock to him to learn that at last it, too, is on the brink of failure, and is evidently doomed to speedy dissolution.

The average man has always been unable to comprehend how any human being could be willing to join the Oneida Community. Pious fanatics have hidden themselves in caves and deserts and undergone all sorts of privation and suffering, but their lives seem bright and cheerful in comparison with the lives of the Oneida fanatics. To shut one's self up with coarse, illiterate men, and with women whose natural ugliness is intensified by short hair and unspeakable trousers, to be cut off forever from all that is beautiful, refined, and attractive in life, to listen perpetually to the dull prosing of a stupid prophet, and the duller drivel of his ignorant disciples, and to strip one's self not only of property and family, but also of all freedom and individuality, must be infinitely more repugnant to human nature than the severest austerities of monk or hermit. That peculiar feature of the Oneida discipline delicately called by its founder "complex marriage," was alone sufficient to make the Oneida Communist's lot infinitely worse than that of the Trappist, whose vow of chastity might even have enabled him to gaze without fear and trembling at the trousered parodies of womanhood who blotched the Oneida landscape. How it was possible for NOYES to induce hundreds of men to enter his sty and to live there year after year, is a problem which the public has been totally unable to solve.

It has been asserted by the Communists themselves that one of the ties that held them together was rat-traps. The prosperity of the community dates, so we are told, from the invention of a steel rat-trap which was manufactured and sold in large quantities. Though the rat-trap business may have brought money into the treasury, it does not seem as if it could have reconciled the Communists to their wretched life. Perhaps there is a soothing and sustaining power in steel rat-traps of which the outside world knows nothing. Possibly the repressed poetry of the Communist expressed itself in traps, and possibly, when cast down in spirits and hopeless of the future, he shut himself up with a gross of traps and calmed himself by their holy and elevating influence. Nevertheless, it requires a great deal of credulity to believe that this was the case, and it is extremely doubtful if rat-traps, whether made of steel or any other material, can ever form a bond strong enough to unite men in a community, or can exercise a strengthening and ennobling influence.

The real secret of the prolonged life of the Oneida Community is obvious to the thoughtful student of human nature, although it has, to a great extent, escaped notice. When NOYES devised his plan of "social criticism" he proved himself a man of unusual cunning. It was the custom of the Communists to hold a weekly meeting for the purpose of abusing one another. This abuse was called "social criticism," and no Communist was permitted to make any answer to it, or to show any signs of anger. For example, Brother Smith being selected for criticism, one Communist would remark that "our brother has an overweening sense of his own merits, which he shows in a way that makes him unpleasant and ridiculous." Another would call Brother Smith's attention to the importance of veracity, and would charge him with a frequent tendency to tell lies. A third would mention that Brother Smith's manners at the table were simply revolting, and that he ought to try to become a gentleman. Perhaps one of the trousered parodies would then tell the miserable brother that, being an excessively ugly man, he ought not to pain the sisters by unnecessary association with them, and another sister would lament that he never knew when he was not wanted, and would intrude his presence when ladies and gentlemen were talking. All this time Smith was expected to sit in meek silence listening to these disparaging remarks, and pretending that he felt grateful for the interest manifested in him. As a matter of fact, he writhed inwardly and longed for the next meeting, so that he might "get square" with the brothers by criticising them in his turn.

Now here was scandal reduced to a system and made infinitely more effective and delightful than it is elsewhere. The brethren enjoyed the pleasure of publicly abusing Brother Smith to their heart's content, knowing that if he showed any resentment he would be at once cast out of the community. Brother Smith, on the other hand, felt that he could sacrifice everything else in order to have the opportunity to criticise his assailants. As but one person could be criticised at any one meeting, it would take Brother Smith eight or ten weeks to revenge himself on all his enemies, and at the end of that time he was liable to undergo another course of criticism. What was true of Brother Smith was true of every one of his fellow-Communists. No matter how much any one of them might wish to leave the community, he was always determined to stay till he could give each one of his critics as heavy blows as he himself had received. This was the real tie that held the community together. They lived on in order to "get square" with their fellows at some future meeting for "social criticism." Of course, their criticisms were never ended, and, of course, the community was never ready to dissolve. This was the secret of its long success, and that NOYES should have recognized the fact that he could bind his followers together by the bond of mutual hate, stamps him as a man of real, if perverted, genius.

SOUTHERN NEGROES IN LIBERIA.

The accounts which continue to be received from the colony of South Carolina negroes which emigrated to Liberia—"the Black Republic"—some months ago are anything but satisfactory. Under the system of government which exists there, it seems that the handful of voters who go to make up "the citizens" are exorbitantly taxed to support in insolent idleness a small army of place-holders. They are also liable to military duty, which frequently brings them into most dangerous places, and all the people are subject to malaria and fevers, which attack fresh arrivals with particular violence, and have already made distressing inroads upon the South Carolina colonists. From private advices which have recently been received, and from the letters of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Charleston, who accompanied the emigrants from the Palmetto State, it appears that in many respects Liberia is indeed the land of promise which it was at first painted, but that there are so many difficulties to be encountered that people even of moderate means and fair intelligence should think twice before they betake themselves to "the new Republic." There seems to be no doubt that the ignorant and, all things considered, thriftless negroes of the cotton States could not do a more foolish thing than leave their old home for the new one, whose advantages are so eloquently dilated upon by interested speculators, who seek for their own profit to encourage emigration.

In short, it can be stated that the Liberian Republic is neither so good nor so bad as it has been represented to be. A living, even a good living, can be made there, but it requires hard work, good management, and careful attention to secure more than a very irregular and unsatisfactory existence. Everybody who goes must expect to be attacked by a dangerous and very often fatal disease known as the emigrants' fever, but the man who can restrain his appetites, live with care, and diet himself prudently, will in all probability get safely through the sickness. After the fever has been gone through with, however, commences the real battle of life. To be successful seems to require great energy and much patience. The experience of those who have "gone through the mill," many of them to their sorrow, shows conclusively that no American, either black or white, and the latter far less than the former, should go to Liberia without a supply of provisions sufficient to last him six months, or until he can raise his own crop. A few simple medicines seem, also, to be necessary, and it is not amiss to take all the bright-colored calicoes, and brass trinkets which can be conveniently carried. Such articles are in great demand among the natives, especially of the interior, and are far more valuable than money in procuring service. People with some means, knowledge of men, and industry can get along reasonably well in Liberia, as they can in almost any other part of the world, but the men who expect to find in "the Black Republic" a Garden of Eden, a place where they have neither to toil nor to spin, may as well make up their minds that they will be sadly disappointed.

Indeed, it is now more than ever apparent to those that have interested themselves in the subject, that their present homes are the best places for the cotton States black men. It seems particularly desirable at this time that the South Carolina blacks should remain where they are. It is true, of course, that under "the reconciliation plan" they are about as far from the ballot-box as they were twenty years ago. It cannot be denied that the promises of political non-interference made by the present State Government have never been kept; in fact, that every pledge regarding the political condition of the freedmen which was made by WADE HAMPTON and his friends has been willfully broken. In spite of these and other serious drawbacks, however, there is no good reason why the black men of South Carolina should not be successful in all their material undertakings which are conducted with care and prosecuted with energy. The new fertilizer recently discovered in the phosphate district makes it possible to grow sauce-fruits, and vegetables of all kinds upon what were heretofore known as "the waste lands" of the coast. This opportunity should not be neglected by those enterprising colored men who may contemplate emigrating to Liberia or to any other country beyond the sea. It is evident that the idle young white men of Charleston, Beaufort, and other places have no idea of properly making use of the new advantages which have been presented to them. The colored people should do what their white neighbors fail to do. By such action they will soon discover that it is far easier to make a living on the sands of Charleston Neck than on the rich lands of "the Black Republic."

SANITY AND INSANITY.

No question would seem harder to settle than the sanity or insanity of our fellows. Most of us have tolerably clear ideas concerning the mental condition of our associates and acquaintances, which we count as sound, so long as their opinions and prejudices agree with ours. When these differ radically from our own, we begin to waver in our judgment, and the more we reflect on the difference, the more inclined we are to believe that it must be the result of some lack of balance. One of the canons of our constitution is that no person whose views are the reverse of ours can possess a well-ordered intellect, since every man makes himself the standard of sanity, and his opinions the measure of wisdom.

When any one of our relatives does or fails to do anything which conflicts with our interest or is demanded by it, we feel morally certain, at any rate we declare, that he is deranged, and we will go any length for evidence to prove it. The second or third marriage of an aged parent who has been prosperous, the dying will and testament of a rich kinsman, disposing of his property otherwise than we would have chosen, our public arraignment for private misconduct or malfeasance in office, any open charge by wife or husband of highly unconnubial behavior, are generally regarded or assumed by the sufferers as strong presumptive testimony of some form of dementia. The question of lunacy for these or kindred causes comes up almost daily, and general opinion is likely to be divided thereon. A large part of the newspapers and lawyers in the land is steadily engaged in discussing the sanity or insanity of any number of individuals who, however sane they may have been originally, are in danger of being made insane by such discussion. The directest way to unhinge the human mind is to set it brooding on itself. He who is incessantly told that he is crack-brained incurs imminent risk of becoming so. Hundreds of persons have no doubt been rendered lunatics by their treatment as such. The private history of many insane asylums have shown this, and would show it in many more could their history be written. Our fellow-creatures are like dogs, they are made mad by the suspicion of madness and the persecution arising thence.

Sanity and insanity are relative and uncertain terms. Probably no man is absolutely sane, and few men, unless born imbeciles or idiots, are absolutely insane. It is very difficult, well-nigh impossible, to prove any person's complete sanity, and extremely easy, by adroit management or conspiracy, to make the strongest mind appear infirm. Eminent barristers have asserted that they can, with time and money, throw the gravest doubt on the intellectual soundness of almost any given man, if not establish his mental and moral irresponsibility. They have demonstrated their capacity any time within twenty years to break iron-bound wills by exhibiting the testators as wholly or partially demented, and it seems to be understood now that no mortal, be his sagacity what it may, can draw up a will which the ingenious lawyer will not riddle. Insanity—emotional, temperamental, erotic, hereditary, partial monomaniacal, spasmodic, saturnine, phrenetic, or some other legally-invented kind—has been twisted into a pretext for acquitting criminals and scoundrels of every degree.

According to what is called law, nobody is subject to justice for any iniquity or misdemeanor, provided he can employ clever counsel to insist upon the deplorable condition of his understanding. Insanity might be defined to be a professional view of the mind, which a lawyer is liberally paid to maintain. Not one of us can flatter himself that, living or dead, he is or has been of healthy brain, if it be to the advantage of a lawyer to assert the opposite. Our sanity depends on our ability to keep ourselves and our affairs out of courts. We exist as rational beings by the gracious sufferance of the members of the Bar. Our poor brains are veritably in the custody of learned attorneys, who may impair them any day, and who do impair them more or less in proportion to the amount of their fee.

Independent of lawyers, our sanity is very precarious as respects the opinion of our acquaintances and our fellows generally. Judged by the ordinary, and, indeed, the accepted, standard, a man is sane or insane according to his agreement or disagreement with his kind or with those by whom he is immediately surrounded. They are his jurors, and are always holding upon him an inquest *de lunatico*, in which he has no voice, and on which he exercises scarcely any influence. Their decision is rendered informally and usually reserved. He suspects that he is intellectually deficient, or thought to be, until the opinion is suddenly hurled at his head, and he is aroused as from a dream to hear that his life of sagacity has really been a life of lunacy. Commonly, the opinion is not delivered, though it is always held by a greater or less number of our associates, who privately pronounce us insane, while we pass the same judgment upon them.

A man of more intellect, wider range of thought, broader culture, deeper insight, than his contemporaries is as much exposed to the charge of insanity as is a man of less intellect, narrower range, and lower intelligence, and is, by the sole means we have of judging, virtually insane. To be insane, as has been said, is to differ from the great mass, so that an extraordinarily fine mind or positive genius may as readily be reckoned at fault as a sluggish understanding or incapacity to reason. The great minds, thus considered, are but inspired lunatics, as torpid minds are lunatics uninspired. Mental soundness or unsoundness is a very delicate question. After all that has been or may be said, what is sanity but the average stupidity of mankind?

THE PRESENT "STREAM OF TENDENCY" IN LITERATURE.

We are living in an excess of criticism. MACAULAY and CARLYLE, not less than JEFFREY and CHRISTOPHER NORTH and LEIGH HUNT, have put us so much in the critical mood in our youth, and the leading journals have so constantly taught us what to admire in current literature, and why we should admire or praise, that the whole tendency among the mass of writers has been to seek the critical audience. This has suppressed individuality, enthusiasm, freshness, and kept everything within the limits of commonplace and conventionality. You can count on your fingers' ends the men who have struck out of the beaten path among our native writers. THOREAU, BRET HARTE, POE, CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL have done something in independent lines, but none of them have done surprisingly fine creative work. It is distinctive and individual, rather than instinct with genius and power. RALPH WALDO EMERSON has made, perhaps, the most marked impression for pure force and originality, and has most broken away from the restraints of Old-World life. WHITTIER has touched our scenery with a master's hand in his ballads, and HAWTHORNE has painted our Puritan life in the sombre hues of his darkened imagination, but it can hardly be said that either BRYANT or LONGFELLOW, much as we have been indebted to them for excellent work, are poets of inspiration as distinguished from poets of culture and sentiment. They have seldom had the irrepressible utterance of SWINBURNE, and they might have written almost equally well in London, in Rome, or in New-York. The native touch, the smack of the American soil, the lyric outburst of BURNS, the deep intuitions of WORDSWORTH, are not present as the over-mastering passion. They are, like MATTHEW ARNOLD, poets of intellectual culture or of the home affections, and a distinct and clear line of demarcation separates all our American writers from the man whose soul is afire with the unquenchable passion of genius. Principal SHAIRP, in the first of his Oxford lectures on poetry, printed in *Macmillan's Magazine* for July, makes the same complaint for English literature, and thinks that the present tendency is altogether too critical and cultured for the encouragement of writers who are to overlook criticism and march out into fame because they have something to say in this world which has not, yet been said effectually by anybody else. MATTHEW ARNOLD is of the opinion that the point to be aimed at in poetry and in all literature is the work of a better, higher, more world-wide criticism than any we have yet known, and by criticism he means "the disinterested endeavor to learn and propagate the best that is known and thought in the world." But Principal SHAIRP points out with admirable clearness that in the three great creative epochs in literature which the world has known—the age of PINDAR, the time of SHAKESPEARE, and the period of WORDSWORTH—it has been the outbursting energies of the time striking deep into the sensitive life of an original and creative soul which have given us the greatest and best literary works. Men forgot themselves in their time and went beyond themselves, because they caught up the universal inspiration of the new age into their own quivering souls. And this only brings us around to CARLYLE's old dictum, "the unconscious is alone complete." The trouble with our own time is this general consciousness of what we are doing, and that it takes school and college and years of culture to make what GOD, in the case of an original genius, puts into a man when he is born. This intellectualness overshadows our American authors more than they are aware. Some are pale reflections of their English compeers; others do not dare to take flights of imagination for fear that people will laugh at them, and still others are borne down by their overmuch learning and the present critical tendency. We have seen Mr. LOWELL trying to be the funniest man alive, but if he threw his critical faculty to the winds and developed with patient fidelity the poetical gifts which are unquestionably in him, what limits could be assigned to his possible work? Or, to take another instance, if BRET HARTE had staid on the Pacific Coast and worked faithfully in the vein in which his bright and original ability lies, what might not have come from one who has practically thrown away in ineffectual effort ten precious years in the life of a man of genius?

This tendency to the depression of individuality has been as marked in England as in America, but we must give our few original writers ample room and verge enough for the best that they can do, if we are to have a future literature which is above the dead level of culture. The whole country awaits to-day the man of letters who shall put his ideas into formal shape rather by the laws of a creative imagination than by the laws of approved rhetoric. Mr. SHAIRP says with truth that "by the flashes of uncritical genius the world has gained its finest truths." It is this uncritical genius that we are looking for. Had the elder DANA been endowed with a temperament as active as it is meditative, he would have stood to-day at the head of American literature, and even as it is, hardly any one has excelled him. Had the late Mr. BRYANT added to his fine ethical purpose and Old World culture, the enkindling, assimilating, renewing imagination which finds its materials in the broadened and manifold life of our own time, his poetry might have been less classical, but it would have taken a far stronger hold upon the present generation. Whether one writes in prose or poetry is an indifferent matter, but it is of supreme importance that the really great writer shall be "haunted forever by the eternal mind," and shall have the unifying power to take in "not nature only, but all truth and all existence." The great writer, in the field of higher thought, has open to him the same realities which the philosopher or theologian broods over, and will win position to-day not because old romance is further off than it was yesterday, but because the practical imagination has opened to us new realities, and made both time and eternity mean vastly more than they meant centuries ago. In this higher sense, the present critical tendency is no detriment to the approach of a new literary epoch, but rather the necessary preparation for it. It may not be possible to name any one among our younger writers who is likely prove himself the coming man, but it is felt by those who have most carefully considered the situation, both in England and in this country, that the time is ripe for a fresh outburst of creative power.

THE PATCHWORK EMPIRE.

That ingenious Irishman, whose recipe for making a cannon was to "take a hole and put iron around it," unconsciously defined to the letter more than one great European monarchy. Poland, Turkey, Austria, have all exhibited the same phenomenon of a massive and imposing front, hiding a deep hollow of internal weakness; and the latter sees in the fate of her two predecessors a prophecy of her own. In reality, her seeming aggression upon Bosnia and Herzegovina is merely the clutch of a drowning man at the first object within reach. Feeling her hold on Central Europe giving way, she naturally endeavors to strengthen herself in the East; and as a counterpoise to Russia's recent acquisitions, she has seized the two provinces of the Upper Danube. But it may well be doubted whether such a remedy will not prove worse than the disease, even should no fresh lives be added to the thousand already sacrificed in ignoble border warfare.

For any State which contains a large proportion of heterogeneous nationalities there are only two ways of solving the problem, viz., by itself possessing a mass of population great enough to balance these discordant adjuncts, or a vitality sufficiently intense to leaven one and all with a distinctly national spirit. Russia has successfully achieved the one, America the other; but Austria is strikingly deficient in both. The Duchy of Austria is smaller than any of its dependencies, and the arrogant harshness of its rulers has exasperated instead of conciliating their countless foreign subjects, who, having never been molded by the hammer-stroke of conquest, are still as distinctively individual as ever. All Austria's greatness, indeed, is due to the two fortunate marriages and the fraudulent election which, several centuries ago, raised a third-rate Prince to the rank of the first sovereign in Europe. But these vast possessions were, after all, nothing more than an ill-bound bundle of faggots which began to fall asunder at the first heavy blow from without which jarred its confining cord. The weakness of the patchwork Empire was proved beyond dispute by the result of the Seven Years' War, when the House of Hapsburg, supported by the whole strength of France, Russia, and the Germanic Confederation, failed to subdue the little Kingdom of Prussia, then making its first struggle upward toward the place which it now holds. Ulm and Austerlitz completed in 1805 what the Peace of Hubertsburg began in 1763, and the Austria of our own day is a mere bundle of exploded shams—a big army that is always beaten, an omniscient Police that never discovers anything, a Treasury with nothing in it but a deficit, a double Government as clumsy and shapeless as the Siamese Twins, a rabble of petty nationalities barking day and night for privileges which they cannot obtain, and could not use if they did.

Such, then, is Austria's past and present. Her future appears to offer two alternatives, both sufficiently unpalatable, viz., that of partition among her stronger neighbors, or that of gradual absorption by the rising might of Hungary. The former possibility, confidently predicted by a leading Berlin journal six years ago, has undoubtedly had its way made ominously easy by the combination of circumstances. Austria's military prestige is gone never to return. Her own usurpations have established a fatal precedent for inflicting similar treatment upon herself. Italy is eyeing her covetously on one side, Russia on the other. The establishment of a two-fold form of government has divided her strength, while, in the absence of any strong nationalizing influence, her Bohemian subjects are just as Bohemian; her Czech and Ruthenian vassals just as Slavonian, as in the days of WENCESLAUS and MATTHIAS CORVINUS.

From this ignoble doom, however, the second alternative offers a way of escape, which, although the haughty Austrians would formerly have shrunk from it as the worst of all degradations, is now looked upon not merely with resignation, but even with complacency. In truth, the fusion of Austria with Hungary is more than half accomplished already. The Austrian Empire has already become the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, from which to the Hungarian Monarchy there is but a single step. Hungarian and Slavonian Generals command the Armies of Austria, and her Prime Minister, and most trusted representative is a Hungarian noble who was hunted like a wild beast, not many years ago, by the very men who are now bowing at his levée. Within less than thirty years, "annihilated" Hungary has risen to a footing of absolute equality with her former oppressor; and, possessing as she does the very essentials which are wanting to Austria, the power of numbers and that of strong national vitality, it is hardly likely that she will stop there. Old as he is, the veteran KOSSUTH may yet live to see his cherished scheme accomplished. The duplicate form of government which was Austria's compromise with her own anti-Hungarian spirit, must sooner or later be thrown aside as a cumbrous and obsolete make-shift, and Hungary, in all the fullness of her second youth, will bind together, as ivy binds a moldering wall, the last remnants of the once formidable power of the House of Hapsburg.

WOMAN'S LOVE OF CITIES.

Women, as a rule, who have once lived, or spent any time, in a great city, never live anywhere else without a degree of reluctance. They are urban by nature, and seldom tire of urbanism, however extended their acquaintance with it. Familiarity with the city, instead of breeding contempt, so increases their admiration and fondness for it that they rarely relinquish permanent residence there, unless uncontrollable circumstances compel. The movement, the variety, the bustle, the excitement, the show, the glitter of the capital appeal to and allure woman, year after year, crowding her days with anticipations, and her nights with pleasant dreams. She loves the capital for its own dear sake. Even when she takes no part in its gayeties and glories, she still likes to be near them, and to feel herself in some manner associated with them—an innocent little delusion that adds materially to her self-content. "Give me the city!" her heart cries. "If there be nothing in it, let me enjoy that nothing in my own fashion!"

Man is quite otherwise. He is attached to commercial and social centres for cause rather than from instinct. He stays in them either from habit or advantage. If he alter his habit, or if his residence cease to be profitable, he does not specially care to continue it. Under wholly favorable conditions, the city is apt to weary him by the simple fact of prolongation. He wants change; he demands diversity. After youth has passed, after the frolic of the blood has gone, after the delightful sting of vanity has been drawn, he is often glad to exchange country for town, quietude and dullness for stir and activity. His feelings age early; satiety comes before the noon of life. He is not averse to monotony and moping; he easily falls a victim to routine, and the smallest departure therefrom worries and wears on him. Unless he succeed in the city, he underrates and hates it. He can see nothing good, nothing desirable, in person or place which cannot or does not appreciate him, as he imagines he ought to be appreciated. He desires to go where his opinion of himself may be in some sort reflected, and the small town is more likely than the big town is to gratify this weakness. It is not unnatural for him, therefore, to retire to the country after a number of years, in order to be measured by his fancied standard and to narrate to amazed and admiring rusties what he was not and what he did not do when he lived in the city.

From such masculine vanity, egotism, and impatience of everything akin to rivalry, woman is comparatively free. She may, she probably does, regret that the days of her belledom are no more; she may lament that her luxurious surroundings have faded, that her immediate neighbors are more prosperous than herself, that she is deprived of a thousand things most precious in her eyes. But the past and the unattained seldom render her bitter or melancholy. She loves to visit the scenes of her former joys and triumphs, and to picture how becomingly she would have borne a better fortune. The city is dear to her through memory as well as through imagination. She revels in its size, its wealth, its power, its stimulus, its many-sidedness. It touches and incites her in countless ways, not one of which is without its comfort and its pleasantness.

The healthful, cultured, womanly woman, with whom the world has gone well, never loses her taste of the city. It is always sweet and eager to be renewed. The larger the city the better she likes it, the stronger the hold it takes upon her. The village is preferable to the actual country; the small city to the village; the large city to the small city; but the metropolis is best of all. This dazzles, delights, and conquers her. She cannot resist nor recover from its charm, which abides with her forevermore. Her passion for it is not bounded by race or nationality. The magnetic needle of her heart steadily points to the leading capital of the country to which she belongs. The German woman hungers for Berlin; the Russian for St. Petersburg; the Austrian for Vienna; the Italian for Rome; the Spanish woman for Madrid; the British woman for London; the French woman for Paris; the American woman for New-York. If she has not been to the metropolis, she expects to go there when she dies as a reward for the self-denial she has practiced, or the suffering she has undergone in staying away. Her pulses throb, her currents run, her whole being beats with the rhythm and swell and many-toned music of the absorbed and absorbing capital. There she finds what she craves, and rests in agitated and shifting satisfaction on what she has found, comforted with the thought, turn fortune as it may, that she, at least, is there.

This love of American women for New-York, wild, irrational, unjustified though it often be, is well-nigh universal. Hundreds, thousands of men whose interests or needs bind them there would be glad to go elsewhere; would, should opportunity permit, shake the dust of Manhattan from their feet, and never return. But the women who would turn their backs for good toward that city of opposites and contrasts, are extremely few; and the number who would hurry to its gates from many quarters of the land, leaving what they could not replace, is beyond calculation. You may point out to women its disadvantages and defects, and they may admit them every one. They cannot tell, perhaps, why they love the motley island—what woman can give any reason for her love? Yet, in answer to each objection, they will say, "But still it is New-York."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Indianapolis *Journal* hints that there is a Democratic dark horse in training for the Senatorial race in that State, and says his name is W. H. English, of Indianapolis.

The Nationals of Philadelphia have announced a grand picnic and State ratification meeting at the South Broad-Street Park, on Monday, the 19th inst. Dennis Kearney, Gen. Butler, Col. Wright, and nearly a dozen other leading members of the party are announced as orators for the occasion.

The Maine Greenback Party contains many men who four years ago took part in the Democratic convention which declared "that an inflated and irredeemable paper currency is among the worst evils that can afflict a community. We regard a currency based on specie redemption as the only one upon which the business of the country can be safely transacted, and hold that we should as rapidly as possible approximate to such a circulating medium."

The Colorado Republicans have gone into the canvass with a determination to right the wrong accomplished by the partisanship of the last House of Representatives in seating Congressman Patterson, and if earnestness counts for anything, the Republican majority of that State will have a representation in the next Congress.

Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, has been talking to a reporter of the Washington *Star*. Thurman is his man for 1880. "The New-York politicians," said he, "are making attempts to galvanize Tilden into a candidate, but they cannot succeed. One feature of the Anglo-Saxon race is, that they have no use for a coward." This sanguine gentleman already sees a larger Democratic majority in the next than in the last House, and intimates that members are to be gained in Nevada, California, and Missouri.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

It is already pretty familiar from the bills that the preliminary season at the Union-Square Theatre will open on Wednesday evening, with Miss Fanny Davenport as *Olivia*, in Mr. W. G. Wills' new four-act dramatization of Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield*, the sole right of which, for America, has been conveyed to her by the author. The piece is to be produced with new scenery designed and painted by Marston, and with new furniture and decorations by Stockley. As heretofore announced, the costumes were prepared by Worth, under the special superintendence of Miss Davenport herself, who has made a careful study of the play as produced at the Court Theatre, and has in all things aimed to reproduce the *ensemble* here. Considering the season, the cast is not a weak one. Miss Linda Dietz will, no doubt, judging from her previous work, make a fair impression as *Sophy*, and Mr. Charles Fisher ought to play *Dr. Primrose*, the vacillating but kindly old Vicar, with effectiveness. Mr. C. A. Stevenson appears as *Squire Thornhill*; Miss Eugenie Paul as *Polly Flamborough*, and Mrs. C. W. Poole as *Mrs. Primrose*. It is understood that Mr. Wills has seized only the emotional aspects of Goldsmith's work, and has produced a drama such as M. Sardou would have worked out of the same materials. Rehearsals have been going on every day during the last week, under the personal supervision of Miss Davenport, who grows more and more sanguine of an enthusiastic reception. The incidental music, it should be noted, has been written expressly for the piece by Mr. Arthur Sullivan and Mr. Stoepel, and will be rendered by a special staff selected in part from the children of the Grace Church choir. On the whole, as "Olivia" is the first event of the season, and New-York has been in a state of dramatic starvation for some months, a full house may be predicted for Wednesday night and some time after.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

"Olivia" has passed its hundredth performance at the Court Theatre, London, and is still attracting full houses.

The London *Figaro* says that Mr. Bronson Howard adapted his "Saratoga" from Charles Wyndham's great play of "Brighton" with "Transatlantic impudence."

Stanley McKenna commences his comedy season at the Baltimore Opera-house, under the management of Mr. J. W. Albaugh, and his company will appear at the Broadway Theatre, in this City, some time in the month of October.

Max Strakosch and wife have been sauntering about Paris for a week or two. The London *Figaro* says it has never heard of a tenor named Rosenti or a basso named Conly, and wants to know if Pantaleoni isn't Italian for pantaloons.

It is not yet settled whether Signor Fancelli will come to this country with Mapleson. The London *Figaro* says his is the best tenor voice on the operatic stage, and adds that he ought to come to America to show his vast superiority to Campanini.

Mr. W. H. Crampton, formerly of the Opera-house, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been engaged as stage manager at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Eliza O'Connor, an actress of considerable popularity in Western cities, has also been permanently added to the staff of artists.

During her engagement at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, Miss Mary Anderson will appear for the first time in New-York in her impersonation of *Julia* in the "Hunchback." New costumes have been provided for all the plays at the Fifth-Avenue by the costumer of the Théâtre Français, Paris.

McKee Rankin and Miss Kitty Blanchard open the season at the Grand Opera-house on Monday evening, Aug. 26, the former as *Sandy*, and the latter as *Nancy Williams* in Joaquin Miller's play of "The Danites." Mr. C. T. Parsloe will play *Washee Washee*, and Mr. A. W. Morse, *Grasshopper Jake*. The play will be presented with entirely new scenery.

Messrs. Fiske & Harkins, of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, have secured two new French plays and a new American drama, and they will be produced this season, the stock company engaged being large enough to admit of the production of pieces of importance, independent of stars, whenever the exigencies of the case require it. These plays are now being thoroughly rehearsed and carefully mounted.

The Sunday evening programme of Gilmore's Garden will not fall short of its usual excellence this evening. Some new pieces, among them Ghys' "Amaryllis," an air composed by Louis XIII., are announced. Mr. Edward Ritter Mollenhauer will execute a violin concerto from Beethoven, and Mlle. Elisa Galimberti an aria from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." There are other attractions, but the preceding are the novelties.

Miss Louise Pomeroy, who, as heretofore announced, opens the season at St. Louis under the management of J. W. Edwards, early in September, has bought a new play written expressly for her, entitled "The Adirondacks," which is said to abound in strong situations. The scene is laid at the Adirondacks and in New-York City, and the heroine is said to embody the comedy of *Lady Gay Spanker* and the emotional quality of *Camille* in one impersonation.

The work of renovation is making rapid progress at the Broadway Theatre, and Mr. Fulton announces that everything will be ready for the opening night, Sept. 9, when Miss Ada Cavendish will make her first appearance in America as *Miss Gwilt*, in Wilkie Collins' play of the same title. She will also appear as *Mercy*, in the "New Magdalen." Rose Eytinge will succeed Miss Cavendish at the Broadway in a "Woman of the People," and other equally attractive stars are announced to follow in rapid succession.

The Hess English Opera Company, which will open the season at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, on Sept. 16, with "Faust," has been strengthened by the addition of Miss Emma Abbott. Miss Annis Montague, of the Strakosch-Kellogg Company last season, has also been engaged. Mr. Harry Bragow and Mr. Ellis Ryse, formerly with Parepa Rosa, are engaged as baritone and basso. Mr. Edward Seguin and M

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

POPE LEO'S SECRETARY OF STATE.

CARDINAL NINA ANNOUNCES THAT HE WILL FOLLOW CARDINAL FRANCHI'S POLICY—A PONTIFICAL BULL DECLARED NULL BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT—CARDINAL NINA'S INFLUENCE IN THE CHURCH.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Cardinal Lorenzo Nina, the new Papal Secretary of State, has addressed a circular to the Papal Nuncios, announcing that he will follow the policy pursued by the late Cardinal Franchi, and recommending the Nuncios to act with great prudence and avoid creating unnecessary embarrassments for the Holy See. He instructs them to assure the powers that the Holy See will endeavor to maintain with them relations of sincere friendship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Daily News* says: "The Minister of Justice of the Italian Government withholds the *exequatur* from Mgr. San Felice, the new Archbishop of Naples, thus declaring null the Pontifical bull nominating him. The Vatican maintains the Archbishop in that see at its own cost."

A Rome dispatch to the *Times* says: "Cardinal Nina, the new Papal Secretary of State, who has been immersed in the inner workings of the Curia, will now be heard of almost for the first time. His influence, however, though unseen has been felt, and in his succeeding to the office of Cardinal Secretary of State, we have the assurance that the policy which Cardinal Franchi initiated will be followed out. Cardinals Franchi and Nina were intimate friends, entertaining the same views. It was with Cardinal Nina's assistance that Cardinal Franchi formulated the demands which form the basis of the pending negotiations between Mgr. Masella, the Papal Nuncio, and Prince Bismarck, at Kissingen. It was in accordance with the advice of Cardinal Nina that Pope Pius IX. was finally induced to consent to the Bishops asking their *exequators* from the Italian Government. There is every reason for concluding that Pope Leo has made the best choice, and that the result of the Cardinal's appointment will be satisfactory."

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

BISMARCK LOOKING ABOUT FOR FRESH SOURCES OF REVENUE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says: "In order to cover the deficits in the Imperial and State budgets, and prevent their recurrence, and prepare for a possible further increase of the military expenditure, Prince Bismarck has been looking out for fresh sources of revenue. At the same time, the Liberals being reluctant to oblige him without counter concessions, an attempt is apparently being made to secure a majority in the Reichstag who, in return for conservative obligations, shall satisfy the financial wants of the Government. The declaration of the Thuringian States, that they are unable to continue the present rate of their contributions to the Imperial military expenditure, has long been foreseen, and as an increase of these contributions is imminent, owing to the decreasing revenue of the Empire, there remains nothing but to agree upon a general plan for the raising of indirect taxes. This, however, does not remove the difficulty of obtaining Parliamentary consent.

THE MONETARY CONGRESS.

ITS FIRST SESSION—M. LEON SAY ELECTED PRESIDENT ON MOTION OF MR. FENTON.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The session of the International Monetary Conference opened here to-day. M. Léon Say, French Minister of Finance, was elected President on motion of Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, of the United States. After the nomination of Secretaries and the delivery of a short address of welcome by the President, Mr. Fenton briefly explained the objects of the conference. He thanked the powers who responded to the appeal of the United States. He hoped the distinguished men taking part in the conference would facilitate the accomplishment of a work which would further the pacific interests of the world. Several members not having yet arrived, the conference adjourned to the 16th inst.

A GREAT NAVAL REVIEW.

QUEEN VICTORIA TO INSPECT THE BRITISH FLEET ON TUESDAY.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Queen will, on Tuesday next, review a fleet of 24 men-of-war, including the iron-clads and turret ships. A grand spectacle is anticipated. The fleet will comprise 10 broadside ships, 8 turret ships, 6 sloops-of-war and gun-boats, and 2 torpedo-boats, carrying a total of 219 guns, 6,691 officers and men, aggregating 99,541 tons, and 72,350 horse-power. For the accommodation of persons desiring to witness the review, vessels have been appropriated for the Lords of the Admiralty, the members of the House of Lords and House of Commons, and foreign diplomatists and other distinguished persons. The Queen will be on board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert. The Prince and Princess of Wales will be on board the yacht Osborne. Four o'clock is the hour fixed for the review.

THE AUSTRIANS IN BOSNIA.

NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTS OF A BATTLE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Vienna states that no official intelligence has been received there of a battle between the Austrians and insurgents on the line from Sheptsche to Maglaj, Aug. 8, as announced this morning by the *Daily News'* correspondent at Sheptsche.

THE HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS.

THE RETURNS FAVORABLE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 10.— The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says: "The news of the elections in Hungary is still favorable to the Government. The returns received up to the present time show the election of 182 Liberals, 52 United Opposition, 36 Extreme Left, 11 Nationals, and 50 Independents. Herr Tisza has been invited to come forward as a candidate for several constituencies. He is said to have accepted the candidacy of Schemnitz."

PESTH, Aug. 10.—Herr Tisza has been unanimously elected a Deputy for Sepsiejvoergy.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

AN INSURRECTION IN SPAIN—THE COTTON CROP OF THE NILE—QUEEN CHRISTINA HOPELESSLY ILL.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A band of insurgents has made its appearance in the Province of Estremadura, shouting for a republic. A railway mail train was stopped by them. Troops have gone in pursuit of the band.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Alexandria to the *Daily Standard* says the River Nile is rising favorably. It is now higher than at any time last year, and the prospects for the crops are excellent. It is estimated that the cotton crop will yield 112,000,000 pounds.

In the House of Commons to-day, the Sunday Closing bill, which provides for the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sunday, passed its third reading by a vote of 63 to 22, and the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction bill passed its second reading.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—The condition of Queen Christina of Spain is regarded as almost hopeless.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—The Spanish mail steamer arrived here to-day, bringing $2,000,000 in specie.

THE OHIO POLITICAL CANVASS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Senator Thurman arrived here this afternoon from Maryland. He will open the Ohio campaign at Hamilton, Butler County, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 13, in connection with Milton Sayler, of Cincinnati.

THE AFFAIRS OF BISHOP & CO.

The committee appointed by the creditors of B. M. Bishop & Co., of Cincinnati, have prepared a circular to be sent to the outside creditors, asking their concurrence in the action taken by the New-York creditors, to accept the offer of Bishop & Co. to turn over all firm and individual assets as they were at the time of the suspension, subject only to the legal incumbrances, in return for a full release. The committee have selected the following gentlemen, to act for all the creditors, to receive the books and property, and wind up the firm's affairs, dividing the proceeds equally among all the creditors: B. G. Arnold, of B. G. Arnold & Co., and H. O. Havemeyer, of Havemeyer & Elder, New-York; R. Dymond, of William Glenn & Sons, Cincinnati; James Gransm, of James Graham & Co., Philadelphia; J. B. Eichmond, of Nash, Spaulding & Co., Boston.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

A PRISONER SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS IN SING SING RUNS AWAY FROM A TAMMANY SHERIFF.

A dispatch was received by Inspector McDermott, at the Central Office last evening, from Deputy Sheriff Patrick Burns, announcing that Thomas Scott, a convict, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, escaped from him yesterday afternoon at Yonkers while en route to Sing Sing. A dispatch of similar purport was received from Capt. Mangin, of the Yonkers Police. Scott is 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, slim build, has a crooked nose, and was dressed in a black suit, black soft hat, and gaiters, and had handcuffs on. A general alarm was sent to all the Police stations directing the Police to arrest Scott, who, it is said, belongs to a "club" at No. 239 West Sixteenth-street.

A TIMES reporter saw Deputy Sheriff Burns last night after his return from Sing Sing. He said that he left this City on the 2 P. M. train for Sing Sing with Edward Horton, convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and Scott, alias Flaherty, who was sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment for being concerned in a kid glove burglary. The convicts were handcuffed together and occupied a seat in front of Burns. By the time the train stopped at Yonkers, Horton, who has a remarkably small hand and wrist, had succeeded in wriggling his hand out of the cuff, and when the train came to a standstill he sprang out of the car and ran up the street leading from the depot. Burns shouted to the conductor of the train to hold on to Scott, who had kept his seat, and started in pursuit of Horton. A Yonkers policeman joined in the pursuit, but Horton had a good start and was gaining on his pursuers, when Burns yelled out to the policeman: "shoot him!" The fugitive, fearing that the policeman would fire, slackened his pace and allowed himself to be overtaken. When Burns returned to the depot with his recaptured prisoner he found that the train had proceeded on its way toward Sing Sing, and while he was waiting at the depot for the next train he received a telegram from the conductor of the train that Scott had escaped soon after leaving Yonkers. Sheriff Burns does not know how the escape from the train was effected. After leaving the convict Horton safely at Sing Sing, Burns returned to this City, and reported to Sheriff Reilly. A reward of $50 is offered for Scott's arrest. The picture of Scott is in the Rogues' Gallery, No. 904. In 1875 he was convicted of burglary under the name of Thomas Flaherty, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He escaped from Sing Sing before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, but was recaptured and sent back. Soon after his discharge from Sing Sing he was again arrested for burglary, and sentenced to three and a half years' imprisonment. He is one of four brothers, who are all professional thieves and rough characters.

A FEMALE TRAMP TAKES POISON.

While Patrolman Maynard, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was on duty in Mott-street, last evening, his attention was called to a woman and two children lying in the hallway at No. 65 Mott-street. The woman, it was found, was a tramp, about 35 years of age, named Mary Sullivan, and the children were twins, named Mary and Kate, 3 years of age. The woman was intoxicated, and when taken to the station-house told Capt. Tynan that she had taken a dose of Paris green for the purpose of ending her existence, and that she had given some of the poison to her child Kate. It was learned, subsequently, that at about 7 o clock last evening the woman had accosted a lad named Lawrence Macantee, of No. 88 Mulberry-street, and asked him what was the best poison for killing roaches. He said Paris green. She then gave the boy 10 cents, requesting him to get her 5 cents' worth of the poison and to keep 5 cents for his trouble. He went into Appleton's drug store, at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, and bought the poison. He gave it to the woman, and she mixed it in a glass with water and put the glass to her child's lips. Kate took a sip of the poisonous mixture, and quickly spat it out. The woman then drained the contents of the glass. An ambulance was sent for, and the woman and her children were removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The usual antidotes were given and the woman is in a fair way to recover. The child did not take enough of the poison to do her any harm.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CALL FOR BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the sixty-seventh call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury, on and after the 10th day of November next, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are the descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds, dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, No. 71,001 to 72,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 127,001 to 129,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 87,001 to 90,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 169,001 to 174,000, both inclusive; total coupon, $2,500,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after the 1st day of July, 1870, as follows: $100, No. 18,651 to 18,750, both inclusive; $500, No. 10,801 to 10,950, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 36,551 to 36,900, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 10,601 to 10,900, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 20,901 to 21,300, both inclusive; total registered, $2,500,000; aggregate, $5,000,000.

A YOUNG WOMAN STRAYS FROM HOME.

Mrs. Buys, the wife of a furniture-dealer living at No. 116 West Twenty-sixth-street, reported at the Central Office yesterday that her sister Elizabeth Muller, a very attractive young lady, 23 years of age, who lived with her, was missing from her home. The young girl went out on Wednesday afternoon, attired in a calico dress and brown straw hat, ostensibly to purchase a pair of shoes, and has not since returned. Mrs. Buys cannot account for her absence. She had very few acquaintances and was on the best of terms with her sister, and it is feared that she has been lured away from home by the habitués of the neighborhood, which is very disreputable. Mrs. Buys being sandwiched in between two houses of ill-fame. A reward of $50 is offered for any information that may lead to the discovery of the girl's whereabouts.

GOLD FOR NEW-YORK BY MAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—Under instructions from Washington, the Post Office authorities are making preparations to transport $7,000,000 in gold from this city to New-York as third-class mail matter. Business men here are at a loss to understand the action of the Government, more particularly in view of the recent transactions in which the Government paid about $3,000,000 in New-York to correspondents of San Francisco bankers, the latter paying a like amount, plus a small percentage, into the Sub-Treasury here.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—A special dispatch from Stillwell, Ind., says that Mr. and Mrs. Sallou, of Battle Creek, Mich., who have been visiting friends in Stillwell, were drowned yesterday by the capsizing of a sail-boat.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—While bathing in Brookfield last evening, Herbert Beers, aged 29, got beyond his depth, when his brother Edward, aged 21, went to his assistance, and in the struggle for life both were drowned.

COLLISION OF FREIGHT TRAINS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 10.—An eastward-bound freight train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad came in collision with a special westward train, consisting of an engine and caboose, near North Vernon, Ind., last night. A man named Bewley, who was riding on the special train, was killed, while the firemen and engineers, who jumped from the engines, received slight injuries.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY NEAR BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—A man named Hanks, residing at Medfield, and a collection agent for a Boston house, named Gilman, who has been making collections in the towns about Medfield, left the latter place in a buggy this morning. When in a piece of thick woods, near West Dedham, a number of armed men stopped and compelled them to surrender $1,300. The robbers then fled through the woods. Detectives are in pursuit of the robbers.

THE BOSTON DEFALCATIONS.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—While he has not completed his investigation, Bank Examiner Billings finds that Conant's defalcation at the Eliot Bank amounts to $68,000.

There are no new developments in the Tappan matter. Many of the stockholders were in consultation with legal counsel at the Belting Company's office this morning. The stock to reorganize the company is being rapidly subscribed.

SECRETARY EVARTS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—Secretary William M. Evarts visited the torpedo station this morning and was received by the officers of the station. The usual salute of 17 torpedoes was fired.

BOTH KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—A fatal shooting affray occurred at Austin, Miss., this morning, between Bud Evans and William Fretwell. Both parties are reported killed.

BROKE HER NECK.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—The wife of Smith Johnson to-day fell from a wagon at West Rutland, Vt., and broke her neck

FINE SPORT AT SARATOGA.

FIRST DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING.

THE FAVORITES SLAUGHTERED—UNCAS BEATS HAROLD FOR THE KENTUCKY STAKES, AND LOULANIER WINS THE SUMMER HANDICAP—PROBLEM BEATS TROUBLE IN THE STEEPLE-CHASE—BONNIE WOOD THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL FAVORITE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 10.—The opening day of the second regular meeting has been a grand success. At 12 o'clock the grand stand was crowded as it has not been before this season, while the speculators took possession of the quarter stretch and the lower tier of seats on the outside of the stand. The field stand, too, was well occupied with the democratic mass. The track was heavy, but the thick layer of sand on it had absorbed much of the water, and it was not as bad as generally anticipated. The programme was a rich one for sport, presenting four races, the last one a steeple-chase. The day was generally disastrous for the favorites. Uncas beating Harold for the Kentucky Stakes, while Loulanier captured the Summer Handicap. That good filly Bonnie Wood won the mile and an eighth handicap, and Problem succeeded in beating Trouble in the steeple-chase. The betting was remarkably heavy on every race, and to the outsider was very exciting. The Paris pools paid on the first race $16 10, on the second $37 30, on the third $12 60, and on the fourth $10.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The meeting began with the ninth annual struggle for the Kentucky Stakes between 2-year olds; three-quarters of a mile; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Of the 66 nominations seven started, namely: William Astor's ch. f. Lulu, by Harry Bassett, out of Sarah B., by Planet, (Kivell;) P. Lorillard's b. c. Uncas, by Leamington, out of Coral, (Barrett;) George Lorillard's ch. c. Harold, by Leamington, out of Maggie B. B., (Holloway;) and br. f. Idler, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, (Sayres;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Dan Sparling, by imp. Glenelg, out of Item, (Evans;) D. D. Withers' ch. g., by King Ernest, out of Echo, (Mahony;) and E. V. Snediker's b. f. Precious, by Leamington, out of Mary Clark, (Donahue.) The general opinion was in favor of the Lulu pair winning the race, or at least it lay between them, as their previous performances had shown that the others had no business in their company, for only one 2-year-old stake in the Eastern circuit had been won by another stable, and that was the Juvenile Stake at Jerome Park, won by Morris Regardless colt. The pool sales were very heavy in consequence of the excessive plunging on George Lorillard's pair, as will be seen from the quotations.

Harold	$800	$350	$700
Idler			
Uncas	260	325	220
King Ernest gelding	50	35	40
Dan Sparling	30	30	30
Precious	30	25	25
Lulu	23	15	25

Scotilla was also sold in the pools, but she was withdrawn at the last moment. The start could not be called a good one, for Harold and Dan Sparling had got the best of it, with Idler third, Uncas fourth, while the other three were well back. As they went down the chute Harold got a little the best of Dan Sparling, and, turning into the regular course at the half-mile pole, he was half a length in front of Dan Sparling, while the latter only had his head in front of Idler, the latter being a neck ahead of Uncas, the other three having no chance in the race. As they came round the lower turn, Dan Sparling kept his position at Harold's saddle-girth, while Idler fell back half a length, and Uncas was on Billy's tail. Turning into the stretch, Harold shook off Dan Sparling, but when he got to the furlong pole Barrett brought up Uncas under the whip, and he was soon second. Idler was here beaten, and Harold began to shorten his stride, and the whip was brought to bear on him. The struggle between the champions created the greatest excitement, and Uncas reached the goal, a winner by a head, his backers cheered lustily. Idler was third, three lengths behind Dan Sparling, fourth, the others far behind. Time—1:20½. The value to the winner was $4,650.

WINNERS OF THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Sbs	Wt.	Str.	Time.
1870	Harry Bassett	Lexington	40	100	8	1:15¾
1871	Sue Ryder	Kt. of St. Geo.	31	97	8	1:47¾
1872	Silk Stockings	Kentucky	40	100	6	1:52
1873	Battle Axe	Lexington	37	100	9	1:49¾
1874	Chesapeake	Lexington	50	100	10	1:48½
1875	Parole	Leamington	33	100	7	1:44¾
1876	Susquehanna	Leamington	48	97	8	1:45
1877	Pride of Village	Australian	45	107	10	1:18¾
1878	Uncas	Lexington	66	110	7	1:20¼

Previous to 1877 the distance of the race was one mile.

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

The second and most important struggle of the day was the ninth contest for the Summer Handicap, for all ages, at $50 each, or $20 if declared out, with $600 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. There were 48 nominations, and, as 14 had accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper, the value of the stakes to the victor was $1,780. Of the acceptances six started. These were: George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Louianier, 3 years, by Lever, out of Lady Hardaway, 95 pounds, (Costello;) Pierre Lorillard's br. h. Zoo Zoo, 4 years, by Australian, out of Mazourka, 100 pounds, (Barrett;) J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 120 pounds, (Evans,) and ch. g. Pilot, 3 years, by Planet, out of Sallie Lewis, 90 pounds, (Brown;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Annie Bush, 106 pounds, (Sayres,) and A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 116 pounds, (Donahue.) This admirable field was very perplexing to the betting fraternity, and, consequently, the pooling was very close and exciting. The backers of the favorites, mostly owners of the stable of the first race, supported Brewster's pair unflinchingly, as will be seen by the quotations:

Virginius	$600	$900	$650
Pilot			
Zoo Zoo	295	390	360
Bushwhacker	200	290	320
Susquehanna	155	200	250
Inspiration	65	140	100
Bushwhacker	60		

It will be observed that Susquehanna was also sold in the pools, as no intimation was given that she would not start, and when the cause for the horses to assemble in the chute, she did not put in an appearance. At the first attempt they were sent on their journey, with Bushwhacker in front, Zoo Zoo second, and Virginius third; but as soon as they got under way Pilot took up the running, and was in the lead at the five-furlong pole. Reaching the three-quarter pole, and turning into the canter for home, Pilot was cutting out the work, two lengths in front of Louianier, who was a length in advance of Virginius, he being lapped on the quarter; Bushwhacker fourth, Zoo Zoo fifth, and Inspiration in the rear. Coming round the lower turn Costello allowed Louianier to reach Pilot's tail, while Virginius, Zoo Zoo, and Bushwhacker, were together, three lengths behind, and Inspiration still in the rear. In this manner they entered the head of the stretch, and the rear ones closing up to the leaders at the furlong pole, they presented a pretty sight, and an involuntary burst of admiration came from the spectators. When they passed the judges' stand and finished the first three-quarters of a mile, Pilot was a length in the van, while Louianier had her head in front of Virginius, who was a length ahead of Zoo Zoo, Inspiration and Bushwhacker on even terms. Going round the turn, Brown forced the pace with Pilot, and increased his lead half a length, Louianier running out after him and getting a length and a half away from Virginius. When they had reached the quarter pole Louianier had closed up the daylight between herself and Pilot, while Evans sent up Virginius and got to the shoulder of Louianier, and Bushwhacker was lapping the quarter of the black horse, with Inspiration at his tail, while Zoo Zoo found the pace too hot and fell to the rear, already beaten. As they ran along the back stretch Virginius went to the head of his stable companion, Pilot, while Sayres sent Bushwhacker along, and he passed Louianier, leading her half a length. When they were passing the half-mile pole, Virginius had taken up the running, and was half a length before Pilot, with Louianier third, and Bushwhacker at her quarter, closely attended by Inspiration, while Zoo Zoo was entirely out of the race. As they came round the lower turn Bushwhacker received the whip, and he came away with a spirited burst of speed, running on the outside of the leaders, and taking the lead from Virginius in gallant style. It appeared, however, that Virginius had the best of it again as they reached the three-quarter pole and turned into the home stretch, while Louianier was close upon them. Receiving the whip on the stretch, Bushwhacker responded with his usual gameness, and had Virginius beaten, but Louianier came up on the outside, and in turn took the lead from Bushwhacker at the lower end of the grand stand, and won the race by a length. Bushwhacker was a length and a half before Virginius, with Inspiration beaten off with Pilot, while Zoo Zoo was completely pumped out, showing that her wind was affected by her severe illness last Fall. The time was 3:14.

WINNERS OF THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	A.	Wt.	Str.	Time.
1870	Nannie Douglass	Rogers	4	102	2	4:28½
1871	Hamburgh	Lexington	4	106	5	4:01
1872	Defender	John Morgan	6	105	3	4:24½
1873	Strachino	Parmesan	3	87	4	3:36¾
1874	Lizzie Lucas	Australian	4	95	6	3:89½
1875	Grinstead	Gilroy	4	110	3	3:37½
1876	Vigil	Virgil	4	91	4	3:07½
1877	Parole	Leamington	4	116	5	3:08
1878	Louianier	Lever	3	95	6	3:14

Before 1873 the distance was two miles and a quarter. In the three succeeding years it was two miles, and in 1876 it was further reduced to a mile and three-quarters.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The third race was a free handicap, for all ages, one mile and an eighth, purse $300, and nine competitors appeared when the judges' bell rang. They were J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 109 pounds, (Spillman;) William Astor's b. c. Frederick the Great, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 107 pounds, (Kivell;) Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 4 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 106 pounds, (Evans;) William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, 104 pounds, (Sayres;) Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 102 pounds, (Donahue;) August Belmont's b. f., 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, 98 pounds, (Keogo;) D. D. Withers' br. f. Invermore, by Lexington, out of Invercauld, 95 pounds, (Barrett;) J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondell, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beulah, 87 pounds, (Riley;) and George B. Bryson's ch. f. Telephone, 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Schottische, 80 pounds, (Bertram.) The betting was very exciting on this race, a vast crowd surrounding the pool-stand, and notwithstanding the fate of the favorites in the previous races, the heavy betting division poured their money into the pool-box on Bonnie Wood and the Grecian Bend filly. Indeed, it was the most remarkable betting race of the meeting. All the entries sold well, as will be observed from the figures.

Bonnie Wood	$350	$350	$325
Grecian Bend filly	225	355	315
Hattie F.	150	235	125
Blondell	130	150	100
Invermore	105	155	110
Vagrant, Frederick the Great, }	100	140	85
Field	95	95	40

The distance being a mile and an eighth, the starters were mustered at the furlong pole, and, after breaking away once, the flag fell to a rather poor start, Oriole and Hattie F. being in front, and Invermore the last off. Coming up to the judges' stand, Oriole forged to the front and led Hattie F. half a length, Bonnie Wood and Belmont's filly being the next two. As soon as they reached the turn the Belmont filly moved up very rapidly, and went to the front like a flash, reaching the quarter pole three-quarters of a length before Oriole, who was a length before Bonnie Wood, she being a head in the van of Hattie F., fourth, and Invermore fifth. They went down the back stretch in this order, but at the half-mile pole the Belmont filly had a length the best of it, while Bonnie Wood had taken the second place from Oriole by a head, while Hattie F. was only a length behind. When they came round the lower turn the struggle was a very fine one, and elicited great applause, for Bonnie Wood had gone up to the saddle-girth of the Belmont filly, while Oriole was lapping the favorite's quarter, Hattie F. being two lengths behind, and the others beaten off. Donahue waited with Bonnie Wood well up the stretch, and when at the four-mile distance stand he gave her the signal, and she passed the Belmont filly easily, and won by a length and a half in 2:02½. Hattie F. was at the saddle-girth of the Belmont filly, Vagrant being fourth, Oriole fifth.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The closing event of the day was a handicap steeple-chase over fractional course No. 1. It brought out three competitors, namely, Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, aged, 173 pounds; A. D. Brown's b. h. Problem, 5 years, 154 pounds; and L. Wood's b. g. Deadhead, aged, 150 pounds. Notwithstanding that Trouble carried this high weight over such a heavy course, he was the favorite in some of the pools, but the Problem men were confident, and the betting was remarkably even, as follows:

Trouble	$200	$275	$200
Problem	200	200	200
Deadhead	175	125	115

They were started in the field at a point opposite the three-quarter pole, and the first obstacle was the stone wall in that vicinity, over which Trouble came first, then Problem took the lead from him and was followed by Deadhead, Keany taking a pull on Trouble. After jumping a fence they took the hedge under the tree and came to the north section of the water, where Problem was a length ahead of Deadhead, and he six lengths before Trouble. In this manner they made the two jumps across the chute, into the west field, when Deadhead went past Problem, and led the latter a length over the wall, while Trouble was left a dozen lengths in the rear. In this order they crossed the track near the quarter pole, dropped down into the outside field, and took the hedge in front of the Lorillard stable still in the same order. Then they went over the big stone wall in front of Belmont's stable, then a fence, crossing the track and chute rails into the east field again, where Deadhead had increased his lead to three lengths. In this order they took a hedge, then a fence, and the wall at the furlong pole, and then came to the water again, going over the south section. Deadhead made a good jump under the whip, while Problem jumped short and went splashing into the water. Across the chute they went, into the west field, and Deadhead got away six lengths from Problem, who was 10 lengths before Trouble. They now took the hedge and ditch in front of the field-stand, and making the bend, Trouble closed rapidly, and as they ran down parallel with the chute he closed up so rapidly that the spectators cheered him lustily. Entering the track at the half-mile pole, Problem had the lead, and one and a half lengths before Deadhead, he being two lengths ahead of Trouble. On the lower turn, Trouble passed Deadhead, and there was a fine struggle between him and Problem, which caused great excitement, but after coming over the last hurdle the weight told against Trouble, and Problem beat him by a length and a half, both horses being received with cheers. Deadhead was 10 lengths behind. The time of the chase was 4:52½.

THE TROTTING AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 10.—The unfinished races began at 10 o'clock this morning. Admittance was free and the crowd immense. In the 2:26 race, the fifth and last heat was won by Jersey Boy. Steve Maxwell taking second money, Bone Setter third, and Woolford Z. fourth. Time—2:25½.

In the 2:20 race, the fifth heat was won by Powers. The rest came in as follows: King Philip, Banquo, Richard, Lew Scott, John H., May Queen, and Adelaide. Time—2:22. The sixth heat was won by Powers, Adelaide second, John H. third, and Banquo fourth. May Queen, who came in first, was distanced, owing to foul driving. Time—2:22. The seventh heat and purse was won by Powers, Adelaide second, John H. third, and Banquo fourth. Time—2:24¼.

At the conclusion of the fifth heat of the 2:20 class Rarus came on the track for his third trial for the special purse. The track was in good condition. Rarus was destined, however, not to make fast time. After taking the horse around the track once, Spian came down the home stretch and nodded to the judges, who gave the word. The first quarter was reached in 34 seconds, the half in 1:09, the slowest quarter on the track, and the three-quarters in 1:42. On the home stretch Rarus was coming down at a rapid pace, but when opposite the long distance pole he broke and ran several yards before he could be pulled down, and passed under the wire in 2:17¾. This lost the purse, as he had to make 2:17 to win, the conditions calling for an average better than 2:18.

ANOTHER GREAT STORM AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Another terrific storm visited this city about 2 o'clock to-day. The wind blew with the force of a tornado; trees were uprooted, carriages and wagons overturned in the streets, and great damage done in various parts of the city. The large plate-glass windows in front of the Western Union Telegraph office were blown in by the force of the storm, and a large piece of glass struck one of the messenger boys, named Frederick Klotz, lacerating his arms and head in a fearful manner. He received prompt medical attention. The roof of St. Ann's Orphan Asylum was blown off and carried about 300 yards during the height of the storm, and several houses in the north-western part of the city were badly damaged. The storm lasted for half an hour, but its fury was expended in less than 1 minutes. Trees were blown down in Lafayette Park, in the White House grounds there was a similar condition of affairs. In addition, two sections of the iron fence by the walk leading from the Treasury to the corner of the White House were blown down and the iron spikes twisted. Fifteenth-street, opposite the Treasury, looked like a river. Two wagons were upset, with the horses standing, which shows the strength of the wind.

PENNSYLVANIA MINING AFFAIRS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 10.—The Rausch Creek and Lincoln Collieries, in the western portion of this region, are now lying idle, and a large number of workmen have thus been thrown out of employment. The proprietors announce that the suspension is rendered necessary by the high rates of tolls, which leave no margin for profit.

Advices from the Mahanoy region to-day state that owing to the inadequate supply of water, several collieries have been obliged to suspend operations. Among the collieries thus stopped is the Furnace, at Gilbertown, the employes of which only returned to work last Thursday after a short strike.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 10.—The men in this region have generally posted up notices that they must have the 1875 basis of wages or they will make a move. The curious thing in this matter is that the operators in Hazleton recently conceded the 1875 basis, just what the men now demand. Whether the matter will result in a strike is not known.

THE CHICAGO TROTTING CLUB.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The first meeting of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club will be held the second week in October, when prizes to the amount of $15,000 will be offered for trotting. Col. J. W. Corley, who has just returned from the East, reports that all of the prominent stables, including those of Span, Lace, Green, and others will be present.

SUICIDE OF A STOCK-BROKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—H. B. Robinson, a stock-broker, of South Third-street, committed suicide by shooting in the head with a pistol this afternoon. The deed was committed in the third story of the building in which his office is situated. No cause for the act is assigned.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—The Chinese Embassy arrived here this noon by a special car, and were escorted to the building owned by their Government in this city. They were received by Mr. Yung Wing, the resident Chinese Commissioner, who is one of the Ambassadors.

DEATH OF FRANK G. OTIS.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 10.—Frank G. Otis, Commander of the Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, died in an apoplectic fit this morning, after a few hours' illness. His age was 35.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE.

ADDITIONAL DEATHS AT NEW-ORLEANS—REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL WOODWORTH FOR THE WEEK.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Thirty-five new cases of yellow fever and eight deaths have been reported.

The number of new cases for the week is 233, and the deaths 66. The total number of cases to date is 466, and the total number of deaths 126. Included in to-day's report were 11 new cases, and two deaths at Charity Hospital. The *Evening Times* publishes a statement by Dr. A. Mercier to-day in the office of the Board of Health, that he had been invited by another physician to look at a case of yellow fever—that of a child, born in New-Orleans, and which had never left the city. He had seen the child, and found that it was suffering from a severe case of malarial fever, although it was reported at the office of the Board of Health as a case of yellow fever. Dr. Mercier stated that he has practiced here since 1841. In 1853, while in charge of the Circus-Street Infirmary, he had 350 cases at one time in that institution; therefore he thinks he has had some experience, but he declares most emphatically that he has never yet seen a child born here and residing here all the time attacked by yellow fever. Quarantine around New-Orleans has brought business almost to a stand-still.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following is the report of Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the Marine Hospital Service, for the week ending to-day. It is made up from reports received by him from his assistants at different points:

Port Eads.—Yellow fever appeared at Port Eads, mouth of the Mississippi, on the 5th inst.; 13 cases and no deaths to yesterday noon.

New-Orleans.—Since last report 236 cases of yellow fever and 65 deaths have occurred, making in all 431 cases and 118 deaths from July 12 to yesterday noon. Only two cases of yellow fever at Cincinnati, (one previously reported,) both from New-Orleans; one fatal. A young man from New-Orleans who arrived at Memphis July 30 died of yellow fever Aug. 3. The steamer Golden Crown, from New-Orleans, had one case of yellow fever on her passage up—a lady, who died on board and was buried at Caledonia, Ill., Aug. 4. An assistant engineer of a river steamer from New-Or

A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

IS IT POSSIBLE OR NECESSARY?

PROF. NEWMAN'S PROPOSITIONS—CHANGES IN PRONUNCIATION — "STRANGE TO THE EARS OF THE SON ARE THE VOWELS OF THE FATHER."

For such little aid and countenance as Prof. Newman gives the spelling-reform he assigns as one of the chief reasons, "the importance of facilitating to foreigners, especially in Asia, a knowledge of the English language." This is one of the few points upon which I have not the good fortune of agreeing with Prof. Newman. Whether a language is easy or difficult for foreigners to learn is surely no affair of those to whom it is their mother-tongue. The language is theirs; it is for them to do what they please with it. Its function is fulfilled when it serves as a means of communication among them. In the invention of that Utopian thing, a universal language, the question of ease or difficulty in its acquirement by the various peoples of the earth may properly come up; but I think that the man who should propose to the French Academy to make any alterations, however slight, in the French language in order that Englishmen and Japanese might learn it more easily, would find his proposition curtly and not very respectfully disposed of. Apart from all other considerations, and setting aside the paramount one of the present convenience of native speakers, it is of the first importance that a language should not lose its peculiar character; that modes of expression should be distinctive of different peoples; and that the divergence which they have attained in the lapse of centuries should at least not be diminished.

The "grave difficulty" of which he next speaks, "interposed by the discord between our writing and our speaking" is, if not of more real importance, at least more germane to our subject. As I have remarked before, this difficulty is, according to my observation, very greatly exaggerated by the advocates of reform; and, even taken at their estimate of it, is not of sufficient moment to justify an interference with our written language for the sake of its removal. Let us, at the risk of some repetition, examine in detail 12 numbered propositions by Prof. Newman for the abatement of this discord between our writing and our speech.

1. "Schedule" being the only word in which *sch* has the German sound, he proposes that it should be written *shedule*, and that schism should be written *sciism*. But consistency would require that we should write *sism* and *sissors*, if we make any change at all in this direction, and as to "schedule," it would seem better to pronounce it according to analogy with the *ch* hard, as in "scheme." 2. "Clerk," "sergeant," "heart," and "hearth," have *er* or *ear* for *ar*. It is proposed to "extinguish these exceptions." This proposal seems to be made in forgetfulness that the *ar* sound in these words is the old sound, and that *Clurk*, for example, is new, and not yet the pronunciation of the best speakers. Is it not the better and the natural way to let the change go gradually on, until these words conform to "servant," "person," and the like, (instead of *servant* and *parson* as they used to be pronounced,) rather than to make a radical change in their written forms? 3. "Yacht, alone in the language, has *ch* mute. Who will regret the loss of the *ch*?" No one, probably, would mourn over it; but if we insist on representing the present pronunciation of the word in writing, why should we not write *yot*, and have done with it? 4. As "conceive" and "deceive" make "conceit" and "deceit," "we see that 'receive' ought to make 'receit'; the *p* in 'receipt' is surely a vexation." There seems to be no objection to this. It is a good example of a desirable change in orthography, and is of a kind which will be brought about, we may be sure, in the progress of time. 5. "Guild," Prof. Newman says, "used to rhyme with 'mild,' 'child,' and 'wild.'" It will surprise most readers that he says: "I never heard, in my early days, 'guild,' 'Guildhall' sounded with short *i*." So quickly do changes in pronunciation take place, and so strange to the son are the vowels of his father! But here the change has been a conformity to analogy, and should stand; the mere fact that "guilt" is gratuitously confounded with "gild" being of no importance. [By the way, I will ask the reader to find out a good, reasonable meaning for "gratuitously" in this sentence.] 6. In "Parliament" we are told "*is* has no proper place," and that "*parlement* is the old and only right spelling." As to this there seems to be no doubt. Here we have another example of a sound and sensible change proposed in orthography; one which should be adopted, and probably will be ere long. 7. In "busy" and "business" the sound of *u* as *i*, Prof. Newman says "is a peculiar anomaly, without historical justification," and he adds that we ought, without hesitation, to write *bisy*, *bisiness*, if not rather, *bizy*, *bizisness*." Etymology is in favor of *bisy*; for the Anglo-Saxon is *bisig*; but that was pronounced *beseeg*; and *busy* seems to be really a phonetic conformity to a change in the sound of the word. For that in busy *u* has the sound of *i*, a phonologist would be apt to dispute. True, it has the sound of *i* in "his" and in "wisdom"; but a phonologist would say that that sound is not the sound of *i*, or of *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u*, but is one of those obscure vowel sounds that have no representative in our alphabet. *Bizy* and *bisiness*, or more correctly *bizneys*, may come into vogue; and, indeed, on the stage "business," (meaning illustrative action on the part of the performers,) is called *biz*, which appears even upon prompt-books; but it may be questioned whether this will greatly tend to further the acceptance of the new orthography. 8. Prof. Newman next considers one of the silent letter combinations, which the phonetic reformers set up as such tremendous stumbling-blocks. He says "perhaps 10 words end in *mb* with *b* mute." Here he is not quite right; there are more than 20 words (not counting the compounds) ending in *mb*, and in all of them the *b* is mute. In all, however, excepting one, he would have the *b* suppressed, and would write for "tomb," "womb," and "lamb," *toom*, *woom*, and *lam*. But in "climb" he would retain the *b*, because it has "both etymological reason and potential life, as 'clamber' shows," wherefore "to write *clime* for 'climb' would be mere depravation." It seems to me that any student of language who is not bitten with the phonetic mania would accept the last conclusion. But in "tomb" the *b* has etymological reason, the French being *tomb au*, the Italian *tomba*, and so with "womb" and "lamb," in which the *b* is from the Anglo-Saxon, as we call the earliest form of our language. And in two of these words the *b* has also a certain potential life, for it prevents "tomb" from becoming in sound *tom*, and "womb" from undergoing a like change to *woom*. (We do, indeed, have in old English, "wame.") Now the introduction of *oo* into these words for the preservation of their present pronunciation is one of the strangest and most incongruous devices that could be proposed in a scheme for simplifying and normalising orthography. For among all the anomalies in our written language, there is none greater than that in virtue of which one *o* has the sound of *oh*, but *o* doubled, the sound of *u* in "rude." Regarded in the light of analogy and consistency, it is simply monstrous. The necessity for its introduction well illustrates the entanglement of this whole subject. Better a silent *b*, which has etymological reason, than *oo* which has no reason, and which is a phonetic monstrosity. As to the *b* in "limb," "numb," and "thumb," having no etymological support for its presence, it may well be dropped whenever the whim takes us, as it probably will, to have no more of it. Numbers 9 and 10, which refer, 9 to the *u* in "build" and "buy," and 10 to the *o* in "women," have been already remarked upon. The 11th is "nephew," which Prof. Newman says should be written *nevew*, and he refers to the French *neveu*. There is no doubt that etymology and the best present usage support the spelling *neveu*. But already there are indications that ere long *nevew* will yield to *nefew* as the sound of this word; and then the chief reason for the proposed change will have disappeared.

By these few characteristic examples of changes proposed in orthography by a man of singular capability of the task, and one who has considered it carefully, we see, as it were in a little mirror, the extreme difficulty—may it not be said the impossibility?—of making in the received spelling of English such a general reform toward phonetic exactness as would be at once effectual and acceptable. By changes, even of the kind proposed by Prof. Newman himself, that which he elsewhere calls the "nobler instrument" or medium of thought—written language—would be degraded, if not quite destroyed as to its higher value. Briefly, we are led to the conclusion that there is no choice between a sweeping away of our present alphabet, and with it of the noblest literature the world has known—a project rejected now even by the most eminent phonologists—and the allowing our present orthography to remain, subject only to such gradually-changing influences as have been silently at work upon it for centuries.

R. G. W.

A FRENCH MURDER CASE.

TWO FAST YOUNG MEN MURDER AND CUT UP AN OLD WOMAN FOR HER MONEY.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

One of those great trials which always rivet the attention of the Parisian public, known as the mystery of the Rue Poliveau, came before the Assize Court of the Seine this morning. Although the crime is of comparatively recent date, your readers will doubtless have forgotten the details. Toward the end of last March the inhabitants of a furnished lodging-house, in an obscure street in Paris—the Rue Poliveau—which opens on the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, noticed a strangely disagreeable smell. The landlady set about looking for the cause of it, and entered an empty room which had been let six days previously to two young men, who had deposited a package there but had never returned to claim it. The foul odor was suffocating, and the woman opened a cupboard in the wall, in which she found a large parcel, carefully wrapped up in tarred paper. On untying it, what was her horror to discover that it contained the thighs and arms of a woman enveloped in blood-stained linen! The whole quarter of the Jardin des Plantes was thrown into consternation, and an inquiry was instituted, but nothing came of it. While all Paris was talking with indignation of the horrible crime, and of the impunity of its authors, it was learned that the friends of a milk-woman, the Widow Gillet, living in the Rue Geradin Poissonnière, had missed her, and had even gone to look for her at the Morgue. One of these neighbors knew that the Widow Gillet had a cauterized wound on her left arm. The limb found in the cupboard had such a mark. The remains were at length recognized as those of the Widow Gillet; but the mystery was who had killed her, and for what reason. She was industrious and economical to a fault, and she had saved 12,000 francs, which were invested in Rentes. She used to boast of her fortune, and let everybody into the secret of its existence. She had a more than limited circle of male acquaintances, and one of these, known to be her lover, was arrested, but released again in a few days. Then the neighbors remembered a certain Aimé Barré, who called himself an agent, and was in frequent consultation with the Widow Gillet. After some hesitation, the mistress of the house in the Rue Poliveau recognized Barré as one of the two young men who had hired the room. The inquiry, however, was very long and difficult, but at last Barré avowed his crime, and denounced Leblez as his accomplice. Barré is the son of honest country folk, whose only ambition was to put their son in a good position. He was placed in a notary's office at Angers, but, unfortunately, made the acquaintance of one Léontine Lepin, a married woman separated from her husband. She became his mistress and persuaded him to go to Paris. The credulous father allowed him to do so on the pretext of completing his studies. Little by little Barré developed his life of idleness and debauchery. His persuaded his father to intrust him with his 20,000 years' savings, which he spent. He entered the office of a notary, and appropriated several sums of money, by which he was enabled to set up a place of business in the Rue Hauteville. Neither money nor clients came, but only creditors and the bailiffs, at the sight of whom Léotine fled. Barré, thus abandoned, gave himself up more and more to criminal designs, and it was at this time that he formed the plan of killing the Widow Gillet, who lived a few doors from him, and sold milk in his street. Not daring to attack her alone, he enlisted the services of Paul Leblez, a medical student, who, too, had a mistress, and was pressed for money. This Leblez was known in the cafés of the Latin Quarter for his violence and Socialistic tendencies. The affair was arranged between them. The Widow Gillet was invited to dinner at the Rue Hauteville. When she entered the room Barré struck her on the head, and the woman fell; but as she was not dead Leblez plunged a *bistouri* into her heart and lungs, in order to cause internal hemorrhage. The following day the corpse was put into a trunk and taken to the house of Leblez, who cut it in pieces. The arms and thighs were carried to the Rue Poliveau, and the rest of the body was sent in the trunk to Le Mans. Such are the facts and circumstances of the crime, the authorities for which are now before the court. Barré is 25 years of age, Leblez 24, and Léontine Lepin 25. Barré is a short man with brown hair. He wears a beard and mustache, and his features are tolerably regular. Leblez is darker and better-looking than Barré. He is, indeed, quite a fine-looking fellow, with a highly intelligent expression. Léontine Lepin is a vulgar-looking, ugly woman; in fact, the only attractive point about her is the agreeable union of brown eyes and blonde hair.

The Assize Court was filled as soon as the doors were open, and at 10 o'clock not a place was to be found. It was said in court that the President has received no less than 4,500 applications for tickets, of which 2,500 came from women—indeed, there were quite as many present as there were men. Owing, however, to the advanced period of the season, there were but few of those celebrities who usually grace Parisian criminal trials with their presence. On the table in front of the dock were placed the large trunk which was sent to Le Mans with the body, head, and feet of the corpse; a second box, containing things belonging to Léontine Lepin, and other matters. The sitting began at 10.30 o'clock, the Advocate-General De Fourcy presiding, the State, and Maîtres Georges Lachaud and Demange being the counsel for the accused. Léontine Lepin, who is charged as an accomplice, was represented by Maître Crochard. After swearing in the jury the President proceeded to examine with great ability and tact the two assassins, both of whom failed to show any extraordinary strength of mind. Apart from the moral lessons which the *interrogatoire* usually contains, nothing was brought to light except the facts which have already been indicated. Barré and Leblez both confess their crime; but from accomplices they have become deadly enemies, their absorbing desire now being to throw the burden of the murder and the shame of its instigation upon each other. The answers of Barré and Leblez brought out into stronger relief than ever the cold-blooded and horrible nature of their crime.

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About 40 years ago the good people of Marshalton, Chester County, were surprised by the announcement that Dame Woodward had given birth to a sort of monstrosity in the way of infants, which was declared to be devoid of hands—a sort of Richard the Hunchback, sent into the world scarce half made up. The inquisitive women who satisfied their curiosity by calling with true neighborly solicitude found that the puling youngster was indeed a freak of nature. The sole representatives of "pickers and stealers" which the newly-arrived little stranger bore were two long, hook-like fingers. A due canvass of the probable causes of the phenomenon finally attributed it to the shock Mrs. Woodward had received by the sight of Sam Mosely's hired man, who had met with a gunning accident some months previously, which mutilated his hands precisely as the infant's were. The child, christened George, grew up ruddy and active, and despite his deformity was noted for his expertness with his hands, or stump rather. He learned to write neatly by holding the pen with his wrists and guiding it with his mouth, and early evinced an aptitude in the management of horses, excelling some of the most noted whips. He became known as a good judge of horseflesh, a knowledge of which was unfortunately taken advantage of for wrongful purposes later in life. The elder Woodward, a farmer, moved out to Ohio and took his son with him, some 20 years ago. George frequently brought droves of horses from Ohio to the dealers at the William Penn Stables, over in West Philadelphia. He afterward developed a covetousness for other people's nags, and this got him into trouble. He served two terms in the Eastern Penitentiary for horse thieving. He was arrested at Chambersburg, having a stolen horse and carriage, and was sequestered for several years on this charge.

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In the multitude of statements and counter-statements emanating from the officers of the Boston Belting Company, and in the interest attending the arrangements for reorganizing the corporation and placing affairs upon a sound basis, there is not a little danger that the public attention will be diverted from the fact that a great and substantial wrong has been committed, deserving severe condemnation and adequate punishment. The statements made are by turns accusatory and excusatory, but nothing has been developed which in the least justifies the action of the officers of the corporation, or makes it other than a shameful betrayal of trust, as regards the stockholders, and a fraudulent transaction as regards the banks and the business community.

SOUNDING THE KEY-NOTE.

THE INDIANA CAMPAIGN.

A SOUND SPEECH TO THE REPUBLICANS BY GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON—PARTY RECORDS CONTRASTED.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 9.—The Indiana campaign was opened on the Republican side to-night by a good and telling speech by Gen. Benjamin Harrison:

This campaign, said Mr. Harrison, is to settle one very comprehensive and important question—whether the Democratic Party shall come into full control of the legislative department of our National Government. Hitherto they have had but one end of the National Capitol. I believe their full control would work wide mischief and be productive of danger. The history of the Democratic Party is a story of false theories of government and bad practices in administration. It staked its life for the perpetuation of slavery, and counted the nation's life as dung if it might win the favor and vote of the slave-master. It did not, as a party, relent or feel pity when brave men were dying and brave women were sitting in sackcloth and ashes. It felt no throb of gladness, but gnashed its teeth with rage, when the martyred President, by the immortal proclamation, brought to the birth 4,000,000 freemen. It made most factious opposition to the amendments which have set in the Constitution the war-given liberty of the slave, and dignified it with the freeman's ballot. When the war was ended it allied itself with the obstructionists in the South, and protracted and embarrassed the work of reconstruction. It became the inventor in the South and the apologist in the North of the "Mississippi plan." This catalogue is very incomplete, but it will justify the verdict that the Democratic Party has a stronger instinct for the wrong side of every question than any other political organization the world ever saw. In the presence of its ablest leaders, challenged them to name one great public measure the party had ever brought forth, and the answer came: "We have appointed investigating committees." And even that business was found to be full of peril—the spade of the investigator too often turning up a Democrat.

THE POTTER PLOT.

The Potter Investigating Committee was put upon the boards as a tragedy—it has been since played as a farce, with Mrs. Jenks and Benjamin Butler in the principal parts. But if the Democratic Party shall control both houses of the next Congress, if they shall have a majority in the House to vote articles of impeachment, and a majority in the Senate to try these articles, I believe that before the play ends the maskers will drop their masks and the play will have a serious ending.

Another evidence of this revolutionary spirit which possesses the Democratic Party is found in the bitter war which was made in Congress upon our gallant little Army. What had our Army done that it should be made the object of attack? It stands to every patriotic man as the representative of that mighty host in blue that made treason bow in humble service to the flag and the law. It is the miniature of the Army of the Potomac, of the Ohio, of the Tennessee, of the Cumberland. Its chieftain is that mighty captain who wrote a new treatise on the art of war, when he put his base in his haversack and marched down to the sea.

The names of Sheridan, of Schofield, of Howard, of Stanley, of Davis, and a host of others familiar to us by deeds of courage in the great war, are upon its rolls. Men who commanded army corps and armies with distinguished credit are its regimental commanders. In the ranks are many veterans of the war. What has it done since the war that it must be spoken of in Congress as a source of public peril, a threat against our liberties? Its service since has been that of a national police. Wherever violence and disorder took horse and rode down the law and trampled upon the defenseless, there some little detachment of our Army came, and their presence always brought security and peace. Honest men came from their hiding-places, and the hand of blood was stayed. These effects were wrought without bluster or bloodshed. I cannot see how any one, not a friend to disorder and revolution, can desire to reduce or impair the efficiency of our Army. The attempt is supported by an almost solid South. The Army does not seem to be in favor with the Confederate Brigadiers. Its presence baulked for years the success of the "Mississippi plan." But there is one place in the South where it is very convenient to have some soldiers still. Texas has the Mexican and the Comanche for neighbors. In a section of the Army bill, as it passed the House in November last, it was provided that the Army should be reduced to 20,000 men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards, and that of that number four full regiments of cavalry—100 men to the company—should be stationed and kept in service on the Texan frontier. Why should Texas alone be made secure in her full quota of troops for her defense? Are not the settlers in our Western States and Territories entitled to equal consideration and protection?

The payment by the Democratic Party, when they shall obtain control of both houses of Congress, of very large sums for the liquidation of Southern war claims is a deadly peril, and I am not alone in alarm. The constitutional amendment quoted by Democrats as a bar to the payment of such claims has no relation whatever to that large and increasing class of claims which grows out of the use and destruction by our Army of the property of individuals, private corporations, or municipalities. Mr. Voorhees imputes ignorance or dishonesty to me if I do not see that the fact that the section he quotes, section 4 of the fourteenth amendment, has no more relation to such claims as I am speaking of than the statute of jeofails. So much of it as is in print here reads as follows: "But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void."

If a Democratic Congress should pass an act to indemnify 10 cents on the dollar of his wardrobe, including his hoopskirt and bonnet taken from him by our soldiers, or to pay Gen. Beauregard for his personal effects destroyed by our bombardment of Charleston, would Mr. Voorhees attempt in any respectable court to maintain that these laws were unconstitutional by reason of a section quoted? If he did, the court would soon locate the ignorance he talks about, and not in the same place he puts it. The variety of these claims is almost infinite, thier present volume is appalling, and they grow so rapidly that we can find nothing in nature to which we can liken them.

And in this connection it would be as well to keep in mind that the claims already presented to Congress are another manifestation of over-eagerness. It will be well for the country if it is warned by these to keep out of the defile where the ambush is laid.

The Republican Party always desired peace in the South. It has only insisted that the peace should be the quiet of law, and not of the shot-gun and bludgeon. That the white-winged bird would have nested in every Southern grove as soon as the smoke of the war had cleared, but for the mischievous interference of Northern Democrats, I have no doubt. They encouraged the South to resist the amendments, to fight and not confess their crime; but from accomplices they have become deadly enemies, their absorbing desire now being to throw the burden of the murder and the shame of its instigation upon each other. The answers of Barré and Leblez brought out into stronger relief than ever the cold-blooded and horrible nature of their crime.

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contractionists, unless they will avow their purpose not only to keep our currency irredeemable but to increase its volume.

Nothing is more fatal to the interests of labor than anarchy. A condition of society in which law is supreme is for the poor man the only tolerable one. The law reinforces his weakness and makes him the peer of the strongest. It is his tower. If he forsakes or destroys it, his folly or his fury delivers him a prey to the strong. In this land of universal suffrage, if he will be wise and moderate, no right legislation can tarry long. That which is just will not be denied. But fury and threats and force will not persuade. They provoke their like, and in this clash and strife all must suffer. One of the most distressing and alarming features of our time is the growing hostility between capital and labor. Those who should be friends have been drawing apart and glaring fiercely at each other.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The Republican Party has given to the laboring man a free homestead on the public lands. It has emancipated 4,000,000 laborers from slavery, and brought by the same charter free labor itself to an honor it could not attain while companioned with slavery. In our State platform several other reforms within the scope of State legislation are proposed, to all of which I give my hearty approval. Among them is a Homestead law which shall secure against sale or execution for debt the home of the distressed debtor, and preserve to his family a roof-tree when the storm of adversity breaks upon them. To such reforms, and these specifications do not at all exhaust the list, the Republican Party is pledged. The practical knowledge which the laboring man has of the evils under which he suffers should be reinforced by the wisest thought of those who are learned in political economy and the law. Every aid which public sentiment and the law can give—without trenching upon constitutional restrictions or the rights of others—waits only for a kindly call. But it will not answer to the summons of hate and violence.

It seems to me, and to this I ask the serious thought of all classes, that the pressing wants of the time are: First, that lawlessness, Communism in all its forms, threats, and class hatreds shall be put away forever. If the need of this is more urgent to one class than another, it is to the honest laboring man who is out of work. Threats and fear can drive money out of active employment in double-barred safes and into 4 per cent. bonds—only security and confidence can call it back to its natural partnership with labor. Second, that we put our currency on an honest basis—where those who buy and sell and those who work can know what they contract what the dollar of payment is to be. Third, that we lift up our eyes toward the hills and recognize the faint but sure signs of the morning.

A VERMONT CENTENARIAN.

EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY LONGEVITY—A WOMAN'S DEATH AT THE AGE OF 105.

From the Burlington Free Press and Times.

The death of Mrs. Phebe Haley, which occurred recently at North Pownal, and which has been referred to in this paper, ended a marvelously long life. She was born in Pownal, June 3, 1774, and consequently reached the one hundred and fifth year of her existence. All those years she has lived in the one town, county, and State. Her maiden name was Cummings. At the age of 16, in the year 1790, she professed religion, united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has ever since remained a steadfast member of that denomination. At the time she became identified with the Church, as will be readily imagined, the society was in a very crude condition in the Green Mountain State. When 17 years old she married Benjamin Haley. It is also singular that both should have endured so remarkably long, and neither, in such an exceptionally long life, married again. The husband died only 14 years ago, and was upward of of 90 years old. This presents the phenomenon of an unbroken married companionship extending over 73 years, and almost reaching three quarters of a century. Mr. Haley seems to have been a physical wonder, because he is described as always addicted to drinking since youth, and was accustomed to indulging in all sorts of dissipations, besides possessing a very ugly disposition. There were 15 children born to the couple, of whom five are now living, named Ruth, James, Eunice, Lucinda, Reuben, Henry, Josiah, Sabrina, Nelson, and Thomas. Nearly all the boys are intemperate, yet some of them seem likely to attain a great age, and three have already passed four-score. Thus it will be seen that Mrs. Haley's domestic life must have been replete with vexations and tribulations, while drudging along with a dissolute husband and a batch of almost a dozen unruly boys. Despite all that, she succeeded in retaining her faculties to an astonishing degree, so to the last she could thread a fine needle without glasses, and her hearing was not at all impaired. Her face was plump, without any signs of wrinkles thereon. Many of her grandchildren looked older than she did at her one hundred and fifth birthday. The direct living descendants of Mrs. Haley extend through four generations, coming through the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, great-great-grandchildren, and great-great-great-grandchildren. Three of her own children died from old age. None of this wonderfully-numerous and long-lived family ever amounted to anything noteworthy in an intellectual sense. Their only success in this life seemed to consist in a wonderful vitality that enabled them to attain old age, but their brain power appears to have been absorbed by toughened muscles. This will account for the death of the mother in the County Alms-house, because when her old age compelled reliance on others, of all the 10 living children, none were capable of offering her a home, as she was forced on the populace. Some of the children live at Pownal now, others in North Adams, and others still out West.

WATERING THE DESERT.

IRRIGATION BY ARTESIAN WELLS—HOW THE PLAN WORKS IN TULARE COUNTY, CAL.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

A mile and a half from Tipton, in Tulare County, is an artesian well. J. R. Scupham, Assistant Engineer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who has recently returned to the city from that section of the country, makes a report concerning the supply of artesian water, which he regards as a very important matter in connection with the development of the land, and believes that a great reservoir underlies the whole valley. He says he closely examined the earth brought to the surface, ascertained the temperature of the water, and measured the capacity of the stream, and is convinced that copious streams of water flow beneath the plain, which is 200 miles in length and 30 miles in width. In boring, mountain débris was pierced for a depth of 280 feet, and a good supply of water was not reached until a stratum of sandstone from 4 to 6 feet thick, lying upon a bed of quicksand, had been passed through. The first flow was at the rate of eight gallons a minute from a seven-inch pipe one foot above the surface. Then a five-inch pipe was sunk 30 feet deeper, which pierced a stratum of blue clay, containing four separate layers of sand, each of which contributed a supply of water. The lower one gave out a considerable volume of water. It was decided to stop sinking at this step to secure the water already discovered. The well at last accounts was delivering 86,000 gallons a day out of a five-inch pipe, four feet above the surface of the plain, and the supply is constantly increasing instead of diminishing. The water, according to the statement of Mr. Scupham, is very pure and shows its identity with glacier lakes. It has less than six grains of solid matter to the gallon. The solid substance is chloride of sodium, which corresponds almost exactly with the waters of Lake Tahoe. The well itself has the capacity for irrigating 100 acres, and its cost is from $700 to $1,000. It is believed that water can be obtained, by sinking wells to the depth of 300 or 400 feet, in any part of the Tulare Plains, and in the opinion of Mr. Scupham these wells might be placed on every quarter-section of ground without the supply being materially affected, or they might be sunk even closer together without decreasing the flow. The temperature of the water is 72°, and the soil on the surface needs nothing but water to render it fertile. A few years since 200,000 eucalyptus trees were planted in this locality by the Central Pacific Company, and 75 per cent. of them are now in a thriving state. In five years the trees will be big enough for ties and telegraph poles, and worth $150,000 to the company. The mountain débris referred to is supposed to be the ruins of extinct glaciers, which eroded the Sierra to their present shape. Geologically speaking, this débris was carried at a very recent period from the mountain slopes and summits and deposited in the valley, and it is Scoupham's idea that the main portion of the Sierra was at one time more than 20,000 feet high, and the loftiest peaks were at least 5,000 feet higher. From the aerial currents from the West, heavily charged with moisture from the ocean, immense volumes of rain were condensed and precipitated on the mountain slopes toward the ocean, which, flowing to the plains, caused a great lake, which is now extinct.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Lauterbach.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sanford.

Hoshorn vs. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.—The defendants, Nichols & Hubbard, must appear and be examined as witnesses. The motion for discovery denied.

Mandorff vs. Wangler, Executor, &c.—Proposed case settled and ordered on file. See amendments.

Cameron vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.—Demurrer overruled with costs. Judgment for plaintiff unless defendant answers and pays costs within 20 days.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter of Seligbert.—Application granted.

In the matter of Eising.—Reference ordered.

In the matter of Mayer.—Let general citation issue.

In the matter of Corson.—Reference ordered to state the account.

In the matter of Cisco.—Report confirmed, and decree ordered.

In the matter of Langan.—Sent back to Referee to amend his report in accordance with memorandum.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Orders Granted.—Nilson vs. Kurah; Phillips vs. Morton; Scheffler vs. Fisher; Desboys vs. Mansanto; Butts vs. Wentzled; Phillips vs. The New-York Life Insurance Company; Walkowitz vs. Rose.

Robinson vs. Stillings.—Order granting new trial.

Johnson vs. Jones.—Attachment granted.

Davalls vs. Wood.—Motion denied, without costs.

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

PITH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

A subscription for a new cathedral at Lille has reached the sum of 6,473,263 francs.

An inn-keeper, near Bradford, England, was lately robbed of £17,000, which shows at least that he had been a thrifty publican.

The *Marseillaise* newspaper in Paris has been prosecuted for publishing an article on the "Social Question," in connection with the strike at Anzin.

Dr. Schliemann is at Constantinople, and intends resuming his excavations in the Troad if he can obtain from the Porte 50 soldiers as a guard against robbers.

The motion for a new trial in the Bagot will case, in Dublin, has been denied, with costs, the Judge stating that he was satisfied with the verdict of the jury.

The wife of Nelson Varley, a singer of some reputation, has obtained a divorce from him in London on the ground of adultery, drunkenness, and cruel treatment.

A telegram from Venice to a Paris paper states that a boat containing a dozen itinerant musicians was run down by a steamer during the night of the 23d ult., and that six of them were drowned.

A Liverpool jury lately gave a verdict for £500 to a woman who had brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against a man by whom she had four children, one of which was nine years old.

A boy died recently in London from the effects of a blow on the head with a book inflicted by his teacher in school. This mode of getting knowledge into his cranium appears to have been a total failure, and the teacher is in trouble for trying the experiment.

The Judges in Ireland are almost regularly mitigating their sentences and avoiding sentences to imprisonment where they can, on account of the new prison regulations, which require that for the first month prisoners shall sleep on a plank with their clothes on.

A man, who is described as having "carried on the business of a miser," lately died at Hounslow, England, leaving all his money, amounting to over $300,000, to charitable institutions. His kin, who regard him as having been a "little less than kind," are trying to have the will set aside.

Two men were recently sentenced at Leeds to 15 years' penal servitude, and a third to seven years, for the forgery of a will of an old man 90 years of age. The genuine will had distributed the property, amounting to about $100,000, among the old man's family, while the forged document gave it all to his second wife.

The Melbourne *Argus* of June 10 gives full particulars of the loss of the iron steam-ship Lochard, of the London and Melbourne Line. She struck a rock off Cape Otway and sunk. Of 17 passengers and a full crew only two persons escaped, one a female passenger named Carmichael, and the other a midshipman.

The Madras Presidency in India has been suffering from a plague of locusts, which has greatly aggravated the distress from famine. The local Government has provided, by way of relief, for public works involving an expense of 9,750,000 rupees, and giving employment to about one-ninth of the entire population.

M. Richard, manager of the *Trocadéro*, a weekly statistical paper in Paris, has been fined 500 francs, and a contributor named Martinet has been sentenced to pay a like fine and suffer six months' imprisonment for "outrages against good manners," and publishing political articles without the deposit of "caution money."

The German Policeare said to have demanded the extradition of two men in Switzerland for having exclaimed, in reference to the attempts on the Emperor's life, "Ach, Gott! it is time all the old fellows were got rid of!" They declare it was not meant seriously, and the Government at Basle has refused to surrender them.

This being the twenty-fifth year of Mr. Spurgeon's ministry at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, his congregation propose to raise by subscription a testimonial of £5,000 for him. He has expressed a desire that the money should be used to provide for the permanent maintenance of the aged inmates of the alms-house connected with the Tabernacle.

A monument to the memory of Paul Louis Courrier, a famous French pamphleteer of the early part of the century—sometimes called the William Cobbett of France, was lately unveiled at Veretz. The work was executed by M. Viollet-le-Duc, and several prominent public men took part in the ceremony, among them Jules Simon and Edmond About.

A statue of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers was unveiled in Liverpool on the 27th of July. The statue, which is 12 feet in height, represents the reverend Doctor in the dress of a Moderator of the General Assembly, with an open Bible in his hand, as if giving an exposition. The pedestal is of Peterhead granite, and is 15 feet high. The statue is at the intersection of Castle-street and George-street.

A prize fight between women took place lately at Cobridge, Eng. Two women, both married and with families, arranged to fight. They tied up their hair, and, having made every preparation, went to a piece of waste ground, where a ring was formed, each woman having her partisans. Teeth as well as fists were freely used, and after three rounds one of the women, whose nickname was Brunty, was severely bitten, and retired.

Two women have recently been sentenced to death in England for the murder of their illegitimate children. One of them, a domestic servant in Cornwall, named Salina Wadge, threw her child 2 years old into a well, because, as she said, a sailor had promised to marry her if she got rid of her children, of which she had two. The other was a widow named Langan, in Liverpool, who drowned illegitimate twins, driven to it, she said, by destitution.

The story that the Prince of Wales excused himself from seeing Marshal MacMahon, who called upon him by appointment while in Paris, because he was engaged at breakfast with Gambetta, is vehemently denied. It first appeared in the *Schmaphore*, at Marseilles, and was repeated and elaborated by the *Gaulois*. It is said to have no foundation except the coincidence of the Marshal's call being made at the time of the Gambetta breakfast.

A woman charged with burglary in Liverpool, and found with a full set of tools in her possession, was lately brought to trial, and set up as a defense that she was subject to attacks of neuralgia and had taken chloral to deaden the pain until she didn't know what she was about. The jury acquitted her, which led the Lord Chief-Justice to exclaim that in the whole course of his experience he had never heard of a verdict that so shocked him.

"The Queen," says the London *World*, "rarely accepts presents from her subjects in the United Kingdom, but I hear that she has just made an exception to this rule. A gentleman begged her Majesty to accept some Cyprus wine upward of 300 years old, and her Majesty has graciously acceded to his request. It may be mentioned that 'Commandery' wine of Cyprus, the best *ord* in the island, is not fit to drink till at least 50 years old, when it is in perfection. It is even then so strong that it is drank out of small liqueur glasses."

Some Welsh citizens of Liverpool are aggrieved because the Town Council has declined to give Welsh names to new streets in that city. The native residents think there was some ground for the action in the difficulty of pronouncing such

THE HOUSEHOLD.

BETTER PEACHES AND MORE OF THEM.

Peaches are now more plentiful, larger, and of better quality than any that have been received here since the season for them began. There are but few "Troths" and "Early Hales" coming in now, and the greater portion of the supply is of "Old Mixons," from Delaware and Maryland, which are much better. Pears are in larger supply, but those of a choice sort are not abundant, and prices are still pretty high. Plums of excellent quality are arriving from California, and there are also some coming from Virginia and from up the Hudson; prices are variable. Whortleberries are plentiful, and we are now having the last run of blackberries. Grapes of natural growth are arriving, the newest things in the markets, Ives and Concords selling in Fulton market at 25 to 35 cents per three-pound box and Delawares at 40 cents. Hot-house grapes sell in the fruit stores at $1 to $1 50 per pound. Good peaches sell in the markets at 20 to 25 cents per quart, Bartlett pears at 20 to 25 cents per quart, plums at 20 to 25 cents per pint, watermelons at 40 to 75 cents each, and cantaloupes at 15 to 25 cents each. New vegetables are abundant, and prices for all kinds are low and irregular. Meats, fish, butter, eggs, and staple articles generally were sold yesterday at the prices current a few days ago.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

FISH AND POTATO PUDDING.—Wash and peel one quart of potatoes, (cost 3 cents,) peel and slice about six ounces of onions, (cost 1 cent,) skin and bone two bloaters or large herrings, (cost 5 cents;) put all these ingredients into a baking-dish in layers, seasoning them with a dessertspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper; pour over them any cold gravy you have on hand, or add two or three ounces of drippings; if you have neither of these, water will answer; bake the pudding an hour and a half; serve hot, with bread. If you use drippings or milk the entire seasoning will cost you less than 5 cents, and the whole dinner, which is excellent, not more than 15 cents.—TWENTY-FIVE-CENT DINNERS.

FRAS AND BACON.—Put one pound of bacon (cost, 12 cents) to boil in two and one-half quarts of soft water, with one pint of dried peas, (cost 5 cents;) when the peas are soft drain them, press them through a sieve, lay them neatly on a flat dish, place the bacon on them and set them in the oven to brown. Meantime, strain any water which may remain after boiling them, and thicken it over the fire with Indian-meal, the proportion of four or five tablespoonfuls to each pint, so as to make it thick enough to cut and fry when cold; boil it about one hour and then cool it. As soon as the peas and bacon are brown serve them with boiled potatoes or bread, (about 5 cents' worth of either;) they make a good dinner, and with the hasty pudding cost only about 25 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

STEWED KIDNEYS AND POTATOES.—Wash one quart of potatoes, (cost 3 cents,) pare off one ring from each, and put them to boil in well-salted boiling water; choose a very fresh beef's kidney, (cost 15 cents,) cut it in thin slices, removing all the white vessels and membranes, fry it quickly for five minutes in one ounce of smoking hot drippings, (cost, one cent,) season it with half a teaspoonful of salt and quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, a teaspoonful each of chopped parsley, onion, and vinegar; shake into it from the dredging-box one tablespoonful of flour, add one pint of boiling water, and boil gently for 15 minutes; by this time the potatoes will be done, and both dishes must be served at once, because the kidneys will grow tough and indigestible if they are cooked more than 20 minutes in all. They will make a plentiful dinner, including bread and butter, for about 25 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

SALAD SAUCE.—Put the yolks of two hard boiled eggs on a plate, and with a wooden spoon mash them smooth, mixing with them a tablespoonful of water and two tablespoonfuls of salad oil; then add by degrees a saltspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of mustard, and a teaspoonful of powdered loaf sugar; when these are all smoothly united, add gradually three tablespoonfuls of vinegar.—AUNT ADDIE.

VICTORIAS.—One cupful sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one pint of water; beat butter and sugar together, add the water, stir in enough flour to make a thin batter; bake on a hot griddle without turning over; butter each one the instant it is done; nice for lunch.—AUNT JULIA.

CREAM PIES.—Six eggs, two cupfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, two teaspoonfuls of soda in one and a half cupfuls cold milk; this will fill four jelly-cake tins; bake like jelly cake, and spread with the "cream" made as follows: One pint milk, one cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls corn starch; lemon or vanilla flavor; when cold serve for dessert.—AUNT JULIA.

CREAM RICE PUDDING.—Wash four ounces of rice, (cost 3 cents,) through two waters, put it into a baking-dish with three ounces of sugar, and a teaspoonful of flavoring, (cost 3 cents,) pour in one quart and a pint of milk, (cost 12 cents,) and put it into a moderate oven to bake for an hour and a half, or until it is of a creamy consistency. This pudding is very delicate and wholesome, and costs 15 cents.—TWENTY-FIVE-CENT DINNERS.

APPLE TAPIOCO PUDDING.—Pare and core tart apples, fill the openings with butter and sugar, put into a pan a heaping teaspoon each of dry tapioca and sugar to each apple; put in the apples, sprinkle ground cinnamon over them, fill the pan nearly full of water, and bake.—MRS. MARY LEE GEBE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

DRIED CELERY AND PARSLEY.—If you ever use, celery, wash the leaves, stalks, roots, and trimmings, and put them in a cool oven to dry thoroughly; then grate the root, and rub the leaves and stalks through a sieve, and put all into a tightly-corked bottle, or tin can with close cover; this makes a most delicious seasoning for soups, stews, and stuffing. When you use parsley, save every bit of leaf, stalk or root you do not need, and treat them in the same way as the celery. Remember in using parsley that the root has even a stronger flavor than the leaves, and does not waste a bit.—JULIET CORSON.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—Put the fruit in a stone pot, and mash it with a wooden spoon; put three pounds of sugar in it; let it stand in the cellar for a week, stirring it once a day, always remembering to use a wooden spoon; strain first through a sieve, and then through a fine cambric bag; to every quart of syrup allow one pound of sugar, and boil one pint of water, adding one-half pound of sugar, and put to it; when quite cold—say the next day—add this water and sugar to the syrup, and let it stand another week; add cloves, cinnamon, ginger, and nutmeg; when the froth is all off, bottle and cork tightly. This receipt is to make 10 pounds of berries.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—Where ants are very troublesome place a bone of meat. They will all collect on it and must then be destroyed by scalding.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO CURE ANY KIND OF WART.—Paint occasionally with butter of antimony.—AUNT JULIA.

EMERY.—Emery is a variety of corundum, the hardest known substance except diamond. It is bruised and ground to powder in a powerful stamping-mill, and is then sifted into various degrees of fineness.

AN INQUISITIVE AMATEUR GARDENER.

What flowering plants are best for shady corners that have the sun but two hours every day?

Why have the vines dropped off my morning-glories for fully four feet from ground. I allow them to run on wires, and they have climbed 18 feet, with few or no flowers.

My geraniums, while apparently healthy, have not bloomed. Buds appear on some of them, but die without expanding. Do they need much water? They were put out in the borders in May.

My tuberoses were put in the borders in May, and, although exposed to three different sides of my yard, they are scarcely a foot high.

My common border pinks were put out in May, fairly covered with buds. Not one of them bloomed, and the plants now seem to be withering.—AMATEUR GARDENER.

OTHER INFORMATION WANTED.

A receipt for "pop-overs."
A receipt for calf's-foot jelly.
A receipt for wine jelly.
How to prepare beefsteak à la béarnèse.
How to prepare white sauce for cauliflower.
How to bleach the hair, and how to make it gray.
How to prepare sauce à la Tartare.
How to prevent the hair falling out in Summer.

THE SNAKE INDIANS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 3 says:

"Charles A. Newell, a prominent resident of Walla-Walla, Washington Territory, who reached this city by the last steamer, direct from the scenes of the Indian disturbances, gives some interesting information concerning those troubles. Some of the reports that have been telegraphed, this gentleman remarked to a *Chronicle* reporter, have been exaggerated. The Indian raids have been confined to a very small compass of the immense area designated as Eastern Oregon, and the section invaded is devoted almost exclusively to grazing. Little or no grain has been destroyed, and the country remained in primitally the result of the desertion of flocks and herds by the herders. But the aggregate loss will not approach the estimates which the press reports have been calculated to convey. The hostiles have committed atrocious murders wherever the opportunity was presented without endangering their own lives. The Indians engaged in these barbarities are the Bannocks and Pintes, from Idaho. They belong to a class of tribes that are known by the general designation of Snakes. They are all noted for cowardice, fiendish cruelty, and the most degraded habits of life, and in these characteristics they are several degrees below the Diggers of California. The Snake Indians—the appellation being entirely apt to their nature and partiality for snake diet—are not warriors, but cowardly assassins and thieves. They would never stand the hazard of a square fight, but a band of them are capable of descending upon the unprotected family of a settler, and when in overpowering numbers they can pluck up sufficient courage to shoot at their white victims from behind rocks and trees. The military campaign against the red devils has been nothing more than a hunt, and ever since the chase commenced the Snakes have been bending their endeavors to wriggle out of the way of the troops. Had Gen. Miles taken the same chances with the Nez Percés that he did with the Snakes, when he charged into their camp at Curry Creek, the result would have been a sure repetition of the Custer massacre. As it was, the cowardly curs did not attempt a stand, but scattered into the mountains, every one looking out for his own escape. The hostiles are now completely demoralized, broken up into small bands, dropping their plunder, and everything else that might impede their flight. The Umatillas were moved to take a hand in the rumpus in consequence of the hostiles having intruded upon their reservation, and inadvertently ransacked and destroyed a Umatilla dwelling. Shortly after their outset the Umatillas struck the Snakes and harvested the matter of about 25 scalps. There is no immediate probability of further Indian outbreaks in Oregon."

THE DOUBLED FREIGHT RATES.

VIEWS OF THE CALIFORNIA MERCHANTS—A PROBABLE RESORT TO WATER ROUTES.

From the Alta California, Aug. 3.

The recent order, doubling the rates of freight on a large portion of the merchandise sent by rail from New-York to San Francisco, must, if we can trust the general expressions of opinion among the large importers and jobbers, be modified, or otherwise much freight that now comes overland will be brought by sea. We presume that the railroad officials have some reason for modifying the previous figures; but there are two sides to the question, and they may have overlooked one of them. A doubling is more than the merchants can well bear in the present depressed state of business, and though a reduction may be obtained, the conditions of the proposed modification are novel, and in some branches of traffic, decidedly burdensome. This is a very bad time for such a change. Though we have a good wheat crop, the profit on it is not sufficient to compensate the losses of last year. Never, since the Fraser River fever, have so many houses been unoccupied in San Francisco as now. The distrust in the continuance of the great dividends of the Comstock lode, the fear of Communistic disturbances, the inability of the farmers, at the present rate of wages, to make money out of wheat in ordinary situations, in ordinary seasons; the inability of many thousands of families to reduce their expenditure within limits that will leave an accumulation to protect them in case of misfortune, and the stoppage of many factories, contribute to maintain the disturbed condition of business and make the merchants very unwilling to submit to the proposed increase in the freights on their merchandise sent to them by rail. The telegram of the President of the Central Pacific addressed to the President of the Union Pacific, requesting the withdrawal of the circular, will be read with gratification by the community.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

The sudden increase in the rates of freight by the railroads between this city and New-York has given rise to a considerable amount of discussion on both sides of the continent. The explanation given at this end of the line is that shippers of the lower grades of dry goods, who had been conceded low rates, have been getting ahead of the railroads by inclosing in the packages silks and other expensive articles. If this statement were incorrect it could easily enough be traversed by the parties interested. But at the same time it is evident that this sharp practice is not the only or the sole cause of the recent increase in rates by 100 per cent. The Pacific Railroads are now a pooling arrangement with the Pacific Mail. A fight more or less bitter preceded that compact. It manifested itself in Congress by an active opposition to the renewal of the subsidy enjoyed by the Pacific Mail. It also took the form of an opposition line between this port and China, called the Occidental and Oriental, which is still in operation, and may be expanded at any moment into a powerful rival. That alliance, offensive and defensive, by its own terms will come to an end on the 1st day of September. The Pacific Railroads, whose stock has been the football of Wall-street for a long time, has evidently resolved to make a fight for better terms. This is probably the main cause of the present complication. If the Pacific Mail should be forced to make whatever arrangement is required, as on the former occasion, such contracts might prove rather awkward, for the rates of freight in the new carrying of which the railroad cannot compete with the steamers. The only point at present which seems to be clear in the whole matter, is that there is not any room for sentimentality. The Pacific Mail does not expect to recover its old position and pay dividends on sympathy. If it offers to reduce rates so as to cut under the railroads, it will only be for a brief period and until it makes its point, whatever it may be. There has been no time in its history in which it was not ready to come to terms with any antagonist, whenever a substantial advantage could be made for itself. It should not be forgotten that there is one route which cannot be manipulated—that is, the route around the Horn. It will always serve for bulky articles. In time the market could, to a very large extent, accommodate itself to that line of communication. Perhaps, also, direct importation from Europe will be stimulated. Except in this section is a controlling element, it does seem to be poor commercial policy to allow New-York to be a factor for us in any European commodities.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The Pacific Railway companies, in their attempt to control the business of the merchants of San Francisco and New-York, and to crush out the freight competition by the ocean routes, have, so to speak, been lifted by their own derrick. The special contract plan for a term of years, by which they had hoped to succeed, has so far utterly failed. They can give no guarantees, and their past bad faith warns the merchants against trusting them without a guarantee. And so the merchants refuse to assist the monopoly in destroying the competing ocean lines, which are their sole reliable means of protection against railway extortion. From this date to the 1st of September, when the contract between the railway and steam-ship companies ends, every expedient and temptation will be tried by the monopoly. In the meantime the great houses in New-York that trade with this city in dry goods are ordering their agents in Europe to ship directly to San Francisco to the extent of their trade with this city. That is the hardest blow the railway companies have yet received, and will soon teach them that the merchants, if united, are masters of the situation. It will also warn the Panama Steam-ship Company that their best policy is competition and not combination with the overland routes. As matters now stand, the monopoly appears to have not only lost a great battle, but to have answered a disastrous defeat. The dispatch of Mr. Stanford to Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific, non-concurring in the late increase of rates 100 per cent. on certain classes of through freights, and favoring a reduction of the old rates instead, may or may not be sincere, but it will strike the average merchant as an insane proceeding on the part of the Union Pacific Company to have made such a change in the through schedule without consultation with and the consent of the management of the Central Pacific.

THE GOLDEN BEACH.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 2d says:

"A dense fog hung over the ocean beach yesterday, and kissed the cheeks of the hardy miners as they bent over their work. In the forenoon the beach was almost destitute of visitors, but later in the day, when the fog lifted and the sun made his appearance, the horses and buggies from the city began to arrive, and ere nightfall about the same number of persons as on the previous day had visited the diggings. In the Frazer claim on Wednesday about four tons of the auriferous sand was washed and made ready for amalgamation. Frazer decided to perform this task himself; also to retort the amalgam by some such crude process as burning it in a shovel, in order to first get an approximate idea of its value before sending it to the United States Mint to be assayed. He separated the gold from the sand in this manner yesterday, the result being a button of the precious metal worth $23 50 from the four tons of sand, or at the rate of $2 per day per man. Mr. Frazer expresses himself as satisfied with this result. Messrs. Dowling and Wellock did a little prospecting on Wednesday in the hills east of the beach, and the latter gentleman is under the impression that he has discovered indications of rich coarse-gold diggings."

BATTLE BETWEEN GAMBLERS, SOLDIERS, AND CITIZENS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 7.—A new and nameless town near Fort Keogh, on July 30, was the scene of a regular frontier battle between gamblers, soldiers, and the civil authorities. It started in a low dance-house where Jim Crow Collins, a gambler, was found in company with a woman by a bugler named Thomas, of Company I, Second Cavalry. Thomas, after a scuffle, quickly retired with a fatal shot in his body. Collins was arrested and lodged in jail. Dowling, now a large squad of soldiers of the Second Cavalry from Fort Keogh, and demanded Collins. Sheriff Hess refused to give him up, and the soldiers opened fire on the Sheriff's log castle. The Sheriff was wounded in the hip, and a truce followed long enough to give him time to jump out of the window. The fight was reopened by the soldiers, and Collins, who was armed with a revolver and Winchester rifle, returned it, killing a soldier named Harley and wounding another named Sanders, of Company I, Second Cavalry. A company under Capt. Dewesse was ordered out by Gen. Miles, and the fighting stopped. Miles made a sharp speech to the boys on their disorderly and unsoldierly conduct, wherein they got the worst of it.

A CLERGYMAN'S SUICIDE.

The first suicide of a clergyman ever recorded by a St. Louis Coroner occurred on Wednesday. The victim of self-destruction was Rev. John Phillip Adolph Niemeyer. He shot himself in the head. Niemeyer was a graduate of a German university and a Lutheran minister. He had no church, but had been struggling along on a clerkship, having worked a while for the German Consul, and more recently in the Assessor's office. For several months, however, he has been out of employment, and has been supported on remittances from relatives in Nebraska. His wife and son were in an adjoining room when he shot himself. To his wife he left the following: "If my relatives should be willing to take Otto unto themselves, let him go, for thou art not consistent enough to guide him. The books which you will find in the leather trunk, you may send to Ashland or Mound City, Neb. They will not be read here, anyhow. In the trunk are, also, my passport, naturalization papers, and discharge. If you should not have enough money to pay for my burial, you may give my body to some medical college for scientific purposes."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. Olyphant, of the Governor's staff, has been detailed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of Rifle Practice.

Only 261, out of an enrollment of 458 men, were mustered in the Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, at its recent inspection.

The Washington Grey Rifle Club shot for a life-membership in the National Rifle Association and a distinctive badge, at 200 and 300 yards, at Creedmoor, last Tuesday. Corp. W. T. Miller was the successful competitor, upon the score of 42 out of a possible 50 points.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, will celebrate its anniversary to-morrow by having an excursion to the several fortifications in the harbor and vicinity. A steamer will collect the excursionists, leaving West Tenth-street at 8 A. M., and Broome-street, East River, at 9 o'clock.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will conclude its rifle practice for this season at Creedmoor on Monday, Sept. 2. A regimental court-martial will convene at the head-quarters of this command to-morrow, at 8 P. M. Major R. V. Young will preside. Private James Montgomery, of Company F, has been expelled from the regiment.

The Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, Col. John W. Yale commanding, went into camp at Little Round Island, one of the Thousand Islands, on Monday last. There were 364 soldiers of all ranks present at roll-call. The regiment will "strike" tents to-morrow and return home. Brig.-Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, of this City, was the guest of Col. Yale.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, will go to Creedmoor for practice with its Gatlings on Thursday the 29th inst. The battery will parade mounted, and on its way to the range will practice street manœuvres. The route followed will be through East New-York and Jamaica to Queens. The men will encamp on the range over night, performing most of their shooting on the subsequent day.

Separate Troop A, Cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, has completed all the arrangements for its thirtieth annual picnic. The affair will take place at Reentz's Elm Park, Ninth-avenue and Ninety-second-street, on Monday, the 19th inst. Battery K, Artillery, the New-York Schuetzen Corps, Swabischer Saengerbund, and others will be present. Major Klein is suffering from an attack of his old malady, and has found it necessary to go up into the mountains for a few weeks.

The sixth annual promenade concert and picnic of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, "Dakin Guard," Brooklyn, took place at Broadway Park, on Wednesday evening last. An excellent time was enjoyed. It is rumored that when Col. McLeer resumes command of the Fourteenth Regiment he will appoint Rev. De Witt Talmage to the post of Chaplain. The present Chaplain of that command, Rev. E. C. Parkinson, has been appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, at Bath, N. Y.

At the regular monthly meeting of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, held on Thursday evening last, Corp. G. B. Hebbard was elected Sergeant, vice Milne, promoted, and Private James H. Munson was chosen Corporal to fill the vacancy. Corp. Munson states that he is "not the man of the same name who obtained a score fraudulently at Creedmoor some weeks since." The party guilty of that piece of delinquency is a member of Company C.

Col. William H. Brownell, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has invented an ingenious automatic contrivance for the purpose of illustrating movements of bodies of infantry in theoretical instruction. Sergt. George W. Schaefer, of the Forty-second Regiment, and President of the Brooklyn National Guardsman's Association, was elected First Lieutenant of Company I in this command, on Monday evening last. Col. Brownell has accepted an invitation to take his command to Waverly, N. J., next month, on the occasion of the State Fair.

The Fifth Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Henry Gimpel commanding, will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice in the third and second classes to-morrow. Assembly will be sounded at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Two men from each company will be detailed for guard duty under command of a Corporal from Companies C and D, respectively, and a Sergeant of Company F. Capt. Henry Wilker has been detailed Officer of the Day, and First Lieut. Henry Rugen Officer of the Guard. This command will encamp at New-Dorp, Staten Island, for three days during the latter part of this month.

The "Scorers" Association, an organization comprising the scorers employed by the State at Creedmoor, have elected officers as follows: President, Sergt. Wilson, Washington Greys; Vice-President, Private Smith, Twenty-third Regiment; Secretary, J. W. Cary, Twenty-third Regiment; Treasurer, Sergt. Brown, Thirteenth Regiment. The prizes for the match to be contested by the scorers this Fall are being collected. The reason alleged for soliciting prizes from the Inspectors of Rifle Practice in the several regiments is not because of the many good qualities of the scorers, but in recognition of the services of the latter in "signting" pieces for recruits, and in a general way relieving the Inspectors in the performance of their duties.

Capt. John W. Fleck, of Company C, Eleventh Regiment, has arranged a grand excursion for his command off Long Island Sound to-day. A steamer will tow the barges Arctic and Grinnell to College Point Park. Landings will be made at the piers foot of Harrison-street at 8 A. M., Broome-street at 8:45 o'clock, and East Eighth-street at 9:15 A. M. Company K will hold a meeting on Friday evening next for the purpose of choosing a Captain. Ex-Capt. Fred Fleischbein is mentioned as likely to be the successful candidate. Capt. Fleischbein resigned from the same company owing to his removal from the State about 18 months ago. The drump corps and field music of this command will have a picnic at Hastings Park, One Hundred and thirty-third-street, (West Chester,) to-morrow.

Company I, Veterans, Ninth Regiment, will have an excursion up the Hudson on Tuesday the 20th inst. A boat conveying the company and its guests will leave West Tenth-street at 8 P. M. and West Twenty-third-street half an hour later. The regiment is under orders to parade on Friday next, wearing fatigue uniform with black belts, for rifle practice in the third and second classes at Creedmoor. Roll will be called in the several companies at 6:30 A. M. The Board of Officers will hold an adjourned meeting immediately after the return of the regiment from this parade. Lieut.-Col. Montgomery announces in orders the recent death of Col. M. M. Van Buren, who was the first Colonel of the Ninth, and one of its organizers. The acceptance of the resignation of Major John T. Fryer is also referred to, with a complimentary allusion to his long and faithful career in the regiment.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, commanding the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command, exclusive of such members as have qualified as "marksmen" this season, to go to Creedmoor for rifle practice in third and second classes on Thursday next. A commission has been issued to First Lieut. Edwin S. Sweet. A warrant has been granted to Sergt.-Major James M. Allen, who succeeds Sergt.-Major Frank A. Church, the term of service of the latter having expired. Private Millard F. Calhoun was expelled from Company E on June 4 last by its members, and the action of the company has been approved in orders. At a meeting of Company A, Capt. Joseph G. Story commanding, on Wednesday evening last, Third Sergt. Charles E. Waters was elected First Sergeant, vice William C. Howard, returned to the ranks, and Corp. Warren B. Safford was elected as the successor of Sergt.-Major James M. Allen, recently promoted.

Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, "Brooklyn City Guard," held an election on Monday evening last, at which the following officers were chosen: Captain, Joseph f. Dowling; First Lieutenant, Levi Cook; Corporals, David M. Demorest, Henry A. Belden, Louis Lubeke, and Daniel Van Wicklen. At a meeting of Company C, on Tuesday evening last, Capt. Frank M. Pierce was chosen President and Lieut. R. B. Hughes Vice-President. Private J. T. Wall was expelled for insubordination and conduct unbecoming a gentleman. Nine recruits were received into the company. Company I held a meeting last Wednesday evening, at which Corp. William F. Ward was promoted Sergeant vice Smith returned to the ranks, and Robert F. Dillon was chosen Corporal vice Ward. Sergt. Smith was a valiant soldier during the rebellion. He was a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Pocotáligo Bridge, S. C., in December, 1864. He became a member of Company I in 1865. Lieut. William R. Gear, of Company K, is suffering from ill health, and has gone to Greenport, Long Island, to recuperate.

At First Division Head-quarters returns have been received of the election of Capt. Henry S. Steele and First Lieut. Augustus W. Conover, Company B, Seventh Regiment, and First Lieut. Michael O'Donehy, Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment. Resignations have been accepted of Major Herman L. Timken, Fifth Regiment; Second Lieut. Peter J. Babcock, Ninth Regiment; Capt. George Dornberger, Company K, and Capt. Adolph Lingner, Company I, Eleventh Regiment. Commissions have been issued to Major Charles A. Coffin, Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Brigade; Capt. Frank Losée, First Lieuts. J. J. Morgan, Jacob Baldwin, and James H. Balston; Second Lieuts. E. M. Stone, Louis G. Cassiday, Charles F. Cullen, and George A. Gorenflo, Eighth Regiment; Capt. Sanford A. Taylor and First Lieut. John R. Sewens, Seventy-first Regiment; Capt. John Fuchsius, First Lieut. Theodore M. Birge, Second Lieuts. Charles Letzeiger, Louis Klug, and Joseph Semmel, Eleventh Regiment. A communication has been received from Inspector-General John B. Woodward, announcing that in response to the request of Col. James Cavanagh, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for the consolidation of Companies G and G of his command, the General will visit the regimental head-quarters on Friday evening next, to hear the statements of those interested in the matter. Major Hoelzle, commanding Battery K, Artillery, has declined to take his command to the encampment at Deckertown, N. J., on the 26th inst.

PHILADELPHIA'S QUARANTINE.

THE PROTECTION OF THE QUAKER CITY—THE REGULATIONS—YELLOW FEVER.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Ten miles down the Delaware from Philadelphia there is a green island, with trees on its southern shore and tall reeds all over it. Between the island and the northern bank there is a straight, broad sweep of river from the island's head to Chester, a distance of six miles. The main channel is on the other side. Away to the west, where the north channel leaves Pennsylvania soil and courses into Delaware, rise the gigantic heights of Christine. On the Pennsylvania side, directly opposite the island, a high stone wharf abuts the river for nearly 2,000 feet. Sitting back from the wharf, in an inclosure embowered by a profusion of flowers and trees, weeping willows, magnolias, and lofty pines, are a clump of buildings, the central one much resembling the old State-house in Philadelphia. In front of this building rises a tall flag-pole, from the top of which floats a yellow flag, visible to vessels for miles up and down the river. On the body of the flag is inscribed, in huge character, the letter "Q." From the centre doorway of the large building a broad walk runs through the shady grounds to the edge of the wharf, where a pier begins and continues the walk for 100 feet out into the river. At the end of this pier may be seen, at certain hours every day, a small steam-tug, with a duplicate of the first yellow flag flaunting from its bow. The green and shrubby grounds, with its clump of houses, is the Quarantine Station, and the small tug is used by the Quarantine Physician and his officers for boarding vessels.

The quarantine grounds comprise 10 acres. They are inclosed by a high board fence. Yellow fever is the principal thing the quarantine station has to do with. There were several cases in the hospital last week, but they are recovered and have been removed to their vessel, a West Indiaman, and the only one at present in quarantine. Patients brought there before reaching the last stage of yellow fever, Dr. Robinson states, can almost invariably be cured. A better place for such a purpose could probably not be found on the Delaware. The hospital and outbuildings sit on an elevation. In front is a flower garden, fragrant and well kept, with its foot-walks lined with hedge-rows of wintergreen and shaded by magnolias. Before the eye is Little Tinicum Island, and beyond the New-Jersey shore. Up and down as far as the eye can reach stretches the river. To the rear of the clump of houses are the vegetable gardens. Around the place are fields luxuriant with vegetation. The river air sweeps in strong and bracing. Half a mile back across the fields is Darby Creek, almost as large at this point as the Schuylkill.

HOW IT IS DONE.

There is a large bell on the wharf at the beginning of the pier above mentioned. Watchers are on duty day and night, with a glass which sweeps the river downward till it winds around the Delaware hills. All vessels sailing from the proscribed ports, as soon as they come in sight of the high waving quarantine flag, are required to hoist a flag, tied around the middle by a withe, to their fore peak. The watchers, when they discern this and strike the bell, at the shore end of the pier, three times three. The Quarantine Physician and his assistants repair to the tug and steam out to the lower end of the island and board the vessel. If the ship has a clean bill of health from the port it hails from the Captain displays it. This is not enough, however. He must muster his men before the doctor's eyes, and while an assistant counts them the physician observes their condition. This is not the end. The doctor has a blank containing 19 questions, which he puts to the answer under an oath administered by the former. These questions relate to the condition of the men, of the ship and the places she has sailed from, what forms her cargo, and the names of pilot and officers in charge. The number of men mustered before the doctor's eyes must correspond with the number on the Captain's manifest of the number aboard at the port he cleared from. If any are missing the Captain must account for it.

While this examination is going on above, the Quarantine Master is below inspecting the holds and trying the pumps. If the hold is in a foul condition, the vessel is ordered into quarantine, and its every part fumigated. Going into quarantine means to sail up in the broad stretch of water before the quarantine physician's door, and to lie there till he grants the master a permit to go into port. A thousand vessels could ride at anchor in safety there and not be in the way of regular commerce for the main channel is on the other side of the island. Vessels found in a satisfactory condition are given a permit, and proceed on their way.

The hospital for contagious diseases, small-pox, ship-fever, or Asiatic cholera, is a smaller building than the main one, and stands back. The former will accommodate about a hundred patients. The quarantine physician is in communication with the Board of Health every day. The number of vessels inspected thus far in the quarantine season has been over 400. There are no patients in the hospital at present.

BIG WHEAT-FIELDS.

THE CASS AND CHENEY WHEAT FARMS IN DAKOTA—8,000 ACRES OF WHEAT.

Correspondence Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 7.

The excursionists left Fargo this morning in the best of spirits, and in little more than half an hour had made the run of 18 miles to the great Cass and Cheney wheat farms. Harvest is almost entirely completed in this vicinity, and the hum of the thrasher will be immediately heard on the prairies. On arriving at the little village of Dalrymple, which is formed of the large number of buildings comprising Head-quarters No. 1, Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, Mr. Sheldon Dalrymple, and others of the managers of the farms were found waiting with a number of comfortable open wagons ready to take the visitors about among the wheat in fine style. The harvest is nearly completed here, but the party was in time to see the grand process of harvesting and binding by improved machines. The first visit was made to a section that was being attacked by 25 machines, and operations were watched with the keenest interest. The grain is as handsome as ever was grown in this country, and will undoubtedly average 25 bushels to the acre. This wheat was on the Cass farm. We were about in the centre of six miles of planting, all wheat except small patches of fine-looking oats. After driving to Head-quarters No. 2, and inspecting the model barns, granaries, and above the quarters, the party drove across the north side of the track and inspected the Cheney farm, and here found 15 harvesters cutting the last 200 acres of the crop. On Monday, July 29, wheat was standing on 2,300 acres of this farm, and to-day it will all be in shocks, 15 harvesters doing the work. To-morrow the threshers will be at work, and soon 200,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat will be in sacks, ready for the market. The Cass farm has 4,000 acres in wheat, the Cheney farm 2,300, and the Dalrymple 1,700 more, making a total of 8,000 acres, all handed by the prince of farmers, Oliver Dalrymple. The most moderate estimates of the best judges admit 20 bushels per acre, sure; some persons claim that it will run 25; Dalrymple himself claims 25 bushels per acre, mostly No. 1 wheat.

CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

A correspondent writing from Winnebago City, Minn., says: "Since the 1st of June, I have traveled over 3,000 miles in Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and have watched the crops, and from casual observation, they would be pronounced good almost everywhere. But the heat and rains have caused a blight which will reduce our anticipated 60,000,000 probably about 10,000,000 bushels. Much of it is of an inferior grade. From Winona to this place, 160 miles, there is much uniformity in the appearance of the crops. Farmers report much variation in the same neighborhood. Over one-half is now cut, and all are busy. There being much straw badly lodged, the machine men are having lively times in keeping the harvesters and self-binders in running order. There is fully half a wheat crop in the southern part of Minnesota, and a full crop in Northern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota. The Minnesota wheat crop last year was 40,000,000 bushels, but the increased acreage this year is so great that this total will be largely increased."

THE CITY OF TOKIO'S MISHAP.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 3.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Tokio, which arrived in this port from China last Friday, as has already been stated, sustained an accident to her machinery during her voyage, and was several days behind her schedule time in consequence. This mishap, which was at first reported as the mere breaking of a crank-pin, now transpires to have been something a great deal more serious—so much so, in fact, that when the engineers report on the damage to the ship's machinery a general average will be made, with a view to making the shippers help bear the loss. The City of Tokio is furnished with two compound engines, and the fact is that instead of the breaking of a crank-pin, both these engines were disabled, and one was taken to pieces to repair the other, the work consuming a number of days, during which the vessel was under sail. It is stated that the damage done will amount to $20,000 or more, and a general average, into which the value of the ship and her cargo are taken, will throw some of this expense upon the shippers, or, what is the same thing, the underwriters who insured them. As every vessel is presumed to be seaworthy when she leaves a port with a cargo, the damage from any accident that results from bad weather is estimated by a general average, but heretofore the breaking down of engines merely has not been considered sufficient cause for such. The City of Tokio did not fall in with a cyclone or anything of that kind, but was delayed by a defect in her machinery, which the company that owns her was responsible for, and hence it is probable the shippers will object to paying for the repairs rendered necessary by the breakdown. The City of Tokio is but about 4 years old, having been built by Roach & Sons, of Wilmington, Del., and her record as a sea-going vessel is no better than that of the other ships owned by the Pacific Mail Company put up by the same firm. Like the City of Peking, Colima, Colon, and City of Francisco, she has been a constant source of annoyance to her owners.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Pac. of Mo. 1st. $5,000.....102¼
Can. So. 1st, g'd. 6,000.....74
Del. & Hudson. 100.....b.c. 50
300.....50
Pacific Mail. 100.....b.c. 10⅜
100.....10½
30.....10⅝
100.....b3. 10⅝
Western Union. 1100.....89¼
50.....s3. 89⅛
300.....89⅛
100.....89
100.....88⅞
200.....88⅝
100.....88¼
100.....88⅛
100.....88
300.....88⅛
100.....88⅝
200.....88½
100.....88⅜
Lake Shore. 1300.....61½
200.....61⅝
400.....61⅞
1700.....61⅝
Rock Island. 100.....113
200.....82
100.....82½
North-western. 600.....33⅝
200.....b3. 33⅝
100.....33
N. Y. C. & H. $10,000.h.c. 73¼
B., C. R. & N. 1st. 2,000.....104
M. & St. P. 7s gold. 2,000.....103½
M. & St. P. 7s gold. 7,000.....58
Pacific Mail. 900.....15¼
100.....16
100.....16½
100.....16
500.....33
500.....33
500.....33
100.....33
Western Union. 100.....89½
100.....88⅞
Lake Shore. 200.....62
500.....61⅜
100.....61⅝
100.....61⅝
Erie Railway. 200.....b3. 17¼
100.....c. 17¼
100.....17
Lake Shore. 100.....b3. 61⅜
100.....61⅝
100.....61⅝
Erie Railway. 100.....b3. 17¼
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Lake Shore. 100.....b3. 61⅜
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF RANDOLPH.

HOME REMINISCENCES OF JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE. By POWHATAN BOULDIN. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 12mo, pp. 330. 1878.

The interest of this volume is derived entirely from the subject, not from the skill with which the incidents are told. Made up, as it is, from the scanty recollections of people who knew Mr. Randolph 50 and 60 years ago, and had little of Boswell's faculty for reportorial work, with the attempt to give only fresh recollections, it is scrappy in its form and provokingly meagre where one would like to have it full and exact. It is similar in character to the late Peter Harvey's *Reminiscences of Daniel Webster*, and gives probably the final word about one who was the sixth in descent from Pocahontas, and has been called the greatest orator that America has produced. The anecdotes and sketches were chiefly gathered by the author's father, Hon. James W. Bouldin, and by Mr. William H. Elliott, citizens of Charlotte County, Va., from Mr. Randolph's old neighbors and acquaintances, and furnish a striking picture of the great Virginian's home life, and of the struggles of genius with temperament in a singular and exceptional nature.

John Randolph—of Roanoke, as he styled himself—was born at Cawsons, near the mouth of the Appomattox River, June 3, 1773. He was only 2 years old when his father died, and 15 at the time of his mother's second marriage. She was a brilliant and highly-accomplished woman, beautiful in person, amiable in disposition, and of great piety. She left the impression of her own character upon her distinguished son. It was her influence which chastened his tendency to utter self-abandonment, and deepened the intermittent religious thoughtfulness of his naturally impassioned life. It was his frequent confession that she was the only person who ever thoroughly understood him. His career was also greatly changed by the sudden breaking off of an engagement to be married to Miss Maria Ward, the greatest belle of her day in Virginia, concerning whom he once wrote, after her death, to a friend: "I loved, aye, and was loved again, not wisely, but too well." He was educated in the most refined and elegant society of the period. He grew up with Thomas Jefferson, but what he best liked to do in early manhood was to listen to the glowing speeches of Patrick Henry, then at the height of his fame. He was a constant attendant on the sittings of the first Congress, and became so fascinated with this sort of life that, though trained for the legal profession, he became a candidate for Congress in his twenty-sixth year. Concerning this part of his life he once said to his constituents: "I was at Federal Hall, and I saw Washington, but could not hear him take the oath to support the Federal Constitution. The Constitution was in its chrysalis state. I saw what Washington did not see, but two other men in Virginia saw it—George Mason and Patrick Henry—the poison under its wings." It was through Patrick Henry that young Randolph became conscious of what he could do. When the great orator of the Revolution was taking leave of his constituents he put forth sentiments to which Randolph took exception. With characteristic energy he replied to Henry on the spot, and spoke with such ability and eloquence that the mantle of the one seemed at once to be transferred to the shoulders of the other. In this reply he struck the key-note of his political life, which was the fearless, unceasing championship of State rights, and the aim to prevent, not to promote, legislation. In 1810 he became a resident of Roanoke, in Charlotte County, Va., occupying a large landed estate, and owning hundreds of slaves. Here he lived in the simplest manner, in a log house, in the midst of a dense forest, with yard uninclosed, with trees unpruned, with neither flower nor shrub nor the face of any white person whatsoever to relieve the natural wildness of his home. Here, with the exception of three brief trips to Europe, he resided, when not engaged in Congressional duty, until 1833, having, for the space of 35 years, attracted more attention than any other man in the country. He died suddenly in Philadelphia, when on his way to Europe in search of health, June 24, 1833, and was buried at the foot of a pine tree near his log house, with no monument save a large, unshapely stone, which was hauled by the slaves, at his command, from another part of the plantation, to be used for this purpose whenever he might die.

He was never a well man. He had by nature an extremely nervous temperament—the secret of his wonderful control of his audience—a tall, slender frame, long, bony fingers, dark eyes, a withered, wrinkled, beardless face, and carried his person with a graceful yet lofty bearing. His voice had the sweet tones of a woman harmoniously blended with those of a man. His very whisper could be as easily heard as other men's ordinary tones, and his voice was so clear and melodious that it was a positive pleasure to hear him articulate anything. Under any mental excitement his appearance was unusually striking. Once when he was to speak at the Charlotte Court-house, it is said: "As he saw the people gather round the stand his eye began to kindle, his color to rise; and as he became more and more animated, his eyes sparkled brighter and brighter, and his cheeks grew rosy; the wrinkles on his face seemed to disappear with the sallowness and languor, and he became almost transfigured." In private life and at home he kept up his flagging energies by the almost constant use of liquor. Though seldom intoxicated, his habits were precisely those which disturb and derange a naturally delicate constitution, and when in moods of partial derangement, brought on by hard drinking, he was reckless both in conduct and in speech. The neatness of his housekeeping was remarkable. His table was furnished with food of the best quality, dressed in the most palatable manner, and his cellar was furnished with wine and other spirits of the finest description.

In the management of household matters his economy was marked and severe. No useless furniture adorned his dwelling, though what he had was made of the best materials. Always exceedingly cleanly in his habits, and dressing with great care and neatness, he never ceased to be a gentleman in outward dignity and bearing, and his whole style of living was different from what might have been expected. He had an excellent library of about 1,000 volumes, consisting largely of the Latin classics and of standard English literature. These he constantly read, and they imparted tone and dignity to his naturally racy and sarcastic speeches. His special passion was to have the best blooded horses in Virginia. He had something like 100 in his stables constantly, and always rode over his plantation on horseback. His slight, fragile figure bent again and again under the burdens which his willful nature put upon it. He used to say, many years before he passed away, that that he was in a dying state, but his vitality was always in excess of his depression and languor. He often remarked that he never knew what it was to be well an hour, and excessive drinking, begun at first to put away pain and renew nature, at length broke down and destroyed his brilliant mind and his already enfeebled body. In the treatment of slaves his violent fits of uncontrollable rage carried him to great lengths, but he was, for the most part, a good and kind master. His lofty bearing, and the impression he everywhere unconsciously made that he was a man of genius caused him to appear to their humble minds like a superior being. They lived in fear of him, and were known as the best and politest servants in the county. His male servants invariably took off their hats when they met a white man in the road, and the females always made a courtesy. Mr. Randolph himself never failed to speak to his field hands, and knew the names of all of them. His manner was to take off his hat when he addressed his overseers, and his requirements from them in the way of deference were not less minute. In his relations to neighbors whom he liked he was kind and generous to a fault, but more than one who incurred his displeasure was compelled to seek a home elsewhere. He was always at work for or against the feelings of others. His prejudices were too strong to be molded by the prevailing opinions; neither his Government nor his people suited him; his life was a perpetual strife with the elements around him; he knew neither peace nor rest, and never seemed to be happy unless he was tormenting, frightening, or brow-beating somebody. So great was his eccentricity in this direction that many people thought him insane, but Mr. Bouldin explains his conduct as the result of temperament and hard drinking. His conversation was such as to impress people who met him at Roanoake or Washington with astonishment at its richness and culture, and yet the man who trampled without scruple or remorse upon the feelings of others was softened by the artless attentions of little children, and was often moved to tears when he saw animals whose lives had been needlessly sacrificed. Extremes met in him at every turn. He had, as he often said, such a body of constituents as man never had before, but while his genius attracted the multitude, the man himself was not beloved. People always went in crowds to hear him speak in Virginia, and during a long period of public service he was never defeated but once. He preferred to govern by fear rather than by love, and those who were unlucky enough to have voted against him in that election were ever afterward the objects of his relentless hate. He began his political life in a contest against Patrick Henry for State rights, and ended it by turning all his weapons of ridicule against Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Bouldin's stories are not easily detached from their connections, but a few short extracts will indicate the quality of these reminiscences. They often lack point, but taken down, as they were, many years after Mr. Randolph's death, it is not surprising that in many cases the keen edge has been blunted.

"Soon after the adjournment of the Virginia Convention of 1829, in which Mr. Randolph used all his powers of ridicule to prevent radical changes in the Constitution of Virginia, he said to the people who for 30 years had stood faithfully by him: 'I appear here to take my leave of you for the last time. What shall I say? Twenty-eight years ago you took me by the hand, when a beardless boy, and handed me to Congress. I have served you in a public capacity ever since. That I have committed errors I readily believe, being a descendant of Adam, and full of bruises and putrefying sores from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet. People of Charlotte, which of you is without sin?' A voice in the crowd exclaimed, 'Gracious God, what preaching!' Speaking of the trust committed to him by his constituents, the duties of which he had so long discharged, he made use of the following expression: 'Take it back, take it back,' at the same time moving his hand forward toward the multitude. Mr. H. says he instinctively shrank back, feeling as if the speaker was about to roll a ponderous stone upon him. Just as the orator concluded, and while still under the intoxicating effects of his eloquence, a gentleman standing near turned to him and exclaimed, 'He is almost a god.'"

From the recollections of another party, Mr. Bouldin extracts a passage which reveals the same power over his audience:

"Here he drew a striking and vivid picture of the ship of state sailing among the breakers, and with extended arms and eyes raised to heaven, he threw his body forward as if to catch her, crying as he did so, in a half-imploring, half-confident tone, 'God save the old ship.' It was the most solemn, the most impressive gesture I ever saw from any human being, and so powerful was the impression made that the whole multitude, many with extended arms, seemed to move involuntarily forward, as if to save the 'old ship.'"

The closing scene of his life is hardly less pathetic than tragic, and is in harmony with the strange incidents of his whole career:

"He now made his preparations to die. He directed John to bring him his father's breast-button; he then directed him to place it in the bosom of his shirt. It was an old-fashioned, large-sized gold stud. John placed it in the bosom of his shirt-bosom; but to fix it completely required a hole on the opposite side. 'Get a knife,' said he, 'and cut one. A napkin was called for and placed by John over his breast. For a short time he lay perfectly quiet, with his eyes closed. He suddenly roused up and exclaimed, 'Remorse! Remorse!' It was thrice repeated, the last time at the top of his voice, with great agitation. He cried out: 'Let me see the word. Get a dictionary. Let me see the word.' 'There is none in the room, Sir.'

"'Write it down then—let me see the word!' The Doctor picked up one of his cards, 'Randolph of Roanoke.' 'I write on this card?' 'Yes; nothing more proper.' The word 'remorse' was then written in pencil. He took the card in a hurried manner and fastened his eyes on it with great intensity. 'Write on the back,' he exclaimed. It was done so and handed him again. He was extremely agitated 'Remorse! You have no idea what it is; you can form no idea of it whatever. It has contributed to bring me to my present situation, but I have looked to the Lord Jesus Christ, and I hope I have obtained pardon. Now let John take your pencil and draw a line under the word,' which was accordingly done. 'What am I to do with the word?' inquired the Doctor. 'Put it in your pocket; take care of it; when I am dead look at it.'"

The story of Mr. Randolph's celebrated duel with Henry Clay, which made them friends for life, and the details of his will, by which his slaves were manumitted at the death of their master and so provided for that they could take care of themselves, are very fully given. The portrait prefixed to the volume, taken from a painting presented to the State of Virginia by a citizen of Philadelphia, and pronounced by those who knew Mr. Randolph to be an excellent likeness, presents a face which would attract attention anywhere. Mr. Bouldin deserves much credit for rescuing these fragments from oblivion, and his book will increase in value as John Randolph's fame becomes more and more traditional in our national history.

LITERARY NOTES.

—G. P. Putnam's Sons have issued two essays by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., under the title, *Railroads: Their Origin and Problems.*

—Appleton & Co. are publishing *The Essays of Elia* in their new "Handy-Volume Series." The first installment of Charles Lamb's inimitable essays is ready.

—The new publications in Harper's Half Hour Series are *The Lady of Launay*, by Anthony Trollope, and *The Curate of Orsières*, by Otto Roquette, adapted from the German by Mary A. Robinson.

—The *Art Worker*, a monthly journal of design published in this City by J. O'Kane, has reached its seventh number. This journal is issued in loose sheets, quarto size, and is composed of plates showing new designs in furniture and the general decoration of interiors.

—The genealogy of the Burr family, on which Mr. Charles Burr Todd has been engaged, is now published in octavo shape, with a number of portraits of Burrs eminent and Burrs unrenowned. A coat of arms forms the frontispiece. Mr. Todd signs his preface from Redding, Conn.

—The new number of the *Art Journal* has an engraving of one of Alma Tadema's contributions to the Grosvenor Gallery. It represents an architect studying a plan. About him is a scaffolding, and behind the masonry of a large building. Its title is, "Architecture in Ancient Rome."

—Winslow Homer and F. A. Bridgman, the recipient of one of the two medals awarded to American art at the Paris Exposition, have brief biographies accorded them in the August number of the *Art Journal*. Homer's "Watermelon Eaters," and Bridgman's "Burial of a Mummy," (which took a medal in the *Salon* of 1877,) are reproduced in wood-cut.

—Roberts Brothers will publish, here in September, simultaneously with its issue in England, the *Memoirs of Anna Jameson*, by Girardine Macpherson. Mrs. Jameson's books were once widely popular and are still much read. She moved among the most interesting people in England and on the Continent, and lived in Boston for six months, associated with Catherine Sedgwick, Longfellow, and other New-England authors. Her memoirs introduce quite freely the people with whom she met, and make a brilliant photograph of her time. Mrs. Jameson was strongly opposed to having any account of her life given to the public, but Harriet Martineau's misrepresentations were such that her friends thought it necessary to publish her biography to put the record of her life justly before the world.

—Mr. R. W. Dale, who has been giving his English brethren some account of his impressions of America, now appears reprinted from English magazines in the "Handy-Volume Series" of Appleton & Co. Another of the same series is *The Goldsmith's Wife*, by Mme. Charles Reybaud.

—The series of *Poems of Places*, edited by Longfellow, now comprise three additional volumes in the well-known small green and gold shape. They cover Asia. One is allotted to Syria, another to Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan; the third contains original poems and translations referring to Persia, India, the Chinese Empire, and Japan.

—A single volume *Shakespeare* is issued by T. Y. Crowell, on thin paper and with fine text, so that the book remains of a handy size. It is an American edition of the English text of Clark and Wright, contains a copious glossary, an index to familiar passages, and an index to the characters in each play. It is a very compact edition of the complete works, and the print, though fine, is legible.

—Newport boasts of a club which calls itself the Bellevue Dramatic Club. The members have been making themselves useful by translating from the French a number of short plays suitable for private theatricals. One Italian play is also of the number. Pieces by Droz, Legouvé, Theuriet, and D'Hervilly have been translated and more or less altered to suit the requirements of private actors. Henry Holt & Co. publish the collection in their Leisure Hour Series.

—Dutton Cook, in the *Academy*, says that Miss Stebbins' *Memoir of Charlotte Cushman* is full of interest, and is written with an affectionate enthusiasm that is well entitled to respect. The book, indeed, may take rank among the best performances of its class. Miss Cushman is shown not merely as an actress, passing rapidly from part to part, and rejoicing in the applause of her audience, but as a woman of noble character, earnest and intellectual, generous, affectionate, and thoroughly amiable."

—The August *Penn Monthly* contains another paper on the trials of campaigning against the Indians. James Joseph Talbot, who describes a campaign with Gen. Crook, states as a curious paradox that "Wendell Phillips, for example, is a much greater missionary (at a distance) in the cause of Indian civilization and evangelization than old Father De Smet was, and every newspaper editor in the country is a much more successful Indian fighter (at an equally safe distance) than Gen. Crook is."

—The lecture delivered at the Old South Church, in Boston, on the 30th of March last, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, has been issued in a neat pamphlet, with linen covers, from the Riverside Press of Houghton, Osgood & Co. It is very possible that Emerson will never lecture again, perhaps never publish anything more. The last remarks of so old and illustrious a poet and essayist will not fail to receive the attention that is due them. Mr. Emerson does not give way to the general depression resulting from hard times and corrupt politics.

—*An Essay Toward a Proposal for Catholic Communion*, by a Minister of the Church of England, first published in London in 1704, and reprinted in Dublin in 1781, but now long out of print, is to be edited, with preface and notes, by Rev. H. N. Oxenham, and will be published under the title of *An Eirenicon of the Eighteenth Century*. The work goes through the various principal difficulties, real and alleged, between the Churches of England and Rome in detail, undertaking to show that none need present any inseparable difficulties to reunion

—A lecture delivered by the distinguished botanist Asa Gray before the Harvard Natural History Society is being published in the *American Journal of Science*, (August number.) It is on forest geography and archæology. He sketches the various areas of North and South America where trees are thickest, and connects their appearance and quantity with the amount of rain-fall. Singular exceptions are noted. The prairie States belong to the exceptions, for the rain-fall on the prairies is abundant. Prof. Whitney and Mr. Lesquereux attribute the treelessness of these regions to qualities inherent in the soil, while Prof. Shaler thinks that burnings practiced for the sake of pasture for the buffalo have had to do with it. Prof. Gray sees no reason to believe that repeated burning would not have the effect of eradicating forests, and is disposed, on general considerations, to think that the line of demarkation between our woods and our plains is not where it was drawn by nature.

The last *Spectator* contains the following short review of Henry James, Jr.'s, story of *Daisy Miller*, which is concluded in the *Cornhill Magazine* for July: "*Daisy Miller, a Study*, is finished, and we have nothing to say about it, except that its author ought to be made to read Minerva-Press novels for a month, as penalty for wasting all that subtle observation and keen sympathy in making his readers miserable. There was no necessity for killing Daisy Miller. We know nothing of the author, not even whether his name is a *nom de plume*, or is really that of a son of G. P. R. James, but he ought to do something very considerable in the way of a character novel. It is nearly impossible to exaggerate his quality of touch, so light, yet leaving such a definite impress." What strikes us in this rather passive, though by no means unappreciative, review, is this: That in the United States, had there been any English author who had written as well as Mr. James, the whole American public, readers and reviewers, would have known all about him, who he was, and what was his real name. But then your English reviewer quite prides himself on his ignorance.

—A writer in the *Spectator*, referring to White's *Selborne*, says: "A book which has just appeared illustrates a slightly different variety of the same kind of charm, and if it be as trustworthy from the naturalist's point of view, of which the present writer is no judge, is destined, we suspect, to the same kind of popularity. We refer to the delightful sketches called *The Game-keeper at Home*, (published by Smith, Elder & Co.,) which have just been published in a small volume, after having first appeared in the pages of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The difference between these sketches and those in White's *Selborne* is that, while they are a little less chatty and neighborly, and give less of the air of easy membership in a pleasant animal society in which the naturalist moves freely, exchanging greetings with the water-rats, hedgehogs, missel-thrushes, efts, toads, squirrels, mice, owls, leverets, and other members of the great public which is so much larger and more various in its ways than the human public of any place, they are, on the other hand, more distinctly picturesque and poetical, conveying more of the sense of homely beauty and vivid vision than Gilbert White's chatty anecdote and curious gossip."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*His Dear Little Wife.* Philadelphia: J. M. Stodart & Co. 1878. Paper.

—*The Exile.* A Tale of St. Augustine. By Francis Fontaine. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*Lights of the Old English Stage.* New Handy-Volume Series. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*A Voyage with Death and Other Poems.* By Adair Welcker. Oakland, Cal.: Strickland & Co. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*Poems of Places.* Edited by Henry W. Longfellow. *Asia*: Syria. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Saints and Sinners: A Romance of Life.* By Lillie Dyett. New-York: American News Company. 1878. Paper.

—*Elements of Book-keeping.* Single and Double Entry. By Joseph H. Palmer. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1878.

—*Railroads; Their Origin and Problems.* By Charles Francis Adams, Jr. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*The Spectral Feast.* By Mrs. H. N. Ralston. With illustrations by E. H. Miller. Washington, D. C. 1878. Pamphlet.

—*A General History of the Burr Family in America.* By Charles Burr Todd. New-York: E. Wells Sackett & Brother. 1878.

—*The Elements of Rhetoric and Composition.* Text-book for Schools and Colleges. By David J. Hill. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1878.

—*Elements of Natural Philosophy.* Text-book for High-schools and Academies. By Elroy M. Avery, Ph. D. New-York: Sheldon & Co. 1878.

—*On the Nature of Things.* A Science Primer. By John S. Macvicar. Illustrations. Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood & Sons. 1878.

—*Darwinism Tested by Language.* By Frederic Bateman, M. D. Preface by Edward Maycock Goulburn, D. D. London, Oxford, and Cambridge: Rivingtons. Norwich: Stacy. 1877.

—*Twenty Years' Residence Among the People of Turkey.* By a Consul's Daughter and Wife. Edited by Stanley Lane Poole. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Franklin-Square Library, No. 12.

—*Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Minutes of the General Assembly.* New Series. Vol. V. A. D. 1878. New-York: Presbyterian Board of Publication. 1878. Paper.

—*Plays for Private Acting.* Translated from the French and Italian by members of the Bellevue Dramatic Club of Newport. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1878. Leisure Hour Series, No. 99.

THE BELGIAN LANDSCAPES.

THEIR PLACE AMONG THE EXHIBITION PICTURES.

THE BEST LANDSCAPE SCHOOL OF EUROPE—SALT MEADOWS AND WIND-MILLS—EVERY DAY SUBJECTS—AN ARTIST HUNTING FOR A STYLE—SEA PIECES AND CATTLE PICTURES—HOUSE AND CANAL PAINTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 15, 1878.

In the Belgian collection of pictures, the landscapes are second only to the genre works. There is quite a noble list, viz.: Van Luppen, Van der Hecht, De Schampheleer, A. de Knyff, Alp Asselbergs, T. Coosemans, Quinaux, Marie Collart, in landscape proper, Bouvier and P. J. Clays in sea pieces, Robbe and Verboeckhoven in animals, and Bossuet, Van Moer, F. Shoobant and Ruyten in canal and house pieces. Probably no other country with the exception of the United States can furnish such a broad school of landscape, which is the more peculiar as the country of the "brave Belges" is not what one would call picturesque. There are no torrents and trout streams and waterfalls, for there are no mountains, and the forests which do exist are as tame in comparison with our own as a plowing-ox when compared with the wild bison of the prairies. Nevertheless, there is in Belgium that sympathy with nature which inspires the landscape-painter wheresoever he may be, and which fires him to make a good picture out of a corner of a field, an old fence, and a lot of dock leaves. The color of the changing panorama of the sky, the magical effects of light and shadow, the delicious feeling and comprehension of nature's moods, her calms, her storms, her vigorous births in the Spring, her loneliness here, her bustling vigor there, all these are before the painter wheresoever he goes. It is not necessary to seek inspiration for one's brush in the snow-clad summits of Mont Blanc, and indeed one could not go to a worse place, for there nature assumes an eternal mood, and will not be playful and condescending to her children. Instead of rolling before them the infinite, open volume of her book, she awes them into contemplation and freezes the flow of creative imagination. Hence, when I come to examine the landscape school of the Swiss and the Scandinavians, it will probably appear that they are far inferior to other schools. And when I examine what Americans have done in landscape, it will perhaps be discovered that those who wandered to the Rocky Mountains and to South American volcanoes missed the greative glow which they found who remained at home and interpreted conscientiously the lovely nature that was at their own doors.

If there is one humbug more despicable than another, it is the clap-trap of the artist who endeavors to obtain for his pictures an adventitious interest by painting localities. It is not the aim of the artist to paint the portrait, as one may say, of Nature; he is to interpret her in color. There is no special charm about the picture of this mountain or of that waterfall. What the artist has to get in the former is the exceeding majesty of mountain forms; what he must strive for in the latter is the symphony of color between the plunging waters and their green surroundings. Many things the landscape painter is powerless to render acceptably. All the pictures that ever were painted of Niagara must be failures. The artist cannot give the transparency of the immense volumes of falling water, and he cannot give the swift gliding motion, and least of all can he give the roar. It is not that these effects of transparency and of motion are beyond the power of the pencil; far from it, they are often obtained by inferior artists. But they can only be given by reference to other things, and where the whole picture is taken up by the transparent object, and by the thing that is falling such reference is impossible. The attempts that have been made by our most meritorious artists in these directions are really proofs that they have never comprehended their *métier*. They have, however, been instrumental in misleading and deceiving the public taste, so that with the exception of the few who really understand art, there is a strong belief in the United States that certain pictures of a very low standing indeed represent the best efforts of our country in art. It is an immense pity that the American public cannot have the opportunity afforded by this Exhibition of Paris of studying the Belgian—the best landscape school of Europe—and of seeing how closely those who are really our best men approach them. I have made a careful examination of Belgian landscape art, giving it also my hearty admiration. Yet I am compelled to say that upon the whole American landscape art is superior. In other words, American landscape art, viewed as a whole, is the best in existence. But when I say this, I carefully exclude that line of landscape to which reference has been made. It is a most galling thing that when a man conscientiously places American landscape at the top of the tree, the frauds and charlatans such as Bierstadt and Bradford and Heade, and I'm afraid I must say Church, immediately rush to the front and call upon a gulled public to see where *they* have placed American art.

Upon the whole, perhaps Van Luppen is the best of the Belgians. He has in the exhibition a large picture of an inundated meadow land. The period appears to be the Autumn, for though the grass of the pasturage is green and lush, there are brown and withered weeds, and brambles upon the banks of the little brook, now swollen and threatening, and mingling its waters with the broad but thin flood that comes from some mightier stream and has invaded the meadows. In the foreground of the picture is a strip of pasture which has yet escaped, and here are numerous cows grazing and seeming to like this state of things. Here and there, in this oasis among the waters, are great oak trees, leafless, as are also the pollard willows that grow along the right bank of the brook. On the background, to the left, is a long, low farm-house, with white-washed walls and a thatched roof, and near it is a wind-mill. On the right is a broad stretch of inundated land, and the waters, through the perspective, show only the reflected brightness of the sky, and consequently are a mass of light. Behind, the line of the horizon is dark, and masses of sombre masonry, including a steeple, mark the distant town. Above is the sky, a bright blue, in which float golden cirrhi, and heavier masses of clouds full of light. The excellence of the picture is very general. It is good in the composition, the arrangement of broad stretches of dull, transparent green, contrasted with the light-reflecting waters. The trees are very carefully studied and strongly painted, and the animals are most excellently drawn. There is, however, in the works of Marie Collart a quality wanting in Van Luppen, that of poetic feeling, though in manipulation she has neither his breadth nor his skill. This lady painter exhibits a number of pictures, all of which show this power, and one or two have that ideal harmony between the sky and foliage which Corot found, but which with him degenerated into mere mannerism from constant repetition. I do not say that Marie Collart has in any way attempted to imitate Corot. On the contrary, her style is different—much stronger in handling and more impressed with what is technically called form. In her works there is no shirking careful study and correct drawing under the pretense of seeking for masses of color. She paints loyally, though without any appearance of undue labor, and though there is a certain dreaminess in her best pictures, there is no substitution of vagueness for the full details of conscientious art. These are, however, subordinated as they should be to the color sentiment. Her best pictures are a boy coming to get water in a spring rising in an apple orchard. An apple-tree fallen almost prostrate lies over the gurgling water, and the boy stoops under the leaves. All around is the thick grass of a paddock mingled with the wild flowers of the Summer. In the background are more apple-trees, and through the interstices of their boughs one sees the sky, a cloudy overcast sky, full of retained light. Now, though the foreground of the boy and the spring and the apple-tree is all charming, there is a subtle artistic harmony between that peculiar creamy sky and the foliage of the apple-trees which marks the poetic genius of the artist. The other picture has a similar sky, but with different surroundings. It is nearly sun-down, and the cows have come home to be milked and are leaning their quiet heads upon a fence. Behind the fence is the old wooden farm-house, a queer mingling of barn and dwelling. On each side are trees, mostly willows, with a very lush foliage, telling of Summer. Above the stiff wooden planking of the house is the sky, with dull clouds full of latent heat and suppressed light. The drawing of the cows is highly artistic, nor is there any slighted part. Everywhere the form is carefully rendered through the picture. The artistic reason of the work is to be sought for undoubtedly in the harmony between the trees and the sky. This Marie Collart must be a superior person, for it is rare to find a poetic colorist so mindful of the obligations of form.

Another excellent landscape painter is Van der Hecht. He has a picture of a broad plain of salt meadow, withered and brown, through which winds the sea-water in numerous channels. On the right of the foreground is a thatched cottage with white-washed walls, near which is a group of beech-trees. Underneath one of these a woman is milking a cow, and more are awaiting their turn. In the distance are numerous wind-mills, whose arms show distinctly on the expanse of level plain against the sky. This is blue, but dappled with clouds full of golden light. The subject, it will be seen, is one that would only appeal to a colorist, for to the ordinary mind, especially the female mind, it would be a horribly flat place, and dreadfully poky besides. But a colorist is enchanted with the setting which the bare brown stretches of salt meadow give to the jewel of the sky, and this artist has not only brought this out very sharply, but he has added the sluggishness of the water finding its slow way to the sea and the loneliness and calm of the cottage, and he has connected all this with the sky by the beech-trees. The breadth of the conception is fairly equaled by that of the handling, for it is painted in a style that reminds one of Munkacsy, the Hungarian master. Nor is it alone in the broad, powerful shades that there is resemblance, for there is the same fondness for transparent dark tones and strong opaque whites, and it is also painted in the same low key of light. Cooseman, another landscape artist, is also very broad in his treatment and his handling. He has some five or six pictures in the Exhibition, of which the best is an apparently interminable marshy plain, cut in the centre by an interminable line of pollard willows. These are bare of any leaves, but there are numerous black crows perched on the stumpy head, and others are flying to the ground or around the stems. This also is a sky picture. There is a threatening storm. The heaven is one mass of lurid cloud confusion, through which scud dark fragments of cloud, sent from the edges of the storm currents and hustled through the air. Below, along the line of the horizon, is a broad belt of golden light. In the foreground is a stagnant pool, steel-gray in color, around which are reeds and weeds and decaying grass. The dull pool reflects admirably the gleams of strong golden light along the horizon, and the dark shadows of the skeleton trees. Below all is lonely, cold, desolate, and silent. Above the air is full of omens of coming strife among the elements. Air, fire, and water will shortly be in full fury of contest. The tones of the sky are capital in their abrupt gradations of warm and cold grays. Alp Asselbergs is something in the same vein in his best picture, though far inferior in force both of conception and handling. He has a little tendency to Preraphaelitism, by which polysyllable one means that early stage of art in which the desire of imitating form stifles all ideas of color. He has, however, an honest sympathy with nature, and his pictures cannot fail to please, although the coloring is decidedly fettered.

De Schampheleer is a capital instance of how much that is truly artistic can be seen by loving eyes in the most unpromising subjects. His best picture is of a country road on a rainy day. There is the gray sky, lighter here, darker there, with the driving rain coming athwart the cloud masses. There is the road, looking soggy and sticky, and with its ruts filled with water. Two wet dogs are dragging a little wagon, on the side of which is a woman and a little boy. A wagon with a white till has just passed them tolling and panting. On the left side of the picture is a green bank planted with tall trees, and on the right is an old dwelling-house with a high garden wall covered with ivy. There is, in addition to the quiet sense of humor which pervades the picture, a delightful appreciation of the force of gray tones, and, in fact, the harmony between them and the russet tones of the road makes the picture. Here, for readers of THE TIMES, is a man who looked out on the common road, and saw what our great American humbugs can never see, though they go to the North Pole, or to the Andes, or to the Yosemite Valley, and what our true American artists have found, equally in the cedars along the sandy shores, in the cottages and woods of Long Island, in the woods and lakes everywhere under our eyes, begging to be understood. The harmonies of color, the glow and beauty of color, the terrible force and contrasts of color, all these things that make the glory of art, are everywhere present for those that have eyes to see. Quinaux, another Belgian painter, has not a little resemblance to Arthur Parton. He has the same manner of seeing landscape, the same delight in the transparency of woods, and in the opacity of water viewed from a certain perspective. To heighten the former by exaggerating the dark trunks, and to hit up the latter by subtle gleaming lines of light, is the delight of Quinaux, as it is of Parton. His picture in the Exhibition is a large and pleasing one. It represents in the foreground cows and herds come down to drink of the swiftly flowing stream, in whose dark surface one sees reflected the gleams of the light foliage that overhangs the banks. The sky is not particularly well painted, and I am afraid Quinaux has been so fascinated by what he has discovered in nature that he has neglected to study the sky, and therefore with him it is a very secondary matter indeed. Of this he will doubtless amend as he advances. The sentiment of comfortable coolness in hot weather is, however, perfectly rendered in addition to the artistic *motif* which I have pointed out. Of A. De Knyff I need say but little. He seems to be hunting for a style, and not to have settled down distinctly to anything. Two of his pictures are exceedingly in conception, but there is a little woodland piece which is very charming in treatment and pleasing in conception.

Of sea pieces, Bouvier and Clays are so different in style as to render comparison impossible. Bouvier is remarkable for the transparency and luminousness of his coloring, and for the skill with which he interprets the grandest forms of the restless sea. Clays affects the still waters of the quiet harbors of his country, and the merchantmen and fisher-craft, motionless with extended sails, peaceably drying there after the raging storms of wind and rain without. One of the best of Bouvier shows a sandy beach upon which the sea water pours in a very thin sheet indeed. In the mid-distance are fishing-boats coming in at a gallant pace, with the wind snug in the shoulder of their sails, making for some neighboring pier or bay. The sky is obscured with heavy cumulus clouds, but from a rift in the centre pours down a flood of light which is superbly reflected in the thin back water of the retiring surf. This light in the sky part is much too ruddy, but with that exception it is admirably managed. The middle distance, however, of rolling seas and of boats sweeping along, is the best part of the picture, and its force is well maintained by the stretch of sandy beach. Good as is the light, the masses of cloudy sky do not assist the picture, and, to tell the truth, rather isolate themselves. Bouvier has another picture, where the foreground is of surf just before it breaks upon the sandy shore. Here the showy painting of the water is greatly assisted by the magnificent confusion of a stormy sky in which the mingled warm and cold grays give a depth to the heaven very seldom successfully rendered in landscape. The translucence of the rollers is admirably given. In the middle distance is a fisher-boat, booming along steadily, dread neither of the tumult of the sky nor of the rolling waves. This is a very fine picture. Clays is in an humbler key altogether, and yet most pleasing. His canvases are larger than is the custom of America, and, in my own opinion, larger than need be. To see him advantageously you must step back a good many paces, which is not always practicable in an American house. His finest picture is the "Roadstead of Antwerp." The sea is very still, and the ripple on it is only just perceptible. It is green and muddy, and yet has preserved some of its translucence. In the foreground are fishing boats, motionless, but with their sails extended to dry them. These are of every color, white, dun, and tawny. Behind are vessels with square sails, and in the distance a low line of coast along the horizon. The blue of the sky only shows in patches, for the whole vault is covered with broken masses of bright, cheerful, golden clouds. The hulls of the vessels slumber upon the sober sea, and the shadows are faint in proportion to the neutral color of the water, for which reason, also, the light sails are reflected only in partial gleams. Clays shows no decided preference for either opaque or transparent coloring, but uses both judiciously and discriminatingly. His pictures awaken no enthusiasm, but are highly satisfactory to the judicious.

Verboeckhoven is represented by numerous cattle pieces. It is impossible not to recognize the excellent drawing of this artist, but he is exceedingly false in color, especially in his skies, and there is a general resemblance to Sèvres porcelain painting which is not calculated to please artistic judgments. That he has acquired certain imitative truths is incontestable, but there commendation must halt, and the judgment must be recorded that Verboeckhoven's art stopped short of being artistic. I pass to another man, who, with far less reputation, commends himself to connoisseurs in a far greater degree—Robbe. This gentleman was a lawyer of Brussels, who at first painted as an amateur. Gradually the sacred fire took possession of him, and he little by little surrendered his profession, until now he has abandoned it altogether. He has won for himself, however, reputation, and I trust a fair share of that wealth which should accompany it. He has several pictures here, but the best is a large canvas of a bull and cows grazing. The forms of the cattle are excellently modeled in broad masses full of relief, and these are painted with great force and solidity of color. The poses are natural and charactoristic, full of that animal grace which distinguishes the productions of Van Marcke. I cannot conscientiously say that the sky is at all meritorious, for the fact is that it is rather conventional. But the hues of green of the pasture are superb, and no better proof of the immense progress of this artist can be given than the quality of the green color of the pasture shown in the broad shadow of a recumbent cow. This is most admirable, and shows clearly that Robbe does not intend to be merely an animal-painter. He aspires to be a painter of everything on his canvas, and will therefore escape the fate of Verboeckhoven. Robbe's coloring is strong and true, and his manipulation is at the same time broad and finished. He will undoubtedly go far, and even now he must be ranked, as one of the very best cattle-painters of Europe.

It remains now to notice briefly the canal and house painters, a school of the past century which still lingers in Belgium and Holland. In describing one one describes all. Bossuet seems to me the best of the painters, and "Bruges" the best of Bossuet. The canal occupies the whole stretch of the foreground, and in long perspective appear, on both sides, the houses, institutions, garden-terraces, and church-towers of the water street. The water is liquid, but the little ripples and reflections of the brick edifices want breadth, and are labored. In treatment, however, the picture is pleasing, for the contrasts of the old red brick in shadow and in sunlight cannot but interest. In this style there is a faithful sticking to detail and an arduous endeavor to render texture of ungrateful substances which constitutes its value. Perhaps, however, the bolder, more artistic style of treatment of similar subjects by the new school of Fortuny will be so universally accepted that Bossuet and his followers will disappear. Still, it would be unjust not to recognize the fidelity of this school and its patient labor, while I point out the fact that it is based upon imitation and wants the artistic sentiment of color.

GAB.

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RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

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FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, DANES.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.

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These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

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GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. R. R.,
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First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

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Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 11 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana. New-York, and above ports.

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RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

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FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st., crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st; to and along Church-st; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROOKLIN, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—

Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes previous to departure of trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-Street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and on Saturdays only at 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, &c., (Sundays,) see P. M. For Babylon, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, and 6 P. M. For Fire Island, 9:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, &c., at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Locust Valley at 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M. For Garden City and Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS. For Port Jeffer-on, Patchogue, &c., 9 A. M. Babylon, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 9 A. M. for Babylon and Fire Island, (7:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (8,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor 5:30 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M.; Babylon, 9:20 P. M., arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30. For New-London—The steamer Gipsey leaves daily, (Sundays excepted:) Sag Harbor, 2:30 P. M.; Greenport, 5 P. M.; Shanahanett House, 9:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in New-York at No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries; at offices in Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CUTTENDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

William port, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see time schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 1:50, 9:40 A. M., 3:43 and 8:45 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., No. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 9:30 P. M., and Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canadaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Ust à, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington, with drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 22d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILLMORE, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON

And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.

Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P. M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From 28, N. R.
{ June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier

Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.

Music by splendid bands and orchestras.

The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.

PERRY & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS--PEOPLE'S LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.

THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.

SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.

THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—

DAVID WIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—

Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays included, foot of Market-st., connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wal kill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY,

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 84, Harrison-st., N. R., daily. (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW ROUTE
TO
BRIGHTON BEACH
via
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
and the
BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND R. R.
DOUBLE BALLASTED TRACK. STEEL RAILS.
NEW AND FIRST-CLASS EQUIPMENT.
AIR BRAKES. PULLMAN PALACE CARS.

New York Transfer Company's offices and cars connect with trains for all leading clubs and hotels, and all points in the City.

On and after TUESDAY, AUG. 6, 4 P. M.

LEAVE FOOT OF EAST 91ST-ST.:

9:15, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M.

LEAVE BRIGHTON BEACH:

7:50, 10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10 and 11:10 P. M.

Rates from Hunter's Point: Round trip, 50 cents; single ticket each way, 35 cents.

ROUND TRIP.....50 CENTS.
SINGLE TICKETS, EACH WAY, 35 CENTS.

TIME FROM NEW-YORK TO BRIGHTON BEACH, ONE HOUR.

W. M. LAFFAN, New-York Pass. Agt., 261 Broadway.
J. CUTTENDEN, G. P. A. and T. S. SPENCER, Gen. Supt.

CONEY ISLAND, VIA LOCUST GROVE.

The only line landing in the middle of Coney Island, Cable's, Brighton Beach, Hook's, Rauschers, Atlantic Garden, and all first-class hotels.

On and after July 7, the favorite steamers ARROWSMITH and JOHN SYLVESTER will leave:

22d-st., N. R.	Leroy-st.	Franklin-st.	Pier 13, N. R.
8:45 A. M.	8:55 A. M.	9:05 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	9:55 A. M.	10:05 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
11:45 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	12:05 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	12:55 P. M.	1:05 P. M.	1:15 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	3:05 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	4:05 P. M.	4:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	7:10 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	7:40 P. M.

Returning, 10:15 and 11:15 A. M.; 1:15, 2:15, 5:15, 6:15, and 9:15 P. M.

The 9:15 P. M. trip from Coney Island will land only at Leroy-st., weather permitting.

The reliable steamboat BAY RIDGE will leave Broome-st., East River, 9:30 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.; Battery landing, Gedney's Slip, 9:40 A. M. and 2:30, 5:30, and 8 P. M. Returning, leave Locust Grove 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 7 P. M. Fare 25c. Excursion tickets, 40c.

FOR CONEY ISLAND DIRECT.

ONLY BOATS LANDING AT CONEY ISLAND.
The new and favorite steamers

ROSEDALE, IDLEWILD, AND HAMPTON,

will make hourly trips to Coney Island Beach, as follows:

West 10th-st.	People's Line Pier	Franklin-st Canal-st.	Pier No. 2.
9 A. M.	9:15 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
10 A. M.	10:15 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	10:30 A.M.
11 A. M.	11:15 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A.M.
12 M.	12:10 P. M.	12:15 P. M.	12:30 P.M.
1 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	1:30 P.M.
2 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	2:15 P. M.	2:30 P.M.
3 P. M.	3:10 P. M.	3:15 P. M.	3:30 P.M.
4 P. M.	4:10 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	4:30 P.M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
EXCURSION TICKETS, ONLY 25 CENTS.
NEW STEAM LINE.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD. Trains run every 15 minutes during afternoons and evenings, and every 10 minutes on Sundays.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING at 7:30.

SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING by DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND, with the renowned cornet soloist, M. ARBUCKLE.

Take horse cars from Fulton, Catharine, Wall, South, or Hamilton Ferries to depot, 9th-av. and 20th-st., Brooklyn.

FISHING BANKS BOAT.

Commencing SUNDAY, AUG. 11, AND EVERY DAY TILL FURTHER NOTICE, except Aug. 15. SALOON STEAMER NEW CHAMPION; LARGE AND AIRY STATE-ROOMS; BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR FAM

THE JERSEY CITY MYSTERY.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PIECE OF EVIDENCE.

BLOOD-STAINED NIGHT-GOWN FOUND BY THE POLICE—IT IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE PROPERTY OF MRS. SMITH—WHAT CITY PHYSICIAN VARICK THINKS OF HYSTERIA.

The Police of Jersey City, having made themselves as thoroughly ridiculous as possible night before last, simply because Mrs. Jennie Smith saw fit to have a rather severer paroxysm of hysteria than usual, attended possibly with a little intercostal neuralgia, were busy all day yesterday in explaining their conduct, and could not find time to answer questions correctly. Consequently, when inquiry was made for City Physician Varick, who bore a prominent part in the little farce the evening before, the reply was that Dr. Varick was out of town. The information was given in such an absent manner, however, as if the spirit of the speaker were at that moment engaged in making a topographical survey of paradise, that the representative of THE TIMES thought best to verify, and intimated that, without any disrespect to the veracity of the Police, he would call at Dr. Varick's office, No. 239 Washington-street, and solicit an interview. Possibly he might have returned to town within the last hour or so. The suspicion was verified, and Dr. Varick was found sitting in his office, with the manner of a man who has not been out of town and has no intention of going. He was averse, however, to answering any questions, but explained briefly, nevertheless, that Mrs. Smith was in no danger whatever, and had been in none. When she sent for Justice Smith she was suffering some pain and had some fever. Smith was alarmed, and hence the absurd little drama of sending for Rev. Dr. Parmly, who had been her spiritual adviser. There was some hope also that she might make a confession, having worked herself into the hysterical conviction that her end was at hand; and so the Police arranged a neat little tableau which was to cover them with glory. But Mrs. Smith, so far from confessing when besought by her spiritual adviser, steadfastly maintained that she knew nothing whatever of the murder except what she had already told. Thus the little tableau came to naught, and the actors in it.

Nathan and Varick among the rest, went home feeling a little cross and disgusted. Dr. Varick said yesterday that when he arrived he found Mrs. Smith shaking with an ague, and prescribed a little brandy. Yesterday morning she was decidedly improved, and there was no ground for the belief that her condition was in the least critical. On the contrary, she was doing well. He describes Mrs. Smith as a woman of considerable physical stamina and endurance, and says she has made no statements at any time in the least degree at variance with her first version of the affair. When asked point-blank whether the woman was a hystero-epileptic, as has been alleged in some quarters, Dr. Varick declined to give an opinion for publication. Of course, he had his own private views on that question, which would be explained on the trial, if the case ever came to that. The impression to be gathered from his remarks, however, was that Mrs. Smith's attacks partake of the epileptic type, but would be described as epileptiform seizures rather than as epileptic paroxysms. As to the rumor that the stains upon Covert Bennett's clothing had been pronounced not to be stains of human blood, Dr. Varick said no official report had been received, nor was there the slightest of any such intimations from the distinguished New-York Professor to whom they were submitted. At the Police Head-quarters the statement of Dr. Varick was pronounced to be correct, and the current rumor without foundation. Dr. Varick volunteers to say that the impression is gaining ground that Mrs. Smith murdered her husband, and that no other person knows anything about it. He intimates that this is the view taken by the Police after a week's investigation, but declines to give any information as to the nature of the evidence tending to such a conclusion.

It should be observed, without further preface, that the case is as utterly a mystery to the Police as it was when they first commenced to unravel it, and that they have as yet secured no evidence criminating Bennett, nor any criminating Mrs. Smith except the open facts of her presence in the room and of occasional quarrels between herself and her husband. They live in hope that she may confess, but should she maintain her present attitude they will be completely baffled. Dr. Varick seems to think that the Grand Jury will find a true bill against Mrs. Smith as the case now stands, but it is difficult to comprehend upon what grounds. Perhaps he imagines that such things are done on general principles.

There are two points of the case which may make it a cause *célebré* as respects expert evidence, should bills be found against Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett. In the first instance, if, as alleged by her physician, she is subject to attacks of hystero-epilepsy, it is not only possible, but within the limits of probability, that she did the deed herself, and yet is altogether ignorant of having done it. Many such cases are on the record, and this may prove to be classifiable as one of them. Such being the scientific hypothesis, it is easy to trace the progress of events. Smith and she had very likely an exciting dispute. This brought on the attack. While the morbid cunning of an epileptic, she waited until her victim was sound asleep, did her work, lay down, and fell into the heavy epileptic slumber with which the medical eye is so familiar. When she awoke, such having been the psychological history of the case, she had no recollection whatever of the bloody "tragedy" in which she had just taken such a prominent part. She may speak the truth, therefore, when she says that she knows nothing of the murder, and yet have been the principal in the tragedy. If such was the case, she will remember it only when another paroxysm of epilepsy occurs, and may then confess it.

As to the stains on Bennett's clothing, should they turn out to be actually stains of blood, not mere confectionery coloring matter, the point would be of no material value, the testimony of the ablest living microscopists being concurrent that a human blood-stain cannot be certainly identified by any process of examination. The red corpuscles in human blood differ so little from those of the blood of some other animals that, placed upon the same slide together in the fresh state, not even the most trained eye can distinguish between them. So, again, the difference in the crystallizable matter, upon which such peculiar stress has been laid, has been proved to be a myth. In reality, no report that can be given will be worth anything as evidence, except possibly to the Jersey City Police. But, as there is no probability that such a report will be given, the issue need not be discussed.

The Police claimed yesterday that a new piece of evidence incalpating Mrs. Smith had been discovered. It will be remembered that when the murder first became known considerable comment was caused by the fact that the night-gown which Mrs. Smith wore when McGregor was first summoned to her apartments was disfigured by such blood-marks only as might have been got upon it by moving around the room and the dead body. It was thought that if she had, as she said, lain by her husband while the murder was being done, the dress would have been more stained than the one she wore. But the absence of stains was accounted for on the theory that the murdered man's blood had partly soaked through the bed, and partly flowed out on the side opposite to that which Mrs. Smith occupied. The new evidence discovered is one of Mrs. Smith's night-gowns saturated with blood—one, rather, which is said so belong to Mrs. Smith. The Police admit that it was concealed in the place where it was discovered, but refuse to name the spot. The garment is made without a yoke and buttons at the shoulder. It is stained with blood from the breast down. There are also stains on the back and bloody finger-marks on the sleeves. The stains on the back are thought to have been absorbed from those in front, while the garment was being folded preparatory to hiding it. The Police have forwarded the stains to Dr. Doremus for analysis. Mr. James Fleming, counsel for Bennett, said yesterday that the fact of Bennett's absence was the result of an arrangement between himself and the Police. Bennett was, in fact, not fit to appear. The Police have kept his clothing for him, and this linen is the only one that he refuses to put it on; and when Fleming saw him yesterday he sat in his cell in his undershirt and drawers. No one but the Police seem to be responsible for Mrs. Smith's failure to attend. The purpose, doubtless, was to prevent her from knowing what the evidence in the case is, that she may have no opportunity to fix her story to suit it.

ARREST OF AN INSURANCE AGENT.

William P. Parker, a well-known insurance agent, doing business at No. 764 Broad-street, Newark, was arrested yesterday on a charge of embezzlement preferred by Herbert Mason, Secretary of the Security Insurance Company, of New-Haven, Conn. The allegation is that in 1876 Parker was made Newark agent for the company, and required to make monthly returns of his transactions. Since January he has not rendered his accounts regularly, and Mr. Mason says that on June 5 Parker had in his hands $878 90, the property of the company. A settlement being demanded, Parker gave the company the note of a firm for $301 75 and a check for $22 20, which were accepted. The balance still unpaid was $554 95, which Mason alleges Parker knowingly and fraudulently embezzled. Detective Fisher arrested him, and bail was fixed at $1,000.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

For several hours previous to the departure of the steam-ship Britannic for Liverpool, yesterday afternoon, the White Star Dock and the saloon and decks of the steamer were thronged with people bound for Europe or present to wish their friends good-bye. Among the latter were Mr. Palmer, of Jarrets & Palmer, John McCullough, Miss Fanny Davenport, Harry Beckett, and several others who were wishing Mr. Sothern "a pleasant time." Mr. Sothern's right thumb was bandaged and he carried his hand in a sling, but he appeared in the best of spirits and laughed and chatted freely. When the warning bell sounded, "Lord Dundreary" shook hands with his friends and followed them onto the pier, where he remained until just before the gang-plank was taken away. Capt. Frederick Leach, Capt. T. Walker, Capt. F. Hallowes, and Capt. McLaren, all of the British Army; Lieut. C. E. Gladstone, Royal Navy; Charles Lanier, the banker, and family, Dr. Walter Cary, and W. H. Appleton were among the Britannic's passengers. On the saloon tables were handsome bouquets addressed to Mr. Sothern, Mrs. A. D. Mills, Mrs. Lanier, Miss Switzir, Louis N. Levy, and others. The Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, sailed for Glasgow at 3 o'clock. Among her passengers were Prof. E. C. Mitchell and family, who came to this country to witness the solar eclipse, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Jacobus, Rev. M. Noble, Rev. J. J. McCann, and David H. Thortendyke. About 50 horses were taken out by the Anchoria, which were stabled on the upper deck, forward of the main-mast. The North German Lloyd steamer Neckar sailed at the same hour. Mr. Robert H. Bancroft, of Boston; Henry Oelrich, Mrs. R. L. Livingston, Mrs. Mary Schumann were among the passengers. The Erin, of the National Line, sailed at 2:30 o'clock. The lists of passengers were published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

A NORTH RIVER SHARK STORY.

HENRY BRICE BITTEN BY A MONSTER FOURTEEN YEARS AGO—CAPTURE OF THE FISH.

A conversation with Superintendent Walling yesterday revealed the fact that the fight which recently took place at South Brooklyn, between a shark and a boy named Charles Gates, is not the only one of the kind which has occurred in the waters around the City. "No," he said; "the papers are wrong in that respect, for a far worse case happened when I was Captain of the Twentieth Precinct. It occurred in the North River to a boy named Henry Brice, and so great was the excitement at the time that officers had to patrol the house where the boy lived, in order to keep the crowds away." As such a story was calculated to be of interest at the present, Mr. Brice, the father of the boy, was seen. He is a detailed officer of the Mayor's Marshal, and as he sat in the little office he exhibited great willingness to speak of his son's wonderful escapade.

"It's 14 years ago now," he said, "since that occurred. One evening in August, 1864, my son Henry, who was then 13 years old, left our house—we were then living at No. 451 Thirty-seventh-street—to take a walk. Like most boys he was fond of fishing in the docks, and bathing in the river; so he went to the dock at the foot of the street—Thirty-seventh-street, North River—and sat down on the string-piece. About 7 o'clock a boat rowed over from a schooner lying in the stream, and the sailors asked Henry if he would mind the boat while they went ashore and bought some provisions. He consented, and asked if he might row the boat out in the river and take a swim. They said he might, but warned him against letting the boat drift away. He rowed out about 500 feet from the dock, and as he was not a good swimmer, caught the end of the painter in his hand and jumped overboard. About two minutes after he had been in the water, he felt himself seized by the left ankle and bitten savagely; as he says himself, he felt the bones crunch. He found that he was attacked by a shark, and he began hauling himself toward the boat, hand over hand, by means of the painter. The shark followed him right up, and bit pieces out of his left leg up to the knee. My boy finally reached the boat, and was clambering into it in the best way he could, when the shark made a dash from the water, and caught him by the left thigh, tearing away the flesh down to the knee. My boy fell back into the boat, and would have bled to death, but fortunately two boatmen, named Patrick Keating and George Gilse, who saw his strange actions in the water, and noticed that he was bleeding when he fell back in the boat, jumped into their own boat and rowed out to him. They took him ashore, tied their handkerchiefs around his thigh, and carried him home on a shutter. It was lucky they did row out, for the shark was so ravenous that after Harry escaped him he rushed at the boat and bit a piece a foot long out of the gunwale. When Harry was brought home we sent for Dr. Rodney M. Clow, of Twenty-seventh-street. We all thought my son was going to die. Thousands of persons gathered in the street and on the dock, and Capt. Sullivan, now Superintendent Walling, had to send out officers in citizens' clothes to drive them away. The next day the boatmen and Police began fishing for the shark. The offal-dock was then situated at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, and on the morning of Aug. 13 Sergt. James and Officer John Garside, while fishing off the offal-dock with a piece of pork as a big butcher's hook fastened to a rope, caught a shark 8 feet 9 inches long. This was exhibited in a fishmonger's shop in Vesey-street, with a placard over him: 'This is the shark which bit the boy Henry Brice, at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street.' Thousands went to see that shark. On the following day, Aug. 14, another shark, measuring 9 feet 8 inches, was caught off the offal-dock. This shark was placed on a wooden frame stand on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, and the crowd that came to look at it was so great that they blocked up the railroad track, and the management of the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-second Precincts had to be called out to move them on. In the meantime, Dr. Clow had cut two pounds of mortifying flesh from my boy's thigh. He suffered terribly, and his leg was suspended for three months. It was six months before he could leave the house, and a year and a half before he could do any work. His left thigh is now only skin and bone. When he was a boy and any of his companions asked him about the shark, he would faint and run home to his mother. Now that he is a man, he has the same aversion to being questioned about it. Doctors from all parts of the country have asked him to examine them the place of his wound, but he invariably refuses. I don't think he would exhibit himself to any one for $1,000. Yes, he's all right now. He is a stout hearty man, standing six feet in his stockings. He is a foreman mason, and is employed in laying the foundations of the New-York Elevated Railway."

TAKING A CHURCH HOME.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL'S OLD CHURCH REMOVED AND REBUILT.

When Dr. John Hall's congregation built their new church on Fifth-avenue, their old one was given, by the Central Presbyterian Church Society, to their less prosperous brethren worshiping at West Fifty-seventh-street. There was only one condition attached to this handsome gift, and this was that the building when taken away should be erected exactly in its old form. It is nearly two years since the work of removal was commenced, and in order to carry out the condition every stone and every piece of timber was numbered as it was taken down. They were then carried to West Fifty-seventh-street, and within a week the old church will be ready for its new congregation. There has only one alteration been made in its rebuilding, and this has been necessitated by the limited area of the ground, the chapel has had to be placed at the side instead of in the rear of the church, and this makes a sad break in the general outlines. The tower and spire, which rise to a height of 130 feet, are exactly the same, as is the rest of the building. In the interior some minor alterations have been made; the wooden columns have been replaced by iron-work, which adds to the strength, and at the same time gives a lighter and more elegant appearance. The organ-loft has been raised above the choir in order to increase the accommodation for the singers. The walls have been prettily colored and in a manner which harmonizes well with the brilliant lights of the clerestory. The old corner-stone of the Presbyterian church, in which Dr. Hall's congregation first worshipped, an interesting relic, has been set into the centre of the north gallery.

The chapel has been for some time completed and used for service; when the church is consecrated it will be utilized as school and lecture room. Rev. Dr. J. D. Wilson will conclude his pastorate at the close of the present vacation, and when Dr. Hall returns from his European trip the consecration will take place. The removal and rebuilding of the edifice has been done under the superintendence of Mr. W. K. Meade, of Broadway, at a cost of $60,000, inclusive of interior decoration.

DESERTING A WIFE AND FAMILY.

John Falps, his wife, Mary, and two pretty little children, aged 1 and 2 years respectively, arrived in this City on Wednesday from Providence, R. I., by the Stonington boat. They brought their furniture and household effects with them, and put up temporarily at a cheap hotel in West-street, until they could hire a residence. On Friday morning, at 5 o'clock, Falps left the house, saying that he was going out to look for apartments, and taking from his wife $3, all the money she possessed. He failed to return, and Mrs. Falps fears that he has wilfully abandoned her. As she had no money to pay her board or lodging she was turned out of the hotel yesterday morning, and applied to the Police for aid to return to Providence with her children. The Police placed the destitute family in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE RECENT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James Casey, one of the most notorious thieves in the country, was arrested yesterday by Detective Woolsey, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having been one of the gang of thieves who, on the 3d inst., attacked C. H. Stone, the son-in-law and cashier of Joseph P. Hall, the piano manufacturer, while he was passing through Thirty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and robbed him of $2,950. Casey was, by direction of Superintendent Walling, taken to the West Thirty-seventh-Street Police Station, and was there confronted by Mr. Stone, who failed to identify him as one of the thieves. Casey was formerly an expert bank robber, and his picture is No. 995 in the Rogues' Gallery. He was discharged from custody.

TOO MUCH TONGUE.

Henry Clune, of No. 216 East Twenty-eighth-street, an elderly gentleman of good appearance, was brought before Judge Kilbreth, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting his wife, Ellen Clune. Both parties indulged in a great amount of talk before the Judge, but the lady was by far the most proficient in the art and soon silenced her husband. It was evidently a case of too much tongue on the part of the wife, but as Mr. Clune had thrown a cup of tea at her, nothing would satisfy the lady but that he should be bound over to keep the peace. He was bound in $300.

WEARING STOLEN PLUMAGE.

MRS. WELZHOFER'S SERVANT IN JAIL.

HANNAH LYONS ARRESTED WITH HER MISTRESS' DRESS AND HAT UPON HER—DID SHE ATTEMPT TO POISON HER EMPLOYER?—A PROBABILITY THAT SHE WILL BE INDICTED FOR ARSON.

Hannah Lyons, the servant girl, who robbed her mistress, Mrs. Lena Welzhofer, of No. 135 East Forty-ninth-street, and then set fire to the premises, was arrested at 1 o'clock yesterday morning by Detectives McConnell and McCormick, of the Central Office, and Detective O'Connor, of the Eleventh Precinct, at the residence of her cousin, No. 38 Broome-street. It appears that Hannah, after leaving Mrs. Welzhofer's house on Thursday morning, proceeded to the residence of a cousin, where she and another cousin, Lizzie Lyman, lived after coming to this City from Buffalo and while waiting for a situation. Lizzie obtained a situation in the family of a Mr. Finklestein, a baker, at No. 99 Sheriff-street, but did not suit her employers, and was to have been discharged on Friday. Fortunately, she was still there when Mrs. Amelia Cohen, the keeper of the intelligence office in Second-avenue, called there on Friday afternoon, after having been made aware of what had occurred at Mrs. Welzhofer's house. Lizzie was brought to Police Head-quarters, and soon satisfied the detectives that she had nothing to do with the crime of her cousin. At the Broome-street house the detectives learned that the girl Hannah had been there, but had gone, as she said, to visit some friends in Jersey City. She had left a bundle there in which was found some of the property stolen from Mrs. Welzhofer. Detectives McConnell and McCormick went over to Jersey City in search of the girl, but returned after nightfall unsuccessful. Meanwhile Detective O'Connor had been watching the house for the girl's return. The watch at the house was kept up all night, and the detectives were rewarded soon after midnight by the appearance of the girl. Without the least suspicion of the trap set for her, she walked into the house and was at once arrested. She was attired in one of the dresses and a hat stolen from her mistress. The detectives immediately took her to Police Head-quarters, and Mrs. Welzhofer, who had been waiting there anxiously for the arrest, was notified.

Yesterday morning Hannah was taken to the Tombs Police Court and formally arraigned on a charge of grand larceny. The charge of arson was not preferred, as the Fire Marshal's aids are at present investigating that part of the case. Mrs. Welzhofer states in her complaint that Hannah had robbed her of property valued at $537. Having no counsel present, Hannah refused to make any statement in court, and was therefore remanded by Justice Morgan until Monday.

A TIMES reporter afterward saw and conversed with her, and to him she denied emphatically that she had had anything to do with either the robbery or setting fire to the house. She had been employed by Mrs. Welzhofer but a week, she said, when she became dissatisfied with the work she had to do, and with some of Mrs. Welzhofer's ways of life. She therefore gave her a week's notice of her intention to leave. "When I was sent out after the beer on Thursday night at 9 o'clock," said Hannah, "I made up my mind to leave that night, and when I brought the beer I told Mrs. Welzhofer I was going then. I don't see how she can say I stole the things, for I wasn't in the house when it was done. I went to my cousin's house in Broome-street, and left a number of my things at Mrs. Welzhofer's, intending to go and get them yesterday."

"Why didn't you go for them?" asked the reporter.

"Because I went to see a gentleman in Jersey City instead. My family have some property in England, and this gentleman is trying to get it for me. When I got to Jersey City I found Mr. Jones—that's his name—was in Europe."

"Where is your property in England?"

"In Westminster Abbey," was the astonishing reply.

"When I went to Mrs. Welzhofer's," continued Hannah, "I had four weeks' washing to do the first thing, and then when we moved up stairs I had to move all the furniture without any help. Mrs. Welzhofer always kept all the rooms locked up, so that I could only get into the kitchen, and couldn't have got into her rooms to steal anything if I had wanted to." Hannah denied that the dress and hat she wore when arrested belonged to Mrs. Welzhofer, and said the ring that was found on her finger was given to her by a young man in the saloon where she went to get her beer for Mrs. Welzhofer.

When Mrs. Welzhofer was visited by the reporter, she at first declined to make any statement, saying she had been advised not to do so. She said, however, that Hannah had never given her any notice of leaving, and she had not thought of such a thing. She was not pleased with Hannah's work at first, and told her so. After that Hannah was "just as good as a servant could be." All Mrs. Welzhofer's wishes were anticipated by the girl, who seemed to strive in every way in her power to please. She had given Hannah $1 75 in small sums at various times during the two weeks, as the latter asked for it.

"When Hannah returned with the beer I had sent her for on Thursday evening," said Mrs. Welzhofer, "she declined to drink any of it herself, saying it would make her oversleep herself in the morning. But she urged me to drink a good deal of it, saying I was tired, and that it would strengthen me and make me sleep well."

Mrs. Welzhofer thought nothing of Hannah's urgency at the time, but she now fears that the beer had been drugged, either to make her sleep soundly that night or to poison her outright. She is led to this belief from the fact that, although she drank but little of the beer herself, she felt very drowsy almost immediately, and had to make an effort to keep awake in her chair. Her little girl drank some of the beer, and yesterday and the day before was very sick. Mrs. Welzhofer has fortunately kept some of the beer, which she intends to have analyzed, and thus ascertain whether the crime of poisoning is not also to be laid upon Hannah. Hannah, it was found, had not paid for the beer she had obtained at various times for Mrs. Welzhofer, though she had always had given to her the money for it. "Perhaps," said Mrs. Welzhofer, "she has spent some of it at a drug store for poison."

All of the property stolen from Mrs. Welzhofer has been recovered by the detectives, except about $25 in money, which Hannah had spent during Friday. The wearing apparel, silk dress, hat, and shoes were found in the bundle in Hannah's possession when she was arrested. Yesterday the missing jewelry was found tied up in a handkerchief, and secreted in a mattress in the apartments of her cousin in Broome-street.

Mrs. Brandon, the cousin referred to, said to the reporter last evening that Hannah had come to her from Detroit about a month ago, and asked to stay with her until she could procure a situation. Mrs. Brandon knew nothing about the girl, except that she had such a cousin. Hannah was allowed to stay with her until she found employment in the family of a gentleman living on Staten Island. She went to Staten Island one Saturday, but returned to her cousin's on the following Monday, saying that the work was too hard for her and she had left the place. She then found employment with Mrs. Welzhofer, and that was the last her cousin saw of her, with one exception, until Friday morning. This exception was when she carried a couple of letters to Hannah, which had been sent from Detroit. About 6 o'clock on Friday morning Hannah came to the house and told Mrs. Brandon she had left Mrs. Welzhofer's employment, and asked her cousin to accompany her to Jersey City to see Mr. Jones. She and her husband went to Jersey City with Hannah, and on their return found the officers waiting to arrest Hannah, as stated above.

The story about property in England is untrue, according to Mrs. Brandon, but she says the family are interested in a small property in the West, and that the Mr. Jones spoken of has been attending to their interests in that direction. Hannah must have placed the jewelry in the mattress when she was in the house Friday morning, as she had not slept there since she was first engaged by Mrs. Welzhofer.

Hannah Lyons is a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, and came to this country about four months ago. Notwithstanding the fact of her employment at Staten Island, she declared to the reporter that she had never been at service before going to work for Mrs. Welzhofer.

Mrs. Welzhofer has made an affidavit at the Fire Marshal's office in relation to the fire kindled by the girl Hannah, which is simply a recital of the narrative already published in THE TIMES. It is the intention of the Fire Marshal to place this testimony before the Grand Jury on Monday, when an attempt will be made to procure an indictment against the girl for arson.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange yesterday appointed committees as follows:

Classification Committee—George W. Bee, C. M. Frederickson, Thomas Fenner. Appeal Committee on Classification—Thomas A. Perkins, R. W. Waldo, C. M. Frederickson, George G. Moore, M. V. King, H. M. Lecount, J. A. Dayton, L. Walter, Walter T. Miller, J. W. Moore, Lewis E. Zerega, George H. Rhoads, W. Durbrow, T. Zingini, Daniel L. Green, George M. Bee, Thomas Fenner, P. Gernari, C. A. Easton, J. H. Hollis, Abram Allen, Jr., J. A. Boyland, Walter T. Pierce, W. H. Price, Albert Beebe, Benjamin Munn, Jr., George Copeland.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week:

Wills Proved—Platt C. Ingersoll, of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Administration Granted—John A. Lott, of the town of Flatbush; Magdalena Keller, of the town of New Lots; Ellen Malioy, Marianna Kallwoda, J. Walter Stoope, Susanna D. Sturgis, Annie Dowling, John Warren, George A. Armour, William C. Bradley, Edward Foster, John Peters, and Mary Ann Morsan, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Christian Klett and Henrietta Klett were granted to Christiana Brude; of Nicolaus Zimmerer, Jr., and Adam Zimmerer to Nicolaus Zimmerer, their father; of Jesse Moore to James C. Moore; of Bernard E. Lenthamm to Rev. James S. Duffy; of Josephine Mann, William Seckler, Mary Seckler, Barbara Seckler, Margaretta Seckler, and George Seckler, were granted to Joseph Schmitt, all of the County of Kings.

THE BROOKLYN LABOR PARTY.

A VERY SMALL "MASS-MEETING"—THE NEWITT COMMITTEE DENOUNCED ALONG WITH EVERYBODY ELSE—KEARNEY SAYS HE IS COMING "IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

The "mass-meeting" of working men called by the Socialistic Labor Party of Brooklyn, to meet in front of the City Hall, in Brooklyn, last night, did not attract a very large attendance. It was nearly 8:30 o'clock before the 150 persons present were called to order by Mr. C. Osborn Ward, Chairman of the Socialists, a single torch being used to illuminate the scene. The flaming torch and the fact that a speaker's white face was reflected by it in the act of addressing the assemblage, drew in the idle loungers and passers-by, and swelled the audience to probably 600 persons. There were no representatives of the Communistic Labor Party from New-York in attendance. Three red banners rested against the columns of the City Hall portico, each banner bearing a device antagonistic to capital and urging the claims of labor, one of them reading as follows:

WEALTH IS SOCIAL IN ITS ORIGIN, AND MUST BE SOCIAL IN ITS DESTINATION.

Having secured order, Mr. Ward introduced Mr. Morris Cohen as the gentleman who would read the resolutions which set forth the object of the meeting. Mr. Cohen, then, from one of the steps of the Hall, read the resolutions, which were to the effect that the Hewitt Labor Investigating Committee did not intend fairly to inquire into the grievances of labor, but was organized through the fear of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic Parties, and was designed to impede the interests of labor, to check the movements of the unemployed working men, and to cast ridicule on their views. The resolutions, therefore, denounced the committee, and resolved not to support any recommendations it may make to Congress, and closed by reaffirming the principles of the National Labor Party. They were put to a vote, and, of course, adopted. Mr. Henri Drury, a Socialist, was introduced as the first speaker, and said he only came there to speak on condition that no politician should be allowed to speak there, because they were identified with the evils afflicting society. The working men must and could form their own party, and would in the end be successful, although they were misrepresented through ignorance and malice. They understood the problem of the day as well as any politicians, and as well as any of the Representatives in Congress. Congress admitted it did not understand the question when it appointed this Committee on Labor and sent it here to investigate, and thus furnished proof of its own incompetency to deal with the question. He thought the people should kick them all out. The Labor Party was pre-eminently a party of constructive thought, and in no sense destructive in its ideas or tendencies. It was endeavoring to get the knowledge to remedy the evils which oppress society, and it could not be done without study. Labor created all wealth, therefore labor should enjoy the product of its efforts. It was animated not with the object of taking from the rich that which the rich now have, but its object was to make the rich richer and the poor richer at the same time—not the destruction of wealth, but the production of wealth, and its organization through labor. Was not that sensible? Voices, "It is, it is." The Congressional Committee had no intention of aiding the working men, or to discover the cause of the trouble, and was a mere trick of the party politicians of both sides, and the man who was "bossing" it was the man who sold out Louisiana for Tilden, and now he was trying to sell out the working men. Having pumped all the leading men of their party the committee would next call on Atkinson, and Wells, and Perry, and other political economists, and they would tell the people the cause of the depression was "overproduction"—in other words, that there were too many shoes made, and therefore, thousands must go barefooted—that the warehouses were bursting with provisions that could not be sold, and therefore the working men must go hungry—that there were too many houses built and, therefore, the poor must be kicked out of their homes for not paying rent. [Cheers and laughter.] He closed by saying the working men must agitate this question for themselves in all orderly and intelligent and peaceful agitation. There were only two forms of civilization, and they were the civilizations of war and of industry. The Government of the United States represented the first and the working people the last, and though they did not now succeed, as they had in beginning the war, they must learn to "wait," and if their work was still undone, others would rise up after them to complete it.

The Chairman before introducing the next speaker said he had a dispatch from Kearney, the man who had said that "labor shall triumph though the lurid flames of fire shall lick the midnight sky." [Cheers.] The dispatch read as follows:

"Sorry we cannot be at your meeting on Saturday night, but look for us in the near future."

Mr. Ward then asked, "Shall we have Kearney in the near future?" and the crowd wildly yelled "Yes, Yes," and voted that they would have him. Alexander Robb, a Socialist, was next introduced, and in a demagogic address, which appealed largely to the feelings of the crowd, he denounced the last Presidential election as an election without an issue; called Supervisor Ripley Ropes a villain for saying $1 25 a day was enough for a working man, when flour was $16 a barrel; said the last Brooklyn Charter was a swindle, which cost the people $250,000 a year, and put that amount into the politicians' pockets; claimed that Gen. Grant was laying plans for a third term, which meant a military dictatorship. He next attacked Mr. Talmage, and said that he was "a scoundrel" for expressing the views he had expressed about the Labor Party and its proposed devastations. "All the filthy dregs that could be run through the mind of one man ran through that man Talmage's mind." He closed his remarks on the clergyman by calling him "a lying monster." He likened the coming of Kearney among the politicians to "a handwriting on the wall," and predicted that the politicians would be "weighed in the balance and found wanting" next November. In the course of a denunciation of the Army he came across Mr. Beecher and the Thirteenth Regiment, and abused both roundly as representatives of the Army system.

The last speaker was Hugh McGregor, who spoke in a strain similar to those who had preceded him, and the meeting dispersed before 10 o'clock.

MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK SECTION.

The New-York section of the Socialistic Labor Party met last evening at the Germania Assembly Room, No. 291 Bowery. There was a full attendance of the representative laboring men. Mr. Frank Fernor was called to the chair. George Winter addressed the meeting. He said that Congress had appointed a commission to examine into the condition of labor. The Congressional (Hewitt) committee knew very well that there was no hope in New-York City, and that there would be nothing said in Congress for the benefit of the working man, believing it will be policy not to say anything. If the Congressional committee desired to obtain an expression of opinion from the working men they should call a meeting on a Saturday night, or on a Sunday, when the working men could attend. He argued that the object of the committee was to confound and ridicule the working man, and was a device of the President. Several other speakers addressed the meeting in a similar strain, and the "party" adjourned until Thursday night.

AN ITALIAN ROBS HIS COUNTRYMAN.

Loginarto Raffaele, an Italian, and who is only seven days in the country, appeared as complainant against Rocco Lotito, of No. 66 James-street, and Dorato Tusio, of No. 41 Mulberry-street, yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court. Raffaele alleged that Lotito induced him to go with him to his apartments, and when there kicked him, knocked him down, and held him while Tusio searched his pockets and took $75 in gold which he had about him. Tusio proved to the satisfaction of Justice Morgan that he was innocent completely in this matter, and he was according discharged. Lotito was not so fortunate, as he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $1,000 bail.

CRICKET NOTES.

The cricket match at Staten Island yesterday, between the base-ball club and the cricket club, was postponed, owing to the rain.

A new cricket club has been started at Albany, by several gentlemen lately belonging to the St. George's, New-York. Mr. William Lacy has been elected President, Mr. F. F. Olcott Vice-President, Mr. George Stevens Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. McNaughton Secretary. The club has leased for a term of five years a piece of land a few rods above the Cemetery Station, on the east side of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railway.

A PRIZE-FIGHT BROKEN UP.

A prize-fight occurred last evening between William Jaffry, aged 20, of No. 41 Prince-street, and another young rough whose name is unknown, in a stone-yard corner of Concord and Navy streets, Brooklyn. Officers Noonan and Gelhardt, hearing of the fight, ran to the stone-yard, accompanied by Court Officer Ryan, and succeeded in arresting Jaffry. The officers were stoned by the crowd, and an attempt made to rescue the prisoner. Gelhardt and Noonan drew their pistols and threatened to shoot the first man who interfered with them. This action had the desired effect. The roughs gave up the attempt to rescue the prisoner and contented themselves with hooting and groaning at the officers, all three of whom were more or less bruised by stones thrown from the crowd. The Police expect to arrest Jaffry's opponent in a short time.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,689 persons during last week.

The City of Berlin landed 312 emigrants at Castle Garden yesterday.

The Mayor's Marshal last week issued 708 licenses, and collected $1,633 25.

The receipts for Croton rents by the Department of Public Works during the two weeks ending Aug. 10 amounted to $293,646 68.

The members of Ancient Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., purpose having a complimentary excursion up the Hudson, to Excelsior Park, on Tuesday next.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 559 deaths, 432 births, and 100 marriages, showing a decrease of 27 deaths, 88 births, and 12 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Dennis McBride, of No. 239 Delancey-street, was arrested last evening by Detective Crowley, of the Central Office, on complaint of Mrs. List, of No. 120 East Houston-street, who charges him with the theft of a gold watch. McBride will be taken to court to-day.

Theodore Fitzgerald, a resident of Hartford, Conn., while attempting to jump on board the Long Branch boat as she was leaving her wharf, at Pier No. 8 North River, yesterday, fell overboard, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Ryan, of the Western Steam-boat Squad.

Jacob Stein, one of the proprietors of "Le Paris," a dance-house recently opened at No. 59 Bleecker-street, was arrested last night by Patrolman Dunn, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for violating the Excise law in selling liquor without a license. He was locked up at the Mercer-Street Police Station, and will be taken to court to-day.

The Morrisania Steam-boat Association will make a moonlight trip to Hartung's East River Park, Mott Haven, next Wednesday evening. The promoters of the excursion are employes of the steam-boat company, and this will be their fourth annual moonlight sociable. The musical part of the entertainment will be conducted by Mr. Wallace.

George A. Jordan, aged 2 years, while playing on the floor of his parents' residence, at the foot of Seventieth-street, East River, yesterday, took from a bureau drawer a bottle containing carbolic acid and drank a portion of the contents. The child was poisoned, and Dr. Hogan, of No. 119 East Twelfth-street, who was summoned to attend the child, fears a fatal result.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Twenty-third-street will give a reception on Monday evening at their rooms. The programme of the evening's entertainment includes the names of Mrs. Emily A. Church, reader; Miss Kate Goodall, vocalist, and Mrs. G. W. Colby, pianist. Edison's phonograph will be exhibited between the first and second parts of the programme.

A very quick passage has been made by the steam-ship City of Berlin, which arrived off Sandy Hook at 6:45 yesterday morning. She left Liverpool at 8:45 on the evening of the 1st inst. with a light easterly breeze that kept up for five days; on the next it varied and gradually veered round to the west, when it freshened. It was a voyage of fine weather throughout, and the vessel's exact time out is 7 days 18 hours and 37 minutes.

The Board of Police Justices were some time since requested by the Board of Apportionment to send to the Controller a statement showing the religious belief of the children committed by the magistrates to various reformatory institutions. The Police Justices have sent a report to the Finance Department, but have failed to specify the religious faith of the persons committed. A similar defect existed in the report which was received by the Board of Apportionment.

The Knights Templar of the Morton Commandery have decided to have an excursion to the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and all "Sir Knights" wishing to join them are requested to fall in at Masonic Hall, corner Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, at 8 o'clock, and to be arrayed in fatigue uniform. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band will march at the head, and no inspection and review will take place on arrival at the park.

William Fewtel, 37 years of age, of No. 157 Eldridge-street, a longshoreman, was yesterday arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court for pointing a pistol at Jacob Schuppert, who l

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THE RUIN AT WALLINGFORD

PECULIAR FEATURES OF FRIDAY'S DREADFUL STORM.

THE TERRIBLY MAJESTIC MOVEMENT OF THE TORNADO—HOW AN OLD HOUSE WITHSTOOD THE GALE—AID EXTENDED BY THE WALLINGFORD COMMUNITY—FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—It will be many years before the recollection of Friday night's storm in this place will be effaced. Its suddenness was only paralleled by its severity. I wrote yesterday such an account of the rise of the storm and its desolating course as I could gather from observers of it; but the fact was plain that no one thought of studying the aspect of the heavens before the blast struck the Sand Plains, and that all accounts are at best the recollection that different persons have of the approach of what promised to be only a thunder-storm of unusual severity. Its coming was swift. From the west, over Mount Tom, or Lamentation Mountain, the black clouds rolled up, dense and heavy with their burdens of water. Beneath them was a fringe of lighter clouds, almost white at their ragged edges and tinged with a sulphury hue in the centre. As they rolled over the mountain they seemed to touch its crest, so low did they hang, and it was when the blackest clouds appeared that the whirling motion was first observed and excited alarm among those who saw their approach. It is not probable that any of the unfortunate victims of the storm feared the coming of it. They may have noticed the magnificent commotion in the heavens, but only to be filled with an undefinable, paralyzing feeling of suspense. From a gentleman who watched the storm from the time it began to gather, I learned that its advance and development were extraordinary sights. Never before had he witnessed such grand movements of cloud. The great masses were limited in area, the horizon showing patches of bright sky in places, and the storm clouds reaching further to the north than the south above the village. The whole mass obeyed the gyratory impulse, and circled about with incredible rapidity for a space of what seemed nearly a mile in breadth. The moment it touched the edge of Lake Windermere the damage began. My informant said he saw the crash of the mill belonging to the Wallingford Community. Its fragments were whirled aloft and engulfed in the mass of clouds. Then the waters of the lake were seized by the tornado, and they seemed to be pumped up and carried along in a solid mass that depended from the low-hanging clouds as they rushed along. Seen from the hill on which Main-street runs, the storm was terrible now. From the moment it reached the Twohey cabin the air was thick with the fragments of ruined houses, trees, vegetables that were uprooted, grass, and even sand and gravel. The noise made by this whirling mass was peculiar, but the incessant crashing of thunder made it indistinguishable to those persons who were more concerned for the safety of their lives and their homes than they were about the majestic onset of wind and clouds.

One of the most curious features presented to the spectators who examined the field of ruin yesterday, was the distinct line of limit within which the storm was confined. Houses that stood on the edge of its course had their gables torn and their chimneys scraped off close to the roof. In the gardens near by not a tree was bent or a trace of damage found. Above the site of one of the cabins in Colony-street a mass of hay was piled high, and on the ground behind the hay were fragments of a barn. The house which stood here had been sprinkled over plain and hill for a mile, and a barn had been deposited in a somewhat jostled condition in its place. In the groves east of Main-street, where the wind struck after its force was somewhat spent, chairs, organ-pipes from the Catholic church, shingles, laths, clothing, dead fowls, and other rubbish, carried by the wind nearly half a mile, were found. On Colony-street there stands a very old house, its shingles stained black, and beaten with furrows by the rains of a century. Its windows are glazed with small panes of glass, and it has quaint little overhanging porches, and a capacious but worn-out kitchen extension, which is on the west side. The wind fell upon this building as if a weight had been dropped from the sky. The extension wall was pushed out and crumbled on the ground, and a great hole was broken in the roof of the house itself. An old Irish woman, whose only companion was a little girl, occupied one side of the house, and another tenant used the remainder. All were frightened, but no one was hurt. It was in this house that the baby of Mrs. John Mooney, who, with several of her children, was killed, found shelter and care. In front of this old house, which had resisted the storm very well, a huge elm was snapped off as cleanly as if it had been chopped with a sharp axe. This fact astonished many of the old men who saw the fracture, and wondered how the ancient tenacity of the elm could have been so completely overcome. I should have mentioned, perhaps, that this old house was one of those in which Washington had spent a night—at least I was so informed by the old Irishwoman who occupies a part of it. Patrick Clyne, one of the injured, had just got home from work when the storm set in. He and his wife and four children were about to sit down to supper when the first puff of wind blew in at the windows. Patrick got up to shut the windows. The blast came. He could not move the window an inch, but in a moment was dragged out and hurled away 50 feet. His house was demolished, and his wife was found a long distance from the ruin with her spine injured, while the four children were collected from different parts of the neighboring lot.

The damage to tombstones in the cemetery adjoining the Catholic Church was considerable. Several of the plots were marked with large monumental tombstones, most of them of the same pattern—a broad pedestal surmounted by an obelisk. Not one of these monuments was left standing, although the obelisks were fastened stoutly to the bases. They were wrenched off and hurled against grave-stones, which were broken and overturned upon graves, and in several instances grave-stones were driven violently across the mounds, plowing deep ridges through them.

The Wallingford people, and particularly the injured persons who were in need of attendance and shelter on Friday night, speak in grateful terms of the promptness with which the Community people came to the rescue of the homeless ones, and the generous hospitality that they offered to all those who had lost homes and friends. Mr. Kinsley, the head of the Community, is conceded to have been the first man on the ground who proceeded upon any plan for collecting the injured and disposing of the dead. He brought all the teams and wagons from the settlement, and offered to provide for all who needed care as long as it should be necessary. A number of persons accepted the offer. There was no lack of kindness among the villagers, and the ladies of the place have undertaken to see that there shall be no suffering among those who are rendered homeless. There was one homeless man who excited some indignation among his neighbors who had not been visited by the storm. I met him at the ruin of the house from which Mrs. Twohey was torn, to be thrown down a corpse hundreds of feet away. This man, apparently over 50 years of age, hard-featured, blear-eyed, in dilapidated clothing, wearing a strap around his waist to secure his trousers, and walking with both his hands thrust in his pockets, pulled his slouched hat over his watery eyes and spoke to me: "The family is all gone, ivery wan; but the dog isn't dead yit. The dog isn't dead yit. The dog's time didn't come yit." He shrugged his shoulders, as if a thought of the dreadful truth had penetrated his understanding. It is to

pretty hard, and you can't tell why the dog was left and the others was kilt. Of course, I don't look as if I knowd much, but I know more nor you think. The reason why the dog wasn't tuk was the dog's turn didn't come. Got any fault to find with that? The dog's turn 'ill come soon enough," and then the man wandered about, with his hands in his pockets, looking at the fragments of the house, and only glancing up to repeat his remarks about "the dog" when strangers approached. The term was one no doubt intended in self-reproach. The man was Michael Twohey, and he was drunk. He was spared, but his wife was dead, and he and his children were homeless.

The destruction to live stock was small. But one horse is reported killed, one or two pigs were crushed to death, a goat's carcase lay on the plain in the rubbish, and chickens were killed in large numbers. There were several cases of severe injuries. I saw a pig ranging over a potato-field, limping with some difficulty, but apparently enjoying the privilege of rooting where he pleased. The reason of the limp was plain to be seen, for the poor beast had a wide gash across its haunches, and the blood had flowed from it and clotted. On its back were several bruises, and one of its ears was gouged badly. A cow on the hill had its horns stripped off by a piece of flying timber.

At an early hour yesterday morning teams began to pour into the town from every direction, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon the usually quiet place was densely thronged with teams and visitors. Coffins borne along the streets were a common sight the day before, and it was known about the town that the number of the dead had reached 28. The funerals of 20 of them took place to-day. Most of the dead were, as already said, members of the Roman Catholic Church, and their funerals were held in common, excepting that in the case of one of the women the services were held in the morning to accommodate relatives. The houses where the deceased lived having been swept away in the dreadful ruin, and the church itself having been demolished, as there is no other Catholic church in the town, the funeral services were held in the open air in the cemetery. At least 3,000 carriages were present according to many estimates. One gentleman counted 2,020, and there were many more. About 20,000 people were out, a very large number considering that no railroad trains from any point were run to the place by request of the authorities. The foundations of a new Catholic church are laid, and the site is not far from the old one, and from where the sweep of the tornado was so dreadfully felt. The priest of this parish, Rev. Father Mallon, was almost exhausted with his labors. Alone at first, in the evening and on into the night he searched in the fields for the dead, and administered the last sacrament of the Church to the dying. Most of those who died were still alive when the priest found them. At last, overcome by his labors and searching for the dead among the débris of wrecked homes and fallen trees in the darkness, he was helped about in his sacred office by men of his congregation. Being too greatly prostrated to conduct the funeral to-day unaided, he telegraphed to the Bishop of the diocese, who sent clergymen to his aid. These were Rev. Father Leo, who is Provincial of the Order of St. Francis, and President of Alleghany College, and Fathers Slocum and O'Connell, of New-Haven. The funeral took place from the brick school-house where the remains of the 20 victims lay awaiting burial. The funeral procession started for the cemetery at about 4 o'clock. At this time the village streets were almost impassable with teams and people. The coffins were placed in 20 business wagons waiting to receive them. The wagons were in charge of some of the old and respected citizens of Wallingford, who, in sympathy for the friends of the deceased, had kindly offered their services to assist in paying proper respect to the memory of the dead. As the procession moved to the cemetery Rev. Fathers Leo and O'Connell chanted the "De Profundis" and the "Miserere." The multitudes were hushed and reverent. Space was cleared at the cemetery by the soldiers of the local Militia company for the funeral services, and the wagons containing the coffins were ranged in a semi-circle. In the open space were the Catholic clergy, and Rev. Mr. Beale, the Methodist preacher; Rev. Mr. Wildman, of the local Protestant Episcopal congregation, and the other Protestant clergymen of the town. Rev. Father Slocum preached a sermon of half an hour's length, which was listened to with deep attention by the crowd. He spoke of the sad catastrophe, of the sudden transition of so many from time to eternity, of the faith in which they died, and of the torn and bleeding heart-strings of bereaved relatives. He returned sincere thanks to the citizens of Wallingford of all religious denominations who had so kindly come to the aid of the unfortunate sufferers, most of them stripped of everything of this world's goods. The scene was most affecting, and as the priest proceeded, tears, moans, and wailing were heard all about. While he was speaking of the grief at the loss of loved ones, and of the common sorrow at the great calamity, the voices of hundreds uplifted in weeping and sorrow were heard. Rev. Fathers Leo and O'Connell concluded the services. The coffins were then lowered to their respective graves. A most affecting sight was the interment of five members of one family—the Mooney family—in one large grave. The Baptist Church gave a splendid floral cross for the occasion, and many of the Protestant citizens acted as pall-bearers.

A meeting of citizens was held on Saturday evening in Meriden to take measures to assist the sufferers. Mayor Lines presided. There was a good attendance of the wealthiest people, and a plan to canvass the city for subscriptions on Monday was formed. It is believed that Meriden will contribute at least $10,000.

The most disastrous tornado which occured in Connecticut prior to that of Friday was in 1787, and its line was from New-Britain, through Weathersfield, to Waterbury. It did very destructive work. A Mrs. Robbins and two children were killed and many others badly hurt in Weathersfield. Files of papers of the time say that a tree two feet thick was torn up by the roots, and, with three or four tons of earth, was carried for a long distance. There was another tornado in 1839, near New-Haven, just below the line of the present one, but it was through an unsettled country, and no lives were lost. Friday's storm, in its devastating effects, was more general than at first supposed. Buildings were blown down in Killingworth, Madison, and other places near the Sound coast. In the western part of the State also there was a severe tornado. In the vicinity of New-Preston the effects were terrific, but, as the town is in a valley not thickly inhabited, there were no cases of personal injury. The damage to farm buildings was over $20,000.

THE TYLER INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The recent publications charging Major Tyler, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, with having seduced a young lady of that city, and alleging that the girl was, in consequence of such seduction, about to become a mother, were, it will be remembered, promptly denied by the official in question. To support this denial, he has since forwarded to the department here a number of statements from persons who know all the facts in the case, and who are believed to be trustworthy. From their evidence it appears that the account of the affair as originally published in THE TIMES was erroneous. The seduction and *enceinte* stories being disposed of, it is not probable that there will be an official investigation of the matter, as was at first intended, or if any is made, that upon the reception of the investigating officers' report, the matter will be dismissed by the Administration, unless it is intended to use this erroneous report as the pretext for a removal which, on other grounds, the Administration had previously resolved to make.

DAMAGE BY STORM IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Aug. 11.—Information has just been received in this city, confirming the statement that a very destructive wind and hail storm passed over a portion of Wetzel County, in this State, last Thursday night. The corn, apple, grape, and plum crops were materially damaged. The wheat which was standing in stack was seriously damaged. Trees were torn up, houses unroofed, and some small stock killed. The loss cannot be estimated, but it is thought that it will not exceed $50,000.

THE WAR OF OCCUPATION.

STOUT RESISTANCE TO AUSTRIA.

THE BATTLE ON THE MAGLAI LINE—SHEPTSCHE ABANDONED BY MOHAMMEDANS WHEN OCCUPIED—PREPARING TO ATTACK ANOTHER STRONGHOLD—TURKISH ORDERS TO THE OFFICIALS.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—Official intelligence has been received fully confirming in all its details the report of the battle on the 8th inst. along the line from Maglai to Sheptsche, as telegraphed by the correspondent of the London *Daily News*. The official reports place the number of insurgents at considerably over 6,000, with four cannon and a rocket battery. The fighting lasted eight hours, the insurgents obstinately holding a succession of strong positions. The Bosnians lost 500 in killed and wounded and 700 prisoners. The Austrian Army found Sheptsche abandoned by the Mohammedan population.

On Friday the Austrians advanced against the strongly intrenched position of Vranduk.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 11.—News received from insurgent sources is to the effect that the opponents to Austrian occupation, consisting of Bosnians, Turkish troops, Arnauts, and Albanians, number over 100,000 men, well armed. All the strategic points on the road to Serajevo are occupied and intrenched. Both the insurgents and the Austrians are being reinforced daily.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—It is positively stated that the Porte on Saturday telegraphed decisive instructions to Serajevo that an argument had been reached with Austria upon a basis for a convention; that, therefore, the Austrians enter the Turkish provinces as friends, and that any offer of resistance to them will be to no purpose.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times'* Vienna dispatch says Turkey has at last come to a full understanding with Austria. The *Times'* correspondent confirms the statement that the Porte has sent instructions to Serajevo that Austria was occupying Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to a friendly agreement with Turkey.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says 12,000 insurgents are concentrated near the difficult Pass of Vranduk to oppose the further advance of Gen Phillipovick. Preparation for a desperate resistance to the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg is also being made at Djuljesero.

THE CHANGES IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

CONCESSIONS TO CRETE—THE FUTURE RULER OF BULGARIA.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Porte has resolved to grant very large concessions to Crete, such as will be calculated to pacify the inhabitants of that island, but has determined to refuse the demands of Greece, deeming them unjustifiable.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—It is reported that several of the powers favor the candidature of Prince George Bibisco for the throne of Bulgaria.

RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A FURTHER APPROACH TO BRITISH INDIA IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says the Russian expedition to Central Asia aims at the occupation of six minor Khanates between the Amu Darya and the mountains of Hindoo Koosh. One of these (Vakhan) is a tributary of Afghanistan. Its occupation would reduce the distance between Russia and India to 325 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN INDIA—THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS—VATICAN RELATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* says: "Heavy rains have caused universal floods throughout India. Much damage has been done in Scinde, Patna, and elsewhere. The dam of Vehar is in danger of bursting, a calamity which would stop the water supply of Bombay.

A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says the Republican leaders have formally disowned the Socialistic organizations and the followers of Zorilla and Salmeron. The correspondent says these organizations will certainly be broken up almost immediately.

A Rome dispatch says Cardinal Nina has communicated to the Governments at London, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Rome his desire to continue the pending negotiations with those Governments, and has given assurances of his sincere good-will and readiness to come to an understanding.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says that it is again asserted from Kissengen that an agreement has been reached, according to which the Falk laws will remain a dead letter.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* reiterates and maintains its former statement that the Prince Imperial will espouse the Princess Thyra of Denmark.

A dispatch from Havre says ex-Queen Christina has received the last sacraments.

A Rome dispatch to the *Times* says the Kissingen interviews have not gone beyond simple *pourparlers*, and that no official negotiations have been opened.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCOURGE.

THE DISEASE AT GRENADA, MISS.—THE PEOPLE FLYING IN A PANIC—DEATHS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Telegrams received from Grenada, Miss., confirm the sudden appearance of yellow fever, or some equally fearful malady in epidemic form, at that place. The Mayor of Grenada has telegraphed to the Memphis health authorities for disinfectants, yellow fever nurses, and other aid. The Howard Association is organizing a corps of nurses, disinfectants have been sent, and Dr. Brown, of the Memphis Board of Health, has gone down to examine the character of the disease. Grenada is about 80 miles south of Memphis, and is now said to be crowded with refugees from New-Orleans, by whom it is thought the disease was brought to that place.

Later.—News has just been received that seven deaths occurred at Grenada to-day, and that 15 or 20 new cases were reported. A special train has just left Memphis for Grenada with a corps of nurses, in charge of Gen. W. J. Smith and Col. Butler P. Anderson, of our Howard Association. Reports come in from various sources that the citizens of Grenada are in a state of great panic, leaving the town and taking up their abode in the woods and anywhere they can find shelter.

Superintendent Burke, of the Mississippi and Tennessee Railway, has issued orders stopping all trains coming into Memphis, and the sanitary officials are taking every precaution against any one coming into the city clandestinely. The people here are almost on the eve of a panic.

Dr. Brown, who was sent to Grenada by the Board of Health to-day, telegraphs to Dr. Saunders, President of the Memphis Board of Health, at 9:45 to-night, as follows: "Yellow fever and no mistake. Fifty cases down, with five deaths to-day."

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Twenty-two new cases of yellow fever and 14 deaths were reported by the Health Board to-day. At Port Eads, to date, 25 cases and five deaths are reported.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—In view of the fact of no abatement of the yellow fever in New-Orleans, the Health Officers of this city have decided to put the quarantine hospital, situated on the river 14 miles below the city, in condition for occupation, and keep a certain degree of surveillance on the up-coming steamers and trains arriving from the infected ports below.

Rev. Father Tamey, President of the Lazarist Order, and late Professor of Cape Girardeau College, Missouri, died at the Hotel Dieu to-day of yellow fever. He came here a few weeks ago to spend his vacation.

BAD MORALS ABOUT HOLYOKE, MASS.

MURDEROUS JEALOUSY OF TWO PARAMOURS OF A MARRIED WOMAN—CRIMINAL PRACTICE TO SHIELD AN UNFAITHFUL HUSBAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 11.—Holyoke has been rather quiet since the principals in the late Methodist Church scandal moved out of town, but a sensation has been caused by a case of similar character, accompanied by a murderous assault, the details of which were brought out yesterday morning in the Police Court. Louis Gibbs, better known as "Slow Gibbs," the degenerated and whisky-guzzling descendant of an aristocratic and wealthy Blanford family, so far lost his self-respect 11 years ago as to marry the humble but poetically-named Narcissa, daughter of a fox-hunter and basket-maker who lived among the mountains of Chester and Huntington. With his wife he settled in Rock Valley, one of Holyoke's suburbs, several years ago. The place is the notorious resort of bad characters, to whom the close proximity of Mount Tom furnishes a convenient refuge when they are pressed too hard by city officers. Here the Gibbses lived a life for a time eventless, except when occasionally required to appear in the criminal courts as defendants. Narcissa was finally won from her first love and the path of virtue by M. C. Burlingame, who came to live with them; but he in time was supplanted by W. H. Brooks, a neighbor. The latter, with his paramour, visited Holyoke yesterday, to sell some berries, and on their journey home they stopped in a woody pass to rest the horse and commune with nature. Their pleasant dreams as they sat down under the trees were suddenly dissipated by the vision of Burlingame standing a short distance off and sighting over his gun as a hunter would at a partridge. The woman shrieked, and her companion piteously begged for his life, but the discarded lover profanely announced his intention of killing them both. The gun missed fire, however, and when Brooks tried to grapple with the would-be murderer he was struck over the head with the weapon, which was broken in two. The tragedy was then postponed till another season, but Burlingame has been committed for the assault, and Narcissa and Brooks have been arrested for adultery by the injured husband.

South Holyoke gossips also find something to talk about in the serious and possibly fatal illness of a 17-year-old girl, named Gallagher, from an abortion. The dead body of her child was found under her window, where she had thrown it. The girl was seduced, it is said, by an American of some prominence, who has a family, and he is also accused of procuring the criminal operation.

THE KIMPTON REQUISITION CASE.

A FORMIDABLE LEGAL STRUGGLE EXPECTED AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—KIMPTON'S HORROR OF SOUTH CAROLINA JAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—M. F. Dickinson, Jr., of counsel for H. H. Kimpton, the imprisoned ex-financial agent of South Carolina, states that he expects to show, at the hearing on the question of surrendering Kimpton on Gov. Hampton's requisition, that the real purpose of taking Kimpton back to South Carolina is not to punish him on the indictment, but to influence the result in a civil suit now pending there, involving the validity of the State bonds issued in 1872. It is asserted that Kimpton has been recently offered immunity on the criminal charge if he will appear to testify in the civil suits to facts which would justify the present Democratic Government in repudiating these bonds issued by a Republican Legislature. This, it is further asserted, he has refused to do, but has offered to testify to the truth. The indictment, it is said, though elaborate, is loosely drawn, and doubts are expressed whether it could stand the test of the State Supreme Court. Col. Trentlin, Chief Constable of South Carolina, and Mr. Tunstall, of the law firm of Grimball & Tunstall, of New-York, who bear the requisition, express confidence in the success of their mission, and claim that the requisition is really a strong one, drawn up with special reference to the laws of Massachusetts. They also deny the existence of any ulterior motives in their prosecution of Kimpton. The hearing will probably be given on or about the 20th inst., though strenuous efforts will be made to bring it on sooner, and a hard struggle will be had, politics as well as law entering into the question. Kimpton is still in jail at Springfield, having failed to obtain the $15,000 bail. He has a wholesome horror of South Carolina prisons, declaring them to be squalid in the extreme, and six months in one of them would kill him. He characterizes the case against him as a persecution, as others are as deep in the mire as he. His only relatives in this part of the country are Sheriff Bush, of Westfield, whose niece he married, and his aged father in Connecticut.

A MURDER CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

PATRICK COLLINS KILLED BY THE PARAMOUR OF A WILMINGTON WIDOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 11.—At an early hour this morning, Patrick Collins was found dead in an alley running from Front to Water street, near Stotsenburg's foundry. His skull was fractured and his face badly cut by some heavy weapon like a bludgeon. He had been seen by a neighbor in the vicinity at 10 o'clock last night, and was afterward seen in a saloon on Front-street, kept by a widow by the name of McCann, where the murder is supposed to have taken place. It is thought that the murderers are two men by the name of McClain and Haney, the former of whom is the paramour of Mrs. McCann and was jealous of Collins. The murder was evidently committed in the kitchen back of the bar-room, as the carpet there was bloody. The body was then carried out into the yard and thence into the alley, about 12 feet from the gate. McClain stays about the house and, it is said, conducts the business for Mrs. McCann. For some time past he has been very angry with Collins, whom he accused of showing too much familiarity towards Mrs. McCann, and on Friday night he was heard to threaten to kill him. A number of persons, among them Mrs. McCann, Haney, and McClain, have been arrested, and are now in custody. Collins was 50 years of age, and bore a reputation of being quiet and harmless. He has been in the employ of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, of this city, for 15 years, and was a good workman. He lived a few doors from where he was killed, and leaves a wife and a daughter 17 years old.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 11.—The Chinese envoys now here announce officially that they will receive no entertainment of a public character until after they have reported themselves at Washington. They will stay here about three weeks, and in two or three days Yung Wing and Lan Pin will proceed to Washington to engage a permanent residence for the Embassy. It is expected that the many Chinese pupils in this country will be formally presented to these representatives of their Government. Mr. Wong Shing, the interpreter of the party, was a schoolboy with Yung Wing at Munson, Mass., and is thoroughly familiar with American ways. He brings three sons with him to be educated.

A WIFE KILLS HER HUSBAND.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—A negro named Daniel Cornish became involved in a quarrel with his wife, Annie, last night, during which she struck him on the head with a pitcher, inflicting injuries which resulted fatally to-night. The woman was arrested.

KEARNEY'S HERO'S PLAN.

THE SKELETON IN THE MASSACHUSETTS CLOSET.

BUTLER WILL RUN AND BE RUN FOR GOVERNOR—THE WAY IT WILL BE DONE—ISSUES THAT WILL BE POOLED—SAM RANDALL AND THE DEMOCRATS AND BUTLER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1878.

I can now pretty confidently assert that Bulter will not run for Congress, and will run for Governor—with emphasis. He will not run for Congress because he has really no object in going there, and because, more truthfully, nobody has knocked the chip off his shoulder, or, to use his own language, "Nobody has said I shan't go to Congress, and therefore I don't want to." In 1876 the Boston newspapers revived Butler by foolishly circulating a rumor that he contemplated running for Congress again, in the Seventh District instead of the Sixth, and asserting that he could not succeed, that he would be rejected by the Republicans in convention, and be buried under an overwhelming popular majority for reform. Therefore, Butler began laying his pipes in the determination to go to Congress, because somebody had said he shouldn't. He was nominated without a respectable show of opposition by the Republican convention. Then followed a hot and scandalous campaign. Judge Hoar was nominated by the bolting Republicans at a hotel caucus in Boston. John K. Tarbox, who had been elected two years before against the pill man Ayer, was nominated by the Democrats. Only one evening paper in Boston supported Butler; all the others—Republican and Democratic—fought him determinedly, violently. But he was elected by this return:

	Votes.		Votes.
For Butler.....	12,100	For Tarbox.....	9,379
For Hoar.....	1,955		

These figures are interesting now, because people are apt to forget the possibilities of political phenomena under the inspiration of general discontent and sore-headedness, and because Butler points with pride to them when the doubting Thomases of the party of discord assume to discredit his confidence of success. "Look at the figures," says Butler. "Pardon me; can any one tell why, if I could carry that district in 1876 against two thoroughly-organized factions, I cannot carry it now, and why I cannot carry the State?" And there are Republicans who begin to study this conundrum dubiously, in view of the uncertain purpose of the Democratic Party.

Butler will run for Governor because he sees an opportunity to avenge past indignities, and because he really expects to be elected. He wants to rebuke the Pierces, the Hoars, the young Boston reformers, and he wants to be Governor because the Boston newspapers have said he couldn't. He will be run for Governor because the discordant, disjointed element opposed to the present rule cannot possibly find another man upon whom they can unite. Massachusetts can boast more isms and parties than any other civilized State, and if Butler was out of the probabilities for a candidate, the Greenbackers, the professional laborers, the woman suffragists, the Socialists, the rampant Prohibitionists, the soreheads, the moonshiners, and the what-nots of political and social theory would be scattered "wide by the waters," &c., in the matter of political action. The thoroughness with which Butler unites all these is a mysterious dispensation, as far from solution as the problem of perpetual motion. It is a fact, and Butler is a necessity to the men and the factions that have nothing in common except discontent. But it is a mistake to suppose that Butler will run as a Greenbacker or a Labor Reformer. He knows better than that. He knows that this is a new departure in which desperate expedients are required. He knows, and he admits, that upon the issues which those factions present Massachusetts could not be jostled. He knows that a startling phenomenon is wanted to start a revolution in quiet times. He knows just a man to mix and conduct all the discordant ingredients must be stronger personally than either or all of them, and he flatters himself that he is that phenomenal man. It is a strange fact, but it is a fact, that he is nearer the truth than most reputable people are willing to admit. Butler and Butlerism are stronger in Massachusetts to-day than all the elements opposed to the Republican Party would be without him.

The campaign has been going on actively ever since the fraud committee took a recess. Butler's lieutenants have been as busy as bees, and Butler himself has been pipe-laying very industriously. He has ascertained that the Nationalists cannot get along without him, and he does not let any opportunity slip to impress this fact upon the leaders of the fragmentary force that follows him. He waits for them to come to him. Meanwhile he is cultivating other fields. Kearney may rally one set of recruits; Wendell Phillips may inspire another, and the various chiefs of the clans may ply their various vocations in their own way; all are tending Butlerward, and the hero of the rabble knows that he may cultivate other fields and reap other harvests to place alongside those which his various friends are expected to bring to him. The central point of the Butler campaign will be a local affair; it will aim at a change in the State administration, in its composition and in its methods. The new party slogans will be, "Down with commissions!" "Reduce the pay and the salaried officers!" "Abolish the State-housering!" For many years there has been considerable discontent in this State with what they please to call the "State-house ring," which means, as far as I can ascertain, the close corporation style in which things administrative and legislative have been handed down from one generation of rulers to another. This discontent finds its home largely in the western and rural parts of the State, where the isms have slight hold, and therefore where Butler needs recruits. Butler is about mounting this hobby. It is not a new one with him. He has ridden it before. He sat so well in that saddle several years ago that, if we let him tell it, upon the strength of it he would have received the Republican nomination for Governor but for some "hugger-mugger of the Hoar brothers." He proposes to take this State-house fight up where he dropped it then, and this he will expect to make his best hold upon the support of the tax-payers.

Butler's plain is therefore pretty well made now to run as an independent candidate. It was Butler, and not Kearney, speaking the other night when the order went forth to the so-called working men to "pool their issues." Kearney is one of the issues, and Butler is pooling him; in fact he has pooled him. But he is pooling others and more potent agents and influences. Sam Randall came all the way from Pennsylvania the other day to see what could be done about pooling the Democratic issue. It was given out that the proceedings at Randall's complimentary supper were not complimentary to Butler. It is true that Butler was criticised; but it is also true that the spirit there developed was largely in favor of giving Butler some sort of support, whether of nomination or indorsement or non-action, as the only means of concealing the party demoralization and of satisfying its pure cussedness. But it is true that at one of their several meetings for devising ways and means to beat the Republicans, and help themselves, Randall was able and gratified to assure Butler that the Massachusetts Democrats are at his mercy, and must "tumble" to whatever suggestion he may make. The suggestion that he will make is, that in Boston, in Lowell, in Lawrence, in all the manufacturing towns where the Democrats are largely Butler men, his friends shall control the caucuses, and thence go to the State convention to await future orders. He has not yet made up his mind fully what he would like to have them do; but he will not wait for their nomination any more than he will wait for that of any other crowd. He will nominate himself, and then receive the several indorsements of the several factions, with thanks.

The nomination of Butler will be made in this wise: Secret associations have already been formed in different parts of the State, and they are holding frequent meetings, upon call from the Boston head-quarters. These meetings now are chiefly devoted to counting noses and "roping in" reluctant recruits before the Republican and Democratic organizations have time to fix them in their political habitations. This still-hunt has succeeded even beyond Butler's expectation, and when the movement becomes an open one the party leaders will be astonished at its wide ramifications even in respectable political circles. In a few days look out for developments. A circular will issue probably from the western part of the State first, in order to give expression to the ugly growl against the State-house Ring, and this plaint will close with a loud call upon Butler to put on the independent armor and cut right and left into the ranks of all who say nay to the demand for a change. This will be followed by other circulars appealing to Butler's disinterested zeal to avenge the wrongs of all cliques, and to give everybody everything, all concluding with the one vital snapper, the nomination of Butler. This spontaneous combustion is already manufactured; the letter-heads are written; the varied filling for different localities and classes is already furnished, and the grand miscellaneous cavalcade awaits only the word go from its director. The Butler movement is a stubborn, ugly reality, and in a few days the Republican leaders will awake to find that they have some lost ground to recover from a leader whose possibilities for mischief they have yet failed to learn through many disasters.

A NOTED CRACKSMAN CAPTURED.

"BALTIMORE JIM," THE PEST OF BOSTON'S SUBURBS, IN CUSTODY—A DANGEROUS GANG OF THIEVES BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BROKEN UP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—It is believed that the leader of the gang of professional burglars who have been operating in the suburbs of the city the past few months, and in other cities before, has been arrested, and the gang scattered. The fellow arrested a few weeks ago, who had operated so successfully in New-Jersey and in parts of New-York State, is supposed to have operated in connection with this gang. The man just arrested is known as "Baltimore Jim." He belongs in Baltimore, and left there suddenly and secretly to escape serving a term of imprisonment for several robberies in that city and the neighborhood. "Jim" has been identified as the fellow who attempted to rob the house of Mr. Thomas Wales on Blue Hill-avenue, Dorchester, on Tuesday forenoon last. His conduct at that time was daring and remarkably impudent. He climbed up the piazza in broad daylight, after 9 o'clock in the forenoon, from which access was had to the rooms of the second story. The blinds were fastened, and while trying to open them he was espied by a young lady in one of the chambers, who cried "Watch! thief!" The robber, nothing daunted, burst open the blinds and was just about to snatch from a table about $150 in money and a gold watch, when a young Irishman appeared and he hastily jumped to the ground. He then coolly attempted to rob other houses in the neighborhood after the same fashion, directly before the eyes of the young woman who had first sounded the warning, but she persisting in calling out after him, he at length started on a run to the woods. The young Irishman pursued him for some distance and knocked him down once with a club, but after a while "Jim" deliberately stopped, faced his pursuer, and informed the latter that if he chased him another inch he would blow his brains out. The pursuer then abandoned the chase. The officers say that when "Jim" was arrested he had fully matured plans to rob a jewelry store in Charlestown on Sunday night, and also of the house of a wealthy gentleman on Winter Hill, Somerville. The robberies this season have been many and bold, and the Police are confident that in the arrest of "Jim" and his accomplices, together with that of the other operator heretofore mentioned, the gangs are broken up, and, moreover, clues obtained to operatives of other gangs in other cities who have worked in concert with them.

HEROISM OF A HOSPITAL ATTENDANT

RESCUE OF AN INSANE PATIENT FROM A PERILOUS POSITION AT THE RISK OF HIS LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 11.—One of the most heroic acts ever witnessed in this section was that of an attendant at the insane Asylum last evening. A young lady patient of slight figure had in some unaccountable manner worked herself between the iron bars, and when discovered was hanging on the outside of the window-sill, about 50 feet above the ground. To rescue the unfortunate woman from the outside by the use of ladders was the only hope, but there were none at hand which would reach above the second-story window. Charles Mardin, a young attendant, stripped off his coat and vest and ascended to the second story, and by the utmost nerve and strain he finally succeeded in securing a hold of the window-frame above. With one hand he clung to the iron bars, and with the other grasped the poor unfortunate, just as she lost her hold of the casing above, and succeeded in seating her on the window-sill. At this crisis the lady's reason returned, and she begged her rescuer to save himself and let her drop to the ground, some 50 feet below. Ropes were then passed to Mardin, who secured them around the lady's waist, when she was lowered to the ground, Mardin being relieved from his perilous position in the same manner. Those who witnessed the heroic and successful effort pronounced it one requiring the utmost nerve, skill, and bravery.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1878.

Charles Schenig, the burglar who was shot on Friday morning during the encounter between the detectives and the parties who were endeavoring to rob the safe in the Metropolitan Railway Company's office, died at the Providence Hospital, in this city, to-day.

The *Gazette* of to-day says: "Congressman Whitthorne writes to a friend in this city that as soon as Congress meets in December he will take measures to expose and bring to justice the men who were organized in the conspiracy to rob the Freedmen's Bank; that there was a deliberate conspiracy to rob the bank he thinks beyond a ample proof. He has been making a careful examination of the records to see whether the original Trustees cannot be held responsible for the loss in a civil suit.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last night, as Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, of No. 318 D-street, south-west, was going home, she was approached on Sixth-street, near Missouri-avenue, by a negro, who demanded her money. The frightened lady turned to run from him, when he seized her by the throat, and, after choking her, threw her violently to the ground. He then kicked her several times, and would, in all probability, have killed her had he not been frightened off by parties approaching. The negro took several packages from the lady, and then made his escape.

*THE CHINESE IN B

PARISIAN NEWS AND GOSSIP

MORE INCIDENTS OF THE EXHIBITION

THE FRENCH PRESS IN A STEW—DELICATE DUTIES OF THE JURIES—PROSPECTS FOR PRIZES—MUSTARD AND WOMEN IN CONGRESS—ANOTHER GAMBLING SCANDAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 29, 1878.

In one of my recent letters I told of the complaints of want of courtesy to the French press when Mr. Krantz visited our section, and of the communication inconsiderately addressed by a Mr. E. Sternheim to "Parisine," of the *Gaulois*. Saturday's edition of this paper has reopened the question, but only to close it again definitely, by the insertion of a note from Mr. Eugene Bellair, in the name of several of our exhibitors, "the names are not given, in order to avoid the charge of puffing," by which the unlucky E. Sternheim, who evidently had forgotten that republics are proverbially ungrateful, and that M. De Talleyrand severely blamed an excess of zeal, is utterly disavowed, is informed that, if pickles and canned meats were offered to the Press Pavilion, it was none of his business, and that the whole incident was much to be deplored, as prejudicial to American exhibitors in general, and pickle exhibitors in particular. In short, Mr. E. Sternheim has been violently sat upon, and will, probably, be more careful in future about taking up the cudgels, "in defense of what he had no right to defend." But there is no danger, even if the French journalists were not asked to lunch, and if Mr. E. Sternheim did write that they had no right to say so because they had accepted American pickles, there is no danger, I can assure them, that these worthy pickle and canned meat manufacturers will be punished, or overlooked. Every one will be treated fairly; America will carry away her share of prizes, and this share will be a large one. Indeed, the fault will be that too many rewards will be distributed, and the value of the distinction be thereby lessened. Already, the Minister of Public Instruction has sent out a circular condemning the indiscriminate profusion with which recompenses are conferred in the public schools, simply to gratify pupils, who would be inconsolable if they did not receive something, if it be only for silence or the possession of a good appetite. It is bad enough there, as it does away with the object of the institution, which is intended to be a spur to emulation, but when, as here, it should designate a species of superexcellence, it becomes an imposition on the public. Still the commission was naturally anxious to please as many people as possible, and as the number of medals originally voted was really out of proportion to the number of exhibitors, M. Teisserene de Bort has yielded to the solicitations of the Presidents of the various classes, and has consented to give away 150 instead of 100 *grands prix*, to make the list of gold medals 2,500 instead of 1,000, and to increase the silver medals by 40 per cent. The intrinsic value of each of these has been, of course, diminished, so that the gold medals will only be worth 300 francs each, in place of 750 francs, this figure being retained for the medals of honor, while collectivities, such as Ministries, agricultural societies, &c., will be forced to put up with diplomas, this last point being settled very summarily on the testimony of one of the Commissioners, an ex-Cabinet Minister, who affirmed that when he took possession of his office he found the walls covered with neatly framed and well-kept diplomas, but that the medal boxes were empty.

Recompenses will also be conferred upon co operators, such as workmen, engineers, and draughtsmen, who are to be classified, according to their several merits, among the exhibitors recommended for distinction. No one can hope that there will not be a vast amount of dissatisfaction; exhibitors imagine that because the number of prizes has been more than doubled their claims have increased in the same proportion. There is not one among them who does not think himself entitled to a gold medal, at least; many, even with this, will imagine themselves deeply injured men because they are not among the 150 recipients of the *grands prix*. Some utterly lose sight of the fact that, not only the absolute excellence, but the relative importance of exhibits, must be considered in the matter of awards, and cannot understand that an industry employing 50,000 workmen should be esteemed more highly than one which does not employ 10. An irregular classification has had much to do with apparent injustices; articles in the same class could not be brought into competition because they were so essentially dissimilar. In one section, under the same head, Class No. 40, are guns, pistols, cartridges, shot, dog-collars, muzzles, drinking-flasks, powder, shot-bags, powder-flasks, chains, leashes, hunting-breeches, foils, sabres, masks, theatrical armor, archery implements, rapiers, boomerangs, poisoned arrows from South Pacific cannibals, Indian war-clubs, gaiters, and game-bags. How was it possible to class these according to their comparative merits? There were beautiful specimens of each, but guns and pistols are infinitely more important than M. Geiger's faultless leathers, and although Lochat & Debertrand show dog-collars which are not only exquisite in workmanship, but at a price within the means of any one who keeps a canine, neither could aspire to the highest distinction within the power of the jury to recommend, when such exhibitors as Bernard, for gun-barrels, and Grant, Purdy, Remington, Owen Jones, Fauré, Lepage, Lefaucheux, Lebeau, and a host of others, who have a world-wide reputation for fire-arms, were in the same list of competitors. The term accessories of the chase seemed to cover everything in the minds of the compilers of the official catalogue, but it does appear curious that because sportsmen use dogs, Vatim's powders, as a cure for distemper, should be introduced into this section of the Exhibition. Elsewhere this confusion does not exist to so great an extent, and there has been less difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory judgment. I don't know how sugar-coated pills will be appreciated, but teeth are pretty sure of standing well. In carriages, too, we are more than creditably represented; also in some exhibitions of plate and jewelry, although our chief excellence is acknowledged to be in the useful line. Sewing-machines were the great card in 1855, agricultural implements led the van in 1867, and will do so again, but stoves seem to be the first on the list now. There are plenty of competitors in this line, as, besides America, there are six or seven other countries in the field. But, from what I hear, Mr. Abendroth's exhibits are considered to be the best. The Russian, Canadian, and German stoves have their merits, certainly, but they are heavy, clumsy, and expensive, necessitating a particular setting not always obtainable by persons of moderate means and with limited space at their command. With the Venus, the Dart, the Berthe, and, above all, the "Uncle Sam"—by the way, foreigners cannot quite take in the intention of these appellations—on the contrary, the French see that they can not only warm their rooms, but cook their food with the same institution. They have been used for some time to ranges—*fours économiques*—which have gradually driven out the old-fashioned roast meat for that abomination "baked victuals," and now that they find the possibility of uniting cheapness to the gratification of their gastronomic proclivities they are delighted, particularly as they confess that all the samples exposed are, by the neatness of their execution and finish, fit to be placed in their drawing-rooms. Of course, the verdict of the jury is still unpublished, but it is a significant symptom that the President thereof, after an examination of nearly half an hour, purchased a parlor Franklin for his own use, and that nearly every other stove in the collection has been snapped up by the Parisian sight-seers, a result which must be attributed, not only to the merits of the exhibits themselves, but to the circumstance that they are admirably set up, and that the agent of the firm is always on hand to give explanations, a precaution too often neglected by the exhibitors of all countries who appear to imagine that the transcendant excellence of their wares is quite sufficient to attract customers, forgetting that ninety-nine-hundredths of the visitors go to the show simply out of curiosity, and although they may buy, if they come across something which pleases their fancy, will certainly not give themselves any trouble to find the seller—and then, why should the majority of the agents be so high and mighty!

Mr. Krantz's recent prohibition against carrying away any article from the building before the close of the Exhibition, has provoked a tempest of protests from indignant tradesmen, who have hitherto been permitted to sell trifles such as perfume bottles or cakes of soap or fancy hairpins; but some people, of course, abused the leniency of the administration by a too elastic interpretation of the word "*bibelots*," and one lady was stopped at the doors with a silver tea-service in her pockets. But right as Mr. Krantz is in the main, his ukase is very hard upon a certain class of exhibitors, who, as for instance, in the Algerian section, only consented to exhibit on condition that they might freely sell their wares, and went to considerable expense in getting up costumes of a fine exotic type, well knowing that unless dressed as Moors or Kabyles or Bedouins, they never could attract more than a passing glance to their trash. They are giving a vast deal of trouble, these more or less pseudo-foreigners, by their claims to notice and reward, and, in one case, a jury, whose report was sent in a fortnight ago, has been ordered to go over its labors, and visit a sectional class, whose existence was not even noticed in the French catalogue. It is true that this omission was supplied by a special list, accompanied by a request of the Colonial Commission to inspect, but then neither of these documents, although confided to the administration for transmission on the 19th of June, reached their destination until the 22d July—a delay which, however, extravagant it may seem, is by no means unusual whenever official red tape is called upon to show the beauties of hierarchical routine. The duties of the jurors are onerous enough, and more thankless, even, than they are onerous, as there is no compensation of any kind attached to their position, as was the case in America, and all they have to expect are charges of bribery and corruption, made by dissatisfied exhibitors. Fortunately, their labors are pretty well over, and the majority are glad of the relief, although a few will grieve over the decrease of their importance, and bewail the day when the neat gilt button with its R. F. and palm branches will no longer be an "open sesame" to the innermost *penetralia* of the palace.

The juries must soon step aside and yield the first seats to the congresses, which increase in variety every day. There is to be one on the mustard question, to decide whether England, France, Italy, or Spain should hold the championship. This is naturally a matter of intense interest to everybody, and that full justice should be done, the congress is to be composed of an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, it being thought that the male palate, vitiated as it is by tobacco and strong drinks, is not capable of appreciating the delicacy of some preparations of the condiment. Something like it was done in Philadelphia, where, I believe, the French triumphed; but here opinion is divided, and the gastronomes will be requested to give a solution which is to be as conclusive for all people of taste as that of the Berlin areopagus is for nations. A room in the Champ de Mars building has been set aside for the meeting, where will be 24 chairs for the members placed at a table on which is to be a colossal round of boiled beef and several plates of pork chops, flanked by a cordon of mustard pots of all sorts and sizes, with concoctions of different colors and aroma, from the unadulterated product of Dijon to the horrible mess of Cremona, in which acrid sugar, vinegar, and preserved cherries. Of the chess congress, or tournament, as it is called by some people, the final results are not yet known, but so far as given we stand No. 4 on the list with Mr. Mackenzie. In reality, the four leading names, MM. Zakertort, (Germany,) Winawer, (Poland,) Mackenzie, (America,) and Bird, (England,) are *ex regno*, and will be matched for definite classifications. The prizes altogether amount to the sum of 12,250 francs, and it is supposed that the victory will remain with the German champion, Zakertort, the French competitor, M. Clerc, having courteously withdrawn from the contest. In the Salle Cadet, the Grand Orient of France, the Woman's Rights Congress holds its sitting, presided over at first by Mme. Maria Deraisme, the Parisian lecturer so notorious for her continual squabbles with Alexander Dumas, Jr. A few of the sterner sex have been added to the committee to keep order, as some of the ladies are disposed to be violent, but except the Italian Deputies Bertani and Mauro Macchi, and the French Senator Pelletan, there are no names of any political weight. Victor Hugo was invited, but as he does not care that any tongue save his own should wag in public, he has refused his presence. There was a fearful clatter in the great room on the opening day; every lady wanted to speak at once, but as Olympe Audouard, the once high-priestess of the association, has been under a cloud for some time, and as Mme. Deraisme is a stern female to whom any one would concede, at first sight, and without an instant's hesitation, the right to wear the breeches, order was brought out of chaos so soon as she took the chair. Her opening harangue was a demonstration of the utility of the movement and the necessity of bestowing petticoats on men, after which the definite elections for officers took place, and the female American heart will beat high when it learns that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, was unanimously named Presidentess amid a buzz of applause. Every American has read about or heard of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, and, by the way, the full-length portrait of her daughter is one of the prettiest things in the United States Fine Art Gallery. She has been for 30 years at the business of improving the female social position, and argues cleverly if speciously. Dignified and didactic, as usual, she took the bull boldly by the horns and called things by their names, somewhat to the horror of some of the audience, who, with strongly-marked dispositions to emancipation, fancied that a slight veil might have been in better taste in her transparent allusions to the code which punishes the erring wife, while, for the same fault, it absolves the husband, but she brought down the house when, in her peroration, she said that "every true woman loves France!" Has anybody ever defined exactly this stereotyped phrase: True woman! To Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, succeeded Mlle. Mozzoni, a fair-haired girl from Italy, with a sympathetic voice, who suggested that "Social reforms must be attempted prudently, as too great hurry might interfere with the progress of the good work." La Mozzoni also proved, by her criticism of Napoleon's divorce from Josephine, that the great warrior was deficient in sensibility, "which was at once the quality and the defect of his military genius." Then Miss Graham Jones, of Chicago, got the floor. You are too good-looking, Miss Graham Jones, to be in such an assembly as this, and would be much more in your place in a ball-room, and, although you did say that you prefer the lustring robe of a special pleader, "the only dress which my sex has not yet the right to wear," to the costliest gown from Worth or Pingat, satin and velvet will become you better, and a visit from Auguste, the fashionable coiffeur, will improve the appearance of your back hair. After this the list of the day's orators was closed, and the meeting separated without any incidents, adopting unanimously the resolution that the future motto of the Republic should be: "Liberty, Equality, and Maternity," brotherly affection not being held in much esteem.

Some time ago I told of the unfortunate scandal about an American accused of foul play in a Parisian club. Letters from Vichy now give an account of a similar affair there, whose actor occupies an important political position, being nothing less than a Senator of the Republic, according to some versions, a Government official according to others. His *modus operandi* was of the same ingenious simplicity as M. X. employed so successfully in the Rue Royale, and like him he was watched for some time, and then taken red-handed in the act of dropping coin upon the table from his coat sleeve, occasionally varying the performance by pushing forward when a winning card turned up for him, his stake originally placed upon the yellow line, which is supposed to indicate that only half the amount is risked. The affair did not take place in the Casino, where only piquet, écarté, and whist are allowed, but at a private club, in the saloons of the old Compagnie Fermière, to which none but the cream of society have access. His friends are endeavoring to hush the matter up, on the plea of insanity, but as to make this available he must consent to a temporary sequestration in a private mad-house, which would likewise force him to resign his office, he has preferred to brazen it out, although the Procureur-General of the Court of Riom has ordered a judicial inquiry. What a pity Mr. X., the other one I mean, did not imagine this system of defense, he could have found so many persons ready to give evidence in his favor. Another bit of gossip, which is best *vu-vate* if not *vere*, and is so indignantly denied by one or two newspapers that it has probably some foundation, tells how the Marshal was not received by the Prince of Wales. The Duke of Magenta, so soon as he had learned of the arrival of the heir apparent to the British crown, sent to say that he wished an interview on business connected with foreign affairs. The answer was favorable, and the President drove to the Hotel Bristol, where he was ushered into a drawing-room. Ten minutes passed, no one came in, McMahon became impatient and after waiting yet a little longer, rang for a servant, whom he requested to state to his Royal Highness that he was there by appointment. Another message in reply, to the effect that the Prince had some friends at breakfast and begged to be excused. There was wrath at the Elysée when its tenant came back from his bootless errand, but what must have been his feeling on finding out at Trouville, that the guest for whom he had been forced to dance attendance in a sort of ante-chamber was simple M. Gambetta, for whom Albert Edward had sent his own carriage to the office of the *République Française* in the Chaussée d'Antin. This may be altogether a canard, but straws show which way the wind blows, and M. Gambetta's star is in the ascendant, while that of the Marshal is on the wane, and will not weigh a feather when the question of an Anglo-French alliance comes up for discussion.

ENGLAND'S AMBASSADOR IN TURKEY.

SIR A. H. LAYARD AT HIS HOME ON THE BOSPHORUS—CHARACTER OF THE MAN AND HIS SURROUNDINGS.

From the London World, July 31.

The great Elchi on whose capacious shoulders the mantle of Sir Stratford Canning has fallen is not at present at home at Pera. The splendid palace of the British Embassy, near the Grande Rue, is abandoned to the heat and the mosquitoes, and Sir Austen Layard and the whole *personnel* of the Embassy are to be found at Therapia, 12 miles up the Bosphorus. There the ever-cool breezes from the Euxine maintain, even in Summer, the temperature of Spring. Therapia deserves its name; it is health itself. All the European Ambassadors have their Summer villas at this part of the Bosphorus, either actually in Therapia itself or at Buyukdere, just beyond. The Bosphorus here makes an indentation on the European shore, which forms a miniature Golden Horn, and the grassy hills fall back a little in the direction of the picturesque forest of Belgrade, which is close at hand. Between the foot of the hills and the Bosphorus stands Therapia, and at the southern angle of the pretty bay stands the graceful villa of the British Ambassador. The structure in question is two stories in height, and it is built of a peculiar kind of stone, of a light chocolate color inclining to pink. A garden which is ablaze with flowers surrounds it on three sides; along the fourth runs a well-built quay, past which the waters of the Bosphorus flow southward, knowing no ebb. The waters in question are so crisp and clear that every pebble at the bottom can be seen from the bank; and the fish with which they abound can be seen lazily floating down the current, or frantically shooting back again toward the Black Sea, which is their proper habitat. In the main current hundreds of porpoises disport themselves, leaping at times clean out of the water, and leaving their plump bodies so long exposed as to tempt the rifles of all-slaying Franks. The Asiatic shore is here about two miles distant, its rolling hills always green. To the south-east may be seen the snow-clad crest of the Bithynian Olympus; nearer at hand is the summit of the Giant's Mountain, whence the best view of the loveliest parts of two continents with their dividing waters is to be obtained any morning at sunrise. In a little haven close to the ambassadorial villa rides at anchor a beautiful yacht, bearing her Brittanic Majesty's flag, for the use and pleasure of his Excellency. This yacht is in truth a gun-boat minus the gun, and is manned by blue-jackets, who take a natural pride in their ship. For every-day use, when running down the Bosphorus to confer, at a moment's notice, with the sorely-tried Sultan at Yeldiz Kiosk, Sir Austen Layard has close to his very doors a capacious steam-launch, painted white and covered with a awning. This bright little vessel has carried more comfort and counsel to the oft-despairing Sultan during the last few months, while the Russians were at the gates, and more dreaded enemies in the city itself, than ever Christian craft bore to a Commander of the Faithful before.

But let us enter the picturesque chalet-like villa, and see Sir Austen Layard himself. Passing the French Embassy, which is a hundred yards nearer the village of Therapia, one proceeds along the banks of the Bosphorus till one arrives at the southern side of the little bay already mentioned. Then turning to the left into the garden of the Embassy, we see on the right the hospitable door ever open, with a tall Oriental, a cavass, magnificent in his befrogged uniform of brown and black, guarding against unwarrantable intrusion. This superb official does not know a word of any Western tongue; but he puts himself in communication with civilized servants who speak French or English, and in due time you are asked to walk up stairs to the Ambassador's study. The house is French in its style and its arrangements, and also in great measure in its furniture. The floors are of marble or of parquetry. The stair-cases and corridors are verdant with the rarest plants, and beautiful flowers peep forth from vases almost as beautiful. At the end of a long corridor on the first floor is Sir Austen's study. This is a large room, plainly furnished, the floor polished, the walls partly concealed by book-cases and partly by maps. Near the door is a large writing-table covered with books of reference and papers of great import, and there sits the Ambassador busy on a long dispatch. He looks round as the door opens, and you see before you a man hale and vigorous, and giving in every lineament and action the impression of power, physical and intellectual. His abundant hair and large beard are gray, almost white, somehow and does not give so much the appearance of age as of maturity. He is endowed by nature with one of those ample foreheads for which most eminent men have to thank the kindly artists who immortalize them on canvas, and his bushy hair being flung back from its wide circumference, the result is a certain leonine expression very appropriate for a British Ambassador. He is under the medium height; but this is compensated for by broad shoulders and a well-knit frame, for which fatigue must have no terrors.

Sir Austen Layard has not acquired, and it may be safely predicted that he never will acquire, the conventional diplomatic manner. He evidently prides himself upon his downrightness and plain speaking. He is blunt and often brusque in his way of speaking; but not even his enemies—and he has some—have ever imputed to him the far worse faults of insincerity or double-dealing, the stock imputations against Ambassadors at the Porte. He is a great *causeur*, and discourses fluently in several languages. He knows Arabic well, and Turkish fairly; French is as familiar to him as his mother tongue. Spanish is of no account on the banks of the Bosphorus; if it were, he could speak that, too. He speaks his mind freely, and makes no secret of his opinions. He believes that the Turkish Government has already broken down, but that there is good material in the country, which renders it foolish to despair of reform and reorganization. He wants to hold the empire together, and give time for the necessary reconstruction; and he does not conceal his contempt for certain projects of splitting it up into little warring "autonomies," which would eventually hand half the East over helpless to Russia. He is by no means open, however, about matters which he thinks it best to keep secret. His silence is at times very disconcerting, when it is well known that he has a good deal that he could tell if he liked. No one in Constantinople was unaware of the feelings with which his Excellency regarded the advance of the Russians upon the capital, and the diplomatic surrender of the Ottoman power at San Stefano to which it led. But did any one know that Cyprus was to be handed over to Great Britain as a counterpoise to the Asiatic acquisitions of the Czar? No. Sir Austen Layard's long and delicate negotiations on that and some other points were kept from the prying eyes of all the Ambassadors in Constantinople and of their innumerable agents.

SOME VERY MEAN PEOPLE.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Last Monday night was full of dreary and mournful thoughts for the family of Mr. C. W. Zollinger, West Broad-street. A son, aged 18, a much-respected member of the family, had met death in the afternoon at Rickly's dam, by drowning, while in a moment of pleasure with comrades. It seems proper that such sad events should excite sympathy and all the benevolent instincts, not only of relatives and friends, but of those who are bound to respect a misfortune by humanity's tie alone. The search was continued late at night and abandoned. When it was renewed Tuesday, some person of the many who had turned out to assist thought of the plan to turn on the water at the mill, and thus lessen the volume coming over the dam, that the point where the body sank might be reached in a boat. The man having charge of the mill refused to turn on the water for less than $10 for an hour and a half, but this being a very short time a compromise was made with him to turn on the water for three hours for $15. A check was handed him for the last amount, and even then he kept the crowd in suspense until he could send to town and see if the money would be raised on the signature. This brazen piece of effrontery was met in its true light by those who were doing all they could to accommodate the family. This piece of enterprise, if such it may be termed, was fairly eclipsed by what followed. It was stated at the time that the body was found by J. B. Perrin, John Cloud, and Henry Davis, the latter running the greatest risk in diving.

Mr. Zollinger, in his anxiety to recover the body, had offered $25 reward to the person finding it. This amount he was amply able to pay, but, distressed in mind, probably did not think of it at the time the body was brought to shore. Davis, being afraid that a fair deal in the distribution of the reward might result from delay, appeared before Squire Lee L. Smith Wednesday, and wished to know if there was any law for recovering property on which a reward had been offered and not paid. The matter of finding the body was referred to, and the Squire took in the situation at once. He gave Davis a good square lecture and allowed him to pass.

PEOPLE WHO NEVER TIRE.

OLD GOVERNMENT CLAIMS AND THE CLAIMANTS.

HISTORY OF RICHARD W. MEADE'S CLAIMS—ADVENTURES OF MAJOR-GEN. MEADE'S FATHER IN SPAIN—A CASE NEARLY SIXTY YEARS OLD.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1878.

A large number of old claims regularly make their appearance at the beginning of every Congress. Some of them are not without merit, and their justness is, in many instances, conceded. But it is exceedingly difficult to secure proper consideration for them. A prejudice too deeply rooted to be removed exists against all old claims. Their antiquity stands as an insurmountable barrier to their success. Proofs, arguments, and entreaties all pale before the fatal objection that it is old. And although it is an uncontroverted fact that to urge this class of cases is to incur an unnecessary loss of time and money, yet this class of claimants do not appear at all dismayed with their yearly rebuffs. Each succeeding December finds them at the Capitol, more buoyant in hope than ever, their previous disappointments having but sharpened their obstinacy and improved their persistency. And so on from year to year, and from generation to generation. The most remarkable of these claims, and one that fully sustains the preceding observations, is the "Meade claim," which has been pending before Congress since 1824, and has already outlived the original claimant, his wife, and eldest son, each of whom in turn have bravely led the forlorn hope. It is now being prosecuted by Miss Margaret C. Meade, a sister of the late Gen. George G. Meade. This lady is at present a clerk in the War Department. The history of the Meade claim in and out of Congress is interesting as well as instructive.

Richard W. Meade, the father of Gen. George G. Meade, was a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, engaged in commerce with South America. He left this country for Spain in 1803, the object of his journey being to obtain the release of some property detained at Buenos Ayres. While absent he conceived the idea of establishing a commercial house at Cadiz, and within a short period carried that design into execution. He opened an extensive American trade, chiefly in provisions. During the many years that followed, Mr. Meade obtained various contracts to supply the Spanish Government with articles of subsistence. In 1806 he was appointed Navy Agent of the United States for the port of Cadiz, which position he held until some time in 1816 or 1817. During the invasion of Spain by the French under Napoleon, and the internal convulsions that distracted the country at that period, Mr. Meade made liberal advances of money and furnished large supplies of provisions to the Spanish Government, which eventually became his debtor in a large amount. Having pressed for payment, the Spanish Government, as has been sometimes her custom when dealing with a too persistent creditor, caused Mr. Meade's arrest upon the first flimsy pretext that offered, and threw him into one of the dungeons of a prison at Cadiz, known as Santa Catalina. Through his family and friends his case was brought to the notice of the United States authorities, and President Monroe, in obedience to the wishes of Congress expressed in a strong resolution, directed John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, to peremptorily demand Mr. Meade's release, and the Spanish Government complied.

Mr. Meade then applied to the United States to assist him in enforcing his claims against Spain. His case was taken up, and, with those of other American citizens, was the subject of prolonged diplomatic correspondence between the two countries. Pending this diplomatic discussion Spain indirectly offered to pay Mr. Meade's claims by ceding to him an equivalent in lands in Florida. Mr. Meade communicated this offer to Mr. Adams, our Secretary of State, who replied that such a grant would not be recognized if made after a certain date, as the United States were then negotiating with Spain for the cession of Florida. Upon receiving this answer Mr. Meade filed notice of his claim of nearly $400,000 against Spain in the Department of State, hoping, as he expressed it in the letter accompanying the account, "for that protection which his Government might think proper to grant." Then followed the treaty of Feb. 22, 1819, between the United States and Spain, wherein the United States, in return for the cession of Florida, released Spain from all the claims of our citizens that had been the subject of correspondence between the two Governments, and agreed to distribute a fund not exceeding $5,000,000 among the several claimants. By a protocol the ratification of the treaty was to be perfected within six months from the date of signing it. The instrument was promptly ratified by the Senate, but before it had been ratified by Spain the United States informed the Spanish Government that the validity of the large grants of Florida lands made by the King to three palace favorites early in the previous Winter [1818-19] would not be recognized, and would be regarded as null and void. Spain, doubtless influenced by the three persons interested, thereupon refused to sanction the treaty on any such conditions, and the same remained unratified when the six months prescribed by the treaty for its ratification expired. It was at this juncture of affairs that Mr. Meade took the false step from which sprung all the trouble that subsequently ensued. Doubting whether a treaty would soon be made between the two countries, and anxious to obtain payment of his claim as speedily as possible, he proceeded to submit his case before a Royal Junta, a special tribunal or commission invested with judicial powers, which, with the express and formal approval of the King of Spain, made a decree, on May 19, 1820, whereby it was adjudged that Mr. Meade was entitled to judgment for $373,879 88, and ordered that sum to be paid from the royal Treasury. It was never paid, however, and Mr. Meade shortly after returned to the United States, bringing with him a certified copy of the award as proof of his claim. The original documents, vouchers, and other evidences of indebtedness establishing his claim remained in the possession of the Spanish Government, and were filed away in the proper archives. The United States was formerly apprised by the Spanish Government and Mr. Meade of the result of the proceedings before the Royal Junta, and our Secretary of State, Mr. Adams, replied, expressing his approval of what had transpired.

In August following the Spanish Government resumed the consideration of the treaty of 1819, and of the demand made by the United States, that the three private grants of land in Florida, made by the King to some of his favorites, should be annulled.

The Cortes of Spain refused to annul the same until the United States should agree to pay and discharge in full the indebtedness of Spain to Mr. Meade, according to the award of the Royal Junta. The United States Minister at Madrid thereupon gave a clear and distinct assurance to a committee of the Cortes that the debt due Richard W. Meade would certainly be paid him by the United States if the treaty was ratified by the Spanish Government, and the cession of Florida lands to the Duke de Alayon, and the Count Puñon Rastro, Señor Vargas totally annulled. Upon the faith of these assurances by the United States Minister, the Spanish Cortes annulled the three land grants in question, and duly ratified the treaty whereby Florida was added to the domain of the United States.

The treaty next traveled from Madrid to Washington, in order to obtain the ratification of the Senate. While it was pending before the latter body Mr. Meade addressed a protest to the President, which was transmitted to the Senate, against the ratification of the treaty unless express provision was made for the payment of his award. He also requested that the award held by him be expressly excepted and excluded from any operation of the treaty, and that he be allowed to seek the payment thereof from Spain. The Senate disregarded Mr. Meade's protest, and ratified the treaty. Mr. Meade was now left without any other alternative than to present his claim to the three Commissioners appointed under the terms of the treaty to hear and determine the claims of American citizens against Spain. He did so, but upon submitting a regularly certified copy of the award of the Royal Junta, the Commissioners refused to allow the same, upon the ground that by the terms of the treaty the only claims against Spain over which they had jurisdiction were claims existing prior to the date of the treaty of Feb. 22, 1819, and that, inasmuch as the award of the Royal Junta was posterior to the date of the treaty, they had no authority to investigate or allow it, and the Commissioners accordingly rejected and dismissed Mr. Meade's claim, on May 29, 1821, for want of satisfactory evidence. To prove his claim in the manner required by the Commissioners, it now became necessary for Mr. Meade to produce the original proofs, which, as stated above, were all in Spain, having been retained by the Spanish Government after the award of the Junta, and deposited in the various archives.

The treaty contained a provision that the Spanish Government, at the request of the United States, should furnish all papers and documents in its possession necessary to substantiate the demands of the several claimants. When Mr. Meade's requisition for the needed testimony was presented by our Minister at Madrid to the Spanish Government, the latter at first positively refused to produce or deliver it. Subsequently Spain reconsidered, and promised to comply with the demand, but owing to the disturbed condition of the country and the disorganization of her departments, the documents could not be obtained in time to be used before the commission, whose official life was limited by the treaty to three years. On June 8, 1824, it being the last day of its existence, the commission distributed the $5,000,000 provided by the treaty and acts of Congress to liquidate such claims of American citizens against Spain as it had allowed, and formally dismissed the claim of Mr. Meade without having even considered it.

Then began the struggle to obtain the payment of the claim from the Government, which, from that day to this, has been carried on with a warmth and pertinacity seldom equaled.

In 1824 petitions to both houses of Congress were addressed by Mr. Meade, but with no result. In 1825 a select committee of the Senate, of which Senator Clayton was Chairman, reported against the claim, but the report was laid on the table. In the House the claimant was more fortunate. Mr. Forsyth, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill providing for its payment, which was passed, but the Senate rejected it.

In 1827 a second bill providing for its payment was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Hon. Edward Everett, which was also rejected by the House.

In 1828 the claim was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, which failed to make a report.

Here we must pause to chronicle the death of Richard W. Meade, the claimant, which occurred at this time in Washington. His widow, a bold, plucky woman, as she proved herself to be, at once took his place, and continued the indefatigable prosecution of the unlucky claim. She addressed a memorial to Congress, couched in the following touching language: "Many years have elapsed since the lamented husband of your memorialist first appealed to the Government of the United States for the payment of a debt, the origin, character, and proof of which he then set forth, and often subsequently explained and confirmed. With unshaken confidence in the ultimate justice of his country, he patiently acquiesced in the protracted delays incident to multifarious and engrossing subjects of legislation. From year to year, from session to session, he invoked attention and earnestly solicited that which he sincerely and solemnly believed to be his right, until it pleased an overruling Providence to terminate his anxieties with his life, and to devolve upon your memorialist the painful but imperious duty of appearing as his representative and substitute for the protection of his family and property."

In 1829 and 1830 the House referred the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs with no result.

In 1831 and 1832 a bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs by Mr. Archer, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, but not acted on.

In 1833 and 1834 a similar bill was debated in Committee of the Whole House, but nothing further was done.

In 1835 the Senate passed a bill providing for its payment.

In 1836 the bill which passed the Senate was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, but nothing more was heard about it.

In 1837 a bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations by Senator James Buchanan, (afterward President,) passed the Senate.

In 1838 the House took the bill that passed the Senate at the previous session, and referred it to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which reported it back without amendment, and committed it to the Committee of the Whole, where it slept to the end of that Congress. In 1839 and 1840 the claim was referred to the Foreign Affairs Committees of Senate and House, but no report was made.

In 1840 it was again referred by the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which failed to act upon it. In 1841 and 1842 the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House reported a bill for the settlement of the claim, which, as usual, never emerged from the Committee of the Whole.

In 1843 and 1844 another bill was reported to the House from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which again perished in Committee of the Whole for want of action.

In 1845 and 1846 still another bill was reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which also suffered the fate of its two predecessors.

In 1847 and 1848 the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House, for the fourth time in as many Congresses, reported a bill for the payment of the claim of Mr. Meade. More fortunate than the three that preceded it, the Committee of the Whole did consider it and reported it back with amendments; but the House laid it on the table when it came up for its final passage.

In 1849 and 1850 it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House. No action was taken. A similar course was pursued in the Senate.

In 1851 and 1852 the House again referred the subject to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but nothing was done.

And here another pause must be made to note the death in 1852 of Mrs. Margaret C. Meade, the widow of the original claimant. She had conducted the struggle for nearly a quarter of a century with a warmth, zeal, and enthusiasm that merited a different result, but like her husband, she too went down into her grave, leaving the claim in a condition equally as unsatisfactory as when she assumed its direction. But, despite the death of Mr. and Mrs. Meade, the claim not only survived, but seemed to improve in buoyancy and strength as it increased in years. Richard W. Meade, the son of the claimant, and an officer in the Navy, next appeared on the scene, and exhibited the same energy and perseverance in pressing the claim that his father and mother had shown before him. In his memorial to Congress he made the subjoined recital:

"From the year 1824 to his death Richard W. Meade prosecuted his demand before the Congress of the United States, and his widow and Executrix renewed and diligently continued to seek redress from the same body, and although time to time reports and bills have been introduced providing for its payment, no bill has ever passed both houses of Congress at the same session."

But to resume a chronological history of the claim. In 1853 and 1854 the petition of Richard W. Meade (the younger) was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and a bill was reported but not acted upon. In the House a bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but, failing to meet the approval of the Committee of the Whole, it was tabled Jan. 7, 1854. In 1855 the matter was again before Congress, with similar results.

In 1856 Congress passed a joint resolution referring the subject to the Court of Claims for adjudication. From 1857 to 1860 the case remained in the Court of Claims. Upon the hearing before that tribunal the Judge decided that, having been once submitted to the three Commissioners appointed under the Florida treaty, and acted upon by them, the case was not within the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

After the rendition of the decision this battle was renewed in Congress, but without reaching any result until 1863, when Congress again referred the whole question to the Court of Claims for adjudication. That court, after a thorough examination of the case, found against the claimant and held that the Commissioners, under the treaty with Spain, which had (as stated above) dismissed the case for lack of evidence, was a special judicial tribunal, of exclusive jurisdiction, and that its judgment upon the subject matter was final and conclusive, and that Congress, in referring the matter to the Court of Claims, had not removed the bar of that adverse judgment. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case was finally argued at the December term in 1869. In the opinion of the court subsequently rendered the judgment of the Court of Claims was sustained, although, by way of a crumb of comfort to the claimant, it was observed that there was still a remedy by "an appeal to the equity of Congress," which alone has power to grant the relief sought.

This terminated the career of the Meade claim in the courts, and it resumed its former occupation of knocking at the doors of Congress clamorous for settlement.

In 1870 a bill was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, which neglected to report upon it.

Twenty years had passed since the demise of Mrs. Margaret C. Meade, the widow of the original claimant, and the battle for the claim had been waged during that period by her son, better known as Commodore Meade. About this time the Commodore, completely worn out, was in turn compelled to desist from the absorbing work of his life to respond to Death's roll-call. The hapless legacy which had been handed down to him by his father and mother, both of whom had devoted the closing years of their lives to the single object of securing its liquidation by the Government, next fell to Miss Margaret C. Meade, a daughter of the original claimant. This lady, in her capacity of heiress and Administratrix, with the pluck and energy characteristic of the three members of her family who had gone before, began to struggle where her brother had left off.

In 1873 Gen. Butler introduced a bill providing for the payment of the claim, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No report.

In the same year Senator Sumner introduced a petition in the Senate, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. No report.

In 1874 and 1875 a petition was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Claims. No report.

At the last session a bill was introduced in the House providing for the payment of the original claim, $373,879 88, without interest, from the date it was allowed by the Royal Junta of Spain. Exhaustive arguments of counsel for the petitioner were heard by the Committee on Claims. But, as usual, no report was made, and probably none will be.

THE REFORMED ALPHABET.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of Sunday, Aug. 4, contains an article on phonetic spelling by R. G. W., in which some attention is paid to the Anglo-American method. The writer expresses himself in doubt as to the reason for the distinctive term, Anglo-American. Will you permit me to explain?

Mr. E. Jones, of Liverpool, England, for many years Master of the Hibernian schools of that city, has, like myself, been enraged for a quarter or a sentury or more in advocating a simplification of English orthography. Several years ago we independently reached the conclusion that the reform must be made within the written language as

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. FROTHINGHAM'S CREED.

THE RISING AND THE SETTING FAITH, AND OTHER DISCOURSES. By O. B. FROTHINGHAM. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1878.

The discourse from which this volume has derived its title is by no means the best one which it contains. On the contrary, even the reader who is in full sympathy with the movement which the author is pushing cannot help feeling that, in this discourse, there is a lack of exactness in the statements, of precision in the arguments, which touches the very basis of the whole discussion. With the setting faith the author means Christianity, in all its various forms, and as indications of its decline he mentions the decrease of its authority over the minds not only of educated persons, but also of the masses, the apparent decay of its theology, and the glaring discrepancy between its doctrines, such as professed, and the maxims on which modern life is actually carried on. But the third point is simply a repetition, in specialized terms, of the first, and both the first and the second points are by the author's treatment left pretty nearly in the state of open questions. Is Christianity really losing its hold on mankind? Everybody says so, both the Christian and the Free-thinker. But the general use of a phrase is no guarantee for the truth of its contents. One hundred years ago, two hundred years ago, three hundred years ago, everybody said the same. The same seems to have been said in every age. The phrase is, perhaps, nothing but a happy generality, equally suitable as an introduction to the lamentations of a revivalist preacher and to the exultations of a skeptical mocker. If comparing 1878 with 1778 we should not hesitate for one moment to deny the author's assertion, and we should be supported by many incontrovertible facts—the increasing number of church buildings and church attendants; the increasing importance of the religious literature, both on account of its quality and intrinsic value, and on account of the interest bestowed upon it by the reading public; the increasing respect shown by society to Christianity, not only in the form of polite reserves, which might be due to better manners and grosser indifference, but in the form of positive acquaintance and encouragement, &c. A peculiar circumstance has given rise to much misunderstanding on this point. The Christian Church is breaking down. But the Christian Church is not the same thing as the Christian religion. On the contrary, they, too, may be diametrically opposed to each other, and so they are just now. People see that, if true religion is a direct relation between the individual soul and God, any kind of Church establishment is a form of religious life which must end by suffocating its own idea. The Established Church is consequently in many places fallen into a state of dissolution, but just in the very same places we see the free congregational life blossom forth with an uncommon vigor and health. The simple, the natural, the necessary inference to be drawn from this fact is this: The Christian Church is now pulled down, not by the Free-thinker, but by the Christian religion itself; or, with other words, there is within Christendom itself a movement now going on which may burst the Christian Church, with its creeds and rites, but which, nevertheless, is nothing but a deeper and purer conception of Christianity. The peculiar course which Christian theology has taken in the last 10 or 20 years points in the same direction. Christian theology is decaying, says Mr. Frothingham. But he is mistaken. It is only changing its dress. Very true, nobody cares now about the genealogy of the Trinity, the combination of two natures in Christ, the necessity of an atoning sacrifice, &c., but theology is not exhausted by dogmatics. Theology has an historical element, and this element is just now cultivated with an astonishing energy and success. Notice, for instance, the number of books on Palestine which have been published during the last 10 years, the talent with which they were written, the interest with which they are read, and it will prove very difficult to maintain, in the face of this one fact, that Christian theology is dying from inanition. It must be remembered that questions about the authorship of the various parts of Scripture, about the historical evidence for the events related in the Bible, in short, all historico-theological questions were originally not started by the Free-thinkers, nor have they from them received their final answers. On the contrary, they are just now debated with the greatest freedom among the most devout Christians, and it is vividly felt that, just as Christianity was lowered and narrowed by being identified with one single form of social institution, so it is lowered and narrowed by being made dependent on one single form of historical evidence. There is a clearness above all dogmatical creeds; there is a certainty above all historical evidence; the exertion to bear a victorious testimony to this truth is the characteristic of Christian life in this moment, and not a "setting faith."

In the following discourse, "The Unbelief of the Believers," the author has been much more successful, and we refer the reader to this part of the book for a representation of what the author calls "the rising faith," a faith which does not imagine God under various impossible attributes—personality and infinity, volition and omnipotence, &c.—but which feels Him as the grand creative force and acknowledges Him as the grand ruling law. It seems as if the author had said to himself, "I will turn the tables upon my adversaries. They call me an unbeliever, because I will have nothing to do with their trinity, incarnation, revelation, atonement, &c. I will once show off their own unbelief, their own lack of faith." And he has done so, and done it not with the dexterity of an able lawyer, but with the passion and indignation of a man inspired with truth. No doubt the reader will meet with points in this discourse which occur to him as very audacious inferences from very questionable premises, but he will also meet with points which he will feel compelled to acknowledge as noble truths, and to incorporate with his system of faith, however difficult it may prove to procure a fitting place for them there. The point of collision between Mr. Frothingham and his adversaries seems to be his rigid monotheism, a monotheism which has not stopped at the Jewish idea of "no God but one," but has penetrated into the very idea of oneness, and expelled every trace of differentiation. There seems, however, to be mistakes on both sides. Mr. Frothingham seems to consider his adversaries, with their apparatus of a Holy Trinity, a Virgin Mary, a personal devil, an Antichrist, &c., as a sort of polytheists, and they, in their turn, are probably not far from considering him an atheist. With respect to the first of these mistakes, the above remarks on the movement now on foot in the Christian world, may suffice; with respect to the other, we beg the reader to remember that the principal accusation against which the apologists of the second and third century had to defend the Christians was that of atheism. Not partitioning out the divine into small bits of fancy-work, splendid with their beauty and aliening with their familiarity, but gathering it together into one point—the voice of conscience, invisible and holy—the first Christians were considered atheists by the pagans, and Justine, Tatian, Athenagoras, Tertullian, &c., took great pains to show that they were not godless, though they had only one God. A mistake between rigid monotheism and atheism is very easily made, especially from the standpoint of a refined, mystical, spiritual "Götterdämmerung;" but because it is easy, it is not justifiable.

THE CADETS' BOOK.

WEST POINT TIC TACS. A Collection of Military Verse, Together with a Special Poem, "Cadet Grey," by BRET HARTE. Illustrated. New-York: HOUGHTON & Co. 1878.

The midshipmen having issued a collection of songs and ballads of a humorous nature, called *Fag Ends from the Naval Academy*, a companion volume has appeared to celebrate the fun and hardships of West Point cadets. Like the former, this contains a plenty of bold woodcuts. The list of draughtsmen in *West Point Tic Tacs* makes an even goodlier show of names. Thomas Nast, Darley, Kelly, and Weldon give the book a more conventional and less amateurish appearance. A cartoon of "Our Skeleton Army," which appeared in *Harper's Weekly* from the pencil of Nast, forms a frontispiece to the part of the volume set aside for army poems. A piece of verse by W. A. Croffut takes the picture for text. Stedman's ode on Custer follows next, and for this Kelly has drawn one of his dashing helter-skelter cartoons. Custer is in his shirt-sleeves, with sabre and pistol in hand, and a *sombrero* to back his energetic face. Longfellow's "Revenge of Rain-in-the-Face" and Holmes' "The Flower of Liberty," Stoddard's "Rifle and Bow" and Stedman's "Cavalry Charge" are also given. As good a ballad as any is that of F. H. Gassaway about the "Pride of Battery B." A little orphan girl attached to a rebel battery at South Mountain is represented coming into the Union lines to beg tobacco for her friends and patrons, who are without the weed. The ballad ends:

"That's all—save when the dawn awoke
Again the work of hell,
And through the sullen cloud of smoke
The screaming missiles fell

"Our General often rubbed his glass,
And marveled much to see
Not a single shell that whole day fell
In the camp of Battery B."

One of the chief attractions of the book is Bret Harte's Byronic, called "Cadet Grey." He is more successful in making fun of Boston people than in devising a serious finish for the poem. The beginning has some very good stanzas and a number of excellent hits. Of Cadet Winthrop Adams Grey he sings:

"He, too, had traveled. At the age of ten
Found Paris empty, dull—except for art
And accent. Mabille, with its glories, then,
Less than Egyptian Almees touched a heart
Nothing if not pure classic. If some men
Thought him a prig, it vexed not his conceit,
But moved his pity—and oft-times his pen
The better to instruct them through some sheet
Published in Boston and signed 'Beacon-Street.'"

Although Cadet Winthrop Adams Grey is no Don Juan, as the metre might suggest, but, on the contrary, a prig of the goody kind that satirical writers insist on attributing to Boston, he is shown to be valorous in Indian warfare on the Plains. His rescue from the Indians, and the deceit practiced both upon him and his chum by a fair flirt, give to the plot that sarcastic twist we are accustomed to expect in Mr. Harte's work. A glossary of cadet slang is added to the book, and, to make it a useful as well as amusing manual to the cadet and officer, a number of blank pages are arranged to receive autographs and act the part of an album generally. The volume thus becomes song-book and memorandum combined. The life of cadets and midshipmen has so much of the spice of romance wanting to other careers, that no one would be surprised were the two schools of West Point and Annapolis to be pets of the Government, and rather spoiled than otherwise by an indulgent Congress. Instead of that, Congress is as niggardly as it dare be toward the schools and the graduates therefrom, and of this spirit on the part of American legislators—they cannot be called statesmen—the volume shows many traces.

ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS.

GIBBON. By JAMES COTTER MORISON, M. A., Lincoln College, Oxford. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

A life of Gibbon is not an inspiring subject, even for the short space contained in John Morley's series of "English Men of Letters." What there is of Gibbon's life lies before the reader in Gibbon's own words, and a biographer has little to say that is new. Gibbon can tell more fully his own story, because he has more room for minuteness, and although the tale which he tells consists chiefly in the analysis of his own motives for writing the few things for which he is famous—particularly, of course, the *Decline and Fall*—yet his life was so uneventful that he has left no gap which an after-comer can supply. At the best, a biographer of Gibbon can sketch the times in which he lived, the people among whom he moved, and add some particulars as to the character of the man which an autobiography is not apt to give. Considering, then, the dullness of his task, Mr. Morison has done well to have made his monograph as readable as it is. People who have attempted to read systematically the *Decline and Fall*, only to ignominiously give it up, and many of the minority of readers who have achieved the reading of that work, will readily understand that the author could hardly have been a brilliant figure in his day or have passed through any very remarkable adventures. Everything goes to prove that in general society Gibbon was a rather dull man compared with such persons as Burke, Johnson, and Steele, and the Swiss and French celebrities whom he knew in Geneva and Paris. He was eloquent only with friends. His life was tamer than his conversation. He appears to have been entirely subject to his father; he discarded the future Mme. Necker because his father refused to allow him to marry a foreigner, and he remained till his father's death under the thumb of the man on whom he depended for his daily bread. Unlike Johnson, his early life was such that he never knew what it was to be poor; he developed his knowledge of antiquity without further hindrance than a term of service in the Militia, during which his beloved classics had to remain unread. Like Grote, the historian, his development was slow and sure, without pecuniary disadvantages of any serious kind. It was during a journey to Italy, when 27 years, that he struck upon the idea of that system of history which has alone made him famous.

"'It was at Rome, on the 15th October, 1764, as I sat musing amid the ruins of the Capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the Temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind.' The scene, the occasion of the old religion and the new, the priests of Christ replacing the flamens of Jupiter, the evensong of Catholic Rome, swelling like a dirge over the prostrate Pagan Rome might well concentrate in one grand luminous idea the manifold but preconnected thoughts with which his mind had so long been teeming. Gibbon had found his work, which was destined to fill the remainder of his life."

As an Oxford man, Mr. Morison should be an authority on the universities. It is interesting to note the severe terms in which he speaks of them as they existed in Gibbon's youth. The Fellows did no work except to engage in law-suits, and Gibbon laments the loss of 18 months spent in what it was then a satire to call a seat of learning. The biographer attributes to Gibbon a want of real scholarship in the classics, which arose from extreme ill-health before the age of 15, and an injudicious move on the part of his father when, at that age, he sent him unprepared to the university. But here we read, singularly enough, as coming from a university man;

"Did Gibbon lose as much as he thought in missing the scholastic drill of the regular public school and university man? Something he undoubtedly lost; he was never a finished scholar, up to the standard even of his own day. If he had been, is it certain that the accomplishment would have been a gain? It may be doubted. At a later period Gibbon read the classics with the free and eager curiosity of a thoughtful mind. It was a labor of love—it passionate ardor—similar to the manly zeal of the great scholars of the Renaissance. This appetite had not been blunted by enforced toil in a narrow groove."

As Mr. Morison says, at the close of his volume, the lives of scholars are proverbially dull, and that of Gibbon is hardly an exception to the rule. But it is fair to say that he makes what he can out of it, and gives Gibbon all the credit due to his great historical feat without concealing his defects as a patriot and a scholar.

RECENT FICTION.

THE CREW OF THE SAM WELLER. By JOHN HABBERTON. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS. 1878.

Reprinted from the columns of *Sunday Afternoon*, this little story by John Habberton belongs naturally to the earlier type of his writings, rather than the series of which *Helen's Babies* was the forerunner. As a contribution to a religious magazine, the moral value of the tale is of the first importance, but probably most readers will find the scenes of life in the Mississippi Valley of greater interest than the moral. That moral is to the effect that true Christianity consists in doing good to others—a theme on which Mr. Habberton has embroidered more than one Western story before this. The young man who comes to this conclusion is persuaded to acknowledge his wickedness and stand the results of a crime, by discovering that a certain old woman, the wife of a "poor white" of the Mississippi Valley, has taken an interest in his lot after a mere glance at his troubled face. He is a defaulting bank cashier of New-York, and after a voyage down the Mississippi as a hand on board a flat-boat—during which he is exposed to the arguments of the Captain, a proselytizing deacon—he returns to Brackelsville, publishes his change of heart at the meeting-house, and sets out for New-York to give himself up to justice. He enters the room where the Directors of the Domestic Bank are in session:

"There seemed at first to be some doubts, either as to the identity of the intruder or that of the lookers-on, but at length the President remarked sternly:

"'Well, Sir?'

"'Well, Sir?' replied the young man, meekly.

"'What have you to say for yourself?'

"'Nothing.'

"'Where is our money?'

"'Gone.'

"'Then you shall go to prison.'

"'I suppose so.'

"'What did you come back for? Who brought you?'

"'Nobody. I came of my own accord. I came to be punished—supposed I deserved to be.'

"'Much good that will do us who have to lose the money you stole,' growled one Director.

"'I've nothing but myself, gentlemen,' said the defaulter. 'I've brought myself here from 2,000 miles away, so that you might satisfy yourselves with me in any way you could.'

"'Why, I believe the rascal has got religion,' exclaimed the President, after surveying his late employe critically for a minute or two.

"'That's it, Sir,' said the young man.

"'Get out, then,' said the official; 'go somewhere where you can be of use; the bank's too good for you, but jail's too bad.'

"'And he went.'"

Mr. Habberton expresses the popular feeling, which has never been more evident than now, against the cant of religion unsupported by "works." He is a teacher of clergymen after a more respectful manner than Gail Hamilton, and his religious instructions are clothed in fiction of a very realistic nature. The characters of Western villagers are sketches only, but very clever sketches, and both subject and style are of that direct and readily-understood variety which cannot fail of popular applause. *The Crew of the Sam Weller* can be classed with *The Barton Experiment*, one of Mr. Habberton's earliest novelettes, but it has more artistic merit in conception and execution.

THE LADY OF LAUNAY. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878. Half-Hour Series.

It is said that he is a poet who from the slightest possible hint—a straw in the road, a thread, a pebble—can evolve a poem. Mr. Trollope must be the poet of prose novelists, for he can evolve more pages out of a minute plot than any other living writer of fiction. *The Lady of Launay* does not want her son to marry her adopted daughter; he does; so does the adopted daughter; the latter is sent to France; mamma relents, and the practical, thrifty, argumentative son softens mamma, and Miss Bessie is recalled. There is the plot. But Mr. Trollope makes a novel out of it. He has enough command of his profession to make you read on although you may be insisting to yourself all the while that life is too short to waste half an hour on such rubbish. There is an audacity in an author who asks people to read and read and receive nothing at the end, which has its own piquant side. After all, Mrs. Trollope did not revenge herself by her own book for the trials of her American journey; she is revenging herself through her novelist son. We shudder to think of how many more books Anthony Trollope is still capable.

THE PRIMROSE PATH. A Chapter in the Annals of the Kingdom of Fife. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1878.

It is hardly necessary to say that the authoress of *The Chronicles of Carlingford* has no very serious historical work in this chapter in the annals of the Kingdom of Fife. The Princess of that realm is a young girl named Margaret Leslie, and the low-born suitor who aspires to her hand, and does not get it, (thus exemplifying how free from any idea, like the King Cophetua romance, is the modern novelist,) is one Robert Glen. Randall Burnside is the poor but noble knight who, in the end, gets the fair, but dismally weak, Margaret; that damsel discovers, after promising to marry Robert, that she has made a mistake. Robert marries hastily a daughter of Fife belonging to the same rank and station with himself, and sets sail for America; although why he is not as good a man as the woman who jilts him, does not to the philosopher appear. Mrs Bellingham, the sister of the vacillating Margaret, is so vulgar and rude that one would think no amount of money or position could make her a lady in the eyes of people of discrimination; however, as such a conjunction often occurs in this world, we must credit Mrs. Oliphant with drawing at least that character from nature. The book is pleasantly and harmoniously drawn out upon a very slender thread of plot to the length of 168 pages. With plenty of time on hand the reader will be rewarded by that moderate stint of satisfaction which Mrs. Oliphant always manages to infuse in her three-volume novels.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Impressions of America.* By R. W. Dale. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. New Handy Volume Series.

—*Picturesque Ireland.* Edited by John Sayers, LL. D. New-York: Thomas Kelly. Part 2. Large 4to, pp. 49 to 96.

—*The House of the Two Barbels.* By André Theuriet. New Handy-Volume Series. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*The Goldsmith's Wife.* By Mme. Charles Reybaud. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. New Handy Volume Series.

—*Homer.* By Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. "Literature Primers." Edited by J. R. Green. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878.

—*Fortune of the Republic.* Lecture delivered at the "Old South Church," by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Poems of Places.* Edited by Henry W. Longfellow. *Asia*: Persia, India, Chinese Empire, Japan. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Safar Hadgi; or, Russ and Turkoman.* From the French of Prince Lubomirski. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. Collection of Foreign Authors, No. XI.

—*The Works of William Shakespeare.* Text of Clark and Wright. Glossary. American edition. New-York: T. Y. Crowell. 1878. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1,097 pages.

—*Poems of Places.* Edited by Henry W. Longfellow. *Asia*: Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Turkestan, Afghanistan. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

AN OLD SCOTCH HOSTELRY.

TIBBIE SHIELS' INN.

WHERE CHRISTOPHER NORTH AND THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD SPENT THEIR CONVIVIAL HOURS—HOW NORTH MADE THE PLACE FAMOUS.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman, July 29.

On Saturday there were consigned to the secluded church-yard of Ettrick the remains of Mrs. Isabella Richardson, who, as Tibbie Shiel, hostess of the much frequented little inn at the head of St. Mary's Loch, has long been an object of interest to visitors from far and near. * * * A tidy housewife, Tibbie knew how to dispense that homely yet substantial hospitality which is specially grateful after a day among the hills with rod or gun; and among those to whose comfort she thus ministered there were not wanting men both able and willing to make the humble hostelry known to fame. An early frequenter of the cottage was the late Robert Chambers, who, in the *Pictures of Scotland* and elsewhere, recounted his experience in a way well fitted to send others on his track. But it was chiefly through Hogg and his associates of the Blackwood coterie that Tibbie became in a manner connected with the literary history of the day. The presence of the genial Shepherd must have enhanced the attractions of sport for Wilson, Aytoun, and the rest of that brilliant circle, and rendered more frequent their visits to the romantic brae of Yarrow; and many, doubtless, were the nights and suppers of the gods, enlivened with wit and song, and breathing out ever and anon the Attic honeyed fun and frolic, that these and other kindred spirits enjoyed in that humble cottage by the loch. Finding, as such jovial souls are ever apt to do, their "warmest welcome in an inn," many of them would probably have been inclined to aver that of all terrestrial inns there was none, on the whole, to be preferred to Tibbie's, whether for rare good fellowship or resources of heathful recreation. Such, at any rate, was surely the opinion of the worthies who thus discourse in the *Noctes*:

"*Shepherd*—A cozy bield, Sirs, this o' Tibbie's—just like a bit wren's nest.

"*North*—Methinks 'tis liker an ant-hill.

"*Tickler*—Beehive.

"*Shepherd*—A wren's nest round and theekit wi' moss—sae is Tibbie's; a wren's nest has a wee bit canny hole in the side o't for the birdies to hap in and out o', siblins wi' a hanging leaf to hide and fend by way o' door—and sae has Tibbie's; a wren's nest aye dry on the inside, though drappin on the out wi' dew or rain—and sae is Tibbie's; a wren's nest's for ordinair biggit in a retired spat, yet within hearin' o' the hum o' men, as weel's o' water, be it linn or lake—and sae is Tibbie's; a wren's nest no easy fund, yes when ye happen to ken o't, ye wunner how ye never saw the happie housie afore—and sae is't wi' Tibbie's; therefore, Sirs, for sic reasons, and a thousand mair, I observed, 'a cozy bield this o' Tibbie's—just like a bit wren's nest.' Sir!

"*North*—An ant-hill's like some small natural eminence growing out of the green ground—and so is Tibbie's; an ant-hill is prettily thatched with tiny straw and grass blades, and leaves and lichens—and so is Tibbie's; an ant-hill in worst weather, is impervious to the elemens, trembles not in its calm interior, nor—howl till ye split, ye tempests—at any blast doth Tibbie's; an ant-hill, spontaneous birth of the soil though it seems to be, hath its own order of architecture, and was elaborated by its own dwellers—and how wonderfully full of accommodation, when all the rooms at night become the rooms of sleep—just like Tibbie's; an ant-hill, though apparently far from market, never runs out of provisions—nor when 'winter lingering chills the lap of May,' ever once doth Tibbie's; Solomon, speaking of an ant-hill, said: 'Look at the ant, thou sluggard—consider her ways and be wise'—and so, now, saith North, sitting in Tibbie's; so for these, and a thousand other reasons, of which I mention but one—namely, that here, too, as there, is felt the balmy influence of the mountain dew—I said, 'Methinks 'tis like an ant-hill.' Sir!

"*Tickler*—A bee-hive is a straw-built shed, loving the lowness, without fearing the wind, and standing in a sheltered place, where yet the breezes have leave to come and go at will, wafting away the creatures with whom work all day long is cheerful as play, outward or homeward bound, to or fro among the heathery hills where the wild honey grows—and these are the pretty points of resemblance to Tibbie's; a bee-hive is never mute—for all that restless noise of industry sinks away with the setting sun into a steady murmur, fit music for the moonlight—and so is it when all the household are at rest in Tibbie's; a bee-hive wakens at peep of day—its inmates losing not a gilut of the morning, early as the laverocks wauken and sing by the dawn of day—and well knows Autorn, does Tibbie's; a bee-hive is the perfection of busy order, where, without knowing it, every worker, by instinct, obeys the Queen—and even so seemeth it to be in Tibbie's; so for these, and a thousand other reasons, of which I mention but two, that it standeth in a land overflowing with milk and honey, and wanteth but an ake, I said—'Bee-hive.' Sir!

Of the feast of reason and flow of soul of which in those old days the cottage was the frequent scene, few, alas! now survive to tell. Habitués of the place have been heard to regret that no record was kept of the remarkable gatherings which from time to time under that humble roof-tree; but in the nature of the case this was not to be expected. One interesting souvenir does, however, survive in the shape of a visitors' book, bearing many notable autographs, and preserving in married sketches of other records of vagrant fancy, the impress of hands with whose more serious work the world is familiar. Almost every entry has a kindly word for Tibbie, and very frequent and pungent are the uncompli-mentary allusions to St. Marr's Loch weather. One visitor gravely announces that "he called for beer and got it;" while another appends the pathetic lament:

"Tibbie Shiel, she keeps a hottel,
But deil a drapple in her bottle
For thirsty souls to wet their throstle.
Och on a rie."

The volume also contains some good original poetry and a whole mass of polyglot literature—including passages in French, Latin, Greek, German, Erse, and shorthand. * * * The occasional presence of the Shepherd tended to keep down rather than encourage any bacchanalian tendency; and if some of the guests, in spite of the worthy landlady's remonstrances, persisted in sitting late, the wonder only is that no extra chair or a life from the author of "Kilmeny." The favorite songs of Hogg on such occasions, and which he invariably sang with a heartiness of expression that counterbalanced any defect of musical taste, were the spirited "Cam' ye by Athol?" and the simple love-lay, "When the kye comes hame." But it was not merely as a singer that the Shepherd was accustomed to contribute to social mirth. Mr. Stoddard relates how, at the wedding of Tibbie's son Thomas—a festivity to which Aytoun was also invited—he appeared, rod in hand, and with a fiddle bestowed in the folds of his inseparable plaid; and how the instrument in question, in the hands of the bard, inspired that night as much hilarity as ever sprang from contact of horse-hair and catgut. The Shepherd, indeed, was in his glory; and Aytoun entered into the revels with a gusto that was quite contagious. Tibbie's early connection with Hogg's family has been already referred to. It was also her lot to attend the Shepherd in his last illness. A genuine friendship existed between the subject of the strangely-assorted pair, though the worthy landlady, plodding and practical in all her ways, had her own opinion of what others most admired in the eccentric son of genius—an opinion which, years after the poet had been laid to rest in his much-loved Ettrick, she had no expectation of being able, Hogg was a good sensible man, for a' the nonsense that he wrat. Apropos of these reminiscences of the Border poet, it may be added that one of the few relics preserved at the cottage is a plaster cast from his features, taken after death. * * * The reputation which she early gained as a careful and attentive housewife, Tibbie was throughout her long career studious to retain. Visitors did not expect to find at her table the nicetie's of Parisian cookery, but they were always certain to encounter something hardly less appetizing. Ham and eggs are apt to become, in ordinary hands, as wearisome as the sailors' "pork and duff the one day, and duff and pork the next," but Tibbie had the art of preparing such simple viands in a style that never palled either on sharp-set angler or more fastidious tourist. Her larder, however, as many can testify, was not without variety of resources, while there was always the interest of her original personality to give zest to the fare provided. Here is the impression Dr. William Chambers brought away from a dinner at the cottage 30 years ago:

"Back to Tibby's at 4. The fowls and giggot excellent; but a greater treat was a renewed chat with the good-natured hostess.

"'Tibby, ye'll often be rather lonely here I suppose?'

"'Aye, we are that. Sometimes in Winter we dinna see a livin' creatur for three months. But we manna complean. There's generally plenty of visitors at this time o' the year.'

"'I've heard that you have sometimes as many as five-and-thirty in a day.'

"'That's only about the twait o' August, when the shooters come up among the hills.'

"'But you have not beds for so large a number?'

"'That's true; but after a' the beds are filled they just lie on the floor, or cowp'ate. We do what we can to mak' them comfortable.'

"'And you have been here many years! It will now be a considerable time since your husband died?'

"'Ay, it is a lang time; but Providence has aye been kind to the widow and the fatherless. I'm thankfu' I've been spared to bring up my family, as it was my duty to do.'

"'And you always prefer keeping your own name?'

"'Oo ay; folk a' ken me best as Tibby Shiels; and I dare say, when I'm dead and gane, this place here will still be ca'ed Tibby Shiels'."

Even in comparatively recent years, when old age seemed to demand rest and quiet, the erewhile alert hostess might be seen sitting in her arm-chair or reclining in a box-bed in the kitchen, where, under a temperature of over 80°, four or five joints were in course of roasting for some excursion party, still, apparently, keeping an eye on what was doing, and occasionally giving directions in the old sharp, emphatic way. Tradition says that Tibby once visited Edinburgh as a witness in some law case; and there used to be people who could recall occasions when they had met her in the streets of Selkirk; but no landlady was ever more assiduous in personal attention to her guests; and regular visitors to the cottage never had reason to complain of being turned over to undigested substitutes.

DENIS KEARNEY'S YOUTH.

From an Interview with his Mother.

Anyway, I'll tell ya what I remember. Denis was born in the County Cork, Ireland, in 1847, and is just about 31 years old. He went to school in the old country until he was 11 years old, and he was a smart boy. His father died then—that's 20 years ago—and Denis went off to sea as a cabin-boy. He sailed from Cork to Liverpool several years, and rose to be first mate and afterward Captain of the vessel. At a seaman he visited India, Africa, and Australia, and, in fact, went all over the world. At length, one of his voyages carried him to California, and there he settled. Eight years ago he married a Miss Leary, of Boston, and he brings his wife and three living children with him on this visit.

AT TWENTY PACES, WITH RIFLES.

A CALIFORNIA DUEL IN 1853 BETWEEN COL. HAYES AND EDITOR NUGENT—RECORDER HACKETT'S PART IN THE AFFAIR.

Judge Edward McGowan gives, in the San Francisco *Post* of Aug. 3, some reminiscences of a duel in California in the years when the "Forty-niners" were still the leading men of the State. During the convention to revise the city charter in 1853 the San Francisco *Herald*, edited by John Nugent, had severely criticised some of the delegates and Col. Tom Hayes, as President of the convention, replied in a bitter card published in the *Whig*. A challenge was at once sent by Nugent. Judge McGowan relates the events on the ground as follows:

"It was a beautiful morning of the 10th of June, 1853. When we arrived all parties were on the ground. We tossed up for position and the word, which was won by Hamilton Bowie, Esq., Mr. Nugent's second. When we came to load the weapons, Nugent's friends had selected the one Dr. Gwin had used in the duel between him and Hon. Joseph McCorkle, and we had selected one belonging to me for Hayes. The other party insisted that our rifle should be loaded with their powder. We objected to this, as it had not been agreed upon by the parties who drew and signed the articles for the meeting. They had the best rifle, but neither Mr. Green nor myself had offered any objection to their using it. They had selected their own rifle and ammunition, and we claimed the same privilege. There was considerable parley over this, and we finally agreed that Hon. John Hackett, now Recorder of the City of New-York, should load both weapons in the presence of the seconds and friends of both parties, each using their own powder. When Hayes' rifle came to be loaded I handed Mr. Hackett a full charge and a half charge of powder. He looked rather astonished. This amount of powder was necessary to make the shooting of his weapon effective. I was familiar with it. I then handed him the bullet, and saw that it was well rammed home. The articles for the meeting were read by Mr. Bowie, and the principals placed in position. I faced Col. Hayes and put into his hands the rifle with the hair trigger set. At the words: 'Are you ready, gentlemen?' Hayes' weapon, from a jar or a touch of the set trigger, went off into the air. This caused some confusion, and Mr. Bowie approached me and said that he would take his principal and retire from the field. I replied: 'Mr. Bowie, this is purely accidental. We are here to render you the satisfaction demanded of us, and shall remain in the field till you signify to us that you have received it.' It was all arranged, however, and we loaded up. Hayes' piece again, and at the word fire, after they had wheeled into position, both missed.

"After we had loaded for a second shot Mr. Broderick, who was watching events, told me to say to Tom not to fire till the word two, as he had observed that Mr. Nugent could not get around well on account of the wound in his leg, received in the Cottar duel. I gave the information to Tom, and he did as directed. At the second fire Nugent 'shot wide of the mark,' and Hayes drew his body down, taking deliberate aim, and fired and hit his adversary in the right arm, the bullet entering below the elbow, shattering the bone, entered his side, and passed out near the shoulder-blade, causing a painful but not a dangerous wound. After Mr. Nugent had fired he brought his weapon to an 'order arms,' stood erect, keeping his position, awaiting his adversary's shot. What a terrible moment it was for his friends who were looking on!

"He fell gracefully forward. Mr. Broderick ran to him, and called for some one to bring a glass of water. There was an Irish cavalry company present, of which Col. Hayes was Captain, and they rent the air with wild shouts of joy. Some of them attempted to rush up and embrace their Captain. We kept them at bay as well as we could, and Joe Stokes flourished a revolver in aiding us. I called out to them to 'Keep back! that they were killing us with kindness.' I felt mortified that my friends and the friends of my principal should act in this (to say the least) indecorous manner; but, under the excitement of the moment, they had forgotten their manhood, and also were overjoyed at their Captain coming off victor in the fight.

"In a few moments Dr. Gwin arrived, addressed me, stating that he would take his principal from the field. I bowed to him, placed Col. Hayes in a carriage, and drove to his residence, where we dined.

"Afterward Col. Tom Hayes and Mr. Nugent became inseparable friends, upon the principle, I suppose, of *Colonel Damas* in the play of the 'Lady of Lyons,' 'How well I like a man after I have once fought him.'"

THE UNION'S DANGER YEARS AGO.

THE FIGHT OVER THE ADMISSION OF MISSOURI—THE RISE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 10.

It was on the 10th of August, 1821, that the State of Missouri was admitted to the American Union, and consequently that State has been in the Union 57 years exactly. Her admission was accompanied by the greatest fight that ever took place on the question of admitting a State, a fight that lasted long, and that was waged over the whole country. The first question was, whether she should be admitted with slavery among her institutions; and then began the controversy which, after 40 years of bitter words, led to the shock of arms, in a civil war of unparalleled magnitude, and the effects of which will be felt, and for directly, too, long after all who had any part in it shall have died and been forgotten, save that some of the leaders in it will be remembered. Whatever of earlier dispute there may have been in this country about slavery—and it began soon, and sometimes it was as serious—it was in Congress, together, compared with what took place in 1820–21. That was the time when the "era of good feeling" was at the height. President Monroe had been re-elected, in 1820–21, without opposition, because the old parties had been worn out and had nothing to quarrel over, not even the spoils, which in those days hardly were worthy of contention. Consequently, there was all the clearer field on which to fight out the greatest wordy battle we ever have had. It was not a party contest, according to the ordinary meaning of the words, for there were Democrats on both sides, and also Federalists. Some of the most determined of the foes of slavery were old Democrats. Democrat and slaveocrat were not the same word, in those days. The Union then came as near being dissolved as it ever came, until 1860–61; but there was a compromise made, the Missouri Compromise, the terms of which were held sacred until 1854, when they were violated by Northern Democrats. All the Southern Democrats, with the exception of the secessionists, much regretted to see that violation; but they could not refuse what was offered them by Mr. Douglas, who was bidding high for Southern support, he being moved by that fiery fever for the Presidency which has "killed off" so many of our public men. Fiercely as the fight raged in 1820–21, it abated speedily, once Missouri had been admitted; and it was not until 1836 that the slavery question began to be felt at our Presidential elections. After that date it was felt at every election, though not with great force in 1840. In 1844 it had the credit of deciding the events of the contest. Still, it would not have been all the time in such way for other war had not the Missouri Compromise been violated. That broke up the Democratic Party, and extinguished what was left of the Whig Party after its defeat of 1852. New parties thenceforth disputed for supremacy, the one holding that slavery was right, and had rights, while the other insisted that the direction of that ultra radicalism which denounced slavery as utterly wrong, and as having no rights even under the Constitution and the laws. It was seen that they must soon meet in arms on fields of battle. They did thus meet; but the parties themselves could not have existed had it not been for the repeal of that arrangement that was meant should "last and endure," and it is as certain as anything can be that the final battle between freedom and slavery here—the armed debate—was forced upon us a generation at least sooner that it might have occurred in the common course of things. Thus Missouri becomes closely associated with the events of the second stage of our history—that in which slavery was abolished—and thus disposed of in consequence of what was done when she was made a State, the twenty-fourth member of the Union and the eleventh new member after the revolution. Maine came in with Missouri, but the work of admission was completed first in her case, and so she is the tenth new State in our system.

SHE COWHIDED A GEORGIA EDITOR.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 7.

Col. H. H. Jones, of the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*, was publicly cowhided here to-day by the wife of a partner and book-keeper in a prominent wholesale grocery firm. The difficulty grew out of reflections in the editorial correspondence of Jones from Augusta concerning the father of the assailant. Jones wrested the cowhide from her, and proceeded a short distance to the store of her husband, where the three engaged in a second rencontre. The community is greatly exercised. Sympathy is generally with the lady, as the publication is considered improper.

A CARELESS CAPTAIN.

A Detroit paper says: "A few days ago Harry Wittick, commander of the schooner Maid of the Mist, went to visit his wife at Dearborn while his vessel was loading at this port. Mrs. Wittick, during her husband's visit, examined his pockets, and finding letters from 'your affectionate wife,' dated at Deerfield and addressed to Wittick, set an investigation on foot, in pursuance of which Dept. Wittick was arrested. It is alleged that in February last Wittick won the affections of Miss Kissler, of Deerfield, and bestowed his heart and hand upon her by means of a bogus marriage, backed by a bogus certificate."

DOES ANYBODY BELIEVE IT?

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The Army relic of Gen. Washington recently purchased by an act of Congress from Major Lewis, of Virginia, was a ledger or account book, in which Washington used to place all items, no matter how trifling, of his financial affairs. He kept a full record of his lodings and winnings at play. One peculiar fact in connection with his gambling, as shown by this book, is that he always lost at Fredericksburg, Va. The record of his personal losses at that city grew so monotonous that, in brackets, in the last entry of losses at that place he wrote the words, 'As usual.'

ENGLISH SERVANT GIRLS.

THEIR DUTIES AND THEIR WAGES.

THE EXCELLENCE OF ENGLISH DOMESTIC HELP—CAPABLE GIRLS CONT

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

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THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No.* 449 *Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No.* 4 *Trafalgar-square.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, light westerly winds, becoming variable, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

Respectable Massachusetts is once more in a panic over the prospect of BUTLER'S candidacy for Governor. For a while it was hoped and believed that he would content himself with running for Congress again. But this erratic politician insists on doing the thing which he is not wanted to do. Or, as a TIMES correspondent puts the case, nobody has said that he shall not go to Congress, therefore he does not want to go. But there is a very general wish that he shall not be Governor, and he is accordingly determined to be a candidate. The eminently respectable men who manage the affairs of the Republican Party in Massachusetts have been shivering at the thought that the dreadful BUTLER might open another campaign for the party nomination. But he now proposes, as we are credibly informed, to run as an independent candidate, and will take the field in response to one of those "great popular demands" which a cunning politician like BUTLER knows so well how to prepare. It is hardly necessary to say that Gen. BUTLER, as an independent candidate for Governor, will make things very lively in Massachusetts politics.

The speech of Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON at Richmond, Ind., which we published yesterday morning, shows a decided advance toward sound principles beyond the position not long since occupied by the Republicans of that State. Mr. HARRISON accepts the challenge of Gov. HENDRICKS to make an issue upon the financial views of the two parties, and few hard-money men will find much fault with those which the Republican representative advances. He asks that resumption be considered as a fact, and that nothing be done in an opposite direction. When it is remembered that the Democrats are demanding a repeal of the Resumption act, and the issue of more legal-tender notes, this is comparatively safe ground. Yet it must be admitted that there are grave constitutional and practical difficulties in the way of two things which Mr. HARRISON regards as essential features of the policy of the Government, viz., the reissue of redeemed notes and resumption equally in silver and gold.

Hon. B. H. BRISTOW has been appointed by the President as chief counsel for the Government in the South Carolina cases. He will have entire charge of the interests of the Government, with power to select such assistants as he may prefer. Mr. BRISTOW'S reputation at home as a lawyer is as high as is his reputation for statesmanship and purity of character throughout the Union. The selection is an exceedingly good one.

Having corrected what is known as the "relationship abuse" in the Treasury Department, Secretary SHERMAN is asked to interfere to prevent Treasury clerks from coming into competition with short-hand reporters. It is said that many of the stenographers who are employed by the Treasury Department, at good salaries, manage to secure long leaves of absence during which they earn more money by reporting special cases. This is not fair toward reporters who do not have a Government position to fall back upon; and it is a very poor sort of civil service reform which allows Government clerks to absent themselves from their posts, while under pay, in order to earn additional wages elsewhere, during business hours.

Meteorologists will find much interesting data in the reports of the Wallingford tornado, published in THE TIMES. Such commotions have occurred in our latitude only at very rare intervals, and the accounts of this and previous tornadoes remind one of West Indian hurricanes rather than of the violent disturbances which occasionally sweep over the Western States. On Thursday there were violent gales in various parts of New-England and the Middle States, one of these being reported as far south as West Virginia. But the Wallingford tornado was local; outside of an area a quarter of a mile wide and a half mile long, it was not felt. Outside of a space in which thirty people were killed, and a great number of structures reduced to chips and rubbish, there was no appearance of any disturbance, the line of destruction being as sharply drawn as the cut of a sickle in a harvest-field. A tropical storm, as this seemed to be, is as out of place in New-England as an iceberg would be in the tepid waters of the Gulf of Mexico. Aside from the scientific interest with which this particular tornado must be regarded, however, it is impossible not to feel a thrill of pity for the unhappy villagers who have been visited by a calamity which has wrought death and ruin.

Alderman BIGLIN'S famous resolutions welcoming the victorious Columbia crew on their return to the United States were ridiculous, but the doggerel recited at the reception of the crew, the other day, was impertinent and offensive to good taste. The oarsmen have borne their honors with manly modesty, and they have nothing but praise for their British competitors, who do not like (naturally enough) to be beaten, and who do not readily accept foreign notions about anything. It was a pity, therefore, that the volunteer laureate of the Columbia reception should have been allowed to mar the heartiness of the occasion by vulgar imitations of the dialect of an English cockney and by insinuations concerning the alleged unfairness of the British competitors of the Americans. There is such a thing as spoiling a triumph with silly vaingloriousness.

MISPLACED LOYALTY.

There is no reason for doubting that the dispute as to the jurisdiction of the State and Federal Courts in the case of the indicted revenue officials in South Carolina will be settled on legal principles and by judicial processes, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will be peaceably acquiesced in. The case of the arrested Government agent in Mississippi may result in a similar conflict of authority, but that too, is likely to be settled by the courts. It is hardly to be believed that either State will undertake to assert its authority as paramount to that of the nation, should the decision of the Federal tribunals be against it; and yet it is perfectly evident that the doctrine of State rights in the pestilent form that has caused so much trouble in the past, is tenaciously held by a large majority of the Southern Democrats. The response called out from the organs of popular feeling throughout the South by the recent speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS at Mississippi City, leaves no doubt on that point. In nearly every instance they vehemently sustain his assertion of the rights of States, even to that of secession, which they attempted so disastrously to vindicate in 1861. The old feeling is not dead and the "lost cause" is still referred to as sacred and no less righteous because it was overwhelmed in defeat. The hope is cherished that it will yet be established in principle and in practice through future political triumphs, which are to offset the failure that followed the resort to arms. But common prudence dictates that there should be no premature resistance to the national authority. They await the time when the Federal power shall be virtually in their own hands and can be peaceably subordinated to the pretensions of States, in accordance with the doctrines of CALHOUN, which are cherished as firmly as ever. Therefore we anticipate no serious trouble from the cases now pending. The blindest champion of State rights cannot fail to forecast the result of any attempt to nullify or to resist the authority of the United States. Our people have not forgotten the fearful cost of such experiments, and they would be aroused as nothing else could arouse them to sustain the nation in smiting such audacity to the dust. Their sincere longing for conciliation and the harmony of a common good-will among the States and between the sections would not prevent their wrath from rising at the smallest effort to undo the work of those years of blood and darkness which left such a heritage of loss and suffering.

Though State rights, as a sentiment and a belief, still lives in the Southern States and will not be effaced but by the gradual dying out of those who have been brought up to it as a part of their political religion, and have sustained it in a crusade to which they devoted their lives, their property, and their honor, as a practical question in American politics it is dead. War proves nothing and defeat disproves nothing, but controversies are settled by them nevertheless. JEFFERSON DAVIS may obstinately repeat to his dying day that as a matter of abstract right secession is still to be justified, and his faithful admirers may echo the sentiment with the vehemence of fanaticism, but as a matter of practical fact the doctrine of secession is buried deeper than ever plummet sounded, and never again will the attempt be made in this country to raise it from the bloody depths. So with State rights, in the old sense of supremacy of authority over the nation; it may be cherished in the South as a sentiment, and clung to as a matter of faith, but events count for something, experience hammers its lessons into a people, and there is no going back of the verdict of history. Whatever the framers of the Constitution may have conceded for the sake of not defeating their effort at union, whatever CALHOUN may have taught, whatever the Democrats of the South may maintain to-day, the authority of the nation has been vindicated and secured, and all future attempts to assail it will be futile. We are a nation. The Constitution has been amended; and, above all, a majority of the people and of the States, too strong to be resisted, have a deep-seated conviction that cannot be shaken, that allegiance is due first and foremost to the authority of the nation, which must be sustained henceforth at all hazards. No national party will dare take any other ground.

It is quite time that the people of the South should comprehend those things that pertain to their temporal salvation. What to them is the doctrine of State rights more than to any other section of the country? They have no longer interests antagonistic to those of the North. Their prosperity and well-being are bound up with those of the rest of the country. It is everywhere admitted that the States have rights exclusive and complete within their sphere, and Northern States would be as jealous as Southern of any invasion of those rights; but patriotism demands that we should be equally jealous of the prerogatives of the nation. The difficulty with these unregenerate people of the South is that their loyalty is misplaced. All their patriotism centres in their States, and they have no feeling of devoted allegiance to their country. All these collisions, present and to come, for come they will for years, grow out of the fact of a popular disregard for Federal requirements. Laws for the collection of national revenues and the protection of Government property are treated as though they were the decrees of a foreign power, not entitled to respect and obedience. There is no reverence for the national authority, no genuine love of country, among these people, but instead, a narrow jealousy of the rights and powers of States, which in their proper limits nobody denies, but which they would exalt into the supreme and only objects of regard which they, as citizens, are bound to acknowledge. Thereby they stand in the way of their own progress and peace. They need capital, they need labor and enterprise, and they have far more to gain by a harmonious coalescence of States into nation than any other section, but so long as they will not acknowledge the sacredness of law, accept the authority of the Government, and devote a fair share of their allegiance faithfully to the Union and its interests, they will remain more or less isolated, subject to irritation, liable to coercion, and menacing the peace and security of the whole country.

MORE ANCIENT HISTORY.

Mr. MARBLE'S high-flown letter on the Electoral Commission has waked up Mr. HENRY WATTERSON. This was to be expected. Although Mr. WATTERSON is a reticent, secretive, and wholly reserved person, there are times when he comes to the front with a surprising mass of information. In his controversy with Mr. HEWITT, which was lately conducted with much brilliancy through the Democratic newspapers of this City, Mr. WATTERSON adjured the late editor of the *World* to open his ponderous and marble jaws and speak. Accordingly, Mr. MARBLE preluded his letter with a reference to this adjuration, which he said he could not choose but hear. Now, Mr. WATTERSON, with that modesty which has always characterized him, falls upon Mr. MARBLE'S statement and pulls it to pieces. At least we should suppose, from the tone of the *Courier-Journal's* comment, that the Kentucky differed with the New-York ex-editor. But the Kentuckian says, as it were, that six and six make twelve; whereas, Mr. MARBLE has maintained that two half dozens make twelve. Mr. MARBLE says that Mr. TILDEN should have been President, but, while he was pleading for delay his Democratic friends in Congress joined in the preparation of the Electoral Commission bill, and that before he knew where he was, that tribunal was established and his chance was lost.

This is a thread-bare story, but Mr. WATTERSON, as if rectifying, says that the plan of Mr. TILDEN, "pure and simple," was to have the House insist upon its right to count the vote, that this would have resulted in no choice by the Senate and House in joint convention, and that the House would have then proceeded to choose the President and the Senate the Vice-President, which, we suppose, would have given us TILDEN and WHEELER. Mr. WATTERSON evidently considers this an important correction of Mr. MARBLE'S attempt to write history. It does not appear that these two writers differ irreconcilably. Mr. MARBLE did say that while Mr. TILDEN was piteously pleading for more time, it was tacitly understood that he was devising a great scheme which would throw the election into the House. If this was not Mr. TILDEN'S plan, deep-laid or otherwise, then his various commentators have failed to understand him. In truth, with immense gravity, they all announce the same fact as if it were something new, just as Mr. MARBLE thrusts his ancient history on the public, as though he were telling his tale for the first time. TILDEN wanted to have the election thrown into the Democratic House of Representatives. This was "a sure thing" for him. A House which has steadily seated Democratic contestants, without regard to law or equity, would not fail to elect him. And this is the whole story. What need of wasting words over it?

The Democratic speakers and newspapers who vex the public ear with their complaints are like the elder Weller, who plaintively demanded, "Oh, Samivel, Samivel, why wasn't there a alleybi?" Why indeed? Simply because the Democrats would not have the only thing which they now claim would have elected Mr. TILDEN. It does not particularly concern us that Mr. TILDEN wanted to force the election into the House. It does not concern us that nobody knows, to this day, what Mr. HAYES thought of the various schemes on foot. But it does concern us very much that the law creating the Electoral Commission became a law of the land by Democratic votes, and that the insufferable whining of MARBLE, WATTERSON, and TILDEN, at this late day, is an impertinence. The Democrats had a fair chance to choose between the various expedients which were offered for the solution of the Presidential question. If they had chosen to force the election into the House, they might have done it. But they deliberately chose the Electoral Commission scheme, with the secret understanding that it promised them all that they could secure by an election by the House, without the foregone partisan conclusion which such an election would have. In the Republican Senate, only one Democrat voted against the Electoral Commission bill. In the House, where Mr. TILDEN'S friends were caucusing and conniving, the bill passed by the aid of Democratic votes. It was a Democratic measure in that they permitted it to pass when they were in a majority, and, through a party caucus, could decide what should and what should not pass the House.

Why were the Democrats desirous that there should be established an Electoral Commission for the settlement of the Presidential dispute? Because the bill was so drawn that they saw in it an almost certain majority in favor of their candidate. They believed that Mr. Justice DAVIS, of Illinois, was sure to cast his vote for the Democratic side; and his vote, with those of the known Democratic Judges, made TILDEN'S election by this commission so certain that Mr. MARBLE would not have given five cents to have the result insured in his favor. But, before the tribunal could be constituted, and after it was too late for the Democratic majority in the House to retrace their steps, Judge DAVIS was elected Senator, and was thus disqualified from acting as a member of the commission. There is no knowing, even now, how he would have voted, but the Democrats were sure of him, and, being sure of him, they were sure of a majority of the commission. Judge DAVIS did not serve; the rope of sand to which the Democrats clung fell away in their grasp, and the Electoral Commission decided in favor of the Republican candidate. THE TIMES said then, as it does now, that Mr. HAYES was honestly and fairly elected, and that the Electoral Commission was an expedient which would satisfy nobody. The Democrats, in and out of Congress, favored the scheme of the commission. It is of no manner of consequence now what Mr. MARBLE or Mr. WATTERSON thought of it. Their party deliberately chose this method of settlement, against the better judgment of a majority of Republicans. They lost, and from that day to this they have been whining and twaddling about "the fraud," just as though they had not engineered and run the very machine which they complain has hurt them. It is high time that this childish nonsense were stopped. Nobody cares what MARBLE, WATTERSON, TILDEN, or any of their "coparceners" thought then about the various plans of settlement. We do know that they and their party gambled and lost. They have been whimpering ever since.

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT TRADE.

At about this time every year the minds of ship-owners naturally turn toward California, for by the 1st of August the wheat crop of that State has been harvested, and a fair estimate can be made of the chances of profitable freights for the next six months. Now, that the guano trade on the west coast of South America has subsided into a fraction of its former importance, the wheat carrying trade between California and Europe is about the only business in which sailing vessels can engage without fear of steam competition. The rates of freight for sailing vessels between this country and Europe, China, and India, except occasional voyages to small ports, is regulated largely by the rates demanded by the owners of steam-ships. It is rarely the case that sailing vessels can obtain, as they frequently could of old, highly remunerative rates, for in almost every instance their owners have to put the price of transportation, in consequence of the keen competition with steam vessels, below what in former days would be considered to be merely a fair profit. But thus far the sailing ships have had the California grain trade wholly to themselves, and unless a canal is cut through the Isthmus of Panama, or, through some now unknown invention, a great saving is made in the cost of running steamers, they are likely to continue their hold upon this last possession. The voyage, under the most favorable circumstances, is a long one, and the trade winds are so far to be depended upon that, with the exception of rounding Cape Horn, a fast sailing vessel can make almost as much headway as an average freighting steamer can profitably be forced into making, particularly if the latter is obliged to carry coal for the entire voyage.

Last year the California grain trade was not in the least remunerative to ship-owners. The crop was small, so that many more vessels arrived in San Francisco "seeking" than were needed to transport the meagre surplus which was available for exportation. Added to this, was the fact that the immense grain crop in the North-western States diminished the demand for California wheat in the English and Continental markets. Quite a number of vessels were, therefore, compelled to leave the Pacific Coast in ballast and seek employment in China, Australia, and India. But this year the tables have been turned. Exportations of Western wheat will unquestionably fall considerably below the point reached last year, while in California it is estimated that there will be from 650,000 to 750,000 tons of wheat available for European consumption. More than this, the wheat crop of Oregon is larger this season than ever before, and the surplus for exportation in that State is put by some as high as 100,000 tons. What the condition of the European markets will be is as yet somewhat problematical, though present appearances would indicate that the demand there will be nearly, if not quite, equal to that of 1877.

An event has recently occurred which bids fair to greatly change the character of the California wheat trade, and this is the death of Mr. ISAAC FRIEDLANDER, who for several years past has exercised a controlling influence in the grain market of California, and in many ways has regulated the rates of freight upon grain shipped from that State to Europe. Mr. FRIEDLANDER was the agent and purchaser for a number of large English houses, and by combining the authority thus given he was able, within certain limits, to mold both the grain and the freight markets to his wishes. More than three-quarters of the wheat exported from San Francisco was purchased and shipped under his direction, and in the chartering of vessels to carry grain his influence came even more decisively into play. His orders from England and Germany usually covered both the price of the wheat and the cost of its transportation, and his interests lay in the direction of reducing as far as possible the rates of freight. Having a monopoly which was regulated only by the ability of the ship-owner to send his vessel in ballast to some other port, he held a position which gave him a decided advantage in any trade into which he entered. Then, too, as he was an extensive speculator in grain, the natural tendency of his operations was to enhance the price of wheat and reduce the cost of transportation. But the grasp upon the business which he held will now be loosened, as he leaves no successor who can hope to fill his place. Hereafter, in all probability, there will be something of a competition among shippers to secure vessels, and the owners of these will be able to make better engagements than they could when they were obliged to accept such rates as the "Grain King" chose to dictate. For several years past sailing vessels all the world over have suffered for the want of profitable business, and even at present the probability that some five hundred vessels will find reasonably remunerative employment upon the Pacific coast is the only promising feature in the future outlook.

THE METRICAL SYSTEM AND ITS INTRODUCTION.

During the last session of Congress a resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, inquiring of the various Government departments concerning the introduction of the metrical system in the United States. As is well known, this system has already been legalized by act of Congress. The object of the resolution was to find from each of the heads of departments what objections existed to the introduction of the system as obligatory, first in Governmental transactions, and second, in transactions between individuals. Replies were duly sent in, of which those from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of State, and the Postmaster-General were the most interesting. On the whole, the opinions expressed were rather against than for the change.

The Navy Department, for instance, pointed out that if the system were made obligatory in the affairs of the Navy, it would "involve a total loss of all charts and chart-plates now in use," as on these the soundings were given in fathoms and feet. And the Secretary added, that, as long as England continued the use of the present standard, a change "would be prejudicial and prevent the free use and interchange of charts which seems essential to navigators." When it is remembered that the hydrographic department of the English Government is the most important and extensive of its kind in the world, that its surveys are the most careful and the most widely used, and that they are authoritative even with nations which have adopted the metrical system, this objection has much weight.

The Postmaster-General cited two objections. One was the expense which would be involved in furnishing new scales, an objection not very important, but which might readily seem so to an officer who is compelled each year to fight for an appropriation to cover a deficiency in his revenues. The second was more serious, and was based on the difficulty of instructing postmasters at the smaller stations, and on the difficulty of getting the public to adopt the new mode of computation. We do not think that in the Post Office this would be a very serious matter. The packages usually offered there are very nearly uniform in weight, letters and papers constituting the great bulk of mail matter, and it would be comparatively easy to accustom the public to calculating in grams instead of ounces. Indeed, it may safely be said that no better field for introducing the metrical system gradually can be found than the Post Office.

The State Department contented itself with remarking that the disadvantages of the system in dealing with countries which have not adopted it would be greater than the advantages in dealing with those who have adopted it.

In the War Department the matter was very carefully considered, and opinions were reported from various chiefs of bureaus. Of these, that of the Quartermaster-General, Gen. MEIGS, was very strongly opposed to the change. It would vastly increase the labor of computation; it would increase the chances of error; it would involve expense in the change of scales, measures, &c., and unless the new system were made obligatory in transactions between individuals, it would involve "continual confusion and misunderstanding." As to imposing the system on individuals generally, the Quartermaster-General is of the opinion that Congress has not the power to do so, and that the people would not submit to it. To these objections, which are worthy of consideration, be added another which does not seem to be as much so, viz., that the basis of the system, the metre, is not, as was originally supposed, an exact ten millionth part of the quadrant of the meridian of Paris, and that it is, therefore, "quite as arbitrary and unscientific a standard as the foot or yard." But, in reality, it is of no great consequence whether the metre is the even decimal fraction of a known measurement of the earth's circumference. The essential feature of the metrical system is that the unit, once adopted, is multiplied or divided decimally, and that this fact makes all calculations more simple, easy, and free from chances of error. Once given a measure of length, surface, weight, and cubic contents, which can be subdivided or increased decimally, and its relation to any longitudinal quadrant may be disregarded. Our own yard or foot might just as well serve as any other, if it were not that the metre has already been adopted by France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Holland—in short, by all the important commercial nations except Great Britain.

This brings us to the most serious element in the discussion, which is the co-operation of Great Britain. It is perfectly plain that what might be very profitable in the long run, and comparatively easy with the aid of that country, would be much more difficult without such aid. Even if we could adopt the system at home, we should still be at great disadvantage in our extensive dealings with English-speaking people. In any case, the process would be a tedious one, and one which would demand great caution and patience in its introduction. Many measurements, especially of surface, as those defining the boundaries of land, would have to be accepted on the old terms for a long time, and the utmost care would be required not to derange the records of such measurements. But, in spite of such inconveniences, which are inseparable from any change, we have no doubt that England and the United States could ultimately introduce the metrical system to great advantage. Both Governments will move slowly in regard to the matter. It is their habit to do so. But it is hardly reasonable to ask them not to move at all until a strong popular demand requires them to do so. There are many things which even the most limited Government must regulate, without a specific impulse from the people. The details of coinage, for instance, and of mail transportation, would be forever neglected if they were left to popular vote, and the regulation of weights and measures is of like nature. The Government cannot afford to far outstrip popular opinion or go too strongly against popular prejudice, but it may fairly try, in a judicious manner, to lead the former and overcome the latter.

At low tide at Monterey, Cal., a part of the wreck of a vessel, formerly the Natalia, can be seen, though very few who see it are aware that she is or was the ship on which NAPOLEON BONAPARTE escaped from Elba 63 years ago, to revive his broken power by his immense personal magnetism, and lose it forever on the memorable field of Waterloo. The old vessel, now slowly going to pieces in the Pacific, has a local history. She brought to California, in 1834, from Mexico, the colony of Hijas, whose members intended to settle in what was then Sonoma County. Not liking Sonoma, they returned to Monterey and gradually dwindled into indistinction, being typified by the ship that had transported them thither. It is odd that some enterprising showman like BARNUM has not carried off a portion or the whole of the wreck of the Natalia, and put it into a museum to aid the common mind in its effort to understand the character and genius of the first Captain of modern, or perhaps of ancient, times. "Fragment of the ship in which the great NAPOLEON escaped from Elba" would be to the many an alluring curiosity and a bit of material history withal.

It seems singular that FANNY ELSSLER, who danced before our fathers and grandfathers, should still be alive. She appears to the rising generation, or to that part of it which has ever heard of her, like a dim echo of the past—a ghost of antiquity. And yet she is not so very old, having but recently passed her sixty-seventh year. She is represented as in excellent health, and in an admirable state of preservation, albeit inclined very decidedly to stoutness. It is now 27 years since she retired from the stage at Vienna, her birth-place, and 37 since she made a tour of the United States, where she had prodigious success, and which she is said to remember with pleasure and gratitude. She now lives near Hamburg, in the enjoyment of a large fortune, made by the lavish and nimble display of her once symmetrical legs. She has lost a good deal of money lately by unfortunate investments; but has abundance left to gratify her most luxurious tastes. Although she has had a number of affairs of the heart, she has never been married, having had so strong an attachment to celibacy that the once-famous Dr. VERON, of Paris, is believed to have sought her hand in vain.

They continue to have in Kentucky those rapturous picnics in which hilarity and homicide so beautifully alternate that it is hard to say where one ends and the other begins. The latest was near Frankfort, and reads very much like an account of a battle, as we are told that, in addition to the mortal wounding of one man and the serious wounding of five or six others, the horses of two of the combatants were shot under them. There were six active warriors, who fired thirty shots, which was considered so insignificant that their friends, the dispatch says, were about to take part, when cooler heads interfered to prevent further bloodshed. These barbarous rencontres, so common in Kentucky and other Southern States, are scarcely explicable to the North, where people can usually enjoy themselves without shooting anybody. The old French sarcasm about the English, who are wont to say, "This is a glorious morning, let us go and kill something," would, if applied to many of the Southerners, be more a fact than a sarcasm. These vary the phrase a little, saying, "Delightful picnic this! Let us go kill somebody;" and they straightway proceed to murderous action. The cause of all this savagery must be sought less in the native ferocity of the Southerners than in their general habit of drinking and of going armed. Most men, particularly Americans, are ugly when under the influence of liquor, and to be ugly and to be armed in a crowd is very apt to insure trouble. The bloody picnics of Kentucky, and almost all the affrays there, are unquestionably traceable to the too-free use of Bourbon whisky, called the wine of Kentucky, which so many sons of the State deem it a patriotic duty to the old Commonwealth to guzzle at all times and places. If the South should ever become as temperate, or as little intemperate, as the North generally is, there would be far less difference than there is now between the two sections.

It is often said that the French are not successful as colonists, but the following story shows that some of them, at least, understand pretty well how to deal with the races among whom they settle. During the construction of the railroad from Algiers to Blidah, the French engineer in charge of the work, while watching its progress from the parapet of a bridge, suddenly slipped and fell. The height above the ground being nearly 30 feet, he would probably have been killed but for the timely presence of an Arab, upon whom he alighted, breaking his own fall and the Mussulman's neck simultaneously. He was instantly surrounded by a crowd of furious natives, and would have been torn in pieces but for the prompt interposition of the French escort, who hastened to assure the mob that he should be at once carried before the district magistrate for trial. Thither he was accordingly taken, the multitude following him with savage yells for the life of the Christian dog who had dared to kill a true believer. The magistrate, a quiet and timid old man, was so terrified by the uproar that his only thought was to shift the responsibility elsewhere as speedily as possible. He lost no time in announcing that the engineer, being to all intents and purposes a Government officer, could only be tried by the military commandant, to whom the Arabs immediately betook themselves, headed by the dead man's son, who was loudest of all in his cry for vengeance. The commandant, a sagacious veteran of the old school, saw at once what was to be done, and assuring the infuriated rabble that justice should be given them, politely inquired of the young ringleader whether he were willing to accept any compromise for his father's death? The Arab spurned the suggestion, and fiercely demanded blood for blood. "Very good," answered the unmoved Colonel, "you shall have what you demand. Let the Frenchman be placed upon the very spot where his victim was standing, and do you, as your father's lawful avenger, go up to the top of the parapet and jump down upon him." It is hardly necessary to add that the young gentleman declined to try the experiment.

Poetry frequently conveys false impressions which remain on the mind uncorrected by facts. CAMPBELL'S couplet,

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell,"

has induced many persons to believe that the gallant Pole died in battle. He did fall from his horse, covered with wounds, at the engagement of Macieowice (1794) with the words, "This is the end of Poland." Taken prisoner and held as such for some time, the Emperor Paul, (of Russia,) on his accession, gave him liberty, an estate with 1,500 serfs, and a sum of money, and restored his sword. He afterward returned the money and resigned the estate, having declined on the spot the sword, with the remark that he had no further need of it, as he no longer had a country in whose service he might draw it. He revisited the United States, was granted a tract of land and a pension, and went back to France, engaging in agricultural pursuits near Fontainbleau. Later, he went to Switzerland, making his home in Soleure, whence he sent a deed of manumission to all the serfs upon his Russian estate. The year following, he was killed by the fall of his horse over a precipice, the fatal accident occurring 23 years after the battle of Macieowice. So much for fact against a jingling couplet, which sticks to the memory, while the facts readily slip away.

The sudden closing of the famous restaurant in the Palais Royal, Paris, known everywhere as the "Trois Frères Provençaux," during the Franco-German war, caused no little surprise; but the fact that it has never been reopened has never been explained. It had, no doubt, a greater reputation than any restaurant in the world, and the name would have been of exceeding value to any person or persons who would have continued it. The firm carrying it on failed from the stagnation of the capital produced by the war; but failure was no reason why the firm should not have disposed of the name as a trade-mark. That alone ought to have been worth some hundreds of thousands of francs, and the French are not the kind of people to lose what they can turn a sou by. Even now the renowned restaurant might be revived, nominally at least, and if it were kept anything like so well as the old establishment used to be, it could not help making new fortunes. Véfour's, Vachette Brébant, the Café Riche, the Café Anglais, the Maison Dorée, none of them have half so much fame as the Trois Frères had. The many Americans who remember with palatial joy the epicurean breakfasts, the luxurious dinners, the exquisite wines in the Galerie Beaujolais, would welcome its revival most cordially, and would be very glad to know the cause of its obliteration, which has been, and still continues to be, a profound mystery.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

Kentuckians have suddenly become wrathful over the proposition of a manufacturer of a patent stone to build a monument over the grave of the late George D. Prentice, at Cave Hill. Louisvillians say that the proposition is "without soul," (which is doubtless true,) and that it is merely an advertising dodge, which seems very probable. The general impression is that a green mound is better than a patent tombstone. The proposition will certainly be rejected.

Most distinguished writers are credited with some peculiarity in writing. Johnson, it is said, drank floods of tea and wine, the latter preferred. Bulwer could write best when dressed in a court suit. Rousseau always had to be well dressed when he wrote. Thiers drank a deal of coffee. Gibbon dictated while he walked up and down the room. Poe might have written while he was in a nightmare; and it is only too evident that many of our modern writers insist upon working when they are more or less asleep.

Two balloonists, Gilbert and Hayden, have arranged for a balloon race at Cincinnati, $800 being staked, $500 on Hayden's balloon and $300 on Gilbert's. Hayden wagers that with his balloon, which is much the smaller, he will rise higher and remain in the air longer than his rival. These gentlemen have omitted what might prove the most interesting part of the programme. After it has been decided who has won the first wager, let them cut their balloons full of holes and see who will beat down. Coming down is by far the most important part of ballooning.

The papal letter containing the official bulls of the appointment of Rev. J. J. Keane as Bishop of Richmond, Va., traveled far before it reached its destination, which it did a few days ago, but not before a duplicate had been sent for and received. The letter was to reach Bishop Keane through Archbishop Gibbons, and it was addressed to "Giacomo Gibbons," the Archbishop's name, in English, being James. Not being called for at the Richmond Post Office, it was advertised, was not called for, and was then sent to the dead-letter office, and thence was returned to the sender, in Rome. It came back with the G. changed to a J., and reached its owner.

It was, we believe, a well-known doctor in San Francisco—we can't recollect the name, perhaps Mr. Dennis Kearney can assist us—who, in the course of a popular—which ultimately became a very unpopular—harangue, asked: "Who built our churches?" "The Irish!" [Loud applause.] "Who raised the splendid stores and warehouses?" "The Irish." [Renewed acclamation.] "Who made our railroads?" "The Irish." [Rapturous plaudits.] "Who built our jails?" "The Irish." [Renewed applause.] And then it may be feared some hideous satanic agency went to work, for the next question was, "Who fill them?" "The Irish!" [Great and general confusion, and exit doctor.]

Water that has stood in an open vessel during the night should not be used either for drinking or cooking, it is said, and no water should be drank between meals except to quench actual thirst, and then as little as possible. Physicians say that by drinking only a little at a time, and as frequently as desired, the danger, whatever this hidden danger is, is averted. There are persons in New-York, however, who go so far as to say that water should not be used for drinking at any time, having been made solely for purposes of ablution and navigation. These persons are, of course, accused of selfish motives, and it has been learned that a large proportion of them keep lager-beer saloons.

The Consolidated Mica Hill Mining Company and a similar company in New-Mexico are developing a new industry in the United States, and seem to meet with great success in their mining operations. Liberia, North Carolina, and Canada have heretofore been the principal producers of mica; but the article has been discovered in Rio Arriba County, New-Mexico. Mica is not only used for stove doors, but is in great demand by the Chinese, who make little gods of it, paint them, and stand them on the mantel-piece. It has been found that these gods, when the paint is thoroughly dry, have fully as much power, for good and evil, as the old-fashioned gold and silver gods, which were far more costly.

The old question of utilizing the power of Niagara Falls has come up again, and there are no doubt capitalists who will risk their money in the enterprise. A canal was dug on the American side some years ago through solid rock at an expense of about $800,000. Last year the canal, the right to the power, and everything connected with the enterprise, sold by auction for $64,000. Interested persons figure the horse-power up till the head reels, and yet no work has it ever done except to turn the wheel of a very small flouring mill. The Canadian side's power can never be utilized, on account of the towering rocks, and there is no question of plenty of power, all ready for use, on the American side. But a man might as well buy a ship-load of coffee and grind it by hand, merely because he owned a coffee-mill, as go to manufacturing at Niagara Falls merely because there is power there. There is no market at Niagara Falls, and no cheap way of reaching a market; this is why the great falls have not for years been doing the work of steam.

Next to a spoiled child, there is nothing of its kind more odious than a spoiled dog. Who has not foamed with inward rage while one of these latter darlings barks, snarls, and capers around, its mistress, meanwhile, evidently expecting the visitor on whom it lavishes unwelcome attentions to deprecate even the feeble remonstrances which she addresses to her pet? If the animal is discovered to have worried a piece out of coat or shawl, Madam expresses much horror at the time, but no sooner is the victim's back turned than she relates to a confidante how the "too-lovely" Fido, the darlingest of darling little doggy woggies, worried, "yes, he did, naughty, naughty little dog," a great piece out of Mrs. Tompson's shawl. It is excellent fun, of course, to the dog and "his missy," but an unmitigated nuisance in the eyes of at least 19 out of 20 of her visitors. Some time ago, a visitor at a house where there was a particularly odious, snarling pet, carefully watched his opportunity, and, when every one was well out of the way, called "Lulu" (such was the brute's name) to him. Of course she didn't come, when, having carefully closed all doors, he took a short yet supple whip in one hand and Lulu in the other. From that hour Lulu became, so far as he was concerned the gentlest of her race. "See how good she is to Mr. ——," (the castigator,) her mistress would say, when any one complained; and so indeed she was. *Verbum sap.*

"THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND THE UNITED STATES."

From La Capital, Lima, Peru, June 27.

Such is the heading of an article which introduces a supplement of THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, printed in Spanish, which we have lately received. There is no doubt that THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the most important newspapers published in the United States, both on account of the uprightness of its judgment and of its solid and independent character. It exercises a much greater influence among its large number of readers on this continent than the *Herald*, which by name is, perhaps, more widely known. Nothing, therefore, can be more elevated or more sympathetic than the task which it has imposed upon itself to make both Americas acquainted with the elements of production of every kind in each of them, and the advantages to be derived from closer commercial communication. It is unquestionable that the United States as a market offers to the Republics of South America a thousand advantages to one over those of Europe, not only because of its proximity and the relative cheapness of its products, but also because of the progress in inventions which give impulse and life to all industries, and impart to them a higher degree of perfection. It follows, therefore, that the efforts which we may make to get into closer communication with this centre of production—mercantile and manufacturing—will be to our advantage. Such is the object which inspires the directors of this journal. We devote ourselves to objects which will be seen and felt whenever the South American States give their attention to this enterprise.

WHAT THE GERMANS READ.

INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE LEIPSIC CATALOGUE—GERMAN BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS—THE COLOGNE GAZETTE AND ITS RIVAL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

If the degree of literary enterprise of any country be a fair criterion of its actual intelligence, Germany should stand among the foremost of civilized nations both in quantity and quality of its publications. The Leipsic Catalogue for 1877 gives the full statistics of the press for the past year, from which and other sources I cull the following figures and facts for the edification of American readers.

There were published 14,000 different works, containing upward of 20,000 volumes, written by 10,000 authors. Of these, 1,253 were devoted to theology, 1,329 to statistics and political legislation, 1,629 to education and school purposes, 755 to medicine, 940 to natural science, &c., 372 to biography, encyclopedias, and belles-lettres, 163 to philosophy, 485 for the young, 520 to the classical, Oriental, and ancient studies, 445 to modern languages, 166 astronomy, 739 history, 311 geography, 166 mathematics and astronomy, 347 military science, 525 industry and commerce, 378 navigation, architecture, and engineering, 133 to forest culture, fisheries, chase, &c., 392 agriculture and horticulture, 1,666 to fiction and general literature, 17 to masonry, 336 charts and maps, 507 miscellaneous; total 13,925 works. This shows a pretty solid intellectual diet, to say the least, and it is to be hoped a corresponding healthy appetite; for the total number of printed volumes is computed at 2,400,000, and the buyers of these works are reckoned at about 1,000,000 out of the 42,000,000 inhabitants. Besides these regular works there are great numbers of anonymous publications, pamphlets, &c., and 8,000,000 of almanacs, which find buyers in all classes. One calendar alone circulates 500,000 copies. But it is estimated that one-half of the printed matter finds its way back again to the paper-mill to try its fortunes in new shapes. This would prove that in the German mind there is a greater desire to print its thoughts than even to read, or, in other words, authorship is in advance of the actual demand of the market, and that it is less influenced by the practical results of financial gain or loss than the passion to appear in type, and to study and investigate profoundly every current intellectual problem without regard to the amount of public interest there may be in the specific topic; a practice quite the reverse of publishers and authors in England and America, who invariably try to cater for the popular taste, and make their books to sell. In every civilized country the periodical press is yearly becoming a formidable obstacle to the circulation and buying of bound volumes, which now find their customers in libraries rather than in families, chiefly leaving to journals and magazines the providing of the daily intellectual diet of the masses of the people. In Germany the periodical press has taken an immense development, owing to the political transmutations of the last 30 years. There are now 40 daily papers which print several editions; 520 papers which are issued only once a day, 500 that appear three or four times the week, 780 twice, and 500 weekly; in total, 2,350 journals, possessing 4,000,000 subscribers, divided as follows: The 40 first-named papers have in all 340,000 subscribers, about 8,500 to each. The 520 strict dailies number 2,000,000, averaging 3,840 each; the rest vary from 800 to 1,000. These figures are approximative according to the best informations, for perfect statistics are impossible in such changeable matter.

The so-called queens of German political journalism is the *Kölnische Zeitung*, published several times daily, circulating widely also in America, distributing about 40,000 copies. The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, *Allgemeine Zeitung*, Munich, the *Morgen Zeitung*, Breslavia, and some others sell from 20,000 to 30,000 each. There are 30 journals that print from 10,000 to 20,000 copies each, 70 that issue 5,000 to 10,000, and the remainder vary from 2,000 to 5,000. Of the weekly periodicals, the religious *Augsburg Weekly* claims 36,000 subscribers, and the *St. Paulinus* 15,000. The far greater number, however, have only a few hundred each and are chiefly sustained by advertisements, while their literary and typographical character are in general of a low order, as may be expected; cheaply manufactured, borrowing their news from the chief papers, and underselling them in the small towns and villages, to the serious detriment of the popular taste, and the hinderance of the circulation of the more respectable journals and keeping up as high a standard as exists in England and France.

There are 103 subscribers to journals to every 1,000 of the population in Germany, the proportion being 25 to 50 per cent. more in the south than the north, a circumstance which is owing to the efforts of the Roman Catholic clergy in Wurtemberg and Bavaria to circulate among their parishioners the publications recommended by their Church. This is beating Protestants with one of their own chief weapons—the free press. In the old French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, equally Ca holic, but where under the French Administration the common school education was neglected, there are found only about 35 subscribers, or one-fourth of those of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, to each 1,000 of the population: a disproportion which the German régime will soon lessen.

One striking feature of the German press is its diffusion into specific interests, by which each class—operative, literary, political, &c.—has its own journal. The following list gives an idea of the immense amount of technical information spread in this manner by the several associations:

		Associates.
Literary journals, there are	50	1,400,000
Humorous	20	190,000
Critical	25	80,000
Artistic	8	15,000
Theatrical	20	30,000
Musical	15	20,000
Archæological	8	8,000
Philosophical, theological, &c.	2	700
Historical	20	40,000
Religious—Protestant	70	170,000
Roman Catholic	60	350,000
Jewish	15	25,000
Legal	80	120,000
Educational	110	160,000
Youths'	10	40,000
Philological	15	16,000
Stenographical	3	2,800
Mathematical	8	4,800
Natural Science	30	30,000
Medical	65	85,000
Veterinary	10	6,000
Agricultural	150	220,000
Forest Culture	20	32,000
Industrial, Technical	120	190,000
Commercial	50	110,000
Architectural	25	80,000
Military	25	45,000
Bathing-places	40	22,000
Hotel-keepers'	6	12,000
Travelers'	5	11,000
Gymnastic	6	13,000
Masonic	3	3,000
Rights of women	4	3,000
Various	22	20,000

If the Germans are not well informed as to their material and intellectual welfare it would not appear to be from want of mental means. The list of their specific journalism, with its comparative circulation, is curious and suggestive. The *Gartenlaube*, of Leipsic, of the English type of magazine, leads off with 360,000 subscribers, and next follows the weekly illustrated *Ueber-Laude und Meer*, with 140,000. The *Bazar*, of Berlin, for women, counts 100,000; the *Hausfreund* has 80,000. The *Sunday Protestant Review*, of Stoccard, boasts 87,000, while its Catholic rival at Augusta numbers only 36,000. The most popular humorous papers are the *Kladderadatch*, of Berlin, with 50,000, and the *Wasp*, with its 32,000 buyers.

The number of ephemeral journals constantly appearing and disappearing is beyond count, and there is not a trade or art unrepresented. Barbers, tanners, carpenters, tailors, hatters, and even the scavengers, all have their respective literary organs. There are 14 journals published in French 6 in Latin, 2 in Hebrew, 1 in English, 1 in Polish, 2 in Slavic, 2 in Lithuian, and 5 in Low Dutch.

The total number of sheets annually exceeds 1,600,000,000, requiring 3,200,000 reams of paper, and costing, when issued, for material and labor, more than $10,000,000, and as much more paid writers, editors, telegraphs, &c. The subscriptions to political and news papers barely covers the cost of the paper alone, as in England and America, leaving the profits to be gained by advertising and other means. The cost of journalism averages about 50 cents per head of the entire population, a sum equaled by no other nations except England and America.

JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

INSTALLATION OF BISHOP CHATARD.

THE CEREMONIES AT VINCENNES, IND., YESTERDAY—THE DIOCESE AND THE NEW BISHOP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Aug. 11.—To-day, Dr. Chatard, the newly-appointed Bishop of Vincennes, was formally installed by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, at the Cathedral of St. Xavier. The weather was pleasant and the city was crowded with visitors from all the surrounding cities. At 10 o'clock a procession of priests passed from the cathedral to the episcopal residence and escorted Dr. Chatard and Archbishop Purcell to the cathedral. The edifice was densely crowded and had been from before 9 o'clock, and hundreds of people were gathered on the sidewalks near the entrance to the cathedral. Upon entering the church the Bishop knelt for a short time in prayer, and was received by Rev. Mr. Guegen, of the cathedral, who presented him with the crozier and other symbols of his new authority. The Bishop then proceeded to the sanctuary and the celebration of solemn high mass took place, with Rev. Dr. Chatard as celebrant, Rev. Messrs. Bessonies and Guegen, assistants; Fathers Klein and Andran, attendants on the Archbishop, and Revs. P. McDermott and Duddenhausen as chaplains. During the services Archbishop Purcell, in a few well-chosen remarks, introduced Dr. Chatard, who delivered a short address to the people and gave them his blessing. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a large procession, consisting of the Catholic societies of this city and others from abroad, formed, and escorting the Bishop through the principal streets, returned to the cathedral, when Dr. Chatard conducted the solemn pontifical vespers and gave the Papal benediction. The episcopal residence, the cathedral, and the surrounding grounds were handsomely decorated with flowers, mottoes, evergreens, and by the Papal and American flags. The diocese over which Bishop Chatard is called to officiate comprises over half the State of Indiana, and contains a Catholic population of 90,000, 150 churches, 120 priests, 20 colleges and academies, two orphan asylums, one theological seminary, and 200 parochial schools. Bishop Chatard, 43 years ago, was educated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md. Having graduated, he studied medicine in Baltimore, and afterward, in the year 1857, finding the priesthood his vocation, went to Rome to pursue the requisite studies. On the appointment of Dr. McCloskey to the Bishopric of Louisville, Dr. Chatard was placed in charge of the American College at Rome, from whence he was called to his present position. He is the fifth Bishop appointed over this diocese, the first Bishop having been appointed in 1834.

FEDERAL AUTHORITY IN THE SOUTH.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW TO REPRESENT THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CASE OF REVENUE OFFICERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Ex-Secretary Bristow has been selected by the President as the leading counsel to represent the Government in the trial of the cause involved in the arrest and imprisonment of the four internal revenue officers by the State authorities of South Carolina. Mr. Bristow will be charged with the entire management of the case on the part of the United States, and will be given full authority to select such assistants as he may require. The trial will begin in the early part of September, before the United States Circuit Court, and Chief-Justice Waite will preside, with Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, and Judge Ryan, of the District Court, to assist him. It will be remembered that the four imprisoned officers, in the proper discharge of their duties, and while in pursuit of notorious offenders against the Revenue laws, were resisted with arms by one of the outlaws, who was killed by the officers. For this the officers were indicted for murder by the local authorities, who insist upon proceeding to try them under the laws of South Carolina, regardless of the claims made by the United States authorities that the officers, being in the discharge of their duties under the Federal statute, are not amenable to the State laws. The issue to be presented involves the old doctrine of the supremacy of Federal over State laws, and is expected to finally decide that principle.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

COLORED MEN EXCLUDED FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—A letter received here from New-Orleans says there is great dissatisfaction among colored men in regard to the manner in which Collector Smith and other officials are distributing the patronage of the New-Orleans Custom-house. The colored men charge that they have been unfairly dealt with; that all positions of any value have been given to white men who are not from a political standpoint entitled to them, and that prominent colored men who have worked for the success of the Republican Party have been set aside or forced to accept appointments as laborers and like minor places. Failing to obtain any satisfaction from the Collector and his friends, the colored men of New-Orleans are reported as organizing a movement to oppose everything of a political character proceeding from the Custom-house or in which Custom-house officials are known to have any interest. The matter was brought to the attention of the Louisiana Republican State Committee at its last meeting and gave rise to a lively discussion, but nothing was done.

THE MINNESOTA FLOUR INTERESTS.

FREIGHT RATES BY LAKE ROUTES—PROSPECTS FOR A SHORT MILLING SEASON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—A private letter from Minneapolis, Minn., to one of the officials of the Lake Shore Railroad, states that flour is being billed through from that city to New-York, by way of Duluth and the lake lines, at 30 cents per barrel, as against an all-rail tariff of 75 cents. Consequently, not a pound of flour is being shipped by way of Chicago from that point. The letter contains this additional important information: Flour shipments the coming Winter will be light. One-half the mills in the State will shut down after November next. The best judges claim there is not over 1,500,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat in the State; the balance will go No. 3 and rejected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 11.—The harvest is nearly finished throughout the State, and thrashing is commencing. There is no reason to modify previous estimates as to the damage to the wheat crop. The yield has shrunk at least 20 per cent. from the early promise, and the quality is low; not one-third of the crop will grade No. 1. There is a paucity of news from the Northern Pacific counties, where a better condition of things was hoped for, which, it is feared, may indicate disappointment of these expectations there. No more exact estimates can be made until after the thrashing is completed, when the aggregate yield and quality can be known.

A SUNDAY NIGHT STREET FIGHT.

At a late hour last night a fight occurred at the corner of West and West Twelfth streets between Edward Smith and Jeremiah Shaughnessy. William McCollum, aged 31, of No. 645 Hudson-street, interfered to separate the combatants, and was stabbed in the left side with a pocket-knife by Smith and dangerously wounded. Smith succeeded in making his escape. During the fracas, William Boyce, aged 22, of No. 96 Horatio-street, was struck in the eye with a cane by McCollum, and received a severe wound. McCollum and Boyce were cared for at St. Vincent's Hospital.

A MYSTERIOUS PISTOL-WOUND.

Theodore Scholdorfer, a German barber, 19 years of age, who lives at No. 223 Johnson-avenue, Brooklyn, went to Bellevue Hospital last evening, suffering from a pistol-shot-wound in his left side. At first he said that he had been fired upon by a watchman on the wharf while he was in a row-boat off the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, but subsequently contradicted this statement, and asserted that he had shot himself accidentally. The wound from which he is suffering is severe, but not necessarily dangerous.

MINERS OF SOUND SENSE.

THE THREATENED STRIKE AVERTED.

THE MINERS OF THE SCHUYLKILL REGION DECIDE TO STICK TO THEIR WORK—SUCCESS OF MR. GOWEN'S PLAN—THE DEMANDS OF THE LEHIGH MEN CONCEDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 11.—The anticipated strike of the coal miners in this region, which was seriously threatened a few days ago, appears now to have been abandoned. The *Miners' Journal*, which has information of the doings of the Knights of Labor, will make the following announcement to-morrow:

"Since the breaking up of the Working Men's Benevolent Association, after the long strike of 1875, an effort has been made to combine the old members of that organization under a new name, and a most attractive title was selected under which to rally the scattered forces. Under the banner of the Knights of Labor a considerable number of the working men of the region have enlisted, but they embrace only a small proportion of the whole number; possibly not more than 2,500 out of a whole force of 20,000 men and boys at work in the mines. This being the only organized body of working men in the region, it assumes to regulate the whole body, and in pursuance of this assumption, in June last, after a thorough discussion of the subject, decided that if the indications were as favorable on the 1st of August as it was supposed they would be from then existing indications, a general strike would be ordered. This decision was known throughout the order, but, like all the other proceedings of the body, was to be kept a close secret within the organization. Our information now is, that at a meeting of the Knights of this county, held last week, they recanvassed the subject. The employes of the Coal and Iron Company were almost unanimously opposed to a strike. They stated that, while the wages were not such as they thought they ought to have, they had been gradually increased under the operation of Mr. Gowen's plan of making them participants in the advance of tolls; that they were informed there would be another advance soon, which would bring their wages up to a $2 50 basis, and that they had assurances of steady work for the balance of the year at this rate; and that they preferred to let well enough alone for the present. On a vote being taken it was found that a majority were of this opinion, and so the danger of a general strike in this region may be said to have passed for the present."

By a plan recently announced by Mr. Gowen, the employes of the Coal and Iron Company are now paid according to the rate of tolls on the Reading Railroad, an arrangement which makes their wages for July only 10 per cent. below the $2 50 basis, which is higher than they have received since 1875. They expect to receive full basis wages soon, and are, therefore, in no humor for a strike. The individual operators declare themselves unable to pay the Coal and Iron Company's wages, and there have been some strikes against their attempts to pay the "regular" rates, which are 20 per cent. below the basis. There is much complaint among the private operators, who say that Mr. Gowen's course is unfair to them; that he pays his men, not out of the profits of his coal business, but out of his railroad receipts; that they have not made a dollar this year, and that they cannot afford to pay the wages he does. It is beyond doubt, however, that Mr. Gowen's policy has prevented a strike among his men, and that all the small operators must pay the same wages or let their collieries stand idle. On the other hand, the miners are well satisfied. The $2 50 basis gives them from $8 10 to $9 per week for outside work; $9 90 to $11 70 per week for work in the mines, with a rise or fall of 1 per cent. for each fluctuation of 3 cents in the price of coal at Port Carbon. Most mining, however, is done by contract, and it is said that contract miners, at present prices, can make from $50 to $75 a month, and more under favorable circumstances. Some well-informed coal men, while admitting that the miners are indisposed to strike now, still think that a strike will be precipitated a month or two later in the season, when a brisk demand and a rush of work are expected. It is not impossible that such will be the case, but in view of the facts just stated it seems scarcely probable.

The *Miners' Journal* also has advices that at a meeting of the Lehigh operators held in Hazleton on Friday evening they decided to grant their men's demand for the basis of 1875, which will preclude a strike in that region.

THE LAW AFFECTING STEAM-YACHTS.

TREASURY DECISION AS TO THE APPLICATION OF THE STEAM-BOAT ACT TO PLEASURE YACHTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats has issued the following circular to the owners and builders of small pleasure yachts:

In view of the many applications made to this office by the owners and builders of small steam-yachts, and persons contemplating building such vessels, for information as to whether they are liable to the provisions of title 52, Regulations of Steam Vessels, Revised Statutes of the United States, the following extract from department decision of July 3, 1875, numbered 2,328, "Synopsis of Decisions, 1875," is published for the information of all persons interested:

[EXTRACT.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1875.

Under section 4,426, Revised Statutes, the hull and boiler of every yacht, or other small craft of like character propelled by steam, must be inspected—the boiler being subjected to the hydrostatic test required by law. The pilot and engineer must also be licensed; and such other provisions of the law complied with as may be applicable to the particular vessel under examination.

Sections 4,428 and 4,431 require that the iron or steel plates of which the boiler is constructed must be stamped with the name of the manufacturer, the place where manufactured, and the number of pounds tensile strain it will bear to the sectional square inch. The boiler must be provided with such appurtenances as are necessary to its safe management, viz.: feed-pump and check-valve, steam-pressure gauge, safety-valve, gauge-cocks, a water-gauge, (showing the height of the water in the boiler,) and blow-off valve; and if it is found applicable to the kind of boiler employed, a tin plug, so inserted that it will fuse by the heat of the fire when the water in the boiler falls below the prescribed limit. There must be on board the means of applying the required hydrostatic test. For so small a vessel as you describe, (26 feet long,) four buckets kept on board will be sufficient means for the extinguishment of fire. There must be provided for each person on board a life-preserver, containing at least six pounds of good block cork, adjustable to the body in the manner of a belt or jacket, with shoulder-straps. The fee for license as "special engineer" for this yacht, which will be granted to any person of good character who has sufficient experience to manage the boiler and machinery safely, is $5. A similar "special license" as pilot for this vessel will be granted to any person of like good character who is familiar with the navigation in which she is to be employed, understands the pilot rules, and has had sufficient experience in handling this or other similar vessels. The master of a vessel of this class does not require license. A steam whistle of suitable dimensions must be provided, with which the pilot will make the signals as required by the pilot rules above referred to. When the equipment is completed, and the vessel is ready for inspection, it is required that application shall be made in writing by the master or owner to the local inspectors within whose district the vessel is owned or employed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at East Saginaw, Mich., on Saturday night, totally destroyed the steam saw-mill of Sears & Holland. The estimated loss on machinery and building is $50,000; insurance $20,000. It is supposed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the branch store of Jacobs & Co., of New-York, in Newport, R. I., by which considerable damage was done by water.

At 7:50 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the furniture store of Mendel Aymen, No. 806 Eighth-avenue, resulting in $75 damage.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock last evening in the hat store of M. A. Jacobs, No. 378 East Houston-street, causing $100 damage.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER.

Mrs. Jennie Smith, the widow of Officer R. H. Smith, who was murdered in his bed, in Lafayette, on the 1st inst., was seized yesterday with another of those chills which the Police feared would end fatally on Friday night. She did not send for her spiritual adviser, nor did the Police make elaborate preparations as then to work on her fears, in the hope of extorting a confession from her. The illness prostrated her considerably, but it was of short duration, and last evening she was in her usual health and spirits. A story was circulated last evening that another startling peace of evidence had been discovered, and the authority for the statement was said to be the son of Valentine Puster, a scavenger. Several days ago Chief of Police Nathan engaged Valentine to clear the privy vault on the premises on which Smith was murdered. The cleanings of the vault were removed, and Puster, it is understood, has examined them repeatedly for the purpose of ascertaining if anything worn or used by the murderer had been thrown into the vault. His labors were not rewarded till yesterday afternoon, when it was said that he had discovered a man's linen shirt. It was marked by stains which, on close examination, were ascertained to be blood marks. As soon as the shirt had been brought to light, Chief Nathan was informed. He drove furiously to Lafayette, and, it is said, took the garment to Prof. Doremus, in order that the nature of the stains may be scientifically determined. The name of the owner of the shirt, if in fact such a shirt has been discovered, has not been ascertained.

THE MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF LUZERNE COUNTY—A LIVELY TIME EXPECTED AT TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 11.—At the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature an act was passed permitting the division of Luzerne, one of the largest and most populous counties in the State, provided a majority of the voters in the proposed new county territory of Lackawanna should so decide at an election to be held on a day fixed by the Governor. The necessary surveys have been made, and under the Governor's proclamation next Tuesday, the 13th inst., has been fixed as the date of the election. The question has called out the most hostile feeling between advocates and opponents of the new county project, and it really looked at one time as though there would be bloodshed before the proposed change in the map of Pennsylvania could be effected. Scranton is almost a unit in favor of the measure, but a good deal of bad blood has been stirred up owing to the intense and bitter opposition of Judges Handley and Stanton, who have recently been elected to the Bench, and do not want the county divided lest it might disturb their equanimity. Stanton was elected Associate Law Judge on the Labor-Reform ticket, but since then he has taken a political somersault, and is now endeavoring to deliver the vote of the new party over to Dill, the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Nationals, however, through their leaders, Mayor Powderly and others, openly denounce the Judge for having, as they express it, "gone back on them," and in endeavoring to persuade them to vote for Dill as Governor he has reckoned without his host. His opposition to the new county is a test of his standing with the masses here, and as far as Scranton is concerned, they will vote for the creation of Lackawanna County to a man. The people have been struggling for the division during the past 40 years, and at nearly every session of the Legislature held in that time it has been prominently before the State. On one occasion a bill was passed for the division, but then the people of the entire county were permitted to vote, and it was defeated. Since then, however, the new Constitution has been adopted, and one of its provisions requires only the voters of the proposed new county to vote on the question of division. This inspires the people of this section with the hope that their long-cherished wish may be fulfilled on Tuesday next at the polls. Considerable opposition to the measure has been developed at Carbondale, and in some of the out-lying hamlets, but it is not sufficiently strong to overcome the popular sentiment, which is decidedly favorable to the new county. In this city the utmost enthusiasm prevails, and men of all political shades have made common cause to consummate the earnest desire of 40 years.

The population of the new County of Lackawanna is 85,000; its territory is 440 square miles; it has two cities—Scranton and Carbondale—10 boroughs, 18 townships, and 72 election districts. Its assessed valuation is $10,545,473; extreme length, 37 miles; width, 22 miles. Judging by present appearances, there seems to be no doubt of the success of the new County of Lackawanna. In that case Scranton will become the county seat, a fact which will aid materially in its increased prosperity and advancement.

NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CARTAGE.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON SATURDAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The following schedule of proposals for the cartage of imported goods to the public stores at the port of New-York was opened at the office of the Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department at noon Saturday, Aug. 10:

From Pier No. 1 to Pier No. 35 North River, both inclusive.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
1. William G. Culver	24	18. S.P. Brown and J.B. McPherson	14 ¾
2. M. F. Halloway	20	19. S.P. Brown and J.B. McPherson	14
3. Peter H. Walsh	21	Samples	10
8. Robert C. Brown	20		
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	18		
17. George B. Deane	28		

From Pier No. 36 to Pier No. 43 North River, both inclusive.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	18	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	13½
8. Robert C. Brown	18	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	12½
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	18	Samples	10
15. Charles Sleight	20		

*Conditional.

From Pier No. 44 to Pier No. 52 North River, both inclusive.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	19	12. Gilbert J. Hunter	15
7. T. A. Gross and T. M. Garrett	9	13. Abraham L. Brown	10
8. Robert C. Brown	18	17. George B. Deane	13½
9. Bernard Biglin	18	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	13½
10. Charles Kalle	17	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	12½
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	14	Samples	10

*Conditional.

From Pier No. 1 to Pier No. 38 East River, both inclusive.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	28	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	28
8. Robert C. Brown	25	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	14
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	23	Samples	10
17. George B. Deane	33 1-3		

*Conditional.

From Pier No. 39 to Pier No. 50 East River, both inclusive, and above.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	32	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	28
4. James T. Bates	30	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	20
8. Robert C. Brown	33	Samples	10
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	24		
15. George C. Briggs	25		

*Conditional.

From Jersey City, Ferriage Included.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	22	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	16½
7. T. A. Gross and T. M. Garrett	15	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	14
8. Robert C. Brown	20	Samples	10
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	19		

*Conditional.

From Hoboken, Ferriage Included.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	30	14. Zimmerman, Kape & Co	20
5. W. B. Anderson	15	17. George B. Deane	19
6. W. H. Kirby, Jr.	20	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	32
8. Robert C. Brown	22	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	16½
9. Bernard Biglin	15		
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	19		

*Conditional.

From Brooklyn, Ferriage Included.

Cents per Package.		Cents per Package.
3. Peter H. Walsh	30	18. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson	32
8. Robert C. Brown	40	19. S. P. Brown and J. B. McPherson*	20
11. N. Y. Transfer Co	29		

*Conditional.

STABBED IN THE FOREHEAD.

During a drunken quarrel at the corner of Greenwich-avenue and West Twelfth-street, last night, Hugh Collin, aged 65, of No. 271 West Twelfth-street, was stabbed in the forehead with a table-knife by James McCarthy, and slightly wounded. McCarthy was arrested.

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF.

Ellen Smith, aged 26, of No. 433 East Fifteenth-street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, suffering from a dose of Paris green which she had taken with suicidal intent. The woman refused to divulge her motive for the act. She is in a fair way to recover.

A GERMAN CENTENNIAL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Frederick Ludwig Jahn, founder of the German Turnverein, was celebrated at the fair grounds this afternoon in grand style. Fully 10,000 persons were on the ground, and everything passed off with the utmost harmony and good feeling.

THE NORTHERN NEW-YORK STORM.

UTICA, Aug. 12.—The break caused by Friday's storm on the Utica and Black River Railroad, near Watertown, has been repaired and trains are running regularly again.

THE PACIFIC COAST VIEW.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There are certain kinds of spectacles which one should always have ready to hand for the examination of particular classes of commercial events. Thus the reports of the great destruction to the crops of the West by elemental disturbances can only be safely viewed through the medium of the Chicago wheat corner. A short time ago statements bearing on this subject were numerous, and were constantly cropping out. They all tended to establish a greatly-diminished production. Now, that the corner has come to an end, there will be no further necessity for misrepresentation. In all likelihood, there will be a chance henceforth to get at the real facts. Similarly, the recent movement to increase freights must be looked at through the medium of the New-York stock market. The Union Pacific enjoys the right of fixing the rates on westward-bound freight. Its management has always been more or less speculative. It was at the Pacific Mail the blow was to all appearance aimed. If it has not missed, that stock ought to go down. An examination of the quotations, unless an arrangement has been made, will exhibit during the next week or two some interesting facts in this connection. But it is hard on the merchants, who, in the meantime, have to suffer. Whether raids of this description will be frequently repeated, depends in a very large sense upon the vigor with which they now make their fight.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Aug. 11.—O. B. Pond, of Redpath's Lyceum Bureau, and Miss Isabella M. Stone, of Boston, were married here this morning by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Pond accompanies Mr. Beecher to California on his lecture tour. They left for San Francisco to-day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

LETTER FROM THE LATE WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT—SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The ninth Chautauqua Assembly Sabbath-School was held in the auditorium at 9 o'clock this morning, the primary department being opened in the Children's Temple. Rev. H. W. Warren, D. D., of Philadelphia, acted as Pastor; Rev. George A. Petty, D. D., of Jamestown, N. Y., as Superintendent; Mrs. S. W. Clark, of Newark, N. J., as Principal of the Primary Department, and C. M. Nichols, of Ohio, as Secretary. There were 3,012 persons present.

The following letter relative to the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, written by the late William Cullen Bryant, a short time previous to his death, to Rev. Dr. John H. Vincent, of New-York, Superintendent of the Chautauqua Assembly, is furnished for publication:

NEW-YORK, May 18, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I cannot be present at the meeting called to organize the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, but I am glad that such a movement is on foot, and wish it the fullest success. There is an attempt to make science, or a knowledge of the laws of the material universe, an ally of the school which denies a separate spiritual existence and a future life; in short, to borrow of science weapons to be used against Christianity. The friends of religion, therefore, are confident that one truth never contradicts another, are doing wisely when they seek to accustom the people at large to think and to weigh evidence, as well as to believe. By giving a portion of their time to a vigorous training of the intellect and a study of the best books, men gain the power to deal satisfactorily with questions with which the mind might otherwise become bewildered. It is true that there is no branch of human knowledge so important as that which teaches the duties that we owe to God and to each other; and that there is no law of the universe—sublime and wonderful as it may be—so worthy of being fully known as the law of love, which makes him who obeys it a blessing to his species, and the universal observance of which would put an end to a larger proportion of the evils which affect mankind; yet is a knowledge of the results of science, and such of its processes as are most open to the popular mind, important for the purpose of showing the different spheres occupied by science and religion, and preventing the inquirer from mistaking their divergence from each other for opposition. I perceive this important advantage in the proposed organization, namely, that those who engage in it will mutually encourage each other. It will give the members a common pursuit, which always begets a feeling of brotherhood; they will have a common topic of conversation and discussion, and the consequence will be that many who, if they stood alone, might soon grow weary of the studies which are recommended to them, will be incited to perseverance by the interest which they see others taking in them. It may happen in rare instances that a person of eminent mental endowments, which otherwise might have remained uncultivated and unknown, will be stimulated in this manner to diligence, and put forth unexpected powers and passing rapidly beyond the rest become greatly distinguished, and take a place among the luminaries of the age. I shall be interested in watching, during the little space of life that may yet remain to me, the progress and results of the plan which has drawn from me this letter. I am, Sir, very truly yours, W. C. BRYANT.

To Rev. JOHN H. VINCENT.

Rev. A. N. Craft, of Oil City, Penn., and Rev. J. G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, preached to-day in the auditorium to audiences of 5,000 persons. Bishop Foster, of Boston, preached at 8 o'clock this evening.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY—A FLOURISHING ORGANIZATION — OTHER EXERCISES.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 11.—The annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was held in the great auditorium this morning. About 4,000 persons were present. Despite the cloudy weather, there were nearly 9,000 persons in the grove to-day, many having arrived by special train last evening. The services commenced to-day with a prayer-meeting in the Tabernacle, led by Rev. Dr. Palmer. There was a large attendance. At 10:30 A. M. the auditorium and platform were filled, with worshipers. After Scripture reading, prayer, and singing, Rev. Mr. Dashiell, of New-York, preached the annual missionary sermon, from the text, Psalms xl.:8, and Mark xvi.:15. The business meeting of the society was held in the afternoon. From the reports submitted the Auxiliary Society at Ocean Grove is in a flourishing condition, has 100 annual members, 19 life members, and 2 honorary managers, Mrs. R. B. Hayes and Mrs. Bishop Simpson. The parent society reported appropriations last year of $62,000, all paid, and appropriations this year of $81,111 50. Twelve ladies are under appointment, and expect to leave for foreign mission work next Fall. Japan calls for nine more lady missionaries. The society reports the death of Letitia Campbell in China. She was of the first missionary band sent from Ocean Grove. At 2 P. M. over 2,000 children attended Sabbath-school. Rev. Dr. Palmer held a holiness-meeting at 6 P. M., and several thousands gathered near the breakers and held a surf-meeting, at which Rev. Drs. Stokes, Kynett, and others spoke, and Prof. Willaford led the singing. In the evening a sermon was delivered in the auditorium by Rev. Dr. Hartthall, of New-Orleans.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The New-York Yacht Squadron will leave New-Bedford at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and proceed leisurely to the Brenton Reef light-ship, where a line start will be made, instead of a flying start. At New-Bedford there will be gig and boat races, and possibly a clambake. The yachtsmen will call upon the members of the New-Bedford Yacht Club to-morrow night. Wednesday there will be a sweepstake race for schooners and sloops from New-Bedford to Oak Bluffs. The squadron will return to this place Thursday. Several races are being arranged to take place over the usual Newport course. A match has been arranged between the keel schooner yachts Rambler, Intrepid, and Dreadnaught, to Block Island and return. A cup, valued at $500, has been given by James Gordon Bennett, which will be sailed for during the week. The yachtsmen were much pleased with the hospitality extended by residents of New-Bedford last year.

THE JAHN CENTENNIAL.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The centennial anniversary of the birth of Friedrich Ludw

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 10.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

H. & St. J. & con.		St. Paul.		Union Pacific.	
$1,000	93¼	800	30⅛	100	64⅛
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M.		1000	30	200	64⅜
2,000	100	300	29⅞	400	64⅜
N. W. C. C. G.		300	30⅛	800	64⅜
3,000	99⅞	100	30¼	100	64⅜
C., R. I. & P. & A.		100	30¼	200	64⅜
10,000	107	500	30⅛	St. Paul pf.	
American Ex.		200	30⅜	500	50
200	46¾	300	30⅜	500	50¼
Western Union.		Chi. & Alton.		1500	67⅛
100	89⅜	50	82	800	67⅛
200	89⅝	North-west.		1300	67⅛
Ontario Silver.		300	33⅜	500	67⅛
200	89¼	200	33⅜	500	67⅛
Delaware & Hud.		100	33⅜	300	67⅛
100	50¼	100	33⅜	300	67⅜
100	83	50	34	200	67⅜
100	50⅛	200	33⅜	100	67⅜
Erie Railway.		200	33⅜	300	68
700	17⅛	C., C. & I.		100	68
100	17⅜	50	23⅜	Ohio & Mississippi.	
100	b30. 17⅛	North-west. pf.		400	7⅞
500	17⅜	400	65	200	67⅜
100	c. 17⅛	1000	64¾	400	68⅛
100	17⅛	400	64⅞	600	68
200	17⅛	200	64⅞	300	68
Lake Shore.		100	64⅞	200	67⅝
100	b3. 61⅜	300	64⅞	300	67⅞
100	61⅝	100	b3. 64⅞	D., L. & West.	
500	61⅞	300	64⅞	300	52⅛
Cen. of N. J.		100	63. 65	400	52⅜
185	93¼	200	65¼	700	52¼
200	93⅜	200	65⅜	600	52⅜
Morris & Essex.		200	65⅛	200	52⅜
100	85⅞			1400	52⅜

MONDAY, Aug. 12—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a loss of $770,350 in surplus reserve, which reduced the amount held by the banks above the 25 ₱ cent. legal limit to $20,839,925. The legal tenders decreased $2,325,600 and the circulation $83,800, while the specie increased $2,416,800, the loans $2,123,900, and the deposits $3,454,300.

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 11, 1877.
Loans	$238,096,200	$240,220,100	$245,377,200
Specie	17,960,800	20,407,600	15,030,700
L'g'l t'rs	58,610,100	56,286,500	53,094,600
Dep'ts	219,978,500	223,432,700	215,431,600
Cir'la'n	19,273,600	19,189,800	15,689,500

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Specie.	L'g'l t'rs.	Dep'ts.	Cir'la'n
Inc.	$17,990,800	$20,407,600	Inc.	$2,416,800
Dec.	58,610,100	56,286,500	Dec.	2,323,600
Inc.	$76,600,900	$76,694,100	Inc.	$93,200

Res. required against deposits	54,994,625	55,858,175	
Ex'ss of reserve above l'g'l requirements.	21,606,275	20,835,925	Dec. 770,350

The monetary situation continued unchanged. Loanable capital was abundant throughout the week, and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 1½@2 ₱ cent. on stock collateral, and at 1 ₱ cent. on pledge of Government securities. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was in demand at 3@3½ ₱ cent. There is still nothing to indicate any other condition of the Money market than that of great ease for some time to come.

The foreign advices reported a strong market at London for Consols early in the week, with an improvement of some ⅜ ₱ cent., which, however, was subsequently lost. United States bonds were rather weak, new 4½s and 10-40s declining ¼, 1867s ½, and new 5s ⅝ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions. American railway shares were also weak, particularly toward the close, when Erie common sold down to 17½, preferred to 33, Illinois Central to 85½, Readingto 16, and New-Jersey Central to 35. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 11-16d. ₱ ounce. The bank of England lost £2,160,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday, when the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 53 ₱ cent., against 34 7-16 ₱ cent. the previous week. The Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, contrary to expectation in many quarters, did not advance the bank rate of discount, which remains 4 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes were weak, and declined over 2 ₱ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a gain of 4,000.000f. specie, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany an increase of 1,700,000 marks.

In the Sterling Exchange market the business for the week was fairly active, and rates were well sustained. The bond importers were in the market, and, with no extra supply of bills, the advance of ½c. made on Saturday—to $4 84 for 60-day bills and $4 80 for demand—was not unexpected. For sables and demand there was a good inquiry at full rates on the belief of dearer money at London. On the market was firm at the close, with but few bills of any kind offering.

The Gold speculation has become very monotonous, the price having ruled steadily for the past 14 business days at 100½. On Gold loans during the week the rates were "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing, and ½ to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds, though said to be active over the counters of the dealers, were dull at the board, and prices, as a rule, were firm, the only notable exception having been a decline of ½ ₱ cent. in 1867s, owing to the rapid absorption of 5-20s by the Treasury, $10,000,000 of these securities having been called in for redemption during the week. The subscriptions to the popular 4 ₱ cent. loan continue to be on a very large scale, the orders coming from small individual investors, large capitalists, and financial institutions. Railroad bonds were moderately active, with prices, for the most part, steady. The changes outside of those which were merely fractional were as follows: Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts advanced 1⅜, and declined 2½ ₱ cent. Hannibal & St. Joseph 8s and Central Pacific Land Grants declined 1 ₱ cent. each. Wabash was afterward recovered in both cases. Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, advanced 1 and reacted ½ ₱ cent. Alton and Terre Haute Incomes fell off 4 and recovered 1 ₱ cent. Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, advanced 1 and declined 1¼ ₱ cent. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols fell off 6⅛. Union Pacific Land Grants 2¼, New-Jersey Central convertibles, assented, 2, Ohio and Mississippi Consols 1⅛, Western Pacifics 1, St. Paul Firsts, La Crosse Division, 1⅜, and do. consolidated Sinking Funds 1¼ ₱ cent. North-western Gold coupons advanced 4, C., C. and I. C. Firsts 2½, Fort Wayne Thirds 2½, do. Firsts 1½, New-Jersey Central Consols 2, St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, 2, Central Pacifics, San Joaquin Branch, 2¼, Delaware and Hudson registered 7s of 1894 1¾, South Pacific Firsts 1, Lake Shore coupon Seconds 1, and Ohio and Mississippi consolidated Sinking Funds 1 ₱ cent. State bonds were dull. Louisiana Consols advanced about 2 ₱ cent., and afterward lost the improvement. District of Columbia 3.65s gained ½ ₱ cent. for the week.

The stock speculation showed a considerable diminution in the volume of business when compared with the weeks immediately preceding; but the dealings were, nevertheless, characterized by an unsettled tone. The market was heavy and lower at the opening, prices receding ½ to 3¼ ₱ cent. for the week's transactions. American railway shares were also weak, particularly toward the close, when Erie common sold down to 17½, preferred to 33, Illinois Central to 85½, Readingto 16, and New-Jersey Central to 35. Bar Silver was quoted at 52 11-16d. ₱ ounce. The bank of England lost £2,160,000 bullion during the fiscal week ending Wednesday, when the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 53 ₱ cent., against 34 7-16 ₱ cent. the previous week. The Directors, at their weekly court on Thursday, contrary to expectation in many quarters, did not advance the bank rate of discount, which remains 4 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes were weak, and declined over 2 ₱ cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed a gain of 4,000.000f. specie, and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany an increase of 1,700,000 marks.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Aug. 10, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20.1 by 75, No. 797 3d-av., west side, 40.2 feet south of 43d-st., for $10,416, to Arnold Kalman, as Trustee and plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Scott & Myers of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 710 and 712 Madison-av., north-west corner of 63d-st., was adjourned to Aug. 24.

The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10, was $242,131, as against $454,715, the figures for the week previous.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 12.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame and brick building, with plot of land 125 by 103.3 by 100 by 206.6, Nos. 615 to 623 East 15th-st., north side, running through to 16th-st., 338 feet west of Avenue C.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Allen, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 346 East 76th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 2d-av.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, H. D. Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 22.4 by 25.1, No. 143 Hester-st., north side, 83 feet west of Chrystie-st.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Thomas W. Peyton, Esq., Referee, of the two houses, with lots, each 19.8 by 98.9, Nos. 137 and 139 West 26th-st., north side, 400 feet west of 6th-av.

By William Kennelly, Surrogate's sale, Lucinda R. Starkweather, Administratrix, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 112 West 47th-st., south side, 606.3 feet east of 7th-av.

By Horatio Henriques, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, of one-story frame sheds, with lot 25.6 by 113, on 1st-av., east side, 51.2 feet north of 72d-st.

By Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, E. H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, of the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 24 by 100.10, No. 317 East 109th-st., north side, 201 feet east of 2d-av.

By D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 249 West 124th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 8th-av.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 75.1 by 22.9 by 75, No. 35 Montgomery-st., east side, 49.8 feet south of Madison-st.; leased May 1, 1869; term, 21 years.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, I. Minor, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 100, No. 375 1st-av., southwest corner of 22d-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 25.6 feet south of 57th-st.; also, a plot of land, 65 by 100, on 9th-av., southwest corner of 57th-st.; also, three lots, each 25 by 100, on 9th-av., west side, 75 feet north of 56th-st.; also, a plot of land, 48.2 by 54.4 by — on West 126th-st., north side, 100 feet west of 10th-av.; also, two houses, with lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West 125th-st., north side, running through to 126th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av.; also, a plot of land, 50.5 by 35, on 6th-av., south-west corner of 124th-st.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and five-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 148 Forsyth-st., east side, 175 feet north of Delancey-st. Also, similar sale, William C. Trenhagen, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.4, No. 551 West 48th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 11th-av.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 23 by 100, No. 551 3d-av., west side, 82.3 feet north of 36th-st.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 23 by 80, No. 554 3d-av., west side, 128.8 feet north of 36th-st.

By D. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Messrs. O. W. West and S. M. Ostrander, Referees, of the two two-story brick dwellings and two-story brick stable, with four lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West 69th-st., north side, 345 feet west of 10th-av.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, John J. McGuire, Esq., Referee, of the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 41 West 128th-st., north side, 535 feet west of 5th-av.

By Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 146.2 by 83.5 by 97.3 by 3 by 100 by 100, on Bensen-st., north-west corner of Old Boston road, Morrisania.

Friday, Aug. 16.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick store, with lease of lot 25 by 75, No. 90 Chambers-st., north side, 150 feet east of Church-st.; leased March 26, 1875; term, 21 years.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building and five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 75 Henry-st., north side, 351.7 feet east of Catharine-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 9.

Elton-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of 158th-st., 50x100, 324 Ward; Salina M. Sadler and husband to Margaret Sauter..... $208

19th-st., n. s., 416.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16.8x92; Rosalie Schawel and husband to Sarah Schawel ..... nom.

Jackson-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 19.2x84, 23d Ward; Clara Decker and husband to Paul G. Decker..... nom.

1st-av., e. corner of 20th-st., 23x90; Thomas O'Connor to John F. Wallace..... 15,000

33d-st., s. s., 236.7 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.11x76; Elizabeth F. Barnett and husband to Eleanor Swift..... nom.

4th-av., n. w. corner of 30th-st., 68x74; Charles Grube to Joseph W. Teets..... nom.

24th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; Henry Fowler to Margaret Sinnard..... 11,000

Kingsbridge road, 55x100, 11-32 parts of, 24th Ward; Isaac G. Johnson to John F. Dodge and others..... 568

83d-st., s. s., 236.7 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.11x77; Eleanor Swift and Elizabeth S. Swift to Henry Simon..... 6,850

4th-av., n. w. corner of 30th-st., 68x74; Joseph W. Teets to Anna A. Grube..... nom.

8th-st., n. s., 24.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 21.10½x90.10½; Christopher Waldberger and wife to Heinrich Bardes..... 125

51st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 5th-av., 21x100.5; James H. Kenck to Ann E. Gillies..... 21,000

130th-st., n. s., 181.3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11; Albert Roberts, Referee, to William B. Crosby..... 8,000

84th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; William A. Boyd, Referee, to Henry Taylor..... 10,000

91st-st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9; John Bassett, Jr., Referee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution..... 6,300

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 508, 5 years, part of; Lucrie F. Post, to M. S. Heymann & Sons..... $4,000

Crosby-st., No. 54, 5 years; same to same..... 1,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Babcock, Alice C., and husband to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. s. 25th-st., w. of 7th-av., 16 months..... $2,000

Deming, James, jr., and wife to Samuel O. Wright; s. s. 74th-st., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 6 months..... 700

Georgi, Adolph, to Sigismund R. Wortmann; e. s. Avenue A, n. of 4th-st., 1 year..... 1,000

Kupfer, Bincken, and husband to Leonard Scott; n. s. 52d-st., e. of 9th-av., 5 years..... 6,500

Moody, Lucius, and husband to John Baier; e. s. 9th-av., s. of 52d-st., 18 days..... 1,000

Radlein, Adam, and wife to Frank A. Seitz; s. s. 115th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 month..... 665

Radlein, Adam, and wife to Amy Willetts; s. w. corner 1st-av. and 115th-st., 1 month..... 4,000

Suter, Margaret, to Selina M. Sattler; e. s. Elton-av., n. of 158th-st., 2 years..... 1,200

Shand, Margaret, to Peter Shand; n. s. 24th-st., e. of 2d-av., 4 years..... 10,000

Shand, Margaret, to Emily Underhill; same property, 3 years..... 1,000

St. John, Louisiana, to Adelaide David, Executrix, &c.; s. s. 8th-av., e. of 21st-st., 3 years. 18,000

St. John, Louisiana, to Daniel Murphy; same property; and also n. w. corner Broadway and 41st-st., 3 years..... 5,000

Taylor, Sarah S., to George G. DeWitt, jr., and another, Trustees, &c.; No. 302 Bowery, and No. 264 Elizabeth-st., 3 months..... 10,000

Taylor, Sarah S., to Catharine C. Scofield; same property, 3 months..... 10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J. and others, Executors, &c., to Franklin H. Delano, Trustee, &c..... nom.

Same to same..... nom.

Union Dime Savings Institution to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... $5,000

Wanglar, Joseph, to Alexander Litterst..... 3,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY for sale low; terms easy. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A GREAT BARGAIN ON THE HUDSON.—A magnificent residence for sale; house containing 16 rooms; also cottage, large barn, and several other buildings; six acres of ground, beautifully laid out; abundance of all kinds of fruit; mountain and river views not to be surpassed; must be sold; price only $13,000; terms easy. Apply to
HUGH R. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

NEWPORT COTTAGE TO EXCHANGE.—The best situation; 10 rooms, large trees. Address J. K., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J., (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 900 Newark Office.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Land Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 P. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
*PERIERE, DANRE.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI.....Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage as lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
☞ These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Ethiopia.....Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia.....Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
California.....Aug. 17, 3 P. M. | Australia.....Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCYTHIA.....WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28
ABYSSINIA.WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31
MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
France, W.....Aug. 14 | Greece, W.....Aug. 21, 9 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Helvetia, Sat., Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29
GELLERT..Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER.....Thurs., Sept. 5
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Pier 38 North River, foot of King-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, and the route is one in which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to
W. R. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 14
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES.....Aug. 13
First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Aug. 14
Steamship.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon
(Connections for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 327 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CAHONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis.Wednesday, Aug. 28
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from HAVANA. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamer leaves New-Orleans 1st and 22d for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 13, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
COBTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Baggage checked. 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see time-tables at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 3:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:20 P. M. From Williamsport, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
6:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Bound Brook Express, 7:45 A. M.
Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning; to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. Trains leave 22d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 5, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M., 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 7 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES E. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pomoton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 6 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets for EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P. M., SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, } From
June 28 to Sept. 1 inc. } Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CIT

THE MOON AND THE EARTH.

TO-NIGHT'S LUNAR ECLIPSE.

PARTIAL OBSCURATION OF THE MOON THIS EVENING—MATHEMATICAL RELATIONS OF THE PHENOMENON—WHERE ITS MIDDLE WILL BE VISIBLE—HOW TO OBSERVE IT.

While there are no facts of scientific importance to be determined by it, and no special preparations will be made at the various observatories in view of the event, the partial eclipse of the moon, visible in this City at 7:12 this evening, will probably attract more popular attention than the recent occultation of the sun, particularly as the prospect is that the weather will not be unfavorable. In this longitude the beginning of the eclipse will be invisible, the moon rising above the horizon with her disk partly in the shadow of the earth. It need scarcely be mentioned that the laws governing the phenomenon of the lunar eclipse are the same as those which are illustrated in the solar. If the reader would obtain a distinct conception of what is meant by the shadow of the earth as projected into stellar space, attention to certain mathematical data is necessary. Calculating, in the rough, that the diameter of the earth is 8,000 miles, that of the sun 880,000, the mean of the earth from the sun being reckoned at 93,000,000, it is evident that a certain ratio exists between these figures by which the length of the earth's conical shadow in space may be readily ascertained. In more comprehensible terms, the diameter of the earth is to that of the sun almost as as 1 to 110, and the sun's diameter is to the mean distance about as 1 to 110. The path of mutual influence between the earth and the sun is thus represented to the imagination, when geometrically figured, by a luminous cone, truncated at a distance from the base equal to 110 times the diameter of the base; or 93,000,000 miles long, 880,000 miles in diameter at the base, and 8,000 miles in diameter at the point of truncation. By a simple triangulation upon these data, it is easily demonstrated that the conical shadow cast by the earth into space is about 110 times its own diameter, or not far from 880,000 miles. As the mean distance of the moon from the earth is only 239,000 miles, and her greatest distance only 252,000, her diameter being but little more than one-fourth that of the earth, it is readily inferred that her disk may become completely immersed in the earth's shadow, and remain so for the length of time necessary to travel through it. On the other hand, the conical shadow cast by the moon into space, upon the same principles as those explained in the case of the earth, is proportionately so short that the shadow of an eclipse of the sun, as projected upon our planet, is always a circle of small diameter.

Practically, it takes the moon from two and a half to three hours to travel through this cone of shadow, and, were the orbits of the earth and moon upon the same plane, such an obscuration of the latter would occur at each revolution. But the two planes are not coincident; that is to say, the plane of the lunar orbit is not coincident with the plane of the ecliptic; consequently, in her passage around the earth the moon is usually either above or below the shadow cast by the terrestrial globe, and no observation takes place. In a similar manner, if the two orbits were in the same plane, an eclipse of the sun would occur at each revolution, provided the length of the moon's shadow were not, as her greater distance, less than the tremendous interval of space between the two bodies. A partial eclipse of the moon takes place when, at her opposition, she passes within a given distance of the plane of the ecliptic, and thus travels through the external edge of the shadow cast by the earth. Such an eclipse is that to be observed this evening, the lunar disk at its greatest obscurity being only about half Unmerged. Consequently, when at 9:00 precisely the immersion will be equal to 596, or almost six-tenths of the disk. The angle formed by the intersection of the plane of the moon's orbit with that of the earth is, it should be observed, one of about 5°; so that, as previously noted, at her full she is generally either considerably above or considerably below the vast conical ghost which our globe forever projects into planetary space.

The termination of the eclipse at this point will occur at 8:38 in the evening; at Albany, 8:39; at Baltimore, 8:28; at Boston, 8:50; at Cincinnati, 7:56; at Detroit, 8:02; at Hartford, 8:42; at Louisville, 7:52; New-Orleans, 7:34; Philadelphia, 8:33; Portland, 8:53; St. Louis, 7:33; St. Paul, 7:19; Washington, 8:26. At the time of rising, owing to the presence of the sun in the West, the moon will not be visible at any of the points enumerated. The middle of the eclipse takes place and becomes visible here at 7:12; at Albany at 7:13; at Baltimore at 7:02; at Boston at 7:24; at Philadelphia at 7:07; at Portland at 7:27; at Washington at 7:00. At other points mentioned the moment of highest obscuration will not be visible; but in all the principal cities previously enumerated the termination may be observed.

The optical phenomena of the lunar eclipse, though less striking than those of the solar, because they cannot be contrasted with full daylight, are, nevertheless, extremely interesting. In the first instance, for an appreciable interval previous to the instant of entering the shadow, the light of the soon-to-be-eclipsed moon becomes dim and indistinct, as the luminosity were being slowly extinguished by some undiscoverable cause. This is due to the fact that an envelope of penumbra, (partial shadow,) caused by the atmospheric envelope of the earth, envelops the cone of darkness, previously described. There is, hence, not the abrupt transition from full light to obscurity that forms such an element of grandeur in the solar eclipse, the moon having no distinguishable atmosphere, and her shadow no penumbra. A simple opera or field glass is sufficient for all purposes of careful observation this evening, and any observations that may be of value will respect the lunar surface. As the last comet will be visible, it is possible that some data concerning the disputed question of atmosphere may be observed, but such a result is unlikely. Reduction of local to Washington time is so simple a problem that its processes need not be explained to the average reader. Jupiter was in conjunction with the moon last night, and on Saturday night the planet entered the meridian zone. On the whole, astronomically considered, it has been a brilliant August.

HALF FILLED EXCURSION BOATS TO CONEY ISLAND.

The steam-boats Rosedale, Idlewild, and Hampton, which carry passengers between Norton & Murray's, at the west end of Coney Island, and this City, were not as heavily loaded yesterday as usual. This was by no means the fault of the officers of the boats, it is to be presumed, since past experience shows that they have no regard for the law's estimate of the steamers' carrying capacity. Yesterday there was no great crowd on hand to fill the boats, and the cool sea breeze on Coney Island and back could be taken with some degree of comfort. The majority of the visitors to this end of the island go down on the early morning boats, taking their dinners with them, and remain during the day, wandering along the beach, dipping in the rolling surf, and enjoying themselves in a hundred different ways. The weather yesterday morning threatened a rainy day, and to this is probably due the absence of the usual Sunday throng. In the afternoon a heavy black cloud hung over the island and a few drops of rain fell. This caused a rush for the Idlewild, which left for the City at 6 o'clock, and about 1,400 people returned on her. Her maximum carrying capacity allowed by law is 1,250 passengers. Neither of the other steamers, leaving later in the evening, carried their full complement. The steamers landing at Bay Ridge and connecting with trains for Manhattan Beach were also much less crowded than on the previous Sunday, and the passengers had plenty of sitting room.

AN ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

James Curran, of No. 12 Hamilton-street, and David Monroe, of No. 14 Hamilton-street, are brothers-in-law and keepers of rival boarding-houses, and for a long time bitter feelings have existed between them. At about 7 o'clock last evening, while Curran was sitting on the stoop of his residence talking with one of his boarders, two pistol shots were fired at him in quick succession, the bullets passing close by his head, without doing him any injury. He sprang to his feet, and saw Monroe standing on the stoop of his own house with a revolver in his hand. Curran thereupon picked up two stones from the street and threw them at Monroe, but failed to hit him. The stones went crashing through a large pane of glass, and the noise caused by this attracted Patrolman Herrick, of the Seventh Precinct, to the spot. The officer arrested both men and took them to the Madison-Street Police Station, where they were locked up. Monroe admitted to Sergt. Lonsdale that he had fired the shots at his brother-in-law, and Curran said that the attempted assassination grew out of some trouble they had had about a boarder whom Monroe had induced to leave Curran's house and take board with him.

CRUELTY TO A PUPPY.

Officer Wood, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, charged Henry Reilly, of East Sixtieth-street, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, with cruelty to animals. The complaint was that Reilly kicked a dog that was barely six months old so severely that the officer was afterward obliged to kill the animal. The officer witnessed the cruelty, and made affidavit that Reilly kicked the dog fully five feet into the air. The prisoner made a statement that the dog made an attempt to bite him, but the Justice held him in $100 to answer.

A MAN GORED BY A BULLOCK.

Charles Kail, aged 57, a helper, employed in the slaughter-house of Rosenback & Co., Nos. 408 and 410 East Forty-fourth-street, was gored by a bullock yesterday afternoon, and fatally injured. The bull had been drawn out of the cattle-pens to the slaughter-house by a rope fastened about his head, where he was to be slaughtered. The animal was a powerful beast and struggled desperately to free himself. In some unaccountable way the rope slackened, and the bullock made a bolt for the door of the slaughter-house. Kail, who was endeavoring to secure the animal, could not get out of the way quick enough, and the bullock threw one of his horns into the left breast of the unfortunate man, pinning him to the wall. When released Kail was found to have been terribly injured, the horn of the bullock having passed almost completely through his body, tearing the left lung in a terrible manner. An ambulance was summoned, and Kail was taken to Bellevue Hospital. His injuries are pronounced fatal.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MORTGAGE.

A RAPID TRANSIT CONNECTION INCUMBERED TO THE AMOUNT OF $1,800,000.

On July 23 there was recorded at the Register's Office, in this City, a mortgage from the New-York City and Northern Railroad Company to George Sliman Scott and Oliver Hazard Palmer, Trustees. The road runs from the junction of the Harlem and East Rivers to or near King's Bridge, thence northerly to and through Yonkers, Greensburg, Mount Pleasant, Ossining, New-Castle, Yorktown, Carmel, and south-east, and terminates on the Harlem Railroad at or near Brewster's, in Putnam County. The bonds secured by this mortgage are of two kinds, 400 of them being for $500 each, and 1,600 for $1,000 each. The bonds are dated May 1, 1878, and are due in 1908 at the office of the company in New-York, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. Three hundred thousand dollars are reserved from the sale of the bonds for the purpose of laying a double track, and for the purpose of purchasing additional terminal facilities. The name of the bonds is "The New-York and Northern Railroad Company, incorporated under the Laws of the State of New-York, $1,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond No. ." The mortgage provides that in case the interest shall be in default for 12 months the whole of the principal shall become due, and it also provides that in case of such default, and upon the written request of one-third of the holders of the bonds, the Trustees shall sell at public action all the rights and property of the road, of every description. The mortgage is secured by lien upon the company's road, constructed and to be constructed, and also upon all the tools, rolling stock, machine shops, equipments, and depots.

The road runs through the Counties of New-York, Westchester, and Putnam. The mortgage includes all the interest in the road formerly known as the "New-York and Boston Railroad" and the other premises conveyed by Eugene N. Pomeroy, as Referee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, by deed dated June 7, 1876, and also a lease of the New-York, Westchester and Putnam Railroad Company, and all the rights of Jesse Seligman and John Crosaley Brown, Trustees. The Trustees are to be paid for acting as such. The bonds are signed "The New-York City and Northern Railroad Company, by A. V. Stout, President; attest, John McMillan, Secretary." The mortgage was acknowledged before Charles Tracy, notary public, and it covers 18 closely-written pages. The officers of both the New-York and Metropolitan Elevated Railroads deny any connection between their corporations and this offshoot of rapid transit, but persons connected with the New-York City and Northern Road allege that it is contemplated to amalgamate with one of the elevated roads as soon as possible, so as to accommodate residents along the line of the road doing business in this City. Mr. Stout, the President of the new road, has long been known as the President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and was City Chamberlain under Fernando Wood. It was he who advanced the pay of the Police when the City's money was locked up by the failure of the Artisans' Bank, and it was also he who started the Tenth National Bank, which afterward fell into the hands of the Ring and shared their downfall.

A COLLISION AND A SCARE.

THE EXCURSION STEAMER AMERICUS RUNS INTO A FULTON FERRY-BOAT—A NARROW ESCAPE FROM A DISASTER.

About 1,000 people narrowly escaped meeting with a terrible disaster last evening. At 7:10 o'clock the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut steamed out from her Brooklyn slip, bound to the foot of Fulton-street on this side. She had not fairly cleared the slip before two sharp whistles alarmed the passengers, and in a moment later there came a shock that staggered those who were standing and created a panic. The boat was crowded with people from Rockaway and Coney Island, and at the moment of the shock those who were on the forward part of the ferry-boat ran aft, screaming in terror, and it was with much difficulty that the deck-hands and others prevented them from jumping overboard. Within two minutes the cooler of the men, who saw that there was no absolute danger, calmed the multitude and restored order; but there were some women in a state of fainting from the fright. All this was, so far as a TIMES reporter could ascertain, the fault of the pilot or helmsman of the time running the excursion steamer Americus. That boat had just come from Rockaway Beach with a heavy load of passengers, and those on the ferry-boat could see that the panic among them was even greater than among themselves. The Americus was coming down the river, making for Jewell's Dock, which adjoins the ferry-slip. She signaled, so the men say, for the ferry-boat to go ahead and cross her bow. But she failed to slacken speed sufficiently, and ran her sharp bow in a slanting way into the bow of the ferry-boat. The ferry-boat was suddenly careened to the left, but in no manner damaged, while the Rockaway boat had her stem broken. Fortunately, this was not a disastrous affair, but those who are familiar with the manner in which the excursion boats are crowded, and the carelessness that is too often manifested in their management, will look upon it as a narrow escape.

A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH.

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY NAME IN BROOKLYN.

About two months ago ground was broken for a new Roman Catholic church, at the corner of Ninth and Prospect avenues, South Brooklyn. Since that time the basement story has been completed, and yesterday the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Loughlin, assisted by a large number of the Catholic clergy of Brooklyn, in the presence of fully 10,000 spectators. The various Catholic civic societies of the city paraded in full uniform, including several Father Mathew Total Abstinence Societies, the members of St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance, and of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Bishop Loughlin, wearing the robes of his office, headed a procession of priests from the residence of the Pastor of the new church to the new building. The Bishop recited that part of the ritual of the Church prescribed for the occasion, the priests present giving the responses, after which a tin box, containing various articles, was deposited in the cavity prepared for it in the corner-stone. Bishop Loughlin then delivered a brief address, after which the large assemblage was dismissed with the episcopal blessing.

The new Church of the Holy Name, of which Rev. Thomas S. O'Reilly, formerly of St. Joseph's Parish, is Pastor, is the fortieth Roman Catholic Parish established in Brooklyn, and embraces the territory bounded by the city line, Seventh-avenue, Ninth-street, and Green-Wood. It is situated on high ground, in the vicinity of Prospect Park, and is at present surrounded by an unsettled, though rapidly improving, section of the city. The edifice will be built of brick, will be 90 feet square and 61 feet high, and capable of seating 1,000 persons, besides having two vestry-rooms. The basement will be fitted up for a Sunday and day school-room. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy about the middle of November.

A QUEER TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The American Blue Ribbon Temperance Union met in Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Emma Gates Conklin assumed her seat as President. Mrs. Conklin made a short address counseling harmony among the members of the Union, and recited an original poem. Miss La Croix sang a temperance ballad, and Byron Kimball, of Boston, addressed the audience. He said that the Father Mathew movement was a failure because Father Mathew, instead of relying on the power of God to eradicate the rum-devil from man, relied on the will of man to abstain from drink. He added, that of the army of a million men who signed the pledge in a few months not a vestige remained. Mrs. Conklin announced that Mr. Edward Hughes, President of the Young Men's Reform Club of Boston, would say a few words. A young man, who was partially intoxicated, ascended the platform, and, after saying he had been sober for five years past, but relapsed into his former habits of drinking when he came to this City some days ago, proceeded in a rambling speech to declare his intention of never drinking liquor again.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY'S GRAVE.

The monument recently erected in Cypress Hills Cemetery by the Independent Order of Oddfellows over the grave of the late John A. Kennedy, for many years Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, who was a Past Grand Sire of the order, will be dedicated with interesting ceremonies at 3 P. M., on Monday, the 19th inst., by Grand Master George W. Dilks, of this State, assisted by the officers of the Grand Lodge. Past Grand Sire James P. Sanders will deliver the oration. Grand Master Dilks extends a cordial invitation to the fraternity to be present at the ceremonies.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

William G. Fargo, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Dr. E. N. Potter, of Union College, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and George Bignold are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. E. A. Hayt, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was at the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday, on his way to Newport.

Prof. A. A. Tuttle, of the Ohio State University, and Mayor A. J. Sweaney, of Wheeling, West Va., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia; A. S. Buford, of Richmond, and Gen. J. S. Casement, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

NOTORIOUS BURGLARS ARRESTED.

A CLEVER PIECE OF WORK BY THE BROOKLYN POLICE—TWO WELL-KNOWN NEW-YORK THIEVES CAPTURED IN A HANDSOME RESIDENCE.

Henry Batterman's dry goods store, corner of Broadway and Ewen-street, Williamsburg, was entered by burglars in June last and robbed of $4,000 worth of silks. "Billy" Porter and "Johnny" Irving, two of the most notorious thieves known to the Police of New-York or Brooklyn, were arrested on suspicion of being the thieves, but the authorities failed to make out a case against them and they were discharged. Their pictures were taken, however, and filed at Police Head-quarters, and the Police have since kept a strict watch on their movements. Acting Capt. Dunne, of the Ninth Sub-Precinct, Brooklyn, has seen them frequently since their discharge. He gave orders to his men to watch them closely. On Saturday last Detective Murphy, of the Ninth Sub-Precinct saw them enter a hardware store in Williamsburg, where Porter bought a heavy stone-hammer. He followed them up Broadway, but the crowd was so great that he lost sight of them. He reported the facts to Acting Capt. Dunne, and at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon that officer "shadowed" them to a house at the corner of Patchen-avenue and Jefferson-street. The surroundings of the place were elegant, and the handsome house was known to the neighbors as the residence of William Parks, who was said to be a wealthy stationer, doing business in New-York. Mr. Parks was popular in the neighborhood, and was considered a highly respectable gentleman. The Captain ordered Detective Murray to watch the house. At 9 o'clock the Detective saw Porter and Irving come out, and at 4 o'clock yesterday morning they returned, with two men, whom the officers had not before seen. Murphy crept cautiously up to the window and looked in. The four men were seated around a table, dividing money between themselves. The detective waited an hour longer, when the two strangers came out of the house, walked down Reid-avenue together, and then separated. The detective arrested one of them and took him to the station-house, where he said his name was John Wilson. His companion, who was subsequently arrested, said his name was John Doe. Acting Capt. Dunne called out the reserves, and surrounded Parks' handsome residence. After arranging his men and giving them proper instructions, the Captain and the detectives entered the house, where they found Porter and Irving fast asleep in bed. Doe was found in one of the out-houses. Porter was afterward found to be the man known to the people in the vicinity as Parks the stationer. When the house was searched some pieces of silk, jewelry, and burglars' tools were found, together with a combination safe-lock, pieces of a safe drawer, pieces of torn-up checks, and other articles. Parks's wife, a woman of 20 years, his child, and a servant girl were allowed to remain in the house under the surveillance of the Police. At the station-house Porter said his name was Joseph Condit, and that he was 35 years old. Irving gave the name of James Williams, and said that he was 34 years old. Shortly after the men had been locked up Mr. Martin Ihert, a flour merchant, of No. 158 Graham-avenue, came in and reported that his store had been entered by burglars during the night, and that his safe had been broken open and robbed of $635 in money and a lot of checks. He identified as his the pieces of checks and the safe drawer found in the house, and also a $10 bill taken from Irving's pocket. About $1,000 was found in the pockets of each of the men. Porter and Irving were "pals" of the notorious burglar George Howard, alias Lester, who was murdered in Yonkers some time ago.

A MAN SHOT IN THE STREET.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN BERNARD HOLTON AND MRS. DANIEL SULLIVAN.

Officer Michael Connor, of the Sixteenth Precinct, while on duty, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, heard shots fired, and, proceeding in the direction of the sounds, saw a man running down Twenty-sixth-street. He chased him a few blocks and arrested him. The man had a revolver in his hand, which was warm. Immediately afterward Daniel Sullivan, of No. 400 West Twenty-sixth-street, came up and told the officer that the man, who gave his name as Bernard Holton, had shot at and wounded him. Sullivan had two wounds, one in the thigh and one in the side, from which he was bleeding freely, and was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The officer arrested Holton, and also a man named Samuel Craig, residing at No. 340 West Twenty-sixth-street, who stated that he saw the occurrence. Before Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday morning, however, Craig seemed to know very little about it. He could only say that the prisoner fired at Sullivan three times and wounded him, but as to the cause of the firing he had nothing to say. The Justice committed him to the House of Detention, and also returned the case for the appearance of the wounded man, who, though not dangerously hurt, will be unable to attend for several days. Holton, who is a big, strong fellow, a tinsmith by trade, states that at 1 o'clock he was going along the street with Anna Collins. At the door of No. 400 West Twenty-sixth-street stood Daniel Sullivan. Mrs. Sullivan began to abuse him and his girl, and closed her arguments by giving him a tap on the nose. He complimented her in return with a slap on the cheek, and her husband then manifested some anxiety to take part in the debate. He and Holton exchanged blows, and then three other men rushed out to the adjoining "gin mill" to his assistance. Upon this, Holton drew his pistol, and fired a couple of shots, "promiscuous like." He was drunk at the time, and did not fire at any one in particular. He had never seen any of the people before. This is his story.

A SAN FRANCISCO MONEY KING.

CAREER OF THE LATE MICHAEL REESE—A FORTUNE OF FROM FIVE TO TEN MILLIONS—HIS BEQUESTS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 4 says:

"Yesterday morning the unexpected intelligence was received that another of the leading money kings of San Francisco, Michael Reese, had departed this life. His death occurred in the little Bavarian town of Wallerstein, in close vicinity to his place of birth. The information came by cable dispatch from Munich to Louis Goldsmith, a relative in New-York, stating that the death had occurred suddenly, and the announcement was telegraphed immediately to Solomon Goldsmith, in this city. The career of Michael Reese presents a history of unflagging industry and invincible courage. He was the embodiment of speculative energy that could not be put down or impeded by reverses in any form or of whatever magnitude. Disaster only gave him more to do in determined action in his struggle for fortune, and stimulated his genius for money-making to the evolving of more effective schemes. In later years Mr. Reese has devoted his enterprise chiefly to money dealing, engaging in many heavy transactions, and assisting many important projects by his masterly financiering abilities. It was his custom to borrow all the money he could command on call, at the low rates of 3 or 4 per cent., and then place it in standing loans at the full rates of 7 per cent. and upward. In this manner much of the surplus funds of the savings banks found employment until better investments offered. In 1870 he went to Europe and negotiated the bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and through his assistance the line was completed to Fort Yuma. In the dark days that followed the suspension of the Bank of California, Michael Reese stood forth a tower of strength, around which the dismayed might rally from financial demoralization. Although heavily involved himself, he released a very large indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the bank, and within 30 days after the suspension he liquidated his own paper for call loans to the amount of $1,900,000. The stability of Michael Reese told well in those troublous times.

He studied the closest economy in his own maintenance, going about in the cheapest apparel and living meanly, while at the same time his bounty was bestowed upon his relatives with a lavish hand. He denied any selfish motive, and always declared that he was building up a fund that some day would be turned to the public good. Happening to be in New-York when the library of the late Dr. Sieber, a distinguished German scholar, was offered for sale, he drew his check for the price asked and donated the purchase to the University of California. With all his immense wealth Mr. Reese never utilized the fallacy of a fund for many years before he occupied a small and meanly-furnished apartment in one of his own buildings on Washington-street, opposite the Plaza, and then he transferred his abiding place to the residence of his friend, Henry Miller, of the firm of Lux & Miller, at San Mateo, coming to the city and returning by the railroad. This movement was designed to escape taxation in the city on his personal property. His business office, as it still remains, was a little apartment 8 by 12 feet, not exceeding the requirements of a Chinese cigar shop, located over the stairway of his own building, at No. 410 Montgomery-street. In those cramped quarters transactions involving millions of money were negotiated. About a year ago Mr. Reese relaxed into the extravagance of a room at the Palace Hotel, which he occupied up to the time of his departure for Europe last Spring. In his attention to hygienic laws Mr. Reese was quite as vigilant as in his financial, though similarly eccentric. When living in the city it was his inviolable rule to take a bath at North Beach every morning, Summer and Winter. He would remain in the water for half an hour or upward, floundering about like a porpoise, and sometimes taking a swim out to the middle of the channel, where a swimmer of ordinary nerve would refrain from venturing. He would then work off a further measure of superabundant vitality by a round of exercises at a gymnasium. Previous to his departure for Europe last Spring, Mr. Reese drew up his last will and testament, the labor occupying his time for several days. The value of his estate is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. No person is yet enabled to make any close calculation on the amount, but at all events it is a well-conditioned estate, and fully two-thirds is believed to be in immediately available securities. The will contains the following bequests:

To the State University of California, $650,000, to be expended by the Board of Regents as they may deem proper; to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, $25,000; to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, $25,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Lying-in Hospital, $15,000, with Robert G. Johnson appointed as Trustee; Joseph Rosenberg, a nephew, who holds his power of attorney here, $30,000; to Max Frank, another nephew, employed in his office here, $25,000; Mr. Leonard, clerk, $2,500; Mrs. Dr. Eckel, $2,500; to each of his five sisters in Chicago, $250,000. The estate is to be sold and realized upon as early as practicable, and the residue after paying the above bequests is to be equally divided among his friends Joseph Rosenberg, nephew, of San Francisco, and Mr. Rosenberg, brother-in-law, residing in Chicago, are appointed Executors. Before his departure, Mr. Reese presented his nephew, Joseph Rosenberg, with a large amount, ranging between $20,000 and $50,000, in Government bonds, gas and water stocks. Deceased left an indebtedness of $1,020,000 in call loans."

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES MADE BY THE BERLIN TREATY.

From the London Athenæum.

The territorial changes effected by the treaty of Berlin are of a most comprehensive nature. By the treaty of San Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,539,000 inhabitants. The treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,682,000 inhabitants, as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania	5,935	246,000	142,000
Ceded to Servia	4,326	264,000	76,000
Ceded to Montenegro	1,648	40,000	9,000
Ceded to Austria	15	2,000	
Ceded to Greece (?)	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria	28,125	1,061,000	513,000
Formed into the Principality of Bulgaria	24,404	1,778,000	681,500
Included in Eastern Roumelia	13,846	746,000	265,000

The island fortresses of Ada Kaleh, recently occupied by Austria, is not referred to in the treaty at all, and will probably remain in the hands of the power which now holds it. Roumania, in exchange for the territory ceded, is called upon to surrender 3,270 square miles, with 140,000 inhabitants, to Russia. The political divisions of the Balkan peninsula will henceforth be as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Roumania	49,463	5,149,000	143,300
Servia	18,816	1,642,068	75,500
Montenegro	2,898	210,000	9,000
Turkey	140,965	8,359,000	3,081,000

But if we exclude the Provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mohammedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, intrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2,288 square miles, and about 150,000 inhabitants.

HARDSHIPS OF QUARANTINE.

The New-Orleans *Times* of Aug. 8 says: "The Pargoud on her last trip had among her passengers a planter and two little daughters, who have been attending school in the city, and had not seen their mother for eight months. Their home is on a plantation not near any of the frightened towns that have quarantined New-Orleans, but in the 60-mile district of coast embargoed by Vicksburg. The mother was at the plantation landing waving her handkerchief to the children, but the boat was not allowed to land, and passed on up, the children waving in answer to their mother's signals and sobbing in distress at the bitter disappointment. Neither could the boat land on her return trip, but was forced to bring back even her mails. There was no sickness on the boat."

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH'S ENCAMPMENT.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, of Westchester County, has received so much adverse criticism upon its behavior while in camp at Martha's Vineyard last month that Col. John T. Underhill, its commander, has undertaken to refute some of the statements in regard to the matter. Referring to the statement published in the Boston *Globe*, to the effect that "the regiment did not pay its substistence," he submits a letter from A. L. Chase, the caterer, in which the latter asserts that his bills "were promptly and satisfactorily settled." Continuing, Col. Underhill says: "The men behaved like gentlemen, as every islander is ready to testify, and the constant saluting of officers by them was almost tiresome." It could not, he asserts, be expected that the rigor of camp life could be maintained by a regiment which was "submitted to the constant demands of a committee of arrangements, whose only desire was the entertainment of the regiment." The affair concerning Capt. Cardoza's company at Morrisania, the Colonel says, is now under investigation, and when the report of the officer conducting it is handed to him, he proposes to "lay the blame where it belongs."

A COMPLICATED HORSE ROBBERY.

PETER CLARKIN AND THE TWO MEN FOR WHOM HE ACTED AS SALESMAN—ALL THREE HELD FOR TRIAL.

Peter Clarkin was charged, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on Saturday, with being one of two men who sold to Mrs. Mackintosh, of the livery stable at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, a horse, wagon, and harness stolen from three citizens of Pelham Bridge, Westchester County. He claimed that he had acted simply as a salesman for other persons, and the Justice permitted him to go with Officer Beeck, of the Twenty-second Precinct, to secure, if possible, the men he implicated. Clarkin and the officer searched faithfully for the other men until after midnight on Saturday. On Sunday morning, as they were going back to the court, Clarkin pointed out two men on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, and declared that they were the ones sought. The officer seized one of them and Clarkin the other, but the latter showed fight, whereupon Clarkin became so excited, and attacked the fellow so vigorously, that it became necessary for the officer to resort to extreme measures to prevent Clarkin from strangling his prisoner. The men were taken before Justice Killreth yesterday morning, when Clarkin swore that he had known one of them, named Francis Rex, for some time, and had believed him to be an honest man. Consequently, when Rex brought to him the horse and wagon to sell he supposed that he had come by them legitimately, and therefore did not hesitate to go with him to Mrs. Mackintosh. Rex swore that he had received the horse, wagon, and harness from Lawrence Farrell, the other prisoner, and had simply acted as a go-between for Farrell. The latter stated that he was born at Pelham Bridge, and refused to make any statement. The Justice held Farrel and Rex in $3,000 bail each for trial, and also held Clarkin in $1,100 bail. The Justice stated that while Clarkin had apparently vindicated his character and explained how the stolen property came into his possession, yet there were some matters that had not been made clear.

A SAN FRANCISCO MONEY KING.

CAREER OF THE LATE MICHAEL REESE—A FORTUNE OF FROM FIVE TO TEN MILLIONS—HIS BEQUESTS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 4 says:

"Yesterday morning the unexpected intelligence was received that another of the leading money kings of San Francisco, Michael Reese, had departed this life. His death occurred in the little Bavarian town of Wallerstein, in close vicinity to his place of birth. The information came by cable dispatch from Munich to Louis Goldsmith, a relative in New-York, stating that the death had occurred suddenly, and the announcement was telegraphed immediately to Solomon Goldsmith, in this city. The career of Michael Reese presents a history of unflagging industry and invincible courage. He was the embodiment of speculative energy that could not be put down or impeded by reverses in any form or of whatever magnitude. Disaster only gave him more to do in determined action in his struggle for fortune, and stimulated his genius for money-making to the evolving of more effective schemes. In later years Mr. Reese has devoted his enterprise chiefly to money dealing, engaging in many heavy transactions, and assisting many important projects by his masterly financiering abilities. It was his custom to borrow all the money he could command on call, at the low rates of 3 or 4 per cent., and then place it in standing loans at the full rates of 7 per cent. and upward. In this manner much of the surplus funds of the savings banks found employment until better investments offered. In 1870 he went to Europe and negotiated the bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and through his assistance the line was completed to Fort Yuma. In the dark days that followed the suspension of the Bank of California, Michael Reese stood forth a tower of strength, around which the dismayed might rally from financial demoralization. Although heavily involved himself, he released a very large indebtedness of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the bank, and within 30 days after the suspension he liquidated his own paper for call loans to the amount of $1,900,000. The stability of Michael Reese told well in those troublous times.

He studied the closest economy in his own maintenance, going about in the cheapest apparel and living meanly, while at the same time his bounty was bestowed upon his relatives with a lavish hand. He denied any selfish motive, and always declared that he was building up a fund that some day would be turned to the public good. Happening to be in New-York when the library of the late Dr. Sieber, a distinguished German scholar, was offered for sale, he drew his check for the price asked and donated the purchase to the University of California. With all his immense wealth Mr. Reese never utilized the fallacy of a fund for many years before he occupied a small and meanly-furnished apartment in one of his own buildings on Washington-street, opposite the Plaza, and then he transferred his abiding place to the residence of his friend, Henry Miller, of the firm of Lux & Miller, at San Mateo, coming to the city and returning by the railroad. This movement was designed to escape taxation in the city on his personal property. His business office, as it still remains, was a little apartment 8 by 12 feet, not exceeding the requirements of a Chinese cigar shop, located over the stairway of his own building, at No. 410 Montgomery-street. In those cramped quarters transactions involving millions of money were negotiated. About a year ago Mr. Reese relaxed into the extravagance of a room at the Palace Hotel, which he occupied up to the time of his departure for Europe last Spring. In his attention to hygienic laws Mr. Reese was quite as vigilant as in his financial, though similarly eccentric. When living in the city it was his inviolable rule to take a bath at North Beach every morning, Summer and Winter. He would remain in the water for half an hour or upward, floundering about like a porpoise, and sometimes taking a swim out to the middle of the channel, where a swimmer of ordinary nerve would refrain from venturing. He would then work off a further measure of superabundant vitality by a round of exercises at a gymnasium. Previous to his departure for Europe last Spring, Mr. Reese drew up his last will and testament, the labor occupying his time for several days. The value of his estate is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. No person is yet enabled to make any close calculation on the amount, but at all events it is a well-conditioned estate, and fully two-thirds is believed to be in immediately available securities. The will contains the following bequests:

To the State University of California, $650,000, to be expended by the Board of Regents as they may deem proper; to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, $25,000; to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Ladies' Protection and Relief Society, $25,000; Catholic Orphan Asylum, $25,000; Lying-in Hospital, $15,000, with Robert G. Johnson appointed as Trustee; Joseph Rosenberg, a nephew, who holds his power of attorney here, $30,000; to Max Frank, another nephew, employed in his office here, $25,000; Mr. Leonard, clerk, $2,500; Mrs. Dr. Eckel, $2,500; to each of his five sisters in Chicago, $250,000. The estate is to be sold and realized upon as early as practicable, and the residue after paying the above bequests is to be equally divided among his friends Joseph Rosenberg, nephew, of San Francisco, and Mr. Rosenberg, brother-in-law, residing in Chicago, are appointed Executors. Before his departure, Mr. Reese presented his nephew, Joseph Rosenberg, with a large amount, ranging between $20,000 and $50,000, in Government bonds, gas and water stocks. Deceased left an indebtedness of $1,020,000 in call loans."

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES MADE BY THE BERLIN TREATY.

From the London Athenæum.

The territorial changes effected by the treaty of Berlin are of a most comprehensive nature. By the treaty of San Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,539,000 inhabitants. The treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,682,000 inhabitants, as follows:

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania	5,935	246,000	142,000
Ceded to Servia	4,326	264,000	76,000
Ceded to Montenegro	1,648	40,000	9,000
Ceded to Austria	15	2,000	
Ceded to Greece (?)	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria	28,125	1,061,000	513,000
Formed into the

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

BUTLER AND THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

HE PLEDGES HIS INFLUENCE TO CARRY THREE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS FOR THEM, AND THEY AGREE TO MAKE NO NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR—A RECEPTION IN PREPARATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The next move in the Butler campaign will be a public reception to Butler by the Kearney Reception Committee. At a meeting to-night the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of unmingled pleasure and delight the announcement of Gen. Butler that he abandons the Republican Party, and with open arms we welcome him to the ranks of the people.

It is understood that Butler will accept the invitation, and will soon speak in Faneuil Hall.

The bargain between him and some of the leaders of the Democratic Party is completed. It is understood that he agrees to use his strength to carry three Congressional districts for the Democrats, and they in turn agree to "fix things" that no nomination be made at their State Convention for Governor, leaving him a clear field to run against the Republican candidate. He will receive the Greenback nomination, which will be given at their convention this month, and now says he will accept it.

A "NATIONAL" STUMP SPEECH.

THE SCRANTON CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS BOASTS OF HIS LINEAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 12.—At the celebration of the Father Jahn Centennial by the Germans of this section here to-day, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, the National candidate for Congress, made a characteristic labor speech. He set out by saying that his mother was German and the remainder of him Scotch-Irish, and that the papers of the country from Maine to Georgia would abuse him for boasting of that. He claimed that it was common men who made this a nation, and pledged his life to the elevation of the masses. There was no power above, below, or midway to divert him from this, and he would always advocate the cause of the working men as against corporations. He would never rest until there was plenty of money to carry on the business of the country, no matter how much he might be abused.

CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Ring wing of the Democracy, led by Hon. Hiester Clymer, completely routed the Wanner faction in the Congressional Convention held here to-day. Mr. Wanner's opposition has been exceedingly bitter and personal the past two months. He has made a personal canvass, and has been unsparing in his denunciation of the present incumbent. Both factions assembled in the Court-house. Many of them, it is said, were armed to the teeth, and had not Mr. Wanner's opponents been so overwhelming in numbers, and manifested such a determined spirit, a hand-to-hand scuffle would have been the unavoidable result. The Clymerites first captured the Chairman by a bold stroke. They then got 3 out of 17 on the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Clymer then delivered an hour's speech, in which he never mentioned his antagonist's name. He was assailed furiously by Mr. Wanner, who quoted Mr. Clymer as saying, many years ago, when he was a Whig, that "If I had one drop of Democratic blood in my veins I would let it out." Clymer was then nominated.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District to-day nominated William Gadshalk.

THE WALLINGFORD DISASTER.

MEASURES OF RELIEF AT VARIOUS POINTS—ACTION OF THE PEOPLE OF HARTFORD AND OF OTHER CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—On Wednesday passengers on the line of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad will be carried to Wallingford at half rates on all accommodation trains regularly stopping at that place. President Bishop, of the road, this afternoon, in a general order to station agents, announces that all money collected in this way will be contributed in aid of the relief fund for the sufferers by the great disaster.

The Common Council to-night passed unanimously, in both boards, a resolution directing the Mayor to call, at his convenience as to time and place, a city meeting to take action toward extending relief to the Wallingford sufferers. By the City ordinances, all appropriations of money over $500 must be made in open meeting of the citizens, the Common Council being restricted in this matter. The meeting will be called at once.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 12.—At a meeting here to-night the Mayor was empowered to appoint committees to canvass each ward for subscriptions to aid the Wallingford sufferers.

MERIDEN, Aug. 12.—At a largely-attended meeting of citizens of Wallingford, held this evening, the following well-known gentlemen were appointed a committee to receive and disburse all contributions: Samuel Simpson, Hezekiah Hall, Rev. Father Mallon, Morton Judd, Henry L. Hall, L. M. Hubbard, Bennett Jeralds, Rev. J. E. Wildman; Dr. B. F. Harrison, John Kendrick. This committee are to act in conjunction with the civic and borough officers. The town was divided into districts, and sub-committees were appointed to canvass each district for aid. To-day $200 were received from Stamford. At one church in New-Britain on Sunday $400 were raised. A petition will be presented to Gov. Hubbard, asking him to issue a proclamation to all the churches in the State asking that collections be made next Sunday.

Freddie Littlewood, aged 13 years, one of the injured at Wallingford, died at noon to-day. The total number of deaths thus far is 30.

FUNERAL OF COL. FRANK G. OTIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12.—The funeral of Col. Frank G. Otis, Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in this State, was attended in Meriden this afternoon. There was a very large concourse of people present, several Posts from adjoining towns and from Hartford and New-Haven, together with representatives from all the posts in the State, joining in the ceremonies.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 12.—A stable in the vicinity of Lancaster Junction was consumed by fire about 4 o'clock this afternoon. The body of Henry Roth, a boy about 5 years old, was discovered in the débris, burned to a shapeless mass. An elder brother was barely saved by a woman, who passed just as the flames burst from the building. The cause of the fire is unknown.

NEGRO RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 12.—The cornerstone of the Gilfield Baptist Church (colored) was laid this afternoon in the presence of an immense assemblage. The ceremonies were conducted in accordance with the Masonic ritual. This church was organized in 1803, and its membership is now 2,268, being the largest church in the South, with the exception of the African Church in Richmond. The building is Romanesque in style, will cost nearly $25,000, contributed by the colored people, who have shown their earnestness in the work by manufacturing the bricks and digging the foudation for the structure. It will be a large, imposing, and substantial edifice, a credit to the town and to the energy and liberality of the colored population.

EXCESSIVELY MOIST WEATHER.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE MANY RAINS IN THE NORTH—THE CROPS BADLY DAMAGED AND FISH DYING FROM AGRICULTURAL POISONING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Excepting two days, it has rained regularly every day for the past two weeks in Northern New-York. A similar state of affairs exists in Western and Southern Vermont and Western Massachusetts. The injury to crops has been very great. Oats, especially, have suffered, and have rotted in the fields, because the farmers have not had time to dry or draw them in. Potatoes are considerably injured from rot. Buckwheat will suffer also. Corn is in good condition. Other produce will be affected proportionately to its natural sensitiveness to damages from excessive and prolonged moisture. Probably $1,000,000 will not cover the loss to the crops in the regions mentioned. The streams are all swollen to an extent phenomenal for this month, which is generally a dry season. The tributaries of the Hudson and Hoosic and Mohawk Rivers are very high, but no damage is yet reported. An Autumnal freshet equal to this has been unknown since 1850. Lakes Champlain, Seroon, George, and Luzerne, are several feet higher than usual. The logs on the Upper Hudson have commenced coming down from the Adirondack streams in greater numbers than during the Spring freshets.

Another fact that attracts considerable notice is the finding of dead and bloated bodies of millions of fishes in the lakes and rivers, supposed to be from the effects of Paris green which has been used to destroy potato bugs, but has been washed off by the rainfall and has permeated the water. Many of the fish have been opened and found to be bloated most about the stomach, especially when they were found to have swallowed and partially digested the potato bugs that were carried off the vines and into the water-courses by the volume of rain.

RAILROAD BONDS TO BE REDEEMED.

THE $500,000 HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL BONDS HELD BY HARTFORD, PAYABLE OCT. 1—BAD FINANCIERING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 12.—The City Treasurer sent a communication to the Common Council to-night that he had been officially notified by the agent of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company that the bonds of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad, amounting to $500,000, and held by the City, would be paid Oct. 1, and the interest cease from that date. The matter was referred to the City Attorney and the Committee on Ways and Means. The position of this matter is very peculiar and excites much interest. The bonds of the railroad were issued in 1856, to run 20 years, bearing 7 per cent. interest. The city, in exchange, issued its own bonds for $500,000, to run the same time, bearing 6 per cent. interest. In 1876 default was made in the railroad bonds. The city took up its issue and made new bonds to run 13 years at the same rate of interest as the old. In the meantime a sinking fund was provided to cancel the bonds at maturity, and it now amounts to $248,000. The New-York and New-England Road claim this fund, being an offset, as theirs when the bonds are paid, and their view is by many believed to be correct. The city will, therefore, get $252,000, and pay back $248,000, if the claim made is valid. Then the city will have to pay interest on its own bonds for 11 more years, amounting to $30,000 a year. The whole thing, as it stands, provokes a feeling that there has been very stupid financiering on the part of the Hartford authorities. There was a balance of interest of 1 per cent. in the exchange of the bonds in favor of the city, and the discreet way would have been to make the new bonds of 1878 payable at its option, instead of binding itself to a limit which the holders will insist upon.

THE YELLOW FEVER PLAGUE.

THE DISEASE SPREADING AT NEW-ORLEANS—OVER ONE HUNDRED CASES AT GRENADA, MISS.—A PANIC IN MEMPHIS AND VICKSBURG.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever are reported to-day, and 12 deaths. Among the recent deaths is that of Rev. Mr. Davidson, a Jewish Rabbi, aged 39 years. The Board of Health continue their carbolization, and point to the slow increase of the disease as the result. The Howard Association advertise for 15 experienced nurses to go to Grenada, Miss. It is understood that physicians will also be sent to Grenada.

At Port Eads there were three new cases to-day and one death, that of Mrs. Moon, wife of Capt. Moon, three of whose children also have the fever. Several of the sick at this place are not expected to recover.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 12.—One hundred cases of yellow fever were reported here up to 12 o'clock M. to-day. Ten deaths have occurred within the last 24 hours.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Latest advices from Grenada, Miss., place the total number of cases of yellow fever at over 100, with 12 deaths. This news has created some excitement here, and the Board of Health is making every possible exertion to prevent the introduction of the disease.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 12.—There was a general rush out of town yesterday and to-day, caused by a fatal case of yellow fever which occurred here. The alarm continues. Three other cases of yellow fever are reported at the City Hospital, but there were no new cases to-day.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

THE COMING ELECTIONS FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS AND DEPUTIES TO THE CORTES—FREE SPEECH.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Captain-General Martinez-Campos yesterday afternoon decorated the flags of the battalion of sharp-shooters of San Quentin and the cavalry regiment of Puerto Principe with the collar of the Order of San Fernando, for heroic behavior of the men in several actions during the insurrection.

A decree has been issued ordering new elections in all existing municipalities, which, together with the municipalties to be formed, will enter upon their new functions on Jan. 1, 1879. The election for Deputies to the Spanish Cortes will commence on Jan. 15, 1879. Political mass-meetings continue to be held in Havana to adopt programmes for the coming elections. Meetings are also reported in other parts of the island. Perfect freedom of speech is allowed.

An important royal decree is published, ordering the restoration of all property embargoed during the insurrection, without any exception whatever, to the former owners. This completes the restitution of the rights of citizenship to all, without distinction of person, who were implicated in the insurrection.

INDIAN ATTACK ON A STEAMER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 12.—The steamer Josephine reports an attack on the boat by Indians in ambush near Fort Berthold. One soldier was killed. There were 36 recruits on board for the Sixth Infantry. There are numerous bands dodging about in a mysterious way.

SEQUEL TO THE GREAT WAR

THE BOSNIAN STRUGGLE AGAINST FATE.

PROGRESS OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION—ALBANIANS JOINING THE INSURGENTS—OUTBREAK IN HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The following information has been received from the commander of the Seventh Austrian Army Division in Bosnia: The town of Travnik was occupied by the troops on Sunday, and communication with Banjalaka was completely restored. In the engagements at Varcarvakuf and Jaicze 7 officers and 160 men were wounded.

The *Political Correspondence* announces that an uprising of Mohammedan fanatics has occurred at Livno, in Herzegovina. The Turkish commandant was killed. The troops made common cause with the insurgents, and marched with them on Shoplie.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.—Advices from Bosnia represent that the men of the Albanian contingent of the Turkish Army are joining the insurgents.

PESTH, Aug. 12.—Premier Tisza, in addition to his election by Sepsi-Gyoergy, has been returned from Schemnitz.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says official intelligence has just been received that the insurgents are evacuating the defile of Vranduk, where a formidable resistance was expected, and are retreating to Serajevo. If this news be correct, there will be no obstacle to a junction of the forces of Gen. Philippovich with those of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, who are at Travnik. The decisive conflict will probably be at Serajevo, which the Austrians hope to enter on the 18th inst.

A Venice dispatch says that the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs held a long interview with King Humbert to-day.

RUSSIAN GARRISONS IN TURKEY.

PREPARATIONS FOR EVACUATION OF SAN STEFANO AND OTHER POINTS—BATOUM NOT YET OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "The embarkation of 40,000 of the Imperial Guard for Russia commences on Saturday. The withdrawal of the rest of the Russian troops from San Stefano and the neighborhood of Gallipoli will follow immediately, and the Turkish troops will occupy the positions as fast as they are evacuated."

Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Russians will evacuate Adrianople within six weeks. They will evacuate Erzeroum and Bayazid upon the withdrawal of the British fleet. The Czar has telegraphed the Sultan requesting him to order the evacuation of Batoum. The German representative has also advised the evacuation of Batoum, and the Porte has decided to comply with the advice. The inhabitants of Batoum have again notified Minister Layard that they consider themselves under British protection, and will hoist the British flag upon the attempt of the Russians to occupy their city.

THE RUSSIAN MOVEMENT IN ASIA.

SIGNIFICANCE OF APPOINTING A REPRESENTATIVE IN CABUL.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The *Moniteur* says: "Russia has sent Gen. Abramofski as its accredited representaaive to Cabul, the capital of Northern Afghanistan. The *Moniteur* regards this as grave news, in view of the unsatisfactory relations between Shere Ali and the British Government and of the Russian advance toward Afghanistan.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.—The Indian Government has received information confirming the report of the arrival of a Russian mission at Cabul, with letters from the Czar. The mission was received with high honors. It is believed that the Russians desire to establish themselves on the north-west of Afghanistan. Their representatives at Cabul speak of their desire to open up trade with Afghanistan. They will visit Herat and the western frontier. An English mission, escorted by cavalry, will leave Peshawur for Cabul in September.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CYPRUS.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS ON THE SUBJECT—THE QUESTION OF A CAPITAL.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A dispatch from Nicosia, Cyprus, to the *Daily News* says: "A portion of the Indian Contingent is going home immediately. Their embarkation for India has already commenced. The health of Cyprus has not improved. The prevalence of typhoid fever appears to be more serious." On the other hand, a dispatch from Larnaca to the *Standard* says: "The reports of the unhealthiness of the island are exaggerated. Malignant fevers are rare. It is stated that Nicosia will not be made the capital of Cyprus because of its unfavorable situation, but that some point will probably be selected between Larnaca and Famagosta, which possesses greater facilities for the construction of a harbor.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA.

DISSOLVING A REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEE—EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO-BOAT—34 KILLED.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—The *Post* says the Russian Government has ordered the dissolution of the Slavonic Charitable Committee of Moscow for disseminating revolutionary doctrines. The committee has been the main inspiration and stay of the Panslavonic movement. The *Post* also says Aksakoff, the noted agitator, has been expelled from Moscow.

NICOLAIEFF, Aug. 12.—A Russian torpedo cutter exploded in the Harbor here to-day, killing 34 persons.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says the contractors for supplying food to the Russian Army have become bankrupt in consequence of the refusal of the Russian Government to pay for supplies until the charges of fraud are investigated. It is alleged that 29,000,000 rubies have been misappropriated in the Bucharest district alone.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

THE DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED TREATY SUBMITTED TO THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The delegates to the Franco-American Commercial Conference today waited upon M. Teisserenc de Bort, Minister of Commerce, to submit the text of the projected treaty. The members of the committee were presented to the Minister by Senator Decareil, in the absence of M. Menier, who is indisposed.

The draft of the treaty provides, among other things, that ad valorem duties shall be converted, as far as possible, into specific duties, and that the American duty on silk be reduced to 50 per cent. for the first year, 40 per cent. for the second year, and thenceforward to 30 per cent.; the United States to reduce other duties not exceeding 40 per cent. to 30 per cent.

The Minister of Commerce assured the delegates that he had followed with great interest the movement they were promoting, and that he wished for their success.

ENGLISH LIBERALS AND PARTY RULE

MR. FORSTER'S REFUSAL TO BE GOVERNED BY THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Correspondence is published between Right Hon. W. E. Forster and a member of the Executive Committee of the Bradford Liberals. Mr. Forster is invited to stand as one of the Liberal candidates for Parliament at the next election, subject to the rules of the Liberal Association, with particular reference to the fifteenth rule, which provides that a candidate must agree to be guided by the decisions of the said association. Mr. Forster refuses the terms, and intimates his intention to stand independently. Mr. Forster was elected by Conservative votes in 1874, the Liberal Party being divided. The borough is probably Liberal, and the object of the Executive Committee was to restore harmony and party discipline. This is the second revolt of prominent Liberals against the caucus system, Mr. John Locke, a member of Parliament for Southwark, having previously taken the same ground now occupied by Mr. Forster.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE TO A FENIAN PRISONER—MORTALITY ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA—THE ESTREMADURA OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Daily News* says: "Clancy, the Fenian, convicted in 1867 and sentenced to imprisonment for life, will be released upon a ticket-of-leave on the 25th of September next.

Advices received by mail from the west coast of Africa say that great mortality prevailed there, particularly at Tagos, where nearly a quarter of the European population died of fever and dysentery during the two months ending July 4.

A Madrid dispatch to the *Standard* says the Republican leaders disown the insurgent band which appeared in Estremadura and attempted to incite a rising in favor of a Republic. The *Standard's* correspondent adds that the organization will certainly be broken up almost immediately. The insurgent bands in question have been defeated by the gendarmerie, and 19 of them captured.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Venezuelan Advices—President Alcantara has discovered another revolutionary plot and made a timely seizure of the revolutionary correspondence, ammunition, and arms. Gen. Pulido, who was at the head of the conspiracy, escaped. The standing army has been increased to 25,000 men. A decree has been issued that all persons bound for Venezuela must have their passports visèd by the Consul at the place from whence they embark.

BRESLAU, Aug. 12.—Reinders, Socialist, has been elected to Parliament, upon the second ballot, for the Eastern District of Breslau.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—An imperial decree has been issued convoking the German Parliament on Sept. 9.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The cab-men's strike is virtually at an end, two-thirds of the men having resumed work.

The *Moniteur* says it has trustworthy information that the report published by the *Constitutionnel* of the contemplated marriage of the Prince Imperial and the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is unfounded.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says that Prince Bismarck has informed the Papal Nuncio that the recognition of the ecclesiastical laws by the Bishops who name candidates for livings is an indispensable condition, and its concession must precede all attempts to establish an understanding between Germany and the Vatican.

THE WEST INDIES.

YELLOW FEVER AT ST. THOMAS—BUSINESS IN SAN DOMINGO—EARTHQUAKE IN HAYTI.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—The French mail steamer brings advices from St. Thomas to the 6th inst. The weather there was exceedingly hot, and several cases of yellow fever have occurred. An extensive business has been opened with Cuba.

A decree has been issued by the President of San Domingo abolishing the export duty on sugar. An American company has obtained a concession to lay a telegraphic cable from San Domingo City and Porto Plata to St. Thomas, with exclusive right for 25 years. The exiled Cuban families have left to return to their homes. The bridge built across the river Ozama has proved an utter failure. A private agent recently arrived at San Domingo City from Europe with an offer to loan the Republic $4,000,000 upon terms that were considered onerous, and the offer was rejected. The agent still remains on the island.

Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Hayti, one on the 16th and the other on the 18th of July. Large amounts of specie have been shipped from Cuba to Puerto Plata, Hayti, for the purchase of tobacco. The crop is expected to yield over 100,000 cerroons. The price in cerroons is $6 to $9; in bales, $12 to $20. Fifteen Cuban families, refugees in Hayti, have returned to Cuba. A military tribunal at Port au Prince has passed the death sentence on nine persons who are prisoners, and upon 32 who are in concealment, Gens. Tanis, Salomon, and Chevalier included. Six thousand bags of coffee have been received at Port au Prince within 10 days. The price is $9 50 per hundredweight.

Heavy gales have destroyed a part of the salt crop of Turk's Island. Only 200,000 bushels remain on hand.

Sugars are quoted in Antigua at $3 15 to $3 25 per hundredweight, and at Trinidad at $3 05 to $3 12.

THE FLOODS IN BRITISH INDIA.

CROPS DESTROYED AND IRRIGATION WORKS BURST—GREAT DISTRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times'* Calcutta dispatch says: "The rains have been abnormally heavy. Great damage has been done to the crops, and great distress prevails in consequence of the floods. The canals and irrigation works have been breached. Strenuous efforts are being made to save the dam of Vepar Lake, and they will probably be successful. Terrible distress prevails in Cashmere, and the Maharajah is taking energetic steps to relieve the sufferings of the people, who, in many parts of the country, are subsisting upon herbs, weeds, and unripe fruit."

ORANGE RIOTS AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 12.—The Orange Young Britons, Prentice Boys, and True Blues of this district, accompanied by about 175 brethren from Montreal, formed in procession this morning and marched through the principal streets. At the junction of Sparks and Wellington streets a rough named Tom Kennedy insisted on breaking through the ranks of the Montreal Britons, and upon attempting to trip the drummer he was set upon by the Britons and beaten badly. Kennedy finally escaped by vaulting a fence and hiding among some lumber piles. A number of Union men attacked the Montreal Britons at the corner of York and Sussex streets, but were driven back. They escaped through an alley-way before the Police could capture them. Two arrests were subsequently made—a Union man named Miller, and a man from Mount Sherwood; both were bailed. After the procession had disbanded at the Orange Hall, two Montreal Britons were assaulted on Wellington-street. They were walking along peaceably, when a Union man ran up behind one of them and dealt him a heavy blow on the back of the head. The assailant was arrested.

This evening a mob of 500 Union men and raftsmen, armed with revolvers and stones, congregated around the station to meet the Montreal Britons who, it was expected, would leave by train about 10 o'clock. There were also 100 men of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, under command of Col. White, stationed on the platform east of the station, while Mayor Bangs, Aldermen M'Crae, O'Keefe, and Stewart, with Col. Ross, occupied a position in the rear, ready to read the Riot act in case of emergency. The Chief of Police went to Orange Hall, where the Britons were preparing to march to the station, and advised them not to proceed to the regular depot, but to march to the junction, about three miles out, where they could embark quietly—which advice was finally, but very reluctantly, followed. No further trouble is anticipated.

HEAVY WHEAT RECEIPTS AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Nearly 1,000 cars of wheat, aggregating about 400,000 bushels, were received at this point during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, being the largest amount ever received here in the same length of time.

A WALK ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Daniel W. Reed, of Malden, started from the head of State-street to-day for a walk to San Francisco. He expects to arrive there in 150 days.

PRESIDENT RAYMOND SINKING.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A change for the worse has taken place in the condition of President Raymond, of Vassar College, and his physicians believe he is sinking slowly.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

AN EXTENSIVE JUNKETING TOUR.

THE MINNESOTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXCURSION FOR THE PRESIDENT AND OTHERS—THE SCHOOL-SHIP SEIZURE—THE FISHERIES AWARD—THE MARQUIS DE LA VILLA MANTILLA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The President has accepted the invitation of the Minnesota State Agricultural Society to be present at its annual fair, which will be held at St. Paul, beginning on Sept. 2 and continuing until the 7th. With a view of giving as much effect as possible to the occasion the society have made extensive preparations for a grand excursion from this city to St. Paul and return, under the management of Gen. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture. Besides the President, invitations limited to 160 have been issued to members of the Cabinet, Governors of States, and prominent Senators and Representatives and distinguished citizens. Four Pullman palace cars have been engaged. Every invitation specifies that it will entitle the person named to transportation for himself and lady, and that the only expense the guests will incur will be for meals, which will cost 75 cents each. The invitation intimates that the party will be entertained during their stay in St. Paul. It also suggests the probability of a continuance of the trip to the Red River country and over the Northern Pacific Railroad.

The President intends to leave Washington for Tremont, Ohio, about the 20th, and will join the excursionists at Fostoria. The excursion train will leave here about the 25th inst.

The Secretary of the Navy has been informed by the Treasury Department that the articles recently seized by the Custom-house authorities at New-London from the officers of the School-ship St. Marys will be restored to their owners upon the payment of a fine equivalent to the amount of the duty collectable on the goods if regularly imported. Secretary Thompson, referring to-day to the differences that have arisen of late years between Navy officers and revenue officials, respecting the importation of articles in public vessels, said that Secretary Sherman and himself would shortly issue a joint order for the guidance of their respective departments, which would obviate future misunderstanding on the subject.

Full instructions have been sent by the State Department to our Minister to England for his guidance in conducting the correspondence with the British Government in relation to the award of the Halifax Commission. What the character of the instructions is cannot be ascertained. No little curiosity exists in diplomatic circles to learn the views held by our State Department as to the legality of the award. As, under the terms of the treaty, payment of the $5,500,000 awarded must be made on or before the 1st of next November, the diplomatic correspondence on the subject will necessarily be brief.

The Spanish Minister was in town on Saturday for the first time since he became Marquis De la Villa Mantilla, under which title he is now officially known to this Government. He called upon the President and delivered a personal letter from King Alfonso, informing him of the death of Queen Mercedes. Subsequently the Marquis visited Acting Secretary of State Seward and presented Señor Don José Brunetti, the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation, who will officiate in the capacity of Chargé d' Affaires during the Minister's three months' absence in Europe.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today reached $1,886,300.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $619,877, and from Customs, $609,146.

Mr. Webb C. Hayes, who is now at the family home in Fremont, Ohio, will not return to the city before next Winter, if then. Early in the Fall he will be married to a young lady of Fremont, and will settle in that place. The lady's name is not known here outside the White House.

The Chinese Embassy, when it arrives in Washington next September, will be received by the President and his Cabinet, as other foreign Ministers have been received. The President and his Cabinet do not anticipate any difficulty in leading the Ministers to accept their views on the subject of Chinese immigration. It is impossible to tell what the instructions of the Embassy are on this subject, but it is not thought that China is opposed to a limitation of the emigration of her people to this country. Mr. Seward, our Minister to China, will be here at the time of the Embassy's visit, and will be able to facilitate the transaction of all business between the Government of the United States and the representatives of China.

ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The General of the Army will proceed, via St. Louis and Omaha, to Denver, Col., and Santa Fé, on public business, returning via Forts Union and Leavenworth. He will be accompanied by Col. A. McD. McCook, Aide-de-Camp. Reports will be made to the Adjutant-General as usual, but division commanders having occasion to communicate with the General of the Army will address him by telegraph at Omaha, Aug. 18, Denver, Aug. 21, and Santa Fé from Sept. 1 to 15, inclusive.

Capt. William L. Foulk is assigned to the Sixth Regiment of Cavalry, vice Kerin, retired, and is ordered to join his command at Camp Thomas, Arizona.

The Tallapoosa left at 12 o'clock to-day for the coast navy-yards. It was rumored that she had gone to the assistance of the Wyoming, which was spoken at sea a day or two ago, bound for Washington, from Havre, short of coal. Inquiry at the Navy Department failed to confirm the rumor, it being positively announced that she had merely left on one of her trips along the coast. The Wyoming though she may be short of coal, is perfectly able to proceed, without any difficulty, under sail.

The *Naval Register*, which has just been issued, shows the total number of officers in all branches of the Navy and Marine Corps, active and retired, 2,067. On the death list of the last year are the names of Lieut.-S. A. Simons, Lieut. L. G. Palmer, Master J. M. Wright, Master Walter S. French, Ensign F. W. Danner, Surgeon G. S. Culbreth, and Chief-Engineer E. M. Olson, who were lost on the Huron.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, of Buffalo, lectured on "Studies among the Shadows and Sources of English History" this morning. The annual meeting of the Chautauqua Alumni Association was held in the pavilion at 2 o'clock today. The Congregationalists held a meeting in the same place at 3:30, about 300 persons being present. Steps were taken toward the establishment of a Congregational National Sunday-school Secretaryship, a committee being appointed, consisting of members from various States, to consider the matter and present it to the proper authorities. At 8 o'clock this evening Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New-York, gave some very beautiful Biblical tableaux.

A BRILLIANT METEOR.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 12.—A beautiful meteoric display was witnessed here last evening. The meteor made its appearance in the west at 10:30 o'clock A. M., going in a northerly direction. It was of a greenish color, and shone with great brilliancy, lighting up the entire surroundings with a light that for a time prevailed over that of the full moon. Its appearance was but momentary, when it burst and divided itself into three fragments, two of which assumed a reddish color. Calculating from the time when the explosion was seen until it was heard, the meteor was about 25 miles distant.

THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE EJECTION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Judge Farwell, this morning, dissolved the injunction recently issued by Judge McAllister, which restrained the Board of Trade from refusing admittance to "Jack" Sturges. His reasons for the dissolution were that the injunction was in the nature of a mandamus, which cannot be issued by a court of equity.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—W. J. J. Malsburge, a contractor and engineer, has suspended, with liabilities of $2,000.

The estate of H. J. McCready, leather merchant, will not pay more than 15 cents on the dollar.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Aaron Williams, a builder, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His secured debts are $119,000, and unsecured, $900. He has assets of $2,500.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—A meeting of the creditors of E. M. Bishop & Co., representing claimants at Cincinnati, Buffalo, Indianapolis, Danville, Va., Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Zanesville, Edinburg, Ind., Covington, Ky., and Bay City, Mich., and credits aggregating $100,000, was held here to-day. Mr. W. T. Bishop explained the financial condition of the firm, giving a detailed statement of its assets and liabilities. After a long discussion it was decided, with only one dissenting vote, to receive 40 cents on the dollar for all claims: 10 per cent. cash, and the balance in three, six, nine, and twelve months, secured. A committee was also appointed to apprise other creditors of the action taken, and request their concurrence therein.

A SAVAGE FEUD IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED IN AN EDGEFIELD STREET FIGHT—WADE HAMPTON ORDERS A COMPANY OF MILITIA TO THE SCENE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—A "difficulty" occurred at Edgefield, S. C., to-day, in which three men, Brooker Toney, Thomas Booth, and James Booth, were killed, and seven others wounded, one of them mortally. The trouble grew out of a family feud of long standing. Toney's brother was killed several years ago, and Toney suspected that the murder was committed by the Booths. He therefore swore that he would kill the latter on sight. The hostile parties met to-day, when Toney proceeded to carry out his threat. He drew a pistol and fired, killing the two Booths before he was shot himself. Friends of both parties were drawn into the fight, and about 17 shots were fired in all. There was a Democratic political meeting in progress at the time, about half a mile from the village of Edgefield, in which the shooting occurred, and Gov. Hampton, who was at the meeting, as soon as he heard of the fight, ordered a company of State troops to the scene. There was no fighting after the soldiers reached the spot. Toney killed a negro in Edgefield a short time ago, but this does not seem to have resulted in any curtailment of his liberty.

MISSOURI RING ROBBERIES.

A LARGE DEFICIT IN THE STATE TREASURY—THE TREASURER'S BOND PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—The *Evening Post* publishes a statement purporting to be entirely correct, but the authority is not given, which says the July interest on the State bonds was not paid by the State, but that $220,000 coupon bonds are held by a bank in New-York until it shall dispose of certain Kansas City Water-works bonds to reimburse itself. These bonds are said to be part of the security which the State Treasurer holds for his deposit in the recently-suspended Mastin Bank of Kansas City. The statement further say that in addition to this deficit in interest and money, the State Treasurer has, during his whole term of office, carried among his assets a worthless check on the Mastin Bank for $296,000, which was accepted by the Legislative Examining Committee as cash, making a deficit in the State Treasury of over $500,000, in addition to the amount lost by the failure of the National Bank of the State of Missouri, and the sum admitted by the State Treasurer to be deposited in the Mastin Bank. These amounts are alleged to have been stolen by the Ring which has controlled the State Treasury, and that the only recourse the State has is the Treasurer's bond, which is practically worthless, and about $400,000 in bonds of the Kansas City Waterworks, a private corporation.

AMERICAN WINES IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A letter to the Commissioner of Agriculture from Dr. McMurtrie, the Agent of the Department of Agriculture at the Paris Exposition, says: "There will be a Wine-Growers' Congress at Montpellier in September, and I have been requested to furnish the names of Americans who should be invited to attend. I hope to be able to go there at that time to see all that they have already told me something about. During the past two weeks I have had the leading wine-growers come and sample our wines. Representatives of the various districts of France, Germany, and Austria have been here for the purpose; and with the exception of those from Bordeaux, all were very well pleased and considered some of the qualities as good as French wines. The Cynthians, Jacques, Nortons, Virginia, Herbemont, and Hermann grapes are the favorites, of the 180 varieties of American vines grown at Montpellier, where they use our vigorous stalks on which to graft French vines, as a remedy for the phylloxera."

ESCAPE OF FEMALE CONVICTS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.—Five female convicts, two white and three colored, escaped from the Penitentiary last night. The prison-houses for females are only ordinary wooden buildings, separated from the main building, and the escape was easily effected, the main thing to be done, after breaking through the lathing and plaster of the partition, being to elude the one guard stationed in the yard. The three negresses were recaptured to-day, but the whites are still at large. One of the latter, named Amelia Roussell, a native of France, was sent to the Penitentiary from Norfolk, about 18 months ago, for stealing $7,000 worth of jewelry from a Mr. Goulard, of Brooklyn, while he and his wife were at her house on their bridal tour.

THE SHAMOKIN MINING TROUBLES.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug.

ored voters were able to cast their ballots. They found that where there had heretofore been three or four polling places, only one was opened. Around this polling place swarms of Democratic challengers were busily engaged in their work of cheating. To approach these polling places, two ways were kept open—one for white voters, the other for colored voters. The white citizen went up unmolested and cast his ballot; but every colored voter who attempted to do so was challenged. It made no difference how well known the colored voter was, nor that his name appeared properly on the registration list, he was confussed and hindered to such an extent that it was utterly impossible for the colored voters to exercise the right of suffrage. When a colored voter was challenged and called attention to his name on the registration list, he was informed that he must get two citizens to identify him; when he brought up two colored men to do so, he was met with the further remark that neither himself nor the two persons he had brought to identify him were known to the challenger. What could he do in the face of this? Nothing but retire, heartsick, to his home.

The frauds perpetrated in the "black belt" section of the State were open and undisguised. In the City of Montgomery it is reported that the colored voters were so publicly cheated and swindled that, discovering in the afternoon of Monday that not more than one-third of them had cast their ballots, they congregated in front of the United States Court building, appealing to the Federal officers to know if there was not some mode of reparation for the great wrongs they had suffered, and for the infamous deceptions which had been practiced upon them. These efforts to deprive the colored voters of their right to cast their ballots took the form of a conspiracy. The Democratic managers of the ballot-boxes understood that when a colored voter presented his ballot, after passing through all other forms of delay, he was to be questioned and kept there as long as possible, for only one could go up at a time to vote, and the longer he was detained the more Republican voters would be cheated of their right to cast their ballots. And when the polls were closed on that day, no more gigantic or infamous fraud had ever been perpetrated in this country than the so-called election in this State.

HOW THE SOLID SOUTH PROPOSES TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is by such means as this that the "solid South" proposes to secure control of the National Government. One of the results of the infamous frauds perpetrated in Alabama on Monday will be the election of a Bourbon Democrat to succeed Spencer in the United States Senate. At the November election eight members of Congress are to be elected from this State, and the Democratic leaders are determined to elect every one of these members. They will not hesitate to stuff ballot-boxes or to do any act, no matter how infamous, in order to return every one of these eight members. And the election in this State is but an example of what will follow in every one of the Southern States. Nothing but the strong arm of the Government can insure fair and honest elections in the "solid South." It is useless for the great people of the North longer to shut their eyes to the condition of affairs in this section, and they must either demand that the Government shall protect Republican voters here or else abdicate all claim to an interest in fair and honest elections in this section. In the large Republican counties of this State, such as Dallas, Montgomery, Lowndes, &c., it is utterly out of the question to expect white men to act with the Republican Party, in the face of the violent proscription and cruel ostracism which they have to encounter. The people of the North know nothing of the cruelties which white Republicans daily endure in this State, and unless some sort of protection is afforded them, there will not be a white man in this State who will be a Republican in another year. They can no longer submit to the indignities and outrages heaped upon them and their families, when they see the Government for which they have suffered, so much too weak and imbecile to protect them. They can no longer have their families shut out from society, from schools, from the church, and from all earthly pleasures, simply to be called Republicans.

If the frauds and outrages perpetrated in Alabama on Monday are to go unpunished and unrebuked, the evils that will flow therefrom cannot be foretold. It may be that the country does not sufficiently understand what a "solid South" means; and that a people of the North have no fears of Southern control of the Government. But aside from that view of the matter, what is to become of the colored citizens of the South? If they are entitled to the right of suffrage, and are hindered from exercising that right by a hostile power with which they cannot successfully cope, and which they cannot resist without bloodshed and strife, is the General Government going to look on in silence? Is this great Government, after sacrificing so much to erect the corner-stone of human rights, going to permit 4,000,000 of citizens to be robbed of their rights and privileges by a minority opposition? Is the country going to permit usurpers to sit in the Congress of the nation and plot for the overthrow of the most sacred institutions? Under the theory of "State Rights," which is now being extensively asserted in this section, Alabama will be the scene, in November, of a huge fraud. The election of members of Congress, which occurs in that month, will be but a repetition of the election of Monday. Eight Democrats will be returned as elected, notwithstanding Republicans are honestly and justly entitled to three of the Congressional districts. The Democratic press takes pains daily to assure the country that "Alabama will have a solid Democratic delegation in the next Congress—both of the Senators and eight Representatives;" and they boast even now that not a Republican will be elected in all the South. It is just as well for the people of the North to understood that unless they speak out with decided emphasis on this matter, the "solid South" will soon be a reality which bodes no good to the Republican idea of Government. The Democratic promise of administering equal and exact justice does not include white citizens, colored Republican citizens in Alabama, and perhaps a recital of the wrongs which Republican citizens have suffered under Democratic rule in this State would only result in a casual demonstration of horror, leaving no permanent change for the better. Many of these evils have already been exposed in THE TIMES, but the half has not been told. Even in the courts of justice the Democratic managers vent their prejudices and inflict all manner of injustice upon Republican citizens. Scarcely a month ago a case occurred in the Circuit Court of Montgomery which deserves to be exposed to the whole country. A Democrat was put on trial for having committed one of the most horrible murders ever known in that section. His counsel took particular pains to let it be known that his client, the murderer, was a Democrat, and the negro he murdered a Republican. This was sufficient for the Democratic jury to protect the murderer, and he escaped his just deserts at the end of a rope. A day or two after this a negro was tried in the same court, before the same jury, for larceny, and he was found guilty and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for 47 years. These are but instances of every-day occurrences in this State. It is only just to say, however, that in this portion of the State there is less persecution for opinion's sake than in South Alabama, in the vicinity of Montgomery and the "Black Belt." If a true history of the persecution and intolerance which Republicans have to suffer daily were written, it would make a volume so large that its proportions would appall the country, and reflect no credit upon the long-boasted principles of liberty which are supposed to exist in America. Sooner or later there must be a change in this section, because intolerance and injustice cannot be borne forever. If the people of the North will speak out upon this system of oppression in the tones that once proved so effective, the nation may be spared many scenes of wretchedness, and the "solid South" prove only a myth. Delay may be dangerous to both sections, and now is the proper time to put a halter on persecution in this section, and save the country from agitation and alarm.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Judge G. O. Stuart, of Quebec, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Sebastian B. Schlesinger, German Consul at Boston, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

W. A. Otway, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. W. G. de Coligny, of Ecuador, and Ward Hunt, Jr., of Utica, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. John V. Du Bois and Dr. F. Reynolds, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Gregoire de Willamov, Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Assistant Commissary-General Lilley, Capt. J. Regres, and Lieut. Eden, of the British Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. D. J. Mackey, of Evansville, Ind.; Judge R. K. McCoy, of Atlanta, and Dr. Samuel F. Cones, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan.

W. D. Bishop, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; D. F. Burgess, of Toledo, and State Assessor J. S. Fowler, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the Park Avenue Hotel.

Congressman E. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Frank Peirce, of Portsmouth, Asst. Assistant of the Japanese Legation at Washington; Milton E. Price, of St. Louis; and S. S. A. Willoughby, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WEST.

OPERATIONS OF ONE OF THE GRANGER RAILROADS.

WHAT IT HAS EARNED AND SPENT DURING THE YEAR—A ROSY REPORT MADE UP BEFORE THE CROPS WERE DAMAGED.

The nineteenth annual report of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, showing the business and operations of the main line and proprietary roads, is about to be issued. The statements of business are to May 31, and the conclusions accompanying the report do not appear to have lost any color by reason of the recent flurry in the market, arising from apparently well-founded reports of damage to the crops along the line. The report occupies 49 pages. The general result of operations was as follows:

Gross earnings of the entire property	$14,751,062 49
Total charges, including cost of operating, taxes, rent of leased lines, interest on bonds, &c., and sinking funds	12,286,575 33
Net earnings	$2,464,487 16
Dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 3 per cent. on the common stock, were declared during the year, amounting to	$1,956,034 00
Leaving a surplus of	$508,453 16

The average number of miles operated was 2,036.98, being an increase of 43.70 miles during the year. The total miles of railroad at the close of the fiscal year were 2,078.14, of which 1,615.96 were of the Chicago and North-western Railroad proper, and 462.18 miles of proprietary railroads. The gross earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railway, exclusive of proprietary roads, were:

From passengers	$2,978,729 25	
From freights	10,016,920 72	
From express	248,766 66	
From mails	263,422 25	
From miscellaneous	76,008 36	
		$13,583,847 24
Operating expenses, (47.34 per cent.)	$6,430,873 84	
Taxes	325,252 62	
		$6,756,126 46
		$6,827,720 78
Fixed charges deducted on account of interest, rentals, and payments of stock and bonds		$3,680,454 98
Net increase		$3,147,265 80

The gross earnings of the proprietary roads were $4,314,481 05; the expenses, $1,849,993 89, and the net profit for the year $2,464,487 16. From this sum are deducted the following dividends:

3½ per cent. on preferred stock, Dec. 3, 1877	$753,284 00	
3½ per cent. on preferred stock, May 16, 1877	753,284 00	
3 per cent. on common stock, May 16, 1877	449,466 00	$1,956,034 00
Surplus for the year		$508,453 16

The amount to credit of income account last year was $4,358,745 80. This has been reduced by charging to profit and loss a number of items in the assets of doubtful character, and the shrinkage of real estate. Reducing the income account by the amount of these items, there remains a balance of $3,668,562. By adding the surplus of the fiscal year, $508,453 16, the balance of $4,177,015 16 to the credit of the income account is secured. The comparison of the gross earnings with those of the previous year shows that in 1877 there were $13,583,101 96, and in 1878 $14,751,062 49, being an increase of $1,717,960 53, while the increase of net profits was $1,386,260 89.

There was a decrease of $11,616 57, or .34 per cent. in earnings from passengers; an increase of $1,748,889 51, or 19.42 per cent. from freight; an increase of $1,243 93, or 1.51 per cent. from express; a decrease of $30,063 35, or 9.6 per cent. from mails, and an increase of $9,409 31, or 12.8 per cent. from miscellaneous sources. The whole number of passengers carried was 3,416,413, against 3,347,853 the preceding year, being an increase of 68,560 passengers, or 2.05 per cent.; the average rate received per passenger was 98.54 cents, against $1 00.91, being a reduction of 2.35 per cent., resulting in the comparative decease of $11,616 57 in gross revenue from this branch of traffic. The whole number of tons of freight carried on the entire lines of the company was 3,911,261; the tonnage during the preceding year were 3,413,398, showing an increase of 497,863 tons, or 14.59 per cent. The average rate received per ton was 2.75, against $2 64 in the previous year, being an increase of 4.17 per cent.

The charges of operating were $12,286,575 33 an increase of $856,337 29. This included $8,607 58 increase for taxes, $73,000 increase in sinking fund payments, $120,264 83 increase in rentals, and $149,883 84 decrease for adjustment of North-western Trunk Railway operating accounts. On Chicago and North-western proper the proportion of operating expenses and taxes to gross earnings was 49.74 per cent., upon the entire property it was 51.66. The company has in operation 756.79 miles of steel track, having laid down 164.86 miles during the year. Sixteen thousand five hundred tons of steel rails have been purchased, and will be laid within the present year, bringing the mileage of steel track up to 930 miles. The company owns 369 engines and 9,842 cars, including the equipment of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad. The total number of miles run during the year was 10,298,325, against 9,681,104 miles in the preceding year, an increase of 667,221 miles, or 6 93-100 per cent. The service by passenger engines was 681,373 miles, being an increase of 4 34-100 per cent.; freight engines, 5,098,979 miles, an increase of 15 16-100 per cent. The total issue of general consolidated gold bonds amounts to $13,651,000; of these, $12,348,000 are outstanding, $407,000 have been paid into the sinking fund and cancelled, and $901,000 remain in possession of the company.

There has been no material change in capital stock account. Ten dollars each of common and preferred stock scrip was issued in taking up old Galena and Chicago Union Railway stock, and $8,500 of common stock and the same amount of preferred stock was also issued by cancellation of the old convertible bonds of the Peninsula Railroad. The amount of $500,000 preferred stock arranged to be issued in the LaCrosse, Trempealeau and Prescott Railway transaction is carried forward as stock to be issued, no occasion arising for its issue.

On account of the construction the expenditures during the last fiscal year were as follows: For new station buildings, depots, freight houses, water stations, &c., $26,448 95; for the purchase of Fort Howard elevator, under obligations of contract of Aug. 1, 1862, $60,507 50; for right of way and depot grounds, $22,137 37; for new telegraph line on Maple River Branch, and between Sahonka and Rockford, $856 93; construction of permanent bridging, $24,702 29; protection works against encroachment of Missouri River, $23,787 93; extra cost of steel over iron rails, $212,528 28; new side tracks, $36,045 19; fences, gates, and crossings, $13,163 02; improvements on Madison Extension, including the arching of Tunnel No. 3, right of way, depot grounds, side tracks, new buildings, &c., $107,219 59; new extensions to iron mines on Peninsula Division, $7,769 57; new shops at West Chicago, $1,337 53, and for discount on securities sold, $36,200 36; total, $572,807 41. The sum of $196,541 05 was expended in building 353 cars, and for new cars in progress. There was also expended $18,541 05 for construction on the Winona and St. Peter Road, $21,696 27 on the North-western Union, and $1,005 24 on the Iowa Midland Railway.

The facilities of the Chicago and North-western lines have been extended, by reciprocal arrangement, to the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company, Clinton and Dubuque, and Dubuque and Minnesota Railroads. A confirmatory agreement, perpetuating the amicable relations with the West Wisconsin Railway, through its successors the Chicago, St. Paul and Minnesopolis Railway Company.

The greater prosperity of the company during the past year, the report maintains, was derived mainly from local business, which is expected to improve as agriculture develops. It goes on to say that "whatever temporary drawbacks may result from unfavorable seasons, or from less abundant production of crops, there will still be found a rapid progression in the cultivated area from year to year, which will bring a continued accession of business."

"The new year is marked," so the report says, "by considerable improvement in this direction; and while the exceptionally hot and damp weather is unfavorable to maturing the wheat and barley, and the harvest is delayed by heavy rains on some portions of the line, so that a less yield both in quantity and quality may be expected, as compared with the superior crop of last year, there yet remains a very considerable increase in acreage, as partial compensation for the loss. On the other hand, there is promise of a good corn crop on the Western lines in Iowa. The large amount of new lands broken up this year preparatory to the next crop, gives assurance of the continued prosperiteress of the Winona and Saint Peter line. The net revenue of the last year amounted to 7 per cent. on the preferred stock and 3 4-10 per cent. on the common stock."

This report was made before the news was received of the damage done to crops, and takes no account of the probable loss by falling off of the yield of grain.

A DISCOVERY BY A TREASURY AGENT.

Special Treasury Agent Alexander, with a lumber expert, recently visited the lumber-yard of R. W. Adams & Co., foot of Twenty-sixth-street, in Brooklyn, to make an examination of the premises and the lumber stored in them. In the bonded inclosure about 1,000,000 feet of lumber were found; outside of this inclosure 4,000,000 feet of dutiable, and non-dutiable lumber were piled together. The expert made a cursory examination only, but he came to the conclusion that there should be 1,000,000 feet more dutiable lumber in the yard than he could find, and on that report the Treasury Agent ordered that business should be suspended until an inventory of the lumber could be made. It is said that business at the yard has been conducted loosely for a long time, particularly in the bonded department. Largely because the Custom-house officers permitted irregularities. At one time the firm asked permission to make a larger bonded inclosure. They desired to extend it along the dock, so that bonded lumber could be loaded directly into it, but this was not permitted, as it would be contrary to the law regulating bonded warehouses to have an opening into the yard. The firm deny that the discrepancy exists, and say that the estimate of the expert was rough. The Treasury Department has required the firm to provide immediately an inclosure large enough to secure all their lumber in bond, or else pay duties on all the lumber stored outside.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

THE PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY—POOL-SELLING ON TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—There was another heavy thunder-storm yesterday, but to-day the sky is clear and there is a prospect of a moderately good track to-morrow, when the second day's races of the regular meeting will take place. The programme will be a short one, because of the failure of one race to fill, the reason for which is easily accounted for in the entrance of Parole. It is the Kenner day, however, and the annual contest for that valuable prize invariably occasions a large assemblage to witness it. The first race is to be a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maiden 2-year olds, for a purse of $300, and the five youngsters who are engaged to compete are Pierre Lorillard's Cedric, 110 pounds; J. G. Nelson & Co.'s Kingston, 107 pounds; E. V. Snediker's Precious, 107 pounds; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s Dan Sparling, 110 pounds, and George Lorillard's Annie Augusta, 107 pounds. It would appear from the records that the winner would be hard to pick, although Dan Sparling contested every inch of ground with Harold for more than half a mile in the Kentucky Stake on Saturday, and one would not be far wrong in placing him first or second. The great event of the day will be the Kenner Stake, for 3-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; two miles. It will be the ninth renewal of the race, and of the 53 nominations only three will venture to run. These are the Brooklyn favorite, Bramble; the Rancocus champion, Spartan, and Islip's wonder, Duke of Magenta, who has in previous contests won, is hailed as the "king." Although this is the smallest field that has yet appeared for this stake, it is by no means the least interesting, for quality has taken the place of quantity, and the partisans of each horse will not give up until after the race. Spartan defeated the Duke in the Jersey Derby, and Bramble gave him a close race in the Belmonts. Wishaw, and Travers Stakes, so that the struggle to-morrow will be exciting, whichever of them passes the winning post ahead. The third race was to have been a dash of a mile and a half, for all ages, but Parole was the only entry his reputation frightening off all others. When Harkaway won the mile heats at St. Louis in 1:48 and 1:42½, and followed it the next day with winning the Lindell Hotel Stakes, two-mile heats, in 3:39 and 3:35¼, he created a great sensation in the West; and when he arrived here last week it was said that he would be a matured rival for Parole in the race, but his owner apparently weakened, and Parole will gallop over the course master of the situation. The concluding affair will be a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances of from 5 to 20 pounds, and the eight entries are: J. G. Nelson & Co.'s Lady Solyers, 105 pounds; J. McMahon's Kildare, 106 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' Rhadamanthus, 114 pounds; W. R. Babcock's Egypt, 104 pounds; W. P. Burch's Governor Hampton, 103 pounds; P. G. Cocks' Kennesaw, 103 pounds; Robert Graham's W. L. Higgins, 103 pounds, and Harvey Durham's Dan K., 110 pounds. Like many of the selling races, it will be a close affair, but Rhadamanthus is the favorite.

There is to be another extra day's sport on Wednesday, four races being announced, with liberal conditions for the benefit of the unfortunates, who have not yet succeeded in paying expenses. The first race is a dash, one mile, for a purse of $500; entrance free; winners at Saratoga this year of $1,000, or of more than one race of any value, (excepting selling races,) are to carry 7 pounds extra, and horses beaten once not having won a race this year at Saratoga are allowed 7 pounds. The second race will be a dash of a mile and five furlongs, for a purse of $400, of which $100 to the second horse, with similar conditions to the first race. Then there is to be a selling race of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300; horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga are allowed 7 pounds in addition to the regular allowances. To finish with there will be a hurdle-steeple-chase, for a purse of $350, one mile and a quarter, over five hurdles.

For the regular day, Thursday, an additional race will be added to the programme. It will be a selling affair of a mile and a quarter, and will be run as the third race. Thus there will be plenty of sport to satisfy the great crowds of people now gathered here. The hurdle-steeple-chase will regret to learn that Trouble strained his back in the steeple-chase on Saturday, but hopes are entertained that he will recover.

The following is the betting on to-morrow's races at the course this evening:

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Cedric	$110	$50	$50
Sparling	30	10	13
Magenta	30	11	15
Precious	25	10	14
Kingston	7	4	5

THE KENNER STAKES.

Magenta	$110	$110	$150
Spartan	30	30	45
Bramble	25	30	40

THE SELLING RACE.

Rhadamanthus	$110	$75	$50
Kenesaw	60	35	45
Dan K.	40	40	40
Lady Solyers	15	10	10
Egypt	15	15	10
Salyers	15	10	10
Hampton	10	13	9
Higgins	8	15	8

FOUR BURGLARS IDENTIFIED.

THE NEST OF THIEVES CAPTURED IN BROOKLYN ALL RECOGNIZED BY PINKERTON AND OTHER DETECTIVES.

John Irving, alias James Williams, William Porter, alias Charles Condit, John Wilson, alias "Shang" Draper, and John Doe, alias John Wilbur, arrested by Capt. Dunn and Detective Murphy, of the Ninth Sub-Precinct, Brooklyn, on a charge of robbing the store of Martin Ibert & Co., of No. 158 Graham-avenue, were taken to Justice Semler's court yesterday and remanded for examination until Wednesday next. From the court the prisoners were taken to the Police Central Office and examined by Acting Superintendent Waddy. Up to that time neither John Williams nor John Doe had been identified. Superintendent Waddy sent to this City for Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Private Detective Agency. Mr. Pinkerton, after he had looked at the prisoners, said he knew three of them. Porter and Irving, who had already been identified, were not of those he knew. The man who called himself John Wilson Mr. Pinkerton said was Thomas, alias "Shang," Draper, who some years ago was the head of a gang of notorious panel-thieves, who operated principally in the Eighth and Ninth Wards of this City. Detective Michael Powers, of the Brooklyn Central Office, subsequently entered the room, and positively identified Draper. Powers was a patrolman in Capt. Mills' precinct, in this City, nine years ago. One night he ordered Draper and some other thieves off the corner of Broadway and Houston-street. Draper refusing to go, Powers clubbed him. Draper preferred charges against Powers before the Police Commissioners, but after several postponements the case was dropped. Detective Roche, of the Third Precinct, Brooklyn, also identified Draper, who originally came from the Twelfth Ward in that city. Robert Pinkerton said that he had a requisition for Draper in connection with the Northampton Bank robbery, and that he would arrest him in case he is not convicted under the present charge. The man who gave his name as John Doe, when arrested, gave the name of John Wilbur in court yesterday morning. None of the detectives could identify him, but Mr. Pinkerton thinks he is a Chicago thief named Jim Bates. Wilbur said yesterday that he was a respectable man, and that he would rather be shot than that his family should know he was arrested for burglary. Notwithstanding the positive identifications of Wilson, alias "Shang" Draper, the latter claims that he is not a thief, that he has never been convicted of crime, and that he is innocent of the present charge. Detective Van Gerbrick said that Draper was, and that he City, who was a ward detective in the Eighth Precinct when Draper was in the panel-thief business in the same precinct, could not identify Draper. When the prisoners were taken to the photographer's to have their pictures taken for the rogues' gallery, all of them protested. Porter, Williams, and Wilbur finally submitted, but Draper refused, and said it would require force to make him sit in the chair. The officers did not succeed in getting his picture. The jewelry found in the house at Paschen-avenue and Jefferson-street, occupied by Porter and Williams since May 1, was supposed to be the proceeds of a robbery committed two years ago in Gunther's jewelry store, on Fulton-street, near Oxford. Mr. Gunther, however, failed to identify the property, and it will be given back to Mrs. Porter, who was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice Semler. The latter also discharged the servant girl, but Acting Superintendent Waddy ordered her rearrest. He intends to use her as a witness against the men. Porter and Irving claim that they never saw Draper or Wilbur until after their arrest. Draper and Wilbur protest not to know either Porter or Irving. Superintendent Waddy says he has obtained information which leads him to believe that the prisoners were engaged in the robbery of Batterman's dry good store on June 5, and several other extensive robberies. Porter and Irving are said to be among the most expert safe-burglars in the country.

THAT FOUNTAIN.

A San Francisco reporter interviewed Lotta and asked her why she had been absent from the city so long. "Oh, it is that fountain," she replied. "I should have played here the year it was put up except for that. People would have said that I gave the fountain to the city merely for an advertisement. Now, I don't know that I shall play here again—just on that account—probably never."

PALE LUNA IN THE SHADOW

LAST NIGHT'S ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

RARE OPTICAL APPEARANCES AND THEIR POSSIBLE EXPLANATION—THE IMMERSED DISK NOT RED—THE LAST CONTACT AS SEEN IN THE CITY—HOUSE-TOP AND STREET OBSERVATIONS.

Owing to a heavy bank of vapor lying low down in the eastern horizon, the lunar eclipse did not become visible last night in this City and the vicinity until more than half an hour after the period of the greatest obscuration. At 7:12 a luminous spot in the midst of the cloud-bank indicated the moon's position with sufficient precision, and the effect was extremely beautiful. Occasional glimpses of the disk were obtained through luminous rifts, but it was not until 7:52 that the moon emerged from the dark masses, tipped with a luminous upper edge, and rode free of vapor in the clear ether above them. At this juncture, by micrometer eye-piecing, the diameter of the obscuration was to the whole lunar diameter as 399 to 1,000; that is to say, the disk was slowly emerging from the umbra that obscured the right lower limb. From 7:52 to the moment of termination, the atmosphere was extremely favorable to observation, and the bright and dark spots on the surface were defined with the utmost distinctness in the field of the telescope. The most simple explanation of these spots is that some portions of the lunar surface reflect light less copiously than others. The curious resemblance to a short thick-set human figure was visible on the right, with an inordinately large head covered with a species of helmet. This figure is supposed to have furnished the foundation for the popular legend of the man of the moon. Almost every lounger in old libraries will remember the old topographical maps of the moon, with their *mare tenebrarum* and their fanciful names for seas, the existence of which remains to be demonstrated. The nicer and more exact methods of optical analysis that have displaced the crude instruments of the earlier astronomers have sufficed to show that the lunar landscape is volcanic in its origin—deep gullies radiating toward a common centre, and huge blocks of lava lining enormous but extinct craters.

Modern methods have not, however, demonstrated the existence of an atmosphere, although Neilson has recently claimed that he has found traces of such an envelope. An eclipse is perhaps of no especial importance to the decision of this question, except as a starting-point to direct popular attention to the subject; but, with all the tubes directed upon the lunar disk last night, reinforced by the delicate methods of the polariscope and other appliances, if no one has found any evidence of an atmosphere, the question may probably be abandoned as one not to be determined by any instrument yet invented.

As with the recent eclipse of the sun, the phenomenon of last evening furnished abundant evidence of the uncertainty of precedents. Astronomers have noted of the last solar eclipse that, so far from verifying the classical descriptions of such phenomena in the standard works on astronomy, an altogether novel series of optical facts was presented. The dark did not come at a single stride, the wonderful shooting tongues were not visible to any remarkable extent. In the lunar eclipse last night the portion of the disk immersed in shadow did not have the emberous red or coppery appearance of the standard description. On the contrary, while visible as a darker shadow within the shadow dark only by comparison, the obscured section was colorless, but marked at the extreme edge by a luminous perimeter of about a hundredth of the moon's diameter in width. This luminous semicircle was visible to the naked eye, but observed with the clearer vision of a magnifying power of 50 or 60 times, it was extremely constant and well defined. The explanation of the red disk in immersion has hitherto been that it is due to light within the umbra refracted by the earth's atmosphere. It is difficult, however, to admit such an explanation of a luminous surrounding the black disk, and should reports from the leading observatories confirm the existence of the phenomenon, it will tend to substantiate the view of a lunar atmosphere advanced by Neisson, the most obvious explanation of such a ring being that it was produced by the refraction of such an atmosphere as he claims to have discovered.

As the moon's disk gradually passed out of shadow, the ragged penumbra was constantly visible, its abrupt tongues of a light indigo tint penetrating the illuminated section from six to eight degrees. The last contact, at 8:38, gave an excellent opportunity for observation. As the moon crept slowly within the limits of the shadow, and for two and a half minutes after the disk was completely lighted, its perimeter on the aspect turned toward the umbra was encircled with a blue border exactly similar to the penumbra previously described. This border occupied only that portion of the perimeter that had just been immersed. A very beautiful appearance was presented about 10 minutes previous to the last contact by the interposition of a thin shred of fleecy mist between the moon and the object-glass.

At Rutherford's observatory no observations were taken, but it would not be exceeding the limits of fact, perhaps, to say that the house-tops of New-York City were occupied by thousands of amateur observers, with all sorts of instruments, from the opera-glass to telescopes of a power and completeness of equipment that would have done good work in the hands of a professional. The street-corner professors of astronomy were also out in full force, and did a thriving business while the eclipse lasted. John Fox, a professor, had located his enormous instrument at the corner of Canal-street and the Bowery. He took in $4 10 during the eclipse, at 10 cents a glimpse. Another quaint old man, at the corner of Broadway and Tenth-street, did even a better business. His receipts were $5 80.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT IN JAMAICA.

CAPTURE OF AN EXPERT THIEF—A DANGEROUS GANG BROKEN UP.

Since the arrest of the burglar and highwayman Shorty Lent by Inspector Murray, the residents of the town of Jamaica have enjoyed a period of rest from the depredations of the gang of which Lent was the acknowledged leader. On Saturday evening three members of the gang—William Finley, John McGuirk, and Charles Petterson, alias Patsey—made their appearance in the village of Jamaica. They at once went to the saloon of Adam Schmallenberg, on the corner of South-street and the Rockaway road, and met David Van Wicklen, alias Chippey, who was implicated with Schmallenberg and a colored man, one Gus Cook, with having stolen a horse from the stable of Henry Smith, at East Jamaica, in October last. Van Wicklen, after informing the officers of the robbery and the names of the parties, made his escape, and as he could not be found to testify against Schmallenberg he was discharged. Cook was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison at the last term of the Queens County Court of Sessions. On Saturday Finley, McGuirk, and Petterson remained at Schmallenberg's until after midnight. They left between 3 and 4 o'clock. On Sunday morning Mr. Newton Lewis, residing on the corner of South and Union Hall streets, in the village of Jamaica, was aroused from his sleep by the falling of a chair in his bedroom, and, jumping from his bed, was just in time to see a man run from the room to the hall. On reaching the hall the man, instead of going down the stairs, jumped over the banister to the hall below, a distance of 12 feet, and made his escape to the street through one of the parlor windows. Upon reaching the street he was joined by two men, and the three made their escape. They left behind in their hasty flight from Mr. Lewis' bedroom, dropped his felt hat, on which was a mask of fine netting, and in the hall was found the heel of one of his shoes. Early yesterday morning Petterson was arrested at the railroad depot at Jamaica. He was at once taken to the Town Hall, and, upon being searched, a silver watch which he had stolen from Mr. Lewis was found upon him. The heel of one of his shoes was also missing. Upon arraignment before Justice Betts the prisoner was committed without bail for the action of the Grand Jury. Petterson, who is respectably connected, is a native of the village of Jamaica, and has several times been arrested on grave charges. Through the influence of his friends he has escaped punishment. Efforts are already being made to save him from this charge.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mark A. Duffy, a notorious Democratic politician of Wilkesbarre, Penn., walked out on an unguarded porch on the second floor of his residence, in Plymouth, on Saturday morning, an hour or two before daylight, and died from his injuries soon after.

Mr. John B. Tinsley, Jr., the lessee of the Sweet Chalybeate Springs, Virginia, died there yesterday morning. He was well known to the traveling public North and South, having been connected for years with watering places in the mountains of Virginia, and with hotels in Baltimore and Richmond.

Horace W. Robbins, a member of the firm of Bartlett, Robbins & Co., of Baltimore, one of the largest manufacturing firms of architectural iron, plumbing materials, &c., in the country, died Sunday night, aged 63 years. Mr. Robbins was a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian Church and distinguished for his many charities.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Fifth Regiment was favored with excellent weather for shooting yesterday. The regiment assembled at its armory in West Twenty-third-street at an early hour, and took a special train at 8:30 A. M. for Creedmoor. There were 183 man and officers in line, under command of Lieut.-Col. Beary Gimpel. Major Charles A. Codin, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Capt. G. L. Wenz, Regimental Inspector, superintended the shooting. The general behavior of the men was good, and Friars was posted at the entrance to the field, and sentinels patrolled the wire veranda which extends around the club-house to prevent the sale of liquor to the soldiers. In spite of this vigilance, however, many of the men, including a Corporal, made surreptitious visits to Capt. Klein's hotel, outside the boundaries of the range, where they were supplied with all the lager-beer they desired. The shooting began in the third class at 100 and 150 yards, in which there were 90 competitors, of whom 48 qualified. There were 134 contestants in the second class, who shot at 200 and 400 yards. The scores of those who qualified in this class by making 25, or over, out of a possible 50 points, were as follows:

Corp. L. Gluck, 35; Corp. C. Wittman, 32; Capt. F. Burghardt, 32; W. Kline, 32; Capt. Jacob Diegl, 28; Lieut.-Col. Henry Gimpel, 28; Corp. G. Eggers, 28; E. Meyer, 27; Private W. Schmidt, 27; Lieut. A. Hornbostle, 27; E. Richner, 26; H. Kahrs, 26; Surgeon M. J. Messemer, 25.

The members of the second class, and a number of men who had previously "graduated" from that class, shot for "marksmen's" badges in the first class, at 200 and 500 yards distance. The number of contestants was 58, and the following were successful:

Corp. H. Sohman, 37; Lieut. F. Hoecker, 36; Corp. H. Ahrens, 35; Capt. Jacob Diegle, 31; Lieut. A. C. Homans, 30; J. Rosenblatt, 30; Adjt. Louis Ploeger, 29; Capt. Frederick Burghardt, 28; Sergt. F. W. Sagenau, 27; Sergt. H. Martens, 25.

The troops left the range on a special train at 5 P. M., and arrived at Long Island 25 minutes later. As the ordinary schedule time to Creedmoor is 40 minutes, this was remarkably fast traveling.

THE HURRICANES OF THE PAST.

A GREAT STORM IN CONNECTICUT 91 YEARS AGO—A TORNADO IN 1839.

The Hartford *Courant* says, in a matter-of-fact way, that it "has never had occasion to notice so powerful a hurricane in Connecticut, comparing in force with the one in Wallingford, excepting on the 20th of August, 1787—91 years ago—when it gave a detailed report of the effects of a tornado which seemed to have started in the vicinity of New-Britain." Very few newspapers in this country can refer to their files for events that happened in the last century. THE TIMES' special dispatch of Monday gave an abstract of the account of this hurricane, which we present to-day more fully. The *Courant* continues: "The report was addressed to 'The Printers,' and was written in Wethersfield by Mr. J. Lewis. On the 15th of August the wind was very fresh from the south; at about 1:20 o'clock, noon, an uncommonly black cloud appeared to be ranged from the western to the south-western part of the northern point; its upper edge was indented and formed irregular columns, something resembling pyramids, which reached up to within almost 35° of the zenith. The appearance of this cloud was somewhat different from the ordinary thunder-cloud, being one continued sheet roughly defined at the edges: it did, however, produce a peal or two of thunder and a little rain. At about 3 o'clock the hurricane was to approach near the western boundary of Stepney Parish. From a rising ground it displayed itself in its full extent, replete with indescribable horror. A black column, from the earth to the cloud, of about 30 rods diameter, so thick the eye could not pervade it, whirled with amazing velocity, and a most tremendous noise accompanied and ignited, and was charged with broken pieces of fences and huge limbs of trees, which were continually crashing against each other in the air or tumbling to the ground. This appearance continued but for a few moments, when the column instantly divided horizontally at a small distance from the earth, the upper part appearing to rise, while the lower part exhibited the appearance which a huge body of thick smoke would do were it dashed by a strong vertical wind, spreading itself to the extent of 50 or 80 rods. In this manner it appeared with longer or shorter intervals of the compact column, which in a direction when first noticed somewhat to the north of east, but soon changed to nearly east. In this direction, and almost instantaneously after it was observed, it arrived at the house of Mr. Wait Robbins, who was himself absent, as were two of his children. His wife, four children, one month old, a boarder, and a laborer, and a female negro servant were at home, the laborer in the barn. All observed it nearly at the same time, and attempted their escape from the building. Mrs. Robbins, with her babe in her arms, and two little boys, and the laborer, fled to the distance of about 35 rods, when the laborer passed them a few paces and was overtaken by the hurricane, thrown over a fence, and escaped with but little hurt. Near the place where the laborer passed them the two little boys were found, amid the rubbish of the demolished buildings. The oldest boy, about 10 years of age, breathless, and the other mortally wounded. Mrs. Robbins, with the babe still in her arms, is supposed to have been hurled more than 20 yards, for there she was found dead, with her babe a few paces off wounded, but not bad

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

WORK ON THE STRUCTURE STOPPED.

THE MONEY CALLED FOR BY THE TRUSTEES NOT FORTHCOMING—CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY DECIDES THAT NEW-YORK IS BOUND TO PAY UP ITS ASSESSMENT—WHAT HENRY C. MURPHY SAYS.

In accordance with an order issued on Saturday to the various foremen of the force engaged upon the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, work on the structure was wholly suspended yesterday morning. Mr. Henry C. Murphy, President of the Board of Trustees, was found at the office of the bridge company yesterday afternoon, and he gives the following version of the affair: There was a small balance in hand at the expiration of last month, and, hoping that the appropriations asked for from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn would come in, the Trustees concluded to continue the work. Such appropriations not having been paid in, however, and some legal complications having arisen, it was thought best to suspend the moment the funds gave out, and the work will not be resumed until the matter is settled. Mr. Murphy, in response to the question whether the Controller of the City of New-York would probably issue the bonds required for the purpose, said that Corporation Counsel Whitney had given an opinion in the matter favorable to the cause of the Bridge Trustees; but he had no means of knowing whether Controller Kelly would comply with the provisions of the law. Should he decline to issue the bonds, it would remain for the Trustees to appeal to the courts to settle the question. Meanwhile, the actions in controversy as shall be mandatory.

The following is the text of Corporation Counsel Whitney's opinion:

LAW DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE } COUNSEL OF THE CORPORATION, } NEW-YORK, Aug. —, 1878.

To the President of the Board of Estimate and Appportionment:

SIR: The communication dated July 19, 1878, transmitting the written argument of John H. Strahan, Esq., for Q. B. Potter, Esq., William H. Webb, Esq., and others against the further issue of bonds for the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, was duly received, as was also the argument in reply of E. M. Cullen, Esq., of counsel for the bridge company, forwarded to me by the Controller on the 29th day of July.

The laws relating to the Brooklyn bridge received careful consideration at my hands on a former occasion, and resulted in a communication to the Common Council on the 10th day of September, 1875, in which I expressed the opinion that, under the provisions of chapter 300 of the Laws of 1875, there can be no doubt that it is the duty of the City of New-York to raise by the issue of bonds, and pay to the Trustees of the bridge company, one-third of $8,000,000. Three objections not hitherto considered by me are made in the argument of Mr. Strahan; to each of which a full consideration of them, I see no reason to change the opinion on the subject heretofore given.

The first objection made is that the law is unconstitutional, as being in violation of the prohibition contained in the eleventh section of the eighth article of the Constitution, to the effect that no city shall be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for city purposes. It is urged that the bridge is not being built for the exclusive purpose of the City of New-York, but of New-York and Brooklyn, and that is recognition of this fact the act of 1875, which authorizes the issue of the bonds, declares that the two cities shall constitute a consolidated district for its construction and management, thus recognizing the expenditure to be for the purpose of the consolidated district, and not of the City of New-York exclusively.

The object of the constitutional provision referred to was to prevent the diversion of public money to objects other than the legitimate public purposes and public works of the City. The text of the amendment shows its purpose: "No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become, directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation, nor shall any such county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village purposes."

The objectors, of course, would not dispute that the construction of a bridge over a stream lying entirely within the limits of the city or county, would be a purpose of such city or county, for from a date long anterior to the adoption of this constitutional provision down to the last session of the Legislature, it has been the invariable custom to grant the erection of bridges as public purposes subject to expenditure, and to impose upon adjoining towns and counties the burden of an equal contribution toward the erection of bridges over division streams. Laws of 1841, chapter 225. Laws of 1875, chapter 77. The sole point of the objection is that because of this contemplated expenditure in one in which Brooklyn is also interested, that it ceases to be an expenditure for the exclusive purpose of the City of New-York; but it is to be noticed that there is no such word in the constitutional provision as "exclusive," nor is there anything which requires that the public purpose for which public money may be used should be one in which only one city, village, or town is interested. If it were construed in the manner such as the objectors claim, the only effect would be that cities, counties, villages, and towns would cease be compelled to erect independently bridges across division streams, instead of uniting and sharing the expense of a structure properly a common burden. It would substitute a double system of construction throughout the State of bridges and other works in which there were common interests, in place of advantages growing from the common and harmonious construction and management. This was not, I think, the intention of the constitutional provision. So long as the purpose for which the public money is to be used is one of these legitimate objects of public expenditure, it is not affected, in my opinion, by the fact that some other city is also interested therein. The reference in the act to a new district, composed of New-York and Brooklyn, is not such as to create a new political division of the State, but it is a provision for securing joint action in a common work by the two municipalities.

The second objection, that there has already been expended upon the bridge more than $8,000,000, depends upon the proposition that the third section of the Laws of 1875, (chapter 300,) limits the total expenditure for the bridge, including the moneys already used before the passage of the act, to the sum indicated.

This proposition is not sustained, in my opinion, by the language of sat section, which is as follows: "It is provided, however, that the whole amount to be paid by both cities shall not exceed $8,000,000."

The expression, "to be paid," is clearly future in its general signification, and that it was not used in this statute, without a full understanding of such general signification appears from the phrase employed in the twelfth section, to the effect that the completed bridge shall vest in the two cities in shares equal to the amount paid and to be paid by them for the construction. I am, therefore, of the opinion that in the third section of the law the limitation refers only to expenditures thereafter to be made by the two cities.

The third and last objection, that the bridge cannot be completed for $8,000,000 in addition to the amounts expended before the passage of the law of 1875, depends upon the proposition that the law supposes an obligation upon the cities to raise the $8,000,000 only in case this amount shall be sufficient to fully complete the bridge.

As I read the law, no such qualification is attached to the obligation of the cities to make the indicated payments.

That obligation is unqualified, except in two specified particulars—first, that the whole amount to be paid by both cities shall not exceed $8,000,000, and that the City of New-York shall not be called upon to pay more than $1,000,000 in any one year. Subject to these limitations alone, the City of New-York is authorized and required to issue its bonds as called for by the Trustees of the bridge.

It will be noticed that the second section of the law of 1875 gives the Board of Trustees full and exclusive power, control, and direction over the plan and construction of the bridge, and consequently the Trustees alone are to pass upon the question whether or not their plans can be carried out at a cost of less than $8,000,000. No other power or board is authorized by any law known to me to entertain jurisdiction of an inquiry on this point.

The limitation in the third section is not in terms upon the cost of the bridge, but upon the amount to be paid by the two cities. The reason is obvious. While it may be difficult, if not impossible, for the city officials, having no control over the affairs of the bridge, to determine its probable cost, it would always be perfectly simple for them to ascertain what amounts the cities had actually paid. This, therefore, was the limitation adopted. The exclusive control of the construction of the bridge left to the Trustees, the cities are directed to make their several advances until the sum of $8,000,000 shall have been paid by them. At that point the Trustees lose their jurisdiction, not over the bridge, but to demand more money, and at that point only can the two cities refuse to make their respective payments.

The duty imposed by law upon the Trustees of the bridge is to produce a specified structure which cannot be reduced in length, for it must reach from one side of the river to the other; nor in height, for it must conform to the requirements of the act of Congress of March 3, 1869; nor in its strength, for it must be safe beyond question. Unless it should appear, therefore, beyond possibility of dispute that there were several methods of meeting these requirements, and that the Trustees had selected one involving an expenditure of more than $8,000,000, while another equally good might have been pursued at an expenditure of less than $8,000,000, I do not think the courts would properly even for a body possessing a right of supervision to question the propriety of the procedure.

I do not understand that any such state of facts is either conceded or claimed to exist, the papers presenting no question as to the entire good faith and propriety of the Trustees in their official action, and no reason is shown for supposing that any greater expense has been incurred than is actually necessary.

It may also be observed that by a later law than that of 1875, (chapter 165, laws of 1877,) the Legislature has authorized the Trustees of the bridge to take proceedings for the acquisition of additional lands in the City of New-York, and has authorized and required the Trustees to incur expenses additional to any which would have been incurred had not this new authority been given.

This, in connection with the previous grant of power, would lead to the conclusion that the Trustees alone are to pass on the question of cost, and the city officers are merely to see that there is not paid from the City Treasuries more than $8,000,000.

The words of the statute authorizing the requisition upon the cities, and commanding them to pay, are explicit, unqualified, except as I have stated, and imperative. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of the undertaking or of the provision which this law makes for it, there cannot, it seems to me, be much real doubt as to what the law required of the two cities.

In conclusion, Mr. Strahan addresses his objections to your honorable board, with the request that it will exercise the power of restricting the issue of bonds conferred by section 4 of chapter 583 of the Laws of 1877, and section 112 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873.

As to this, I would say that chapter 583 of the Laws of 1871, so far as the same relates to the City of New-York, was repealed by the one hundred and nineteenth section of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, and the one hundred and twelfth section of this law authorizes your honorable board to act only with reference to such bonds as were then (April 30, 1873,) authorized by law to be issued.

The bonds which are required for the bridge are authorized by a law passed two years later than the charter, and would not, therefore, come within the provisions of either of the laws cited by Mr. Strahan.

I would further state that by the terms of the law of 1875, the requisition of the Trustees is to be directed, not to your honorable board, but to the Mayor and the Controller, and by the third section the City is not only authorized but required to issue its bonds. If any further authority is necessary, which I much doubt, it is the authority of the local legislative body, the Common Council. This authority I find was supplied on the 6th day of May, 1876, when the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance authorizing the Controller to issue bonds for the purposes of the bridge to the full amount of $2,666,666 66, and prescribing in detail exactly how the bonds should be signed, sealed, and countersigned. (See *City Record*, No. 693, May 8, 1876.)

I am therefore of the opinion that your honorable board is without jurisdiction in the matter; that under the law of 1875, and the ordinance of May 8, 1876, the right of the Bridge Trustees to receive the money called for is perfect, and that without further action it is the duty of the Controller to issue the bonds and pay the money to the amount of the requisition of the Trustees, to the extent of $2,666,666 66, under the act of 1875. I hereby return the arguments of Mr. Strahan and Mr. Cullen. Respectfully yours,

W. C. WHITNEY,
Counsel for the Corporation.

Mr. Murphy appeared to be highly elated with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and is sanguine of a speedy resumption of the work. About 500 men are out of employment in consequence of the suspension, and most of the clerical force have been dismissed for the present.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel will be presented at the next meeting of Apportionment by the Mayor at their next meeting, and the members will then express their views on the subject.

HE IS A BLACK SHEEP.

HOW AN APOSTLE OF FRANCIS MURPHY CARRIED THE BLUE RIBBON TO KANSAS—BUT BEING A BAD MAN HE GETS INTO JAIL.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion, Aug. 8.

It has just been developed who the person heretofore known as Moore, the intelligence man, is. Three different times he has been in the Atchison Jail on separate charges, and has just now entered upon service of a term of three months on a sort of compromise between a forgery case and obtaining money on false pretenses.

Early last Spring and Winter Rev. F. S. Wade, apostle of Francis Murphy, minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church from Pittsburg, Penn., and general exhorter, was traveling through Kansas lecturing on temperance, organizing temperance clubs, and occasionally taking a hand in a church revival. This is Moore. Topeka was his head-quarters and he was a sort of head man and oracle with the Topeka temperance folks. From there he traveled all through Western and South-western Kansas, forming Murphy clubs and lecturing on temperance. Everywhere the papers were filled with praises of him, telling how he rallied the people around the temperance throne, and how he went into saloons and prayed and wrestled with the inhabitants, to flee from the wrath to come, and how hundreds flocked to the standard, and the temperance cause grew and prospered wherever he went.

He came to Kansas with bushels of credentials, and scores of notices telling what a glorious record he had made in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. In nearly every town in the State Wade made one or more temperance speeches, getting into a little disrepute, however, in one or two places by having some zealous brother smell the taint of whisky upon his breath.

After his successful tour over the State as a temperance lecturer, Wade came to Atchison, and, under the name of Moore, entered into the plebeian occupation of keeping an intelligence office. The second day after he opened he was arrested for obtaining $2 from a man who wanted a place. Moore sending him to some imaginary employer, and then denying having any transaction with him. He served short imprisonment for this, and was then arrested for stealing a pair of boots, but on the ground of a deftly put case of emotional insanity, a lawyer acquitted him. He was, however, arrested again on another charge of obtaining money on false pretenses, and once more went to jail for a month. Day before yesterday his time expired and he was released. During his stay in jail he became acquainted with John Ryan, another inmate, and learned something of his history. The day he got out he wrote and delivered the following letter to a young woman who was a friend of Ryan, and obtained $2. The letter, which we publish in its entirety, does not mark the shilling preacher and lecturer as the possessor of a great literary mind, but his astonishing inventiveness makes up the deficiency. The letter was as follows:

ATCHISON CO. JAIL, August 6th.

MY DEAR MINNIE: You may think it is very strange of my writing to you this morning, but I feel Minnie I am compelled to do so and I hope it will be the last time that I will half to ask you to favor me with money for my father will be up here next week and bring me enough money to last me and I will pay you what I owe you so please send me a little with this friend of mine. His father is the world he was the most of this when he comes and God knows that I will be what I never was before and that is a christain and do what is right so please send me what you can for God knows I need it. I hate to ask you for it. Well good by for this time—from your boy

The forgery was discovered the same day it was written, and Moore, alias Wade, was once more incarcerated in the dreary dungeon of the Atchison Jail. He was arrested on the charge of forgery, but offering to plead guilty to obtaining money on false pretenses, the officers accepted the plea, and he was sentenced to the County Jail for three months.

He is a young fellow about 22 years of age, of good address, and calculated to make a good appearance. His impostures have been eminently successful, and he will be recognized all over the State by the description we have given of him. He will probably seek other pastures when his time is out here, and again assume the rôle as preacher and lecturer.

PARDONING "MOONSHINERS."

OVER TWO HUNDRED PLEAS OF GUILTY RECORDED AT GREENVILLE, S. C.—SENTENCES SUSPENDED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1878.

At the opening of the United States District Court, in this city, on the 7th inst., it was announced by United States District Attorney Northrop that he had been instructed by Attorney-General Devens and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Raum, to permit the "moonshine fraternity," with a few exceptional cases, to plead guilty if they so desired; that after their pleas had been recorded by the Clerk, the court would pronounce sentence, and that the sentence in each case would be suspended and held in abeyance until the parties were again detected in violations of the Revenue laws. Under this arrangement over 200 pleas of "guilty" have been filed within the past 36 hours, and many more are expected in the next two days. The exceptions are cases of an aggravated character, which will be prosecuted by the Government to the full letter of the law. Of course, under this unlooked-for clemency, many old and confirmed law-breakers have been set at liberty, and now travel in happy security from midnight surprises and other consequences of their unlawful acts. It is believed by some, and hoped by many, that this leniency on the part of the Government and the examples made in the exceptional cases, will have a good effect on the illicit distillers in the mountain regions. It is believed, however, that it will totally destroy the illicit traffic. There are many families in the upper portions of Spartanburg, Pickens, Greenville, and Oconee Counties entirely dependent on what they annually realize from the 60 or 100 gallons of bloody whisky which they manufacture. It is almost the sole means of their subsistence. They grow "hog" and "hominy," but their clothing and other necessaries are purchased with the money derived from their "moonshine" labors. There are many others who could well afford to make their whisky in a legitimate way, but they find it more profitable to cheat the Government. Many remedies have been of late suggested to reach this evil with perfect equity to all, but nothing feasible has as yet been proposed. Collector Brayton and Special Agent Chapman are here attending court.

THE POOL-SELLERS AT WORK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Would you kindly call the attention of the Police authorities to the fact that the law is being openly violated every day by parties selling auction and French pools on barges on the North River near Weehawken. As one of the Grand Jury who were instrumental in having a pool law passed, I am keenly interested in seeing this nefarious business suppressed, and have already addressed the Police Commissioners on the subject, but evidently without effect. Can you not use your powerful influence to compel the authorities to execute the provisions of the law? By so doing you will earn the thanks of the respectable portion of the community and of a

GRAND JURYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1878.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 12.—A special dispatch says that $2,000 of the $5,000 stolen from the Enterprise Bank, at Ashland, Ind., on Saturday, has been found in the cemetery at that place, buried in a tin can. Another $2,000 was found in the cemetery at Loudonville, Ohio, and $1,000 in the woods near Mansfield, Ohio. The robbers are supposed to be Jesse James and his brother Frank, who were seen in the vicinity of Ashland on Saturday, and who are known to have been in Mansfield on Monday. Jesse James is said to have been recognized by a number of persons in Ashland, and is now, or at least were a few days ago, worn by Indians who came to McDermit. He also says that Indians were seen crossing the Owyhee recently not far from Merrill's, near where George McCutchison, the stage-driver, was killed."

HOW ADAM GOLDIE SHOOTS.

A MISSOURI RIVAL OF DR. CARVER.

A RIFLEMAN WHO IS EQUALLY GOOD AT SHORT AND LONG RANGE—SIX SUCCESSIVE BULL'S EYES AT A THOUSAND YARDS—A LONG-RANGE DUEL.

From the St. Louis Evening Post:

In Shannon County, Mo., lives a man who is a greater adept with the rifle and has performed more real and marvelous feats of marksmanship than even those with which Dr. Carver has of late been astonishing the world. Capt. Bogardus and the noted English marksmen, Lord De Grey, Aubrey Coventry, and Cholmondeley Pennell are completely eclipsed by this hitherto unheard-of phenomenon. The name of this wonderful handler of the rifle is Adam Goldie, and, as above mentioned, he resides in Shannon County, Mo., where he was born. He is about 38 years of age.

Adam Goldie is a man in the prime of life, about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and with a most wonderful physique. He has a frank, open countenance, with large, bright blue eyes, which have a peculiar appearance. They are restless and ever in motion, and there is a peculiar sort of twitching action perceptible, which almost conveys the impression that his vision must be defective. His light brown hair hangs in long, flowing locks, and a long, flowing beard covers his chest. His face is a taking one—open, affable, and free—and when he talks, his voice has a ringing, cheery tone about it that is pleasant to the ear.

Some of the feats which he has performed seem impossible. He has broken 299 glass balls out of 300 in 12 minutes, with a forty-four calibre Winchester rifle. He can break 100 glass balls five times out of six, without a miss, in three minutes. These feats are unparalleled, and surpass Dr. Carver's wonderful shooting. A seemingly incredible feat that he performs is as follows: A soda water bottle is thrown into the air in a certain manner, and before it falls Goldie will send a bullet down the neck of the bottle and make a hole in the bottom. There are other feats that he performs with bottles. At 50 yards distance a bottle is placed on a forked tong, and Goldie will send six bullets in rapid succession down the neck and through the bottom, only perforating the latter in one place.

At long distances this wonderful marksman performs his most marvelous feats. At 1,000 yards he will hit the centre of the bull's-eye and then send six bullets, one after the other, hitting the very indent made by the first. A potato thrown in the air Goldie will perforate with six bullet-holes before it touches the ground. Perhaps his most astonishing feat is his breaking two balls at once. This is done in the following manner: The balls are thrown crosswise, and as they pass each other on their course, with quick, unerring aim and lightning-like rapidity, Goldie will speed a bullet through both. Another feat is the placing of an inch strip of tin about three feet long in position, at 30 feet distance, and perforating it from top to bottom with 36 holes, all exactly in the centre of the strip, and all at even distances apart. Goldie says he does not know where his wonderful skill comes from. He never handled a rifle until he was 18 years old, and to him it seems like an instinct. He would take aim and fire with unerring accuracy, and his wonderful feats soon acquired for him a marvelous reputation among his neighbors.

Some five years ago Goldie left his native County of Shannon, where he is engaged in cattle-raising, for North-western Texas, where he passed two years, and there one of the most exciting incidents of his career happened. His fame as a marksman among the Texans soon became notorious. In the vicinity of Goldie's ranch lived one William Darrell, or, as he was more familiarly termed, Bloody Bill. This Bloody Bill was a noted ruffian and desperado, a reckless dare-devil. His feats in marksmanship were likewise astounding, and he was looked on in the Lone Star State excelled him in handling the rifle. Bloody Bill had been engaged in many deeds of daring, and was nearly always mixed up in some row or squabble. He had already killed three men, and his numerous acts of ruffianism had made him a terror to the community. Goldie became his path, as his dangerous character and dexterity with the rifle were well known. Goldie had met Bill on several occasions, but had never been involved in any difficulty with him. Knowing his turbulent disposition, he always sought to avoid him. On one Sunday, however, Goldie was sitting in company with a score of others who were spending a convivial hour in a mild carouse, when Bill rode up and joined the party. Of late he had become quite jealous of Goldie's notoriety as a marksman, and had frequently spoken disparagingly of the latter. At last the Texans began to relate some of their remarkable feats, which proved very exhilarating an incident that had occurred to him. Bill, who had drank heavily of the whisky and become rather moody, in the midst of the narration suddenly jumped to his feet and insulted Goldie, at the same time striking a blow at him. All was instantly commotion. The whole party were on their feet and revolvers were drawn. Goldie demanded satisfaction for the insult, and Bloody Bill with a scornful laugh, suggested that they had better make it a trial of their respective skill with the rifle. The idea was caught up by the Texans, and after a short consultation Goldie and Bill were placed at the head, but, in consequence of the extraordinary skill of the parties, at a long distance. On the open prairie, about two miles distant, grew two post oak trees. They were 420 yards apart, and were the only trees on that spot. All around was open, timberless prairie. It was decided that Goldie and Bill should both take their rifles and each take position behind the respective trees and then blaze away at each other. The Texans hoped by this means to prevent bloodshed, or at least to prevent a fatal termination to the duel. The preliminaries being settled, the whole party mounted their horses and rode out on the prairie to the oak trees. Goldie took up his position behind one of the trees, and Bill ensconced himself behind the other. The remaining party of the crowd then rode to a slight undulating eminence to the right, where they were to remain as spectators. One of them was to give the signal to the beginning of the contest by firing his rifle in the air, and the report was to be the signal to the duelists to begin with their bloody work. Goldie awaited anxiously the detonation of the rifle, which suddenly sounded on the air.

Then commenced the duel at the longest range ever recorded. Goldie advanced from behind the tree in a bounding gait, and, while his numbers was performed by a ball from Bloody Bill's rifle. Quick as lightning he dropped full length on the ground in time to escape the two other bullets which came in rapid succession. He lay still, brought his rifle into position, as he was stretched full length upon the ground, and then remained immovable. Presently a little puff of dirt, diminutive figure which he knew to be Bill (who was nearly one inch taller than Goldie) advancing cautiously from the shelter of the tree. Quickly taking aim he fired twice in succession and then retired behind the sheltering trunk. One of the bullets he afterward discovered had passed through Bloody Bill's hat, but not his head. There was a cessation now of firing for some time, when Goldie espied his opponent's head and shoulders exposed. Quick as lightning his rifle was at his shoulder, and the detonating report was heard. Bloody Bill's hat was carried off by the bullet. Goldie now rather incautiously advanced from his shelter and became the target for six balls in rapid rotation, one of which made a hole in his coat-sleeve and another through his pantaloons. He beat a hasty retreat. The dualists remained gazing at the distant trees, each awaiting for his opponent to bring into view a portion of the body. Each peered cautiously from behind the tree, endeavoring to gain sight of the other. Goldie at last saw Bill again advance, and the former stepped rapidly to the front and quickly brought his rifle into position. Almost simultaneously the clear, sharp report of two rifles rang on the air, and both men fell. Goldie managed to raise himself and crawl behind the trunk of the tree. He had been wounded in the left shoulder. Presently he was joined by the Texans, who had been witnesses of this most exciting duel. They had already ridden over to Bloody Bill and found him dead—a bullet had penetrated his temple.

Another wonderful fact connected with Goldie is that he is just as good a marksman and just as dexterous with the revolver as he is with the rifle. At 60 paces he can hit the centre of the bull's eye and then put 20 balls in quick succession through the same orifice. At 40 paces he can with his revolver knock off the ash of a cigar which a gentleman may be smoking, although few men have the nerve to stand as the target. Another of his feats with the revolver is firing at a champagne bottle at 8 paces, and with the bullet driving the cork into the bottle. In short, his feats with the pistol are too numerous to mention. He seems to fire without taking aim, as some of this shooting he can do in almost any position, firing from under his leg, &c.

It is understood that some gentlemen who are acquainted with Goldie's skill with the rifle, and have witnessed his splendid shooting, are raising a sum of money to bring him before the public. It is their intention that he shall first give a public exhibition of his skill here in St. Louis, probably at the Race Track, and afterward go East, when a match is to be arranged between him and Dr. Carver.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S ONE AMBITION.

From the Washington Star.

A member of Congress from the West called on Secretary Thompson the other day. They had a long talk, and being old friends, drifted into politics. While on this subject the Secretary said:

"Do you know I have but one political ambition?"

"What is that?" inquired his visitor. "Do you want to be a Presidential candidate?"

"No, indeed," replied the Secretary, "I have not the slightest ambition in that direction."

"Do you not want to come back to Congress?"

"The Lord forbid! I have served as long in that body as I desire to."

"What office do you long for, then?" asked the Congressman.

"I'll tell you. You see during my life I have run for Inspector of Public Roads for my county at least 20 times, and every time I have been beaten woefully. Now, I want to go out there, and before I die secure that office in spite of all opposition."

INDIANS IN MURDERED SETTLERS' CLOTHES.

The Winnemucca (Nev.) *Silver State* of Aug. 1 says: "R. Dixon, whose brother was killed a month ago by the Indians in the Stein Mountain country, arrived in town yesterday. He informs us that Indians came into MaDermit within the last week, and are now at the post wearing shirts and other articles taken from the settlers murdered. They were killed by the red devils when they robbed the settlers' cabins, &c. He reports all the settlers in that section as having left their homes, and that the Indians are committing depredations in every direction. Dixon's brother was killed on Quinn River, and his body was found by the settlers with a bullet-hole through the head and an arrow sticking in the body. The Indians had taken his clothing, boots, and hat, and left him naked. Dixon says that the Indians are in possession of a large number of cattle, which they have driven from the settlers' ranches, and that they are killing and eating them. He also says that Indians were seen crossing the Owyhee recently not far from Merrill's, near where George McCutchison, the stage-driver, was killed."

GEN. SHERIDAN'S TRIP.

THE NEW MILITARY POST AT BEAR BUTTE—GRAIN IN THE BLACK HILLS.

From the Chicago Times, Aug. 10.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan returns to head-quarters with a face imbrowned by exposure to dry winds and sunshine on the Plains. When the war reporter of the *Times* called at military head-quarters yesterday, he found the General intrenched behind a breastwork of official papers which were awaiting final disposition by him. Though busy with the affairs of the Army, he was agreeably chatty, and found time to tell the reporter the story of his trip. He first told what he went out there for. His object was to make selection of a suitable location for a new military post in the vicinity of the Black Hills. For the construction and establishment of such post the sum of $100,000 has been appropriated. The location determined on is at Bear Butte, on the stream of that name, and some 20 miles north of Deadwood, the chief mining town in the Black Hills. An encampment of soldiers has been established there, the command consisting of ten companies of cavalry and four of infantry, with Gen. Sturgis at their head. The most of the work required in the construction of the barracks will be performed by the soldiers of this command. Mechanics and others qualified to boss the job will be employed by the Quartermaster's Department, and transportation furnished them in the scene of operations. Material such as will be used in the construction of the barracks can be had in the vicinity. Lumber can be bought for $15 per 1,000 feet. Brick sells at from $8 to $10 per 1,000. Work is to be commenced at once, and the buildings will be completed by next Spring, if not before cold weather sets in. It is to be a twelve-company post.

The General gives three reasons for locating the post at Bear Butte. The first and principal one is that the situation commands all the lines of communication between the mining region and the country round about. The other is that the water at that point is very good. The third reason is that it will afford protection to settlers in a country that is being rapidly settled up by farmers and stock-raisers. He probably had other reasons for selecting this location, but he named only these.

The General journeyed beyond Bear Butte, to Camp Sevin, some 70 miles farther north, on the Little Missouri River, where Gen. Bradley's command is encamped. The camp is unfortunately located, the vegetation being very sparse, and the water execrable, the use of the latter having caused sickness among the soldiers. Gen. Bradley was granted permission to remove his cantonment to the Belle Fourche River. There a much more desirable location can be found.

Bradley's command spends its time in building a military telegraph line, which has been projected from Fort Keogh, on the Yellowstone, to Deadwood, the distance between the two points being about 225 miles. The work is progressing rapidly and nicely, and telegraphic communication will be opened with the settlements on the Yellowstone and around the Custer battle-field within a few months.

Gen. Sheridan was asked if he had gathered any fresh information regarding the movements of the hostile Sioux and other Indians. He replied that he had interviewed a scout who had been across the Canadian line to learn what he could of Sitting Bull's intentions. He reported that the Chief and his band were in camp north of the line; that buffalo were plentiful and that consequently they had all the meat they needed, and that they were fat and saucy, and not inclined to return to the American side. The General said this information seemed trustworthy. Gen. Bradley has scouting parties in the field all the time, but so far they have not struck the trail of any hostiles, and the country seems freer of redskins than ever before at this season of the year.

The General said he didn't think Red Cloud and his people would better their condition by removing from the Missouri to the White Earth River. He had an idea that there wasn't much agricultural land around the latter location.

The General gives a glowing account of the agricultural outlook in the vicinity of the Black Hills. Fields of wheat, rye, barley, and oats were observed on every hand. In one valley he thinks he saw 1,000 acres of grain. The stalks appeared to be well formed and the heads well filled. A large amount of land has been taken up under the Desert Land law, sometimes called the Sargent law. Under this law title is made safe by simply digging an irrigating ditch. There were lots of ditches in the valleys, but the need of irrigation had been obviated by the rainfall, which had been quite sufficient to mature the crops. Potatoes, beets, cabbages, and other vegetables had been raised this season in abundance. Sweet corn had been grown to perfection, but there had not as yet been any experimenting in the raising of the corn of commerce, such as is produced in Illinois and other States.

Gen. Sheridan had an eye on the gold fields, as well as on the grain fields, and his notions of the mineral riches of the Black Hills were quite extravagant, though doubtless well founded. It looked to him as if the people there were prospering in a high degree. The gold quartz was not limited to veins or ledges, but existed in masses that constituted mountains. The ore was low grade, to be sure, but it appeared to be inexhaustible. He was told that the average yield was $15 per ton, and the cost of reduction, with the processes now in use there, was about $4, which left a handsome profit to the miner and mill-owner.

COURT NOTES.

Angelo Espero, a Spaniard, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in his possession 850 cigars on which no internal revenue tax had been paid. United States Commissioner Shields held him to await examination. Francisco Filloto and Edward Sigel, arrested on similar charges, were discharged.

The case of Swanton, Schraidt, and Flood, the three Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors, who are charged with neglect of duty, has been adjourned by United States Commissioner Shields until Sept. 3, to await the return to duty of Assistant United States Attorney Fiero, who is now enjoying a much needed vacation.

Michael Connors, who is charged with selling counterfeit money, consisting of one $50 bill on the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York, $200 in $5 bills of the Tamaqua National Bank of Pennsylvania, and 100 silver trade dollars, has been held by United States Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury. Bail is fixed at $5,000.

Johnny Akomb, Ah Sin, Ah Foo, and Ah Sooe, the four Chinamen charged with selling cigars, in violation of the Revenue laws, in Chatham-street, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. Akomb was discharged on his own recognizance at the request of Special Revenue Agent Webster, he being blind, sick, and infirm, and having been disabled also while serving in the Navy during the war. The three others were recommitted to Ludlow-street Jail.

The examination in the case of Herman Wahl, a young German law student, who was arrested for extradition to Germany, on Saturday last, has been adjourned by United States Commissioner White till September, to enable the German Consul-General to procure his proofs. The charge against Wahl is that he forged the name of his employer, a lawyer, to a certain money order for $2,000 while he was on his way to this country on the Thursday on the German steam-ship Main, and was on his way to Cincinnati. He denies the charge of forgery.

RIVER THIEVES SENT TO PRISON.

On the morning of the 21st of July the watchman on the pier of the Anchor Line of steamers heard the noise of breaking timber on Pier No. 47, North River, and saw two man row away from the dock. He subsequently ascertained that the fruit stand kept by ex-Police Officer Romaine, on Pier No. 47, had been broken open and robbed. The watchman told Police Officers Lally and Carey, who went out in a boat in search of the thieves, and succeeded in overhauling two men, who were rowing cautiously off Clarkson street. The officers drew their pistols and compelled the surrender of the occupants of the boat, who were recognized as Patrick Higgins, of No. 37 Charlton-street, and James Daly, alias "Tinker Jack," of No. 558 Hudson-street. In the boat the officers found a quantity of fruit, and two oars, which Mr. Romaine identified as portions of the property stolen from him. The prisoners were identified by the private watchman as the men whom he had seen row away from the dock. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, both prisoners were found guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sent Higgins to State Prison for four years, and Daly for two years. The police and adjacent cities were the scene almost nightly crimes. In order to serve as a warning to others who might be similarly inclined, he would sentence the prisoners to five years each in State Prison. With the conviction of Daly and Higgins, the last remaining members of the notorious Daly and Shanahan gang of river thieves have had justice meted out to them, their confederates being all serving out terms in prison.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Saiges vs. Koechling.—The request to find hereto annexed having been duly presented to me by the defendant through his attorney, for the purpose of having the same passed upon by me, pursuant to section 1,023 of the Code of Procedure, I do hereby refuse to pass upon them or any of them, because they do not comply with section 1,023 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in that they contain the propositions, material to be passed upon are so intermixed with statements of testimony and general statements of law, that the former cannot be practically distinguished and passed upon.

Garrick Parsons vs. Maud A. Norris.—Judgment of divorce in favor of plaintiff.

Corbett vs. The Sun Printing and Publishing Company.—Order denying motion to strike out certain parts of answer.

Order Consolidating Actions.—McMillan vs. Arthur, (No. 1); Same vs. Same, (No. 2).

Keenan et al. vs. Keenan et al.—Order requiring defendant to convey property in Central City, Col., in satisfaction of judgment.

Hazell vs. Conner.—Case and amendments settled.

Fowler vs. Lawrence.—The committee of this motion showed there were more difficulties in finding the full meaning of section 511 than would at its first reading be supposed. However, only the present case is to be determined. That case is the condition that is the sense of the section 511 "a part of plaintiff's claim is admitted" only when the admission extends to the obligation or duty of the defendant as raised in the complaint. An admission of a fact from which a duty or obligation may be inferred by the defendant is not a part of plaintiff's claim, or of any of it, in the present case if the defendant should succeed in the action after it was covered, it is could be, he would succeed by showing that the plaintiff's claim was not as stated in the complaint. Under these circumstances the Code does not deem it to be the right of a plaintiff who has obtained a judgment for what the defendant admits is unfounded as made to him. Judgment against the defendant on some other claim stated by the defendant. Even by section 512, where no part of the plaintiff's demand is denied, if there be a counter-claim it is not deemed expedient to allow the plaintiff to take judgment for the difference unless he yields to the demand made by the defendant. Motion denied, without costs.

Galloway vs. Gammons.—I am of the opinion that the rights of Daniels cannot be adjudicated upon on notice of this action, by objecting. Motion denied.

Wormser vs. Meyer.—Case and amendment settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Lydecker vs. Ahern.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide events.

Goldman vs. Goldman.—Reference ordered to ascertain as to service of summons.

Cardner vs. Heftrick.—The motion in this case must be granted. The service of an attachment upon a life insurance company in which the defendant had a life policy did not give the court jurisdiction.

Morton vs. Morton.—Reference ordered to determine what, if any, alimony and counsel fee should be paid.

Delaney vs. Delaney.—Motion for Receiver granted.

Hammond vs. Hall.—Motion denied, without costs.

Schermerhorn vs. Schermerhorn.—Granted.

Forlati vs. Dreer et al.—Motion granted.

Western Car Company vs. Smith.—Memorandum.

Lockwood vs. Records.—Motion for appointment of Receiver granted, but the person suggested cannot be appointed under objections from defendant.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Byrnes.—I don't think that the defendant should be let in to make the defense he proposes. Motion denied.

Rooms vs. Winsell.—Referee's report confirmed.

Wopatzky vs. Stotz.—Motion granted appointing Alfred E. Kinkead Small Referee. Bond, $500.

Loud vs. Tibbals.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Morrill et al. vs. Brown.—Motion for substitution granted. Motion for a Receiver denied.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Orders Granted.—Robbe vs. Jenkins; Ender vs. Vix, Sr.; Gelino vs. Rodriguez; Collin vs. Turner; Parker vs. Gladstain; Thurber et al. vs. Reed et al.; Miller vs. Morris.

Ellis vs. Benson.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff.

COURT CALEND

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 13, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, with stationary or lower pressure.

It is the opinion of the leading Democratic organ that the Republicans ought not to complain of Democratic frauds by Returning Boards, because they have themselves been accused by the Democrats of cheating by the same means. The plea is more impudent than ingenuous. One would suppose that the fairer way of putting the case would be that the Democrats ought to be especially ashamed of using an instrument of fraud alleged to belong solely to Republicans. However that may be, no like retort can be made regarding the way in which the Republican vote has been suppressed in the Black Belt in Alabama, as described by our Huntsville correspondent this morning. In this instance, the methods employed are the time-honored and peculiarly Democratic ones which have been in vogue ever since the negro had, or ought to have had, a vote. Theoretically the rights of the negro or the white Republican are admitted; practically they are denied him. Wrenching the technicalities of the law to serve their own ends, the Democrats prevent Republicans from using the right which the language of the law confers on them. In any Western State such an abuse would be regarded as monstrous, but, as the old French proverb has it, "the absent are always in the wrong," and the facts regarding Alabama Republicans may not be considered worth the attention of their more fortunate Northern brothers. Why should we cast a shadow on the placid faith in the complete conciliation of the South for such a trifle as the robbery of a few thousand black men's votes?

So far as the general reader can judge from the opinion of Mr. WHITNEY, the Corporation Counsel, the refusal of the Board of Estimate to allow New-York bonds to be issued for the East River Bridge is unsound in law. That being the case, it is without excuse. The bridge has now been advanced so far toward completion that it is mere wasteful obstructiveness to withhold the aid which the City is bound by law to give it. The only way in which any return can be got from the money already invested is to finish the work, and delay which is illegal can only add to the total burden of the City.

Mr. BUTLER broadly intimated yesterday that he would be very much obliged to Mr. Senator MATTHEWS if the latter would step on his Representative coat-tail and refuse to appear before the Potter committee on some ground involving an issue between the Senate and the House. In that case Mr. BUTLER was free to hint that he would make it extremely uncomfortable, not only for the particular Senator in question, but for the entire august body of which he is a member. But we are afraid that Mr. BUTLER'S appetite for a quarrel will, in this instance, be unsatisfied. Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS is quite as shrewd as Mr. BUTLER, and not any more scrupulous, and he will be the last man to force a fight, or to allow one to be forced upon him. At the same time, if he has any regard for the fragment of reputation which may be left him, he will not make his dodging of the Potter committee, before which very serious charges have been made against him, too persistent or too obvious.

It is to be hoped that the new regulations which Messrs. THOMPSON and SHERMAN are to issue regarding the importation of dutiable goods by naval or other officers of the Government will be sufficiently clear and distinct to put an end to the scandals which have long been current regarding this matter. Probably we shall never get rid of smuggling, in this fashion and in many more common, until the Customs laws are greatly relaxed and duties at once made lower and more reasonable, but in the meantime the least that the Government can do is to watch its own servants at least as closely as it does the general traveler. There is a very widely-received notion that any one in the employ of the Government has in some sort a right to evade the payment of duties, an impression which probably springs from the feeling that the Government officials and the traveler are natural foes, and that the officials will always help each other, however fierce they may be toward others. And this impression is only too often confirmed by observation. Perhaps a rigid enforcement of the Customs laws in the case of officials would help to secure the repeal of some of their most absurd and irritating features.

Nearly four hundred mechanics are thrown out of employment in Milwaukee in consequence of what seems to be an inexcusable misunderstanding between the workmen and the managers of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. The wages of some of the men were reduced without warning or explanation. This created dissatisfaction and general commotion, the men naturally standing by each other. The workmen held a meeting, at which were passed resolutions designed to bridge over the threatened difficulty, but these resolutions, when engrossed, were sent to the managers in such a way that they were not received until it had been decided to "lock out" all who participated in the proceedings of the men. It is now explained that the reduction affected only the wages of a few employes, that it was designed to equalize the pay of the force, and that the saving was only about $200 a week—too slight to justify the belief that it was made for the purpose of reducing running expenses. This is a fair specimen of the mismanagement which results in strikes. If the railroad people had met their employes, man-fashion, and had explained the state of the case, or if the men had sent an intelligent and fair-speaking deputation to the managers, with their statement of the case, the loss and bitterness of a strike or lock-out might have been averted.

GEN. BUTLER'S GAME.

Some weeks ago, when Gen. BUTLER was coyly professing to have no political purposes and to be uninformed and comparatively indifferent regarding matters in Massachusetts, we ventured, out of our knowledge of the man and of his motives and methods, as evinced in his past exploits in the politics of the Bay State and his recent attitude and utterances elsewhere, to trace his real designs in the coming campaign. It seemed to us tolerably plain that it was not for nothing that he had been endeavoring to make himself the champion of all the dissatisfied and discontented elements, at the same time artfully striving to increase their number by encouraging and promoting the discontent, and that he was fomenting discord and division in the party with which he had long been acting for favor with its enemies, with some end in view. And we may be sure that the ends he aims at are always his own and not his country's, his GOD'S, or truth's. As the time for active preparation for the State canvass in Massachusetts draws near, our opinion of the astute demagogue's designs is more and more justified. He has been neither ignorant nor unconcerned in regard to what was going on. While putting others forward to make the necessary moves and trying to have it appear that he had nothing to do with the machine by which the game was played, all the wires of the automaton have been under his control. Like all jugglers, he has had his confederates, but they are moved by his will and not their own. He may have had some hesitation at first about playing the game out for which he was making secret preparations, and for that reason desired for a while to keep in the background and be ready to walk unconcernedly away as if it were no affair of his. But if so, it was only because he was calculating the chances of success and studying the conditions of the play, anxious to avoid a losing game. He is one of those who play to win and take no desperate chances.

Evidently he has seen no occasion to abandon his plans, and he is gradually coming more boldly to the front. He has shrewdly managed so that he is now considered as the one man who can unite and lead the forces of the discontented. In past years Massachusetts has been a State of many parties. There have been Prohibitionists who scorned all alliances that required the acceptance of more than one idea; there have been Women Suffragists, who were ready for any alliance that promised an increase of votes; there have been two separate and independent Labor Reform organizations; and for two or three years past there has been a goodly handful of very active Greenbackers. Now, for the first time since the war, there are but three parties in Massachusetts, the Republicans, the Democrats, and Gen. BUTLER. The latter has comprehended all the "vagrom" factions and is himself the third party. In his speech at Biddeford, Me., last Friday, he for the first time detached himself avowedly from his old associations. He has found out at last—it took a long time for a man of his sagacity—that "ever since the war the only thing the Republican Party has been at work for is to see how it can protect capital." As he does not believe in protecting capital, of course he regards this as a very bad business, and will have no more to do with the Republican Party. He is preparing to run as an independent candidate for Governor, and there is no longer much attempt at concealment of his purposes. Why does he desire to be Governor of Massachusetts? It is not a very exalted position for a man of his pretensions. But he tried once to reach it through the nomination of the Republican Party, and it would not have him for its candidate. He attempted it a second time, and made a strenuous fight, and again he was cast out. Since then he has had a new motive for that peculiar ambition of his to preside in state beneath the gilded dome on Beacon Hill. He has been determined on revenge, and has fed fat his ancient grudge against the leaders who defeated him and the Boston Brahmins who denounced him as unfit for official position.

For five years, one of the eyes at least of the Lowell politician has been fixed steadily on that gilded dome, his political beacon on the hill where the old Puritan light-house stood, and he sees, or thinks he sees, the goal within his reach. Those who imagine that he so miscalculates as to expect that he is to be borne thither by the beggarly rout of the Independent factions are greatly mistaken. He knows better than that, but they give him the nucleus of a party, bound together by the strong tether of Butlerism. But outside of their motley ranks there are not a few Butler Republicans, and, strange as it may seem, a considerable number of Butler Democrats. The shrewd old tactician took pains to declare at Biddeford that he had never given up a Democratic idea since he was of the straitest sect of that faith, and it is not the first time that he has thrown out a hint that he was as good a Democrat at heart as when he voted for JEFF. DAVIS in the Baltimore Convention. He counts on holding a certain number of Republican friends, who have long been devoted to him personally and politically, but does he expect to secure the Democratic nomination? That would be a trump card, and possibly a game-winner. Is there even a possibility that he may secure it? Why not? When has the Democratic Party shown any object but that of getting into power by any means that promised even a half-way success? Did they not in Masssachusetts, at a critical period of the war, accept Gen. DEVENS as a candidate in the hope of beating Gov. ANDREW, and in 1876 did they not allow TILDEN to dictate the nomination of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who was distasteful to more of them than BUTLER is to-day? Did they not once, in a larger and vastly more important contest, take up one of their most malignant enemies as a candidate for President? Let Gen. BUTLER give the Democrats of Massachusetts a reasonable assurance of success, and of a fair distribution of the fruits of success, and they will accept him as their candidate with scarcely a wry face. That this is part of the game there is little reason to doubt, and on it largely depends the chance of winning. Whether, if that point is scored, the result will be assured depends on various conditions not yet developed. The Republican Party will have to be counted in in the contest to follow.

THREATS AND HARD WORDS.

It is possible that the rhodomontade with which the orators of the Labor Party are so lavish may captivate the mass of working men. But this seems incredible. The Anglo-Saxon, wherever he is found, has a trick of digesting slowly everything he hears, though he may seem to swallow it at first without a question. If the discontented laborer thinks at all, he must wake up, by and by, to the conviction that the Kearneys, Cohens, and Drurys offer him no remedy for the ills which they so vividly depict, and which he so bitterly realizes. One of the speakers at the labor mass-meeting in Brooklyn the other night, said: "The Labor Party is pre-eminently a party of constructive thought." This must have been put forth with the desperate notion that some such sham would divert the attention of serious men from the fact that the Labor Party is nothing of the sort. It is not a party of constructive thought; it is pre-eminently destructive in its tendencies and aims. Like the so-called "liberal" theologists, its leaders are glib enough when telling what they do not believe; but, when asked to tell what they do believe, they are dumb. It is easy to say that this, that, and the other shall be abolished. But the test of a real reform is in the measures which are to supplant the old order of things.

Just now the Labor Party is rich only in epithets. These, and the glittering generalities of such swashbucklers as KEARNEY, constitute their whole stock in trade. The general cry is that the present order of society must be abolished. But what is proposed in its stead? There are innumerable declarations of the intention of the laboring man "to secure his rights." But what are his rights, and how is he to secure them? One man, who reduces his proposition to a single term, says, "Labor created all wealth, therefore labor should enjoy the products of its efforts." This, at least, is tangible, but no man has ventured to tell us how this desirable end is to be reached. The laboring men are told to awake and arise in their might, to assert their manhood, to strike down the usurper, to rebuke the devourer, and trample the despoiler under foot. But all this is empty rhetoric. Of what use is it, unless the orator puts before his audience some coherent system of action by which the end is to be achieved, some plan which the auditor can carry away with him and turn over in his mind, after his ruminating Anglo-Saxon fashion.

It is a bitter error to suppose that the majority of our fellow-citizens do not sympathize with the laboring men in their griefs. It is an error not to comprehend, also, that many men who are supposed to be hostile to the laboring class, and unmindful of their woes, are moved to pity by that fellow-feeling which makes us wondrous kind. The pressure which compels the laborer to cry out is borne in silence by another class of men who would help him if they could. But the sympathies of such men are alienated by the brutality, truculence, and vituperation of the leaders of the working men. Why should bondholders be called "lecherous"? Is this a quality which is peculiar to bondholders? Why should the press be denounced as the tool of tyranny and the organ of "slimy, serpent-like imps of hell"? This is simply empty rubbish, for everybody knows that the demagogues are in mortal terror of the newspapers, and that the very first thing which a political usurper does, after grasping power, is to abolish a free press. But it would seem as if the men who are trying to build themselves up on the sorrows of others fancy that abuse and denunciation will suffice for practical measures. Let the candid reader take the speech of any of these noisy fellows and endeavor to find in it one suggestion of something to be done. He will find a plenty of billingsgate, some threatenings, and a vast amount of rubbish about Labor being crowned King, but not anything which bears the faintest resemblance to a remedy for present ills.

It is high time that the working men should discover the fraud which many of their would-be leaders are putting upon them. The discouraging feature of the case is that many men are so tickled with the hard words launched at their fancied enemies that they rest there contented. The violently abusive speakers only say what many others have been thinking—that the prosperous are the oppressors of the unprosperous, that the rich man profits by and maintains an unjust condition of society. All this may be granted, but why should we not have a practical remedy suggested by those who are so ready to denounce existing evils? A violent revolution and the confiscation of all existing forms of material wealth would only entail general ruin and distress. Where is the peaceful and lawful remedy for present distress to be found? It is the favorite boast of such demagogues as those who spoke at Brooklyn last week that "the working men understand this question as well as any of the Representatives in Congress." This might be true without a violent invasion of the possibilities. But if it is so, why do not the working men, or their orators, give us something besides threats and hard words?

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Probably a great part of the fraud and disaster which have characterized the management, in recent years, of the savings banks of the country may have arisen from an unnoticed perversion of those institutions from the normal idea. Originally, a savings bank was understood to be a benevolent establishment. These banks are coeval with the present century; only the slightest traces of anything of the kind are noticeable before 1800. In the first decade of this century the first savings banks were created in Europe, and the model was soon reproduced in this country, though some of FRANKLIN'S counsels and devices to encourage economy may well be deemed an early germ. But the ideal in all the earlier forms was benevolent. No notion of profit or compensation to managers was involved. The Trustees were regarded as acting from motives of public spirit and philanthropy. They gave their time and services in view of the good to be done, in the same manner as Trustees of a hospital are understood to labor from an interest in promoting the public health, or Trustees of a college, from enthusiasm in education, or Trustees of a church, from love of religion. They did not draw salaries, or divide profits. They managed the funds of the depositors according to their best judgment, and from motives of benevolence. There has been a great departure from this ideal in the practice during recent years.

But a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States sets in a strong light the iniquity and illegality of any device for dividing any profits of a savings bank among its managers. It seems that in 1870 Congress incorporated the National Union Savings Bank in Washington. It was organized and went into operation, and was, so far as the decision in question shows, faithfully and properly conducted. But at length one of the corporators and managers, HUNTINGTON by name, died, and his family brought a suit to have a share of the profits of the bank set apart for them in virtue of Mr. HUNTINGTON'S co-operation in the management. The court has decided that such a claim is wholly unfounded. A savings bank is not a commercial partnership. It is founded in a benevolent purpose to furnish a safe depository for the money of depositors. It is like a corporation of church-wardens formed for preserving the property of the parish, or a college of surgeons organized to promote medical science, and is founded in expectation of public advantage, without any pecuniary interest in its managers. The family of Mr. HUNTINGTON could claim nothing from the profits, because he himself had no such right. The primary idea of a savings bank is that it is an institution managed by disinterested persons, the entire profits of which, after deducting necessary expenses of business, accrue, in dividends or in a surplus, to the benefit of the depositors.

The effect of this decision, if it is acquiesced in by State courts having control over savings banks, as it doubtless will be, must be most salutary and important. Not only will it tend to restore the management of existing solvent banks to the proper principle, but Receivers and those charged with the winding up of the rotten institutions which have failed have here a ground to review the transactions of the past, and compel a refund of reservations which Managers and Trustees may have made in their own favor. Let us have these savings bank Trustees called to account.

JEALOUSY AND TEETH.

A jealous man with a pretty wife who will flirt is in a very unenviable condition. Of what use is it for him to forbid her to go to this or that place, or to speak to such and such young men? Either she will boldly refuse to obey him, or she will promise only to deceive. To watch her day and night is manifestly impossible. The husband must occasionally go down town, and the moment his back is turned the wife is at liberty. He may hire a man to watch her in his absence, but as the man who can be hired to watch a wife is necessarily open to bribery, he will certainly be bribed by the wife or her friends. The Turk is enabled to calm his jealousy by keeping his wives locked up; but there is no American wife living who, if locked up in the third-story back-room, could not contrive to escape within fifteen minutes after her husband's departure from the house. Among certain tribes of savages, the husband breaks his wife's nose, or in some other equally effective way renders her no longer attractive to young men; but these wretched heathen have never heard of the proverb concerning the folly of biting off—or otherwise disfiguring—one's wife's nose in order to spite one's personal face. If some association of philanthropic business men were to fit up a safe-deposit office, where wives could be left whenever their husbands are absent from home, jealous men could feel a reasonable confidence in the permanence of their domestic happiness; but the experiment is yet to be tried.

Various crude and unsatisfactory schemes for the prevention of flirting on the part of married women have been tried from time to time. There was a man in Iowa who cut off his wife's beautiful yellow hair on the pretext that it was a vain and unchristian adornment of her person, but really in order to prevent her from receiving visitors until the hair should grow again. This, however, seriously impaired the wife's value, and was merely a modification of the savage nose-breaking process. Another man—a Chicago person—constantly spread abroad rumors that his wife was suffering from diphtheria or scarlet fever; but finding that there were young men who could not be thus terrified, he finally contrived to have her inoculated with the small-pox. For about a week he enjoyed the success of his ingenious plan, but at the end of that time his wife died, putting him to the expense of a funeral and the annoyance of being without a wife for nearly five months.

The most noteworthy plan which was ever devised for enforcing marital faithfulness was that tried by a Californian residing in Benicia. Two years ago he married a widow of remarkable beauty and a well-earned reputation for flirting. She had never been accused of any really immoral act—such as eloping with a poor man or an impostor—but being extremely fond of admiration and society she was the centre of a group of young men who were currently said to bask in her smiles, though there is a difference of opinion among scientific authorities as to what constitutes basking.

The latest husband of this charming woman is a man of a particularly jealous disposition, and his acquaintances prophesied that the widow would drive him to insanity, murder, or suicide in a very brief time after the honeymoon. He was well aware of the difficulties of his position, but calmly determined to prevent his wife from flirting, and was strengthened in that determination by the open pity which his friends expressed for him. It so happened that he had learned, through some occult source, that the widow's teeth, which were marvelously beautiful, were false. He was the only human being in Benicia who possessed this terrible secret, and he felt well assured that it would enable him to repress all flirting tendencies on the part of his future bride. The honeymoon was passed in traveling from place to place in the State of California, and no opportunity was given to the wife to indulge her fondness for society other than that of her husband. On the very first morning after the pair returned to Benicia the husband rose early, put his wife's entire set of teeth in his pocket, and coolly informed her that hereafter he should never leave her alone without taking her teeth with him. Tears, entreaties, and threats had no effect upon him, and he carried off the teeth, remarking as he went out of the door that it was his duty as a husband to guard her from the approaches of designing men and to thus prevent any shadow of discord from blighting their married happiness.

For the next three months that unhappy wife was never seen apart from her husband. Scores of young men who called upon her in his absence were politely told that she was not at home. Obviously, this was the only course which she could pursue. Every day when her husband went to business he carried her teeth with him; and she would sooner have died than have shown herself in a toothless state. Every evening her teeth were restored to her and she was permitted to receive calls in her husband's presence. The whole town was lost in wonder at her absolute cessation of flirting, and hundreds of husbands were ready to offer unlimited wealth to learn how she had been so completely subjugated.

Last week, while the husband, with the teeth in his pocket, was about to leave his place of business and to return home, a note from his wife was put into his hands. It informed him that, weary of his intolerable cruelty, she had eloped. The companion of her flight was a man, both of whose legs had been shot away. "We have offset my teeth against his legs," said the note, "and we can overlook each other's peculiarities." By this time the guilty pair are on their way to the East, where cork legs and false teeth can be had at a few days' notice, and the deserted husband is convinced that to keep a willful woman from flirting is beyond the power of man.

The peace of Europe seems fated to be disturbed again before it is well re-established, and this time in the West and East simultaneously. A fresh war—for the Bosnian insurrection in its present form is nothing less—has commenced in Turkey, while Russia is making a new movement, even more formidabe from its possible consequences, in Turkistan. Gen. KAUFMAN'S advance along the Upper Oxus, if really undertaken with the object universally ascribed to it, portends results to which the Khiva Expedition of 1873 was as nothing. In the fork of the higher Oxus, and extending at one point some distance to the north of the main stream, lie a number of petty Khanates, which make up the two provinces known in Eastern history as Badakhshan and Vakhan, equally important from their geographical position, and from the valuable mines of rubies and lapis-lazuli which they contain. It will be remembered that this territory became a subject of dispute between England and Russia in November, 1872, immediately previous to the final advance upon Khiva, and that several of the leading English journals warmly advocated its immediate occupation by British troops, in the interest of the Ameer of Afghanistan, SHERE ALI, who exercises a kind of nominal sovereignty over it. This fact gives to the movement, as Russia's first open interference with Afghanistan, the unmistakable character of a practical retort for the annexation of Cyprus, and a defiance to England to make good her threats of six years ago. Whether or not the challenge will be accepted, remains to be seen.

When the *Tribune* copies our dispatches and credits them to its "special correspondent," as it did yesterday with reference to the Wallingford disaster, it should correct the more obvious typographical errors of the original. As the grocer remarked to the thief, "You'd better wear a longer coat, or steal a shorter codfish, next time."

It appears from an *American Socialist* extra, which has been extensively circulated, that one reporter of the Utica *Morning Herald* has visited the Oneida Community, and another has interviewed Mr. HINDS, the editor of the *Socialist*, while on a visit to Utica, possibly for that purpose. The result is that Mr. HINDS admits that there is some truth in the recent statements of the correspondent of THE TIMES, but insists that they are somewhat exaggerated, and particularly denies that the Community is in any danger of dissolution. This he denied to our correspondent, who, on further investigation, found abundant reasons for arriving at a different conclusion. The defection of the younger NOYES is admitted, but it is denied that he ever tried to create dissensions. It is noticeable that Mr. HINDS evades giving a direct answer to the query whether some of the younger members have not been inclined to question the correctness of the principles and measures (practices) hitherto prevalent in the community. He is equally evasive as to all interrogations that concern the vital point of the existance of a dissenting minority. For the rest, the *Herald* reporter's interview with Dr. T. R. NOYES fully sustains the statements and inferences of our correspondent as to his having quit the Community on a question of conscience, his election to leadership, &c., although that gentleman appears to have talked with less freedom to the reporter of the *Herald* than to our own correspondent. As to the editorial comments of the *Herald*, it is not worth while to trouble ourselves with mere differences of opinion. But it may be well be noticed that the leaders at Oneida agree that Communism is on the wane everywhere, as respects special organizations. Icaria and New-Harmony are two instances in point, and the practical withdrawal from Wallingford, Conn., by the Noyes Communists is another symptom of decay that is worth noting.

The much talked of Dr. PUSEY, (EDWARD BOUVERIE,) who created such a commotion, years ago, in ecclesiastical circles of England, and who was so rigorously denounced for his attempt, as it was called, to Romanize the Established Church, is thought by many persons to be dead, because, no doubt, very little is now said in the newspapers either of him or of the special theology named after him. He is, however, very much alive, and as anxious as ever to carry back the Church of England to the (imagined) period when there was no difference between its doctrines and those of the Papal See. He is now 78, and is confident that the time is not distant when Ritualism will prevail throughout the Established Church, and he still hopes that its disagreements with the "Mother Church" will yet be reconciled. He is assuredly possessed of extraordinary hopefulness. The average Briton usually has a supreme dread of Catholicism, and is convinced that the Pope and the Devil are at least cousins-german. He has nightmare dreams of the irreparable mischief Rome may do to the British Constitution, and not unfrequently starts from his sleep, imagining that the two personages mentioned have got possession of his country, will bind it hand and foot, and hand it over to perdition. PUSEY'S sermon on the "Holy Eucharist," preached at Oxford 35 years ago, made a hubbub that has not yet quieted. MANY orthodox persons blame him for not embracing Romanism openly and completely, declaring that to be his only consistent course; while many others regard him as a sort of emissary of Satan, who has done his utmost to destroy true religion—meaning, of course, the particular creed which they happen to favor.

The story goes that the engagement of Princess THYRA to Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON was materially helped by the consideration that the ex-Empress EUGENIE is very rich, her fortune being estimated at $7,000,000 to $8,000,000. CHRISTIAN IX. of Denmark has been one of the poorest of sovereigns, especially since his little Kingdom has been reduced and fleeced by Prussia, and it becomes him, therefore, to look out for good matches for his children. He, or rather his wife, Queen LOUISE, reputed to be one of the adroitest match-makers in Europe, has looked out vigilantly and to the purpose. She has certainly married off her family to advantage. Her eldest son is the husband of LOUISE, daughter of CHARLES XV., King of Sweden and Norway. Her second son is GEORGE, King of Greece, husband of OLGA, Grand Duchess of Russia. Her third son, Prince WALDEMAR, is not yet 20, and a celibate only by reason of his youth. His mamma has a keen eye, it is said, to his connubial interests, and he can trust to her management with perfect faith in her power of accomplishment. The eldest daughter, ALEXANDRA, as everybody knows, is the Princess of Wales, and the second daughter, DAGMAR, is wife of the Czarowitch, so that they will be, if they live, Queen of England and Empress of Russia. The sole child now to dispose of nuptially is Prince WALDEMAR. The Copenhagen gossips say that Queen LOUISE is very sorry she has not another daughter for the just-widowed King of Spain, and that she regrets WALDEMAR is not a girl. If she be a fair sample, royal match-makers are altogether superior to those of the common kind. Should her wedded sons and daughters not be able to do the handsome thing for her, she might set up a school for arranging marriages, basing her instruction on her great successes. She must have learned wisdom by experience, and have acquired the art of matrimonial management to perfection. She could make money by teaching her system, and might impart it in a course of twelve easy lessons. There are many mothers in this country who would pay very liberally to be instructed by Queen LOUISE.

A good deal has been said of what will be the effect on the churches in the neighborhood of Sixth-avenue when the elevated trains run on Sunday. The assertion has been made that the fashionable churches in Fifth-avenue will not be able to hold service. However that may be, the churches on and near the line of the road will certainly be obliged, so to speak, to shut up shop. Dr. TAYLOR, for example, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, will no more be able to make himself heard with the cars thundering before his doors than would a canary piping under a tremendous tornado. His fate is incontestably sealed. He must either preach in dumb show, or find another pulpit. Looking at the question secularly, how are Booth's and the Lyceum Theatres to manage when their season opens? The players must have the lungs of Stentor to render themselve audible to those within a few feet of them. They can never make any sound intelligible to the audience, deafened by the thundering trains. Stage whisperings, under the circumstances, will need be heightened into stage bellowings, and then they cannot be sensible. Perhaps the theatres will produce nothing but pantomimes. Whether the houses represent pantomime or not, any play will be virtually such. The most violent melodrama that was ever bawled out at the Bowery will become a series of silent scenes in Sixth-avenue under the direful din of the elevated railway. When the theatres open, when people return to town, when the churches resume service, and the trains begin running on Sunday, it will be interesting to see their bewildering effect. If there be not some sinewy swearing in high and holy places, there will be greater reverence for the third commandment than is generally possible.

One among the many advantages of the city over the country, at this season, is its freedom in most of the upper and breezy parts, from mosquitoes which are apt to be numerous and annoying out of town, especially in New-Jersey and on Long Island. Not mosquitoes alone infest the country, but myriads of insects of every size, shape, character, and complexion. In the majority of country houses, the windows have to be closed after nightfall, and if a lamp be lighted without such precaution, all kinds of winged pests, including the ever-detested and detestable mosquito, swarm in and render anything like comfort impossible. Do what one may, they cannot be kept out. Around every light is always a vast entomic slaughter field. The insects fly into the flame every moment, and make reading or seeing such a bother that darkness is usually preferred. In the city we can sit with open windows by gas or other light, and read as long as we like without the least disturbance, or we can lie in bed uncovered and unmolested. These are surely advantages which the country cannot furnish, as people who go thither each Summer are constantly discovering, causing them to doubt often if, on the whole, the town be not the more desirable.

The literary partnership of ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN has not been carried to its present prosperity without many disappointments and discouragements, and any quantity of dogged perseverance. Their example should encourage young men who are anxious to be authors, and who delude themselves with the notion that they can be nothing else. Both born in what is now the German District of Elsass-Lothringen, but was then Alsace and Lorraine, the former, son of a bookseller, went to Paris to study law, and the latter, belonging to a ruined family of glass-makers, began as tutor at the College of Phalsbourg. There they met, when ERCKMANN was 25 and CHATRIAN 21, and decided to write together. They both went to the French capital, and set to work resolutely. Their first manuscript was refused by all the newspapers. Then they wrote novels and plays, and got some of them before the public, but had so little success—indeed, they could not earn enough to live in the most frugal fashion—that they relinquished literature, ERCKMANN going back to law and CHATRIAN getting a place in the Eastern Railway. The elder friend was 37 and the younger 33 when they published *L'Illustre Docteur Mathieu*, and made a hit by it. Other novels followed, and soon brought them into prominence, and, what was better, rendered them independent. The secret of their reputation is that they have described what they have seen and what they know. *Le Conscrit* and *Waterloo*, two of their best books, are largely laid among scenes they had been personally familiar with, and the characters are studies from life. Their stories are not brilliant, nor picturesque, nor poetic; but they are true to nature, and full of details of common life, which always has a charm if it be fully portrayed. They had written 15 years before their readers knew that they were two men. The double name had been supposed to be the name of a single author. The loss of Alsace and Lorraine was, and is still, a great blow to them—naturally enough, for there were their homes, their early friends, their youthful associations. They have not yet been able to forgive the Germans, and they hope to live to see the ravished provinces once more in possession of France, notwithstanding one is now 56 and the other 52.

So few persons, comparatively, who pass up and down Broadway know, or recollect if they have known, that ALEXANDER HAMILTON is buried in Trinity Churchyard, that the inscription on his tomb seems satirical. This reads:

"The Patriot of incorruptible integrity,
The Soldier of approved valor,
The Statesman of consummate wisdom,
Whose talents and virtues will be remembered by
A grateful Posterity
Long after this Marble shall have mouldered into dust.
He died July 12, 1804, aged 47."

One of the very foremost men of his era, one of the founders of our national independence, he of whom TALLEYRAND said: "I have known nearly all the marked men of my time, but I have never known one on the whole equal to HAMILTON," it would be strange, if not so common, that the City where he lived from boyhood, and where he died, should forget the place of his grave. Many persons think he was a native American. He was born on the Island of Nevis, (West Indies,) his father being a Scotch merchant and his mother the daughter of a French Huguenot named FAUCETTE. A few days since a journalist, who is fond of visiting the noted spots of New-York, was looking at HAMILTON'S monument, when a country man, evidently in search of the lions of the Metropolis, asked, (the inscription is very dim,) "Whose grave is that?" "ALEXANDER HAMILTON'S," was the rely. "Who's HAMILTON?" "Don't you know who ALEXANDER HAMILTON was?" "Oh, yes, to be sure. He was one of those Tammany thieves."

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Michigan Greenbackers pay Samuel F. Cary $30 a night for his services.

Balm for Banning, offered by the Cincinnati *Commercial*: "He might do well to run as an independent. It would be wise and timely to retire from the Democratic Party by the same hole he went in at."

The Massachusetts "Young Republicans" will meet at Worcester on Aug. 26 for conference on political matters. They are more interested in the canvass in the Congressional districts than in the Governorship contest.

The Boston *Herald* says: "If you are going in for the Governorship count the cost. Our ex-Governors say that they had to spend more than their salaries to meet the natural expenses of the position. All the beggars go to the Governor and Mayor."

There are 79,000 aliens in Massachusetts over 21 years of age. There are also 100,000 Irish voters. The Boston *Herald* thinks it not strange that "Short-haired" Fitzgerald and Pat Collins politely wave "Swallow-tailed" Avery and Saltonstall to the rear.

The *Catholic Telegraph*, edited by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, says: "We are pleased to learn that Kearney, the vilest of our Communistic demagogues, is not a Catholic Irishman. He is a Protestant and an Orangeman. He is a pupil of an Orange lodge. This school can claim, without dispute, the honor of his moral and intellectual training."

The Republicans of the Fifth Illinois Congressional District held a convention at Freeport last Thursday that fairly rivaled the famous Mount Vernon (Ohio) Convention in the pertinacity with which the various factions stuck to their favorite candidates. There were four candidates, and it took 517 ballotings to nominate Mr. R. M. A. Hawk. If elected, he will succeed Mr. Burchard, whose predecessor was E. B. Washburne, late Minister to France.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

Several large excursion parties from New-England cities have visited the different resorts on Coney Island this season, some coming by boat, others by rail, and always with happy results. The people of inland cities, whether in New-England or elsewhere, can find no more pleasant point at which to enjoy the pleasures of surf-bathing than along the historic Coney Island shore.

The Philadelphia authorities have discovered that Baltimore has been giving her tramps passes northward, and sending them on to be cared for in the former's Alms-house, which is always terribly crowded. The last lot of impecunious Baltimoreans were accordingly shipped back "as per bill rendered." New-York has long been feeding hundreds of tramps from both Baltimore and Philadelphia; and wherever they come from, or however undeserving they are, it is seldom that anybody is sent away from the Metropolis hungry.

A Chicago brewer and his book-keeper unexpectedly found themselves prisoners on Saturday. One of their customers had been arrested for selling beer without a license, and, according to custom, they obtained bail for him. While they were in the jail arranging for the prisoner's liberation, the turnkeys were changed, and the new officer, not knowing them, refused to let them out. They were kept behind the bars till the first turn-key returned, with the assurance that they would have staid all night had he not come back.

Leadville is just now the model city of the far West for hard swearing and revolvers. It is the newest and fastest town on the continent, and Colorado is making an indiscriminate rush for its broad streets and its whisky. Six thousand letters are already distributed in the average mail of Leadville, building is going on at a rapid rate, and new families seeking homes are pouring in every day. The attractions are the Carbonate, the Crescent, and the Yankee Doodle Mines, which have so far produced $100,000 worth of almost pure gold, silver, and lead.

It was something of a joke on Kearney when the writer of his recent Boston address made him, in the name of the working men, compare Ben. Butler with Rupert of the Rhine. The furious German, with his perfumed satin clothes, catchets and oaths, stage-plays and sonnets, his diamonds and spades, was the perfection of what Kearney would call "a bloated bond-holder," a worldling by whom the mud-sills of the commonalty were only to be trodden under foot and spurned. Kearney should have a friend to revise his speeches, as well as one to write them.

A sneak-thief concealed himself in the parlor closet of a San Francisco house early one evening without a suspicion that there was to be a little entertainment in the room that evening. A young ventriloquist was in the party, and when he began his performance he went innocently to the closet door, knocked and said: "What are you doing in there? Come out of that." The thief came out, and so suddenly that the ventriloquist struck the door with the back of his head. The former was not too much surprised, however, to sweep the spoons off the table into his pockets and the hat-rack over-coats over his arm as he made his escape.

A German oculist rented a cottage at Cape May, and soon found that he was paying an exorbitant price for it. His landlord was also his milkman. One morning when the milkman came along the oculist looked him in the face, and asked: "Vat is the matter with your right eye, my frent?" The milkman said he did not know that anything was the matter with it; but he was frightened. Next morning he asked the oculist to examine the eye. The latter pronounced it very bad, and said that in less than six months that eye would be blind. The oculist treated him, and easily cured him, for there was nothing the matter with the eye. Then it was a race between the rent and the oculist's bill; but the oculist won.

The newspapers of Springfield, Ill., have for some time been quarreling over the alleged stealing of dispatches by one of their number, an establishment not entitled to them. The accused publisher negotiated with the pressman in one of the other offices for an early copy of the paper. A fraudulent dispatch was printed in this one copy, giving an account of a severe storm in a neighboring town, in which

MONTAGUE DIES SUDDENLY

SEIZED WITH FATAL HEMORRHAGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FAVORITE ACTOR'S LAST MOMENTS—HOW HIS ILLNESS BEGAN—WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY—THE STORY OF HIS PROFESSIONAL CAREER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—On Friday evening, while playing the part *Lord Arthur Chilton*, in "False Shame," for his benefit, Mr. Montague was taken suddenly ill from hemorrhage of the lungs. Medical assistance was at once called for from the audience, and as soon as his condition permitted his removal he was taken to rooms at the Palace Hotel, where he was kept under medical treatment. He rallied sufficiently to be able to dress himself and sit up Sunday afternoon, receiving the visits of his intimate associates, although most persons who sought admission were denied entrance by the doctor's orders. Mr. F. B. Warde and Mr. J. W. Carroll, of his company, at Mr. Montague's invitation, remained to dine. The physician at that time made an examination of his lungs and left the room, saying that he would consult one of the other physicians who had been in attendance. Mr. Montague returned to his friends, slapping his chest, and cried to them in a pleasant manner, "It's all right; there's nothing the matter with my lungs! the verdict is not guilty!" Mr. Barton Hill and Gen. Barton, of the California Theatre, came in and received a warm greeting. Three minutes afterward Mr. Montague complained of a suffocating sensation. He tore open his coat and vest, which gave him some relief. Ice was immediately applied by Mr. Carroll, but the hemorrhage again began, blood flowing in terrible streams from his lungs. Mr. Warde ran out after the physician, but it was too late. The bleeding could not be checked. Montague's last words to those around him were: "It's no use, I am going, boys; God bless you." He became unconscious, and at 9:05 o'clock expired. Misses Maude Granger and Jeffreys-Lewis, also members of the "Diplomacy" company, were present, and Miss Granger fainted. The attack began at 8:45 o'clock. A post-mortem examination, which was made this morning, showed that death resulted from hemorrhage of the lungs, superinduced by pneumonia. He caught a severe cold in New-York, and his physicians' opinion is that he was suffering from disease all through his engagement here, and they are surprised that he played so long. The body has been embalmed, and will be taken East to-morrow by the company, all of whose engagements have been canceled. The Protestant Episcopal service for the dead was read this afternoon over the remains in the parlors of the Palace Hotel. All the prominent actors in the city were present. Miss Maude Granger is seriously ill, and is threatened with brain fever. The California Theatre is closed to-night out of respect to Mr. Montague's memory.

HIS CAREER AS AN ACTOR.

Henry James Montague was born in a village of the County of Staffordshire, England, in 1846. His father, whose name was Mann—the son having assumed the more euphonious name of Montague after he adopted the dramatic profession—was possessed of moderate means, and Henry began his education at the Essex Grammar School. Afterward he went to Maiden Hill College, an academy in the middle of England, where he had for schoolfellows Sydney Bancroft, who is now the husband of Marie Wilton, and the director of the principal comedy theatre in London, and Henry Irving, who has become since a famous tragedian. Whatever may have been the plans in those early days of Irving and Bancroft, young Montague certainly had no thought of becoming an actor while he was in school. His parents intended him for the Church, and doubtless his soft and melodious voice would have been heard to advantage in the Protestant Episcopal ritual. But his father lost money, and Henry was obliged to leave the academy and seek employment in London. He obtained a clerkship in a banking-house which he held for five years. He became stage-struck during these years, as one youth in every three or thereabout does, and he took part in several private dramatic performances. At the age of 18 years he finally went upon the stage, and in 1864 he appeared in Boucicault's dramatization of *The Heart of Midlothian*, at what was then called the Westminster Theatre, in London, the house formerly renowned as Astley's. It is said that Mr. Boucicault had seen the young man in one of the private dramatic performances in which he took part, and had secured for him his engagement at the Westminster. At any rate, Mr. Montague afterward held, for some time, the position of private secretary to the voluminous dramatist, and thereafter he secured a place in the St. James' Theatre company, where he practically began his dramatic career among such associates as old Benjamin Webster, the venerable Paul Bedford, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Herbert, John L. Toole, and John Clarke, all of them masters of English comedy. During this engagement Mr. Montague achieved his first success in the small character of the guileless *Larkings* in Madison Morton's brisk comedy of "Woodcock's Little Game," in which Charles Mathews and Mrs. Frank Matthews, who have both died since, took London by storm as the overfatigued *Woodcock* and the irrepressible widow of *Lieut.-Col. Carver*. In "Eleanor's Victory" and "Faces in the Fire," Mr. Montague also added to his popularity, but he was still a young man, and had many rungs in the ladder of fame above him. From the St. James he went to the Olympic Theatre, where he obtained only small characters, however, depicting for a season colorless lovers and unimportant bosom friends in such sensational dramas as "Henry Dunbar" and Tom Taylor's "Serf." When he left the Olympic he struck the keynote of his career at the Holborn in one of Robertson's comedies, "For Her," and his success in this rather flimsy dramatic work secured for him an engagement at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, which Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft had already brought into renown, with the assistance of the pen of Tom Robertson. Here he played the diffident *Frank Price* in Robertson's capital picture of life at Baden-Baden called "Play;" and afterward he appeared as *Lord Beaufoy* in "School," an impersonation which has since become so well known here, to Bancroft's *Jack Poyntz* and Marie Wilton's *Naomi Tighe*. When Frederick R. Young died, Mr. Montague succeeded him as *George d'Alroy* in "Caste," and thus, having secured fame as an actor, he determined to play in a theatre of his own. He joined with Mr. David James and Mr. Thomas Thorne in the management of the Vaudeville Theatre, and James Albery's "Two Roses" was produced, with Henry Irving as *Digby Grant*, (which, by the way, was his first success,) James as *Our Mr. Jenkins*, Thorne as *Caleb Deecie*, and Montague as *John Wyatt, the Journalist*. After the long run of "Two Roses," Montague left Thorne and James in possession of the Vaudeville, which they still hold, and opened the Globe Theatre with another comedy by Albery called "Forgiven," and during the period of his management at that house he produced also Byron's "Partners for Life" and Frank Marshall's "False Shame," and he appeared for the first time as *Claude Melnotte*. But it is one thing to be a popular actor and quite another to successfully manage a theatre.

Mr. Montague's coming to America was all unheralded. No newspaper reporters met him on the steam-ship dock, and none talked with him when he reached his hotel. Indeed, the actor's ex-Atlantic reputation was not great at that time. Only those persons who had seen his performances in London and the habitual readers of the paragraphs in dramatic journals knew of him as one of the best comedians on the English stage. "Partners for Life" was announced for production at Wallack's without the mention of Montague's name, for he was engaged as a regular member of the company, and Mr. Toole quoted suggestively, in the quaint address he made on his last appearance there, "a dog of the house of Montague moves me." Mr. Montague made his first appearance in America on Tuesday evening, Oct. 6, 1874, as *Tom Gilroy*, in "Partners for Life," Mr. Gilbert playing *Horace Mervyn*, and Mr. Beckett *Muggles*. He managed to put a deal of life and humor in the trivial character, and gained no little public favor, but it was not until he acted *Manuel*, the interesting and impoverished Marquis, in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," (which was presented on the 21st of October,) that he became a theme of conversation, that the young women began to adore him, and the young men to ape his manners, and his likeness was displayed in the shop-windows. At this time Montague was undoubtedly the most popular actor on the American stage. When "The Shaughraun" was produced at Wallack's, (Nov. 16, 1874,) and during the long run of that drama, the handsome, red-coated *Capt. Molyneux*, shared with the shock-headed *Conn*, the admiration of the public. In the Spring of 1875, Mr. Montague appeared at Wallack's as *Harry Dornton*, in "The Road to Ruin", as *Rafael* in a new version of "The Marble Heart," as *Percy Ardent*, in "The Irish Heiress," as *Mr. Bouverton* in "A Happy Pair," and as *Claude* in "The Lady of Lyons." He also acted *Sir Thomas Clifford* at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, on the 11th of May, 1875, for Miss Davenport's benefit. During the succeeding season he appeared in "The Overland Route," as *George d'Alroy* in "Caste," as *Dick Hartley* in "How She Loves Him," and as *Charles Courtley* to the *Dazele* of Mr. Wallack. In the Autumn of 1876 he played for a long while the trifling comedy part of *Cato Dove* in Boucicault's "Forbidden Fruit," and during a great part of that season he appeared in other cities. During the last season at Wallack's Mr. Montague did some of his best work. At the opening of the house on the 1st of October he acted *Archibald Meek* in Boucicault's pleasant little play of "Marriage," and early in November he acted *Arthur Chilton* in "False Shame," for the first time in this City. On the 10th of December Mr. Steele Mackaye's "Won at Last" had its first production, and Montague played *John Fleming*, one of the strongest, as well as the most disagreeable, characters he ever essayed. Later he was *Lord Beaufoy* in "School," and he impersonated *Dudley Smooth* in "Money," when Mr. Wallack last played *Evelyn*. His last appearances here were made as *Julian Beauclere* in "Diplomacy," a version of Sardou's "Dora," and on the 2d of July he left this City for San Francisco, with a company of actors engaged to support him in that comedy.

Mr. Montague suffered to some extent from over-praise when he first came to New-York. After he had been playing here for a year or more there was a relapse of public sentiment. The favors showered upon him at first were ridiculously extravagant; afterward he was allowed to pursue his profession quietly and without the incumbrance of absurd encomiums. All the work he did was good. It was good work because it was undertaken intelligently, and was carried out to the best of the actor's by no means small ability. Mr. Montague's scope was necessarily limited. His figure was slight, and his voice, although it was expressive and melodious, was yet too weak for him to accept characters without the range of what has been called parlor comedy. In the tower scene of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," his polished methods barely served to hide his physical weakness, and in several of the scenes of "Won at Last" and "Diplomacy" he was forced to overtax his strength. He will be best remembered for his lighter efforts. His *Lord Chilton*, beneath its mask of foppishness, in its driollest phase, displayed the manliness and culture of the gentleman and the officer. His *George d'Alroy* was an admirable portrayal of the struggle of youth against artificiality. His art was of a dainty and delicate sort. He was a *genre* painter of the stage, and Meissonier is not despised because Titian was the greater genius. The Titians of the stage are gone, and the days of the heroic drama are ended; and we must be contented nowadays with scraps of every-day life, garnished with lace, and surrounded by flowers. Within his scope, few actors excelled Montague, and therefore his sad and sudden death is a loss to the drama.

The news of Mr. Montague's death was received in this City yesterday with expressions of heartfelt grief on every hand. Among the actors the deepest sorrow was felt and expressed. He was suffering, when he left New-York, on the 2d of July, from a severe cold. Last Sunday morning a dispatch was received from San Francisco announcing that he had been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs; but his friends afterward received a reassuring dispatch from the actor himself, and the announcement of his death yesterday came with startling suddenness. "I am an old veteran," said John Brougham, "and have no fear of death, but Montague's loss has made me very sad." Mr. Charles A. Stevenson was an intimate friend of Mr. Montague. He said yesterday that Montague had been subject to hemorrhage of the lungs for a long time, but had not spoken of his malady to any one, so that only a few friends knew of it. Mr. Stevenson remembers that on the 3d of last March he called on Montague, and found him sick in bed. He then discovered the nature of his ailing, but at his urgent request promised to remain silent.

Before leaving for California the actor drew up a will, leaving all his property to his mother, Mrs. Mann, and his sister, Miss Mann. Louis Simon is made chief executor under the will.

If Mr. Montague's mother telegraphs her consent, his body will be buried here; if not it will be sent to England. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and will be buried with Masonic honors.

THE HACKMEN'S HOLIDAY.

A CHOWDER-CONSUMING COMMUNITY AT PELHAM BRIDGE—PASTIMES AND POLITICS.

The Mathew J. Coggey Chowder Club turned out yesterday for their annual picnic. This association, with its peculiar alliterative title, is a club of chowder-consuming cabmen, which has now been in existence for some years, and Mathew J. Coggey, who gives the title to the association, is the gentleman who was the Aldermanic candidate in the Anti-Tammany interest last year, and who has expressed his intention of taking the same position this year. He is a nephew of Mathew Coggey, now living at Armonck, Westchester County, an ardent follower of Fernando Wood at one time.

Early yesterday morning the members of the club, principally boss hackmen, assembled at Dunn's Hotel, Sixth-avenue. There were over 30 open coaches, and these were formed into procession, and, headed by Hoffman's brass band, proceeded to Pelham Bridge, where they arrived soon after 2 o'clock. At the Arcularius Hotel, the same house that Col. Kane's coach used to put up at, they alighted, and after partaking freely of the "drink of the country," the excursionists wended their ways in search of rustic recreation. Uncle Dave Blissard, the celebrated fisherman, was in waiting, and quite a large number went boating and fishing. Some of the fishermen were very successful, two men returning with over half a bushel of fish. At 4 o'clock over 100 sat down to dinner at the hotel. "Not a fanciful dinner," says the jolly landlord, "but we had everything that is solid and good." That the feast was thoroughly enjoyed there is no doubt. Any way, the diners consumed 28 gallons of clam chowder, and loudly called for more. The President of the club, Mr. Arthur Short, is no mean "clammist," and there were several persons present who, in this respect, were not unworthy of being associated with him. The feast concluded, ex-Judge Coulter, Justice Murray, Police-Captain Ward, and several other politicians, endeavored to improve the occasion by dropping a few hints as to the tactics of the party they represent. It was more conversational than formal, though one or two seemed disposed to make rather long harangues.

The dinner concluded, a variety of games were indulged in. There was a swimming match in the East Chester Creek for a prize of $25, a 100-yard sack-race for $10, a horse-race for $50, and a 100-yard race for men for $20. It was intended to have a fat man's race, but as the running weight was fixed at 200 pounds or over, and there was only one man in the company who was qualified, it was abandoned. There was a pig-race, which created a vast amount of amusement. The unfortunate animal was chased for half an hour, and was then caught, not by the soapy tail, but by the hind leg. Hoss adopted by Mr. Thorne, the man who caught him was so very much exhausted that fears were entertained about his recovery. At 7:30 o'clock the party returned home, and arrived in the City shortly before 11 o'clock.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 12.—A letter received here states that Mr. Chick's excursion vessel, from Boston, went ashore July 27, on Isle Bois, Straits of Belle Isle, and is a total wreck. No lives were lost.

MONTREAL, Aug. 12.—The Dominion steam-ship Quebec has been inspected by the Port Warden, and found to be so seriously damaged by running on a rock near the Straits of Belle Isle on her last voyage, that she has been ordered to proceed to the graving-dock at Quebec for repairs. Thirty feet of her keel is completely torn away.

QUEBEC, Aug. 12.—The tug Champion has been sent, with steam-pump, divers, &c., to endeavor to float the steam-ship Lady Head. Mr. C. E. Coker, Lloyds' surveyor, and Mr. Davis, left for Bic Saturday to survey the steam-ship Blenheim, which is ashore there. The schooner Harmins, from Anticosti, with wreck material of the steam-ship Lake Megantic, has arrived in port. The steam-ship Quebec is to go on the seldiron at White's Cove for repairs.

THE YACHTS ON A CRUISE.

A RECEPTION AT NEW-BEDFORD.

AN EXCITING RACE FROM NEWPORT—THE CLIO AGAIN FINISHES FIRST, WITH THE DREADNAUGHT SECOND—A BRILLIANT NIGHT SCENE IN NEW-BEDFORD HARBOR AND A RECEPTION TO THE YACHTSMEN ON SHORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 12.—A dull Sunday in Newport has been succeeded to-day by an exciting run, a pretty entry, and a grand reception of the New-York Yacht Club Squadron in New-Bedford. Newport was terribly dull, and the yachtsmen were thrown almost entirely upon their own resources for occupation and amusement. In the morning, Capt. Smith held an informal reception on board the Estelle, which was attended by most of the Captains and many of their guests. To say that ex-Commodore Dickinson and Hon. John Oakley were among the guests of Capt. Smith is enough, and describes the party as one of the most wittily happy that could well be found anywhere. They began by singing hymns. At 2 o'clock a meeting of Captains on board the flag-ship decided to-day's programme, which was to leave Newport at any time before 9 o'clock A. M., and run down to Brenton's Reef Light-ship, and there to await the arrival of the Restless. Upon her arrival they were to form a line west of the light-ship, and await the signal to start on a 30-mile race to Clark's Point, at the entrance to New-Bedford Harbor, the race to to be ended when the light bore due west. Here, after the performance of squadron evolutions, line was to be formed, with the Restless in the van, the schooners following under command of Vice-Commodore Thomas, on the Rambler, and the sloops, led by the Vision, with Rear Commodore Alexandre on board, bringing up the rear.

Yesterday morning an officer and boat's crew from the revenue cutter Dexter visited the fleet and ordered the hailing port to be lettered on the stern of a number of the yachts that are without it. He also forbid the departure of several small yachts not belonging to the New-York Club, until they should have their names painted on the stern. In the evening a smart shower of rain kept everybody on board, and nearly all turned in early, in preparation for to day's work.

The morning was fresh and beautiful and bright, and all hands were busy hoisting sails to dry and getting ready for a start. One by one the yachts dropped out from the fleet and stood down the bay, so as to reconnoitre the situation and select positions. Finally, at 9 o'clock, when the Restless fired her gun and got up anchor, she was last of the fleet. The rest were impatiently standing off and on near the light-ship, riding gracefully over the long swell, and nearly becalmed, for the light breeze that had brought them out had died away, and that making away to the southward had not reached them. Two hours were thus spent, filling, backing, and whistling for a breeze, before the Commodore was satisfied that everything was ready. Finally, at 11:02 o'clock the gun started everybody into sudden life, and without waiting to answer the Commodore's signal of "all make sail for ——," everything that would draw was clapped on, and all stood away on a course half a point east of south, with something of a breeze from the southward. The pretty Clio shaped her course and slipped away first, with the schooners Foam, Estelle, Intrepid, Restless, Rambler, Dreadnaught, Clytie, Madeleine, and Nereid. Of the sloops, the Volante was just ahead of the Estelle; the Vision was leading the Vixen and Regina, which were making a race far to windward, followed by the Active. All were on the starboard tack, and all carried a press of light canvas. But it was a wind for light boats, and from the first the little Clio sailed like a witch. The Clytie got a very bad start, being under the lee of the Intrepid. When all were well under way the squadron was strung out in three lines, of which the Dreadnaught, followed by the Clytie, Madeleine, and Nereid formed the first; the Clio, Foam, Estelle, Volante, Rambler, and Restless the second, and the Vision, Regina, Vixen, and Active the third, or off-shore line. The Clio and Foam were engaged in a luffing match that was fun for the rest, but death to them. For a moment the Estelle was inclined to join the fun, but wisely dropped to leeward and her course, thereby becoming the leading boat. The others soon tired of a sport that was spoiling their chances for the race, and swung back into line. Then the Clytie and Madeleine had to try it. Just astern of the former, the Madeleine tried to edge up to windward and steal her breeze, but every time she did so the Clytie luffed across her bow, and compelled her to bear away until both were running close hauled four or five points off their course. From the deck of the Madeleine ex-Commodore Dickinson urbanely exchanged compliments with Capt. Brooks on the Clytie, but each grimly held his course, though almost certain of making a bad finish thereby, until the Clytie gradually shook off her antagonist and stood off after the leaders.

The Dreadnaught was putting in another day of wonderfully pretty work, winding up her run after starting had passed the Clio and Foam and became first boat. The Rambler, looming up like a ship, tried to wind the Clio and Foam, but the little fellows knew their danger and ate into the wind till the Rambler could stand it no longer, and, leaving them alone, swung back on her course. The Clio now shook off the Foam, which was successively passed by the Dreadnaught, Rambler, Estelle, and Clytie. The squadron was now off Sakonnet Point and had completed half the run. The boats occupied positions as follows: The Dreadnaught led handsomely, and the Rambler had passed also the Estelle, Foam, and Clio, taking second place. The Clio and Estelle were abreast of each other and making a very neat race. The Intrepid had fourth place and the Clytie was after her with a good lead on the Madeleine. Then came the Foam and Restless, with the catamaran far astern. Off to the windward were the sloops. The run to the light-ship of the Vixen and Chickens, made but little change in the relative positions of the yachts, but after this, with everything winged out, the centre-boards again crept upon the big fellows, and once more the little Clio worked toward the front. As they passed the light-ship they were in the following order: Dreadnaught, Rambler, Clio, Estelle, Clytie, Madeleine, Intrepid, Volante, Foam, Restless, and Nereid. The sloops were too far to windward to be made out.

Off the Dumpling Light the Estelle again led the fleet, both she and the Clio having passed the Dreadnaught. This lead only a few minutes, and then the latter again pulled away from them. Here the Clytie started for the lead, passed the Rambler, and getting between the Estelle and Clio, made one of the prettiest races ever seen for 15 or 20 minutes. The three beautiful craft, side by side, were within easy biscuit-toss of each other, as indeed were the Rambler and Dreadnaught, the one slightly astern and the other the same distance ahead. As the water foamed past their bows they seemed instinct with life and motion, and to enter as fully into the spirit of the race as did their owners, who seized every trifling advantage, and watched each other's movements with the most intense anxiety. The Clytie is feared by the fleet, and as she gradually drew upon her rivals they were almost willing to concede her first place; but she found to her sorrow how true is the proverb of the slips between start and finish. The Clio and Estelle both jibed, and the Clytie did not. In a few minutes they had left her, and the Clio was slipping along with marvelous speed, far ahead of everything, having passed the Dreadnaught as though the latter were aback. The Estelle, Dreadnaught, Clytie, and Rambler followed her in a bunch, and were close behind her when she bore due east from Clark's Point, and found herself winner of the race. Her time of finish was 2h. 23m.; the Dreadnaught, 2h. 24m.; Estelle, 2h. 24m. 30s.; Clytie and Rambler, 2h. 25m. Then, six minutes later, came in order the Intrepid, Foam, Madeleine, and Regina, leading all the sloops—Restless, Active, Vision, Vixen, Nereid, and Volante.

The squadron was joined by the sloop Gracie, just back from a cruise to the far east, and then began a series of evolutions which ended in the whole squadron sailing up the Bay and into the port, with the Restless leading, followed by the Rambler, Intrepid, Dreadnaught, Madeleine, Clytie, Estelle, Foam, Clio, Nereid, Vision, Gracie, Active, Regina, Vixen, and Volante. They were accompanied by 20 or more small yachts, that had run out from the harbor to meet them, and made a beautiful sight for the crowds assembled on every available point to witness. As each yacht rounded to, dropped her anchor, and fired her gun, she was saluted by such a salvo as made the old harbor ring.

Soon after coming to anchor, each yacht was visited by a boat from the New-Bedford Yacht Club, and each Captain was presented with a bouquet, bearing a card from the club, inviting him and his guests to make use of the club-house, and consider it as theirs, so long as they should remain. The officers of the revenue cutter lying here also tendered the hospitality of their ship to the members of the club. At a meeting of Captains held on board the flag-ship soon after anchoring, it was decided to make an early start in the morning for Edgartown, where the postponed gig and dingy races will come off. It is now proposed also to have a keel-schooner race between the Rambler, Intrepid, and Dreadnaught in Newport Harbor next Friday, for a prize to be presented by the flag officers. The squadron will be disbanded and the cruise declared ended on Saturday.

No port on the whole coast appreciates the presence of the New-York Yacht Club as does New-Bedford, and this evening the harbor is alive with shore-boats filled with visitors to the several yachts. The Clytie and Intrepid are brilliantly illuminated with double lines of colored lanterns, and present a most beautiful sight. They attract shore-boats by scores as a candle attracts moths, and loud exclamations of delight at the fairy-like scene are heard on all sides. The whole harbor is lighted by fire-works, and the club-house of the New-Bedford Yacht Club is beautifully illuminated. A reception held there this evening was largely attended by the yachtsmen, and proved a very pleasant affair. A large excursion steamer, with a band and crowds of spectators going out into the bay to witness the eclipse of the moon, has just passed through the fleet with salutes and cheers for the several yachts.

ROBBED BY A GAMBLER.

C. S. Borshamer, of Bordeaux, France, boarding at the Metropolitan Hotel, fell in with a stranger last night, and went with him to a room in the Strand Saloon, on Sixth-avenue, where he was invieled into a game of banco, in which he lost $200. He paid $200 in cash, and was forced to sign a check for the remaining $500 before he was allowed to leave the room. When the stranger left Mr. Borshamer followed him closely to a University-place car, and he followed him on that. The stranger got off the car at Spring-street, and Mr. Borshamer followed him and caught hold of him. The stranger drew a revolver, and forced Mr. Borshamer to allow him to escape. Mr. Borshamer reported his loss at Police Head-quarters, and detectives were put on the case.

A GLOVE FIGHT ON NINTH-AVENUE.

FIERCE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN JOHN CASH AND JAMES O'BRIEN—THE CONFLICT INTERRUPTED BY CAPT. WASHBURNE.

About 200 of the rougher class of sporting men were crowded into Neumann's Hall, in Ninth-avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, last night, to witness a glove fight between two young pugilists named John Cash and James O'Brien, for a purse contributed by some sporting men. Cash is 24 years old, stands 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs, when in condition, 145 pounds. He has sparred at various exhibitions during the last five years, and last year was so well thought of for his skill and endurance that his friends matched him against Prof. William McClellan, who, however, conquered him in 17 minutes. O'Brien, who is known among the residents of Thirty-eighth-street as "Briney," is also 24 years old, and stands 5 feet 8 inches in height. He is very strong in body and heavily developed, but does not possess the compact and beautifully-proportioned figure of Cash. O'Brien has fought two fights in rooms, one with Jake Thompson, which lasted 57 minutes, and the other with Jack Eagan, which lasted 35 minutes, both of which contests he won. Both men appeared in the hall shortly after 9 o'clock, accompanied by their friends. A great deal of time was wasted over the selection of a referee. A small sparring bout between two novices took place, and then the men, attired in full ring costume, naked to the waist, made their appearance. Cash was seconded by Warwick Edwards, and his brother Denis Cash. Ned Mallahan and John Stack acted in a similar capacity for O'Brien. The referee announced that the fight would be fought under the Marquis of Queensbury's rules, three minutes to each round and one minute intermission. Both men then came to the scratch, Cash, if anything, looking as if he had been trained too fine. The first round began by careful sparring on the part of both men, Cash leading off with a light blow, which grazed O'Brien's cheek. A rally followed, and by mere chance O'Brien got in a blow on Cash's mouth, which drew blood. First blood was claimed and allowed for O'Brien. A rapid interchange of body and face hits followed, in which Cash gained a decided advantage. Both men clinched, and were separated. The second round established the fact that Cash was the better man of the two. He forced the fighting, and got in some heavy hits on O'Brien's body, and got the worst of the rounds. As in the first round, both men clinched, and were separated. Despite the appeals of the referee, the friends of both parties howled and cheered at each successful blow, and created such a pandemonium that the German landlord made his appearance and said he would not allow the fight to proceed, as he did not want his place to be visited by the Police. Some of the gang told him they would throw him out of the window, and he quickly left the hall. The third round began by Cash getting in a terrific blow on O'Brien's left eye, which almost closed it. O'Brien tried to counter, when Cash stopped him and struck him on the jaw, knocking him off his feet and almost into his second's corner. Cash's adherents cheered loudly, but O'Brien quickly regained his feet and returned to the fight. From this point, the fighting between the men was of the most desperate character, and for some moments all ideas of science were lost to them, and they exchanged blow for blow with all their might. The round closed by Cash catching up O'Brien bodily and dashing him to the ground. The ring was at once broken into by the friends of both parties and Mallahan, on behalf of O'Brien, claimed the fight on the ground of a foul. O'Brien was carried to his corner, almost beaten man. The referee gave five minutes to clear the ring, and so gave O'Brien a chance to recover his wind and be ready when time was called. The fourth round was of short duration, and, as before, almost wholly in favor of Cash. It closed by both men fighting hand to hand, and clinching near the wall of the hall, when their friends broke into the ring and separated them. The fight now seemed to be broken up, as both parties and their friends were wrangling all over the hall, and the landlord once more appeared and said that no more fighting could go on in his place. Warwick Edwards brought Cash to the scratch and demanded that the referee call time or he would claim the fight. The ring was speedily cleared, and the men came together again. Cash outfought O'Brien at every point, and was about knocking him out of time when Capt. Washburne put in an appearance, and, separating the contestants, ordered the hall to be cleared. The fight, which lasted over three-quarters of an hour, was then declared a draw, and the hall was cleared. It was admitted by disinterested sporting men present that O'Brien was virtually defeated. He was badly punished, while Cash had scarcely a scratch at the close.

THE NINTH-AVENUE ROBBERY.

"BIG FRANK" M'COY AND AN ASSOCIATE ARRESTED FOR GARROTING MR. STONE.

Last night Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, accompanied by Detective Pinkerton and Capt. Williams, arrested "Big Frank" McCoy, at the Hotel Brunswick, on suspicion of being one of the parties who garroted and robbed Mr. Stone, son-in-law and Treasurer of Mr. Hale, the piano-manufacturer, of $2,950, on West Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, on Saturday, Aug. 3. The prisoner made almost violent resistance, and was with difficulty handcuffed. During the struggle and excitement a most desperate-looking man attempted to assist McCoy to regain his liberty, and continued his interference all the way to the station-house. There he was arrested and locked up by Capt. Williams as one of McCoy's assistants in the Stone robbery. The detectives claim to have good evidence to connect McCoy with the Stone robbery. They also allege that the other prisoner was one of McCoy's assistants and refuse to give his name. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. McCoy's record of highway robbery covers a long period, and extends over almost the entire country. He has been an intimate associate of almost all the prominent burglars in the country, and "Jim" Brady, who was sent up last year from this City, was one of his pals. McCoy was driven out of Delaware by the State authorities, being too troublesome a customer for them to handle. If the Stone robbery can be fixed upon him, the present arrest will prove one of the most important ever made in this City. When McCoy was lodged in the station-house last night he scowled at Mr. Pinkerton, and at last yelled out to him: "You've got me at last, but I'll get even with you yet!" Pinkerton replied: "We've got you this time, and propose to keep you."

A RAILROAD LOCK-OUT.

STRIKING MACHINISTS IN MILWAUKEE WHO WERE BEATEN AT THEIR OWN GAME.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—The trouble at the shops of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway assumed a new phase to-day. On Saturday night the men who quit work at noon held a meeting and resolved to accept the reduction, at the same time protesting against it. They went to the shops as usual this morning, but found a notice posted on the door to the effect that those who withdrew from the service on Saturday were thereby informed that the company was not disposed to furnish them with employment until notice, or until such time as a mutual understanding should be had. The men then assembled at their hall, where speeches were made by several members and a resolution passed declaring that this was not a strike but a lock-out. A committee waited upon General Manager Merritt, but no result was reached, and another conference was appointed for to-morrow. Between 350 and 400 men are out in consequence. The officers of the railway say that the reduction only affected those who were receiving more than $2 50 per day, and that in no cases did it exceed 5 per cent., it being done more to equalize the pay than anything else, as the entire saving to the company is only $221 per month; that the trouble is caused by a few agitators who have been receiving the highest wages paid by the company, but through the Union have compelled others to stand by them. Regarding the resolutions adopted by the Union on Saturday night, the managers of the railway company say they were put through the door into the letter-box, and not found until after the notice had been issued, as the shop was closed. They also say that they believe the men agreed to go to work this morning with the understanding that a general strike should be forced on the 16th inst. This the men deny. Assistant General Manager Gault says that, owing to the failure of the wheat crop, the company will be compelled to reduce expenses; but, rather than discharge part of their force, they intended, as has been their custom in such cases of late years, to work short time, thus giving all of their men a chance to earn something. Heretofore, this arrangement has been entirely satisfactory to the men. Mr. Gault thinks the trouble will be amicably settled as to-morrow's meeting. The men are quiet and orderly, and no disturbance is anticipated. Although rumors of all sorts are plentiful, none can be traced to a trustworthy source. Thus far the blacksmiths, machinists, and boiler-makers only are affected by the strike.

A SHARK IN THE HUDSON.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—A shark eight feet long was caught in a sturgeon net near Vanplanck's Point, on the Hudson, on Sunday afternoon. He was dragged up on the beach and killed.

SWIMMING EIGHTEEN MILES

FROM HARLEM TO STATEN ISLAND.

KUNNO DIMMERS AND HANS TUELIFF CONTEST FOR THE LONG-DISTANCE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP—THE FORMER WINS.

A long-distance swimming match from Harlem Bridge to Staten Island took place yesterday between Kunno Dimmers, a Bowery photographer, and Hans Tueliff, a professional swimmer of some note. Both men are Germans. Dimmers is 31 years old and weighs 226 pounds, and Tueliff is 28 years old, and his weight is 197 pounds. He was formerly a Second Lieutenant in the Prussian Army, and has been for the past two years engaged as a swimming master in Allen's Baths, at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River. Dimmers has previously made an honorable record as a long-distance swimmer, having swum from Harlem to the Battery last Summer. Highly elated with his success at that time, he recently issued a challenge to any man in the country to swim from Harlem Bridge to Staten Island for $100 to $500 a side. Tueliff accepted the challenge, and his friends, who had confidence in his expertness as a swimmer and his powers of endurance, agreed to back him in the contest. The match was made for $300 a side, and articles were signed, binding the principals to swim from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Staten Island. William R. Allen was chosen pilot and referee, and Joseph Schneider acted as judge and time-keeper. The start was made at 10h. 15m. 36s., with a fair tide, both men plunging headforemost into the water from the middle pier of the iron bridge at Harlem. Rising to the surface, side by side, they struck out vigorously for the long and weary race, both swimming a breast stroke, which they kept up without change throughout the race. After swimming a few yards, Dimmers took the lead, which he maintained down to One Hundred and Ninth-street, that distance having been accomplished in 45 minutes. From that point Tueliff began to gain on his competitor, picking him up at the lower end of Ward's Island. At Mill Rock they were side by side, arriving at Jones' Wood, Dimmers again took the lead, which he maintined for some distance, both men swimming very rapidly, and with a strong tide all in their favor. Allen's baths, at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, were passed at 12 o'clock, with Dimmer still ahead, but when Twenty-third-street was reached, 10 minutes later, Tueliff had overtaken him, and was struggling nobly for the lead. Ten minutes later Fourteenth-street was reached, by which time Tueliff was beginning to show signs of weakness, and was 40 yards behind Dimmers. Forty minutes afterward the swimmers were opposite Grand-street, Dimmers still ahead, and Tueliff doing his best, though evidently suffering from fatigue. At intervals, all the way down from Harlem, crowds had greeted the contestants with rousing cheers from the piers on either side of the river, and whistles had been blown by the various steamboats they had met on the way. At the Battery they were greeted with a perfect ovation. Leaving the Battery, the swimmers struck boldly out for Staten Island, passing the point of Governor's Island nearly side by side. About mid-way between Governor's and Bedloe's Islands, Tueliff, who had been evidently suffering quite severely since passing Grand-street, at which point he subsequently acknowledged he first felt symptoms of cramps, was seen to stop swimming, turn over on his back, and commenced to rub his left leg. A minute later he was entirely unable to help himself, and his attendants were obliged to help him into a boat. Dimmers, however, who had never changed his stroke, or showed signs of weakness, kept bravely on, and ultimately accomplished his task, landing on the Staten Island shore, midway between Clifton and Stapleton, his actual elapsed time being 5 hours and 36 minutes. When taken from the water Dimmers claimed to be almost as free from fatigue as when he started, and Tueliff said that when he gave up the race there was nothing the matter with him except the cramp in the left knee. He felt his defeat sorely, and said he was willing to attempt the same task again at any time, after four days from yesterday. Dimmers wins $300, and the title of Champion Long Distance Swimmer of the United States.

AN EASY VICTORY FOR HANLAN.

HE WINS THE RACE AT BARRIE EASILY—ROSS SECOND.

BARRIE, Ontario, Aug. 12.—At the regatta to-day the open scull race, two miles and return, was the chief attraction. The eight competitors started at 6:45 P. M., Plaisted taking the lead. He was, however, soon passed by Wallace Ross, and Hosmer by a few quick strokes, reached the latter. Hanlan at first kept back, rowing easily, about 25 strokes to the minute. Ross kept the lead for the first mile, and went fully 20 lengths out of his course to turn the proper buoy. Plaisted had, up to the mile and a half, kept ahead of Hanlan, but the latter, having pulled up, was first to reach the buoy at the two miles, Ross following at about two boat lengths. At one time Hanlan rested on his oars until, seeing his opponents making headway, he pulled a few beautiful strokes, and in a short time left Ross, who was following him hard, fully six boat lengths behind. The cheering was deafening, and as Hanlan passed the judge's boat the excitement on shore was intense. Wallace Ross came in second, and Hosmer, who is a lad of 19 years, was third. The official time was 28m. 12s. To-night the prizes were distributed to the successful oarsmen at the Skating Rink.

THREE RUFFIANS ATTACK A WOMAN.

Cries for help were heard yesterday morning by Officer Quigley, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, as he was walking along Third-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street. He ran quickly in the direction from which the sounds proceeded, and met a woman, who was screaming for assistance, and whose mouth was bleeding from bad cuts. She told the officer that she had been assailed by three roughs, who were standing a little way off. She pointed the men out to the officer, who started in pursuit. The men ran down toward Second-avenue, but after a persistent chase Officer Qu

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s		Union Pacific	
$7,000	43	225	34⅛
1,000	91	200	34⅜
Kan. P. 1st's, Den. D. ep. cer.		200	34⅝
200	3⅜	300	34⅞
25,000	64⅛	100	34
Un. Pac. 1st.		300	34⅛
10,000	106	100	34⅜
Cen. Pac. gold.		100	34⅝
13,000	106	North-western.	
N. W. C. G.		400	33½
4,000	83. 99⅞	200	33⅝
Western Union.		400	33¾
400	88⅝	400	33⅞
Erie Railway.		200	34
200	17	200	34⅛
450	17⅛	600	34⅜
1000	b3. 17⅜	100	34½
1200	17⅛	North-west. pf.	
800	17⅜	1400	30½
300	17⅛	Rr. Paul pf.	
N. Y. C. & H.		200	67⅛
110	108⅛	500	67¼
100	108⅜	700	67⅜
Michigan Central		400	67½
100	63	300	67⅝
Mariposa pf.		200	67¾
100	8	400	67⅞
Ontario Silver.		1600	68
50	s.c. 88⅛	1200	68⅛
Del. & Hudson.		1400	68¼
100	80⅜	North-west. pf.	
N. Y. C. & H.		1200	65⅞
10	108⅜	100	65¾

Louisiana consol.		Western Union.	
$5,000	72⅜	200	89⅛
D. of C. 3.65s.		200	89⅜
1,500	91	Erie Railway.	
Kan. P. 1st's, Den. D. ep. cer.		100	17⅛
10,000	64⅜	100	17⅜
So. Pac. 1st.		100	17⅝
2,000	84⅜	Lake Shore.	
Un. Pacific 1st.		100	61⅛
2,000	105	700	62⅛
C. & Stock Tel.		400	62⅜
200	83	Union Pacific.	
Am. Dis. Tel.		200	34⅛
100	19⅛	500	34⅜
Mariposa.		200	34½
100	8	Michigan Central.	
Mariposa pf.		200	64
100	63	Chic. & West.	
Lake Shore.		600	52⅛
400	61⅛	1700	52⅜
200	61⅜	1100	52½
700	61⅝	400	52⅝
800	62	100	52¾
200	62⅛	700	52⅞
		Pacific Mail.	
		100	16⅜
		St. Paul.	
		100	30⅛
		300	30⅜
		400	30½
		200	30⅝
		300	30¾
		5k Paul pref.	
		200	68⅛
		100	68¾
		700	68⅞
		600	67⅞
		Can. of N. J.	
		500	67⅛
		100	67¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 4½, '91 C.
$10,000	104⅛	$10,000
10,000	104⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s. C., '81.
$100,000	104⅛	$10,000
250,000	104⅜	100,000
50,000	104⅛	
10,000	104⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1s. 7s. con.		Mich. So. & r.	
$1,000	72⅜	3,000	110
Mo. 6s, '87.		So. Pac. 1st.	
1,000	104⅛	1,000	84⅜
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s, '87s.		N. Y. C. 1st, '80.	
2,000	103⅜	3,000	b.c. 112
Tenn. 6s, old.		Bank of Com.	
2,000	35⅛	9	118.
Tenn. 6s, new.		Fourth Nat. Bank.	
3,000	34	19	46⅜
L. & N. R. con.		N. Y. Ex.	
1,000	57⅛	5	90⅜
1,000	57⅜	U. S. Express.	
M. & St. P. 1. & M.		100	b.c. 44⅛
3,000	100	Ontario Silver.	
Mil. & St. P. 1. & r.		100	b.c. 3⅛
22,000	96	Quicksilver pf.	
5,000	95⅛	100	b.c. 43⅜
Del. & Hud.		Delaware & Hud.	
3,000	b.c. 80⅛	100	b.c. 110⅜
N. W. C. G.		Western Union.	
2,000	b.c. 99⅛	100	b.c. 89
5,000	b.c. 99⅜	100	89⅛
Erie 2d.		100	b.c. 89⅜
5,000	107	Pacific Mail.	
Lake Shore Div.		100	b.c. 16⅛
3,000	111	N. Y. C. & H.	
L. & St. con. 7s.		350	b.c. 109
1,000	102⅜	29	109⅛
No. Mo. 1st.		L. S. & M. S.	
1,000	104⅜	300	b.c. 62
C. P. 1st. C. & D. Br.		100	62⅛
3,000	93⅜	200	62⅜
C. P. 1st. C. & D. Br.		500	62⅝
3,000	91⅛	Chic. & N. W	
3,000	91⅜	200	b.c. 34⅛
Un. Pac. 1st.		300	b.c. 34⅜
5,000	105⅜	300	34⅛
Un. Pac. s. f.		100	34⅜
2,000	102⅞	300	34⅝
2,000	103	100	34⅞
Erie Railway.		300	34⅜
100	17⅛	100	34½
500	17⅜	300	34⅝
100	17⅛	100	34¾
Lake Shore.		400	34⅞
400	s3. 62	100	35
300	62⅛	100	35⅛
200	62⅜	100	35⅜
Union Pacific.		400	35½
100	35⅛	400	35⅝
Mich. Central.		100	35¾
700	63⅛	100	b.s. 35⅞
100	63	Han. & St. Jo.	
Wabash.		100	b.c. 11⅜
100	12⅜	200	s3. 11⅝
C. B. & Q.		Morris & Essex.	
100	110⅞	200	83¼

Erie Railway.			
300	b.c. 83	17	
800	17¼		
Union Pacific.			
100	b.c. 34⅝		
100	34¾		
100	b.c. 112		
Bank of Com.			
200	s3. 54½		
Michigan Central.			
100	b.c. 63		
Cen. of N. J.			
200	b.c. 83⅜		
100	83½		
200	s3. 84⅛		
Chi. & R. I.			
100	b.c. 112⅜		
100	b.c. 112⅝		
Chic., Bur. & Q.			
100	b.c. 80⅜		
100	80½		
200	s3. 84⅛		
Michigan Central.			
100	b.c. 63⅜		
100	63½		
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100	99½		
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100	99¾		
100	99⅞		
100	100		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Louisiana consol.		Western Union.	
$5,000	72⅜	200	89⅛
D. of C. 3.65s.		200	89⅜
1,500	91	Erie Railway.	
Kan. P. 1st's, Den. D. ep. cer.		100	17⅛
10,000	64⅜	100	17⅜
So. Pac. 1st.		100	17⅝
2,000	84⅜	Lake Shore.	
Un. Pacific 1st.		100	61⅛
2,000	105	700	62⅛
C. & Stock Tel.		400	62⅜
200	83	Union Pacific.	
Am. Dis. Tel.		200	34⅛
100	19⅛	500	34⅜
Mariposa.		200	34½
100	8	Michigan Central.	
Mariposa pf.		200	64
100	63	Chic. & West.	
Lake Shore.		600	52⅛
400	61⅛	1700	52⅜
200	61⅜	1100	52½
700	61⅝	400	52⅝
800	62	100	52¾
200	62⅛	700	52⅞
		Pacific Mail.	
		100	16⅜
		St. Paul.	
		100	30⅛
		300	30⅜
		400	30½
		200	30⅝
		300	30¾
		5k Paul pref.	
		200	68⅛
		100	68¾
		700	68⅞
		600	67⅞
		Can. of N. J.	
		500	67⅛
		100	67¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

N. W. C. C. G.		North-west.	
4,000	99⅛	200	34⅝
N. J. C. 1st. con.		300	34¾
20,000	88⅜	100	34⅞
Del. & Hudson.		1800	35
100	80⅜	1200	35⅛
Del. & Hudson.		300	35⅜
100	80⅛	100	35½
Western Union.		400	35⅝
200	89⅜	North-west. pf.	
200	89¼	200	65⅜
Erie Railway.		300	65½
100	17⅛	200	65⅝
500	17⅜	100	65¾
100	17⅛	400	65⅞
Lake Shore.		700	66
400	s3. 62	100	66⅛
300	62⅛	400	66¼
200	62⅜	100	66⅜
Union Pacific.		400	66½
100	35⅛	100	66⅝
Mich. Central.		400	66¾
700	63⅛	100	b.s. 66⅞
100	63	Han. & St. Jo.	
Wabash.		100	b.c. 11⅜
100	12⅜	200	s3. 11⅝
C. B. & Q.		Morris & Essex.	
100	110⅞	200	83¼

St. Paul.			
100	30⅛		
300	30⅜		
400	b5. 30⅛		
200	30⅜		
5k Paul pref.			
200	c. 68⅛		
200	67⅜		
600	67⅞		
Can. of N. J.			
500	67⅛		
100	67¼		
Michigan Central.			
200	64		
Chic. & West.			
1100	52⅛		
400	52⅝		
700	52⅞		
Pacific Mail.			
100	16⅜		
St. Paul.			
100	30⅛		
300	30⅜		
400	30½		
200	30⅝		
300	30¾		
5k Paul pref.			
200	c. 68⅛		
200	67⅜		
600	67⅞		
Can. of N. J.			
500	67⅛		
100	67¼		
Michigan Central.			
200	64		
Chic. & West.			
600	52⅛		
1700	52⅜		
1100	52½		
400	52⅝		
100	52¾		
700	52⅞		
Pacific Mail.			
100	16⅜		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 12.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

California.		California.	
100	s.c. 13⅛	200	s.c. 13⅛

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.		California.	Hamill.
100	33	100	b.c. 13⅛	b30. 4.60
500	33	20	s.c. 13⅛	Lacrosse.
Consol. Virginia.		Dahlonega.	500	b.c. b30. .30
10	b.c. 15⅛	500	b30. .15	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

California.		Consol. Virginia.	Lacrosse.
100	b.c. s10. 12⅜	50	b.c. 10⅜	500	.29
Dahlonega.		5	11	
600	.c. b3. .15			

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the attention of speculators was chiefly devoted to the Granger shares. The operators who are loaded with these stocks find the task of disposing of them a difficult one, as the gloomy reports in regard to the crops from the sections of country traversed by the roads prevent purchasers for the long account, while bona fide holders are only too anxious to unload when any advance in prices affords them the desired opportunity. This disposition on their part was made clearly manifest this afternoon. The bull speculators early in the day marked up the quotations for the shares, but the advance brought out free offerings, which the market proved unable to take, and prices rapidly receded, the decline from the highest point ranging from ⅞ to 2⅜ ₱ cent. The St. Paul stocks were especially weak, and closed feverish at the lowest figures of the day. Prices of Wisconsin shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the most active stock, and, after an early advance of ⅝ ₱ cent., to 53⅛, fell off to 52⅛@52¼. New-Jersey Central, after advancing 2 ₱ cent., to 35, closed at 34½. Lake Shore and Western Union were firmly held, Erie made a fractional decline. The manipulations of Union Pacific worked up the price 1 ₱ cent. the advance being followed by a reaction of 1⅛ ₱ cent. Investment shares were strong.

The transactions aggregated 107,084 shares, embracing 32,300 North-western, 23,775 St. Paul, 17,100 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,850 Lake Shore, 5,650 Erie, 5,625 Union Pacific, 2,200 Michigan Central, 2,200 New-Jersey Central, and 2,100 Western Union.

North-western common rose from 33⅛ to 35, and reacted to 34½, the preferred advancing from 65⅛ to 66, and declining to 64¾ @ 64⅞. St. Paul common opened at ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, at 29⅞, advanced to 30¾, and fell off to 29⅞@29⅝, while the preferred, after declining from 67⅛ to 67, advanced to 68⅜ and dropped to 66. Lake Shore fluctuated between 61⅛ and 62⅝, with closing sales at 62. Michigan Central opened and closed at 63, with intervening sales at 64. Erie advanced from 17 to 17⅝, and declined to 16¾. Union Pacific rose from 34½ to 35⅛, and closed at 35. New-York Central advanced from 108 to 109, Harlem from 138 to 139, Illinois Central from 83⅜ to 83¾, Rock Island from 112¾ to 113¼, and Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 25½ to 26¼. Western Union advanced from 88⅞ to 89⅝, and reacted to 89¼. Among the coal stocks, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 52⅝ to 53⅛, receded to 52⅛, and closed at 52¾; New-Jersey Central rose from 33 to 35, and reacted to 34½; Delaware and Hudson declined from 80½ to 80, and Morris and Essex advanced from 82¾ to 83¼. There were sales of Mariposa common at ⅝, preferred at ⅞, Quicksilver preferred at 30, American District Telegraph at 19, and Gold and Stock at 83.

Bank shares sold at 118 for Commerce, 95 for Fourth National, and 121 for Merchants'.

The Money market continued to work easily, with 2 ₱ cent. as the ruling rate for call loans. Discounts were unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ¼ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, depressed, par@¼ premium; New Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, par, and Boston, easy at par.

The foreign advices reported an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 ₱ cent., the rate in the open market for three months' bills being up to 4⅛ ₱ cent. United States bonds at London were weak and lower, new 4½s closing at 103⅝, 1867s at 105⅞@106, 10-40s at 110½@110⅝, and new 5s at 107⅝. In American railway shares, New-Jersey Central fell off to 34, Pennsylvania to 32, and Illinois Central to 85; Erie common advanced 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 17⅜, while the preferred, after advancing from 33⅜ to 33⅝, declined to 32⅛. Reading advanced ⅛ ₱ cent. to 18½, and reacted to 18⅜. The Bank of England gained £6,000 bullion on balance to-day. British Consols were a shade lower, at 94⅛ for money and 94⅜ for the account. At Paris, Rentes declined to 110f. 45c.

The advance in the Bank of England rate of discount, above noted, stiffened all kinds of Sterling bills, and at noon the leading drawers advanced their nominal asking rates ⅛c.—to $4 84½ for 60-day bills and $4 88½ for demand. These rates are likely to be still further advanced, because of the scarcity of commercial bills. There were large buyers in the market, whose wants are by no means supplied, as drawers of bills are without cover. Actual business was on the basis of $4 83½@$4 84 for bankers' long Sterling, $4 87⅞@$4 88⅛ for demand, $4 88½@$4 89 for cables, and $4 81½@$4 82½ for commercial bills.

Gold continued to sell at 100½. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to ⅛ ₱ cent. for borrowing, and ⅛ ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were steady, excepting 1867s and new 4½s, which declined ⅛ ₱ cent. Railway mortgages were dull, and, for the most part, weak. The most notable change in prices was a decline of 1½ ₱ cent. in Alton and Terre Haute Firsts, which sold down to 103. New-Jersey Central Firsts declined to 112, St. Paul Firsts, L and M. Division, to 99⅜, do. Consolidated Sinking Funds to 95⅜, Central Pacific, C. and O. Branch, to 91⅝, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 102½, North Missouri Firsts to 104⅜, Lehigh Consols to 57¼, C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 44⅝, Louisville and Nashville Seconds to 87, and New-York Elevated Firsts to 87. North-western Interest bonds advanced to 106⅞, Central Pacific Firsts to 106, South Pacific Firsts to 84⅜, Erie Seconds to 107, and Lake Shore Registered Seconds to 102¾. Harlem Registered Firsts sold at 120, Morris and Essex Construction bonds at 85, and New-Jersey Central Consols at 86, seller 15. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 72⅜, District of Columbia 3.65s sold at 81¼, Tennessee 6s old at 35⅛, do. new at 34, Missouri 6s of 1887 at 104¼, and do. Hannibal and St. Joseph issue at 103¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1878.

Coin receipts	$550,177 80
Coin payments	547,393 91
Coin balance	122,101,472 36
Currency receipts	989,461 83
Currency payments	939,439 49
Currency balance	49,462,247 13
Customs	376,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 12.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	100¾	100¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅝	104⅝
Bills on London	$4 83@$4 83¼	$4 83@$4 84
New-York Central	108	109
Rock Island	112¾	113¼
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30¼	29⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	67⅞	68⅜
Lake Shore	61⅞	62
Chicago and North-western	33¾	34⅛
Chicago and North-western pref	65¼	64⅞
Western Union	89	89¼
Union Pacific	34⅞	35
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	52⅜	52⅛
Delaware and Hudson Canal	33¼	34½
Morris and Essex	50⅜	50
Panama	82½	83¼
Erie	125⅜	123⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	17¼	16¾
Harlem	138	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅜	11⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	25⅜	26⅜
Michigan Central	63	63
Illinois Central	83¼	83⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅛	108⅜	560
Harlem	139	138½	200
Erie	17⅜	16¾	5,650
Lake Shore	62⅜	61⅛	7,850
Wabash	13	12⅜	300
North-western	35	33⅛	14,800
North-western preferred	66	64¾	17,500
Rock Island	113¼	112⅜	200
Fort Wayne	94½	94¼	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30¾	29½	15,050
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf	68½	65¾	14,725
Del., Lack. and Western	53¼	52⅞	17,100
New-Jersey Central	35	33	2,200
Del. and Hudson Canal	80¼	80	600
Morris and Essex	83¼	83¼	200
Michigan Central	64	63	2,200
Illinois Central	83⅞	83¾	200
Union Pacific	35⅛	34½	5,625
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	110⅞	110¼	354
Han. and St. Joseph	11¼	11⅛	300
Han. and St. Joseph pref	27	26¾	200
Western Union	89⅝	89	2,100
Pacific Mail	16⅜	16¼	200
Quicksilver preferred	30	30	100
United States Express	44¼	44⅛	100
Total sales			107,084

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120½	121
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅛	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅛	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	104⅝	104¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅝	104¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	106¼	107
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	106¾	107⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅝	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅝	100¾
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅝	100¾

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $117,000 for interest and $242,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$856,500
Gold balances	861,256
Currency balances	9,156,000

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$70,327,152
Currency balances	2,681,583
Gold exchanges	14,691,122
Gold balances	1,576,813

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ala. 8s, 1a. & Ch. R.	9	N. C. s. tax, c. l. '98-9	2
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886-1046	4	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Ga. 6s, due in 1878-1004	1	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Mo. 6s, due in '82 or '83. 101		Ohio 6s, '81	104
Mo. 6s, due in 1886. 104		Ohio 6s, '86	106
Mo. 6s, due in 1887. 104⅛		South Carolina 6s	44
Mo. 6s, due in '94-5. 106		S. C. 6s, J. & J.	25
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86. 103⅜		S. C. 6s, A. & O.	25
Mo. H. & S. J. due '87. 103⅜		S. C. 7 3-10 Act '66	25
N. Y. 6s, G. B. '87-113		S. C. L. C.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 12, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Henry W. Allen, Esq., Referee, Peter F. Meyer sold the four-story brick building and two-story brick stable, with lot, 25 by 102.2, No. 348 East 76th-st., south side, 325 feet east of 2d-av., for $5,000, to Mary L. Livingston, plaintiff.

The Foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of the buildings, with plot of land Nos. 615 to 623 East 15th-st., west of Avenue C, was adjourned to Aug. 20.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 10.

134th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.11; Raphael Buchman, Guardian, to Jacob W. Mack $7,500

87th-st., 110 ft. s. of 3d-av., 20x100; William C. Davidson to Morris Ringskopf 17,666

124th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.11; Raphael Buchman, Guardian, to Jacob W. Mack 7,500

57th-st., n. s., 130 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100; William C. Davidson to Simon Rindskopf 17,666

56th-st., s. s., 136 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; John Kobel, wife to Samuel Zeanor 27,000

1st-av., w. s., 87.1 ft. s. of 115th-st., 13.9x90; Adam Sadlein and wife to Charles Burkhardt ..... nom.

Robbins-av., n. e. corner of Lexington-st., 23d Ward; Edward Woods and wife to Ann Jackson 3,000

124th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.11; Jacob W. Mack to Benjamin Hutchinson 7,500

124th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.9x100.11; same to same 7,500

Thompson-st., No. 32, 18.10x94.4; Raphael Buchman and wife to Benjamin Hutchinson.. 8,000

57th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100; William C. Davidson to Raphael Buchman 17,666

Same property; John Davidson and wife to William C. Davidson ..... nom.

71st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.5; Edward Fox to John D. Crimmins 1,700

Grove-av., n. w. corner of Cliff-st., 50x100, 23d Ward; William Strother and wife to George Miller 200

57th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; James R. Breen and wife to Solomon Bondy.. 28,575

West-st., n. w. corner of Liberty-st., 75.6x13x irregular; also, West-st., e. s., 42 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 62x irregular; also, West-st., e. s., 68 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 74x irregular; also, West-st., 88 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 91.3x irregular; also, Liberty-st., No. 143; also, Washington-st., 25 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 24.6x75.5; also, Washington-st., w. s., 75.1 ft. n. of Liberty-st., 24.6x9.3; Edward C. Knight and wife to John Kean ..... nom.

11th-st., rear of, between Avenue C and Dry-Dock-st., 24.9x42.1; Adam Cranke to Max A. Moller 13,000

Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 62d-st., 19.6x70; Owen Geartyte Frederick R. Coudert and others

125th-st., No. 214, 25.2 e. of 8th-av., 19.9x99.11; J. A. Bush, Referee, to Saran Taylor 7,000

130th-st., n. s., 112.6 e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11; same to same 6,500

Irving-place, n. e. corner 15th-st., 20.8x80; J. D. Cottman, Referee, to Seth H. Butler 14,500

54th-st., n. s., 283.9 ft. w. of 1st-av., 19.9x100.5; Thomas McGeanias to John Tynan 10,500

88th-st., No. 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20x100.5; George Miller and wife to Anne O. Willett..

Houston-st., West, No. 90; Sophia Hoffmann and others to William Mullen ..... nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

8th-av., No. 299; Matilda A. Grosvenor to Clarence Ogden, 2 years $4,800

Dominick-st., lot, No. 21; Trinity Church to William Becker, 21 years 250

3d-av., No. 516; Bernard M. Samtmer to William H. Brower, 5 years 1,300

Pitt-st., No. 182, part of; E. D. Constantine to Lodia Post, 3 years 1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Hunt, George H., and wife to Frederick Heydt; s. s. 97th-st., w. s. 1st-av., 1 year $2,800

Johnston, Emeline, and husband to Henry Stone, Trustee; w. s. 1st-av., n. of 86th-st., 3 months 2,000

Fielden, Phebe A., and husband to Mary Dunn; s. s. 84th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years 5,000

Flaty, John, and wife to Peter Loughlin; s. s. 44th-st., w. of 9th-av., 5 years 5,500

Hutchinson, Benjamin, Raphael Buchman, Guardian; n. s. 124th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years 6,000

Same to same; s. s. Thompson-st., n. of Grand-st., 1 year 2,000

Same to same; n. s. 124th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years 6,000

Hyatt, Dorinda E., and husband to Stephan R. Porter; s. s. 5th-av., s. of 31st-st., 5 years..... 6,000

Nolan, John, to Samuel Zeanor; same to same 1,000

McMahon, Thomas, to Rutger Fire Insurance Company; n. s. Stanton-st., e. of Lewis-st., 1 year 300

Parsons, William F., and wife to Josiah S. Lovett; s. s. 5th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 5,500

Parsons, William P., and wife to Luigarda Adela Eua; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 3d-av., 3 years..... 5,500

Same to same; s. s. 50th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years. 5,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN—MY NEW RESIDENCE, WHEN Horace Greeley lived with me—has elegant brownstone frescoed and furnished house; lot 25x100, on 57th-st., near Central Park, in the centre of a beautiful block; no exchange for other property; terms easy for a quick sale. ALVIN J. JOHNSON, No. 115 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—EITHER NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST. or No. 13 East 57th-st.; both with extensions, and finished with most elegant cabinet work. Inquire of the owner, Mr. A. SCHEFTEL, No. 31 Spruce-st.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—SUPERB FULL-size house; bargain. V. E. STEVENSON, Jr., 58 East 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD McCLOSKEY, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, will sell at public auction, on Thursday, August 29th, 1878, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Hoboken, N. J., belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, viz.: one lot, 25x100, in block 26, lot 4, on Harrison-street near First-street; one lot 25x100, in block 59, lot 12, corner of Madison and Fifth streets; five lots, each 25x100, in block 65, lots 9 to 13 inclusive, each on the south side of Adams-street, between 7th and 8th streets: eight lots, each 25x100, in block 95, lots 1 to 8 inclusive, on north-east corner of Madison and 9th streets; eight lots, each 25x100, in block 110, lots 9 to 16 inclusive, on south-east corner of Grand and 14th streets, and seven lots, each 25x100, in block 121, lots 22 to 28 inclusive, on Grand-street, between 14th and 15th streets. Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale positive, rain or shine.

jy30-law3wTu BERNARD McFEELY, Assignee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

AN IMPROVED FARM, OR GOOD FARMING lands wanted in Western North or South Carolina or East Tennessee, in exchange for a three-story basement brick house, Jersey City; cost $8,700; subject to $2,000 mortgage. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FARM WANTED—IMPROVED; GOOD BUILDings; free and clear, and within 300 miles of New-York; in exchange for equity of valuable improved and productive property near New-York. Address HOMESTEAD, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED brown-stone house, No. 38 West 35th-st. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 1,238 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE, SITUATED BETWEEN Broome, Houston, Lewis, and Sheriff sts; three stories. Address BURDOCK, Station D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CRENSHAW, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 12 Bowling Slip.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. F. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. Weir, will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freights payable on delivery of bill of lading.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO—VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON ..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO—VIA YOKOHAMA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ..... Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Monday, Sept. 2

For Freight or Cabin Passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new), No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Thursday ..... Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
LORRAINE, Dauge ..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ..... Wed., Aug. 28, 11 A. M.

*Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and a printer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $28.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 29

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Ethiopia ..... Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Circassia ..... Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia ..... Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia ..... Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.

California ..... Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Australia, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $80 and $60. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCOTHIA...WED., Aug 14 | BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28
ABYSSINIA WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1878.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

CELTIC, Capt. GELDARD ..... Saturday, Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY ..... Saturday Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL ..... Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53, North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms: Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For passage tickets and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN ..... Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER ..... Sat., Aug. 31
MOSEL ..... Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU ..... Sat., Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

France, W. ..... Aug. 14, 6 A. M. | Greece, W. ..... Aug. 21, 9 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Helvetia, S., Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

NEDERLAND sails from Phila., Aug. 23, noon.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

Or to JNO. MCDONALD, Agt., No. 9 Battery-place.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA ..... Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA ..... Thurs., Aug. 29
GELLERT ..... Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER ..... Thurs., Sept. 5

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM ..... WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
CHARLESTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... WED., Aug. 14
Steamer ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LUDLUM & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA ..... Saturday, Aug. 24

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Mazamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows ..... Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis ..... Wednesday, Aug. 28

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE, AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

2 P. M., daily. Buffalo Express. Arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD. Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Boston at 3:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 3:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 3:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 3:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 3:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 10, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 3:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 3:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 3, 3:05 A. M., 1 & 6:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 3:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 3:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 3:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 8 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 P. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 1:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 1:30 and 5:15 P. M. Returning: Arrive at Hoboken, 9:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 3:30, 5:25, 5:55, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:20 P. M. train after June 15.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY. NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTY-SECOND-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway, to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (8:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Accommodation at second and third class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains leave Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 5:30 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 3:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 8:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 10:10 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M. (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—JULY 14, 1878.—Ferry-boats leave New-York from James-slip (daily, except Sundays,) 30 minutes, and from 34th-st. East River, (daily,) 15 minutes, connecting at Hunter's Point with trains from Long Island City; and from South, Wall-street, Fulton, and Catharine Ferries (daily) 30 minutes previous to departure of trains from depot, corner of Flatbush and Atlantic avs., Brooklyn. Trains leave Brooklyn and Long Island City (Hunter's Point) as follows: For Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., 8:30 A. M., 4 P. M., and (on Saturdays only) 3:30 P. M. For Patchogue, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Port Jefferson, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Northport, &c., at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8:30, 10 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:30, 9 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 6 P. M. For Flushing, 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 8:30 and 10 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M. For Far Rockaway, &c., at 9:30 A. M., 4, 4:30, 5, 6, and 6 P. M. For Flushing, 8:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Brooklyn only, 9:15 P. M. Hempstead, via Southern, 6 P. M. Merrick Accommodation, 7 P. M. SUNDAYS, for Greenport, Patchogue, Port Jefferson, Northport, &c., 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.; Northport and Locust Valley, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; Garden City and Hempstead, 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.; and from Long Island City only, 9:30 A. M.; Jamaica, 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Trains for Rockaway Beach, Flushing, College Point, Jamaica, &c., as per time-tables. A fast Sunday train leaves Brooklyn and Long Island City at 8 A. M. for Babylon, and Fire Island (9:05,) Patchogue, (7:45,) Greenport, (9,) Sag Harbor, (9:20.) Returning, leaves Sag Harbor 5:50 P. M.; Greenport, 7 P. M.; Patchogue, 8:40 P. M. Babylon, 9:20 P. M., arriving at Brooklyn and Long Island City at 10:30 P. M. Excursion rates. The steamer Gipsey leaves daily, (Sundays excepted,) Sag Harbor, 1 P. M.; Greenport, 2 P. M.; Hallett's Cove, 2:15 P. M., arriving at New-London 4:45 P. M. Ticket offices in the Company's Depots, Broadway corner Warren-st.; at New-York Transfer Company's offices, No. 944 Broadway, No. 736 6th-av., and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; at James-Slip and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries; at offices of Long Island Express Company, No. 3 Park-place; Nos. 785 and 942 Broadway, and Grand Central Depot; in Brooklyn, No. 333 Washington-st., and No. 79 4th-st. By purchasing tickets at any of the above offices, baggage can be checked through to destination.

S. SPENCER, General Superintendent.
J. CAFFERDEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning; to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785, and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 A. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES S. CLEMENTS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 6:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie

BRUTAL MURDER IN JERSEY.

BARTHOLOMEW M'GRAIL KILLED IN PATERSON.

HIS DEAD BODY PLACED ON THE ERIE RAILROAD—THE WHEELS OF THE CARS FAIL TO COVER UP THE WOUNDS INFLICTED BY HIS MURDERERS—THE CRIME A MYSTERY.

The little village of Passaic Bridge, situated on the western side of the Passaic River, where the tracks of the Erie Railway cross that stream, was thrown into intense excitement on Sunday night by the discovery of the body of a man, who had apparently been murdered and then placed on the railroad track. Nearly all of the people of the village hastened to the scene, and were soon joined by numbers of persons from Passaic City and Paterson. The discovery of the body was made at 10:25 P. M., when a heavily-laden eastward-bound stock train, drawn by engine No. 344, with Engineer Shedd and Conductor Leibolt, came round the sharp curve just before reaching the bridge. By the light of the bright head-light the engineer saw the prostrate form of a man lying on the track only a short distance ahead of his engine. He whistled sharply and reversed the engine, but the heavy train was under too much headway, and a large portion of the cars passed over the body before the train could be stopped. The engineer and conductor then drew from under the cars the body, and as the former took hold of it he said, "My God, I never killed this man, for his hands are quite cold." The conductor also felt the body, and states that with the exception of a small amount of warmth in the region of the bowels, it was quite cold. When drawn from under the cars, the body lay entirely between the rails of the eastward-bound track, while the head was outside the rail. With the exception of a very small ligament, the head was entirely cut off from the body. The remains were carried into the freight-house near by, and several citizens viewed them. Some of these accused the engineer of carelessness in causing the death of the man, but he reiterated his statement about the body being cold when he struck it, and some of those present examined it for themselves, and saw that what he had said was true. On a search being made, a bunch of keys was found in one of the pockets of the deceased, to which was attached a steel plate with the name "Bart McGrail," and there was also found a Paterson Fire Company's badge numbered "6." A telegram was sent to the engine-house of No. 6, at Paterson, and two of the members of the company at once went to the scene on a freight train, and identified the body. Coroner Myers was also notified, and went promptly to the spot. On his arrival he ordered and conducted a careful search of the neighborhood, and soon discovered several suspicious indications. The body, when struck, lay—so the engineer states—on the eastward-bound track, between the rails, while the head rested on the left-hand or inner rail. The limbs were extended across, between the rails, and even in the short time that the engineer saw the body before he struck it, the attitude appeared to him unnatural and strange. A careful scrutiny failed to show any blood on the rails, track, or the wheels of the engine and cars, but across the westward-bound track, and near a railroad crossing, was a pool of coagulated blood which could not possibly have been spurted there by the body when struck by the engine. Alongside of this were the marks of wagon-wheels and a slight depression in the moist ground where some heavy body had plainly been dropped down, and a plain and distinct track where some object had been dragged on the ground across the westward-bound track and up to the spot where the body had been first seen by the engineer, was visible. Rain had fallen somewhat heavily only a couple of hours before the body was found, and the tracks had plainly been made since the rainfall, and were distinctly visible.

A few words as to the locality. The road leading from Paterson to Passaic Bridge passes along near the railroad track for some distance, and at the point where the body was found a private carriage-way, guarded by a gate, leads across the track, and up to the fine residence of the late Mrs. Ayerigg. Although a private roadway, it is sometimes used as a short cut to and from the city, when used in such a manner without the objection of the owner. From the tracks, it was evident that a light wagon drawn by one horse had turned up this lane from the main road, and, after going a distance of about 200 feet, had stopped just before the railroad tracks were reached. There, some heavy object, presumably the body of McGrail, had been dropped down to the ground, and the concussion had forced blood to flow from what must have been an almost cold wound. After the body had been drawn on the track, or, perhaps, as some suggest, while one of the men was drawing it to the desired place, while the other took care of the horse, this animal was driven across the track and still further up the lane leading to the Ayerigg house. Tracks were plainly visible for about 150 feet, and then at a slight turn in the lane, just where the full light of a lamp in the house shone full upon that spot, the tracks stopped, and an evident attempt to turn the wagon in that narrow roadway had been made. This being impossible, the tracks show that the horse was backed a portion of the way back, and then the wagon must have been lifted completely around, and, from the appearance of the ground, both the men were engaged in this work, the horse being taken from the shafts to make the turning easier. To the main road the marks of the wagon were easily traced, but there they were lost.

Upon the news of the murder—for such it evidently was—being known in Paterson, intense excitement prevailed. The members of No. 6 Engine Company subsequently went to the scene in a body, and if the murderer could have been found they would certainly have lynched him. McGrail had been some time in the company, and was universally liked. He was about 35 years of age, and had a wife and four children. He was a machinist by trade, but for some time past had been working on less than half time. Lately, however, he got work in Strange's large silk mill, being in charge of the belts and shafting, and receiving a salary of $15 a week. Since Jan. 1 he had been strictly temperate, having signed a pledge, and he was known to be very happy in his family relations. All of his companions speak of him as a quiet, steady man, minding his own business, and never getting into broils or difficulties. He was not known to have a single enemy. His fondness for children was proverbial, and he was known to generally carry a supply of nuts and candies with him, to give to poor little children whom he might meet. His oldest child, a boy of 11 years, had just entered the mill where his father worked, being employed as a carrier among the silk workers, and not for many years had the prospects of the McGrail family been so bright as they were at the time of his murder. By strict economy in the past, when he got good wages, McGrail had managed to pay a portion of the purchase money on a little house situated in Lewis-st.-st, People's Park, a suburb of Paterson. There the family lived, and there the widow and her four children were found by a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday afternoon. Everything was neat and comfortable, although the furniture was poor and scanty. The news of her husband's death was not broken to the widow until in the afternoon, and she was in a terrible state of affliction. She has the reputation of being a decent, hard-working woman, and aided the family existence by doing such work as she could get. To make her situation still more sad, she is hourly expecting to again become a mother.

What the motive for the murder can be, or how or when it was accomplished, is shrouded in the deepest mystery. McGrail was seen in Paterson during Sunday, and even late on that night, and all that the reporter conversed with declared that he was perfectly sober, and had not drank a drop. On the other hand, Chief of Police Grant positively asserts that he has information that McGrail had been drinking, although very slightly. He was seen at 7 o'clock by several persons, and Mr. Dennis McGrath, a silk-dyer in the same mill where McGrail worked, assured the reporter that he conversed with him at few minutes before 9 P. M., on the corner of Clark and Market streets. McGrail was then perfectly sober, and stated that he was going home. On the Saturday previous, he had been with an excursion party up the Hudson River, and he had frequently spoken of the enjoyment of the trip. When he went upon it he had $10 in his possession, and on the Sunday afternoon he mentioned that he only spent $5 on the trip, and had the same amount left. Those who were with him say that he spent most of the $5 in treating the little children of the party to light refreshments, and that he never tasted a drop of beer or liquor.

All theories as to how he met his death or by what means he reached Passaic Bridge are as yet imaginary, for there does not seem to be the slightest sue. The favorite one is that he was enticed into some row or disturbance in which he was either stunned or killed, and that then he was thrown into a wagon and hurriedly taken to the spot where he was found. That his throat was cut and the blood allowed to escape before he was placed on the track, is founded upon the following facts: First, that there was no blood in the body when it was struck by the engine; second, that his own pocket-handkerchief, literally soaked in blood, was found in the inner breast pocket of his coat, a place where he was never known to carry it, and third, because Coroner Myers, who is a physician, and Drs. Hurd and Warner, who examined the throat, state that it had evidently been first cut in front by some sharp instrument. They state that no carwheels would make the clean cut across the throat that it presents, while the back part of the neck shows a far different wound, and was doubtless made by the wheels. The theory is therefore, that he was murdered and his throat cut in Paterson, and that his own handkerchief was tied around the wound until the body was laid on the track. That he could have been able to survive such a loss of blood as the soaked handkerchief shows, and then put it back into his pocket, is, of course, impossible. That the motive of the deed was not robbery is shown by the fact that $2 43 was found in his pocket, and this amount, his family believe, is what he had left after purchasing some provisions on Saturday night.

A visit to Chief of Police Grant elicited but little new. The officer was not prepared to give his theory of the murder, for such he believed it was. He wished, however, to have the reported arrest of a young man named Thomas Mullen contradicted. When Coroner Myers was at the scene he heard that Mullen had been watching for McGrail up to a late hour the night before, and again early on Monday morning, and that he had declared that he was going away the next morning if he did not see McGrail. The Chief had talked with Mullen and had learned that McGrail had sent him word of a situation he could get him in Strange's mill. At the same time Mullen had been offered a situation in another city, and it was to find McGrail Sunday night or else Monday morning, and learn from him what the proposed situation was, that he was so anxious to see McGrail. He had gone to his house at 11 on Sunday night and again very early Monday morning, and in his desire to settle this, to him, most important question, he had probably become somewhat excited over McGrail's mysterious disappearance. This was corroborated by other witnesses who knew of these facts, and Coroner Myers and the Chief did not arrest Mullen. The body was taken to McCorley's Morgue yesterday afternoon, and there placed on ice. A cursory examination showed no wounds other than the severed head, one over the left eye, and one just below the left thigh. The doctors stated that they believe the skull to be not fractured, and that the wounds on the eye and thigh were made by the train passing over him. A post-mortem examination will, however, be made this morning, and an inquest opened.

It was rumored in Paterson last evening that there had been a slight street brawl on the corner of two streets about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, and that McGrail was concerned in it. His comrades of the engine company indignantly deny this, and state that some other man has been mistaken for McGrail, but the Chief of Police states that he has positive information that McGrail was really concerned in it, and that he has witnesses who saw him knocked down. What was supposed at first to be a clue was the statement of a Mrs. King, of Passaic Bridge, who states that between 7 and 8 o'clock she drove along the road, and at the point where the lane turns up to the Ayerigg house she saw standing there a horse and covered buggy, with no person with them. She was driving with her two little children, and hurried past the spot, as it is lonesome and bears a somewhat bad reputation for robberies, and besides it was raining hard, and she was in a hurry to get home. As, however, McGrail was seen in Paterson after that time, there cannot be any connection between the ungranded buggy and his fate.

All the Police in Paterson and several volunteers are hard at work in the endeavor to find clues. Wagons are being overhauled and suspicious characters shadowed. As the train which left Paterson for New-York at 9:15 last evening was getting under headway, the bell was pulled by some person in the rear car, and the train stopped. The conductor afterward said that Police officers had been on the train, and watched it until it left the depot, and then pulled the bell and jumped off. At Passaic Bridge, on the same train, a young man sitting in the smoking-car jumped off before the train had moved by another man, who called out, "Stop him, he is my prisoner." Both disappeared down the road, but the incident caused considerable excitement among the passengers.

DUNSTER'S BAD SPECULATION.

HE IS ARRAIGNED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT OF HIS EMPLOYER'S FUNDS—AN EXAMINATION WAIVED.

The examinations in the cases of Frank A. Dunster and Arthur F. Johnson, who, it is alleged, robbed Albert L. Marsh, druggist, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, of $3,000 worth of bonds and other property, were resumed yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. At 3:30 Justice Flammer appeared, and Dunster and Johnson were arraigned at the bar. Dunster looked cheerful and perfectly unconcerned, while his companion in trouble was much embarrassed. The complaint which Dunster was called to answer was the larceny of three United States 5-20 bonds of $1,000 each. It having been ascertained that Dunster negotiated the sale of these bonds, or at least two of them, in Boston, word was sent to E. D. Bangs & Co., in Boston, to whom the bonds were sold, in regard to the matter, and yesterday Mr. William L. Pratt, the clerk who purchased the bonds, arrived in this City and identified Dunster as the man of whom he bought them. The bonds Nos. 100,778 and 100,779 were sold on March 7, and the remaining bond, No. 100,781, was offered for sale by Dunster on May 29, on his second visit to Boston. It was rejected, and Dunster returned to New-York. After Mr. Pratt had testified yesterday, Dunster was asked what he had to say in his defense, when he answered, "I am not guilty; I waive any further examination, and ask that bail be fixed." Justice Flammer put the bail at $5,000, and he was committed temporarily in default. The case of Johnson was then taken up. He was charged with having a guilty knowledge of Dunster's transactions, with having taken a diamond from him which he knew belonged to Marsh, and with having accepted $1,500 from him which he knew was Marsh's money. The $1,500 mentioned, Johnson expended in fitting up a liquor and billiard saloon at No. 985 Broadway, in which Dunster was to have a half-interest. In June last, Johnson sold his share of the business to his partner for $400. An attachment on the premises was yesterday served on Dunster by Deputy Sheriff Thorpe. A telegram from Dunster to Johnson, while the former was in Boston negotiating the sale of the bonds, and which stated that "everything is all right," was put in evidence. Johnson admitted having received $1,500 from Dunster in Marsh's cellar, but said that he took it in good faith and without the intention of defrauding anybody. He said that he was always of the opinion that Dunster belonged to a very rich family, and that when he gave him this money he took it for the purpose mentioned above, believing it belonged to Dunster. Witnesses were called to testify in regard to Johnson's character and reputation, and Justice Flammer, having been convinced that he was merely a dupe in the hands of Dunster, discharged him. The applause at the announcement was unbounded.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY SCANDAL.

ARREST OF A YOUNG MAN OF HARRISON ON A GRAVE CHARGE.

Frederick Weeks, a young man, 23 years of age, who lives near a small settlement called "The Purchase," in the Town of Harrison, has been arrested and lodged in White Plains Jail to answer a charge of seduction under promise of marriage, made by Miss Annie Clark, a young girl of 17 years. He was arrested on Sunday night by Deputy Sheriff Ford, through a strategic manœuvre. Miss Clark's complaint was made some time ago before Justice Romer, of White Plains, and a warrant was issued for Weeks' apprehension, but he could not be found. The officer who sought for him learned that he was at Newport, and, subsequently, that he had gone to New-York. On Sunday evening Deputy Sheriff Ford, while taking a drive over Rye Beach with his wife, saw young Weeks at his father's place, whereupon Ford determined to divert his trip from pleasure to business. To throw off any possible suspicion of his movements, Ford continued on his journey, then made a detour, and returned to White Plains without repassing Weeks' residence. Leaving his wife and taking some help for the work in hand, Ford again went on to Weeks' home. On arriving there he found a horse, buggy, and man in readiness to carry some one away, presumably the fitting Frederick. The house was surrounded by a force to prevent his escape, and in the meantime the man in charge of the buggy gave a warning signal, a whistle three times, upon which the lights in the house were extinguished, and the house was hastily closed up. The Deputy went to the front door and demanded admittance, and the demand was answered by Mr. Weeks, Sr., who brusquely wanted to know what Mr. Ford was there for. On being told that his son Frederick was there, and must surrender himself, the father tried to divert him by evasions, but finding the officer confident and determined, he relaxed both his feelings and opposition, and permitted the arrest to be made without further ado. The prisoner merely said to his mother, "It's no use now; they've got me pinned." His mother was a good deal excited over the arrest, and urged her son to end all trouble by marrying the girl; but the son went to jail, to ruminate over this maternal advice. Miss Clark is the daughter of reputable parents. Her father is a carpenter. Weeks' father is a man of good standing and some means.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

James McCarthy, aged 20, a butcher, of No. 117 West Twenty-fourth-street, about a week ago attacked a son of Hugh Cullen, living at No. 271 West Twelfth-street. Mr. Cullen interfered and saved his boy from a beating, and had the ferocious butcher-boy arrested. The case was dismissed by the Police Justice owing to the lack of disposition on Mr. Cullen's part to prosecute. On Sunday evening McCarthy and a friend named William Stafford came across Mr. Cullen, and the two young men proceeded to "take out" McCarthy's grudge against him. McCarthy stabbed him with a large knife in the forehead, inflicting a deep and ugly wound, and Stafford knocked him down with his fist and kicked him. The young ruffians were prevented from doing more by the arrival of Officer Flanagan, who took them both into custody. Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday committed both prisoners for trial, McCarthy in default of $1,000 bail, and Stafford in default of $300.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry F. Richardson, liveryman, at Newburg, is a voluntary bankrupt, with liabilities of $5,400, and nominal assets $3,212.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Benjamin Hammond, by six creditors, whose claims aggregate $3,249, and the matter comes up for hearing before Judge Choate, Aug. 27.

Frederick W. Kraft, formerly of the firm of Beaman & Kraft, leather dealers, at Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy for himself and against his late partner, William J. Beaman, and the hearing is set down for Aug. 27. The liabilities amount to about $30,000, with assets nominally valued at $18,367. The Citizens' National Bank of Yonkers, holds notes indorsed by the firm amounting to $9,685 75, and the First National Bank of Yonkers, $4,916 49, in assignment of the stock in trade was made in January, 1876, to Peter D. Rawlins.

BUTLER THROWS A BRICK.

HE WANTS STANLEY MATTHEWS REPORTED FOR CONTEMPT.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE AT THE NAVAL OFFICE—BUSINESS KEEPS THE OHIO SENATOR AWAY—HIS EXCUSE NOT CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY.

The Congressional Investigating Committee, of which Mr. Clarkson N. Potter is Chairman, and which is charged with the inquiry into the conduct of the Electoral count in Louisiana and other States, reassembled yesterday at noon in the rooms of Naval Officer Burt, in the annex of the Custom-house, on Exchange-place. There were present the Chairman, and Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, and Blackburn, of Kentucky, of the committee. Mr. William H. Roberts and Col. H. E. Leet, of the New-Orleans *Times*, appeared as witnesses, in response to summonses, and the great prevaricator, James E. Anderson, was likewise in attendance, together with a dozen other persons, who appeared more or less interested in the case. In calling the committee to order, the Chairman said he had expected that Messrs. Springer and Hiscock would be present. The latter gentleman was at Watch Hill, and he thought had perhaps been unable to reach the City in time. Under the circumstances, therefore, he would like to ask the pleasure of the members present as to the propriety of proceeding in Mr. Hiscock's absence. Mr. Butler said he would be very much disinclined to go on with the examination of Mr. Roberts, or, indeed, of any other witness, in the absence of Mr. Hiscock. He observed, however that certain other expected witnesses were not present, and would call the attention of the committee to the fact that he [Mr. Butler] had asked that Mr. Matthews should be summoned. The Chairman replied that a summons had been issued for Mr. Matthews, and had been served on him on his passage through this City on Saturday last at the Park-Avenue Hotel. The return of the person who served the summons was here, but Mr. Matthews was not here, and the Chairman understood he would not be here.

Mr. Butler said: Mr. Matthews is not now engaged in any Senatorial duties, so far as I am informed; I am not aware that there is any committee of the Senate in session at all, and I am quite certain that there is no Senate committee in session of which he is a member; therefore, Mr. Matthews stands like any other citizen of the United States, as distinguished as he is, and open to the subpœna of this committee under the resolution of the House; he has not appeared, and, of course, I would like to give him every opportunity to appear, but I understood you to say, Mr. Chairman, that he has signified in some form to you that he did not intend to appear.

The Chairman—I understood that he had a professional engagement at Newport which would prevent his being here to-morrow, but I also gathered from the officer who served the subpœna that Mr. Matthews did not intend to appear at all.

Mr. Butler—I also have very important professional engagements—important to myself and of some importance to my clients—to be attended to in Boston; but I felt that the public business required my presence here at the risk of professional engagements or the loss of professional engagements. I certainly would not press the attendance of Mr. Matthews here to his personal discomfort, or his professional discomfort, if that was assigned as a reason why he would not come. But if all this means simply that he does not mean to obey the summons of the House of Representatives, then, in my judgment, as a member of the House, the sooner the issue is made and determined and settled, the better for the preservation of the rights of the citizen and of the rights and privileges of the Senate and of the House. If Mr. Matthews can set at naught the subpœna of this committee, then any other citizen of the United States can set it at naught; and this investigation is useless, except to sit and hear willing witnesses, and volunteer witnesses are always subject to suspicion, and their testimony is always liable to be commented upon in that regard. I never know now much credence to place in what I see in the public prints, but if I place any credence in what they say, Mr. Matthews has been testifying before newspaper reporters on the subject-matter of this investigation. Then, if the Senatorial privilege amounts to this—that a Senator is to testify to the newspaper reporters and may refuse to testify where he can be under oath, subject to the pains and penalties of perjury, and subject to cross-examination, is the question that has settled the better. If Mr. Matthews had been wholly reticent as a witness, we might have supposed that some sense of personal confidence in his relations to the Wormley Conference may have been controlling, which, among gentlemen, (except always in a court of law,) is usually held controlling. But that Mr. Matthews does not put forward, because he goes to the newspapers and tells them about it. Now, if he tells there as much as he pleases, I want him to tell here as much as the committee pleases, and just as much only. I therefore move that he be ordered on our record to appear, and that contempt of the summons of the House be reported to the House for such action as in its judgment will be consistent with the dignity, power, and rights of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Blackburn said that he had met Mr. Matthews at Cincinnati a few weeks ago, and that Mr. Matthews then told him about having an important case to argue, in which Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, was also employed, at Newport, and about this time.

Mr. Butler—If that be his excuse, no one will accept such an excuse sooner than myself, because I have to urge it very often. I am only now proceeding in my remarks and action on the ground that Mr. Matthews did not come here, engagement or no engagement.

The Chairman stated that he had sent a summons to Cincinnati to be served on Mr. Matthews, but that, on learning that Mr. Matthews was to pass through New-York, he thought it a matter of courtesy to send the clerk of the committee to see him, and the clerk would now state to the committee whether Mr. Matthews had put his declination on the ground of professional engagements.

Mr. Rossiter Lines, Clerk of the committee, said that he handed the subpœna to Senator Matthews in the Park Avenue Hotel, and that the Senator told him it would be impossible for him to attend on Monday, as he had a professional engagement at Newport, and that, that being the case, what he would do under other circumstances could have no interest for the committee, and he did not propose to say what he would do if he were free.

The Chairman—He did not indicate any time when he would attend?

Mr. Lines—No, Sir. His reply, as I have given it, was made in answer to a question put to him by me as to when he would attend.

The Chairman—The Chair will take notice of the motion, but he ventures to suggest that in the absence of Mr. Hiscock it shall stand over for the present.

Mr. Butler assented to the suggestion of the Chairman, and the committee then went into executive session, the Chairman announcing that the session of to-day will be opened at 11 o'clock.

PERJURES HIMSELF IN COURT.

Michael Tully, a red-headed youth, was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for stealing a tin box containing $479, the property of Mrs. Winsheimer, of No. 305 West Thirty-fifth-street, on July 19. The prisoner was placed on the witness-stand in his own defense, and vehemently denied the charge. In answer to Assistant District Attorney Herring's questions, he denied that he had ever pleaded guilty to petit larceny, or been sent to the Penitentiary for six months. The jury acquitted Tully, whereupon Mr. Herring said that he had never known a more flagrant case of perjury than had just been committed by Tully. He held in his hand the record of Tully's conviction and sentence, and asked that he be committed for perjury. It was high time that the reckless perjury indulged in almost daily should be stopped, and he proposed to deal as severely as possible with it. He intended to submit the case to a Grand Jury immediately, and therefore moved that Tully be committed. Judge Gildersleeve made the necessary order, and the accused was taken to the Tombs.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH STOLEN

Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday that some time between the 3d and 9th inst., the residence of Mr. John G. Bacon, No. 66 East Eighty-first-street, was entered by thieves, and robbed of property valued at $2,215. The family were absent in the country, and the robbery was not discovered until their return on Saturday last. Among the articles stolen were the following: A cameo set, a blue enamel set, a gold cable chain, a lady's gold watch, a mosaic pin, a turquoise ring, a cameo ring, a seal-skin cloak, a fur-lined cloak trimmed with sable, a black velvet dress, and a large quantity of other clothing and underwear. The Police have no clue to the thieves or the property.

A ONE-LEGGED HIGHWAY ROBBER.

James Edwards, alias John Fitzpatrick, a youth of 19, has only one leg, and goes on crutches, but is, nevertheless, a daring and expert thief. On the night of the 3d inst. he assaulted Frederick Schneider, of No. 244 Division-street, knocked him down, beat him severely, and attempted to rob him. Mr. Schneider's cries attracted the attention of the Police, and Edwards was arrested. He was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the one-legged thief to one year in the Penitentiary.

THE FIENDISH SERVANT GIRL.

Hannah Lyons, the servant who robbed Mrs. Emma Welshoefer, of No. 135 East Forty-ninth-street, and attempted to set fire to the premises, on last Thursday night, was again before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday. Hannah said she had retained counsel, but as he was not present, the Justice consented to let the charge of larceny lie over until to-day. The bail on this charge was fixed at $1,000. Assistant Fire Marshal Orr then testified to his examination of the room in Mrs. Welshoefer's house where the fire was set, and Hannah was committed for trial on the charge of arson in default of $2,500 bail. Mrs. Welshoefer told a TIMES reporter last evening that she had not yet had the suspected beer examined, but intends to do so soon, in order to set all doubts at rest. Her little girl, who was taken very sick the day after drinking the beer, and her mother feared had been poisoned, is still confined to her bed, but her physician states that the child has inflammation of the lungs and bronchitis, probably occasioned by catching cold during the excitement of the first discovery of the servant's crime. Yesterday Mrs. Welshoefer found in one of the rooms a key which had been newly filed in such a way as to fit the lock of the closet in which she kept her jewelry. This leads to the suspicion that Hannah was assisted by some more skillful accomplice outside, probably the unknown man she was seen latting out of the house a few days before the robbery.

STORIES OF ILL-TREATED WIVES.

ACCUSING A WOMAN OF UNCHASTITY—GOOD GROUND FOR A LIMITED DIVORCE.

The cruel treatment of a wife has been generally understood as referring to conduct consisting of blows, kicks, &c., applied by a man to his better half, but a decision rendered yesterday shows how fallacious this notion is. Mrs. Margaret Kennedy sued her husband, William H. Kennedy, in the Superior Court, in this City, for a limited divorce on the ground of his alleged cruel and inhuman treatment. They were married on April 29, 1868, and have had seven children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Kennedy, in her complaint, says her husband kept on accusing her of unchastity, and stigmatized two of their children as being illegitimate, thereby subjecting her to great mortification and alarm, and seriously affecting her health and happiness. On Dec. 5, 1876, she says, he put a pistol to her head, in a fit of passion, apparently with intent to kill her. Her husband, according to her statements, owns about $75,000 worth of property and has an income of $5,000 per year. She asked for a separation, for the custody and control of their children, and for a reasonable allowance to be applied to her own and the children's support. Kennedy, in his answer, denied the truth of the pistol episode, and accused his wife of indiscreet conduct with a man named McHugh. He also alleged that his income does not exceed $2,000. The case was tried at Special Term, before Judge Sedgwick, Gen. Roger A. Pryor appearing for the wife and Develin & Miller for the husband. In his opinion, handed down yesterday, the Judge says his general conclusion is that the facts of the case are those substantially as stated by the plaintiff, with one exception. This exception is as to her husband's threatening to shoot her with a pistol. Concerning this, Judge Sedgwick thinks Mrs. Kennedy was justified in believing that he was about to use bodily violence upon her, though she in her agitation may not have observed correctly, and though she testified truly and conscientiously she heard him say, as she thought, that he would blow her brains out. As regards Kennedy's accusations of his wife's lawdness, which formed the principal ground of the suit, Judge Sedgwick says:

"The charges of unchastity, and the reference to it in different forms, testified to by plaintiff were without any foundation, and as tendered admitted on the stand; and the defendant had no excuse for making them in the circumstances that he gave as his excuse, even as he gives them. They were not made for the reproof or the discipline of the wife, nor were they ever accompanied by a request that she should change her conduct in any respect in which she could or should change. The defendant was at the time conscious of his injustice to his wife, and explicitly said so to several persons, yet his answer intimates that her conduct was the cause of what the answer alleges were indignant reproofs. I think this constitutes cruel and inhuman treatment, as meant by the statute, even if no bodily injury was done to her. But, in truth, there was bodily injury caused, viz.: sleeplessness, and the consequences of nervous shock or derangement. These things are as definitely bodily as the results of a blow, and they last longer, unless the blow is murderous. The plaintiff should have judgment, as asked, for separation. The amount of alimony may be referred to a referee."

Mrs. Harriet Ferris sued her husband, N. Clarence Ferris, in the Superior Court, for an absolute divorce on account of his marital infidelity. They were married on July 20, 1875. The defendant, who is only 22 years old, was left $150,000 by his father's will about a year ago. He has since reduced the amount to $50,000 by fast living. The charges against him were fully proved. Mrs. Ferris' counsel, Messrs. Lawrence & Washner, yesterday entered judgment in her favor. By the decree she is allowed $20 per week as alimony during the remainder of her life.

In the suit for limited divorce instituted by Mrs. Katharine L. Morton against Major George C. Morton, in which Dr. John W. Greene is implicated, Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference to ascertain what amount of alimony the plaintiff should be awarded during the pendency of the suit. Mrs. Matthews has refused to appear, and that that contempt of the summons of the House be reported to the House for such action as in its judgment will be consistent with the dignity, power, and rights of the representatives of the people.

Mr. Blackburn said that he had met Mr. Matthews at Cincinnati a few weeks ago, and that Mr. Matthews then told him about having an important case to argue, in which Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, was also employed, at Newport, and about this time.

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A SCHOONER RUN DOWN AT SEA.

DAMAGED BY AN UNKNOWN SHIP—THE INJURED VESSEL RETURNS TO THIS PORT.

The schooner W. H. Card left this port for Petit Goave on Thursday last. At 12 o'clock on Friday night she was sailing close to the wind in latitude 32° 58′ and longitude 73° 15′, when the mate discovered a large ship bearing down from the north-west. He immediately called to Capt. Foss that they were in danger of being run down, but before the latter could give any orders his vessel was struck on the port side, just abaft the beam. Although the moon was shining, it was impossible to make out the name, or even the nationality, of the unknown ship, which lay to for a few minutes, and then proceeded on her course. It was soon discovered that the schooner had sustained serious damages. Four of her planks below water-mark had been injured, and she began to leak badly. Her fore and main back-stays had been carried away, her mainsail torn to shreds, and her main-boom unshipped. Her mainmast and gaff suffered considerably, and she received other damage. It was, of course, impossible to proceed in that condition, and Capt. Foss decided to put back to this port. The schooner arrived yesterday, and was towed to the Erie Basin. Her agents, Warren Ray & Co., of No. 129 Wall-street, are unable to say whether it will be necessary for her to unload and go upon the dry dock for repairs. The Captain thinks that the entire blame rests with the unknown vessel.

COLUMBIA'S BOYS DECLINE.

Capt. Jasper T. Goodwin sent the following communication to Alderman Bernard Biglin yesterday in relation to the proposed public reception of the crew of Columbia College:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1878.

B. Biglin, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Board of Aldermen:

DEAR SIR: Your letter informing me that the Board of Aldermen had appointed a committee to offer the Columbia College crew a reception, and tendering them the use of the Governor's Room for that purpose, has been received. We were all greatly flattered, and return our hearty thanks to the board for the very great compliment they have paid us. While we gratefully accept their congratulation we find it impossible to accept their offer of a reception. The crew have separated, and most of them have left the City to join their friends, and one is still in Europe, and I am obliged to leave for Boston to-night, and shall not return for some weeks. Again thanking you on behalf of the crew for your great compliment and kind offer, I am very respectfully yours,

J. T. GOODWIN,
Captain of Columbia College Boat Club.

The Henley Visitors' Challenge Cup, won by the Columbia Crew, is on exhibition at Tiffany's. The names of the crew will be engraved upon it as follows: Joseph T. Goodwin, Captain and stroke; E. E. Sage, bow; H. G. Rickbock, C. Edson, Charles Eldridge. The cup is almost covered with the names of the various crews who have carried it off in past years, representing the following clubs: 1847 and 1848, Christ's Church Club, Oxford; 1849, Second Trinity Club, Cambridge; 1850 and 1851, Christ's Church Club, Oxford; 1852 and 1853, Argonauts; 1854, 1855, and 1856, Lady Margaret Club, Cambridge; 1857, Pembroke College Club, Oxford; 1858, First Trinity Club, Cambridge; 1859, Third Trinity Club, Cambridge; 1860 and 1861, First Trinity Club, Cambridge; 1862 and 1863, Brasenose Club, Oxford; 1864, University College Club, Oxford; 1865, Third Trinity Boat Club, Oxford; 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, University College, Oxford; 1870, Trinity College Boat Club, Dublin; 1871, First Trinity Boat Club, Cambridge; 1872, Pembroke College, Oxford; 1873 and 1874, Trinity College, Dublin; 1875 and 1876, University College, Oxford; 1877, Jesus College, Cambridge; 1878, Columbia College, New-York.

HORSE-THIEVES PLEAD GUILTY.

Thomas Connell, of Ninety-sixth-street and North River, sent one of his men, Michael Ahern, of Ninety-third-street and Fifth-avenue, with a load of cement to Seventy-first-street and Broadway on July 17. Ahern did not return, and Officer Dakin, of the Mounted Squad, saw him attempting to sell a horse at the horse market. When arrested by the officer he said that he had paid $500 for the animal which was subsequently identified by Mr. Connell as his property. When arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Ahern, who has only just come from State Prison, pleaded guilty, and was sent back to his old quarters for two years and six months. John McGuire, of No. 196 East Twelfth-street, who stole a horse, wagon, and harness, the property of Jacob Fisk, a New-Jersey farmer, which had been left to stand in Church-street, also pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the thief to two years in State Prison. George Welsh, of No. 739 Greenwich-street, was arraigned for stealing a horse, wagon, and harness, the property of H. A. Wilkins, No. 46 Charles-street. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was asked by Judge Gildersleeve how many times he had been in prison. "Twice, in the Penitentiary, your Honor," replied Welsh. "Well," said the Judge, "I will change the treatment this time and send you to State Prison for three years."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,140,727 60.

The number of bathers at the free floating baths last week was 171,527, of whom 51,625 were females.

Michael Brew, aged 28, of No. 23 Washington-street, fell out of a fourth-story window at No. 23 Greenwich-street yesterday morning, and was seriously injured.

Charles Meyer, who came from Antwerp in the steamer Netherland, was found to have concealed 71½ yards of silk in a false-bottomed trunk, and Officer Kane, at Castle Garden, seized the silk and took it to the Seizure-room.

Capt. Smith, of the British bark Imunana, which arrived from Iquique yesterday, reports that on the 31st of May, while in the South Atlantic Ocean, Robert Glen, aged 35, a native of England, died after an illness of two weeks, and was buried at sea.

William Crawford, aged 8 years, of No. 166 Hudson-street, fell into the Hudson River at Pier No. 41, yesterday afternoon, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Buckley, of the Western Steamboat Squad. This is the eighth life Buckley has saved from drowning since the 1st of May last.

The New-York Elevated Railroad reports that it carried 115,687 more passengers during the first nine weeks after the opening of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway than it did in the nine weeks preceding the opening of the latter road, and that it carried 229,934 more passengers than during the same period in 1877.

William Crawford, aged 8 years, of No. 166 Hudson-street, fell overboard yesterday afternoon at Pier No. 41 North River. Boundsman Buckley, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, jumped overboard, and succeeded in rescuing the lad. This lad is the eighth person rescued from drowning by Roundsman Buckley.

The body of Officer George Bieg, of the Harbor Police, who was accidentally drowned off One Hundred and Fourth-street, while patrolling his post on the East River in a police boat on the morning of the 9th inst., was found yesterday off Mill Rock, opposite Eighty ninth-street, and by permission of Coroner Ellinger was removed to his late residence, at No. 226 Second-street.

A Custom-house officer recently reported to the Collector that the steam-boat Governor Fenton, used by the Health Officer, was running without a license. On Aug. 9 Deputy Collector Phelps wrote to the Quarantine Commissioners, the custodians of the State property at

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8400. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE BOSNIAN RESISTANCE.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION

SHARP FIGHTING OF OUTPOSTS—THE TWENTIETH DIVISION FALLING BACK TO BE NEAR ITS SUPPLIES—MEHEMET ALI APPOINTED COMMISSIONER — A GERMAN WARNING TO TURKEY.

VIENNA, Aug 13.—Gen. Phillipovich has telegraphed that he would effect a junction with the Army of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg, near Vitez, to-day. The Twentieth Austrian Division has not yet been able to reach Zwornik. Its outposts fought a battle with the insurgents near Gratschanitza, on the 4th inst. The division was also engaged on the 8th, 9th, and 10th inst. It advanced close to Tusla, but in consequence of the scarcity of supplies and the exhaustion of draught animals, was obliged to fall back on Gratschanitza to secure its communications, though not because compelled to do so by the enemy. The losses of the Twentieth Division are not reported.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—According to advices from Serajevo, the insurgent Government has sent Hafiz Pasha to meet the Austrians, to ask their leniency to the insurgents. It is thought here to be impossible that the Bosnians can prolong their resistance. With the view, therefore, to tranquilize them, the Porte has appointed Mehemet Ali Pasha as its Commissioner in Bosnia. He will start thither immediately.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In reference to the Porte's more pliant attitude on the Batoum and Bosnian questions, the *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck has instructed the German Attaché at Constantinople to inform the Porte that the continuance of an ambiguous policy would risk the existence of Turkey in Europe.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says Gen. Phillipovich and the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg have effected a junction, and are reported to be marching on Serajevo, which, it is believed, the insurgents will evacuate. It is also reported that the insurgents have evacuated Senitza. It is now ascertained that it was their main body which was defeated at Sheptsche. The Twentieth Austrian Division was obliged to retreat, because the insurgents had received large reinforcements. In consequence of this occurring close to the Servian frontier, a report is currrent that a corps will be sent to watch Servia, with orders to advance into the country at the first sign of bad faith.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

THEIR INTERESTS IN AFGHANISTAN—AN ENGLISH MISSION TO CABUL.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—In the House of Commons to-night Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an interrogation, stated that it was impossible for the Goverment to say where the Russian forces in Central Asia were stationed. The Government was quite willing to take the responsibility of sending a mission to Cabul, as it could not regard with indifference what had been passing in Central Asia during the last two months.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, also pointed out that it was always understood that England had a greater interest in Afghanistan than had Russia, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and influence with that of Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Larnaca, Cyprus, to Reuter's Telegram Company, says the troops are suffering considerably from the fever usually prevalent there at this time of the year. The effects of the fever are weakening, but not fatal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—The Commissioners sent to inquire into the circumstances of the Rhodope insurrection will return to Constantinople this week. It is not expected that any practical benefit will result from their mission.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says the riots continue at Odessa, and a proclamation of a state of siege is expected to be issued.

The Porte, in order to obviate further depreciation of Turkish currency, has decided to raise the import duties on salt, tobacco, and spirits to the extent permitted by its treaties of commerce.

The *News'* Berlin dispatch states that the Sultan's ratification of the treaty of Berlin has at last arrived.

THE PORTE'S AFRICAN TRIBUTARIES.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE OVER TUNIS—ANGLO-FRENCH REFORMS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—A rumor, which has some claim to credence, is circulating in Paris that England, Turkey, and France have agreed to a French Protectorate over the Turkish dependency of Tunis, it being stipulated that France shall not interfere with the Regency. The arrangement is designed, it is said, partly to give satisfaction to France for the Anglo-Turkish convention, and partly to serve as a check to Italian ambition in the direction of Tunis, which has been evident for some time. In the event of further Eastern complications, this arrangement would probably result in the incorporation of Tunis with Algiers.

Nubar Pasha, who was summoned by the Khédive to assist him in carrying out reforms of administration in Egypt, embarked at Brindisi, Naples, yesterday for Alexandria, bearing important projects of reform, which have been sanctioned by England and France.

AWARDS IN PARIS TO AMERICANS.

EXHIBITORS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—The awards of the International Jury have not yet been published, but a considerable number of the successful competitors are known. The American exhibitors have more than a proportionate share of medals and other awards. Among the successful American exhibits are: McCormick's reaper. Wheelock's steam-engine. Wood's reaper, Edison's telephone, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, the American Watch Company's watches, Fairbanks' scales, Collins' axes, Disston's saws. Wilcox's lard, Farmer's Friend grain drill, Johnston's harvester, Pullman's palace cars, Remington's rifles. Specimens of American coal and wheat receive gold medals, and it is understood that American canned fruits and meats have taken the highest prizes in their class.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND—THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL—THE ENGLISH WEAVERS.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 13.—The great naval review by the Queen to-day was looked forward to with high expectations of a superb spectacle. The waters of Spithead and of the Solent were covered with sailing craft of every description, and steam-boats brought hundreds of persons to witness it. At 4 o'clock, the hour for the review, however, the weather had become unfavorable, as the wind was blowing half a gale, and rain was falling. The Queen, in the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, passed through the fleet of broadside ships, turret ships, sloops-of-war, gun-boats, and torpedo-boats, numbering in all 24 men-of-war, drawn up in line, but no evolutions were attempted. The rain poured down in torrents and the review, as a spectacle, was a failure.

The National Council of Switzerland has resolved to submit to popular vote its decision to contribute $1,300,000 toward the completion of the St. Gothard tunnel.

The Oldham weavers have accepted the 5 per cent. reduction of wages demanded by the masters.

Hon. Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, when introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons to-night, gave the official estimate of the number of deaths from famine in India at 1,350,000.

Hon. Patrick James Smyth, Home Rule member for Westmeath County, Ireland, announces that he will retire from Parliament after its dissolution.

GENEVA, Aug. 13.—The 46 American delegates to the Universal Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, which met here to-day, have arrived.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* has interviewed Mgr. Mansella, the Papal Nuncio, at Kissengen. The Nuncio merely expressed his delight that the gulf between himself and Prince Bismarck was not so wide as had been imagined.

DARING EXPRESS CAR ROBBERY.

A UNITED STATES EXPRESS CAR ROBBED OF $5,000 BY FOUR MEN IN MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 13.—Four men entered the United States Express Company's car on the through south-bound passenger train between Omaha and Kansas City, via St. Joseph, when near Winthrop Junction, last night, and robbed the safe of $5,000 in cash. The conductor, Brown, noticed four men get on the platform between the baggage car and the first coach. Not thinking anything wrong, at the usual time he left the baggage car and started to go through the train. The first persons he met were four men standing on the platform. As he stepped on the platform the leader pulled out two revolvers, and pointing them at him ordered him back into the baggage car, at the same time directing him to hold up his hands. Brown was thus compelled to submit, and as they entered the car from the dark end, the first man they met was Griffith, the baggage-man, and he was ordered to hold up his hands, while pistols were pointed at him. A young man named Mather, who was in the baggage car, was then reached and given the same order. Frank Baxter, the express agent, was sitting in a chair in the lighted end of the car, his bills in his lap, and the express safe open beside him, busily engaged in his work. A revolver was thrust in his face, and he also was ordered to throw up his hands. The leader of the gang then stepped up to the safe, and transferred about $5,100 to a sack they had with them. Conductor Brown was then asked if he had any money, and he replied that he had not. He was ordered to stop the train, and having no other alternative, pulled the bell-rope. As the train slacked its speed the four men backed out of the car, still covering the train officials with their pistols, and disappeared in the darkness. No swearing was indulged in, and the entire work was done in less than five minutes. The train was filled with passengers, but none of them knew of the robbery until the thieves had escaped. One of the robbers was a man about 6 feet in height and 200 pounds in weight, with light mustache and chin whiskers, brown hair, and a broad, red face. He wore a broad-brimmed slouch hat. The one who emptied the safe was tall, wore a slouch hat, and a light coat reaching below the knees. The other two were of medium stature, rather stout built, and wore dark clothing and slouched hats. They were about 24 or 25 years of age.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE WEST COAST.

THREATENING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ZULULAND—SANITARY CONDITION OF THE WEST COAST.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Advices from South Africa to the 24th of July represent that the condition of affairs in Zululand is still ominous. The Cape Government continues making preparations for war on the frontier.

Private letters from the west coast of Africa conflict with the reports received here yesterday, and assert that the health of the people is good at Bonny, Fernando Po, Old Calabar, Acera, Cape Coast Castle, Monrovia, and Sierra Leone. It is also represented that the condition of trade is favorable at these places. The health of Tagos was improving. There was excitement among the Liberians, caused by a war among native tribes 40 miles in the interior, and they were considering the advisability of intervening.

MRS. WALKER'S FRIEND FORBES.

AN INTERESTING PARTY OF FOREIGN TOURISTS—EXTRADITION FOR FORGERY TO BE ASKED.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Thomas Forbes, alias Crawford, who was arrested on board the steamer Adriatic, is held for extradition on a charge of forgery. The detective who arrested Forbes, boarded the Adriatic at Queenstown and would have taken Forbes ashore there, but owing to the illness of the prisoner's wife he proceeded with them to Liverpool. Forbes and wife and Weaver and a female companion, left Liverpool at 11 o'clock this morning for London, where they arrived at 4 this afternoon. Mrs. Forbes applied to George Lewis, Esq., to defend her husband, but Mr. Lewis had been retained for the prosecution. The case will probably be opened to-morrow, and adjourned for the arrival of Mrs. Walker, the prosecutrix.

THE NEW ORDER OF THINGS IN CUBA.

STATE OF SIEGE RAISED—CIVIL AUTHORITY RESTORED—CASES BEFORE MILITARY COURTS TURNED OVER.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Captain-General Martinez-Campos has issued a decree declaring that as the electoral period is near at hand, and the tranquillity of the island has been re-established, the state of siege established by decree on the 7th day of February, 1874, is raised, and all the civil and judicial authorities will again attend to the cases which belong to their respective jurisdictions according to law. All cases pending before military tribunals, which come within the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, will be transferred to the latter, together with the custody of the accused. This decree will be published with the formalities of an ordinance in all the jurisdictional centres.

THE KIMPTON EXTRADITION CASE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Gov. Rice has sent word that he is ready to consider the question of granting the requisition of Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, in the Kimpton case, on his arrival here, to-morrow; but counsel on both sides have agreed, with the consent of the Attorney-General, to postpone the matter until next Tuesday, it being understood that Kimpton will, in the meantime, make no effort to secure bail. Mr. M. F. Dickinson, of counsel for Kimpton, goes to New-York at once to consult with ex-Gov. Chamberlain. Judge Abbott, of counsel for the State of South Carolina, is preparing an elaborate argument.

BENJAMIN NOYES IN PRISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—Benjamin F. Noyes, convicted of conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, who was respited by Gov. McClellan for 20 days, was brought to State Prison this afternoon to serve out his 18 months' sentence. He was accompanied by Mrs. Noyes, who seemed deeply affected. He was shaved, dressed in his prison suit, and conducted to his cell.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The County Convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party was held in this city to-day. There were about 600 delegates present, and the convention was rather a boisterous one. Henry L. Sinnickson, a tailor, was nominated for Recorder of Deeds; John Dunn, a newspaper man, for Clerk of the Quarter Sessions; H. Price Williams, colored barber, and John H. Goldbeck, a baker, for City Commissioners.

A DEADLY SOUTHERN FEUD

THE MURDER IN EDGEFIELD.

A SIDE SCENE AT A POLITICAL MEETING—SETTLING AN OLD ENMITY IN THE APPROVED SOUTHERN STYLE—FOUR LIVES ENDED THAT THE COUNTRY CAN AFFORD TO LOSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 13.—About 2,000 men assembled at Edgefield, S. C., yesterday, to listen to speeches from Wade Hampton, Gen. Gary, Judge Mackey, and others, on the occasion of the opening of the political campaign. Among those present were several companies of State troops. A platform was erected about half a mile from the village, and a procession was formed which marched out there, when the speaking took place. In the crowd were Benjamin Booth, James Booth, Thomas Booth, and S. Booth, and Brooker Toney and Mack Toney. The Booths and Toneys had long been at enmity. It appears that several years ago, about 1869 or 1870, several men named Booth went to the house of Adam Jones for the purpose of attacking Jones, some bitter feeling existing between the parties. The Booths were accompanied by a young man named Luther Toney. Jones was prepared for the intended attack on him, and the assailants discovering this abandoned or postponed it. By some mischance, however, young Toney was shot, and, as was claimed, accidentally killed, by one of the Booths, in whose company he was at the time. The relatives of Toney regarded the killing as intentional, and the affair became the occasion of a deadly family feud between the Toneys and Booths. The enmity which, was carefully kept alive on both sides, led to an encounter a few years ago between members of the two families, but this did not result fatally to any parties engaged. Brooker Toney, a few weeks ago, apparently to "keep his hand in," killed "Gus" Harris, a colored Deputy United States Marshal, under circumstances which are not generally known.

Early on Monday morning the first indication that there was to be serious trouble was apparent in an encounter between Toney and James Booth. Toney walked up to a man named Herring, who was abusing a Democratic negro wearing a red shirt, and begged him to desist. While he was still talking James Booth came up, drew his pistol, and remarked that he would defend Herring. Toney drew his pistol also, and Booth jumped behind a tree. Toney told him to come out from behind the tree and he would shoot with him. About that time some persons interfered, and the difficulty was stopped.

The Booths, however, followed Toney during the day to get an opportunity to renew the difficulty. About 2 o'clock Toney left the ground where the political speaking was going on, and rode over to the village. The Booths left immediately afterward and followed him. Toney's friends, noticing this, rode after them, and the whole party met in the public square in Edgefield, and a general mêlée began. It is said that Brooker Toney killed two of the Booths before he was shot himself. While Toney and Ben Booth were struggling in a desperate encounter, it is said some one shot Toney in the back five times and he fell dead. Another version is that Brooker Toney was killed by Benjamin Booth during the struggle, in which the latter was mortally wounded. It is pretty certain, however, that James and Thomas Booth were killed by Toney in the early part of the fight. Benjamin Booth was accused of the murder of Luther Toney some years ago, and was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for that crime.

Brooker Toney, though but 26 years of age, appears to have been a desperate character. Besides killing Gus Harris, as mentioned above, he had also murdered another negro, Benjamin and James Booth were old and gray-haired men. Thomas Booth was almost a boy.

The result of the fight, in casualties, is as follows: Brooker Toney, James Booth, and Thomas Booth killed; Benjamin Booth, mortally, Mark Toney and W. L. Coleman seriously, and S. Booth, Dr. Sanders, S. Ryan, and Clarence Seigler, slightly wounded. Several of these were innocent spectators, and not at all concerned in the affray. All the persons engaged in the encounter, and all the killed and wounded were white men. When the firing began the shots were heard at the scene of the political meeting, half a mile distant, and Gov. Hampton, who was ignorant of the cause, sent Adjt.-Gen. Moise and the Edgefield Rifles, one of the State companies assembled for review, to the village to suppress the disturbance. When they reached the scene of the conflict, Moise ordered the crowd to disperse, but they refused. He then ordered the military company to get their ammunition and fire on the crowd if they did not disperse. By the time the ammunition arrived the crowd had left.

A NEW PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY.

SEVEN THOUSAND MAJORITY IN FAVOR OF DIVIDING LUZERNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 13.—The people of this section voted to-day in favor of the creation of Lackawanna County from a portion of Luzerne by a majority of 7,000, and this city is wild with delight over the result. It is 40 years since the question was first agitated, and when the result was announced to-night, cannons were fired, bells rung, and gongs sounded, and there was a general illumination. The streets were lined with blazing tar-barrels, and crowds of people fraternized and cheered for Lackawanna County everywhere. The campaign was fought with some bitterness, owing to the efforts of Judges Handley and Stanton to make it a political issue, by stating that the division would be detrimental to the Democrats and favorable to the election of Gen. Hoyt, the Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Judges are more afraid, however, that it will disturb their own tenure of office, but the movement was too popular to be affected by their passionate, illogical appeals to the masses. Scranton will be the county seat of the new county, owing to the inadequate court facilities hitherto afforded at Wilkesbarre, 20 miles away.

A KENTUCKY MYSTERY.

DISAPPEARANCE OF TWO MEN WHO WENT INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO FIGHT A DUEL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—About the middle of July, Philip Falls, a resident of Union, Boone County, Ky., a few miles from Covington, left his home for Clarksville, Tenn. He arrived at Louisville and stopped over for the night at one of the prominent hotels, where he met an old enemy. They resumed their ancient quarrel, and Falls struck his opponent on the head with a pistol, knocking him down, when friends interfered and separated them. They then agreed to settle the feud the next day with pistols, in the mountains of Kentucky, and according to agreement they met the next morning and concluded their preparations. They took a train and left the city for the mountains, unaccompanied by friends or spectators, and from that day to this not a word has been heard from Philip Falls or his enemy. Search and inquiries have been made, but all are fruitless, and many believe that the men fought as they had premeditated, and fell at the hands of each other in the mountains. Both men were in good social standing, and the quarrel, which had such a mysterious termination, arose about a woman.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS CONTEST.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13—Quiet reigned in East St. Louis to-day, and the prospects are that nothing will be done hereafter outside of purely legal proceedings. Judge Snyder, of the Circuit Court at Belleville, issued an order this morning, on the affidavit of City Marshal Carpenter, directing Mayor Bowman and the Clerk of the Board of Trustees and Common Council to surrender all the city records in their possession. This order was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Bonean who did not attempt its execution in a formal way, but notified Mayor Bowman of its existence, whereupon the latter gentleman took one of his attorneys, went to Belleville, filed a counter-affidavit in the Circuit Court, and procured a suspension of the order in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff. The whole matter will come up for a hearing on Thursday.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

DEMOCRATS BOLTING THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE L. CONVERSE IN THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) DISTRICT—LORENZO ENGLISH TO RUN INDEPENDENTLY—OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 13.—The petition, numerously signed by the business men of this city of both political parties, urging Mr. Lorenzo English, a prominent citizen and attorney, to consent to become an independent candidate for Congress, against Hon. George L. Converse, the Democratic nominee, has been granted. For several days Mr. English emphatically declined, but so persistent were the efforts of his friends of both parties that he to-day consented to enter into the contest. The Republican Congressional Convention will assemble here on Thursday, and will, without doubt, indorse Mr. English. In addition to the petitioners in this city who urged Mr. English to become a candidate were delegations and petitions from every county composing the district. The most wealthy and prominent business men, both Democrats and Republicans, are leaders in the movement to defeat Converse. The German and Irish names on the list embrace Democrats of the old stripe who have heretofore fallen into line under the party lash, but now bolt the nomination of Converse. This feeling prevails to a great extent through the entire district, while an air of confidence is noticeable in the Republican ranks, notwithstanding the district is strongly Democratic. Gen. Beatty says that he enters this campaign to win. He will take the stump at an early day and devote as much time as possible in speaking throughout the State. At a meeting of prominent Republicans from each county to-day, arrangements were made to form a large procession and meet the incoming delegations. About 300 leading citizens have signified their intention to join in the procession. Every business house on High-street, with two exceptions, will be decorated on the occasion. One enthusiastic Democrat has informed the committee that he will decorate the Athenæum, where the convention assembles, at his own expense. Gen. Beatty will probably address the convention. Ex-Gov. Dennison is taking an active part in favor of Mr. English.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 13.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District have nominated J. M. Tyler, of Brattleboro.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 13.—The Democrats of the Fifth District to-day nominated Joseph H. Martin for Congress.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The *Tribune's* special from Elkhorn, Wis., says that the First District Republican Convention has nominated Charles G. Williams.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 13.—The Nationals of the Fourteenth Congressional District to-day nominated D. S. Early, of Harrisburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—Maxwell Stevenson, who is a lawyer, and was a delegate to the last Democratic State Convention as Pittsburg, was nominated for Congress by the Nationals in the First District Congressional Convention to-night. The convention was comparatively harmonious. The First District is now represented by Chapman Freeman. In the Second District there was no nomination, as more time was asked for delegates to canvass the field for a candidate. Three candidates were named, however, the most prominent of whom is Charles T. Parry, a gentleman of large means and one of the proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This district is the one which Charles O'Neil now represents. The Third and Fifth District conventions did not meet. The Fourth District Congressional Convention did not obtain a quorum, owing to a misunderstanding as to the place of meeting, and a committee of three was appointed to select a place of meeting for Thursday night. The understanding is that Judge Kelley is to be nominated.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT OTTAWA.

THE YOUNG BRITONS AND UNION MEN AGAIN FIGHTING—SEVERAL HOUSES DEMOLISHED AND A NUMBER OF PERSONS WOUNDED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 13.—About midnight a gang of about 200 Union men made a tour through the lower town, insulting every one they met and yelling like demons. Several "Britons" were assaulted, among them a young man named Gouin, who was badly beaten. About the same time the Ottawa "Young Britons" returned from the Chaudiere Junction, and, on learning of this, proceeded in a body to the lower town, armed with revolvers. At the corner of Sussex and York streets they were met by a number of Union men, who made some insulting remarks, at which the Britons opened fire on them, but injured none of the crowd. A quiet, inoffensive old man named Giles, a Protestant, who was homeward bound, got a stray shot in the leg, and another named Marks was wounded in the arm. They were both taken to Dr. Rouleau's surgery, where their wounds were properly dressed. When about 100 shots had been fired, the Britons marched down St. Patrick-street in a body, shouting and hooting like demons, and keeping up a continual fire. They wrecked Villeneuve's house, where a dance was in progress, shooting several persons and beating others with sticks and stones. Father Malloy's house was also attacked, and windows broken but none of the inmates were injured. Larocque's hotel was next demolished, the proprietor being struck with a stone and severely cut in the forehead. They then marched up Dalhousie-street, where other persons were shot and wounded with stones. The Police followed them from the start and made several arrests, but did not succeed in breaking up the gang until they had reached the corner of George-street.

The names of the wounded are as follows: Policeman McKenna, shot in the leg; R. O'Neill, shot in the leg; Kelly, fractured skull; P. Conway, brutally beaten; Borthwick, shot in the arm; Taylor, shot in the head; Giles, shot in the leg; Larocque, cut over the right temple; Marks, shot in the arm; a man named Williamson had his hat riddled with bullets; Christian, shot in the arm. Several other persons were shot, but their names have not been ascertained. With the exception of Kelly's, none of the wounds are considered dangerous.

The persons arrested are as follows: Andrew Foster, Charles Ennis, Fabien Larocque, Nadore Larocque, William Limbourn, and Thomas Campbell. Three of them are Orange Young Britons and three Union men.

The persons arrested last night were before the Police magistrate to-day, who remanded them until to-morrow. An attempt was made to renew the trouble to-day, but it was speedily stopped by the Police.

The following additional particulars regarding the riot have been collected: Thomas Birch was shot in the forehead. A Union man being pressed by the Britons, took refuge in the Bishop's Palace, which was stoned, one of the missiles striking Father Bouillon. When returning from the depot, the Union men attacked a Briton named Mooney with stones, wounding him in the back of the head. A number of Montreal Britons are in town, and it is said they will be escorted to the depot. Further trouble is anticipated.

Later.—A good deal of excitement prevails in the city, and the streets are crowded. Over 1,000 Orange Young Britons and Orangemen have assembled at their hall on O'Connor-street, and fully as large a number are to be seen in the vicinity of the Catholic Union Hall. It is quite evident that if the Montreal Britons attempt to walk in a body to the depot there will be riot. The Mayor and leading Orangemen are endeavoring to persuade them to leave by the Chaudiere Station, but they refused to follow their advice. Several revolver shots have been fired in several parts of the city, but no disturbance has yet taken place.

Ten P. M.—The railway authorities have sent word to the Britons that they will not allow the delegation to board the train at the lower depot unless the order becomes responsible for any damage that may result, and the matter is under consideration. The Montreal men have agreed to embark at Chaudiere Station, so that everything will probably pass of quietly.

Fifteen minutes past Ten P. M.—The Britons have just left the Windsor in an omnibus, and are now firing a salute amid the cheers of an excited crowd. The Police are on hand, and are endeavoring to disperse the mob.

THE EPIDEMIC SPREADING.

YELLOW FEVER IN THE WEST.

THE DISEASE IN ST. LOUIS—CASES IN MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE—A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GRENADA, MISS.—THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 13.—The discovery of a case of genuine yellow fever on Front-street, to-day, caused a great deal of excitement, and about 1,200 people have left the city. The case occurred at a lunch-house and bar-room frequented by river men, some of whom probably carried the infection there. The premises were immediately disinfected and fumigated, and the Board of Health are taking great precautions to prevent the spread of the fever.

Dr. Brown, Secretary of the Memphis Board of Health, has returned from Grenada, Miss. He reports the fever there perfectly appalling. He saw 70 cases in one day, and never saw such distress as exists there. He saw a mother and two children sick in one bed. The fever is among all classes and scattered over the whole town. They need doctors, nurses, and disinfectants. The business houses are closed, and many of the people have left the town. Twenty-seven nurses have gone from Memphis to Grenada, and more will probably go. A meeting will be held at the Cotton Exchange to-morrow to devise means for the assistance of the people of that town.

A special dispatch to the *Avalanche* late to-night reports seven deaths and eight new cases of yellow fever during the past 24 hours at Grenada, and the indications are that eight or nine will die before noon to-morrow, with from 15 to 20 new cases. So far none who have been attacked by the fever have recovered. The city is in a filthy condition. Yellow fever is also reported at Winona and Canton, Miss.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13.—Capt. William S. Nelson, who arrived here from Port Eads on Saturday last, died this morning of a disease that is said to have been a modified type of yellow fever. Two or three other persons are sick here, but of what malady the doctors have not yet fully determined. Capt. Nelson was a mechanical engineer, and commander of the dredge-boat at the jetties.

LATER.—The physicians who attended Capt. Nelson, whose death was announced this noon, state that he died of malarial fever, and that the case presented no symptoms of yellow fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Forty-three cases of yellow fever and 21 deaths were reported to-day.

Three new cases of yellow fever, including the telegraph operator, and one death, are reported to-day at Port Eads.

A later dispatch from Dr. Stone, at Port Eads, reports six new cases since yesterday and two deaths.

A dispatch from Butler P. Anderson, Vice-President of the Memphis Howard Association, dated Grenada, Miss., to-day, to the Howard Association of this city says: "Send orange leaves and nurses. Situation fearful; worse than in 1873 in Memphis." Dr. Mandeville and four nurses sent by the Howard Association, have arrived at Grenada. Seven more nurses left here for that point to-day.

The Vicksburg Health Officer reports that no new cases of fever had appeared up to noon to-day.

A special to the *Times* from Grenada says that only about 700 white citizens remain in Grenada. Of these about 125 have the fever. Twenty-six deaths have occurred.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—The John D. Porter landed here last night with several cases of yellow fever on board. The health officers visited the vessel to-day, which moved up the river toward Cincinnati. There is no apprehension of danger here.

THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL TREATY.

APPROVAL OF THE PARIS TREATY BY THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET—CHANGES MADE IN THE BERNE TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Cabinet to-day considered and approved the new Universal Postal Treaty recently concluded at Paris, the Commissioners from the United States being Assistant Postmaster-General Tyner and Mr. Blacktan, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails. This is a revision of the treaty concluded at Berne on the 9th of October, 1874, and the parties to it are the European nations, those of Turkey and Russia in Asia, Egypt, Persia, British India, the United States of America, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Peru, Salvador, and all the colonies of France, Spain, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Denmark. The various British colonies, other than Canada and British India, which are parties to the convention, are Ceylon, Straits settlements, Labuan, Hong Kong, the Mauritius and dependencies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, and Trinidad. The changes made in the Berne treaty, so far as they affect postage rates, go into effect on the 1st of April next, and are restricted to articles of mail and printed matter other than letters, the treaty of Berne, in the latter respect, remaining unchanged as to rates. Five cents are charged for letters and 2 cents for postal cards, printed matter of every kind, patterns and samples of merchandise, books, commercial paper, &c., 1 cent for each package to one address, and 1 cent for each weight of two ounces, or fraction of two ounces, provided the charge on commercial paper shall not be less than 5 cents per package, and the charge on patterns or samples not less than 2 cents a package. Another change is that the maximum weight of commercial paper and printed papers of every kind is fixed at two kilogrammes, or four pounds six ounces. This is an increase of from one to two kilogrammes, or from two pounds four ounces to four pounds six ounces. The maximum weight of packages and samples remains at 250 grammes, equal to 8¾ ounces. Under the new treaty both letters and printed matter can be forwarded on partial payment of postage, subject to a charge on delivery of double the deficiency. In the case of the United States, the provisions of the treaty of Berne are revised so as to allow this Government to charge exceptional transit rates for closed mails transported across the continent between San Francisco and New-York. The Cabinet expressed much gratification at the changes in the Berne treaty and with the satisfactory manner in which our Commissioners performed their duty.

THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Boston Belting Company this morning the resignations of all the officers were tendered and laid on the table pending the reorganization of the company, it being the desire of the present stockholders that all should have a voice in the election of the new board. A committee, consisting of Henry P. Durant, E. S. Converse, and W. H. Furber, was appointed to amend the by-laws and report at an adjourned meeting to be held on Monday next. It was voted to increase the capital $200,000, and to accept surrendered stock amounting to $421,000. The Treasurer was authorized to sell stock at not less than $100 per share. It was also voted that all stock must be paid for on or before Oct. 1. If paid previous to Aug. 31, inst., interest at the rate of 6 per cent. will be allowed; if not paid for until Oct. 1, interest will be charged at the same rate from Aug. 31. The meeting adjourned to Monday next.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH A LUNATIC.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 13.—At 11 o'clock this morning Constable Benjamin D. Morgan, while assisting a Deputy Sheriff to arrest David V. Lebey, a maniac, who had barricaded himself in his house and threatened to kill his wife if any one approached, was shot and almost instantly killed by Lebey. The excitement was intense, and the streets in the vicinity of the house were blocked with people. At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a posse broke into the house and secured the lunatic.

A WOMAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 13.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon Ella Chase, a woman of extraordinary physique, known as the "Indian Doctress," was killed while in bed with her husband, W. H. Chase, by the accidental discharge of his pistol, which, at her request, he had given her to examine. The ball entered her left ear, causing instant death. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was accidental shooting.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad Company was held this afternoon, Henry G. Stebbins, of New-York, presiding. In the annual report of the Directors it is stated that 444 miles of road are now being operated. The gross earnings for the year ending May 31 were $2,331,310 35; working expenses, $1,448,439 38; net earnings, $882,870 97. In gross earnings, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of $278,358 05. Of the entire tonnage 76 per cent. was local business and 24 per cent. through business. There was an increase of 72 per cent. in commercial tonnage.

THE MAINE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

NO APPOINTMENT TO BE MADE TILL CONGRESS MEETS—A SENSATION EXPLODED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Both the President and Attorney-General Devens deny that there is the slightest foundation for the recent report that the latter is shortly to retire from the Cabinet to accept the position of United States Judge for the Maine district, made vacant by the death of Judge Shepley. The appointment of Judge Shepley's successor was recently discussed at a Cabinet meeting, when the subject was broached by the Attorney-General, who suggested that the vacancy be filled at an early date. The President opposed taking any action in the premises until the reassembling of Congress, contending that there was no necessity for haste, and that to make the appointment at this time would compel the appointee to relinquish his law practice, when, possibly, the selection might not meet the approval of the Senate, in which event the nominee would be compelled to retire from the Bench. To avoid the latter contingency the President deemed it best to defer the appointment until next Winter. The other members of the Cabinet coincided in the President's view, and the matter was dropped. No allusion has since been made to the subject, and the President this afternoon reiterated the statement that the vacancy in question would not be filled until the meeting of Congress.

THE OREGON INDIAN WAR ENDED.

SURRENDER OF OITZ AND SIXTY HOSTILE SNAKES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—A Baker City (Oregon) dispatch says: "A courier has just arrived from Malheur Agency, bringing intelligence of the surrender of Oitz, the surviving medicine man and chief of a party of 60 Indians, including 15 warriors. The surrender of Oitz and party leaves but a few hostile Snakes unaccounted for, living or dead, and messengers have been dispatched to bring in two or three small parties known to be in the neighboring mountains. The Indian troubles may be considered to be over for the season in this section."

THE MILWAUKEE RAILROAD STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 13.—The striking mechanics of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, who were locked out yesterday when they attempted to return to work, held a meeting to-day and conceded to all the demands of the company. The reduction was very slight, not affecting many of the men. Some of the men claim that the strike was organized for the purpose of anticipating an expected general reduction on the 15th inst., in order to show a bold front, and thus avoid the reduction. A committee of workmen appointed at the meeting had an interview with General Manager Merrill, who submitted in writing the only terms of the company. He said it was untrue that the company meditated a general reduction on the 15th. The terms of the company are that the protest of the workmen be withdrawn, and that the men return to work at the reduced wages, no one to be discharged for participation in the strike. These terms were accepted by the workmen, who will resume their positions to-morrow.

A ROMANTIC STORY FROM OWEGO.

RETURN OF A HUSBAND AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS TO FIND HIS WIFE MARRIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13.—This place has a very romantic but entirely true story, which is the general topic of conversation. In 1863 a man named Arthur O'Connor kept a hotel known as the Gate Hill House, three miles north of Owego. He was arrested in that year, tried, and convicted for passing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to two years in the Auburn State Prison. He was married, and had two children. He never returned home, and his wife, believing him dead, was married in 1869 to a shoemaker named Hermann Berry. A day or two ago O'Connor made his appearance in Owego. Berry, his wife's second husband, was absent from home. O'Connor obtained an interview with the wife. She accompanied him to Hornellsville, where one of his children, a daughter, who had grown up and married during his absence, lives. Berry, coming home and finding out the situation, went to Hornellsville. He found his wife, and asked her whether she would go back with him, or intended to go with O'Connor. She decided to return to Owego with Berry. O'Connor left on the next

tion before it. For himself, he was nobody's bound slave—he was not here to defend anybody, nor to take care of any party. He was here only to find out whether President Hayes was elected by a fair count after the ballots had all been cast.

The Chairman said he thought there might be some objection to the form of the question, and asked the witness some questions which led to the witness stating that he saw Gov. Hayes after seeing Mr. Halstead, and that he mentioned to Gov. Hayes the fact that he had seen Mr. Halstead, and also delivered to him a letter of introduction from Mr. Halstead, which, however, Mr. Halstead had inadvertently, perhaps in a hurry, sealed. The subject of conversation between witness and Gov. Hayes was the same as with Mr. Halstead.

The question, as put by Mr. Butler, was finally allowed and Mr. Roberts answered that he had "a good deal of talk with Mr. Halstead about other matters, and then the question of the count came up, and Mr. Halstead said, "What will the Returning Board do?" I said: "They'll do what they always have done, of course. Personally, I have no sort of doubt about what they are going to do; it remains for us to do what we can for the Republican Government." He said, then: "I see you are very anxious to save your State Government?" I said: "Yes, I feel that if we have to throw any of the cargo overboard, we'll throw out that which is of least value to us." He said: "Have you talked with Judge Matthews?" and I said, when Mr. Halstead spoke of him, that he thought we could get along very well with him, because he was much closer to us than the average Republican; he thought his ideas and ours were more in harmony, but, he said, "I don't think you understand Hayes; he is a good fellow, and means to do what is right with the South." I said: "That is what I want to find out." Finally, he said: "Roberts, I think you had better go and see Hayes!" I said to him: "Mr. Halstead, I have a letter, and I had thoughts of going to see him—somebody ought to go to him—somebody who could not and would not attempt to commit the party to Mr. Hayes—somebody ought to go to him and find out what his course would be if he should be made President, touching the government of the State, because that is what touches us most closely;" then he said, "I'll fix that," and he sent a dispatch through Gen. J. M. Comly, of the *Ohio State Journal*, to Gov. Hayes, telling him I was there, and would go to Columbus if I had time; I said that I would find time, and would go there, and he said, "I can help you about it, and I will, and I will write Gov. Hayes a letter;" I went away then and came back, and he gave me a letter to Gov. Hayes, sealed. I left there and reached Columbus about midnight of Friday, and early next morning Gen. Comly called to see me; I think it is the same Gen. Comly who is now Minister to the Hawaiian Islands; Gen. Comly said, "You had better not go to Gov. Hayes' house, you had better come to my house; my family will remain, and I'll have Gov. Hayes there." I said, "Will anybody else be there?" and he said "No"; I went about 1:30 o'clock; Gov. Hayes came, and I stayed there till about 7 in the afternoon.

WITNESS' INTERVIEW WITH GOV. HAYES.

Q.—Give me a detailed account, as nearly as you can, of what took place between you and Gov. Hayes? A.—I was presented to Gov. Hayes, and after some general conversation I gave him the letters; he read them, and said, "What do you want to know, Mr. Roberts?" I said, "If anything, I know perfectly well the importance and delicacy of the question I am going to ask, but, in case you become President, what do you propose to do about the State Government?" he said, "I don't know exactly what you mean;" I said, "You know there will be a row down there, because in 30 days we have got to know what we are going to do there, because on the 4th of January some one will be sworn in as Governor;" he said, "Of what importance can it be to you to know what my views are?" I said, "There will be a row there, and we can't help you much, but if we know that you are friendly to us we shall not make that desperate fight we otherwise would; you ought to know how otherwise;" he said, "How do you and your people feel about this?" I said "I don't know how individuals feel, but I know how the masses of the people feel; we feel that if we are going to throw overboard anything, we are going to throw over that that is of least value; we must save the State Government at all hazards." I didn't take a great deal, but he asked me to explain the State question, and I said: "We think we have carried the State by 13,000, and the indications are that you will be counted out." He said he didn't want the Presidency unless he got it fairly, but if he got it fairly, he would like to have it; I said, "I understand you;" that was about what occurred; he had some complimentary things to say of Southern white men; said they were brave and generous, but overbearing; he said he had always admired the Southern character, but thought the administration of this South had not been good, and all that sort of thing.

Q.—Did you say anything to him about any act of his that would bring about a fight between white men and black men? A.—Yes, Sir; I had seen a reported interview with him in the New-York *Herald*, in which he was reported as saying, on the 8th of November, that he didn't care himself if he was defeated, but that he did care for the poor colored men at the South; I mentioned that article to him, and he said, with some emphasis: "There's not the slightest shadow of truth in it; I have not said such a thing to anybody; I have not seen anybody to say such a thing to; I said it was telegraphed with some particularity, and he said: "I simply never said it; that is all there is about it."

In reply to Mr. Butler, the witness said he thought he had seen a denial of the story published in a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but he had never himself written or published any denial; witness was asked if he had not stated in his interview with Gov. Hayes he had ascertained what his people wanted to know; he did not telegraph the result to the New-Orleans *Times*, but he wrote it, with his opinions, to friends in that city who were interested; his opinion was that Hayes was favorable to the South; when he reached Washington rumor of his interview with Hayes was abroad, and he told Mr. Lamar what had taken place, and also with a newspaper man, Mr. Novahoff, who was his personal friend; he also told Gen. Gordon about it; he told it to Mr. Lamar in the Ebbitt House. Mr. Lamar having called on him there immediately after witness arrived in Washington. Mr. Lamar knew before he came to Washington that witness was going to see Gov. Hayes, he having been in New-Orleans up to the time witness left; Lamar was a great friend of the people of Louisiana; when witness was going on the mission he asked Lamar, half jestingly, to go with him, and Lamar replied, "Why, you seem to be afraid to trust me with it;" that was at the Gibson House in Cincinnati.

WITNESS' INTERVIEWS WITH REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. Butler next asked the witness to detail all that he said to Lamar in Washington about the interview with Gov. Hayes. Witness replied that he told Lamar that he [witness] was rather partial to Hayes, and thought him a fair, frank man, and was very much pleased with him; witness also told him that he believed that if Hayes became President they ["we"] would receive fair treatment in Louisiana. He said he also talked with Gov. Hayes; witness spoke of Mr. Lamar, and the Governor said that Lamar was "as cold as ice and as keen as a razor," but witness did not tell Lamar that fact; when witness told Lamar what Gov. Hayes' views were Lamar said: "This is very important for your friends to know, because if they should lose the National candidates they might be able to save the State." Witness asked him how it looked, and Lamar said it looked very equally, and he also said that if Tilden had any plans he didn't let anybody know them, and so they had no plans and no concert of action; Lamar thought witness must have misunderstood Gov. Hayes, because, to do what witness reported, he would have to cut his own party; he said, "Fair treatment to your people means a change of policy, and while I don't question the accuracy of your statement, I think you must have misunderstood him;" witness replied that he didn't think Hayes need cut his party, and Lamar replied, "I'm older than you are, and I think it is not logical that any man elected by one party should give any favors to the other;" witness replied, "If that's the case we are in a devil of a fix;" Lamar said, "It's all very well for Gov. Hayes to say he means to stand by the letter of the acceptance, but 'twere as if the Greeks bringing gifts;'" witness afterward saw most of the Southern Democrats there in Washington, and told them that he thought Hayes was a fair man and meant to do right by the party in the State, and they all said that they thought, from witness' statement of the case, that he was favorable to the South, but that they didn't see how he could carry his views into effect if he was governed by the usual political maxims.

Witness also saw some friends of Mr. Hayes while in Washington, among them Charles Foster; he listened to witness' statement of the Hayes interview with great attention, and said he believed in Hayes; he believed he was a fair and just man, and would do right by Louisiana; Foster said he didn't see how the Returning Board could do as witness feared they would do, if there was 12,000 or 13,000 Democratic majority, and witness said to him that that much of a majority would not stagger that Returning Board; Foster then asked witness if it was not a little incredible that in East Feliciana, with the military, the Marshals, and the State constabulary all there, and where there was a Republican majority of 800 or 900, that not one negro even got in under the guns to vote, and witness replied: "Yes, and it is the case, nevertheless." "Yes," replied Foster, "it is curious."

Witness also conversed with Stanley Matthews when he came as counsel before the Electoral Commission; witness told him about the interview with Hayes; on the afternoon the Electoral commission decided the Florida case, witness met Mr. Matthews and Mr. Evarts, and Matthews introduced witness to Mr. Evarts; Mr. Evarts asked a good many questions about the condition of things in Louisiana, and asked witness to call on him, which witness did on the following evening, but he saw Senator Matthews that night again; Gov. Penn, of Louisiana, was in Washington, as a representative of Gov. Nicholls, and witness took him to Mr. Evarts' house and introduced him; they went over to a window and talked together about an hour in regard to affairs in Louisiana; Mr. Evarts said he thought if they were making a mistake in making such a contest upon ex-Gov. Hayes, for himself, he said, he had always opposed the bayonet rule of the South, and he thought if Gov. Hayes became President there would be an era of fairness and justice inaugurated; he also repeated almost exactly what Gov. Hayes had said, that the intelligence of any country ought to govern, [illegible] witness asked him if he had not the letter by him; witness replied that he had not; Mr. Evarts then said

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT HAMILTON, OHIO—THURMAN EXPLAINS HIS FINANCIAL INCONSISTENCIES—HE PLEADS IN FAVOR OF GREENBACKS AND INFLATION, AND REHEARSES HACKNEYED CHARGES OF FRAUD.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Senator Thurman addressed a meeting here this afternoon on the issues of the campaign. He said, in substance:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have seen several statements in the public press to the effect that the object of my appointment to address you to-day was that I should 'sound the key-note of the campaign." I wish, in the very outset of my remarks, to disclaim any such pretension. Under free institutions it is for the people to give the key-note; and, so far as the Democracy of Ohio are concerned, they have discharged that duty in the platform adopted by our late State Convention. I stand squarely on that platform. I have advocated its principles heretofore and I shall continue to advocate them. Perhaps this is all I should say about myself; but, inasmuch as, in certain quarters, I am denounced as a man who has surrendered his convictions to appease a popular clamor, it may be pardonable in me to occupy a few moments in repelling this charge. The accusation has reference to my support of the financial plank in the platform. Now, what is this financial plank? It condemns contraction of the currency; demands the repeal of the Resumption act; advocates "the removal of all restrictions to the coinage of silver, and the re-establishment of silver as a money metal, the same as gold—the same as it was before its fraudulent demonetization; the gradual substitution of United States legal-tender paper for national bank-notes, and its permanent establishment as the sole paper money of the country, made receivable for all dues to the Government, and of equal tender with coin—the amount of such issues to be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people assurance of stability in the volume of currency, and the consequent stability of the value; no further increase in the bonded debt, and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for resumption purposes, but the gradual extinction of the public debt. rigid economy, the reduction of expenditures in all branches of the public service, and a tariff for revenue only." These are the financial doctrines of the platform, and now I confidently defy my critics, one and all, to name any vote that I have given, during the nine years that I have sat in the Senate, that was inconsistent with these principles.

When the currency part of the platform is carefully scrutinized, it will be found that its principal feature is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes. I think that I do them no injustice when I say that the leaders of the Republican Party are in favor of directly the opposite course—that is to say, they would retire all the greenbacks in order that their places might be filled with national bank-notes. Let either course be taken, and the metallic money of the country remains the same. Use either kind of paper, and the amount of coin in actual circulation, apart from the small coin used for change, will be comparatively small, so long as $1 and $2 and $5 notes are freely issued, for such notes alway drive coin out of circulation. And whenever conversion into coin is practicable and desirable, it will be just as easy to convert greenbacks as to convert bank-notes. The question, then, is narrowed down to this: Shall our paper money be national bank-notes or greenbacks? For several reasons that I will briefly state I think that the latter are preferable.

1. In the first place, a national bank currency means the indefinite perpetuation of the national debt. The national banks, so far as their circulation is concerned, are founded on that debt. It is the security for their notes; and whenever the debt be paid the banks must retire their circulation and cease to issue notes. In order, therefore, to perpetuate their privilege of issuing notes they must strive to perpetuate the national debt. Now, I am not one of those who believe that a national debt is a national blessing. I believe that the reverse of this is true, and that such a debt is a national curse. It is true that the national debt cannot be speedily paid, but we ought not to put unnecessary obstacles in the way of its payment. The national bank notes are such an obstacle, and for that reason are objectionable.

2. A second objection to the national bank system is that it tends to combine, concentrate, and intensify the money power. I shall indulge in no declamation against the money power. I seek to excite no prejudice on political grounds. I wish to reason fairly, and I wish you to judge fairly. And I do reason fairly when I say that, in view of the undoubted fact that during the whole period of the unlimited sway of the Republican Party the legislation of Congress steadily favored the money of interest, and thereby greatly added to the burdens of the people; that the purchasing power of money has immensely increased while the exchangeable or purchasing power of everything else has remained stationary or has diminished, and in view of the further fact that the national bank system confers special privileges upon those who enjoy other institutions and no individuals enjoy; that it combines more than 2,000 institutions now, and, if perpetuated, may combine thousands more, in a common purpose and with a common interest to maintain their power and prolong their privileges; that these institutions are scattered all over the Republic, and, acting openly or in secret, are able to influence Legislatures, Congresses, and thousands of voters; it is not injustice, but, on the contrary, it is the expression of a wise anxiety to suggest that such a system is fraught with danger to the prosperity of the people and to the purity of their Government.

3. A third objection to the national bank circulation is, that it is a special privilege that puts many millions of dollars annually into the pockets of the shareholders, and takes many millions annually out of the pockets of the people. The general rule is that a person pays interest upon what he owes; but in the case of a bank-note this rule is reversed. The note is a debt due by the bank, but instead of paying interest upon it the bank is authorized to loan it as money, and take interest upon the loan. It thus enjoys a privilege that no one else enjoys. Now, if there can be no sound paper currency but bank-notes, then there is nothing left for us but to bear this burden or to reduce the amount of the exaction. But if the greenback is as good as the bank-note, and nobody denies that it is, why should not be substituted for the bank-note, and so end the exaction? The greenbacks now outstanding amount to $346,681,016. Computing interest upon this sum at the lowest rate at which the Government can borrow money—4 per cent.—and we have an annual saving to the people, resulting from the use of the greenback, of $13,867,240. But if greenbacks were substituted for the $322,000,000 of national bank notes now outstanding, there would be a further saving to the people of 4 per cent. annually on that sum—namely, $12,888,000, making a total annual saving by the use of the greenback of $26,747,240.

OBJECTIONS TO GREENBACKS.

I have thus given you, fellow-citizens, some reasons in favor of substituting greenbacks for bank-notes. I now proceed to consider the only objection to the substitution that seems to have much weight. It is said that if greenbacks were to constitute our only paper currency, its volume would depend upon the action of Congress, and not upon the natural laws of trade; and that as Congress is liable to be influenced by popular feeling on the one hand, or the arts and appliances of special interests on the other, the currency would be subject to inflation or contraction, as either influence might prevail, to a degree that would be ruinous to business and prosperity. In answer to this objection, and admitting that it has considerable force, I have to say, in the first place, that it is equally potent whether our paper currency be greenbacks exclusively or bank-notes exclusively; for, let it be the one or the other, Congress would have the power to expand it or contract it at will. But our platform squarely meets the difficulty, and condemns contraction on the one hand or "inflation" on the other. It demands that "the amount of such issues (greenbacks) be so regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people an assurance of stability in volume of currency and consequent stability of value," and, in unmistakable terms, opposes the demonetization, or disuse, of the precious metals.

Fellow-citizens, if I am not in error in what I have said, I have given you a sufficient reason why there should be a change in our Federal administration. If our financial policy is to be that of the Republican Party, or at least of those who shape its legislation, is wrong. If this be so, then, as soon as the forms of the Constitution will permit, that party should cease to rule. But there are other reasons why there should be a change, and to some of them I wish briefly to call your attention. The claim of a party in power to a prolongation of its rule necessarily involves an inquiry into its policy and government in the past. If its past rule has been vicious or unwise, prudence obviously dictates that an end, for the time being at least, should be put to its dominion. Now, has the rule of the Republican Party since the close of the civil war, 13 years ago, been wise and beneficent? I think that this question must be answered in the negative. Certainly no one will deny that this country has for the last five years suffered, as perhaps no other country ever did suffer, from depression in every branch of business, in every industrial occupation. The entire body of the producing classes—employers, employes, and middle-men—have been affected. Bankruptcies are numbered by tens if not by hundreds of thousands, and the aggregate of losses almost defies computation. A single interest—the moneyed interest—has flourished and yet flourishes, and that, it is to be remembered, is precisely that interest that has received the fostering care of Republican legislation. It is but justice, then, to say to our Republican rulers: You have had every opportunity to do good and avert evil, and you have failed to do either. You have had opportunities such as no other party ever enjoyed to benefit your country, and you have, by want of intelligence or virtue, or both, brought it to the verge of ruin. It is time, high time, that you surrender the reins of Government.

CURRENT CONTRACTION AND GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

I. And now, fellow-citizens, as pertinent to this topic, let me call your attention to some particulars. It is not uncommon to hear it asserted that there has been no contraction of the currency, and it is but a few months since the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate asserted that the charge of contraction was simply "a contraction of the truth." Now, on Jan. 14, 1875, there were outstanding:

Of greenbacks, in round numbers	$382,000,000
On June 1, 1878	346,681,016
Decrease	$35,318,984

On Jan. 14, 1875, there were outstanding:

Of national bank notes	$351,861,450
On June 1, 1878	322,313,965
Decrease	$29,505,485

So that, since the passage of the Resumption act, the decrease in greenbacks and bank-notes—$35,323,934 plus $29,505,485—has produced a contraction of $64,834,469. If to this be added the $11,550,903 of greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury for the redemption of bank-notes, and which are, consequently, withdrawn from circulation, the contraction amounts to over $76,000,000, being at the rate of 0 or $1,800,000 per month. But, say the advocates of the Resumption act, this contraction was necessary in order to resume specie payment on Jan. 1, 1879. Now, fellow-citizens, it is one thing to begin specie payment, and it is quite another thing to maintain it. It is quite probable that the Secretary of the Treasury can begin to pay specie for greenbacks on Jan. 1, 1879, and that most, if not all, of the banks can begin to pay specie or greenbacks at the same time; but the great question remains, could such specie payment be maintained? According to the best information I can obtain, the product of our mines is likely to fall off. It is probable that the maximum product has been reached, and that, unless new and valuable mines be discovered, there will henceforth be a steady decrease of production; but, nevertheless, if the balance of trade should continue in our favor, the influx of gold and silver, together with the product of the mines, would enable us to begin and maintain specie payments quite as soon as justice to the debtor class would permit. If this be true, why resort to forced resumption?

2. I now turn to another topic, the expenditures of the Government, to which too little attention has been paid. I propose to compare Democratic expenditure with Republican expenditure, in order that you may judge which of the two parties is the better entitled to praise for honest and economical government. The last fiscal year of Democratic administration was that ending June 30, 1860. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year, exclusive of pensions and interest on public debt, were $58,955,-982. Now, compare these expenditures with those of the last year in which the Republican Party had unlimited control—the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The ordinary expenses of the Government for that year (exclusive of pensions and interest on the public debt) were $142,073,632, being $83,-117,632 in excess of the last year of Democratic administration; or, in other words, the Republican expenditures were nearly two and a half times as great as the Democratic expenditures. But it may be said that our population was much greater in 1875 than it was in 1860, and that this accounts for the increased expenses of Government. This explanation will not suffice. The population in 1860 was 31,443,321, and the ordinary expenditures were at the rate of $1 87½ per capita. In 1875 the population, as nearly as it can be estimated, was 43,000,000, and the expenditures were at the rate of $3 30 per capita. But it may be said that the comparison should not be of a single year with a single year, because special circumstances might make such a comparison unfair; and that the only fair mode is to compare a period of several years with a like period. Very well; let us see the result of such a comparison. Let us take the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1853, and ending June 30, 1860, which the Democracy were in power, and compare them with the seven fiscal years commencing July 1, 1868, (three years after the close of the war,) and ending June 30, 1875, when the Republicans had unlimited control; and what is the result? From July 1, 1853, to June 30, 1860, seven years, the ordinary expenditures, less pensions, were $130,880,858; average annual expenditure, $61,554,409; expenditure per capita, $1 94; July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1875, seven years, ordinary expenditures, less pensions, $1,004,192,838; average annual expenditure, $143,456,119; expenditure per capita, $3 43. All the figures are derived from official documents, and it appears by them that the average annual ordinary expenses of government in seven years of Democratic rule were $61,554,400, while the like average annual expenses in seven years of Republican rule were $143,456,119, being an average annual excess under Republican administration of $81,901,710.

THE OLD CRY OF FRAUD RAISED.

3. Of the corruption that has brought disgrace upon the Republic and furnished the adversaries of popular government the world over with arguments against popular government, it is not necessary for me to speak in detail. Unfortunately for the credit of the nation, the instances are so notorious that a bare reference to them brings forth a picture from which the mind turns with loathing and indignation. The Credit Mobilier, the Back Spot, the Belknap trial, the villainies of the Custom-house, the raw bids for the Post Office, the Indian and whisky rings, and the long list of defaulters in every department have become matters of history, and attest too clearly for controversy the need of reform.

4. But, fellow-citizens, there is one great drama of fraud, of infamy, the black spot upon the national escutcheon, that cannot be passed by with a mere allusion. The seat of the chief magistrate—that seat that in times past has been and in all times should be an emblem of purity and honor—is occupied by a man who was never elected to it, and whose elevation was accomplished by the grossest frauds and boldest usurpations that ever disgraced the history of a free people. I have no time to-day to go into a detailed statement of these frauds and usurpations. These, fellow-citizens, are now all matters of history; but, although the monstrous decision by which Congress counted in Hayes and Wheeler may not be reversible, that fact only makes it the more incumbent upon the people to condemn the decision and the means by which it was brought about. If such a usurpation can pass without rebuke, it will soon be in vain to talk of constitutional modes and honest elections. As you love the institutions bequeathed to you by the fathers, as you reverence your Constitution and value your freedom, as you esteem virtue and detest all wickedness, you are bound, in no uncertain tones, to manifest your abhorrence of the great usurpation.

5. Another great topic remains to be considered, and when I shall have offered some brief observations upon it, my task will be done. Fellow-citizens, nothing in politics seems more certain to me than that the Republican leaders rest their hopes of a prolongation of their power upon the success that may attend their energetic efforts on their part to excite and perpetuate sectional feeling. And nothing seems to me more unwarranted, unpatriotic and detestable than this scheme. It is not enough that the South has frankly and manfully accepted the results of the war; that, waiving all questions as to the mode of their adoption, no voice is raised against the binding force of the constitutional amendments; that every law passed by a radical Congress, however doubtful its constitutionality, or manifest its injustice and impolicy, is nevertheless obeyed; that a desire for harmony and peace and a determination to aid in the preservation of the Union, both established and firmly the dominant sentiments of the Southern people—all this is not enough to deter the Republican managers from resorting to all the weapons in the arsenal of the demagogue by which sectional hatred can be aroused and perpetuated, and a solid North thereby created to rule with a rod of iron a prostrate South.

Fellow-citizens, nothing more unjust, nothing more unpatriotic, nothing more injurious to the peace, welfare, and prosperity of the Republic, nothing more clearly demonstrative of the necessity for a change of rulers and the inauguration of an era of justice and fraternity, than is afforded by these facts, can be imagined. Do you wish the Union preserved? Then support those who would bind it together by the ties of fraternal feeling and a common interest, as we live by constitutions and laws. Do you wish to see the country strong and prosperous? Then support the policy that, shedding its benign influence upon every part, gives irresistible strength and universal well-being to the whole.

A CALIFORNIA DEATH SENTENCE.

From the San Francisco Post.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, Aug. 5.

In the District Court this morning F. A. Sprague was called up for sentence. After the court had overruled a motion for new trial, Judge Fawcett said, after directing the prisoner to stand up: "F. A. Sprague, you have been convicted of the highest crime known to the law. You were skillfully defended at the trial. Every device was exhausted to save you, but a jury of your fellow-citizens has pronounced you guilty of the great crime with which you are charged. In the dead hours of night you, the leader of a band of masked assassins, applied the torch to the premises of your victim, and as he rushed startled and half naked into the light of the flames, you closed up on him and shot him near to death. He attempted flight; you pursued; he fell before you with a pleading voice that should have wrung pity from a heart of iron, but you remorselessly riddled him with bullets as you would a carcass of a dog. There is no language strong enough to depict the atrocity of such a deed. Your guilt is as clear as evidence can make it. You probably thought you would be upheld by the community in which you lived. Thank God, you were mistaken. There are but few monsters to applaud your act. The result of your trial proves that we are yet governed by law; that we are a community of enlightened human beings, and not a society of savages. The law has seized you, and by the voices of 12 good men held you in its inexorable grasp to pay the dreadful penalty of your crime. Let your fate be a warning that justice is sure to follow crime, sometimes travelling slowly with leaden heel, but striking with an iron hand. I will not affect for you a sympathy I do not feel. There is no pity in your case for sympathy to grasp at, so far as you are concerned. I deeply feel for your faithful wife and children. They are the ones who need and who deserve pity and sympathy of kind hearts. It only remains to formally conclude this painful duty. The judgment of the court is that on Friday, the 27th day of September next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., you are to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God Almighty have mercy upon your soul."

The prisoner presented a stolid indifference and perfect calmness while sentence was being passed. His wife and daughters were present, and were calm and unmoved.

POST JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Bradford Darby, a farmer living near Greenville, in this county, was kicked by a horse on Friday morning, from the effects of which he died on Monday morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Chinese here profess to have had no intimation that any of their countrymen were wanted in Chicago, and that the names mentioned in the press dispatches would be no inducement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SHOT-GUN POLICY IN ARKANSAS.

HOW THE DEMOCRATS PROPOSE TO CARRY A REPUBLICAN COUNTY — RIFLE CLUBS ORGANIZED, REPUBLICAN COUNTY OFFICERS THREATENED, AND NEGROES ORDERED TO KEEP AWAY FROM THE POLLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is our form of government a failure? The state of affairs now existing in this county causes me to propound this question, and I believe, if a full statement of our affairs is given to the public, there will be many who will entertain serious doubts as to the practicability of such a form of government as we have at present.

Phillips County, in 1876, gave President Hayes a majority of over 1,800, and as there was no State or county election at that time, there was only a light Republican vote cast. The numerical strength of the two parties in this county is about 3,300 Republicans and 1,200 Democrats, although there have never been over 1,100 Democratic votes cast. The county officials are all Republicans, and the fact that, with a Democratic Judge, Prosecuting Attorney, and Grand Jury, no charge was ever preferred against any of the officials, is sufficient to convince any reasonable man that they must have discharged the duties of their office honestly and with ability. But that a county in the State of Arkansas should be controlled by Republicans, while almost every other county in the State is Democratic, is against Democratic principles and could not be tolerated. The only difficulty was how to overcome such an overwhelming majority. At previous elections great promises had been made to the colored people to induce them to vote the Democratic ticket, but not one was persuaded to do so. Next, it was attempted to keep every man from filling the bonds of the officers-elect, but even this failed, as the Republicans could make their bonds without Democratic assistance. At last it was resolved to introduce the Mississippi plan and carry the election, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. Having received from Gov. Miller the assurance that he would aid them in every way possible, military clubs were organized all over the county, some of them called Militia and furnished by the Governor with rifles and ammunition. To-day there are over 1,000 organized men in the county, formed into companies, armed with breech-loading rifles, and composed of every Democrat between the ages of 17 and 45. They have also received two pieces of artillery from Memphis and organized an artillery company, and have arranged for the rifle clubs of the adjoining counties of the State of Mississippi to pay them a visit on election day. They boast openly that it is their purpose to carry this election, no matter what the cost or sacrifice of human life may be. They have notified the leading Republicans that no more Republican meetings will be permitted in the county; that no colored man will be permitted to go near the polls on election day, unless he intends to vote the Democratic ticket, and that the Sheriff will not be permitted to have any special deputies except such as they may recommend to him.

The laws of this State require the County Judge to appoint the Judges of Election and to select them from the different political parties. Our County Judge is Hon. Samuel I. Clark, a Republican and a gentleman. Last week he was called upon by a committee of three, who informed him that, in the name of the Democratic Party, they demanded of him the appointment of such Judges of Election as they should recommend. Upon inquiring whether they demanded that the Judges should be Democrats exclusively, he was answered affirmatively. He called their attention to the law, which makes it his duty to give each party representation, when he was answered that their object was to carry this election; if they could do it within the law, they would do it, but if not, they would have to disregard the law. Judge Clark informed them that he would consult with his friends, but did not think he could comply with their request, when it was told him, that in event, such action would be demanded, and should that be refused, they could not be responsible for his personal safety. This ended the interview.

At a caucus of the leading Republicans, it was concluded that under the circumstances, it was not advisable to make opposition to the Democratic ticket. At first no offer was made by the Republicans to divide the offices, by giving one half to the Democrats and the other half to the Republicans, but this offer was refused. If a ticket had been nominated, the Sheriff would have been requested to leave the county until after the election, and had he refused to do so, he would have met the fate of Fremont Folsom, other Northern Republicans have in Louisiana and Mississippi.

Now, what are we to do? To organize the colored companies? If so, it would be reported that the negroes were organizing to massacre the whites, and 10,000 White Leaguers from Mississippi and Louisiana would be here in twenty hours, and it would be but several hundred colored men would be killed, as at Colfax, Edgefield and other places.

To whom shall we look for protection? The Governor of the State encourages these acts, the national Administration claims to be powerless, our courts are composed of Democrats, our Petit Juries also. In the eyes of a Northern Republican, a Southern Republican is fit for only one thing, i. e., to be a martyr for the party. Then, of whom can we expect aid or even encouragement? Is it anything but natural for us to come to the conclusion that our form of government a failure, and that a change is absolutely essential? You may perhaps think that this picture is overdrawn, but no, it is very mild. To give you a full description of our affairs, and the threats uttered daily against all Republicans, would fill your journal. Send some brave men worthy of the name here. Let him examine matters, and you will soon find that bull-dozing and intimidation are not the wild fancies of carpet-baggers, but terrible realities.

PHILLIPS.

HELENA, Phillips County, Ark., Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S OPINION OF ITS VALUE FOR EXPORTATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Considerable information has found its way into the newspapers recently respecting the exportation of live stock from this country to Great Britain, and yet many facts have been omitted. Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable paper, to give some interesting particulars of this largely-increasing business. I am visiting this country in the interest of an English firm who have agents and salesmen in all the principal English and Scotch markets. I have recently visited the chief cattle-raising districts in the West, including Texas, and was not a little surprised to find such large numbers of fine beeves roaming upon the plains in a semi-wild state in the south-western portion of that country. On the journey from Houston to San Antonio we passed several immense herds in the vicinity of the latter city; but after leaving San Antonio on horseback for the large ranches 100 miles below, I found the numbers considerably increased and some very fine breeds of stock. The pasturage is very rich, and will bear favorable comparison with the much-admired pasturage of the West Central States. The climate is very healthy, and the highest point of heat reached was 96°, while it was quite 10° hotter in St. Louis. There is an abundance of pure water, and fruit is in great plenty. I found everywhere most excellent crops, and comfort and prosperity on every hand. The modern Texans are an enterprising people, and though rough in their manner, very kind-hearted, and of amiable disposition. They take great pride in improving the breed of their cattle, and so far have been very successful. Few people are aware of the vast resources of this the largest State in the country. Statistics give the number of cattle last year as considerably over 4,000,000 head in this State alone. The cattle are large and very strongly built, most of them reaching 1,500 to 1,600 pounds each in weight. The horses are very plentiful but rather small, "this being the only possible objection to them"; they are very well bred and suitable for city use. They require little or no training, are very fast. The sheep are not so small, but are very heavy in wool, and make excellent mutton. There are several available means of transit between Texas and the East, the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroads have admirably-arranged through communication with all Eastern points for the transportation of live stock, and have numerous depots en route at which the cattle are fed and watered and the transiers accomplished with as little delay and inconvenience to the stock as possible. They lose no time in the conveyance, running their live stock trains at as great speed as is consistent with the safety of the valuable cargoes intrusted to them. There are also steam-ships well adapted to the conveyance of live stock sailing from Galveston and other Texas ports for New-York, &c., which system of transportation is coming into increased favor, the transfers being avoided, and the time occupied on the journey much shortened. In fact, I see no reason why the trade should not be very extensive and beneficial in the future

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for* $1 *per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

The speech of Senator THURMAN at Hamilton, Ohio, last evening, was characteristic of his later methods—since he has had the Presidential bee in his bonnet. That is to say, it was plausible and ingenious; the party press will have no trouble in calling it "able"; but it was, essentially, feeble and cowardly. Mr. THURMAN accepts the Ohio platform bodily, and declares that its cardinal feature is the substitution of greenbacks for bank-notes, which he favors, and says that he has never opposed. We shall not question the Senator's consistency; we can only say that if all his arguments for a sound currency must be read in favor of a perpetual legal-tender Government paper, then he has been a far weaker man than we had supposed. But, consistent or not, his present doctrine is big with danger. He pretends that to doubt the discretion of Congress in regulating the volume of the currency is to despair of the Government, and that Congress can, in any case, expand the national bank currency, or permit State bank issues, and must be trusted. But surely, it is more dangerous to give Congress a power that it can abuse directly than to limit it to powers that it can only abuse indirectly.

Senator THURMAN'S own case is an instance of how perilous it is to lodge the regulation of the finances with the Legislature. With a clear perception of the evils of irredeemable paper money, with far clearer comprehension than most of his fellow-legislators of the immense abuses to which such money gives rise, he has gradually been driven to an equivocal position on the question, has gradually surrendered himself to the dictates of the wildest, most ignorant, and most debauched elements of his party. If, with his superior intelligence and capacity, he could not stand firm against the errors and illusions of partisan finance, what could be expected of feebler men? There is something very pitiable in his present position, but there is a grave warning in it as well. A man with the capabilities of a statesman groping in the blind paths of the demagogue because it is only in those that he can hope to find favor with his party, gives ample evidence of the risk the country runs in putting its currency in the hands of its politicians.

Mr. KELLY announces that he will disregard the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and refuse to issue bonds for the Brooklyn Bridge. Mayor ELY does not announce what course he proposes to take, but is of the opinion that the bonds will have to be issued. Mr. KELLY'S reasons for his position are absurd. It is of no consequence what he thinks as to the safety, the value, or the cost of the bridge, because the law does not make his action as to the bonds discretionary. He is entitled to his private opinion, but he has no right to disregard his official duty. Probably, if we could get at his real motives, the hostility of the Brooklyn Democratic managers to KELLY'S political schemes would be found to have much more to do with his course than any considerations of public interest.

It is announced that Secretary SHERMAN will address his fellow-citizens during the approaching campaign in Ohio. His words will be awaited with great interest. In one sense, the Secretary of the Treasury may be said to be very near resumption, the grand, avowed aim of his administration. The discount on the legal-tender notes has practically disappeared. But there are some difficulties still in the way in regard to which the Secretary may think it best to inform the country. What he will do with his silver, and under what authority he will continue, if he should continue, the reissue of the legal tenders after resumption, are matters of very great general interest, which it is not likely that he will neglect.

The declaration of the Turkish regulars in favor of the Bosnian insurrection, the renewed outbreak at Livno, on the border of Herzegovina, the adhesion of the Albanian mountaineers and the ever-pugnacious Montenegrins, have raised the once-despised revolt to the rank of an actual war. Gen. PHILIPPOVICH will, doubtless, succeed in fighting his way to Serajevo, leaving two or three hundred more men on the road; but he will then be little if at all better off than at present. Half his force, if not more, will be required to garrison the capital and other points of importance, or to keep open the hardly restored communition with Banjaluka and the Austrian frontier, while, all around him, the native guerrillas will be cutting off stragglers, besetting reconnoitring parties, capturing convoys, and straitening him in every possible way. Should the struggle be prolonged, as seems quite possible, the experience of the Turks in Montenegro may suggest at what a cost of blood and treasure Austria will match herself with that most formidable of all enemies, which is at once everywhere and nowhere, and while itself constantly striking, is too impalpable to be struck in return.

THE CONTEST AGAINST CORPORATIONS.

Underneath the complaints of working men against what they regard as the oppression of capital there is a strong feeling of hostility, not unmingled with fear, toward the vast power that has grown up in the hands of great corporations, and especially those that control the principal lines of internal communication. This feeling is by no means confined to what is generally called the laboring class. A large part of the community is beginning to look upon this concentration of enormous wealth under the control of a few men as fraught with danger, and to apprehend that the time is at hand when vigorous measures to resist or curtail their growing power will have to be adopted. Not only the interests of labor, but those of trade and the public well-being, seem likely to be arrayed at no distant day against the oligarchy of railroad magnates. Nobody denies the advantages of the association of capital for the purpose of inaugurating and carrying on great enterprises, but under the conditions that have thus far prevailed, it has resulted in placing in the hands of a few persons or small combinations an influence and strength that threaten to become irresistible. Some of the consequences are certainly inconsistent with the just rights and the material welfare of the public. A few large stockholders are enabled to direct these great corporate bodies mainly in their own interest, and to disregard alike the rights and claims of the smaller proprietors and those of the citizens who have granted them franchises and privileges, to be exercised with some reference to the public good. This may in some measure account for embezzlements and irregularities long continued with impunity. It is this same control of great franchises and vast properties by a few men that has made the operation of stock-watering possible, whereby the few profit at the expense of the many. Out of it have grown disastrous speculations, mischievous combinations, and the injury of all the interests of commerce as well as labor.

For many years railroad managers have been able to exert an enormous influence upon the markets by their control of the internal carrying trade; they have played fast and loose with rates and charges, have crushed opposition and rivalry, have distributed almost at will the foreign commerce of the country by giving direction, according to agreements among themselves, to the transportation of merchandise, and have used their power with little regard for anything but an increase of their own power and wealth. Moreover, they have had their corrupting emissaries in every Legislature, to mold the laws to their own wishes, have used their money and their control over property and labor in local politics, and have even aspired to share with the chosen agents of the people the prerogative of administering the Government of the country. The laborers in their employ, the small shafters in the property which they manage, and even the public from which they draw their patronage and their resources, have come to feel that a power has been established against which it is almost useless to contend. People are beginning to ask where this thing will end, and to make up their mind that there must be a struggle to regain the mastery, or a few huge corporations will practically control the affairs of the country.

What restrictions are to be devised, and how are they to be applied and enforced? Great Britain, monarchical and aristocratic as she is, has already taught us a lesson in this matter in some of her more recent corporation laws, and taken steps to reduce the association of capital to its legitimate sphere. The two cardinal points in the policy suggested by her legislation are, a limitation of the number of shares to be held by one person, and an equal suffrage among the stockholders. In companies formed under these laws, the smallest shareholder has one vote, and the largest has no more. It is obvious that this latter provision breaks at one blow the power of large owners to control and direct at their own will and for their own profit, a franchise in which others are supposed to have rights. But are the rights in it equal? Is not the interest of the man who owns a few shares in which all his savings are invested, in the careful, economical and efficient management of the concern really equal to that of him who has put some superfluous thousands in it, and are not his rights commensurate with his individual interest? However this question may be answered, there is scarcely a doubt that this equal suffrage is calculated to prevent some of the worst evils of the system of share-voting. It would make powerful rings and cliques impossible, and almost certainly enforce a policy of management which would have due regard for the interests of all.

There is one consideration that ought to have weight with the American mind. This method of equal voting among the sharers in a corporate franchise and corporate property is in strict analogy with the principles of our political system, while that of voting by shares and distributing suffrage to property and not to men, is altogether inconsistent with those principles. The theory, at least, of our Government is that every citizen—every person fairly and rightfully entitled to civic functions in the country—is, equally with every other, concerned in the administration of the Government, and should have an equal share in civic rights and powers. Wealth and intelligence have an influence and a power of their own, to which it is impossible to prescribe restrictions, but it is supposed that in the administration of general interests all are concerned equally. If this applies to governmental administration, why not to that of a corporate enterprise of an analogous nature? This argument necessarily implies that the body of voters are actual sharers, to a greater or less extent, in the ownership, the responsibilities, and liabilities of the body corporate, and not merely affected in an incidental way, as is the case with the public at large. Whatever may be thought of this policy, which is now in actual operation in England, it is certain that the feeling which prevails in regard to the power of corporations in this country, with the control in the hands of a small but rich and grasping minority, is not without justification, and that it will ultimately find some method of satisfying its fair demands.

AN APOTHEOSIS OF J. DAVIS.

The curious reader of Southern newspapers must have noticed, occasionally, what might be called a revival of JEFFERSON DAVIS. He is like the sea-serpent, the story of the girl who swallowed a darning-needle, or the flying cow of the Western tornado—his reappearances are periodical. Not only are they periodical, but they are regular in their cyclical movement, if we may use the phrase. The periodicity of the revivals of JEFFERSON DAVIS has become so regularly established that we might almost expect to see in the almanacs, along with the weather-wise predictions suitable to the season, some such warning as this: "About—this—time—expect—a revival of—J. DAVIS. Strung along the prophetic pages of the *Southern Almanac*, this sentence would not only have a fine effect, but it would increase popular reverence for the foresight of the almanac-maker. Once in a while, J. D. revives himself. An adventure in a sleeping-car, or an address before an agricultural society, may furnish him an opportunity to bring his name prominently before the public. But, so long as he can stand as a personal representative of the Lost Cause, there will be plenty of people who will be glad to turn their gaze backward, instead of forward, and to deify an exceedingly common-place person for the sake of glorifying a cause.

The present revival of DAVIS seems to be the result of a well-meant effort to send him to the United States Senate in place of Mr. BRUCE. It has been suggested that DAVIS should be elected in Mr. BRUCE'S place, and that Mississippi may confidently trust to the magnanimity of this great nation, (or words to that effect,) to remove his disabilities. This movement appears to be premature. The term of Senator BRUCE does not expire until 1881, and there is plenty of time to develop candidates for his place. Certainly, there is time enough for several revivals of J. D. before Mississippi chooses a successor to Mr. BRUCE. Therefore, though it may be that the burning desire of Mississippi to seat J. D. in the United States Senate may have inspired some of the later panegyrics of the great man, we are inclined to think that his reappearance at this time is purely incidental. He comes as the scarlet fever does, or as the sea-serpent off Nahant does, because he is due, so to speak. It is his appointed time, and he will continue to be discussed until something else supervenes. For example, there was no real reason why Col. SAM MEEK, whoever he may be, should have referred to J. D. in a recent college oration, as "our Christian hero, patriot, and statesman," except that it was time for somebody to say that about him. But, in the name of all that is sacred in literature, we do protest against MEEK'S referring to J. D. as one who may hereafter "wrap the drapery of his death-couch about him" and lie down to die anywhere he chooses. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS may be a hero and a martyr, but there is no reason why BRYANT should be misquoted in his behalf. Furthermore, it was a feminine water-proof cloak and hoop-skirt which the hero wrapped about him on a previous occasion, when, as his latest panegyrist says, "he achieved for himself, though defeated, an immortality of glory." It is with the prevailing spirit of gushiness that "Col. SAM MEEK" warbles thus sweetly of the witnesses of truth around J. D.: "Upon the lips of that boundless sea their prophetic eye can seize that burnished throne which human justice makes its last tribunal, and before which the nations and the centuries are arraigned for trial." There is more of this pretty talk, and it is all admirably designed to help J. D. in his canvass for United States Senator and move the magnanimity of the great American people.

Somehow, the more slavish admirers of J. D. seem to see something very grand and noble in the conduct of their chieftain since the rebellion. Thus, an Alabama paper, commenting on some aspersions flung at the ex-leader, says: "His majestic dignity in the time of defeat scorns, from its eminence, the whole array of his defamers." This is certainly very nice, but we respectfully submit that the historic water-proof cloak and hoop-skirt, which we have just referred to, do not comport with majestic dignity in the time of defeat or at any other time. We do not believe that the defeated ANTONY would have looked heroic in CLEOPATRA'S hoop-skirt; and it is impossible to conceive of the defeated NAPOLEON, after Waterloo, at Fontainebleau, waiting for his fate, in a water-proof cloak. How would CHARLES STUART, we should like to know, have looked when hauled out of a sleeping-car berth by a moral conductor who objected to "majestic dignity" compromising the moral character of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad?

The fact is that JEFFERSON DAVIS is not formed of the stuff of which heroes are made. During the rebellion he was conceited, arrogant, and grossly selfish. If there was anything heroic in the character of LEE, JACKSON, or JOHNSTON, he hated them for it, and his own rebel compeers have denounced him for his treatment of men who were better than he. When defeat was inevitable, he ran away like a chicken-hearted poltroon, and left "his people" and his fellow-conspirators to take care of themselves. But it is not for this that he is execrated, and that the ban of political disability must forever rest upon him. By himself, he is a sufficiently ignominious figure. But he represents, so far as one man can represent it, a bloody treason which deluged the land in blood, and which brought upon the young Republic a woe which many years cannot heal. We of the North have forgiven everything and have forgotten much, but this man should be kept out of sight.

RUSSIA'S MISSION TO CABUL.

The European critics who have discussed the Eastern position of England and Russia strangely ignore the fact that their mutual opposition is not, as florid orators love to style it, "the inevitable collision of two great waves of advancing conquest," but simply the competition of two rival traders in the same market. Up to the Russian conquest of Samarcand, in 1868, English goods to the value of $35,000,000 passed yearly through Bokhara alone. Since that time, Russia's great object has been to promote the sale of her own produce while barring out that of England; but, despite all her precautions, Manchester patterns and Sheffield cutlery continue to figure largely in the reed-thatched bazaars of the Tartar cities, and never without finding a ready sale. This circumstance, and the fact that the conquest of Turkistan has hitherto been a source of heavy loss rather than of profit, make the chance of monopolizing the growing commerce of Northern Afghanistan, while reviving the old caravan trade with Western China, too valuable for Russia to slight; and, accordingly, we find her making roads through the passes of the Tien-Shan on one side, and dispatching an accredited agent to Cabul on the other.

The selection for this latter duty of a man like Gen. ABRAMOFF, the Military Governor of Samarcand, and one of the most valuable officers in Central Asia, shows that Russia attaches no slight significance to the mission, and that England's counter-embassy from Peshawur will arrive not a whit too soon. Indeed, it may very possibly arrive too late, for now, as heretofore, Russian diplomacy goes hand in hand with war. The tramp of Gen. KAUFMANN'S advancing columns keeps pace with his brilliant lieutenant's more peaceful journey, and the close of the negotiations may not improbably be anticipated by an armed occupation of Badakhshan.

The position of this territory, between the two branches of the Oxus, gives a certain plausibility to the claims of both powers; but should it eventually fall to Russia, it will not be for want of warning. "If it be objected by Russia," said the London *Morning Post*, in December, 1872, that "SHERE ALI has made no actual occupation of Badakhshan, the best thing we can do is to furnish his army with a few thousand Snider rifles, and let him make one forthwith, promising him our full support in preserving that boundary from intrusion." But this obvious precaution was neglected, and Russia's skillful and unscrupulous diplomacy has had time to do its work. SHERE ALI'S relations with England are now complicated by mutual distrust, and a few weeks of such intrigues as Gen. IGNATIEFF successfully pursued at the Court of Bokhara, in 1858, may injure the British cause in Asia more than years of fighting.

PARIS CABS AND CAB-DRIVERS.

The strike of the Parisian cab-drivers adds nearly 5,000 men to the number—already too large—of persons idle in the French capital. The 8,000 or more of cabs will not, however, be less busy than they were in 1865. In that year there was also a strike among the cab-drivers, but soldiers were pressed into service, and in such large numbers that the strike came to an end in less than a week. In France it is impossible for a strike to result in a complete victory for the strikers. Somehow, a strike in that country always gets mixed up with politics; the ringleaders almost invariably end by getting into jail, and Judges often add to the penalties of imprisonment a deprivation of civil and political rights, along with Police supervision for a term of years. Some people who have "traveled abroad" are never tired of contrasting American cabs and stages with French, to the great disadvantage of the former. It is true, New-York cabs and "coaches" are bad enough, and many of our public drivers may be ruffianly and extortionate, but on the whole it is a question whether the French are not worse off than we. Save only in the single item of cheaper rates, we think the cab system of Paris even worse than that of the English as shown in London or Liverpool. Just what may be the slang name of cabs in this City which ply for business during the night we know not, but the French night cabs go by the significant and comprehensive name of "marauders." The strike of these Paris cabmen recalls to mind the story told by M. DE GIRARDIN of one of these marauders. Arrived, as he says, about daybreak at a certain terminus in Paris, and having suffered from the usual scarcity of conveyances, he at last found a cab—a "marauder" of so execrable a kind, both in itself and in the two animals, whereof one sat upon the box and the other staggered between the shafts, that he was induced to give the former the French equivalent of two dollars in consideration of receiving a history of the turn-out.

The "marauder," it appeared, belonged to a large establishment at Villette-Belleville, a suburb of Paris. The establishment, said the "animal" on the box, consisted of "several hundred cabs, nearly twice as many horses, a blacksmith shop, painters, saddlers, a complete stock in trade, and a staff of drivers of all sorts." The sole proprietor is a M. BERTRAND, whose history is given thus: About ten years ago BERTRAND came, nobody knows whence, to seek his fortune at Villette. One day he appeared with a turnout, which he had purchased—horse, cab, and all—for 100 francs, or about $20. Next evening the "carriage" was sent out, under a "competent" driver, to "do the theatres." The driver took up his position in the line, and was immediately saluted with a roar of laughter from the other drivers so loud that it brought the superintending policeman out from his kiosque. This official took the whole affair in at a glance, and at once pronounced sentence: "Go home; unfit for the streets; you are forbidden to ply on pain of confiscation." BERTRAND was dumdfounded; but, aving slept upon it, he went to the driver, whom he found in the stable. "Well, old boy," said he, "they won't have you on the rank; but never mind, you shall do without, and you shall have plenty of fares. The kiosques close at 11:30 P. M., and after that there is no rank or superintendence. You shall be a marauder, and have it all your own way. You shall have the traffic at the railroad stations, with fancy prices for fares; you shall have the rich John Bull, or the richer American, lost in some out-of-the-way place; the man who has supped himself insensible; the countryman who is jolly; the street sleeper suddenly awakened by the chilly dawn—in fact, all the pigeons most easily plucked." And BERTRAND kept good his word. Other drivers, not less unscrupulous, cunning, and insolent, were secured, other cabs were purchased, other horses picked up, and soon the fellow was at the head of a large business, which grew more flourishing every night.

The man BERTRAND enlists his drivers in accordance with rules of his own formation. He does not ask the applicant for any certificate of character; he takes his measure, looks him down from the height of his athletic figure—that is enough. Such a staff of men is capable of anything—especially of keeping the money they take and leaving horse and cab in some dark alley. BERTRAND provides against this eventuality by exacting a deposit. "I'm quite ready to take you on," he says to the applicant, "though you have no papers or certificate of any sort. You will make more money with me than with anybody else; but I must have a deposit." The man replies that he hasn't even a sou. "Well, borrow, then. I must have 100 francs deposit for the right of whip at my place." Perhaps the very next day there is a disagreement between master and man. The former dismisses his servant, and the latter naturally claims his deposit. Then ensues a "rough-and-tumble fight," which always ends in the master's favor. The matter is taken before the legal authorities. BERTRAND pleads that the damage done to his property far exceeds in value the amount of deposit, and he demands the opinion of an expert. The litigants are recommended to settle the matter between them, and the deposit remains in the master's cash-box.

M. BERTRAND has, it is said, an able co-adjutrix in Mme. BERTRAND, who is what the French call *une maîtresse femme*, or a "masterful woman." She is so strong-armed and ferocious that no two drivers are able to "best" her in the numerous fights which take place in the workshops. Her personal endowments are such that all the men are afraid of her, even more than they are of the master. But these drivers enjoy perfect liberty. They may go and come as they like; they may remain out any number of hours, no matter how long, provided they bring home a good round sum. BERTRAND is the despair of the French hippophagists; for since his business increased so amazingly, he takes the very food out of their mouths. He buys up horses that nobody would look at, takes the cripples home, keeps them for a week in the stable, and, by dint of forage, sets them to work till they fall to rise up no more.

ORDER OF THE BATH.

The conception of comfort and enlightenment is, in all American cities, materially conveyed by a bath-room. Those of us who live in commercial or social centres refuse to be satisfied with a bath-tub, unless it be spacious, permanent, secluded, and occupying space of its own. We demand, in short, a room containing a fixed bath, where, with a perfect sense of solitude, we can luxuriate in fresh, clear, abundant water. All Americans of urban habits and tastes may be considered natural members of the Order of the Bath, which took its name from the ceremony of bathing, once practiced as an evidence of chivalrous purity, at the inauguration of a knight. It is well that republicans should continue a custom that insures physical purity which the swaggering knights of old never possessed, nor, indeed, any other kind of purity. Bathing means more than it shows. It is a fine usage, and fine things are allied to and grow out of it. We have cause to rejoice that we are a bathing people.

This is something of a distinction, too. Only we and the English are regular bathers, feeling that the day has not begun, that we are not our proper selves, until we have had our morning plunge. It is essential, not for cleanliness alone, but for freshness, invigoration, for corporeal self-esteem. The English do not have bath-rooms as we have, although those of the better class share our passion for bathing, having a partiality for the queer-looking tin vessels, resembling broad-brims which many of them carry everywhere as part of their personal luggage. We use them ourselves often at home, but we seldom take them with us to New-Zealand, Syria, India, or up the Nile. Rather than be so bothered we are willing to depend on sponge and basin until we can rejoin the beloved tubs we have so regretfully left behind. Our cousins over the way bear their cumbersome tin hats because their fathers and grandfathers have borne them, which is reason sufficient, in fact, reason imperative, for the representative Briton to do anything.

Their haps and mishaps with the unwieldy utensils have long furnished amusement to alien travelers. The awkward things are always getting covered up in vans; are always slipping off diligences; meeting with irreparable damage on board steamers; are forgotten at hotels; are sent the wrong way; are missing when most wanted, and playing unanticipated tricks upon their owners that would indicate their sentience and appreciation of the ludicrous. The serio-comic epic of the Englishman and his hat-bath has not yet been written, frequently as its droll scenes have been witnessed. Nor will it be now, since inn-keepers, impelled to their trade, the world over, by expected patronge of the two English-speaking nations, have begun to keep the balneal hats for accommodation of their guests—fortunately for us, because we might have been obliged, likewise, to join the caravan that wanders over the globe, pursuing and pursued by the inevitable hat-bath. The two peoples are steadily growing more and more alike, and now that the danger has past, we may confess that Jonathan was also in peril of securing the planet materially and morally weighted with the immersing hat. We must bathe as well as our trans-Atlantic kindred, under all circumstances; but, in traveling, we have usually preferred to improvise the means to enduring the annoyance so uniformly theirs. If we cannot enjoy a bath-room, many of us decline to compromise on a hat-tub, which is very little superior to an ordinary basin. But then we have not become attached to it by unnumbered years of association and transportation.

Absence from the accustomed bath-tub is a sore trial to the American away from home. It robs his foreign tours of much satisfaction, since he can seldom find one except at a few leading capitals, where new hotels have been built for his delectation and his dollars. If he live in the smaller cities and towns abroad, his expressed desire for a regular bath will be regarded as one of the many eccentricities of his race. "Baths!" the average Frenchman, Spaniard, German, or Italian will say wonderingly. "We never bathe. But if you are so mad, there is the canal or river a few miles away, or the fountain in the court, or the horse-trough down the street. Bathing, you you know, is very injurious. Who bathes often cannot live. Beer or wine is what you really need." It is hard to make foreigners understand that any person in his senses can want to bathe, day after day, and harder still for them to understand how he survives such an unnatural practice.

Summer in the country is shorn of no little attractiveness because bath-rooms in the country are unattainable save at the fashionable resorts. We who are compelled to stay in town at this season, leap into and enjoy our bath morning and night, and comfort ourselves with the thought that many of our friends in quiet nooks and pastoral retreats cannot do the same. It is difficult to compensate the city-bred American for the lack of a bath-room. Having once had it, he can never become wonted to its lack; he cannot be fully resigned to its loss. To be removed from his daily bath is to be removed from civilization, and he looks forward to the time when his posterity may bathe in all lands and all climates. For the present, we can expect full balneal sympathy only from the English. We and they are widely different in many things, but our common love of the daily bath shows our common origin, and that water, like blood, tells.

Comments on the decease of CHARLES MATTHEWS reveal the familiar complaint that actors, unlike other artists—painters, sculptors, poets, and writers generally—lose their fame with death, because they leave nothing behind. Their sole possible monument is the one they may have over their grave. This is true in a certain sense; but, setting aside the question whether they can justly claim equal rank with other artists, they are indemnified for any lack of posthumous honor by the admiration and worship they excite during life. A popular actor is far more flattered and praised, far more incense, as the French say, is burned under his mustache, than falls to the lot of any painter or poet. Besides, he sees his triumphs before him; he actually breathes the applause bestowed upon him; he dwells in the atmosphere of incessant self-love; while, to artists generally, fame is more abstract than otherwise and remotely reflected. Then, too, it is in many respects fortunate for actors that nothing of theirs can be laid off after they have gone. They exist by tradition, and their fame grows from this cause. Absence, time, and distance help to idealize them; they grow greater because no performance of theirs can be reached. If we had any accurate record of celebrated players by which we could fairly judge them, their talent and genius would probably seem much less than it does now. The very fact of their inaccessibility stimulates our imagination, and their figure enlarges with receding years. GARRICK, SARAH SIDDONS, BOUFFE, TALMA, LISTON, DORA JORDAN, and all the rest of the renowned mimetic tribe, would not appear half so remarkable if we could turn to their impersonations as we can turn to the poems of DRYDEN or the novels of BALZAC. When SALVINI, RISTORI, EDWIN BOOTH, and JOSEPH JEFFERSON have been dead for a quarter of a century, their names will be more illustrious than they are now. After all, actors have no reason to complain. They are contemporaneously glorified, often wholly beyond desert, and their leaving nothing behind saves them from criticism and the verdict of changed taste, which might deprive them of their laurels. Men will live by tradition when their works, if preserved, may put a quietus upon them. "I shall be remembered," said the ancient philosopher, "for all that I have written has been destroyed."

It seems odd that so strong and capable a man as DISRAELI unquestionably is in many ways, should write in so verbose and turgid a style. We do not allude to *Vivian Gray*, the *Young Duke*, and the other novels of his younger days, but to *Lothair*, which he produced only five or six years ago, and which was more remarkable for extravagance, fustian, and general rant of phrase and sentiment than are the books he published over forty years before. Indeed, *Lothair* is one of the poorest of his novels, and it is hard to understand how a man of 66 or 67, who had been all his life in public affairs, and who certainly knows the world, could have delivered himself of what the English would call so much "blasted rot." DISRAELI has so many ardent enemies just now, that we should think some of them would try to torment him by quoting passages of *Lothair* at and to him on all occasions. It is noticeable that, considering the bitterness felt toward him by the Liberals, not one of them has been mean enough to revive the bitter and unjust taunt of DANIEL O'CONNELL: "If we could trace the gentleman's lineage, we should doubtless find him to be a lineal descendant of the unrepentant thief who died upon the cross." DISRAELI challenged him for the studied insult; but as the great Repealer had already killed one man in a duel, he declined to shoot or be shot at by another.

When there are so many novels full of incident, situation, and movement, it is remarkable that novels which have very little, if any of these, should be dramatized. We have recently had several dramatizations of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, though the story has nothing dramatic in or about it. Its supposed originality may have prompted its putting on the stage; but it is not very original, having been borrowed in part from FIELDING'S *Joseph Andrews*, and from characters in VANBRUGH'S and FARQUHAR'S comedies. The story is delightful, as everybody knows, albeit it contains absolutely nothing out of which to make a play. Certain artists may render some of the characters interesting, but no author living could fashion the *Vicar* into a good somedy, unless by complete departure from the novel. There is *Clarissa Harlowe*, too. The idea of putting that on the stage. One might as well dramatize the Post Office as RICHARDSON'S novels, which are prosy, interminable, and microscopically tedious to the last degree. The more notion is satirical. RICHARDSON, prince of prigs, with all his vanity and solemnity, would laugh in his sheeted sleep if he could hear that anybody had tried to put *Clarissa* on the stage. A clever man may construct a tolerable drama, and call it "Clarissa;" but its dramatic quality must depend on its unlikeness to the supremely tiresome novel—so tiresome that very few persons can read it to-day, even in its much condensed form. We shall hear next of somebody dramatizing *Amadis de Gaul* or Mme DE SCUDERI'S endless, prolix, maudlin *Artamène* or *Clélie*. There seems to be a passion just now for giving stage versions of stories without movement or germinal force. Why does not some astounding playwright try to convert WATTS' hymns into a lively comedy, or BAXTER'S *Saints' Rest*, into a rattling farce? If he can't succeed with those, he might dramatize NEWTON'S *Principia*, or EUCLID'S *Principles of Geometry*. If we must have dramatizations, let us have something picturesque, animated, and sensational.

The newspapers have mentioned the fact that DE MATTIA, a Neapolitan priest, had drawn a prize in the Italian lottery of 2,140,000 lire, (some $400,000,) and that it has created the wildest excitement throughout the kingdom; such a sum being unimaginable to the great mass of the people, who can not form a clear idea of more than 1,000 lire. In a few days after the announcement had been made, the priest received nearly 10,000 letters asking for money or recommending investments. Had he granted all the requests, and followed all the advice given, the fortune of the united ROTHSCHILDS would scarcely have served him. It now turns out that DE MATTIA has disappeared—fled the country, it is surmised—carrying with him 1,500,000 lire, and that he had swindled the lottery by substituting through accomplices his numbers in the official register for the numbers actually drawn. The Government has sequestered 500,000 lire which the priest had deposited in a bank in Naples. But he has got away with most of the money, and is not likely to be captured. He has been a patron of lotteries all his life, and was considered in that superstitious city a great authority in this sort of gambling. As lotteries are always swindling the people, it seems fair enough that they should be swindled in turn at least once in a great while.

We have grand news, which may well be termed important, if true, and news, too, of another world, by way of Peru. The *South Pacific Times* (Callao) contains a long and minute account, signed "A. SERARG, Chemist," of his finding an immense aerolite which he dug into, passing through several layers of mineral substance—described with scientific accuracy—and finally discovered in the centre a human body 4½ feet long, and perfectly preserved. The body is exactly depicted, and is very wonderful, according to the discoverer, who adds that he infers from hieroglyphs on a silver plate at the side of the human figure that he or she came from the planet Mars. Some persons would think the inference violent; but it is not. If the figure did not come from Mars, whence did it come? It is the duty of those who doubt to determine this point. They probably think it extraordinary in South America to find a former resident of Mars, but we think nothing of it up here. We are always discovering late dwellers in the planets, and deceased gentlemen and ladies from Mars are so common that we make no account of them. If "A. SERARG, Chemist," will come up here we'll present to him any number of specimens from Venus, Saturn, Mercury, Vesta, Jupiter, and the rest. Aerolites of his sort drop down in our back yards every night or two, but it is only now and then that we pay any attention to them.

The oldest and most prominent of all the French journalists is EMILE DE GIRARDIN, editor of *La France*, one of the very few who may be said to have gained celebrity in the direct line of his profession. He has had a varied and remarkable career. The love-child, as the Gauls style it, of Count ALEXANDRE DE GIRARDIN, he was born in Switzerland, and registered at his birth under the fictitious name of LAMOTHE. He contended for years for his just patronymic, and he was 35 before his father publicly acknowledged him. His earliest essay in journalism was the founding of two papers—*Le Voleur*, which, true to its title, robbed all its contemporaries, and *La Mode*, a fashion sheet, patronized by the Duchesse DE BERRY. Subsequent to the revolution of 1830 he issued *Le Journal de Connaissances Utiles*, at 4 francs a year, which soon circulated the extraordinary number of 130,000 copies. Through its agency he organized a subscription for establishing a model farm, and was the means of increasing the savings banks throughout the country. He also put forward various other cheap publications, most of them proving profitable, particularly *Le Gastronome*, which could be found in every restaurant in the capital. Then he set up *La Presse*, a political daily, putting the annual subscription at 40 francs—only half the price before paid for such journals. This drew upon him the wrath of all his fellows, who denounced him privately and in their newspapers as a bastard, an adventurer, a swindler, a political trickster, and many other delightful things. Seeing that he must fight, he challenged one of his bitterest assailants, ARMAND CARREL, of *Le National*, one of the most accomplished and popular journalists in the city. The weapons were pistols, and CARREL was killed. A dual with fatal result is very unusual in Paris, and the death of CARREL created intense excitement, and aroused the greatest odium against his adversary. GIRARDIN was not daunted by the general outcry. He secured legal possession of his name and a long-contested seat in the Chamber of Deputies, though, some years after, he was excluded on the ground that he was not a Frenchman. He was the first writer for the press to introduce very short paragraphs into leading articles, such as:

"Frenchmen, your duty is to your country!

"Discharge it faithfully to-day!

"Who neglects to vote for Reform puts shackles on the limbs of the people!

"Every freeman's voice is stronger than a thousand bayonets.

"The future glory of France depends on your ballot to-day!"

Such spasmodic, but nervous and telling leaders he still writes, and they have grown to be the fashion of Paris, and, in fact, of the whole country. GIRARDIN has been on all sides of political questions; has been accused of trimming, of duplicity, of fraud; but he has been, and still is, in his seventy-fifth year, a great political force in France. He has been Legitimist, Orleanist, Imperialist, Republican; but he claims to have been entirely consistent, and to have been influenced from the very first only by patriotic considerations. French politicians are queer creatures. They rarely understand themselves, and they are very apt to be contradictory in what they believe to be their convictions as circumstances and Governments change. GIRARDIN, despite extraordinary vanity, possesses intellect, sagacity, power over men, and unusual force. He is said to have rendered invaluable aid to the Republican cause during the recent crisis, (France is forever in a crisis,) and to possess more influence than any journalist in the country. Notwithstanding his age, he superintends *La France*; writes a great deal, and is, on the whole, one of the most remarkable Frenchmen whom the present century has produced. No man attracts more eyes on the boulevards than EMILE DE GIRARDIN.

Some of the New-England newspapers, especially those of Boston, are anxious for ampler communication and commerce with the west coast of South America, believing that the manufactures of that section would be disposed of to advantage in the Republics of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili, and that they need to be, since the West and South, formerly its customers, now do their own manufacturing. Those journals think the Government should grant subsidies to American steamers, that these may compete fairly with the British vessels which, themselves subsidized, monopolize the carrying trade. The Spanish-American foreign trade is said to be worth over $500,000,000 a year, of which we have only one-fifth, and of this fifth nearly one-half is with the Spanish West Indies. It grieves New-England that we have not a single steamer on the west coast of our sister continent south of Panama, while England has a vast fleet of subsidized ships, appropriating about $3,000,000 annually to various lines of steamers, and by adroit management, it is declared, taking the business which rightfully belongs to us. The value of the foreign trade of the west coast alone is set down at $200,000,000, and our share is but one-third, when it ought to be twenty times as much. Whatever may be thought of subsidies, it is remarkable that we have allowed Great Britain to get so large a proportion of commerce in waters that are rather ours than hers; but the reason plainly is that she can run steamers so much cheaper than we have ever shown ourselves able to do. By the scale of prices in this commercial age the civilized globe is regulated.

*THE CHAU

THE BUNDESSCHIESSENFEST

ALL GERMANY TRYING ITS SKILL WITH THE RIFLE.

THE SIXTH NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT DUSSELDORF—A PICTURESQUE SCENE—SHOOTING FOR 550 PRIZES—THREE CAPTURED BY A WOMAN AND THREE BY A NEW-YORKER—SUCCESSFUL CONCERT BY GILMORE'S BAND.

From our Occasional Correspondent.

DUSSELDORF, Wednesday, July 24, 1878.

The coming *Bundesschiessen* cast its shadow before it in the goldsmiths' windows, where, for the last fortnight, there has been a great display of prize goblets, silver and parcel gilt in all the forms that can be coveted by marksmen. There has been also a sort of prophetic house-painting and street-sweeping, and the cumulative unsettledness that precedes great events. So capricious and partial is fame that many intelligent people may never have heard of the *Bundesschiessenfest*, and yet it has aroused attention in quarters where the Derby Day and the Parisian Grand Prix are unknown, and even in certain streets in New-York has eclipsed in interest the boat-races. In simultaneous width and exclusiveness its renown can be compared only to the Bayreuth Festival; for the rest it resembles a hugely magnified Belgian *Tir National* as much as anything that is so characteristically German can resemble anything not Teutonic; that is to say, as much as Hans Breitman's "Barty" resembles an Oxford "Wine."

In brief, the Bundesschiessenfest is a colossal shooting match in which German-speaking people from Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, and America, as well as from all portions of the vast Empire, take part. Only five of similar proportions, occurring at intervals of some years, are recorded in German history, as having taken place at Frankfort, Bremen, Vienna, Hanover, and Stuttgart. Naturally, Düsseldorf, which holds its head among the sisterhood of German cities more proudly every year, is flattered at being chosen as the scene of the sixth competition. No wonder that there is some tall talk in the newspapers, nor that the development of Düsseldorf into a *Weltstadt*, a real metropolitan city, is already the dream of some fervid imaginations. Who knows? The ideal may be realized in Düsseldorf sooner than in Berlin, strange as it may now seem. Be that as it may, the event is sufficient to account for the poetical inspiration of local editors and composers of the festival programmes and posters, who revel in a diction that would have made Mr. Vincent Crummles pale with envy. The secret of their success is that they are fired with a genuine enthusiasm. Any occasion for convivial eating and drinking is sure to rouse the German heart—rouse it to delirious warmth if the deeper feelings of patriotism and loyalty be also touched. There certainly is a magic in the sentiment that brings men together from the shores of the Baltic, the sandy stretches of Posen, the Danube, the mountains of Tyrol, and from the scores of States that form the conglomerate of the German Empire, under the patronage of the one old man at Berlin, who represents to all German-speaking people, even though they be Swiss, Austrian, or Prussian, under the present divisions of Europe, the essential unity of their race. Even the great people, who are more apt than the little ones to lose their feeling of nationality under a cover of jealousy and interest, can come cordially together on such an occasion as this, and there is, accordingly, among the prizes a very pretty show of gold and silver vases contributed by divers serene transparencies and royalties, many of whom cherish politically a very cordial hatred of the fabric of German unity. Kaiser Wilhelm sends a parcel gilt vase, which is fine enough, but which is so glorified by loyalty that it severely taxes the resources in admiring adjectives of all beholders. Nearly as fine, if less admired, is the prize vase from German residents in China—a reproduction in silver of a Japanese bronze—or the rich gift of the City of Vienna. I am glad to add, that alongside of these must be ranked the silver punch-bowl presented by the Germans of New-York. The show of goblets and cups numbers not less than 550.

It is said that there are 6,000 marksmen assembled; we had the pleasure of seeing them all together on Sunday in the procession that opened the festivities. It was a fine sight. There was all the usual paraphernalia of show-parades in this city of artists. Heralds in cloth of gold, in scarlet and blue and silver, men in armor and in costumes of various centuries illustrating the history of some of the older societies—the oldest Düsseldorf Schuetzenverein dates from 1435—the "counterfeit presentment" of the old equestrian statue in the market place of the Elector Johann Wilhelm, relics of historic shooting matches, and banners, many of them very beautiful, but none more remarked than two flags blazoned with the stars and stripes of America. The finest part of the sight, however, was the men who made up the rank and file of the procession. There were very few of the beery, Falstaff type, fewer yet of the pale, anxious, and discontented, who, as we fancy, fill up the hosts of Socialism. These were all stalwart fellows, who eat well and drink well, but who also exercise well and are contented with their world. Fine, manly figures and faces that it was a pleasure to see, especially lighted up as they were with the enthusiasm of the moment. There were few German cities unrepresented. The standard-bearers of the most obscure and the most famous marched cheek by jowl—Gandersheim by Vienna, Grossbreitenbach by Berlin. The German shooting dress of gray and green, the hat ornamented with feathers that every one is familiar with in pictures, becomes well their manly forms. Indeed there are artists among the onlookers who gaze wistfully at so much picturesque material that is practically useless for their purposes. The streets are hung with flags and garlands, and the sky above, pale blue and fleecy white, affords a comfortable canopy as well as the most harmonious of backgrounds.

The Fest Platz is surrounded by street after street of booths, with the usual parasitical distractions—giants and dwarfs, beer, small wares and cakes, mountebanks, trained fleas and dogs, swings, merry-go-rounds, and all the delights of children and maid-servants. The inclosure is large and well arranged. It is no fault of the plan that one cannot tell which is the most important feature in it, the shooting ground or the huge dining-hall. The "honors are divided" in the minds of all visitors. We can afford to overlook minor features, but these, at least, we must regard. The shooting is not at long ranges as at Wimbledon. Field targets are at a distance of 300 metres from the marksmen, ordinary targets at 175 metres. As nearly as I can understand the system of awards, prizes are given for the best two and three shots, in long range shooting for 180 points in the shortest time, and for the greatest number of points in the shortest time and in the fewest rounds, and in the shorter range for similar feats, with the exception that 160 points only, instead of 180, are required.

"Erst mach Dein Sach',
Dann trink' und lach'."

First do your duty, then drink and laugh, is the point of one of the two-and-thirty mottoes that adorn the great dinking hall, and the precept is so well observed by the 2,500 hungry persons who fill the tables at noontime and evening that the orchestra stationed in the middle of the vast space is inaudible to those sitting halfway between it and the entrance. So, when one of the after-dinner speakers uttered the portentous nonsense, "The original type of the German is fierce" (*Der Ur-typus des Deutschen ist die Wuth*,) it was no wonder that the reporter wrote down his words, "Long live Germany, long live the German Kaiser!" Among all northern nations conviviality is associated with eating and drinking, but nowhere as in Germany are geniality and the finer sentiments so inextricably bound up with downright guzzling and gluttony—impossible to separate them—impossible to feel disgust at the one without acknowledging and doing honor to the other. In some countries you may find the gluttony without the "*Geist*," but in Germany the intellectual and sensitive elements are never quite wanting. When they are animal it is never quite as the animals are; they seldom forget their higher nature—it is always present, just as among the mottoes round the hall, there are some in praise of eating and drinking, though most of these couple the coarser enjoyments with something finer, while there are plenty of others celebrating royalty, humanity, honor, manliness, and patriotism. In short, the dining hall is an epitome of that most wonderful, most contradictory, and most incomprehensible of mixtures, the German people, and as such far outweigh in interest to our mind the shooting matches and the 550 silver goblets and vases that glitter in the temple of the prizes.

July 29.—Among the many entertainments that the festival week has brought us has been a concert from Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band. We may confess to having looked forward to the concert with something of anxiety. Bringing orchestras to Germany is something like carrying coals to Newcastle. Without going so far as to say that Mr. Gilmore's brass was not confined to the instruments of his band, it was evident that the undertaking could be justified only by success, complete and unequivocal success. Well, Mr. Gilmore came and has conquered. The extreme neatness of the performance—I can think of no other term so truly defining its character—delighted everybody. All the transitions were clear and sharp, the *pianissimo* passages were marvelously light and delicate. His *fortissimo* was full without being confused. There was no lack of applause, and when at last, after the "Star-spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," the band played first the air that is everywhere national, "America" with us, "God Save the Queen" to Englishmen, and in Germany, "Heil Dir im Siegeskranz," and then passed to the unequivocal German of "Die Wacht am Rhein," enthusiasm broke out in cries and cheers. It was one of those delightful moments that do not come too often to the American living abroad, when one witnesses the legitimate triumph of his countrypeople in fields where they were but lately the humblest of pupils.

Since then the sixth Deutsches Bundesschiessen has come to a successful close. The 550 silver goblets are distributed over the length and breadth of the land. The Emperor's cup was won by a young man from Hamburg, the silver punch-bowl, from the New-York Germans, has gone to Frankfort. A lady of Dresden excited great attention by actually carrying off three good prizes. The only American whose name I could find in the list of the victorious was Mr. W. M. Farrow, of New-York. I believe that he also won three prizes. There was much speech-making, clinking of glasses, and hurrahing at the closing banquet, and then the marksmen parted with the understanding that they are to meet again in the year 1881 at Strasburg.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

The Autumn dramatic season will be practically began to-night by the performance of "Olivia" at the Union-Square Theatre. Miss Davenport will act here for three weeks before she takes the play and the company to other cities. The performance has been looked forward to with interest, as the work is from the pen of a playwright who is almost unknown here, only one of his dramas, "The Man o' Airlie," having been hitherto presented in the United States. The distribution of the characters in "Olivia" to-night will be as follows:

Olivia	Miss Davenport
Sophy	Miss Linda Dietz
Mrs. Primrose	Mrs. C. W. Poole
Polly Flamborough	Miss Eugenie Paul
A Gypsy Woman	Mrs. F. Tannehill
Dr. Primrose, (Vicar of Wakefield.)	Mr. Charles Fisher
Squire Thornhill	Mr. C. A. Stevenson
Mr. Burchill	Mr. Edwin Price
Leigh, (a vagabond.)	Mr. G. B. Waldron
Howes	Mr. John McDonald
Farmer Flamborough	Mr. W. Herbert
Dick	Little Eva Barrett
Bill	Little Anna Marble
Phœbe, (a servant.)	Miss Emma Vader
Sara, (the house-maid.)	Miss Florence Gillette

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are announced: Major C. B. Comstock is, at his own request, hereby relieved of the duties connected with the jetty work of the South Pass of the Mississippi River; Capt. M. R. Brown is assigned to the duties required of an engineer officer of the Army, under the act making appropriations for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors; Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary of Subsistence, is relieved from duty in this city, and will report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri for duty as Depot Commissary at Fort Leavenworth.

Surgeon George A. Bright is ordered to the Tuscarora, at La Paz, Mexico; Ensign Walter S. Hughes is detached from the training-ship Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders; Ensign Lucien Flynn from the Canonicus, at New-Orleans, and ordered to the Minnesota; Passed Assistant Surgeon P. A. Lovering has reported his return home, having been detached from the Monocacy, Asiatic Squadron, on the 12th ult., and been placed on waiting orders.

PHILADELPHIA TEMPLARS AT PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, arrived this morning on the steamer Rhode Island. They proceeded, under the escort of a committee of Calvary Commandery, to the Narragansett Hotel. At 10 o'clock the Knights of Calvary marched to the hotel, formally received their guests, and marched through the principal streets, making a fine parade, and took the boat for Rocky Point, where a Rhode Island shore dinner was served.

The Philadelphia Commandery returned from Rocky Point at 12:30 o'clock to-night, and were escorted by their hosts to the Narragansett Hotel. The hop was brilliant and enjoyable. To-morrow the visitors will be entertained at the Park Garden and elsewhere, and in the evening leave for Boston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The boat Almira Coombs, Capt. Payne, which arrived at Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, from Boston, and subsequently went ashore, has become a total wreck.

BAHIA, Aug. 12.—The schooner Etta and Josie, Capt. Bunker, from New-York, July 2, for Rio Janeiro, has been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. Her crew were saved.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 13.—The steamer Carolina, which runs between Baltimore and Norfolk, broke her cross-head while coming down the bay last night, off Wolf Trap, 25 miles north of here. Her mails and passengers were transferred to the steamer Lady of the Lake, and brought to Norfolk. The Carolina will be towed to Baltimore for repairs.

A MADMAN ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.—While a passenger train on the Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy Narrow-gauge Railroad was standing at the Bainbridge, Ohio, station at noon yesterday, the engineer and fireman being at dinner, Albert Pepple, a resident of Bainbridge, crazed by drink, detached the engine from the train, pulled the throttle-valve wide open, and before any one could interfere, the engine was flying over the rails at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Coming to a short curve the engine jumped the track and fell on its side a complete wreck. Pepple was mangled in a frightful manner, and died soon afterward.

DEATH OF THE STALLION TATTLER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—The celebrated stallion "Tattler" was suddenly attacked with hernia, on Monday morning, and died this morning. He was purchased in the Spring of 1869, by Mr. Henry N. Smith, for $17,500. His record as a 5-year old, of 2:26, was the fastest then made. Tattler was 15 years old, the sire of Indianapolis, record 2:21; Voltaire, 2:21¼; Gossip, and several colts showing great promise.

A MURDER IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13.—A special dispatch from Pittsburg says a young man named William McNutt was shot through the heart at Cannonsburg, Washington County, Penn., this morning, by a wealthy farmer named Tannehill, in whose orchard he had stopped to eat some fruit. McNutt died almost instantly. He was about 27 years of age, and highly respected. Tannehill has not been arrested.

IMPROVING NAVIGATION.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Aug. 13.—The work of removing obstructions in the Schuylkill, at its junction with the Delaware River, near Philadelphia, has been commenced. It will be under the supervision of Mr. Henry Brown, of this city, and late First Assistant Engineer of the steam-ship Colorado, of the United States Navy.

SHOT IN SELF-DEFENSE.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 13.—Intelligence was received here to-night that Engineer Ross, of the steamer Nellie, running on the Staunton River, was shot and killed by James Lyons, a one-legged watchman, at Staunton River bridge, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The shooting was the result of a quarrel, followed by an assault on Lyons by Ross with rocks. The Coroner's jury acquitted Lyons.

SUICIDE OF A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Aug. 13.—Edgar A. Watson, traveling salesman for Peabody, Lyon & Co., St. Paul, died in this city last night from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. Domestic troubles and dissipation are assigned as the causes of the rash act.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 13.—Mrs. George W. McCrary, and daughters arrived here this morning, and are the guests of Capt. Campbell.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

THREE LITTLE CHILDREN DROWNED.

FATAL RESULT OF A COLLISION WITH A SOUND STEAMER—A SCOW OVERTURNED—NARROW ESCAPE OF A WOMAN—THE ACCIDENT UNAVOIDABLE.

A melancholy accident occurred on the East River at an early hour yesterday morning, caused by the collision of the steamer Providence with a scow. The tug Chief, in command of George Cox, left the Brooklyn pier of the East River Bridge at 5 o'clock in the morning with four scows loaded with earth dug from the excavation at the Brooklyn anchorage of the bridge. The dirt was to be taken to High Bridge to be used in the Eighth-avenue improvement at Macomb's Dam. The scows were started in regular order, being numbered 6, 17, 5, and 20. No. 6 was fastened to the right side of the tug, and No. 17 to the left. Nos. 5 and 20 were drawn at the end of long hawsers. Everything went on well until Sixty-first-street was reached. There the tow was on the western bank of the river and was keeping close to the shore, as the flood tide was running very strong. At Sixtieth-street the commander of the tug saw the steamer Providence coming down the river, also on the western side and near the shore. The Providence blew a whistle, signifying its intention to keep toward the shore, and the tug was accordingly steered out into the stream. When the whistle of the Providence was sounded the Chief had already reached Sixty-first-street. The tug was put out into the stream as rapidly as it could be. But the tide was so strong that the scows, Nos. 5 and 20, were swept up stream. When the pilot of the Providence saw the predicament of the scows he turned his boat ashore, and hugged the land as closely as he could. The rear scows kept swinging toward the Providence, whose engines were brought to a stand-still, and the huge boat was turned still more sharply toward the shore. The steamer was just opposite Sixty-second-street, when scow No. 20 struck her just at the wheel. The scow trembled, careened, and turned bottom upward. On board the unfortunate boat were Michael Roth, his wife, Margaret, and three children—John, Margaret, and Ellen—aged 5½, 2, and 1 years respectively. Roth was forward on the scow at the time, and was thrown by the collision into the water. He was a poor swimmer, and was rescued by the hands on the other scows. His wife was down in the cabin in the stern preparing breakfast. The children were all sound asleep in their bunks when the boat was upset. After the accident the scow settled deeply in the water. It was considered at the time that of course Mrs. Roth and her children had been upset in the water and had sunk under the boat. When Roth had revived and saw the situation of affairs, he became almost crazy. The Providence, after an examination which showed that she was not injured, proceeded on her way to her pier. Then efforts were made to tow the upset scow to Ninety-eighth-street, where the nearest safe landing place was. In order to do this holes had to be cut through the side of the craft, in the stern. Men got at work, and in about an hour after the collision a hole was cut through. As soon as the opening was made a shriek was heard. It was a woman's voice, and was recognized as that of Mrs. Roth, who cried out, "Michael, Michael, for God's sake, cut me! Save me! Save me! Save me out!" The men toiled with might and main, and in a moment had made a large aperture. Mrs. Roth was dragged out, faint and almost dead. She had been all this time in water above her waist, with her head pressed against the bottom of the boat, and barely enough of air to breathe in. When rescued she was unwounded. After examination the poor woman first thoughts were about her children, and she cried out to know where they were. Every effort was made to find the little ones, but without immediate success. The search was continued until the boat reached Ninety-eighth-street, when men went down into the hold and found the lifeless bodies of the children still in the bunks. In the arms of one of the little ones was found the body of a kitten, which it had gone to sleep with. When the lifeless bodies of the babes were brought up before the eyes of their almost demented parents the scene was heartrending, and more than one of the rough river men turned away to hide his tears. Among the articles that floated up out of the cabin was the Roth family Bible, containing on the fly-leaf the birth record of the children.

Coroner Ellinger was notified, and assumed charge of the case. He gave Mr. Roth a permit for the removal of the bodies of his children for burial.

LEGALITY OF A RAILROAD LEASE.

THE SUIT OF THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS COMPANY AGAINST THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, has opened a special term of the United States Court, for the Indiana Circuit, at Newport, for the purpose of trying the case of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, complainant, against the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company and Roosevelt and Fosdick, respondents. A main question involved is the right of railroad companies in certain States to lease their roads. The respondent company leased its road and franchises to the complainant company. The lessors agreed to reduce their indebtedness, the lessees agreeing to pay interest on the reduced debts. The lessees gave notice that unless the covenants were performed by the lessors the contract would be considered as rescinded. Roosevelt and Fosdick, as Trustees for a first mortgage, filed a bill at Indianapolis, and also at Cincinnati and Chicago, against one portion of the road, and were appointed Receivers. Thereafter the complainants filed their bill, saying that in Indiana no law authorizes a lease of one railway to another, and in Ohio no law authorizes a railway to take a lease of a railway in another State; that the action of Roosevelt and Fosdick constructively evicted the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Company of its tenancy, and exonerated it from the performance of its obligations; that the condition to reduce the debt is a condition precedent. This has not been, and cannot be, done. Respondents Roosevelt and Fosdick have filed a cross bill, asking for a decree against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as owners of stock of the respondent company, for arrears of rent. The counsel who will argue for the complainants are Senator Stanley Matthews, John Scott, the general counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and ex-Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks. On the part of the respondents, the case will be argued by Judge George Hoadley, of Cincinnati; Senator McDonald, of Indiana, and Mr. Southmayd, of New-York.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire nearly destroyed the village of Huntington, Mass., yesterday morning. It broke out in a small shed in the rear of a store about 1 o'clock, and spread to the block owned by E. N. Woods' estate, and occupied by Schuyler Clark, groceries and shoes; Benjamin Little, meat market; James Gowan, shoes, and also as a tenement. This was destroyed with the next building, owned by M. S. Kelly of Westfield, and occupied by Dewey's hardware and furniture store. Wells & Dougherty's millinery shop, lodging-rooms, and offices. The town is without a good fire apparatus. A steamer which arrived from Springfield and citizens with pails saved the hotel and other blocks. Had the night not been calm the whole village would have been destroyed. The loss is nearly $20,000, as far as known, the chief losses and insurances are: Wood's estate, loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,500. V. Schuyler Clark, grocer, loss, $1,200; insured. M. S. Kelly's building, loss, $2,000. Dewey's hardware store, loss, $1,400; insurance, $700. Wells' grocery and furniture store, loss, $3,500; insurance, $2,500. C. Dougherty's millinery store, loss, $1,000; insurance, $500.

A fire occurred on the upper story of Prowse Brothers' iron-mongery store, Montreal, on St. James-street, last night, causing a loss on the building and stock of $15,000; insured in the Royal North British, Royal Canadian, and Ætna for $34,000.

A Beloit, Wis., special says a fire broke out at noon, on Monday, in the large building of the Rock River Paper Company, which was nearly destroyed, together with some stock. The insurance, $22,000, will cover the loss.

Tramps burned the barn and outbuildings belonging to Thomas Jewell, a well-to-do farmer, living two miles south of Bennington, Vt., on Monday night. Loss, $5,000; insurance small.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the top floor of the three-story dwelling of A. Behrens, No. 129 East Fifty-second-street, causing $500 damage to building and furniture.

A fire at Ottawa, Ill., at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed R. W. & H. C. King's planing mill, valued at $18,000; insurance, $11,500; and other property valued at $2,500.

A FREIGHT TRAIN WRECKED.

SIMCOE, Ontario, Aug. 13.—A freight train on the Great Western Railway ran off the track today, one mile west of this station, precipitating 11 cars laden with merchandise down an embankment, completely wrecking them. The accident was caused by a broken axle.

THE BARRIE REGATTA.

BARRIE, Ontario, Aug. 13.—The day opened beautifully, but shortly after noon a fresh breeze sprung up from the east, accompanied by rain and hail, and continued until about 6 o'clock. The Consolation race, four miles with a turn, open to those who took no prizes yesterday, was started at 6:34. All, with the exception of Morris, who was indisposed, took part. The contestants passed the line in the following order: Plaisted, of Boston, first; Luther, of Pittsburg, second; McKen, of Toronto, third; Edward Rosa, of St. John, fourth; Elliott, of Toronto, fifth. Time—29:31½. Coulter dropped out before the mile and a half was reached. Morris, Plaisted, Hosmer, and other scullers will proceed to Hamilton to take part in the regatta which will take place there on the 21st inst.

THE DUTY ON CHOCOLATE IN BOXES.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT THAT IT IS DUTIABLE AS CHOCOLATE, AND NOT AS CONFECTIONERY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The following decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

No. 607—*Chester A. Arthur, Collecter of the Port of New-York, vs. Alphonso Stafani and W. G. Moerking.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York—The plaintiffs imported, on Oct. 4, 1873, by the Calabria, from Liverpool, certain chocolate, upon which duty was exacted, at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem; that the said goods were chocolate in boxes, containing each 36 little bricks, each box weighing about half a pound; such bricks being each done up in paper by itself, and being such as is ordinarily sold by confectioners; was valued at over 30 cents a pound, and is sold by the box or package, and is ordinarily sold as confectionery. Chocolate also comes in other forms. The act of June 30, 1864, imposes the duties following: "* * * on all other confectionery not otherwise provided for, made wholly or in part of sugar, valued at 30 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound; on all confectionery valued above 30 cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package, or otherwise than by the pound, 50 per cent. ad valorem." (13 Stat., 202.) The act of June 6, 1872, imposes a duty of 5 cents per pound "on chocolate." (17 Stat., 231.) The article in question was chocolate simply, but presented in a form in which it was ordinarily sold as confectionery. Was it dutiable as confectionery or as chocolate? The case differs from those already decided, in this, that the last act expressing the legislative will is that which imposes the lower rate of duty. It is like the others, in this, that it presents the question whether the articles are dutiable under general terms which may embrace them, or under that specific language which can be applied to nothing else. That the latter is the rule by which the duty is fixed is too well settled to require argument. (Rich vs. Smythe, 13 Wall., 163; Homes vs. The Collector, 1 Wall., 486; Morrison vs. Arthur.) Should it be admitted, therefore, that chocolate is composed in part of the same substances that enter into the composition of ordinary confectionery it must, nevertheless, stand upon the Customs list as the distinct article so often described in the acts of Congress by its specific name. As early as 1792, chocolate *so nomine* was subjected to a duty of 3 cents per pound. (1 Stat. 259.) In 1816 the same duty was again imposed upon it. (3 Stat., 311.) In 1824 a duty of 4 cents per pound was imposed upon it by name, (4 Stat. 28.) In the Revised Statutes it is subject to a duty of 5 cents per pound, (page 478.) Contemporaneously and side by side, all the way down, the statutes provide for different rates of duty on the various kinds of sugar and on confectionery, as well as on chocolate. Confectionery and chocolate are uniformly recognized as being different arcles for the purpose of duties. In the first paragraph of section 8 of the Tariff act of 1842, (5 Stat., 558,) comfits, sweetmeats, and confectionery are subject to a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem; in the second paragraph of the same section a duty of 4 cents per pound is imposed upon "chocolate." In the Tariff act of 1846, (9 Stat., 44,) "comfits and sweetmeats" are dutiable at 40 per cent., "confectionery" of all kinds at 30 per cent., and "chocolate" at 20 per cent. In the act of 1861 "comfits and sweetmeats" are placed at 30 per cent., "confectionery of all kinds not otherwise provided for" at 30 per cent., "chocolate" at 20 per cent. (12 Stat., 180, p. 189.) By the act of July, 1870, chocolate was again made dutiable by name, and again in the act of June, 1872. In the Revised Statutes certain candies and confectionaries are provided for as sweetmeats, and preserved fruits and chocolate separately at a different rate of duty. Holding that from this review of the law Congress intended to preserve a distinction between these articles, the judgment is affirmed. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

THE MEXICAN BORDER DEFENSE.

GEN. SHERMAN'S WESTERN TOUR NOT CONNECTED WITH THE RAIDS—THE INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. ORD—A NEW RAID.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Sherman's visit to the West has nothing to do with the Mexican border raids, as is erroneously stated. This Government contemplates only the protection of the frontier in the manner repeatedly announced, namely: the pursuit of marauders into Mexican territory, if necessary, with a view to their punishment and the recovery of stolen property. The instructions heretofore issued on that point have been somewhat strengthened by the order sent to Gen. Ord last Friday, but, for prudent reasons, its purport is withheld from publication, as in that case the Mexicans would become acquainted with the instructions intended only for the guidance of the commanding General, and would thus acquire knowledge which would perhaps enable them to defeat the purposes of our Government. It can safely be said that the instructions counsel the avoidance of acts which might produce collision between the respective forces of the two countries, while, at the same time, the efforts of the Government to enforce respect to the law on the border will in no degree be relaxed, but rather be strengthened.

GALVESTON, Aug. 13.—A *News* special from Fort Clark states that six cow boys found a band of eight Indians, this morning at daylight, on the Nueces River, when a sharp fight ensued, resulting in the killing of four Indians and the capture of another, who is now in the guard-house at the fort. One of the boys received a flesh-wound in the neck and the others had their clothing perforated with bullets.

PRE-EMPTING SCHOOL LANDS.

DECISION BY THE COMMISSIONER IN FAVOR OF A SETTLER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Commissioner Williamson has just made a decision, in which the question of pre-emption right to upon school sections of land in California is involved. One Henry Metta, on Jan. 2, 1878, made application under the Pre-emption laws for a quarter section of land in one of the townships in the Sacramento District. His affidavit, which accompanies the application, shows that he had been on the land 21 years, and prior to the survey of the land, and had made expensive improvements upon it. Having deferred making his application beyond the year of the survey within which the law seems to require it to be filed, the Register and Receiver of the Government Land Office rejected the claim, and an appeal was taken to the General Land Office. Commissioner Williamson reviews the facts in the case and the laws bearing on the subject, and reaches the following conclusion: "That he deferred making his application for so long a time after his settlement and the survey cannot, in my opinion, affect his present right. The delay was, of course, made at his peril, but in the absence of any intervening right or claim his application must be allowed, provided he has in other respects complied with the law. This, it appears, he has done. You will, therefore, reverse your decision and allow the application. The fact that the State has sold the land, if such be the fact, can have no bearing upon this case."

EMBEZZLEMENTS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—Willis L. Ward, of South Boston, agent of the Hampden Watch Company at Springfield, Mass., who was arrested here yesterday, was taken to Springfield to-day for embezzling about $4,000 worth of watches and jewelry belonging to the company.

John D. Huestis, clerk in the Boston and Albany Elevator office, is alleged to have absconded with about $1,500 of the company's funds.

THE TULLIS MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—A Sacramento dispatch states that the Sheriff has arrested Troy Dye, the Public Administrator of Sacramento County, charged with being implicated in the recent murder of Tullis, a wealthy farmer of Grand Island. A business partner of Dye, named Clark was also arrested. There is strong circumstantial evidence against the prisoners. The alleged motive is said to have been a desire to administer the estate of Tullis.

NEW STORM SIGNAL STATION.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 13.—The Cape Ann *Bulletin* states that through the instrumentality of Prof. Baird, who, during his sojourn here, has seen the necessity for a storm signal station here, one is to be established in this city, and the necessary arrangements are being pushed forward rapidly.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The order denying the motion of E. W. Keyes to compel Henry B. Pierson, Receiver of the North American Life Insurance Company, to pay him balances of salary claimed to be due as Secretary, and also to give him access to the books was entered up to-day.

SUPPOSED WIFE-MURDER.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13.—Lariana Granel was found dead in bed, and Carl Granel, her husband, states she committed suicide by hanging herself with a handkerchief to the bed-post while he was at market. The Police, believing, however, that Granel murdered his wife, arrested him.

W. R. HUMPHREY CAUGHT.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 13.—W. R. Humphrey, the absconding Cashier of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, was arrested at Plattsburg, N. Y., at 5 o'clock this afternoon and taken south on the New-York express-train this evening.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 13.—John Barry, while standing in a quarry here to-day, was almost instantly killed by the fall of an overhanging ledge of rock.

A HIGHWAYMAN IN PRISON.

THE ROBBERY OF MR. STONE.

"BIG FRANK" M'COY ARRAIGNED ON SUSPICION—HE IS POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED AS ONE OF THE ROBBERS.

"Big Frank" McCoy, charged with garroting and robbing Mr. Charles H. Stone, on Aug. 3, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Murray. The hearing attracted to the court an unusually large throng of people, and among the audience were many roughs, burglars, and thieves. McCoy has long been considered a genius among burglars, and for skill and boldness has no equal. It is said by detectives that "Big Frank," owing to his success in burglary and in breaking jail, was ordered out of Delaware, although he owed the prisons there several years, because he was too troublesome a customer for Delaware justice to handle. McCoy is a tall, handsomely-made man, straight as an arrow, sinewy, and quick of motion. He has a large, well-shaped head, and clear-cut, strong features. His eyes are blue and bright, his nose long, straight and high, and his chin very prominent, broad, and deeply dimpled. His head is bald on top, and the little hair he has is of a very light color. His beard is luxuriant and blonde, and covers his upper lip and entire face with the exception of his chin and throat.

Mr. Charles H. Stone's affidavit, giving an account of the robbery was put in evidence. On his cross-examination Mr. Stone said he could identify McCoy only upon Mary Tully's information, as he had not seen the man who robbed him until the men were driving away. He saw the man who sat in the tail end of the cart, and who pointed the pistol at him. The pistol frightened him; the man first pointed it at the witness when he was in the wagon; he wore a slouched hat and had a goatee. He was of swarthy complexion. Later he said he was uncertain about the hat and goatee, and in fact about everything except that he had been robbed.

Charles Filly testified to the robbery, which, he said, occurred about 1:15 in the afternoon. He described the robbery and the driving away of the robbers. He saw the man at the tail end of the cart draw the pistol and point it at Stone; witness was not positive that he could certainly identify the man who pointed the pistol, but thought he could; he was sure the man was dark, with dark hair; he would not identify McCoy as the man who took the package; that man was the one who did the driving; he had a mustache, was tall, and wore a soft hat; the man who took the package drove the cart to the scene, and afterward drove it away. Witness on being closely questioned, said that he was sure that McCoy was not one of the men who attacked Mr. Stone.

Mary Tully, a servant in Mrs. Petit's house, No. 440 West Thirty-fourth-street, swore that she saw Stone taking refuge in the areaway, and on looking to discover why, saw the cart driving by and the man sitting at the rear end of it with a pistol leveled at Stone; she saw the two other men, and had a good look at the one with the pistol, because he had his face turned toward her. She identified McCoy as the man who held the pistol.

"Will you swear that McCoy's face is the face of the man who pointed the pistol?"

"To the best of my opinion it is, but I will not swear for sure that it is; that is the face in the wagon; I swear to it."

"What was it that made you hesitate?"

"I was excited and couldn't answer; I was not excited when I swore to my affidavit; that is the face I saw in the wagon; I make that as my correction; I do not care what is in the writing, but that is the face that was in the wagon."

"Do you desire the words, 'I will not swear for sure that this is the face,' to stand in the writing or to be marked out?"

"Mark it out."

The examination was continued, the witness saying: The man who held the pistol was dressed in dark clothes, with a straw hat, dirty, and with a black band; he had a board just the same as he has got on now; the same color of whiskers, and no hair on his chin, as he is now, exactly; I did not see more than one man hold the pistol; I swear that the man who held the pistol did not have dark hair and whiskers.

The witness was in the dining-room when her attention was first called to the prisoner; the dining-room is on the first floor; it was in the front yard, and then saw the man in the cart right in front of the house; the cart was in the middle of the street, the prisoner sitting in the cart, pointing the pistol; she was positive the prisoner was the man; she had a full look at him and at his face; he went by right in front of her.

At 7 o'clock the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Saturday. McCoy was committed in default of $10,000, the Justice remarking that he would have discharged him but for the very positive testimony of Mary Tully.

A GIRL WHO NEEDS REFORMATION.

A young girl, aged 16, who claimed to be Bertha Byrnes, of No. 4,091 Lancaster-avenue, Philadelphia, was yesterday sent by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, to the House of Mercy. She was arrested by Sergt. Gaynor, of the Eighth Precinct, for wandering in the streets. She said that her father was a Chestnut-street car conductor, and that he drove her away from home. She alleged that, after her dismissal from home, she sought employment at an intelligence office at No. 618 Walnut-street, kept by Alexander Grant, and that Grant, under the pretense of furnishing her with employment, brought her to New-York, and tried to induce her to live with him in a furnished room in Charlton-street. When she discovered his motives she left him, and having no place to go to was arrested. It was learned that the girl had been an inmate of the Home for Friendless Girls, at Thirteenth-street and Seventh-avenue, and that she ran away from that institution.

A DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

David Stump, a German engineer, 27 years of age, who lived at No. 150 East Fourth-street, committed suicide at 11 o'clock last night, while in the street at the corner of Bowery and Third-street, by shooting himself in the head with a single-barreled pistol. Stump was a married man, and leaves a widow and two children. He had been out of work for some time, and of late had been drinking to excess. His intemperance gave rise to dissensions between him and his wife, and they frequently quarreled. At about 11 o'clock last night Stump was noticed leaning against a pillar of the elevated railroad on the north-east corner of the Bowery and Third-street. Suddenly he drew the pistol from his pocket, placed the weapon close against the right temple, and discharged it. He fell dead to the sid

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

La. con.		Mich. Central.	
$2,000	72¾	100	93
8,000	72	Lake Shore.	
Un. Pac. 1st.		1500	61⅝
2,000	105¾	1500	62
N. W. C. C. G.		300	62⅛
2,000	99⅜	200	62
H. & St. J. 8s con.		C. C. C. & I.	
2,000	94⅞	300	74
Western Union.		Union Pacific.	
100	89¼	100	85
North-western.		100	85⅛
100	84	300	85⅝
100	83⅝	200	85¾
200	83⅜	300	86
200	83⅝	300	86¼
100	83¾	200	86⅜
200	83⅝	300	86½
500	83⅞	300	86⅝
100	83¾	200	86¾
100	83⅝	200	86⅞
200	83⅜	300	87
100	83¼	1000	87⅛
North-west. pf.		300	87¼
700	56⅜	300	87⅜
500	56⅝	200	87½
300	56¾	100	87⅝
600	56⅞	1500	87¾
100	57	Del. Lack & West.	
100	57⅛	200	93¼
Del. & H. C. '94.		200	93⅜
5,000	102	100	93½
N. Y. C. 1st. C.		300	93⅝
10,000	104⅛	Ohio & Miss.	
Han. & St. J. 8s.		100	7¾
Can. pf. cer.		Can. of N. J.	
7,000	64½	100	33½
		100	33⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s. C., '81.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$140,000	106
25,000	106
3,000	106⅛
U. S. 5s. '81 R.	
$17,000	106⅛
3,000	106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 4s. 1907.
$50,000	104⅝
U. S. 4s. '81 C.	
$80,000	106⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. C. 6s. o., J. & J.		Western Union.	
$1,000	15	200	b.c. 89⅝
N. C. 6s. con. C.		200	b.c. 89⅞
1,000	81	Michigan Central.	
1,000	80¾	100	b.c. 16⅜
La. 7s, con.		100	b.c. 16⅝
5,000	b. 73	L. S. & M. S.	
N. J. C. 1st, '90.		200	b.c. 62
1,000	112	300	62
C., B. & Q. 7s, con.		520	62¼
2,000	113	Illinois Central.	
M. & St. P. 1st. L. C.		100	b.c. 87
1,000	103⅜	100	b.c. 88¼
2,000	106	Illinois Cen.	
C. & N. W. 1st. P. M.		100	b.c. 88⅞
1,000	99¼	100	b.c. 89
1,000	98¾	Union Pacific.	
N. W. C. G.		300	b.c. s3. 64⅞
1,000	113	C. & N. W. pf.	
No. Mo. 1st.		100	b.c. 94⅞
1,000	b.c. 104½	200	s3. 94¾
Rock Island.		100	s3. 94⅞
10,000	118	200	s3. 95
Erie Railway.		300	111¼
1,000	b. 18⅞	100	b.c. s3. 111
N. Y. C. & H.		C. C. & I. C.	
2,000	b. 89	200	b.c. 33¼
Panama.		100	b.c. 126½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

D. of C. 3.65s.		Bank of N. Y.	
$3,000	80¾	10	106½
N. W. C. C. G.		Western Union.	
5,000	99½	300	89¼
1,000	99¼	Erie Railway.	
2,000	99	100	s3. 17¾
C. & Miss. 2s.		200	s3. 17
2,000	83	Michigan Central.	
M. & St. P. 1st. L. & M.		100	16¾
3,000	99¼	Lake Shore.	
D. L. & W. 7s.		300	62¾
3,000	106½	200	s3. 62⅝
Great W. 2d. s. f.		200	s3. 62¾
Nov. '77, cp.		100	62¾
1,000	93	North-west.	
Cen. Pac. g. 6d.		200	34¼
1,000	106	200	s3. 34¼
Del. & H. C. '94.		200	s3. 34⅜
2,000	102	100	34
N. Y. C. 1st. C.		Ohio & Miss.	
10,000	104⅛	100	7¾
Han. & St. J. 8s.		Can. of N. J.	
Can. pf. cer.		100	33½
7,000	64½	100	b.s. 33⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 4½ '91, R.	U. S. 6s. Cur.
$70,000	104⅜	$1,000
U. S. 5s. '81 R.		
40,000	b.c. 106⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s. '81 C.	U. S. 4½ '91, C.	
$80,000	106⅜	100,000 b.c. 104⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

No. 6s. '87.		Ontario Silver.	
$1,000	103⅜	100	b.c. 3⅜
Chi. & Alt. 1st.		Del. & Hudson.	
2,000	114½	100	b.c. 50
C., R. I. & P. 8s.		100	b.c. 50¼
1877. C.		N. Y. C. & H.	
26,000	103⅝	100	b.c. 109
M. & St. P. 1 s. f.		Erie Railway.	
3,000	96⅝	100	b.c. 17
N. W. C. R. 1 s.		200	17¼
4,000	98¾	L. S. & M. So.	
N. W. C. C. G.		200	b.c. 62¼
1,000	99	100	b.c. 62⅜
H. & St. J. 8s. con.		1200	s3. 62⅝
10,000	95	Illinois Central.	
Mar. 1st. 7s. C.		10	b.c. 87½
6,000	c. 120	Union Pacific.	
Ohio & Miss. con.		100	b.c. 64¾
2,000	97¾	300	64⅝
Can. Pac. gold.		400	64¾
6,000	106	100	b.c. 64⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.		100	111
1,000	105⅞	C. M. & St. P.	
T. & W. 1st. reorg.		200	b.c. 29¼
4,000	94¾	100	b.c. 29⅜
C. & W. 1st. '83. s. f.		500	29⅛
1,000	99	100	29⅜
St. W. 2d. s. f.		500	29½
Nov. '83, cp.		200	29⅝
1,000	93⅝	100	s3. 29⅝
N. C. & St. L. 1st.		P. Ft. W. & C.	
2,000	104	100	94¾
Tex. Pac. 1st. J. D.		100	b.c. 94½
1,000	93¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Mil. & St. P. c. & pf.		Illinois Central.	
$1,000	94½	100	34½
Western Union.		Cen. of N. J.	
800	89⅜	100	34
Erie Railway.		North-western.	
20	17	500	64¾
200	18	200	64⅝
100	17¾	700	64¾
Lake Shore.		200	64⅞
1,500	62¾	200	64¾
1000	62⅝	200	64⅞
700	62½	Han. & St. J. pf.	
100	62¾	200	66
100	62⅝	700	66½
100	62¾	500	66¾
15	62¾	St. Paul.	
2000	62⅞	300	29⅞
Union Pacific.		500	29¾
300	s3. 64½	100	29⅝
280	64¾	100	29¾
100	s3. 64¾	400	29⅞

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 13.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse.		Lacrosse.	
100	b.c. 10	500	s30. 28
100	b.c. s3. 28	500	s30. 28
100	28	100	s8. 28
100	28		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Lacrosse.		Buckeye.	
1000	b.c. s3. 28	100	s.n.m. 34
500	b.c. 30	100	s.n.m. 34
Buckeye.		100	s.n.m. 34
100	s.n.m. 34		

THIRD CALL—2:20 P. M.

Buckeye.		California.	
500	b.c. s3. 34	15	s.c. 13¼
500	b.c. 30	N. Y. & Col.	
500	b.c. 35	100	a.c. 2
200	b.c. 35	100	a.c. 2
500	35	100	a.c. 2

Dahlonega.		Gold Placer.	
1000	a.c. 14	100	b.c. s60. 26
Lacrosse.		100	b.c. 28
500	b.c. 28	100	s30. 28
Mariposa, as. pd.			
100	b.c. s30. 2		

TUESDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange at the opening was characterized by renewed depression, which was especially marked in the Wisconsin shares, which recorded a further decline of ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent. Among the influences which operated to impart a weak feeling to speculation in these stocks, was a report to the effect that a strike had occurred on the St. Paul Road. The decline in the shares alarmed the bulls, who felt it incumbent upon them to come to the rescue of the market, and their purchases resulted in an advance in prices. The improvement, however, was not long maintained, and a reaction ensued. Toward the close another effort was made to rally the Wisconsin shares, and in the final dealings prices were advanced ⅜ to 1¼ ₱ cent. New-Jersey Central exhibited weakness in the early dealings and declined 1½ ₱ cent., but later recovered. The general market, in contrast to the Wisconsin shares, was firm, but with the exceptions of Lake Shore, Western Union, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, presented no special features.

The sales aggregated 110,740 shares, which embraced 37,910 North-western, 37,270 St. Paul, 15,120 Lake Shore, 5,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,620 Erie, 2,955 Union Pacific, 2,500 New-Jersey Central, and 1,000 Western Union.

North-western common fell off from 84 to 83⅛, rose to 84¼, reacted to 83⅝, and advanced to 84½. The preferred rose from 64½ to 65, receded to 64⅝, advanced to 65¼, reacted to 64½, and advanced to 65½. St. Paul common opened at 29, against 29⅝ yesterday, rose to 30, dropped to 29¼, and recovered to 29⅝. The preferred opened at 65¼, against 65⅞ at the close yesterday, fell off to 65, rose to 66, reacted to 65½, advanced to 66⅜, receded to 65⅝, rose to 66⅞, and finally dropped to 66¾. Lake Shore advanced from 62¼ to 62⅝, and closed at the latter figure. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 52¼ to 52⅝, reacted to 52⅜, advanced to 53⅛, receded to 52⅝, and recovered to 53¼. Erie rose from 16⅞ to 17¼. Union Pacific advanced from 86 to 65½, and declined to 64½. New-Jersey Central broke from 34¼ to 32⅝, and recovered to 34. Western Union fell off from 127⅝ to 123¾, and rose to 13. Hannibal and St. Joseph was firm at 11½ for the common and at 27½@28 for the preferred. Michigan Central sold up from 63 to 64. New-York Central sold at 109, Rock Island at 112¾, Illinois Central at 83⅞@84. Fort Wayne at 94½, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy at 111@111½.

The Money market was easy, borrowers on call supplying their requirements at 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, depressed, par @ ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 8-16, bank ¼ premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, par, and Boston firm at par.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for Consols, which closed at 94⅝ for money and 94⅝@94⅞ for the account. United States bonds were also firm, new 4½s selling at 106⅛@106⅝, 1867s at 105⅞, 10-40s at 110¾@110⅞, and new 5s at 107½. In American railway shares, Erie common closed at 17⅝, preferred at 32½, Illinois Central at 85, Pennsylvania at 53½, New-Jersey Central at 34, and Reading at 16½. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅜d. ₱ ounce. To-morrow will be "ticket-day," and Thursday "fortnightly settling day" at the London Stock Exchange. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three months' bills was up to 4⅜ ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes declined to 110f. 25c., and recovered to 110f. 45c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were advanced ½ cent at the opening, to $4 85 for 60-day bills and $4 89 for demand. The inquiry for bills is still in excess of the supply, and there is little likelihood of any reaction in rates for some time to come. In fact, it is considered that shipments of Gold, to a limited extent, are not at all improbable at an early date. Actual business was on the basis of $4 84@$4 84½ for bankers' long sterling, $4 88½@$4 88⅝ for demand, $4 85@$4 85½ for cables, and $4 82@$4 83 for commercial bills.

Gold advanced from 100½ to 100⅝, closing at the latter figure. On Gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 1½ ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were firm, with an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. in new 4s. Railroad bonds were, in the main, weak and lower. St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds declined to 94½, do. Firsts, I. and M. Division, to 99½, Northwestern gold coupons to 99, do. registered to 98½, Union Pacific Firsts to 103⅞, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 98½, Delaware and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 to 102, Great Western Seconds to 63, Iron Mountain Firsts to 104¾, and New-York Elevated Firsts to 86⅞. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols fell off to 72, District of Columbia 3.65s to 80¾, and Missouri State 6s of 1887 to 103½.

The exports of Domestic Produce from the Port of New-York for the week ending this date were $6,636,776, against $4,404,346 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,519,-943 in 1876. The total exports of Produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $209,933,426, against $164,874,757 for the same period last year, and $159,546,624 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1878.

Coin receipts	$321,381 40
Coin payments	426,447 09
Coin balance	121,996,406 67
Currency receipts	528,852 39
Currency payments	476,529 57
Currency balance	49,51[illegible],569 96
Customs	283,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	104⅝	104⅝
Bills on London	$4 83⅜@$4 84	$4 84⅛
New-York Central	109	109
Rock Island	112¾	112¾
Pacific Mail	20¼	20¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	29⅝	29⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	65¾	66⅜
Lake Shore	62	62⅝
Chicago and North-western	84⅛	84⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	64⅞	65⅜
Western Union	89¾	89¾
Union Pacific	65	64⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	52¼	53⅛
New-Jersey Central	34¾	34
Delaware and Hudson Canal	50	50
Morris and Essex	83¼	83¼
Panama	125¾	125¾
Erie	16¾	17¼
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅛	7¼
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	11½
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	26¾	28
Michigan Central	63	64
Illinois Central	83¾	84½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Shares.
New-York Central	109	109	115
Erie	17¼	16⅞	4,620
Lake Shore	62⅝	61¾	15,120
Wabash	13	12¾	400
North-western	84½	83¾	21,200
North-western preferred	65¼	64½	16,770
Rock Island	112¾	112¾	100
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30	29	15,830
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	66⅞	65	21,440
Del., Lack. and Western	53⅜	52¼	5,400
New-Jersey Central	34¼	32¾	2,500
Del. and Hudson Canal	50	50	200
Michigan Central	64	63	300
Illinois Central	84	83⅞	200
Union Pacific	65⅜	64¾	2,955
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	111	111	300
C., C. and I. Central	4	3¾	500
Han. and St. Joseph	11½	11½	800
Han. and St. Joseph pref	28	27½	500
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅛	7⅛	100
Western Union	89¾	89¼	1,000
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¼	400
Total sales			110,740

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅛	1:00 P. M.	100⅛
10:30 A. M.	100⅛	1:30 P. M.	100⅛
11:00 A. M.	100⅛	2:00 P. M.	100⅛
11:30 A. M.	100⅛	2:30 P. M.	100⅛
12:00 M.	100⅛	3:00 P. M.	100⅛
12:30 P. M.	100⅛		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120⅜	120⅝
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107½	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107½	107⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102⅜	102½
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	104⅛	104⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	106½	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	106½	107⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	106	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅛	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅜	104⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	100⅝
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $7,000 for interest and $115,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$10,149,000
Gold balances	1,688,000
Currency balances	1,697,419

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$54,722,867
Currency balances	3,026,166
Gold exchanges	5,790,287
Gold balances	832,580

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43½	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	103½
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	121
Ala. 8s, M. & E. '89	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	121
Ala. 8s, Ala. & C. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14½
Ala. 8s, of 1883	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
A. 6s, F. 1869-1900	20½	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
A. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Iss.	3	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C., N. C. E. c. of., J. & J.	50
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C., N. C. E. c. of., A. & O.	50
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66	9
A. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '68	8½
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886	107½	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8
Ga. 7s, G. bds., 1890	107	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879-1900	103½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. War Loan	100½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Kentucky 6s	100½	South Carolina 6s	44
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 6s, new F'g d't.	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	30
La. 7s, Penitent'y	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '68	30
La. 7s, levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '69, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. 7s or '88	32½
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	Tenn. 6s, old, '80-2-8	35
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	72	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33½
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	100½	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s	33¼
Mich. 6s, 1883	102	Va. 6s, old	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1878, 1890	100	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	20
Mo. 6s, d. in '82 or '83	103	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1887	103¾	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72½
Mo. 6s, due in 1888	105½	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	29
Mo. A. or U. due '92	105½	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4
Mo. H. & S. J. due '68	103½	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	69	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Clev., P. & A. new	110
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 6s	107	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906 104
C. R. I. & P. 8s, coup	103⅜	Lake Shore div. 7s	110
L. & W. con. g'd 7s	50	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	111
L. & W. con. ass'd	44½	Lake Shore C. O. 2d	103¼
Am. D. & I. bds, '86	80	Mich. C. 1st 8s, S. F.	111
Am. D. & I. bds, ass'd	47	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105
M. & St. P. 1st 2-10 pf	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.	104
M. & St. P. 1st L. & D.	106¼	N. Y. Cen. 8s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99⅝	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st C.	119
M. & St. P. 1st, R. & D.	99	H. R. 7s, M. S. F. 1883	110¾
M. & St. P. 1st L. & D.	93	Can. So. 1st g'd	93¾
M. & St. P. 1st, R. & D.	93	Harlem C. & O. 1st	120
M. & St. P. C. & P.	94⅞	North Missouri 1st	104¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	O. & M. Con. S. F.	97½
C. & N. W. 1st	106¾	O. & M. Con. 1868	97½
C. & N. W. 2d con.	59	O. & M. 2d con.	59
C. & N. W. R. C. bds	99⅜	Can. Pacific Gold bs.	105⅞
Chic. & Mil. 1st	116	Can. Pac. S. F. 7s	99¼
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	100	Harlem C. & O. 1st. R.	120
Win. & St. Pet. 2d	85	Harlem C. 1st 7s, R.	120
C., C. & I. 1st 7s	SF. 106¾	North Missouri 1st	104¼
Del., L. & W. 2d	108	Un. Pacific 1st	105⅞
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	106	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	104
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	103½	Un. Pacific S. F.	103⅜
Morris & Essex 1st	118	Cen. Pac. 1st g'd	99¼
Mor. & Es. cons'n.	85	Cen. Pac. of Mo. 1st	85
Mor. & Es. 1st con. g'd	90	K. P. 1st 7s, with C. C.	63
Del. & Hudson 1st	99½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
Del. & Hud. 1st '91	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	115
Del. & Hud. 1st ext'd	101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	113
E. & S. 1st con. 1921	114	R., W. & O. C. 1st	32
E. & S. 1st, 1873	100	R., W. & O. C. con.	30
Erie 2d 7s, 1888	108¾	A. & T. H. 2d	95
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	105¾	T. P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	108	Tol. & W. ex con.	88
Long Dock bds	110	T. & W. ex & N. '77	65
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	103	T. & W. Equip. bds	10
Han. & St. J. 8s con.	94⅞	Gr. W. 1st, ex con.	63
C. & St. L. City 1st	100	Gr. W. 2d ex '77	32
D. & S. City 2d div.	102	Q. & T. ex m. N. '77	78
C. F. & M. 1st 1907	86	W. Un. b'ds, coup	110
L. B. & W. 1st. 1909	21		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 13.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114¼	115
United Railroads of New-Jersey	126½	127
Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅜	32½
Reading Railroad	16⅞	17
Lehigh Valley Railroad	38¾	39
Catawissa Railroad preferred	35¾	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7⅞	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7⅛	8½
Northern Central Railroad	14	15
Lehigh Navigation	18¼	18⅞
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	3⅞	4
Hestonville Railway	8¼	8½
Central Transportation	38½	39

The receipts of wheat at Chicago from Aug. 1 to 10, nine business days—aggregated 545,590 bushels, of which the

	Bushels.
Chic. & North-west. Railroad brought	18,550
Illinois Central Railroad brought	93,672
Rock Island Railroad brought	75,950
Chic., Bur. & Quincy Railroad brought	179,260
Chicago & Atlantic Railroad brought	155,960
St. Paul Railroad brought	3,250
Other roads brought	18,760

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The following were the official quotations of mining stocks at the close of the market to-day:

Alpha	13⅜	Justice	6⅜
Alta	11⅜	Kentuck	5⅜
Belcher	9¼	Kenyon	5.3⅜
Best & Belcher	15	Leopard	1⅜
Bullion	8⅞	Mexican	22⅞
Caledonia	3⅜	Northern Belle	11
California	2	Ophir	4¼
Chollar	35	Overman	14⅜
Confidence	8⅜	Raymond & Ely	3⅜
Consolidated Virginia	9⅝	Savage	18⅝
Crown Point	4⅜	Sierra Nevada	29⅛
Exchequer	8⅛	Silver Hill	1⅜
Gould & Curry	9⅜	Union Consolidated	25⅜
Grand Prize	6⅜	Yellow Jacket	15⅛
Hale & Norcross	12⅜		
Julia Consolidated	12⅜		

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13
Beans, bbls	96
Beeswax, pks	14
Cotton, bales	2,044
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	300
Copper, bbls	145
Dried Fruit, pks	150
Eggs, pks	935
Flour, bbls	12,814
Corn-meal, bbls	300
Wheat, bushels	358,950
Corn, bushels	171,750
Oats, bushels	55,471
Rye, bushels	3,100
Malt, bushels	12,825
Peas, bushels	800
Grass seed, bags	2,500
Flax-seed, bags	170
Hops, bales	110
Leather, sides	16,603
Moss, bales	123

ASHES—Small lots only are sought after, with Pots quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½ ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in demand and quoted steady at from 29½c. @28c. for goo to very choice ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have varied little as to price on a restricted movement in most kinds.

CANDLES—Are about unchanged. Adamantine quoted at 11c. @15c.; Paraffine, 19c. @20c.; sperm, plain, 27c.; do., patent, 33c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in comparatively slack demand at weak and irregular prices; offerings liberal.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderately active demand at full prices, with invoices quoted at 14c. @14½c. for ordinary, 16½c. @16¾c., gold, for fair, and other grades as before. Sales of 2,000 bags Rio on spot to Messrs. Tyeho Brahe and 2,000 bags do. per Gray Eagle, at Baltimore, on private terms; 2,000 bags Santos per Tyeho Brahe, 981 bags do. per Euterpe, and 1,000 bags do. per Scotia, at private terms. Other kinds in request at steady figures. Java and Mara are sold on private terms. The business in Rio and Santos Coffee for the week has been somewhat upon the basis of:

William Scott & Sons thus:	Receipts,	23,000	bags;
sales,	40,800	bags. Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on first hands Aug. 13, 1878: At Galveston, 2,000 bags; at Baltimore, 6,063 bags; at New-York, 40,805 bags; total, 48,778 bags. Stock in second hands: At Baltimore, 1,968 bags; at New-York, 100,319 bags; total 103,662 bags; total stock, 153,433 bags. Afloat and loading for United states to July 16, 17,394 bags, purchased for United States to Aug. 10, (5,000 bags Santos, 2,000 bags Rio,) 7,000 bags; total, 24,927 bags. Delivered from warehou e during the week: Baltimore, 8,873 bags; New-York, 26,297 bags; total, 35,190 bags.		

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been sparingly dealt in, with Hogshead Staves quoted at $90@$150; Pipe do. $90@$190; Barrel do., $40@$110; Sugar shooks, with Heads, $1 40@$2 80; Molasses do., $1 70 @$1 85; Box Shooks, 28c. @70c.; Empty Hogsheads, $1 75@$2; Hoops, $22@$35.

CORDAGE—Has been in limited request as a rule, with Manilla (large and small size) quoted at 12½c. @13½c.; Manilla Cordage, 12½c. @13½c.; Sisal, 11½c.; Jute and Manila, 12c.; Sisal Rope, 11c.@12c.; Russia Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has receded 1-16c. ₱ lb. for early delivery on a light trade. Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 502 bales, (of which 95 bales were on last evening,) including 381 bales to spinners and 111 bales to speculators, at 9½c. for Middling. Cotton has been moderately dealt in at easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,200 bales, (of which 11,000 bales were on last evening, and 29,600 bales to-day,) with 2,700 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August closing at 11.31c.@11.32c.; September, 11.50c.; October, 11.28c.@11.29c.; November, 11.13c.; December, 11.08c.@11.09c.; January, 11.09c.@11.10c.; February, 11.15c.@11.16c.; March, 11.21c.@11.22c.; April, 11.29c.@11.31c.; May, 11.37c. @11.39c.; June, 11.44c.@11.46c., showing a decline of 1-16 points, closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,044 bales, and at the shipping ports 1,612 bales, against 509 bales same day last week, and tales for this week, 1,792 bales, against 1

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 13:

William Kennelly, by order of the Surrogate's Court, Lucinda H. Starkweather, Administratrix, sold the three-story brown-stone front house, with lot 18.9 by 100.5, No. 112 West 47th-st., south side, 606.3 feet east of 7th-av., for $7,500, to Ella S. Hoffman.

Hornido Henriques, foreclosure sale, F. A. Ransom, Esq., Referee, sold the frame sheds, with lot 23.6 by 113, on 1st-av., east side, 51.2 feet north of 72d-st., for $1,275, to Madeline T. Burchill, plaintiff.

Scott & Myers, foreclosure sale, E. H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story brick dwelling, with lot 24 by 100.10, No. 317 East 109th-st., north side, 201 feet east of 2d-av., for $2,500, to Joseph L. E. Wood, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.11, No. 249 West 124th-st., north side, 325 feet east of 8th-av., for $5,000, to Thomas Greenleaf, as Trustee and plaintiff.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by James L. Wells of the house, with lot No. 143 Hester-st., west of Chrystie-st., to Aug. 27, and sale by John C. Boyd, of two houses, with lots, Nos. 127 and 129 West 26th-st., west of 6th-av., to Sept. 5.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 12.

Madison-st., s. s., lots Nos. 1,030, 1,031, and 1,032, 75.3x100; John McCloskay to St. Mary's Church..... nom.

Westchester, Kilburn-st., 25x60, 23d Ward; Bridget Meade to Sarah Meade..... $100

136th-st., e. s., 204 ft. s. of 5th-av., 16x99.11; Au Iowa Sober to John Noble..... 7,500

Bremen-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of 153d-st., irregular; Joseph Walker Smith to Charles H. Bennett..... nom.

Bond-st., s. s., No. 38; James E. Garretson to Pierre J. Truedell..... 700

117th-st., s. s., 551.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.11; Maria Ennis and husband to Michael Berrigan..... nom.

10th-st., s. s., 74 ft. e. of 2d-av., 24.8x100; Catharine B. Northcote and others to August L. Schellenberg..... 4,360

57th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison-av., 20x100.8; Rachel Say e to Henry D. Sayre..... nom.

Seventy-fifth-av., n. e. corner of Cliff-st., 21x20, 23d Ward; John Franz to Baltasare S. Schneider..... nom.

121st-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.11x100.11; Henry P. Nebuhr and wife to Helen M. Cook.... nom.

Baxter-st., No. 52, Michael J. A. McCaffery, Referee, to Jane Rayner, guardian..... 7,950

Fifth-av., s. e. cor. 97th-st., 25.10x92.7; Edward W. Allen, Referee, to Mary L. Livingston..... 5,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Brady, James W., to Margaret T. Walsh; 5 w. corner 3d-av. and 43d-st., 4 years..... $5,000

Burkhardt, Charles, and wife to John Vackjaer; n. s. 1st-st., s. of 113th st., 5 years..... 3,000

50th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Fortieth-av., 25x100.5, 30 years..... 3,000

Hon. Richard M., and wife to Manhattan Life Insurance Company; n. s. Vesey-st., lots Nos. 1 103 and 1 105, 1 year..... 45,000

Malhoall, John, and wife to James A. Frame; n. s. 42d-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year..... 509

Manning, Thomas, and wife to Henry I. Barker; s. s. 87th-st., e. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 10,000

Schellenberg, August L., and wife to Leopold Ullmann; s. s. 10th-st., n. of 2d-av., 3 years..... 5,000

Berrigan, Margaret, to John McKeon; s. s. Hamilton-av., 1 year..... 1,000

Noble, John, and wife to Margaret T. Gorrie; s. s. 130th-st., s. of 5th-av..... 5,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Amend, Bernard, Executor, to Michael P. Moshack..... nom.

Dayton, Charles W., to Kate A. Moores..... $223

Douglass, Augusta R., to John Grasenauer..... 5,500

Frame, James A., to Sarah E. Frame..... 509

Moses, William A., to John M. Moses..... 4,840

Watson, Jessie, to Fanny Oppenheimer..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL—ADJOINING 5TH-AV.—ON WEST 74th-st.—A superb four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 21.5x63.10x24.8, with lasting, 21-extension; perfect order throughout; every conceivable improvement; free from noise elevated railroad; location unequaled; will be sold on easy terms. JACOB V. B. WYCKOFF, No. 20 Pine-st., or 1,127 Broadway, or address OWNER, Box No. 125 Times Office.

A BARGAIN.—MY NEW RESIDENCE, WHEN Horace Greeley lived with me—an elegant brown-stone fronted and furnished house; lot 25x100, on 57th-st., near Central Park, in the centre of a beautiful block; no exchange for other property; terms easy for a quick sale. ALVIN J. JOHNSON, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES.

Reduced rents. New lists mailed to any address. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 621 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 23 East 17th-st.

A SPLENDID STORE AND FIRST-CLASS INvestment on Broadway, for sale. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine-st. and 1,130 Broadway.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY for sale low; terms easy. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT-HOUSE, BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. Desirable apartments, contain as from six to eight rooms, fully arranged for housekeeping, at reasonable rates.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN APARTMENT Houses: No. 330 East 17th-st. and No. 39 East 18th-st.; all modern conveniences; steam heat, janitor, &c. apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Weeauic), at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, hot & cold water, furnace in cellar, 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x230. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, A HOUSE AT ABOUT $25,000 cash; must be well built and cheap; buyer ready to close at once when suited. JAMES E. EDWARDS, Real Estate Broker, No. 107 West 23d-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA
AND
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRO', WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALONE, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
40B Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 313 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 40B Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wise,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements, having choice element accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 3 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, St., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting line to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the excursions of rare interest and beauty. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular 10-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Para, (same Lines) and Hayti:
ETNA..... Aug. 8
For Hayti, Dominica, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES..... Aug. 13
First-class British built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, POEWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamer leaves Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Connecting at Progreso, Campeche and Frontera.
CITY OF MERIDA..... Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuspan, making close connection with steamer for New-Orleans as above ports.
F. ALLENDORF & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
FRANCE, Trudelle..... Wednesday, Aug. 14, 6:30 A. M.
PEREIRE, Dabbe..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Surville..... Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BERIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO HOTCHELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA..... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring more than the greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room), $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $20.
OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..... Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA..... Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA..... Thursday, Aug. 29
And every following Thursday.
First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canalst., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF BERLIN..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..... Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, foot of Hudson River, New-York.
Ethiopia..... Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia..... Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia..... Aug. 24, P. M. | Columbia..... Sept. 7, P. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
California..... Aug. 17, 3 P. M. | Australia..... Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $65 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FOR NEW-YORK, FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
SCOTHIA, WED., Aug. 14 | BOTHNIA, WED., Aug. 28
ABYSSINIA, WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA, WED., Sept. 4
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1878.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GEORGIC..... Capt. GRADDELL..... Thurs., Aug. 15, 6:30 A. M.
GERMANIC..... Capt. KENNEDY..... Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 A. M.
BALTIC..... Capt. PARSELL..... Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN..... Aug. 17 | ODER..... Aug. 31
MOSEL..... Aug. 24 | DONAU..... Sept. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin..... $100 gold
Second cabin..... 60 gold
Steerage..... 30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF BERLIN..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..... Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, foot of Hudson River, New-York.
Ethiopia..... Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia..... Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia..... Aug. 24, P. M. | Columbia..... Sept. 7, P. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $35. Steerage, $20.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
California..... Aug. 17, 3 P. M. | Australia..... Aug. 31, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $65 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 97 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM..... WEDNESDAY..... Aug. 14
CHARLESTON..... SATURDAY..... Aug. 17
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..... Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..... Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of North River, pier for passenger only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA..... WED., Aug. 14
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE..... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows..... Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis..... Wednesday, Aug. 28
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French & English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
9:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:30 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Troy and Albany and Troy, with connections to Usk, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clifton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence river next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 226, 261, and 418 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park place, 78 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and 233 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
O. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 2, 4, 9, 10, 11:45 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 4 P. M. For Connecticut River R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4, 5:40 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 4:40 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 12 M., 4:40 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arrive at Allyn's Point 5 P. M. and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE HARRIS, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BECKER-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
TRAINS RUN EVERY FIVE MINUTES
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st., along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st. to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st., crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st. to and along Church-st. to and along New Church-st. to Park Place, 10 CENTS.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Wechawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., (5 P. M. to Baltimore).
William port, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M. daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, 11 A. M., connecting at Hollidaysburg with Fast Line for Cincinnati and Chicago; also, at Tyrone, for Bellefonte, Pittsburg, and Altoona. Fast Line, 12 M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pacific Express for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West. Pittsburg Express, 4:30 P. M., daily, for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West. St. Louis Express, daily, at 4:30 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pittsburg Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Pittsburg and Chicago Limited, 7:35 P. M., daily, for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West. Baltimore Express, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, and 11:30 P. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) Sundays, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Washington Express, 2:30, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sundays, 2:30, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Parlor drawing-room cars to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M. 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. W. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. (June 23 to Sept. 8, inc.) Pier 28, N. R.
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
Gen. L. Cowen, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with 7:30 morning trains for
SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
A. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, cor. 24th-st., New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—AC VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:30, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG, morning by direct boats, at exceptionally low rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special arrangements to and from Saratoga.

FOR BONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 51 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 26 East River at 5 P. M. Sundays excepted. Also, at 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY, Steamer ADLER leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 35, N. R., 2:45 P. M., and 250-st. 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Excursion tickets 50 cents.
LEOUIS TICKETS 75 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAYALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $5 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $8.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 3:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. H. B. PARKER.
FOR RED BANK. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th...2:30 P. M. | Saturday, 10th...6:30 P. M.
Sunday, 11th...8:30 A. M. | Sunday, 11th...8:00 P. M.
Sunday, 11th...8:30 P. M. | Monday, 12th...7:00 A. M.
Monday, 12th...3:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 13th...7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 14th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 14th...8:30 P. M. | Thursday, 15th...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th...4:00 P. M.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.
FOR RED BANK. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th...2:30 P. M. | Saturday, 10th...8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...8:30 A. M. | Monday, 12th...2:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 14th...8:30 A. M. | Tuesday, 13th...7:30 P. M.
Thursday, 15th...8:30

HOW DID BART M'GRAIL DIE?

THE PASSAIC BRIDGE MYSTERY.

THE WOUNDS FOUND ON THE MURDERED MAN MIGHT HAVE BEEN INFLICTED BY THE CARS—THE THEORY OF THE PHYSICIANS NOT ADOPTED BY THE POLICE.

The announcement made yesterday, at the conclusion of the post-mortem examination of the remains of Bartholomew McGrail, whose body was found on the Erie Railway track at Passaic Bridge early Monday morning, is, as far as it goes, adverse to the theory of murder. One of the evidences that the man had been murdered and then placed on the track was that the passage of car wheels on the neck could not have made the clean cut in the throat. Coroner Meyers, who is a physician, and other physicians who viewed the body, are of that opinion. Drs. Blundell and Quinn, who made the post-mortem examination, said yesterday that they had found no wound on the body which might not have been present if the death of McGrail had been the result of a railroad accident. Dr. Blundell even went further, and declared that what seemed to be an incised wound in the throat, had not been inflicted by a knife, but could have been done by the car-wheels. The post-mortem revealed also injuries, the existence of which was not suspected on Monday evening, because no superficial marks were present. The skull had been fractured at the back of the head, and the ribs had been crushed. Two ruptures of the heart were also uncovered by the knife, and the left arm was broken. And they were all, said the doctors, such as might have been sustained by the man had he been run over while alive by a train.

But the judgment of the doctors was based only on the wounds found on the body. It was not their business to give an opinion upon outside facts, which point undoubtedly to murder. They said that the body contained no blood; but, officially, they did not know that there was no blood at the spot at which the body lay when discovered. The bloody handkerchief which had been stuffed into the dead man's pocket, looked as though the blood had been washed from a wound with it, and the handkerchief replaced. Many people, however, will refuse to believe that after the train had cut off McGrail's head, his coolly wiped the blood off his neck, and have thoughtfully put the handkerchief back in his pocket. The fact that there was no blood in his body, as the doctors certify, is of special significance. Where was it spilled? None of it was on the railroad track near the point where the train struck him. There was a spot or two on the opposite track and another spot near the roadside which traverses the Ayerigg estate. That was all, and those patches of gore were in the line of furrows which looked as though they had been made by the heels of a man dragged by the shoulders from the roadside to and over the west track. McGrail's body lay, too, in the line of these furrows, between the rails of the eastward-bound track.

These were regarded yesterday by the people and officials of Paterson as evidences of murder which could not be confuted. A TIMES reporter was told yesterday of a discovery which indicates, in spite of the post-mortem physicians' opinions, that a knife was used. McGrail wore a paper collar of the Byrne pattern when last seen. The Police, when they searched the place where the body lay, overlooked it. Jacob Jeanie, a fellow-member with McGrail of No. 6 Engine Company, found it an hour later lying between the tracks. It had been cut almost in two, the direction of the cut being upward. "It looked," said Taylor last evening, "as though it might have been cut with a very sharp scissors."

The members of the coroner's inquest, who are working with scarcely less vigor than the Police to unravel the mystery, are puzzled to know, too, what become of McGrail's hat. No one has seen it since the night of his murder. A party of the firemen spent several hours yesterday afternoon in carefully searching a large lot in the "waste ground known as the ferry across," but their efforts were not rewarded by its discovery.

McGrail has been traced up to 9 o'clock Sunday night. At that time he was in Paterson. Those who saw him during the afternoon and evening tell stories which show that he was in a quarrelsome humor and was drunk. It was unusual for him to get intoxicated, but he had been on an excursion Saturday with an association for which he acted as one of the committee of arrangements, and he had not probably finished on Sunday the orgies then begun. In the afternoon he had a fight with a member of No. 4 Engine Company. Soon after dusk he staggered up the stoop of the residence of a fellow-workman, Mr. Scheibler. His host showed him the way out as politely as he could. Shortly after 8 o'clock, he was engaged in a brawl with several men on Main-street near Slater. The upshot of it was that he was beaten by the men and the police in their retreat. At about 9 o'clock he was seen passing along by Col. Woodruff's residence on Market-street in the direction of the Erie Railway. None of his friends saw him after that till his mangled corpse was found. A man who answers his description was seen on an eastward-bound freight train which left the Erie depot in Paterson an hour in advance of that which ran over him. The man, who was drunk, climbed on the train while the hands were switching some of the cars on to a siding. One of the train hands remonstrated with him.

"I have money to pay my fare," said the stranger in a loud tone of bravado.

Some who take the identity of this stranger with the murdered McGrail for granted think that he may have ran down to Lake View with the train, dropped off there, gone on the premises of a man with whom he had had a quarrel, and in a brawl which ensued lost his life. This would be a very plausible theory but for two facts. He is not known to have had a quarrel with any body in that locality, it is not known that he has any acquaintances there at all.

Two policemen marched John Bell, a fellow-employe of McGrail in Strange's Mills, to the Police station yesterday afternoon. Bell called at the engine-house for McGrail Sunday night, and so far as can be learned was the last man seen in his company. The notion that he has any guilty knowledge of the murder seems to be disposed of by the assertion that after he had left McGrail he was alone in the house of a friend. Chief Grant refused yesterday to divulge the grounds of suspicion against him, if there are any. He refused even to say whether the man had been arrested or not. The dead man will be buried to-day at the expense of the engine company. The time for the inquest has not been yet determined.

CLAMS AND TRIPE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE LIBERTY CLUB.

The "Liberty Club" enjoyed its third annual picnic and clam-bake at Taylor's Hotel, Pleasant Valley, last evening. Mr. Jacob Hees, the President, all of the other officers, and a large majority of the members, with 200 or 300 guests, making about 500 in all, went up the Hudson in the steamboat Pleasant Valley, and made the valley called Pleasant echo with shouts and songs. This Pleasant Valley is very appropriately named, having tall hills in the background, a shining river in the foreground, and beautiful and fragrant bouquets of beer-kegs scattered everywhere. Gehenna, in the distance, is supplied by the iron-works over at Manhattanville, that send their glowing lights far up and down the river. The glowing lights at the clam-bake were Mr. Hees, Alderwoman Perley, and many other gentlemen whose fame is known far beyond the precincts of City Hall Square. The clam-bake was successful, as all clam-bakes are. The clams were made to howl, and the chickens, lobsters, sweet potatoes, corn, and cows (that part of them known by the seductive name of tripe) disappeared rapidly. A very vile brand of champagne failed to put the party in happy spirits, but oceans of fresh beer that followed had the desired effect, and everybody soon became jolly, full, and happy. Before dark there were foot-races, boat-races, and jumps, in which many of the picnickers distinguished themselves. The dancing, after the clam-bake had been disposed of, was the great feature of the evening. The boat landed the excursionists at Twenty-fourth-street at about 10 o'clock in the evening, and Bleecker-street cars did the rest of the business.

UNCLE TOBY BEWILDERED.

HE GOES INTO ANOTHER MAN'S BEDROOM IN THE NEXT STREET AND FANCIES IT HIS OWN.

Dr. E. J. Darken, of No. 242 East Twenty-third-street, appeared at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday to enter a complaint against Mr. Samuel B. Tobey, a varnish-maker, of No. 29 East Twentieth-street. Dr. Darken said: "Some one knocked at my door this morning, and when my little girl opened it this man passed her and went up stairs into a room. I followed him and tried to get into the room, but he had fastened the door. Then I sent for an officer and the door was broken open. I do not wish to press any charge, as I believe the man was mistaken."

"Yes, I thought it was my own house," said the prisoner, a well-dressed and intelligent-looking man.

"You must have been drinking," suggested Justice Kilbreth.

"I must have had something."

"I think so, not to be able to tell your own house. However, you have given a lot of trouble, and you must pay for it some way. Make out a writ of intoxication, and I will fine him $10."

A CASE OF PROBABLE MANSLAUGHTER.

At a late hour on Monday night William McCutcheon, a painter, of No. 4 Delancey-street, quarreled with a man named Walker in front of his house. A fight resulted, during which Walker struck McCutcheon in the face with his fist. McCutcheon fell backward down the stone steps leading into the cellar of No. 6 Delancey-street. His assailant then fled and made his escape. McCutcheon was picked up insensible, and was carried to the Eldridge-Street Police Station, where it was found that he had received a terrible wound on the back of his head. An ambulance was summoned from the Chambers-Street Hospital, and an ambulance surgeon put a bandage about the injured man's head, but refused to take him to the hospital, on the ground that the man was but slightly injured. McCutcheon was still insensible when the ambulance surgeon left him, and remained in that condition all night. Yesterday morning, as he was still unconscious, the Police became alarmed, and removed the injured man to Bellevue Hospital. It was then ascertained that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and fears are entertained that he may not recover. Walker has not yet been arrested.

SWEENY'S MAN THOMPSON.

A FAITHFUL HENCHMAN OF TAMMANY HALL GONE TO HIS ACCOUNT.

Capt. John A. Thompson, whose body was buried in Green-Wood yesterday, had a comparatively brief but remarkable career. Before the late war he was connected with one of the morning journals of this City, but when the contest for the Union commenced, he abandoned the pen for the sword, obtaining a commission as Captain in one of the regiments of the Excelsior Brigade, commanded by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. Thompson lost his right leg at the battle of Antietam. At the close of the rebellion he returned to this City and allied his fortunes to those of Tammany Hall, which was then partly under the control of Peter B. Sweeny. Thompson first attracted Sweeny's attention while delivering a stump-speech in the Twentieth Ward, in behalf of candidates in whose fate the Ring master felt a deep interest. From that moment Sweeny became his friend. He procured for Thompson the position of Assistant Clerk of the Naturalization Bureau of the Superior Court, of which his brother, James M. Sweeny, was Chief Clerk. It is perhaps needless to state that the veteran did not furnish any impediments to the rapid conversion of Democratic foreigners into citizens of the United States. The bureau did a very brisk business, and it was under the immediate control of the late James M. Sweeny and Mr. Thompson. Nearly all the naturalization records of the court were in the hands of Sweeny, whose principal office was in an eyrie in the City Hall. Judges McCunn and Barnard were then in the habit of conferring the rights of citizenship at short notice. Barnard, in order to facilitate the work of manufacturing voters for the Tammany Ring, kept his branch of the Supreme Court open until midnight, and he naturalized citizens at the rate of 600 an hour. They gathered in the court-room in circles of 50 or 60 each, and made indecorous and futile attempts to place their hands upon a small octavo Bible, when the court told them to "kiss the book and be sworn." Then the usual oath was rapidly and unintelligibly read, and the gang went to one of Thompson's aids, who handed them certificates of citizenship. At one time McCunn appeared to be jealous of the reputation which Barnard had achieved with Tweed and Sweeny on account of the telling velocity of his naturalization mill, and he apparently ran a race with his rival as to who could naturalize the greatest number of Democrats in the shortest time. Barnard won the race, for McCunn's clerks were unable to read the oath as fast as those employed by Barnard. Both these Judges issued orders not to furnish the names of those whom they had naturalized to the press, and Mr. Thompson obeyed these orders. On one occasion, a member of the press, who had applied in vain to Mr. Thompson for a list of the new voters, asked Judge McCunn, while engaged in the work of naturalization, to have the names of candidates read off slowly. The Judge firmly replied: "I am very sorry that I can't accommodate you, as the law does not require us to read the names slowly." Then the flat was run through more rapidly than any sentence that ever emanated from a voluble auctioneer; not more than one name in 20 could be distinctly heard. After these orders had been issued, Mr. Thompson used great diligence in guarding the records, and he was successful in preventing access to them.

These, however, were not the only duties performed by Mr. Thompson. Peter B. Sweeny availed himself of the veteran's services as a stump-speaker for Tammany Hall in all her campaigns until the period when he fled from the City. Thompson lost his position in the Superior Court when his patron fell from his high estate, but up to his last hours he had the respect and the friendship of many magnates of the Democratic Party, to whom he was endeared by the zeal which he manifested for the organization on the rostrum, not only in this City, but in many parts of this State. Thompson, who had been sick for some time, died at the residence of his mother, in West Twentieth-street, on Sunday last.

A RUNAWAY YOUTH IN PRISON.

JOHN SHAW ROBS HIS FATHER IN COVINGTON, KY., AND SPENDS HIS MONEY IN BAD COMPANY.

The latest victim of dime-novel reading is a youth named John Shaw, aged 16, a native of Covington, Ky. Shaw left his home in Covington on Saturday, Aug. 3, with $1,900 in his pocket, and though only 10 days have since elapsed, his expenditures have been so large that his pocket-book now only contains $1,450. The money was a part of the hard-earned savings of his father, and young Shaw took advantage of his father's absence to rob him. Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Michael Hogan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, saw two young women and a boy coming out of a restaurant in the basement of No. 30 Bowery. The boy was slightly intoxicated, and the officer, thinking this strange, entered the restaurant and inquired what the party had been doing. He was told that they had had breakfast. The waiter said that, after having breakfast, the young fellow offered to pay, and "chucked" a $50 bill on the counter. One of the girls took up the bill and said: "Say, Johnny, never mind; we'll pay for the breakfast and we can take it out of the $50 bill by and by. The waiter took the girls' money, and then the party went out. Acting upon this information, Officer Hogan started in pursuit. The stranger and his new-found friends were nowhere to be seen and the policeman was about giving up the search for them when he met a gentleman who told him that he had just seen a party of three answering the officer's description, get on a Fourth-avenue car. Officer Hogan hastened onward and succeeded in capturing the adventurous youth with his female friends at the corner of Grand and Elm streets. Hogan ordered the trio off the car, and then, asking the girls if they had any of the boy's money, one of them replied in the affirmative, and handed the officer a $50 bill from her pocket-book. The policeman made prisoners of the party, and took them to the station-house, where the girls gave their names as Jane Lewis and Pauline Reilly, of No. 27 Chrystie-street, and the boy as John Shaw, of Covington, Ky. Shaw was searched, and $1,450 was found in his possession. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, where Shaw related a most singular story in regard to himself and his visit to this City. He said his father's name was William Shaw, and that he resided in Seventh-street, between Williams and Green streets, in Covington, Ky. John said possibly on account of his bad conduct that his father had ordered him to leave the house, offering him $100, with which he might begin business. John liked the proposition well enough, but the smallness of the sum disgusted him. "I knew I had to get out," said the boy, "so when I got a chance I went up stairs to a bureau where I knew my father kept some money, and took all that was there, amounting to $1,900. I took the train and went to Cincinnati, and stayed there a day or two. Then I came on to New-York. It was my intention to go to Liverpool and from there to Belfast, where I have relatives."

Jane Lewis and Pauline Reilly were discharged and Shaw was remanded until his father can be heard from. The youth is tall for his age, is of slender build, and is much sun-burned. He arrived in this City a week ago yesterday, and took up his quarters at the International Hotel, in Chatham-street. He has spent his money freely since and has lived a rather fast life. On Monday night $150 was taken from him in a Chatham-street saloon. He heard some music, and seeing a lot of pictures went down a few steps toward the basement. A big fellow seized him, saying: "If you want to see the show, go in," at the same time shoving him in headlong. He was surrounded by about 20 girls, and they ordered bottle after bottle of wine. It cost Shaw $150. The wine cost $5 a bottle. Shaw said he hardly drank anything; that the women drank it nearly all themselves. Shaw said he tried to get out of the place several times, but the women shoved him back and would not let him out. He says he does not remember the number of the den in Chatham-street where he met Jane Lewis and Pauline Reilly, but he thinks he would be able to find it in the night-time, as he remembers the way in which it was lighted up. Officer Hogan was complimented by Justice Morgan for the intelligence and foresight which he exercised in connection with the arrests.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHEMIST.

Edward G. Love, Ph. D., a graduate of the School of Mines, and one of Prof. Chandler's assistants at that institution, was very severely burned about the hands and arms while experimenting with benzole yesterday morning in the laboratory, at Fiftieth-street and Fourth-avenue. Mr. Love was engaged in an investigation of artificial alizarine for Prof. Chandler, and shortly before noon yesterday was employed in crystallising bi-brom-anthracene from benzole. The benzole was contained in a tin coffee-pot, and was being heated in a water bath over a small gas-stove. In some unaccountable manner the fumes of the benzole ignited and burst into a body of flame. Mr. Love carried the blazing coffee-pot across the room and threw it into the sink, but in doing so both his hands and arms to the elbow were terribly burned and his face and neck somewhat scorched. The laboratory was filled with a dense, black smoke, and when the employes about the building entered, Mr. Love was found lying on the floor suffering intense agony. He was removed into the office and was there attended by Dr. Francis E. Beckwith, Resident Physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, after which he was taken to the residence of Prof. Chandler for treatment. The black smoke issuing from the windows of the building caused an alarm of fire, and Engine No. 8 and Hook and Ladder No. 2 were promptly on hand, but their services were not needed. Prof. Love has been in charge of the Photometrical Rooms, for experimenting with gas, of the Department of Public Works.

NO MONEY FOR THE BRIDGE

CONTROLLER KELLY AND MR. WHITNEY.

AN ADJUDICATION BY THE COURTS REQUIRED—VIEWS OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT—ACTION OF THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, stating that the requisition of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge for the issue of bonds by this City to continue the work on the structure is in accordance with law, was read yesterday by the members of the Board of Apportionment, and the subject is to come up for consideration at the next meeting of the board. No call for a meeting, however, has yet been issued. It is considered probable that the board will not respect the opinion of the law adviser of this City until the whole matter is brought before the courts. Controller Kelly has set his face against appropriating any money for the structure until the courts have passed upon the questions involved. This, however, is regarded as an unusual course, inasmuch as the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on all matters relative to this City is looked upon as final.

Yesterday afternoon a deputation of the Council of Political Reform, including Mr. Henry N. Beers and Mr. O. B. Potter, called upon the Controller and protested against paying any more money toward the bridge. Mr. Potter said he was not then prepared to state what further proceedings should be taken, but that the question was under advisement.

The Controller stated he would not issue any bonds for the purpose until the whole matter was adjudicated by the courts. He also remarked that the opinion of the Corporation Counsel could be then presented, and all the legal aspects of the subject discussed and settled. The deputation then left.

Mr. Kelly afterward stated that he would act as the law required, or else he would lay himself open to prosecution for neglect of duty. He had several objections to the bridge as a tax-payer that he believed were well founded. In his opinion the structure would be of no material benefit to this City, and Brooklyn alone would receive any benefits that might be derived from its completion. No one could tell what it would cost, and even the cost of the approaches to it was not ascertained. He believed that the Trustees of the bridge were ignorant of the amount necessary to finish it. The Council of Political Reform had requested the Board of Apportionment not to make any further appropriations for the bridge. Their representatives argued that the giving of aid to the structure was in violation of section 11, article 8 of the State Constitution, which reads as follows: "No county, city, town, or village shall hereafter give any money or property or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation, nor shall any county, city, town, or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town, or village purposes." Mr. Kelly replied that the opinions of the representatives of the Council of Political Reform, and of the Trustees of the bridge on the subject were referred to the Corporation Counsel, whose opinion was published yesterday. He also stated that Mr. Whitney reaffirms, in his opinion, the position he took in 1875 on the subject, and declares that the Mayor and Controller, and not the Board of Apportionment, have only to issue and sign the bonds. He thought it would be well, however, to have an adjudication on all the points, and then there would be no alternative for the Mayor and himself but to do as the law required. Mr. Kelly next asserted that the engineer who examined the bridge have declared that it is not what it ought to be. Mr. Roebling had stated that it would only bear the weight of two cars and one engine. If those who might require the use of the bridge would have to wait at each terminus for the passage of a single train, it would be of little service, far better for them to take the ferry-boats. The people of Brooklyn claimed that the bridge would be a great advantage to them. If that were so, they should pay for it. He thought that only comparatively few New-Yorkers had occasion to go to Brooklyn, and the number did not increase. The amount of money already expended and the great amount that would be needed before the bridge was ready for travel.

Mayor Ely, who is the Chairman of the Board of Apportionment, when asked for his views on the subject by a TIMES reporter, replied that he thought the bonds had not yet passed into his hands, and that when it came up for consideration he would make up his mind as to what he should do.

President Roberts, who is also a member of the board, was out of town, but his previous course indicates that he will not be found favorable to appropriations. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel, however, shows that the Mayor and Controller alone have power to authorize the issue of bonds.

It is understood that Mr. Potter and other members of the Council of Political Reform will appear before the Board of Apportionment at its next meeting and present further objections to granting money for the bridge. If the bonds are not issued by the Controller in accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, it is possible that the Trustees of the bridge will obtain a mandamus requiring him to show cause why he does not comply with the law. Then all the legal points at issue will be presented to the courts.

MURPHY'S TROUBLESOME LEGACY.

REFERENCE IN THE EXCISE CASES—WHY LIQUOR-DEALERS DO NOT FILE THEIR CLAIMS.

A brief informal sitting of the Referee in the consolidated Excise suits was held yesterday at No. 21 Cortlandt-street. Mr. George W. Morton, the President of the old Board of Excise, was present to testify, but as he could not testify from his own personal knowledge as to the matters upon which information was desired, he was not put on the stand. Mr. Richard J. Morrison, President of the present board, was also in attendance to explain the lists recently furnished the Referee of persons who applied for licenses, deposited money, took receipts, but never got a license. The list was complete so far as it went, but it did not show the number of applications for licenses which had been refused by the board and their money refunded. The information desired from Mr. Morton was in regard to this point, but as he did not receive or pay out any of the funds of the board, he could not testify in regard to the matter. An expert has been employed by the Referee, and in comparing the cash-receipt books with the application books to secure the required information. Accompanying the last-mentioned was another containing 38 names of persons to whom licenses had been granted, filled out and signed, but never called for by the persons entitled to them. It is understood that about $20,000 were returned to parties whose applications for license were rejected, which reduces the amount of money left in the hands of the Commissioners, when Owen Murphy absconded, to about $68,000. This is said to be subject to the claim of about 1,500 liquor-dealers holding receipts from the Board of Excise or checks signed by Owen Murphy. Of this number, only about 225, according to the statement of the Referee's stenographer, have thus far filed their claims with the Referee, notwithstanding that the present proceedings have been in progress nearly four weeks, have been widely advertised, and a personal notice sent to each person holding a receipt or a check. Mr. Tomlinson, counsel for Mr. Morton and many other liquor-dealers, claims that the effect of the clause in the affidavit adopted by the Referee, requiring all persons filing their claims to swear whether they did or did not use their receipts as licenses, has been to intimidate many of the liquor-dealers and deter them from filing their claims. Mr. Tomlinson protests against the presence of the objectionable clause in the affidavit, and has advised all who have consulted him not to sign the affidavits. The Referee, in answer to Mr. Tomlinson, says that applicants are not obliged to swear to the affidavit, but may have the objectionable portion erased.

WORKMEN JUDGED BY THEIR TOOLS.

About 2 o'clock last Saturday morning, Officer Curtis, of the Sixteenth Precinct, saw two young fellows acting suspiciously on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street. He arrested them, the prisoners giving their names as John Anderson and John Adams. In Anderson's possession were found a file and a small saw. On searching his companion several "screws" were found. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Kasmire, Osterhoudt, and Wheeler, yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions, charged with carrying burglars' tools. The accused, having no satisfactory explanation to offer, were committed to the Island for six months each.

DISAGREEMENT OF A JURY.

A sailor named John Leary went to the house of his friend, Owen Brennan, on West Nineteenth-street, on the evening of the 22d ult., and was urged to remain over night. He consented to accept the proffered hospitality, and intrusted $227 to Brennan's mother for safe keeping. On awaking in the morning Leary found that his friend Brennan had departed, and on inquiring for his money was informed by the old lady that she had given it to her son. Subsequently, however, she endeavored to persuade her visitor that she had returned him his money. Leary, therefore, had her arrested for grand larceny, and she was placed on trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in General Sessions, yesterday. The trial resulted in a disagreement, and Judge Gildersleeve intended to discharge the accused after reading her a lecture. "Mrs. Brennan," his Honor said, "I have no doubt that you are guilty. You doubtless have the money still under your control." "Oh, no, indeed," broke in the accused, "not a cent." "In my opinion," continued his Honor, "you gave that money to your son." "No, Sir! Oh, no," interrupted Mrs. Brennan emphatically. The Judge, finding it impossible to bring the old lady to a proper condition of mind to receive a wholesome lesson, abandoned his intention of discharging her, and remanded her to the Tombs to await a new trial. As she was being led back to the prisoner's box one of the court officers advised her not to talk so much in future.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN.

PETITION TO HAVE ISAAC MONELL ADJUDICATED AN INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPT.

Five creditors of Isaac Monell have filed a petition to have him adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, alleging that he transferred his property and real estate to Charles W. and George C. Monell with intent to defraud his creditors, and an injunction has been issued restraining any further disposition of the property. The claims of the petitioning creditors aggregate $2,402, the largest being that of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, N. J., $1,275.

OTHER FAILURES.

Register Fitch has adjudicated Julius A. Robinson a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition, to get rid of debts and judgments amounting to $4,000. He has no assets.

Ex-Police Commissioner Abram Duryee applied to Register Dwight for his discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition on the part of the creditors.

The schedules were filed yesterday with regard to the assignment of Thomas Holman, printer, of corner White and Centre streets. His liabilities are $12,267 51; the nominal assets, $11,614 23, and the real assets, $5,627 21.

At a meeting of the creditors of E. Bloch & Son, manufacturers of cigars at No. 364 Canal-street, held yesterday at the office of Register Dayton, Julius Jonas was elected Assignee, in order to give the firm possession of the assets to complete the composition at 25 cents on the dollar.

Levi A. Fuller has been adjudicated a bankrupt by consent, and the case has been referred to Register Ketchum to take further proceedings. Four creditors, whose claims aggregated $7,555, filed a petition against him, the largest being by C. E. Pratt, $3,748, and E. M. Needham, $2,838.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Bernard P. Woods, who formerly kept a livery stable at Nos. 8 and 10 East Houston-street, has been referred to Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to $8,700, and he has no assets. The principal creditors are Lawrence B. Lynch, $4,000; Shott & Napier, $600; Joseph Ross, $500; Walter Bowne and others, $1,046.

Register Little has adjudicated John J. McGrath, who formerly kept the St. James Hotel, in Cincinnati, a voluntary bankrupt on his own petition. His liabilities amount to about $10,000, and his assets consist of debts due, nominally, $1,834. Among his creditors are Buckwalter & Campbell, $1,600; T. C. Campbell, $1,000; E. G. Hewitt, $1,250; Henry E. O'Hagan, $1,200.

The creditors of John J. Burchell, builder, at No. 206 East Fifty-sixth-street, met yesterday at the office of Register Dwight, and received schedules showing liabilities amounting to $1,473,812. Eight claims were proved amounting to $130,894, of which the largest were the following: Henry J. Burchell, $17,134; Luther C. Ward, $5,257; Butcher & Butler, $4,033; Randolph A. Maston, $1,562; Jackson & Harvey, $1,217. Garret L. Schuyler was elected Assignee, the objection to several claims having been withdrawn.

THE APOLLO MEETS WITH PIRATES.

AN ITALIAN BRIG IS CHASED AND SHOWS FIGHT—HER GALLANT CREW WIN A BLOODLESS VICTORY.

Capt. Giuseppe Cafiero, of the brig Apollo, which arrived here on Monday, is impressed with the belief that he very recently fell in with pirates, and that the crew of the pirate made an attempt to board his vessel, but were scared by the formidable preparations for defense which he made. It was on a voyage from Marseilles to St. Pierre, Martinique, that the Captain met with this thrilling adventure. "On the 10th of last June," he says, "we were in latitude 26° 41′ north, and longitude 20° 10′, which is south-west of the Canary Islands, and about 240 miles distant from Palm Island. There was a light easterly breeze, and we were running two or three knots an hour. The sea was calm, and every stitch of canvas was set, so as to make the most of every puff of wind. Toward 4 o'clock in the morning we sighted a schooner sailing northward, and as she neared us we saw one man at the prow and a Spanish flag at the mast, so placed that we took it for a signal of distress. As we came closer she loosened her jibs and foresail, and we also commenced taking in canvas. When we got within hailing distance I saw about 20 suspicious looking men, and these, as well as the boats under cover on deck, one of which, the nearest to the starboard, appeared to be ready for launching. The other boat was covered with canvas, fishing nets, and general rubbish, and near to it a number of kegs and hoops were piled. I asked what they were, and received a short and unsatisfactory answer, and then replied that they wished to know the position of Tenerife Island. I shouted 'E. N. E.' They could not well understand this, they said, and asked if they might come on board to examine our chart. I left them 50 or 60 feet astern, and under the suspicion that they had an extraordinary large number of hands on board, I ordered all our canvas to be set. When 300 feet distant I saw them lower a boat as hastily as possible, and a number of men crowd into it in a confused manner. As the boat put off for us I counted 12 men in it—four oars, with two men to each, one man at the bow, one in the stern, and the coxswain, whom I recognized as the man who had spoken from the deck of the schooner. Upon seeing so many people approaching, I ordered them to keep off, but they appeared to increase their stroke, and we had not sufficient wind to give them a wider berth. In this predicament I seized my rifle, the mates got their revolvers in readiness, and the sailors armed themselves with anchor pegs and cudgels. Upon our making this formidable show of resistance, the boat's crew stopped—they were then about 80 feet astern—and after a brief consultation they put about and returned to the schooner. I fully believe the schooner was on a piratical cruise."

A QUICK TRIP FROM STONINGTON.

THE DISTANCE FLOWN BY A PIGEON IN THREE HOURS AND FIFTY MINUTES.

Daniel and John Green, who reside on the corner of Court and Pacific streets, Brooklyn, are amateur pigeon fanciers, and own more than 100 of the purest bred Antwerps. They have selected "flown" their birds, and only for distances of a few miles, until yesterday, when one fine bird flew the distance from Stonington, Conn., in three hours and fifty minutes. It was the intention of the owners to send out two birds, but, unfortunately, in catching one of the selected pair, some of the wing feathers were pulled out, and it was not thought fair to the bird to put it to the test when in such a condition. The bird that was sent was first privately marked by disinterested persons, and was then given into the care of the Captain of the steam-boat Stonington, with instructions to give it to the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Stonington, who had been requested by telegraph to toss the bird into the air promptly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. About 9 A. M. yesterday the Messrs. Green received a telegram that the bird had been released at just 6 o'clock, and at 9:50 the bird came into its cote. It seemed to be in no way tired, and was handled and admired by a large number of persons. The bird is a very handsome one and is but 6 months old. It had previously made only one flight, which was from New-Haven last month, a distance of about 70 miles. Its present flight was about 130 miles in a straight line. The orders given were to release the bird, whether fine weather or foul prevailed, as the owners do not agree with some pigeon fanciers that the birds become confused in thick or stormy weather, or that they are likely to lose their way under such conditions.

EXCUSED FOR IGNORANCE OF THE LAW.

Angero Spano, an Italian sailor, was arrested on Monday, by Patrolman Sasse, who found him endeavoring to sell packages of cigars at the corner of Tenth-street and Avenue C. He resisted the officer, who had to beat him to make him tractable. He was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, yesterday, when he said he had only been in New-York four days, and that he bought the cigars on his arrival here from an Italian who was about to go to Havana. He pleaded that he did not know he was committing an offense by selling unstamped cigars, and was therefore discharged.

The three Chinamen, Ah Foo, Ah Sin, and Ah Soon, who have been confined in Ludlow-Street Jail for several days, charged with selling unstamped cigars, were yesterday discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. They pleaded guilty, but added that they were ignorant of the law, and had no intention to defraud the Government.

AN ABANDONED BARK.

Vernon H. Brown & Co., of Pearl and Beaver streets, the agents of the bark Eureka, which left this port for Yokohama on the 13th of February, have learned that she was passed in an abandoned condition on the 16th of June. She took in a cargo of 186,000 gallons of petroleum at the Devoe Oil-works. In addition to this she carried a small quantity of coal. She was owned by parties in Boston. Her registry was 554 tons, and she was built in Yarmouth, Me., in 1861.

A MEAN THIEF.

Patrick Sutton, of No. 343 East Twenty-seventh-street, on Monday evening lay himself down in the gutter to take a nap, when Patrick Donohue a young boatman of 23 years of age, living at No. 543 First-avenue, came along and relieved the sleeping man of $55 worth of pawn-tickets, $84 in money, and his boots. The mean thief was arraigned at Fifty-seventh-Street Court yesterday morning and committed for trial.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The fifth annual regatta of the New-Rochelle yacht club will take place on Saturday.

During the 24 hours ending midnight, Sunday, 1,134 car-loads of grain arrived on the New-York Central Railroad.

Six dollars for the Seaside Sanitarium from O. R. S. P., and $1 for the "Ross Fund" from an "American Mother" have been received.

The Knights Templar of Morton Commandery, No. 4, announce an excursion to Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The steamer France, of the National Line, which sails to-day for London, carries 465 head of cattle, 74,000 bushels of grain, and a quantity of domestics.

The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange yesterday approved of 23 additional weighers and measurers of grain, the entire number approved being 102.

The steamer Periere, from Havre, landed 89 steerage passengers at Castle Garden; the Gellert, from Hamburg, brought 246, and the Abyssinia, from Liverpool, 120.

Karl Schalk, the restaurant-keeper, of No. 12 Barclay-street, who took poison and then cut his throat with a razor on Monday, at his residence, No. 34 East Ninth-street, died yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Patrolman Felix McWilliams, of the Eighteenth Precinct, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 153 East Twenty-ninth-street, from consumption. The deceased officer became a member of the Police force on Dec. 15, 1870.

A meeting of the grain trade of the Produce Exchange will be held to-day to consider the grading of Amber Michigan wheat. No grades have ever been established for this grain, although there have been large receipts of it.

The palace car Dom Pedro, purchased by the Emperor of Brazil when he was in this country, was sent from this port in the schooner Etta and Josie, Capt. Bunker, which sailed July 2. The schooner has since been abandoned at sea.

Thomas Brown, proprietor of Brown's Hotel, Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, says that he knows of no such person as Thomas McStove, and that no one of that name, nor anybody else, has been swindled out of $100 in his hotel, as reported.

Ex-Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, son-in-law of Gen. B. F. Butler, has abandoned politics and is now a butter and cheese commission merchant in this City, in partnership with Mr. Folsom, No. 70 Warren-street, and is the President of the New-York Dairymen's Association.

The Hoboken Turtle Club, which has been in existence over three-quarters of a century, and is as renowned, in its way, as almost any of the City associations, announces its third annual dinner of the season, to take place next Thursday in the grounds of the club, Jerome-avenue, Hoboken.

On July 28 Louis P. Ammany, an Italian tanner, made a slung-shot by wrapping a brick-bat in a cloth. With this weapon he struck Sarah Burns on the head, inflicting a serious wound. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday he pleaded guilty to assault, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

The bark Marion sailed for Galveston on Thursday last, and when she got out to sea it was found that a leak had been sprung in her upper works. Capt. Nickerson thought it prudent to return, and the bark arrived on Monday night. Tupper & Beattie, of No. 116 Wall-street, her agents, say she will be in condition to sail again in a day or two.

On Sunday night the liquor store of A. Jacobs, at No. 52 First-avenue, was entered by burglars, who made their way into a bedroom in the rear of the store where Mr. Jacobs' children were asleep, and stole $200 worth of jewelry from a bureau drawer. On the same night the shoe store of Henry Butler, at No. 542 3d-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of boots and shoes valued at $75.

As the North Shore Staten Island steam-boat Pomona was about to enter her slip at the Battery at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, she ran into a small schooner which was attempting to cross her bow. The flag-staff of the steamer was carried away. The schooner's jib came down by the run, but was soon hoisted again, and she was able to get under headway. The passengers on the steam-boat were somewhat excited at first.

The twelfth annual clam-bake of the Fat Men's Association will be held at Dorlon Point, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, the 22d inst. The steamer Josephine will leave Pier No. 22 North River at 9 o'clock, and Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 9:45 o'clock, accompanied by a full band of music. The bake, which will be under the supervision of Mr. P. Dorgeuil, will be opened at 2 o'clock. A ball and dancing and other amusements are announced.

A blunder made in the advertisement of the approaching elections—wherein the office of Mayor appears as a county office—was wrongfully ascribed to the County Clerk's office. It seems, however, that the blunder was made by the Sheriff's office, and that Mr. McLaughlin, the Deputy County Clerk, was the first to call attention to the mistake which had been made and to cause Under Sheriff Cuming to make the proper correction in the advertisement.

The recent revelations with regard to the forgery of theatre admission-tickets, has led Mr. Joseph H. Tooker, of Booth's Theatre, to adopt a design for the admission-tickets to that theatre which cannot be counterfeited except at a large expense. It has a ground-work of pale pink, of pretty but intricate design

The New-York Times.

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HORRORS OF YELLOW FEVER

A MISSISSIPPI TOWN DEPOPULATED.

RAVAGES OF THE FEARFUL DISEASE IN GRENADA, MISS.—ONLY 700 WHITE PEOPLE LEFT — THE FEVER SPREADING WITH DEADLY EFFECT—ITS MALIGNANT FORM —PHYSICIANS AND NURSES FROM MEMPHIS AND NEW-ORLEANS STRIVING TO CONQUER THE PLAGUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 14.—The yellow fever was declared to be epidemic here on Sunday morning. The Board of Health telegraphed at once to the Howard Association of Memphis for 25 nurses and competent yellow fever physicians. The physicians arriving pronounced the fever to be of a malignant type. The authorities had postponed action for five or six days, hoping it would prove to be nothing more than a severe malarial fever; but at last they became convinced of its true character. Seven nurses and the Secretary of the Memphis Board of Health arrived at 11 P. M. Sunday, on a special train, and quickly went to work. The Secretary at once pronounced the prevailing disease yellow fever of the most stubborn kind, and orders were promptly sent for more nurses. Col. Burke, Superintendent of the Mississippi an Tennessee Railroad, sent another special train with 23 more nurses. In the meantime, new cases developed rapidly, and a call was made on the Howard Association of New-Orleans, which was responded to, and at 6 o'clock this morning Drs. Mandeville and Veasie arrived, with 16 experienced nurses. The train was held two hours at New-Orleans to await the arrival of Dr. Mandeville from Port Eads, where he had been directing the treatment of the patients there. They were assigned to-day, and an organization was effected by the Howard Association people and the city officials. Four districts were formed, with a Superintendent for each, whose duty it is to report all deaths, new cases, the condition of the patients, the success of the nurses, &c., to the Secretary of the Board of Health. To-night, consequently, everything is systematized and in perfect working order.

The New-Orleans doctors pronounce the fever to be of a very malignant character. It is spreading throughout the town. At first it was confined to one locality, and its cause is generally believed to have been the opening of a sewer in which were found the carcases of several dead animals. Garbage in the alleys and streets also had an influence in causing the outbreak of the scourge. The first person taken sick was Mrs. Field, who had ordered a dress from New-Orleans, and the disease is thought by some to have been brought with it. Various opinions are expressed, but the most plausible seems to be the first mentioned. Whatever may have been the origin of the plague, it is here in its most terrible form. Not one of the earlier sufferers have recovered, nor are they expected to recover by the physicians.

All the business houses are closed excepting the drug stores and undertakers' shops, and the town presents the appearance of a deserted grave-yard. No trains on either road are allowed to stop here, and the town is completely quarantined. The jail has been opened, and the prisoners liberated. In one house there are eight patients and one corpse. Four persons suffering from the black vomit died last night. The resident physicians are completely worn out by their long and self-sacrificing services and untiring devotion to the afflicted. Many of their own families are sick and are only receiving regular calls, the same as other patients. Gen. W. H. Smith and Col. Butler P. Anderson, of the Howard Association of Memphis, are in charge, and are working night and day.

The population of the town is estimated to have been reduced to 700 whites. There has been only one death and one case among the colored population, which is double that of the white. The total number of deaths, so far, is 34; number of cases, 130. Nine deaths have occurred and 15 new cases reported since last night. The disease is spreading throughout the town, and it now seems as though there was little hope of an abatement in its severity. The weather is unfavorable and the outlook gloomy indeed for the stricken people. God only knows where it will end.

FEVER SPREADING AT OTHER POINTS

EXTRAORDINARY INCREASES OF CASES AND DEATHS AT NEW-ORLEANS—NEW CASES AT MEMPHIS—FLIGHT OF THE POPULATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14.—The yellow fever has spread rapidly during the past 24 hours. Twenty-one new cases were reported to-day, and two deaths occurred. Two or three more deaths will probably occur to-night. The disease is confined to the northern and eastern portions of the city, and no cases have been reported south of Jefferson-street. The stampede, which commenced yesterday, continued to-day, and by to-morrow night nearly all who can leave will be out of the city. Those who remain are taking the greatest precautions to resist the progress of the disease. The Howard Association have a large number of nurses engaged, and measures for the relief of the afflicted will be systematically directed.

The Memphis Cotton Exchange appointed a committee to-day to raise money for the Grenada sufferers, and in a few hours $600 had been subscribed.

LATER.—The fever seems to be gaining ground. Its origin has been traced to persons who came up from below on the steam-boat Golden Crown, and ran the quarantine blockade two weeks ago. To-day one person that came up on the boat died and several more are down with the fever. Prof. Decker, living next door to some of the persons that came on the boat and have the fever, was taken with it Sunday and died last night. His son is now down with it. George Bergman, a prominent tobacconist, was taken sick with the fever the first of the week, and will probably not live the night out. The fever seems to be well spread north of Jefferson-street, its former locality. As near as can be learned to the present time there have been 5 deaths and 17 cases reported in the last 48 hours. There are probably 50 or 75 cases in this city. The weather is favorable for the spreading of the disease, it being cold, damp, and foggy. Physicians are advising all who can to leave the city, and the trains in all directions are loaded down. Henry Mynatt, a telegraph operator, residing in the infected part of the city, was taken with fever this afternoon.

The following has been received by the Associated Press here:

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 14.

Owing to the sickness of the Mayor and Councilmen, the undersigned have been appointed by the citizens of Grenada at a general meeting to receive and distribute whatever pecuniary aid can be obtained for those suffering from yellow fever in Grenada. The disease is here in its most malignant form, and the sick are so numerous and destitute as to make it utterly impossible for Grenada, unassisted, to relieve or move them. The assistance of the charitable is respectfully solicited, and the press are asked to copy this dispatch generally.

ROBERT MULLIN,
R. S. RINGOLD, M. D.,
THOMAS WALTON, Health Officer.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—One hundred and thirty-four new cases of yellow fever, and 21 deaths are reported to-day. The weather is rainy and unfavorable for the sick. The extraordinary increase of cases of yellow fever reported by the Board of Health up to noon to-day has been the all-absorbing topic of conversation this evening, and an explanation was sought for in vain. The report includes two days from the Charity Hospital, but that only adds seven or eight cases which should have been reported yesterday, and leaves about 127 cases that have occurred during the past 24 hours. So far only a few cases have occurred in the Third and Fifth Districts. Of the persons who died to-day, nine were under 20 years old, and of these six were natives of New-Orleans.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 14.—The Board of Health issued quarantine orders against Memphis to-night. The city is unusually clean and healthy, and extraordinary efforts are being made to keep it so.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 14.—Mayor Weir, of Paducah, telegraphs to the Associated Press Agent at Louisville that the City of Paducah has been quarantined against all steamers from the South, also all railroads.

SWINDLING AT THE AGENCIES.

AGENT ALDEN AT FORT BERTHOLD PRACTICING SMALL AND MEAN FRAUDS—MORE OF THE MAGNIFICENT THEFTS OF AGENT LIVINGSTONE, OF CROW CREEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 14.—The investigation by Gen. Hammond, Indian Inspector, into the affairs of the Fort Berthold Agency, proves another agent to be a pious fraud and a cheat. The agent is Rev. E. H. Alden, formerly a Congregational minister of Minnesota, who could not support himself at his calling. He is shown to have swindled in a small way, lacking the courage to draw any large vouchers or enter into any large frauds with the trader. The worst he did was to carry his wife on the pay-roll while she was in Minnesota, and to perjure himself in swearing that she was present on the agency and actually performed the work of clerk; to draw a voucher for $50 for a carpenter, and pocket the money, and to lie to the Indians until they came to regard him as the prince of liars, and threatened to kill him if he did not leave. Inspector Hammond discovered that all the records of Alden's predecessors, Tappan and Sperry, were gone. Tappan lives in Texas, and is a brother of the Boston embezzler, John G. Tappan. Before he quit Fort Berthold he drew a $40,000 voucher for supplies that were never delivered or forwarded from the store in Sioux City, Iowa, that went into the corrupt bargain with him. The voucher was for such a large amount that the suspicion of the bureau was aroused and its fraudulent character traced out. Tappan is known on the river as the "daylight robber." Sperry is a Professor in Carleton College, Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Information has been received at the Indian Office that 1,500 pounds of tobacco have been found secreted under the floor of the Issue-house at the Crow Creek Agency. Livingstone reported that there were but 3,000 pounds at the agency. Eight thousand pounds have already been discovered. This is more than an eighth of the whole amount issued annually to all the Indians in the United States. It is not known whether Livingstone applied for additional supplies of tobacco this year, but he did make application for the usual amount of drugs when he had enough on hand to last for 15 years.

WHEAT CROP OF THE NORTH-WEST.

INCREASED ACREAGE BUT DECREASED YIELD —IOWA AND MINNESOTA WHEAT OF INFERIOR QUALITY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Messrs. Howard, White, Crowell & Co., publishers of the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*, will to-morrow issue an estimate of the Spring wheat crop of the North-west. Returns have been received from 261 counties in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and Dakota. The aggregate acreage in the counties reported is 6,334,000, against 4,699,000 last year, an increase of 34.80 per cent. The estimated acreage for these States on the basis of these returns is 9,930,000, against 7,158,000 last year. The aggregate yield is estimated at 121,665,000 bushels, against 127,423,000 bushels last year, a decrease of 5,758,000 bushels, notwithstanding the greatly increased acreage. The States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin show decreased production of 18,000,000 bushels, at the same time showing an increased acreage of 2,058,000. The average yield per acre is reported at 12¼ bushels, against 17 4-5 bushels last year. The quality in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin is generally reported poorer and about one grade lower, while that of other States exhibits little change from last year.

MINERS ASKING INCREASED WAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 14.—A committee of miners, representing the various works of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, waited on President Dickson, in this city, to-day, to ask for an increase of 15 per cent. in their wages. Mr. Dickson said, in reply, that thus far this season no sufficient advance had been made in the price of coal to warrant such an increase, and that until times improved and steady work could be guaranteed, the company would make no advance. He said that for the last two years the mines had been worked at a loss to the company and for the benefit of the men, and that the interests of the stockholders would not justify an advance not warranted by the market. The men received Mr. Dickson's answer with apparent satisfaction, and after this interview one of the number informed a reporter that the rumors of a strike to-morrow were unfounded, and that they would keep on working, as they were satisfied the price of coal would not yet warrant an increase of wages.

THE MICROSCOPICAL CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14.—The National Microscopical Congress, now in session here, held its first meeting to-day. Dr. R. H. Ward, of Troy, was elected President, and H. F. Atwood, of Chicago, Secretary. Two papers were presented, one by Prof. W. Rogers, of Cambridge, in which he announced that it was possible for two observers to measure spaces with the microscope, agreeing in results to one three hundred thousandth of an inch. Among the prominent delegates are the following: A. B. Hervey, of Troy; Prof. J. E. Smith, of Cleveland; J. H. Stidham, C. M. Vorce, and Prof. T. J. Burrill. The New-York Microscopical Society is represented by J. D. Hyatt, President, and R. Hitchcock, Secretary.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14.—George W. Gill, a manufacturer of stoves, filed a petition in bankruptcy this afternoon. His assets and liabilities are nominally $125,000. The impossibility of making collections, and the stringency of the money market are the reasons given for this action.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—R. W. Booth & Co. have made an assignment to Howard Douglass. The assets and liabilities are not given. The Assignee's bond is $100,000.

TROTTING AT SACRAMENTO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The Sacramento Jockey Club meeting opened to-day. The first race, best three in five, had five starters: Harry Abbottsford, Lady Emmett, Comanche, Gibraltar, and Tamarack. Abbotsford came in winner. Time—2:27; 2:29; 2:29½.

MISSOURI RING ROBBERIES.

THE RESULTS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

A DEFICIT IN THE STATE TREASURY OF HALF A MILLION DOLLARS—THE TREASURER'S BOND RENDERED ALMOST WORTHLESS BY BANKRUPTCIES—PRIVATE BONDS OF A QUESTIONABLE VALUE THE ONLY SECURITY POSSESSED BY THE STATE—AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE URGED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—A great commotion has been created among the Democratic politicians of Missouri, as well as among all classes interested in the welfare of the State, over recent developments which involve a very stupid, if not criminal, mismanagement of the State Treasury. The agitation of the subject was begun about four weeks ago by the publication in the *Evening Post*, of this city, of an article in which it was alleged that the State Treasurer's bond of $1,000,000 was practically worthless, several of the bondsmen being bankrupt, and others in a condition of financial irresponsibility. A number of specific charges were made in the same article, going to show that the public moneys were being used for the benefit of a ring that had been in operation for years, and that had grown rich by the robbery of the State.

The immediate effect of the publication was a run on the Mastin Bank of Kansas City, the proprietors of which, John J. and Thomas Mastin, were on State Treasurer Gates' bond. The bank, which was considered the most solid in Missouri outside of St. Louis, could not stand the run, and in three days closed its doors, owing the State $296,000. The failure of the Mastins reduced the Treasurer's bond to a nominal security, and there was a general clamor throughout the State, coupled with a demand that the Governor should proceed at once to require the State Treasurer to strengthen his bond. Public interest in the matter was intensified by the fact that only a little over a year ago the State National Bank of Missouri had failed, and was a debtor to the State in over $500,000. This amount had been deposited only five days before the suspension of the bank, and as its President, J. H. Britton, was one of the Treasurer's bondsmen, the transaction smacked strongly of collusion and fraud. At that time, however, all public apprehension on the subject was quieted by plausible assurances that every cent of the money would be returned to the State in a short time. To this date only 30 per cent. has been paid, and there does not seem to be anything to justify a belief that another dollar of it will ever be paid.

After the failure of the Mastin Bank, Treasurer Gates caused to be published what he called an exhibit of the condition of the State Treasury. The exhibit was simply an awkward attempt on the part of the Treasurer to quiet the people, as it contained nothing to indicate with certainty the actual condition of the Treasury and the whereabouts of the cash and other funds that belong to the State. The defects of this report were pointed out by the press of the State, and the Treasurer was called upon by both Democratic and Republican papers to make a clearer showing. To these demands the Treasurer has ever since remained silent. The Governor has also steadily refused to interfere, upon the trifling plea that it is none of his business, and that he has no time to attend to such matters.

Additional revelations were brought to the surface on Monday by the discovery that the July interest on Missouri State bonds, which was due and payable on the 1st of July, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, had not been paid by the State, the real fact being that the Bank of Commerce had paid the interest to the bondholders, and retained in its vaults the coupons as its security for the repayment thereof. The bank also holds a quantity of Kansas City Water-works bonds. These bonds are issued by a private corporation, and are not guaranteed by Kansas City, although they are advertised for sale in New-York as being "virtually guaranteed." The fact also came out that when the State Treasurer took charge of the office he received as cash from his predecessor a check on the Mastin Bank for $296,000, which was never paid, swelling the total amount lost in the Mastin Bank to nearly $500,000.

Though it has been alleged all along that the State Treasurer was amply secured for all possible losses, it now appears that his only security is $400,000 of Kansas City Water bonds. Concerning these bonds there is a peculiar history. As stated above, the Kansas City Water-works Company is a corporation with which Kansas City has nothing to do. It was gotten up wholly by the enterprise of private capitalists and has nothing to do with the public, except to charge monopoly prices for water used. The works originally cost about $300,000, but the company, for obvious reasons, issued about $800,000 worth of bonds, a large portion of which are now for sale in the financial markets. The bonds are advertised for sale at par. As to their actual value, your correspondent has been at some pains to inform himself, and to-day was told by a prominent broker of this city of the following fact: Two months ago he lent $1,500 on $10,000 in water bonds. Three days ago, the amount being due, and wishing to rehypothecate them, he made the endeavor to do so, and found himself unable to borrow as much as he had lent on them, lenders showing no disposition to touch the offered security. It may be fairly and truthfully stated, therefore, that the Treasurer has no adequate security for the $1,000,000 loss to the State, and that the deficit must be made up by the State.

The constitution provides that deficiencies exceeding $250,000 can only be provided for by a direct vote of the people, on a proposition submitted to them by the Legislature, at a general election. As the Legislature does not meet until after the next general election this Fall, and as there will not be another general election for two years, the deficiency will necessarily go unprovided for if not covered now. For this reason it is thought that the Governor will be compelled to convene the Legislature in extra session without delay, so that a proposition for a direct tax may be submitted at the Fall election.

Judge J. H. Terry, a prominent State Democratic Senator, said in an interview to-day: "In my opinion the Governor should call the Legislature together immediately. This thing has reached a magnitude that demands the consideration of the General Assembly. Up to this time I have been opposed to a called session, believing it too expensive, but I have changed my mind. You see there has been a loss, the deficiency must be made up. The Constitution provides for such emergencies. The Legislature should meet immediately and pass the law so we can hold the election with our State election in November. But aside from this it is important to give it attention for the very evident reason that there is not going to be money enough to pay the January interest of some $200,000. I hope the Governor will call the Legislature together at once, as it will be a relief to everybody, and put the responsibility where it most naturally belongs.

The *Evening Post* of this afternoon says:

"It is now becoming a settled conviction in everybody's mind, that the Commonwealth of Missouri was never at so grave a crisis in her civil history. Each day comes laden with new rumors of greater and worse rascality, and, worse than all, a far more desperate state of affairs is now tacitly admitted on all sides than the *Post* charged at the beginning of its revelations. People are astonished and amazed that such gross wrongs should have remained so long hidden from the public eye. They may be assured now, however, that the time has come for the general awakening and uncovering. The universal demand now in the city is for a special session of the Legislature. Nothing will satisfy the just expectations of the people of the State except a special session of the Legislature. This is demanded not only as a matter of public right, but as a provision of the law of the State. The deficiency in the State Treasurer's accounts will probably, under the most favorable circumstances, amount to not less than $500,000. This must be made good by taxes wrung from the hard-worked farmers of the rural districts and the over-taxed property of the cities. The State law provides that this remedy for official robbery shall be submitted to a direct vote of the people. It should be done without any delay. If any attempt is made to postpone it or to avoid it, more serious results will follow. We do not ask the Governor to call a special session. We say that he will be obliged to do it whether he wishes to or not."

The *Globe-Democrat* of this morning says:

"State Treasurer Gates still maintains suspicious silence concerning the condition of the funds which should be in his safe-keeping. Why is this? Is the truth so dreadful that he dares not utter it, or have the party managers sworn him to secrecy until after the election? There are States in which the sudden disappearance of between $500,000 and $1,000,000 of the public funds would turn the party responsible out of power, and it may be the Democrats fear some such result here, and so have ordered Mr. Gates to keep all knowledge of the deficit in his office from the public until the election is over. It looks like it. But will they not tell us how much larger the shortage is to be made? If half a million can be taken with impunity, why cannot the figures be raised to a million? It would be interesting to have some member of the legislative committee which examined the condition of the Treasury last year tell just how much cash they found in the vaults, or was there any cash? The public is growing quite eager for answers to these conundrums. Another circumstance which increases public uneasiness is the fact that the collection of the State taxes is now in progress, and the State Treasurer will soon have in his coffers $1,000,000 more of the people's money, and the prevailing question is, will he repeat his folly by depositing in insecure banks? There is really a prohibitionary clause in the Constitution against the depositing of money in banks, except under certain restrictions, but the Treasurer has successfully defied the Constitution, being backed up by an opinion of the Attorney-General that the constitutional provision is not self-operative, requiring directory legislation, which has not yet been made."

In a special article this afternoon, the *Evening Post* states that there is absolutely no cash in the State Treasury, and says:

"A developement just now at hand is the enormous quantity of State warrants outstanding. Warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the State of Missouri are now selling in this city at 95 cents on the dollar, and going lower. These warrants came into circulation through State officials and those engaged in the State service. All the Circuit Judges draw their money from the State Treasury, and all the asylums do the same. This money comes from the revenue fund, and the amount required is about $1,000,000 a year. Why the warrants should be so low at this season is a mystery. The revenue will soon be paid in, and if they are ever paid they will be paid shortly. A prominent brokerage firm here in the city purchased a State warrant as early as March, and sent to Jefferson City for payment, when the word came back that there was no money in the Treasury. They have bought considerable quantities since, and have received the same reply each time they forwarded them to Jefferson City. The consequence was that they were compelled to hold them till a week or so ago, when people began to buy them to pay taxes with. There is good reason to believe no warrants have been paid since about the 1st of March. Warrants have been sent to Jefferson repeatedly since that time, and payment declined."

The *Post* is further able to state on the most trustworthy authority that Col. John. T. Crisp, who is the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Eighth District, drew $23,500 from the Mastin Bank of Kansas City, and that the money thus drawn was given as interest on the State funds that had been deposited in the Mastin Bank by Treasurer Joseph Mercer. How much more money was thus drawn, and how many other men got a portion of it, will appear in the due course of events.

During the last few days there have been several conferences in this city between the prominent Democratic management of the State concerning the peril threatened to the party by the present condition of the State Treasury. The result of these conferences is not known, but it is almost certain that the leaders consider the situation extremely delicate, and that it will take the most discreet management to avoid a startling reduction in the usual Democratic majority at the next election. Prominent Democrats admit that if Treasurer Gates hesitates longer to make a public statement showing a clean balance-sheet, the Democracy will receive a very severe blow throughout the State.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14.—The indications are that two days will be required to complete the work of the Democratic Gubernatorial Convention. Hon. George R. Phelan, of Memphis, will probably be the permanent Chairman. There is a strong probability of a lively battle between the high and low tax factions over the platform. Hon. John H. Savage is expected to go into the convention with more strength than any other candidate, but it is thought will weaken after the first few ballots. Burch, Colyar, Fleming, Burns, and Bilizzard are very weak, and stand a poor chance of nomination. There is a great deal of canvasing to-night, and the prospects are that the convention will be stormy, and there are fears that it will adjourn without making a nomination. It is generally conceded that should the Democrats fail to nominate a candidate, the Republicans, by nominating Hon. Henry G. Smith, of Memphis, will elect him. There is some talk of the Greenback Labor Party indorsing Savage, should he be nominated.

THE MICHIGAN PROHIBITIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—The Prohibitionists of this State have just put the following State ticket in the field at a very slimly-attended convention: For Governor, Watson Snyder, of Ypsilanti; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. McKeever, of Adrian; for Secretary of State, Traverse Phillips, of Hastings; for Treasurer, D. W. Stone, of Holly; for Attorney-General, E. G. Fuller, of Goldwater; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Samuel Decker, of Albion; for Commissioner of the Land Office, William G. Brown, of Jackson; for Auditor-General, L. L. Farnsworth, of Detroit. The resolutions commence by arraigning the Republican, Democratic, and National Parties as alike under the rule of the alcoholic oligarchy, and do not essentially differ from the ordinary stock declarations of such bodies.

PROHIBITIONISTS AT ROUND LAKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUND LAKE, Aug. 14.—Francis Murphy and his associates surrendered the Tabernacle to-day to the New-York State Temperance Society, which met here in annual session. These are radical prohibition advocates, and addresses were made by members of the Law and Order League denouncing liquor dealers as murderers. Prof. Mearns, of Hamilton College, read an exhaustive statistical essay on the progress and prospects of prohibition in the State, the result of legal conflict with the liquor interests, and the effect of nominations on the leading parties' tickets. He claimed advancement, but not a very encouraging outlook at present. A sensation was created when he deprecated Francis Murphy's theory of suasion and kindness toward liquor-dealers, and challenged the latter to argue the matter. Mr. Murphy and his associates were on the platform. He accepted the challenge, and in 15 minutes induced the assailing party to acknowledge their mistake.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 14.—A number of delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, which meets to-morrow, have already arrived, and the assemblage promises to be the largest held since the war. The city will be profusely decorated.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 14.—The Conservatives of this (the Third) district held primary elections to-day to elect delegates to the district Congressional Convention. In this city Gen. Joseph E. Johnston has 42 delegates out of 70. His principal opponent is Col. John B. Young, a prominent lawyer of this city, who has 21 or 22; the remaining delegates are scattering. In Manchester, Johnston gets 4, possibly 5, out of 8. Henrico County goes against Johnston. The remaining counties in the district have only been partially heard from, but the few returns received are satisfactory to Johnston's friends, who hope to get enough delegates to insure his nomination on the first ballot. Seventy-nine votes are necessary to secure the nomination in the convention.

MORRIS, Ills., Aug. 14.—The Republican convention for the Seventh District has renominated Gen. P. C. Hayes for Congress.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The Republicans of the Tenth Ohio District have nominated Hon. V. B. Horton for Congress.

CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 14.—The Democratic Convention of the Second District to-day nominated W. F. Brannen for Congress.

TARDY PEACE IN THE ORIENT

AUSTRIA'S STRUGGLE WITH BOSNIA.

THE SO-CALLED INSURGENTS FIGHTING OBSTINATELY—MEHEMET ALI'S MISSION TO THE PROVINCES—AUSTRIAN SUSPICION OF SERVIA AND PANSLAVISM—HUNGARIAN RESTRICTION ON THE SALE OF ARMS.

RAGUSA, Aug. 14.—The Austrians have occupied Ljubinje, Herzegovina. There are 5,000 insurgents at Plandola, south of Ljubinje, and another body near Bilek. Six thousand Turkish troops embarked for Avlona, Albania, yesterday on board three Austrian Lloyd's steamers, escorted by two Austrian frigates.

VIENNA, Aug. 14.—Wurtemburg's and Tegethoff's divisions of Jovanovich's corps are expected to enter Serajevo on Thursday or Friday next without opposition, the inhabitants having already given notice of their submission to the Austrian occupation. Gen. Szapary's check before Tuzla was due to the numerical superiority of the insurgents. The Austrians spiked two of their own guns and abandoned them. The engagements with the insurgents were very obstinate.

It is stated that differences have arisen among the insurgents at Livno, Herzegovina, and at other points on the frontier north of the River Narenta, causing the breaking up of several bands, the chief of which, accompanied by Hadji Loja, are said to have fled into Albania.

The *New Fyes Press* confirms the statement that a basis for an arrangement between Austria and the Porte has already been agreed upon. The *Press* states that a treaty will be signed at Serajevo by Gen. Philippovich and Mehemet Ali Pasha.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* learns from an unquestionable source that the Emperor Francis Joseph is much affected by the resistance offered to the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces. The resistance does not come from the Mussulmans alone; revolutionary Panslavism is behind them, not with any hope of defeating the occupation, but to keep alive a disaffection, which will attract the Bosnians and Herzegovinese to Servia, the great focus of Panslav agitation. The Servian Government earnestly declares that it is loyally adhering to its conventions with Austria, but this declaration is not implicitly believed at Vienna, where the feeling of irritation against Servia is on the increase; hence the report which prevailed last night that an Austrian corps will be sent to watch Servia, with orders to advance into that country at the first sign of bad faith.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Pesth says the Hungarian Government has forbidden the export of arms and munitions into Servia and Montenegro.

GERMAN IMPERIAL AFFAIRS.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES TOWARD COMMUNISTS AND SOCIALISTS—ARRESTS FOR INSULTING THE EMPEROR—RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—A bill for the purpose of preventing the spread of Socialism has been submitted to the German Federal Council. It prohibits associations, meetings, and publications in furtherance of Socialistic or Communistic objects. The central authorities of the Federal States are declared competent to deal with all offenses against this law. Appeal from their decisions will be to an Imperial Bureau, to be created for the purpose of considering questions concerning public meetings and the press. Penalties range from a fine to a year's imprisonment. Socialistic agents may be expelled from the towns and forbidden to pursue their trades as printers, booksellers, or inn-keepers. The central authorities may, with the sanction of the Federal Council, in districts where public safety is endangered, prohibit public meetings for a year, unless the meetings are sanctioned by the police authorities; prohibit the sale of interdicted printed matter in the streets; restrict the sale or possession of arms, and expel unemployed persons.

The recent elections in Alsace and Lorraine show an increase of the Moderate party, and a decrease of the irreconcilables.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It is stated that since the 2d of June, the date of the attempted assassination of the Emperor William by Dr. Nobiling, there have been 563 arrests of persons in Germany for insulting the Emperor. Of this number 521 have been convicted, including 31 women. The aggregate of the sentences of imprisonment imposed is 811 years. Five of the accused committed suicide before trial. A dispatch from Rome to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "No special convention will be concluded between Germany and the Vatican. Declarations only will be exchanged. No mention is made of the May laws. Mgr. Masella is expected to arrive here in a few days from Kissingen."

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND GREECE.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM TURKEY—AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN TURKEY AND GREECE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The *Times'* Constantinople dispatch says Prince Labanoff, the Russian Ambassador, has handed to the Vizier a note announcing that a large portion of the Russian forces are about to be withdrawn, and that the embarkation will begin early next week. Russia has represented that the British fleet ought to retire simultaneously with the Russian troops, but as that suggestion is as yet unanswered, Russia has also hinted that the Porte ought to engage not to fortify the lines of Tchekmedje for some time. This proposal was unfavorably received.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "In a note to Greece on the 8th inst. the Porte admits the possibility of an understanding being arrived at."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE EXHIBITION AWARDS—THE MONETARY DELEGATION—THE EX-PRINCE IMPERIAL —FORBES REMANDED IN LONDON.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The 18th of September is the date fixed for the distribution of the awards to the successful exhibitors at the International Exposition. The special dispatch from Geneva to the London *Times* of Aug. 8, stating that "the Swiss makers of fine watches have been awarded grand diplomas of honor at the Paris Exhibition, and an American maker has received a gold medal," was incorrect. The French and Swiss collective exhibits of fine watches received each a diploma of honor, but no individual or firm in Class No. 26 has received a diploma or any higher prize than has the best individual American exhibit.

Prof. White gave a dinner on Monday evening to Messrs. Fenton, Groesbeck, and Walker, the delegation of the United States to the International Monetary Congress. A distinguished company was present.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Thomas Forbes, the alleged forger, has been remanded for a week. Bail was refused. At the hearing of the case the detective who arrested Forbes deposed that the prisoner said that the draft which he had collected was made out to him in his own name, and therefore he could not see how he could be accused of forgery. Forbes says the draft was given him as hush money.

In the House of Commons to-day the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction bill passed its third reading.

CINCINNATI'S COSTLY RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—The business men of Cincinnati are jubilant to-night over the result of the popular vote on the Southern Railroad. The law required the Trustees to advertise for proposals for finishing the road, and upon receiving bids under $2,000,000 to award the contract to the lowest and best bidder, conditionally upon the ratification of the loan by the people. To-day the people voted, by a majority of 5,799, to authorise the additional loan. This confirms the contract with Huston & Co., their bid being $1,672,000. They are under heavy bonds to complete the road within a year, and Cincinnati merchants and manufacturers are rejoicing at the prospect of a speedy return for their vast outlay. Including the new loan and the interest already paid, the city has put over $20,000,000 into the road, making it the largest enterprise of the kind ever undertaken by a municipal corporation. City bonds have risen 2 per cent. in consequence of the determination of the citizens to complete the work.

THE WALLINGFORD RELIEF FUND.

A LARGE AMOUNT REALIZED FROM RAILROAD FARES—HARTFORD DEMOCRATS FOIST POLITICS ON A RELIEF MEETING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 14.—There was a great crowd of people over the Consolidated Road to-day to Wallingford, large numbers taking advantage of the half-fare tickets. There were 90 car loads run on the New-York division from New-Haven, and 62 from Springfield and below, carrying a total of about 9,000 people. Connecting roads gave the use of their cars free. The number of visitors altogether in Wallingford was probably over 15,000. It is estimated that the receipts from the half fares, which will be given to the relief fund, will amount to nearly $3,000.

At a public meeting to-night, called by the Mayor, to consider measures to aid Wallingford, a committee of five was appointed to receive subscriptions. It was an informal affair, for a specific purpose, but Democratic leaders brought up the subject of unemployed labor in Hartford, and voted to have the Mayor appoint a committee from each ward to report at a future meeting of the Common Council. A matter of this kind is proper for the Council to act on by voting more money to the Street Department, and as the appropriation is exceptionally low this year, many citizens of both parties think it should be done, and while the action to-night is in the direction of a worthy object, yet was so manifestly designed by the movers for partisan effect that it does not appear to be in good taste. The Mayor has made up a fair committee of 15 Republicans and 17 Democrats.

A STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., Aug. 14.—About a week ago Victor P. Laurent, a tea and coffee merchant, doing business on Pike-street, Port Jervis, N. Y., left for New-York City to purchase goods. When he took leave of his family, who reside in Westfall Township, Pike County, Penn., he expressed his intention of returning on the following day. He did not return, however, and up to Saturday night last no tidings of his whereabouts having been received, his wife went to Port Jervis and telegraphed to the Bain Tea Company, New-York, of whom her husband had frequently purchased goods, asking if he had been there. Word was telegraphed back that he had not been seen. A sister of the missing merchant, residing at Patterson, N. J., says that subsequent to his disappearance she received a drop-letter from him, in which he said that he had just passed, and was on his way to New-York. This was the last heard of him, and fears are entertained that he has been robbed and murdered. The exact amount of money he had with him is not known, but it is believed to exceed $1,000. Laurent was a strictly temperate man, about 5 feet 10 inches in height, dark complexion, and face heavily bearded. He was about 30 years old. The matter is being thoroughly investigated.

THE GALLOWS IN LOUISIANA.

FOUR NEGROES HANGED FOR THE MURDER OF AN OLD WHITE MAN—THEY PROTEST THEIR INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Wilson Childress, Fountain Banks, Octave Sauve, and Aaron Carter, all negroes, were hanged at Donaldsonville to-day. They were convicted June 1 of the murder of Narcisse Arrieux on the night of the 27th of December, 1876, at the store of A. Colomb on Sandry's plantation, one mile below Donaldsonville. Arrieux was a white man, 60 years of age, and at the time of the murder was in charge of Colomb's store. The testimony of a woman, who was the only witness of the murder, showed that Arrieux refused to give the negroes a drink, when they all assaulted him, beating his head into a jelly with scale weights. The wretched men made no confession, but protested their innocence and said they were ready to die. They ascended the scaffold at 10:20 A. M. There were about 4,000 people present, mostly negroes. Three of the condemned made short speeches, reiterating their assertions of innocence and expressing their religious convictions. Sauve was so much affected that he could not speak or stand up. The drop fell at 11:18 o'clock, and the men died with a few struggles. There was no accident or interruption.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest along the Atlantic coast and lowest in the upper lake region. It is high and rising in Manitoba. General rain has fallen in the Gulf, South Atlantic States, and upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in the North-west; elsewhere has remained nearly stationary. North-westerly winds have prevailed in the North-west, north-easterly in the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere they have been mostly southerly. The Savannah has risen 25 inches at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-east veering to southerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly south-westerly, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the East Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, clear, or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain, variable winds, mostly north-westerly, r

swelling the registration; the Democrats of Louisiana treated that census with contempt and as a fraud, because they understood the object of it; but the Republican leaders cared nothing about what they thought of it; I only know of facts in my own parish—St. Anne's—where I had a Summer residence; the census was taken under a State Registrar; I think it was Gov. Wright at the head of it as at that time, but this man Jewett and others, not notorious characters were doing the work; Jewett was a kind of chief of election frauds.

Q.—Is that an office in that State? A.—Well, no, but it's a very important position; Jewett and Blankman—they were really the Supervisors of Election—although Col. Wright, a very respectable Republican, was at the head of the Census Bureau, but he was a mere figure-head; Kellogg told me once, when I had the appointment of clerks of supervision of the census in my parish, that I would return an increased Republican majority; he said he knew they were there, if I could find them; I told him I wouldn't do it; in some parishes that census of 1875 was undoubtedly fair; it was so in my parish, for I had promised the Democrats that they should not be swindled there. For this I met the disapproval of my superiors. They looked on me as being entirely too anxious to keep my skirts clean. They claimed that I didn't get out all the colored people; that I was robbing the party in the back, as they called it. In 1872 the Democrats made the fatal mistake of supposing and conceding that all the negroes were Republicans, but they began to discover their error in 1874, and cultivated the negroes more; I was a delegate to the convention which nominated Packard in 1876, and co-operated with the Republican Party in the election of that year; I was, however, convinced as early as the Fall of 1875 and Spring of 1876, that the Democrats were going to carry the State, and perhaps the country, and Kellogg was convinced of the same thing; he told me often that this carpet-bag game was about played out, and that it couldn't possibly last; this belief was drawn from the action of the Supreme Court in sustaining the Force bill, as it was called; it prevented men from being tried in the United States Courts for Kuklux; it held that they must be tried under State law; before that we could always take the United States Deputy Marshals and go into the parishes which were controlled by popular Democrats and arrest the leaders; there were always more or less murders committed about then, and it was easy to charge them as Kuklux, and so we could break up the Democratic strength and organization. But the Supreme Court decision "bust" all that up, and we blamed Judge Bradley for it. Kellogg said that was the death-blow to the control of the Republican Party in the South. In 1876, seeing that the party had "gone up," I opened a law office and undertook to practice law, but it didn't pay much, and Kellogg pressed me to go into the next campaign (1876) with him—in order to get a standing. I waited, however, to see who were the Presidential nominees, before I determined to support the Republican Party; I was a Bristow man, and he was so popular with the Democrats of Louisiana, I believe he could have been elected. A friend of mine, Mr. Bowman, of Kentucky, wrote to me to tell me that Hayes was only another name for Bristow, and so I relinquished my idea of going into the Democratic Party. After that the editors of the New-Orleans *Times* wrote, offering me a position on that paper as an editorial writer; I was one of the few Republicans against whom no charges could be brought. I occupied my seat in the convention, but afterward allowed Kellogg and Warmoth to persuade me against going to the *Times*, and there's where I made the greatest mistake of my life. [Laughter.]

Q.—Then you remained in the State Convention? A.—Yes, Sir.

The witness here went into a long explanation of his connection with the colored Congressman, Nash, and how Nash beat him for the nomination, which was simply this: Darrall, Moone, Sypher, George L. Smith, and others, who were candidates in other districts, rushed their own nominations through, and then the colored men, it was found, had been left out, and Leete was forced to stand aside so as to let them have one candidate, Nash; Leete claimed that he ought to have had the Naval Office, but it was given to a man named Root.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN LEETE AND ANDERSON.

Witness next gave a long account of his relations with James E. Anderson while he and Anderson were clerks in the Naval Office—Leete being a clerk at $1,600 a year. He described Anderson as a fellow who was always coming to talk to him at his desk; at this time Leete, considering himself "betrayed," began to look around to get his plans to "get even" with the gentlemen who had done it; Anderson was always talking about his own ambition—he had asides that a man never could be anything unless he became notorious; Leete acted as the attorney of Nash in all the indictments during his campaign and advised him; Nash's district contained the Feliciana, and it was pretty generally admitted that his nomination was an empty honor; Leete, however, had a contrary opinion, because if the Republicans carried the lower house, he knew it was the rule of the Republican majorities to seat the Southern candidates, provided they came from districts showing a Republican registration majority; Leete always took more interest in Anderson as "a sort of an adventurer whom he took a certain romantic interest in," and he told Anderson he would make a great man yet, but to achieve it he must go to the Felicianas and supervise the registration; Nash and Kellogg had both previously asked Leete to get Anderson to go there; Kellogg gave as a reason that Anderson was a sharp little rascal; he had been useful in 1874 in helping to carry the city ward clubs; he was bold, and not to [illegible] just the man to go out there and handle that parish; Leete told Anderson frankly that he had no doubt if he undertook to organize the negroes up there into clubs he would be killed, but that he could get the vote for Hayes and Nash, and that was all Leete cared for, for neither he nor Kellogg had any sympathy for Packard; Anderson said he would go up there for $25 a week and fix himself or die, [laughter;] Leete told him he must make up his mind to fight, and gave him a letter to the Republican leader up there; Leete also knew the leader of the "bull-dozers," who was a Republican named Col. Frank Powell, and who, by the way, Leete says, would make a very interesting witness for this committee.

Another thing Leete said he ought to state was that Anderson was a great nuisance, and was especially obnoxious to Mr. Herwig, Deputy Collector of the Port, who was Mr. Casey's prime minister, guide, philosopher, and friend; Herwig was very anxious to give Anderson a leave of absence, and said he wanted him to go up there and be killed; Leete said he hoped so, too, for Anderson was an unmitigated nuisance; Kellogg and Leete agreed that if they didn't kill him and make a martyr of him up in Feliciana, he would probably bundle them in some way. Afterward, Leete expressed some remorse for having advised Anderson to go, believing that if he lost his life he would have his blood on his hands.

Leete concluded his story by saying he told Anderson and others that the Presidential contest would very likely turn on the vote of the Felicianas, and prided himself on his prophetic foresight. A little later Mr. Potter attempted to interrupt him with a question, but Leete said, "it is necessary I should go on for you to understand the state of mind I was in at these different periods." "Very well, then," replied Mr. Potter, with a twinkle in the corner of his eye, "Come back to your prophetic state." This remark from the Chairman disturbed the egotistical Leete, and it was several minutes before he recovered himself. He wound up by giving the committee the benefit of his "premonitions" that Tilden would carry New-York, and so make Louisiana the pivot of success for the Republicans, and by telling them how Anderson used to visit him at intervals, when down from the Felicianas, when Leete used to tell him to shoot holes in his coat for "outrage effect" in the Northern papers.

THE "S., M., & H." LETTER.

The following is the letter referred to as being identified by James E. Anderson, who testified that the initials "S. M. & H." meant Sherman, Matthews, and Harlan:

[Private.]

MORGAN CITY, La., May 13, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your favor of late date, and am pleased to hear from you. Marks has my passes to use coming home, but will send them to you as soon as he gets back. I hope he will be appointed, but don't expect it, nor anything else that is decent from Hayes for Louisiana. His policy appears to be to send Packard away and turn over everything else to our enemies in the party who will insure Democratic success next Fall. For myself, in my district, I prefer to have such people against me. If I conclude to run, I can be elected without patronage, and prefer it. I suppose he did what he could, but they evidently don't think you will do anything. Your letters and papers, with your sworn evidence directly implicating S., M., and H. is valuable. Use it discreetly, but don't spare them, as, except M., they are the most unmitigated scoundrels I ever met—a miserable, hypocritical, psalm-singing, cold-blooded set, whom it would be doing the country a service to expose. Write me fully, but be discreet. Send papers to Mrs. D. if you can without trouble. Am glad Laura is better. We both send love to her. Write often. Truly, &c., C. B. DARRALL.

JAMES E. ANDERSON, Philadelphia, Penn.

NOTICE FROM THE SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS.

In view of the coming election of Representatives from the Southern District of New-York, Mr. John I. Davenport has issued the following circular as Supervisor of Elections, which will interest persons desiring to serve as Supervisors of Election and Registration:

OFFICE CHIEF SUPERVISOR OF ELECTIONS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1878.

To whom it may concern:

Whereas, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the United States, due notice in writing of a desire that the election to be held in the City and County of New-York in November next, at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen, and also the registration of voters prior to and for said election, shall each and both be guarded and securely fenced, has been made in writing to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district and circuit,

Now, therefore, the undersigned gives formal notice to all persons and to all associations, organizations, and political parties, the members of which desire to make application for appointment as Supervisors of Election, to serve at said registration and election, that all such applications must be made to him in writing at this office on or before the 24th instant,

Each applicant must be able to read and write the English language, and will be required to state his full name, residence, age, occupation, and present political faith and opinions. The necessary blank applications may be obtained at this office, and when returned each must be wholly filled out in the handwriting of the applicant himself.

Appointees are allowed by law $5 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

The greatest care will be exercised that none but honest, faithful, and reputable persons are selected.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT,
Chief Supervisor of Elections Southern District of New-York, (Second Circuit.)

NUTMEG STATE NATIONALS.

A POORLY-ATTENDED CONVENTION.

ONLY ONE-SIXTH OF THE TOWNS IN THE STATE REPRESENTED—THE HISTORY OF THE PARTY IN CONNECTICUT—CHARLES ATWATER NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—DISSENSIONS IN REGARD TO THE PLATFORM—VARIOUS SIDE ISSUES VOTED DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 14.—The present organization of the National Party, so-called, in Connecticut had its first establishment in scattered labor movements as early as 1866, and in that year, and for two years following, encouragement was given to the leaders by the Democratic managers of the State, who succeeded in deriving some benefits. For a period of two or three years following other issues were so conspicuous that very little was heard of the Labor organization in active politics until 1871, when a strike of printers occurred in the composing-room of one of the New-Haven papers, and the leaders in it were arrested under the Conspiracy act. This revived a fresh interest in the labor unions, and Alexander Troup, a practical printer, started the New-Haven *Union* newspaper, the principles of which were defined to be separate and distinct political action as between the old parties, the abolition of the national banks, and in lieu of circulating notes an issue of paper currency by the Government, and opposition to any further disposal of the public domain excepting to actual settlers. The influence of this paper, as it gained circulation, was considerable, and in this Congressional district a political organization was secured of so much strength that it was able, four years ago, to force the Democratic Party to put in nomination for Congress a man in sympathy with it; and Congressman Phelps to-day holds his office through the power of this third party, and has put himself on record with greater emphasis than any other Representative from New-England, excepting Butler, because of his obligations to it.

In 1872, a Labor Reform State Convention was held in Bridgeport, and an independent ticket put in nomination, the platform declaring an approval of that adopted by the National Labor Reform Congress, held at St. Louis in 1870; favoring a national paper currency, to be a full legal tender, based on the wealth of the nation and not on gold, and issued directly to the people at a low and uniform rate of interest; the convertibility and reconvertibility of Government bonds into money at the option of the holder, at a rate of interest not above the average advance of the nation in wealth; and declaring that the 5-20 bonds should be paid in lawful money. The ticket polled that year only 399 votes.

The first Greenback Convention was held in 1876, to elect delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis. In the same year Charles Atwater, of New-Haven, was nominated for Governor, and got 1,300 votes, out of 2,000 polled in the State, in New-Haven alone, showing that up to that time the organization was feeble in the State. At the next election, in the Fall of 1876, the New-Haven vote fell off largely, though in a succeeding local election 1,600 votes were polled. During the last year the agitation throughout the country has set the leaders actively at work here, and it is now asserted that Greenback Clubs are organized in 50 towns, and that in 48 others they are in process of formation. During the last few weeks, special efforts have been made, by holding public meetings, to awake a lively interest in the convention held in this city to-day.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The convention assembled at 11 o'clock A. M., and was called to order by Mr. Troup, who made a short speech, predicting that the National Party would soon have in Connecticut as perfect an organization as either of the old parties, and that its growth in the whole country would secure to its candidate the Presidency in 1880. Mr. Henry C. Baldwin, of Naugatuck, was chosen temporary Chairman, and made a somewhat extravagant speech, in some parts, though he counseled moderation and only a Tariff-for-Revenue basis, contesting the assertion of Hon. Galusha A. Grow, that the Government has no right to stamp money excepting in time of war. He urged that any money that could do the work which the greenback did from the beginning of the war for ten years, was good enough for any time. In his attacks upon the hard-money party he alluded to Thos. New-York Thacher as the representative of the Republican Party, and to the *World* as representing Democracy, and said that those papers advocated in substance that the people of this country should be tenants at will, as in England, and that the entire finances of the country should be controlled by bankers.

During a lull in the proceedings a long letter was read from Dr. John F. Phillips, a Greenbacker and a Women's Rights man, of New-Haven, in which he discussed the causes of the hard times as originating in a deception of the people, who by false pretenses have allowed their representatives to change the standard of values, a world-wide robbery of the laboring classes has been going on, and if it had not been done under the form of law civil war would have been inevitable. The remedy is the ballot; the only danger to the cause is from the demands of those who partially act with us, but who would have extreme measures taken which would rejoice our opponents.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed a much smaller attendance than had been predicted, only 70 delegates, representing 28 towns, responding. The towns sending delegates were the following, classified by counties: Hartford County—Hartford, New-Britain, Southington, Windsor, Windsor Locks; New-Haven County—New-Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Derby, Naugatuck, Branford Hamden; New-London County—New-London, Norwich, Montville, Baltic; Litchfield County—Barkhamsted, Winsted; Fairfield County—Bridgeport, Danbury, Stratford, Newtown, Stamford, Westport, Windham County—Windham, Putnam; Middlesex County—Middletown, Chatham; Tollard County, not represented. The number of towns in each Congressional district represented was as follows: First District, 6; Second, 9; Third, 6; Fourth, 7. Only about one-sixth of the whole number of towns in the State sent delegates. The members of the convention were mostly men under 35 years of age, though several well advanced in years were present. A number of the most active are known as bankrupts. At noon the convention took a recess, having appointed the following-named delegates as a committee, one from each county on resolutions, to report in the afternoon: Hartford, H. C. Baker; New-Haven, E. M. Graves; New-London, Cornelius Faimadge; Litchfield, S. B. Beckwith; Fairfield, Otis F. Porter; Windham, G. B. Hammond; Middlesex, Daniel P. Bradley.

In our interview with Mr. Troup, during the recess, he said the party had an element in it in Connecticut favorable to the adoption of the Syracuse platform, which favors the immediate payment of the bonds, and which could not fail to be disastrous, producing even greater evils to the country than those which the laboring men now desire to be relieved from. It would be practically repudiation. His own view was, that all legislation concerning the bonds should be repealed, and that the bonds should be paid gradually in lawful money, namely, the greenback. As to the effect of the National Party organization upon the old parties in Connecticut, he thought it was about two-thirds of the number of converts gained came from the Democratic Party and one-third from the Republicans, but there was this difference, that the Republicans joined from convictions, and had burned the bridges behind them, while those who had been Democrats were not altogether beyond the influence of their old leaders, and were liable to go back under the pressure of a warm campaign. The party will probably make nominations in the Congressional districts, excepting in the second, and will also make nominations for the Legislature wherever local organizations exist. He did not know of any leaders in the movement who are in full sympathy with Dennis Kearney, though they look upon Butler as a consistent supporter of their views. Much will depend, he said, upon results in Maine and Massachusetts as to the strength to be obtained in Connecticut in November.

After the recess, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following names, which were approved: President—Henry C. Baldwin, Naugatuck; Vice-Presidents—T. E. Ryan, Norwich; M. M. Mahon, Danbury; S. C. Davis, Willimantic; L. J. Matthews, Middletown: Joseph B. Deolittle, Southington; Jacob Dainton, Meriden; Ruel S. Rice, Buckhamsted; Secretaries—A. L. Whiteside, Norwich; H. A. Morson, Bridgeport; Robert Grace, New-Britain. As the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, Mr. Troup addressed the convention, attacking both political parties as equally guilty in the matter of iniquitous financial legislation. Senator Eaton, a Bourbon Democrat, and Roscoe Conkling, a bloody-shirt Republican, he said, voted yea yea and nay nay on all questions of finance. Following this speech, a State Central Committee was appointed, as follows—one from each county: H. L. Soper, Poquonock; Alexander Troup, New-Haven; Charles Corning, New-London; M. McMahon, Danbury; E. D. Rock, Barkhamsted: Horace Johnson, Middle Haddam: G. B. Hammond, Putnam.

THE PLATFORM.

It was late in the afternoon when the Committee on Resolutions got ready to report, having held a session for about four hours, discussing several sets submitted. Mr. Graves, of New-Haven, read the platform, which is as follows:

Whereas, Both the old political parties, have sanctioned legislation that has created excessive expenses, debt, and taxation, fostered monopolies, diminished the value of all kinds of property, except evidences of debt, and brought upon the people all the evils of a contracted and fluctuating currency; and

Whereas, This policy has formed privileged classes, changed the obligations of contracts, lowered wages, thrown laborers out of employment, and produced an enormous amount of needless suffering; and

Whereas, Governments should discourage great accumulations of wealth in few hands, and should promote industry, the frugality and equal prosperity for all; therefore, the National Greenback-Labor Party of Connecticut resolves:

Article I.—We denounce as crimes against the people the law making the greenback only a partial legal tender, the act creating the national banking scheme, the act changing currency bonds into coin bonds, the act exempting bonds from taxation, the act repealing the income tax, the act demonetizing silver, the act for issuing interest-bearing bonds for the purchase of silver bullion to be converted into subsidiary coin, the act for the forced resumption of specie payments, the act for the indefinite increase of the national bank circulation and the enormous contraction of the volume of the circulating medium, the infamy of the people, and invoke them to redress their cruel and outrageous wrongs only through the ballot-box.

The first dissent which appeared was over the word "possible," in the second section, concerning the payment of bonds, a motion being made to substitute the word practicable, but Mr. Graves said the committee had discussed the matter fully and thought "possible" was a good word and the best abbreviation for repudiation, and the matter was dropped. Before the reading had been concluded a delegate wanted a plank inserted advocating the prohibition of the employment of children under 16 years of age in factories, and this stirred up a debate, several speakers contending that these side issues would produce dissension, and this view was finally accepted. When the platform had been read through the diversity of sentiment in the convention began to crop out with a good deal of vehemence and in a variety of ways. One delegate insisted upon three additional planks—female suffrage for women, the same as those of men for the same labor; second, that Chaplains in the Army, Navy, and legislative bodies be abolished where they receive pay in public money; and, third, that the exportation of beef and grain be prohibited. Another proposition was that chartered corporations be compelled to pay those employes at least once in two weeks. Still another was a recognition of the rights of "our wives, our mothers, and our sisters as our own." Finally, after a spirited discussion, the scattering talk was disposed of by getting a vote on the platform as reported, and it was adopted.

The closing business of the session was the nomination of a State ticket, and Henry Killem, a wealthy citizen of New-Haven, was named for Governor. It was charged that he was in favor of the "interconvertible bond swindle," and a delegate from Stoughton said that if such a man were nominated he would go back to his town, where there are 300 Greenback voters, and work to defeat him. Mr. Killem was deserted at this point, and Charles Atwater, of New-Haven, was put in nomination by acclamation for Governor. He has been twice the candidate of the party. Two or three years ago he was reputed to be worth $250,000, but his fortune by indorsing the paper of a manufacturing concern, and, it is said, is now working on a small salary in the employ of the Derby Railroad. The rest of the ticket was made up as follows:

For Lieutenant-Governor—HENRY MANCHESTER, of Danbury, a farmer.

For Secretary of State—LUCIEN B. PENNY, of Winsted, an editor.

For Treasurer—LOREN F. JUDD, of New-Britain, a wealthy manufacturer.

For Controller—CHARLES J. WINTERS, of Norwich, a wealthy butcher.

The convention, at 5 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

BARTHOLOMEW M'GRAIL'S MURDER.

TWO OF HIS FELLOW-WORKMEN IN CUSTODY ON SUSPICION—SPOTS OF BLOOD FOUND ON THE CLOTHING OF ONE OF THEM.

The Police and Coroner Meyer, of Paterson, are still making a vigorous effort to bring to justice the man or men who murdered Bartholomew McGrail, the Paterson silk mill hand, and then placed his body on the Erie Railway track near the Passaic River bridge. So far, the clues calculated to assist in the elucidation of the mystery surrounding the crime have been very slight. Most of what has been said concerning the case has been based on rumors, and these rumors, when traced down by the detectives, are found, in most cases, to be false. The arrest of John Bell and Robert Irwin on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder has already been reported. The latter's character is not good. The Police keep them in solitary confinement, and intimate that they have good reasons for their detention, but refused to divulge the evidence against them. As is always the case when persons are arrested on so serious a charge, rumors were rife in Paterson yesterday that one or the other, if not both of them, had confessed their guilt. If that is the case the Police refuse to make the confession public. The rumor of confession is not credited by many persons, and is probably as false as a hundred others that have been ascertained to be without foundation.

A strong and bitter feud is said to have existed between McGrail and Bell, and a woman is said to have been the cause of it. Both were employed in Granger's mills, and both displayed a strong liking for a young woman who is also engaged there. McGrail was a married man with four children. Bell is a widower; but McGrail, who had the free run of the establishment, had the advantage over Bell, who was confined to his bench. The young woman manifested her appreciation of the attentions of McGrail, and Bell consequently a bitter animosity against him. Last Saturday the employes of the mill went on an excursion. McGrail acted as one of the Committee of Arrangements. Bell made some remarks reflecting upon some of the young women employed in the factory, who were then on the excursion-boat, and McGrail resented it. He even went so far as to threaten to use his authority as one of the committee and to place Bell in the hold of the steamer for disorderly conduct. Bell said he would "get even" with the deceased and dogged him during the rest of the trip.

It is not presumed that good feeling had been restored between the two Sunday morning at about 5 o'clock that evening Bell, Irwin, and a third party, whose name is not known, passed No. 6 Engine house. McGrail sat at the door. They had not gone many yards away when the stranger walked back to the engine-house and called McGrail away. McGrail accompanied him, and probably joined Bell and Irwin further down the street. It is known that Bell was alone later in the evening. Some members of No. 6 Engine Company told The TIMES reporter yesterday that Bell was seen in the house of a friend at 9 o'clock Sunday evening, and McGrail was not in his company.

The Police seem to believe that Bell and Irwin kept their eyes on McGrail during the remainder of the evening. It must have been somewhere in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock when Irwin rushed hurriedly up to Bell, and after a whispered conference with him went away with him, and it was late when they returned to their homes. The Police discovered stains in a pair of pantaloons which Bell's boarding mistress says he wore on Sunday. They say they are blood stains. The clothing was sent to New-York yesterday that the nature of the stains may be determined by analysis.

The remains of the murdered man were buried [illegible]

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

FAIR WEATHER AND A GOOD TRACK.

THE SPECTATORS RATHER THINNED—THE RACES DIVIDED BETWEEN THE FAVORITES AND THE OUTSIDERS—THE WINNERS JOE, DANICHEFF, THE SALLIE WATSON FILLY, AND WALLER—DEFECTIVE VISION OF A JUDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 14.—Delightful weather favored the association for the extra day's racing, and with the attractive programme offered a large crowd was looked for, but the attendance was not as large as on the preceding days. The track was in good condition. The honors were divided between the favorites and the outsiders, but two of the events were very disastrous to the backers of the former. To the surprise of every one Joe easily defeated Virginius in the mile dash. The mutual pools paid a large sum for the $5 invested on him, the value of the tickets being $97·10. Danicheff won the mile and five-eighths, and the tickets on him were worth but $11 90. The three-quarter dash had an unsatisfactory termination, and was another great surprise. Although it looked as if Egypt, the favorite, had won, the race was given to the Sallie Watson filly, and it was said that the presiding judge "couldn't see straight" after such frequent visits to the refreshment table in the judges' stand. The tickets on the winner paid $93 80. The handicap hurdle-race of a mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, was won by the favorite, Waller, the value of the tickets on him being $7 80.

DETAILS OF THE DAY'S SPORT.

THE MILE DASH.

For the mile dash there were five entries, J. E. Brewster & Co.'s blk. h. Virginius, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lute, 124 pounds, (Evans;) D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skylight, 111 pounds, (Hargo;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Zoo Zoo, 4 years, by Australian, out of Mazourka, 106 pounds, (Barrett;) A. A. Thompson's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, 108 pounds, (Sparling,) and William Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Motley, 111 pounds, (Lottridge.) Although all but Virginius had an allowance of 7 pounds, he was a great favorite, as he out-classed the others, and there was no much plunging on him that it stopped the betting, as he was a favorite more than two to one over the entire field, the closing quotations being as follows:

Virginius	$200	$55	$100
Lucifer	35		
Zoo Zoo	30	25	50
Joe	25		
Loiterer	15		

This was a most disastrous race to the knowing ones, and they will hardly recover their losses during the remainder of the meeting. The start was made in front of the stand, and after a couple of false attempts, the flag fell, and the horses were away, close together, Joe having a little the best of it. Going round the turn, Joe pushed out a length in front of Virginius, and he was a length ahead of Zoo Zoo, who was a length before Loiterer, lapped on Lucifer at the quarter. Hargo kept Joe going on a full stride, and kept a length in front of Virginius at the quarter pole, while Zoo Zoo was lapping the quarter of Virginius. Joe led along the back stretch, fording the pace, and preventing Virginius from catching him. When they reached the half-mile pole Joe was still showing a length in advance of Virginius, while at the latter's saddle-girth was Zoo Zoo, a length before Loiterer, with Lucifer nearly three lengths in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Joe still maintained his lead, while Barrett forced Zoo Zoo a neck in front of Virginius, making strenuous efforts to catch Joe, but the latter still kept a length in front of them, and when they came up the home stretch Evans drew his whip on the favorite, but he could not respond, and amid great excitement Joe won the race by a length, Virginius second, four lengths ahead of Zoo Zoo, who was a length before Loiterer, with Lucifer last. Time—1:46¼.

THE MILE AND FIVE FURLONGS.

The second race was for a purse of $400, $100 to the second horse; one mile and five furlongs; winners at Saratoga this year of $1,000, or of more than one race of any value, excepting selling races, were to carry five pounds extra, while horses that were beaten were allowed seven pounds. There were seven entries for this, presenting a fine field to pick the winner from. These were Robert Graham's b. h. Skylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 116 pounds, (Hayward;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Salina, 102 pounds (Donahue;) D. & W. D. Davis' ch. h. Kenny, 5 years, by Curley, dam by Red Eye, 114 pounds, (Huges;) James J. Bevin's ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 119 pounds, (Sparling;) Larry Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Estelle, 114 pounds, (McGrath;) George L. Lorillard's b. g. Guy, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, 89 pounds, (Costello;) and Oden Bowie's ch. f. Bella, 3 years, by Dickens, out of Belle Mead, 102 pounds, (Barret.) The betting on the race was very exciting, the partisans of Belle and Danicheff backing them with vim, notwithstanding that they were giving weight to their competitors and the unlooked-for result of the previous event. The last quotations were as follows:

Belle	$380	$460	$300
Danicheff	400	425	270
Kenny	80	85	55
Guy	35	40	30
Skylock	30	40	25
Field	35	35	25

As the distance was a mile and five-eighths, the start was at the five furlong pole, but the fractiousness of Danicheff caused some delay. Finally, he concluded to join the other horses in a fair start, Guy and Hattie F. being slightly in front. Danicheff, however, showed that he had the speed of the others, for he immediately rushed to the front, and, turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, he was already two lengths in the van. Belle got to the second place, leaving Guy half a length, Henry Owens being fourth, Hattie F. fifth, Shylock sixth, and Kenney seventh. Running round the lower turn Guy changed places with Belle, and led the latter a length, but Danicheff kept the gap open into the stretch. When they came to the stand finishing the first five-eighths of a mile, Danicheff was still two lengths in the lead, Guy second, two lengths before Belle, who was three lengths ahead of Shylock. Hattie F. and Kenny being together, and Henry Owens in the rear. Going round the turn Belle went up to Guy and led the latter a head, but Danicheff was two lengths in front of them still, old Shylock being fourth. In this manner they passed the quarter pole, but going along the back stretch there was somewhat of a change, for Guy, unable to maintain the pace, gave it up, while Hayward gave Shylock a little encouragement, and the old horse moved along rapidly. Reaching the half-mile pole, Danicheff was a length and a half in advance of Shylock, who had taken the second place from Belle and was leading her half a length, while Guy and the others were six lengths behind, all beaten. There were but three horses in it as they came round the lower turn, Danicheff maintaining the lead, but Shylock had closed up all the daylight and was at Danicheff's tail, while Belle was at the saddle-girth of the old horse. In this manner the trio turned into the home stretch, and when they came up, Belle fell back, and old Shylock began to press Danicheff, the latter beginning to sulk, which necessitated Donohue to change his whip to the off hand. He responded to it, however, and he rushed away from Shylock again, reaching the goal a winner by four lengths, having set the pace from the start, and proving himself a great colt, although possessed of an ugly temper. Old Shylock was second, five lengths before Belle, third, Henry Owens fourth, who, with the others, were beaten off badly. The time was 2:55¼.

THE THREE-QUARTERS.

The selling race of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300, brought out 11 entries, among them several noted for speed. They were H. Stanford's b. f. Fusillade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, to be sold for $300, 78 pounds, (Purcell;) A. Smith's gr. m. Lady D'Arcy, 4 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, $500, 99 pounds, (Blaylock;) J. A. Smith's ch. f., 4 years, by Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, $300, 86 pounds, (Ringo;) J. D. Campbell's ch. m. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, $300, 94 pounds, (Gallagher;) W. E. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, $500, 101 pounds, (Harris;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Snowden, 3 years, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Oriana, $500, 84 pounds, (C. Booth;) J. & W. McMahon's br. g. Ambush, 5 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, $500, 105 pounds, (Miller;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. c. Rifle, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Target, $500, 104 pounds, (Barrett;) George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, 2 years, by Glenelg, out of La Henderson, $1,000, 83 pounds, (Costello;) and Charles Reed's br. c. Eugene N. Robinson, 3 years, by Warminster, out of Inverary, $1,000, 101 pounds, (Donahue.) This was another upset, as one of the rank outsiders won it by splendid riding. The betting was very close on the race, and the extent of the disaster can be seen by the following quotations:

Egypt	$200	$375	$275
Lady D'Arcy	110	170	105
Ferida	100	150	130
Ambush	50	70	30
Queenston	45	60	50
Field	110	100	100

They were mustered in the chute, and the start was a poor one, Ferida, Ambush, Robinson, and Fusillade getting off well together, while Queenston and Lady D'Arcy were left at the post. As they ran down the chute, Fusillade went to the front, and Egypt, rushing up from behind, went to the second place. When they reached the half-mile pole and turned into the regular track, Fusillade was a length in front of Egypt, who was half a length before Ferida, she being three lengths ahead of Robinson, fourth, with the Sallie Watson filly fifth. In this manner they ran round the lower turn and into the home stretch. The contest up the stretch was principally between Egypt, Ferida, and Fusillade, the latter leading at the furlong pole, when Snowden came up and joined them. Egypt had the most speed, however, and came to the front, and was hailed as the winner, but like a flash the Sallie Watson filly came up from behind on the extreme outside of the track, and the judges awarded her the race, to the surprise of every one, for on the grand stand it looked as if Egypt had captured it, and "Egg" Johnson, the presiding judge, was not alluded to in complimentary terms by the backers of the favorite. It is certain that there was some dissatisfaction, and the presence of liquor on the judges' stand was by no means reassuring. Snowden was awarded the third place. The time was 1:18½. The winner was offered at auction, according to the conditions of the race, but there was no bid for her, and she was returned to the stable.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The concluding event was a handicap hurdle race of a mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, for which there were seven competitors—Charles Reed's b. h. Waller, 6 years, 162 pounds; A. D. Brown's gr. h. Derby, 6 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 152 pounds; W. Carson's br. g. Kelso, aged, 150 pounds; Hugh Gaffney's br. g. Dalgasian, 5 years, by Blarney Stone, out of Lucy Fowler, 140 pounds; William Owens' b. m. Passion, aged, by Red Eye, out of Sympathy, 130 pounds; James Jennings' ch. h. Gallagher, 5 years, 128 pounds, and J. R. Gibney's ch. c. Wild Oats, 4 years, 125 pounds. The disastrous termination of the preceding race did not deter the heavy speculators from backing Waller, and he was a good favorite over the field, the quotations being as follows:

Waller	$300	$350	$530
Derby	75	75	175
Kelso	50	50	100
Dalgasian	40	30	60
Gallagher	20	30	20
Wild Oats	15	20	35
Passion	15	10	20

They were started from the three-quarters pole, and when the flag fell they were apparently well together. At the first hurdle Dalgasian was in the lead with Gallagher second, Passion third, and Waller fourth. Then they came to the stand Passion took the second place, and at the second hurdle, at the beginning of the turn, she was at Dalgasian's saddle-girth, with Waller third. Dalgasian kept the lead round the turn, but Waller was close upon him at the quarter-pole, Passion third, while Gallagher fell back fourth. Dalgasian and Waller had the fight along the back stretch, getting four lengths away from the others, and were alone in it to the finish. Waller took the lead from Dalgasian on the lower turn, and was never headed afterward, winning the race by a length and a half, Dalgasian second, six lengths before Kelso, third, Derby fourth, Gallagher fifth. The time was 2:21½.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

The programme for the third regular day of the meeting presents four races. The entries and pool-selling on these events are as follows:

ONE MILE.

Harkaway, 118 pounds	$100	$100
Oriole, 100 pounds	80	100
Lady Salyers, 100 pounds	40	60
Maumee, 92 pounds	40	70
Queenston, 100 pounds	30	60
Bijou, 90 pounds	20	20
Patriot, 98 pounds	30	20

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Parole, 121 pounds	$180	$185
Lonlanier, 97 pounds	50	50
Princeton, 118 pounds	8	8

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Marliana, 93 pounds	$80	$100
Hampton, 98 pounds	60	70
Higgins, 98 pounds	70	40
Miss Malloy, 78 pounds	60	50
Lucifer, 98 pounds	80	60
Bennett, 88 pounds	50	30
Rifle, 98 pounds	20	10
Vermont, 98 pounds	20	10

HURDLE RACE.

Disturbance, (formerly Mechanic,) 146 pounds	$100	$100
Kelso, 150 pounds	75	70
Dandy, 143 pounds	60	70
Dalgasian, 140 pounds	70	80
Gallagher, 139 pounds	Field 15	15
Moorhen, 125 pounds		

The pools sold yesterday on the mile and five-eighths, run to-day, were declared off because Belle's weight was improperly announced at 97 pounds, instead of 102.

THE UTICA TROTTING RACES.

EDWIN FORREST DRIVEN IN THE INTEREST OF THE POOL-BOX—GOOD TIME MADE IN ALL THE RACES.

UTICA, Aug. 14.—The weather was delightful to-day, and the attendance at the trotting park large. The bay mare Croxie, winner of the 2:28 class race, was bought by Dan Mace for W. S. Gurnee, of New-York, for $8,000. Chestnut Hill, Great Western, Lottie, Penelope, and Jessie Hayes were drawn in the first race.

In the 2:24 class race, Carrie was the only horse drawn. At the opening the bay gelding Edwin Forrest, owned by C. M. Legg, of Cincinnati, was sold in the pool at $100, to $17 for Trampoline, and $15 for the field. Before the heat was trotted the field sold

SCENES OF EUROPEAN LIFE.

GRAVE AND GAY, LIVELY AND SEVERE.

TROUBLES OF THE LUCKY PRIEST—DISTINGUISHED SWINDLERS—"IRREGULARITIES" OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS—A MAN WITH A UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE—WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WOMAN'S CHARMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 2, 1878.

Ecce iterum Crispinus! The Abbé di Mattia, the *Abbé aux Millions*, as he will be termed by all future generations of Neapolitans, who certainly will not add the epithet of "blessed," has returned to his native land, with all his troubles before him. He had pilgrimaged through Northern Europe, he had seen the wonders of Germany and Holland and England, and was enjoying a quiet course of the Marienbad waters when he learned that his mathematical skill in the Cabala had been stigmatized as fraudulent, and that a summons for swindling had been issued against him by the Police Court of Naples. Indignant at the charge, he returned to the birth-place of Pulcinella by the first train, and in a letter to the *Penyolo*, in forms his maccaroni-eating fellow-citizens that, confident in the justice of his cause, the purity of his conscience, and the equity of the laws, he has come to justify himself, "although the political authorities had warned him to keep away, in order to escape the snares of the *Camorra*." He is a plucky man, this old priest, thus to defy an institution which, with its ramifications everywhere—in the Army, in the ranks of the Magistracy, at the Court, among the working men and the lazzaroni, is more powerful at the present day than it was even during the reign of the Bourbons. He knows, too, that he who has incurred the hatred of this nineteenth century *vehme gericht* has little to hope from the protection of the laws, and yet he has faced the music boldly. His first visit was to the Judge of Instruction, who had threatened his arrest, but who did not venture to put his menace into execution, and as he left the house, at 9 o'clock in the evening, in the Via di Toledo, he was attacked by two men in disguise. The opportune arrival of some gendarmes saved his life on this occasion, but gendarmes are not ubiquitous, and as the Abbé will not bleed as freely as the black-mail letters demand that he should, his days are probably counted, particularly as public opinion declares the Judge of Instruction himself to be the instigator, if not the author, of the communication which gave as an alternative death or 100,000 francs. No one who knows Italy has ever doubted of the Abbe's innocence, as in 90 cases out of every 100 the alleged culprit, whatever be the crime imputed, is cleaner handed than those called upon to judge him, but recent revelations show that, so far from being a swindler, he is a victim.

Before the drawing of the lottery, he had bargained with a Mr. G., as he is designated by the local papers, who is a notorious lottery gambler, to go shares with their tickets in risks and prizes. Mattia's numbers won, but G., profiting by his partner's absence, instead of taking the one-half of 1,860,000 francs, which was his legitimate booty after the deduction of the Government tax, appropriated 1,050,000 francs to himself, or 120,000 francs more than he had any right to claim. G. was hauled up by the Police, but refuses to say where he has stowed his spoils, promising, however, to make full restitution in case fraud can be proved. After deducting, then, this sum, plus the 700,000 francs confiscated by the Fisc, in the house of the Abbé's brother, the inventor of the system remains in possession of just 80,000 francs, pretty well diminished by his recent traveling expenses, and probably just now regrets that he ever abandoned his breviary and orthodoxy for the Cabala and the devil. In any other country than free and independent Italy, where the ballot-box is presided over by ruffians who kill you on sight if you don't vote as their programme prescribes, the suit which is announced would make some very damaging revelations against certain great dignitaries; but here, as in Turkey, such is the respect for the laws that suspicion is quite enough in itself without any of that supererogative business, witnesses, and it is any odds and the safest of all betting that not only will the Abbé never come again into possession of his sequestrated funds, but that he will be assassinated before the case comes up for judgment.

In Russia there is less respect for persons, and, according to two respectable Vienna papers, the Czar has just given an example that the ties of blood cannot protect the guilty. Grand Duke Nicholas is the man, and the informer is Gen. Greigh, who has been named Minister of Finance for having revealed and proved that the latter, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Russian Army of Operations, received a present of 7,000,000 francs from the Israelites who furnished moldy bread and rotten hay or straw to the troops in Bulgaria. There are 30 General officers and 60 Colonels compromised in this little swindle, all of whom will be punished; but as the Emperor's uncle cannot be sent to Siberia or the Ural to hunt martens and mine quicksilver, he was first removed from the command of the forces and then banished to his estates at Perm. As both these newspapers are avowedly Russophobist, there is perhaps some little exaggeration in their statements, and the Grand Duke's crime is probably more the result of weakness of character than of a deliberate intention to defraud, but certain it is that nothing could approach the dilapidations of his army administration last year, and that not only is Greigh Minister of Finance, but that his Imperial Highness is in disgrace and exile. As my text so far has been on the subject of swindling, I may finish the chapter by stating that the newspapers no longer pretend to conceal the name of the Senator who card-sharped at Vichy. He has been kicked out of the town, and will be forced to resign his legislative position as well as his office of Judge at Puy. Strange to say, he is wealthy, and the extent of his robbery was 60 francs, unlike that of our American friend, who would not have condescended to risk his reputation for less than 40 or 50 louis at a time.

The Grand Orient of France feels quite crushed at its excommunication by the English and American Freemasons, who have probably seen at last that the objects of the French, and, with the French, all the Continental branches of the order, were simply political and utterly at variance with the spirit of the original institution. In the meanwhile, the Brothers here improve the shining hour by hiring out their hall in the Rue Cadet, where the second sitting of the Woman's Rights Congress was alternated with a lecture by one Mr. Garchowski on "Universal Language," this great innovator proposing to an audience of five persons, including one old lady and two boys of 18, a system by which everybody could converse with everybody else, by an arrangement of the musical syllables, *Do, ré, mi, fa, sol, la.* Only 3,060 words are necessary by combinations of the above, and intercourse between foreigners will be singularly facilitated, provided general adhesion can be obtained, a matter so far attended with difficulties, much to the surprise of the Professor, who cannot understand how intelligent beings can prefer the nomenclature of their native dialects, with all their forms of past and present participles, &c., whereas it is so much more easy and rational to use a term common to all, which means the opposite when it is reversed, as, for instance, God, represented by *Domisol*, and Satan, *Solmido*. The Ladies' Congress was more successful, probably because there were many pretty faces among these female Solons, and these faces had found admirers. Why it was that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston, was not in the chair did not appear, but there was a representative of the male sex in that exalted position, and it was this forlorn creature who was finally obliged to read the report of the last meeting's proceedings, when the young lady intrusted with this honor utterly broke down and melted into tears, as though ashamed of herself. The Commissary-General gave us a letter from an Italian Deputy, the *Illustrissimo Deputato* Salvatore Morelli, but the proposal of this gentleman to institute an annual baby show at Paris, with prizes for the mothers, did not meet with general approval. A couple of foreign newspapers—the *Education des Femmes* of St. Petersburg and the Chicago *Times*—added much weight to the importance of the meeting by the presence of their correspondents, two nice-looking young women, who took notes with feverish activity. The speeches were eloquent if paradoxical, combating the principle of male importance over woman, one orator instancing, in support of her theories, the Turks, Joan of Arc, "who was the originator of the French Revolution," Ninon de l'Enclos, "that forerunner of Voltaire," King David, and the Bible.

An American citizen, with long hair and a dirty shirt, who said "Sir" about every 10 words, and glared ferociously at some imaginary foe, stamped all over the place in his history of female emancipation in the New World, and Mme. Garein wound up the proceedings with a well-arranged harangue, vaunting the part played by women in society, and painting the triumph of Christian virgins over the barbarism of the Dark Ages. Una and her lion, and Lady Godiva, were applauded by the few who knew their story, and an allusion to the sufferings of unfortunate Bulgarian maidens was only partially successful, as people begin to understand that these maidens are less to be pitied than their foul ravishers, but there was no question of the sincerity of the applause which greeted the closing phrase: "Women have never written the 'Iliad' nor the 'Æneid,' nor have they built a Parthenon, but it is on their knees that men are formed." The meeting broke up after this, and went in pairs and trios to the Exhibition, where these apostles of a new gospel can always be distinguished by their audacious innovations on fashion and etiquette, not to say good breeding, both of which are evidently considerations too contemptible to be observed by these bright and shining lights of progress. Altogether, I prefer going to the Opera than to the Grand Orient, and, profane though it may be, would rather see the ballet of the "Roi de Lahore" than listen to the ravings of these would-be regenerators of their race. Of course, it is meretricious, but Mlle. Beaugrand is lovely and graceful, and is dressed—it would be nearer the truth to say undressed—in gauze and silver, and, as the *God Nerida*, wears diamond stars in her hair, which glimmer and gleam in the rays of the electric lights. Then, too, the legend is a pretty one, almost as pretty as that of "Giselle," which is to be revivde, with Sangalli as the heroine.

It was ages ago, and Nerida, the son of Indra and of the goddess Rama, was the Mercury of the Hindoo Olympus. He was charged with the celestial Police Department, and with the expulsion from the paradisaical summits of Mount Meron, of the perverse souls, who, now and then, got in there on false pretenses, and, besides, was the messenger to earth, whenever Indra had a commission to be attended to among mortals. Now, one day, the Ramayana does not indicate the date, Indra perceived that the number of the blessed had so increased that Paradise was short of Apsáras, to be their companions, and it would have been unreasonable to give only one hour between every four of those orthodox people who, during their sojourn upon earth, had set the example of every virtue, and had never been satisfied with less than 50 wives apiece, for what could these holy polygamists do with the quarter of an Apsára? But Indra was an enlightened deity, and feeling that the situation was unbearable, bade Nerida go in search of recruits for the celestial harem. Nerida bowed obedience in silence, for no one ever presumes to reply to a blue god when he gives an order, but he was in reality greatly embarrassed by the task, and as incarnation is, and has always been, the supreme resource of Hindoo divinities, at once took the form of a handsome youth—so handsome, indeed, that no one would ever have suspected that he was an immortal and a near relative of the great Vishnoo himself. His eyes were so black and piercing, says the Ramayana, that none could have withstood their glance if they had not been as soft and tender as they were brilliant. His body was as straight and pliant as the young palm-tree, and it was gilded like the floods of the sacred river when they reflect the last rays of the setting sun, and withal, he was as majestic as a Rajah of Delhi or Lahore. But the banks of the Ganges were lonely, and his rich costume of gauze and silver and cashmere, woven with threads of sunshine, was lost upon the denizens of the jungles. So he wended his way, flute in hand—for a magic flute is the caduceus of the Indian Mercury—until he came to Bagdahor, whose sovereign was celebrating his daughter's bridal. Gilded palanquins, bright jewels, pretty faces, and fair forms are grouped with armed warriors and Princes, gorgeous in armor, and crowns and turbans glittering with gems; but the enchanting sounds of the heavenly flute overcome every other attraction. Princesses and vestals and bayaderes are alike fascinated by the melody, and, as the god moves, he is followed by the charming cortége, which becomes at every step more and more diaphanous, like a distant cloud, gray at first, then white, then hazy as a mist, then melting away almost into a vapor, until at the city gates, the light phantoms can scarcely be distinguished among the scared faces of the trusting fakyrs. Then comes another change; the flute gives forth notes as shrill as those of a trumpet, and Nerida floats upward to heaven with his impalpable troop of houris, who gradually resume their former shapes as they approach the regions of eternal bliss and, purified from all taint of earth, become Apsáras, according to the formula. The Ramayana does not tell us what reward the blue god granted to his faithful messenger. Perhaps it was the promise that he should play, 3,000 years later, a charming rôle in the ballet of Mr. Massmet.

A SISTER OF REMBRANDT PEALE.

HER FAME AS A PORTRAIT PAINTER A GENERATION AGO—A LETTER FROM GEN. LAFAYETTE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Some weeks since the *Republican* made mention of the departure from St. Louis, after a residence of nearly 35 years, of Miss Sarah M. Peale for Philadelphia, her former home. Of course, after so long an absence she expected to find many and great changes. Her father, James Peale, and uncle, Charles Wilson Peale; cousins, Rembrandt and Raphael Peale, were dead, and more recently a favorite brother had gone to the silent land. Two of her sisters still survived, with whom she expects to pass the remainder of her days, and it was to be expected that time had wrought its changes on them, after the lapse of the third of a century. In a letter to a friend in this city Miss Peale gives the following incidents of her arrival in Philadelphia: "My sister (she writes) wrote me word before leaving St. Louis to wave my handkerchief when model No. 1 was in sight, as she thought I know who I was, but I had no occasion to do so, as he recognized me at once, and came immediately to me. There was a lady with him, who put her arms around my neck and wept. I could not conceive who the lady was, and I thought I would ask him when I had an opportunity who she was. Well, we got into the cars, and soon commenced, in the course of conversation, to speak of something she had done two years after Gen. Duncan's death, and I found she was my widowed sister. You may imagine my surprise."

Miss Peale, a generation or more ago, painted the portraits of many eminent men, regarding whom she had many interesting anecdotes to relate. Among these was Gen. Lafayette, while on a visit to this country in 1825. Since Miss Peale's return to Philadelphia she has disentombed some old correspondence with the gallant Marquis, an account of which she thus details in a letter to a representative of the *Republican*:

"Two days after I arrived I went down into the basement to look for some old paintings of mine that were packed away there, hoping to find the portrait of Lafayette among them, but we could not find it. I think I must have sent the painting to Baltimore. But in looking over some old papers I found the following note from Lafayette to me in reference to the last sitting, a copy of which I inclose. The capitalization is retained as in the original:"

I have every day expected the pleasure to wait on Miss S. Peale, and am obliged now to present a double apology for my non-attendance, and for my leaving yesterday before your call; the latter she will better accept, as it was mingled with a daily hope to present myself to Her. I am on my way to Baltimore, Washington, and Virginia, and will pass at Washington and Baltimore the last ten days of August, the vicinity of Baltimore permitting my paying there a visit of at least one full day before I sail. Should the arrangements of Miss Peale, who is often at those places, give me an opportunity to wait on Her, I will be very happy to give Her the last sitting she is pleased to request. I have the honor to offer to the Ladies my best respects. My affectionate regards wait on the whole family.

July 26, 1825. LAFAYETTE.

AN INTERRUPTED HONEYMOON.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Aug. 12.

On the 2d of this month Mr. Robert W. Green, a young business man of New-Orleans, and Miss Nathalie Claiborne, daughter of Col. N. C. Claiborne, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's parents, in this city. Mr. Green was on a visit here, and on the morning of the wedding received a telegram which demanded his return home, on account of important business, by the first train. It was at once decided, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Green, that the marriage should take place prior to his departure. It was also fixed upon that he should return to St. Louis this morning, and, after a short sojourn, leave with his bride for Niagara, on a short bridal tour. Yesterday morning Col. Claiborne received a telegram from New-Orleans, from friends of his son-in-law, to the effect that he was down with the yellow fever, the disease having developed on Thursday night. It was further stated in the telegram that he was receiving all possible attention. The young wife, on hearing the sad news, was almost distracted, and determined to start by train last night to join and nurse her husband, and her parents could hardly dissuade her from doing so. Col. Claiborne sent telegrams yesterday requesting all particulars, and, with his family, was last night anxiously awaiting them.

BOSTON'S THROUGH FREIGHT.

WHAT HER MERCHANTS THINK OF VANDERBILT'S SCHEMES—THE LOSS OF THE GRAND TRUNK COMPETITION—COMMON SENSE ADVERTISING.

From the Boston Advertiser, Aug. 13.

The agitation in railway circles over Vanderbilt's mandate which closes the freight and ticket offices of the color lines, and consolidates the business, increases, and yesterday's announcement of his visit to Montreal to confer with Grand Trunk Manager Hickson adds to the rumor respecting "the situation." The statements of those who met Manager Hickson in Boston last week, immediately after his return from Europe, that he has secured sufficient pledges of capital to build the 60 miles of road to connect the Grand Trunk's terminus at Detroit with Chicago, suggests the probability that Vanderbilt will uncover the future policy of the Grand Trunk before determining a policy for the railway Presidents to indorse at the meeting on the 20th. It would appear that Vanderbilt is willing the Grand Trunk shall make such rates to Portland and Quebec as it chooses, and is willing to take his pro rata share of the earnings his Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, or other routes may be entitled to; but that he objects to Boston or New-York as competitive points excepting at uniform rates. The elevator, store-houses, and wharves of the Grand Trunk at Portland, Mr. Vanderbilt concedes to be investments which ought to be utilized by that road, and it is understood is ready to sustain any independence of action Manager Hickson may take in relation to rates or time deliveries on either east or west bound freights. Vanderbilt, it is further intimated, recalls the fact that Boston once controlled the Michigan Central, but let it slip through his fingers, and holds that if Boston were not interested sufficiently in her terminal facilities to hold open this outlet for the Grand Trunk, she should not be considered now. He thinks that if he is ready to agree to the Grand Trunk's arrangements for Portland, Boston should be at his mercy; and furthermore, in addition to the control of the routes leading into Chicago, his intimate relations with the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg should give him the control of rates to this city.

The opinions on the result of these propositions are conflicting, and whether Boston will or will not be deprived of the Grand Trunk's competition is just now a debatable question. There is, however, a general belief that existing contracts will not be abandoned, nor renewals refused; and the impression that the assurances Manager Hickson had last week of Boston's grain and provision trade will be carried Mr. Vanderbilt to show the advantage of the Grand Trunk being confined to Portland very clearly, before he can carry his point. The proposition to pool the foreign business is not now; but the scheme as now reported would put the brunt of the competition wholly upon the steam-ships. The plan seems to be to name to the ocean lines the rates at which they will carry, and then let the advantages of rapid transit, wharfage, and station accommodations secure the choice routes. In such an exigency Boston would have little to fear, as our wharfage facilities are not excelled by any Atlantic city, and yet such a rail combination would turn the idleness of 926 feet of very best water-front. The plan of collecting the business wholly within the depots has been foreshadowed in the movement inaugurated Aug. 1, and previously discussed. The expediency of cutting off the circulation of fancy placards and frames will be commended; certainly, to stockholders. It is stated that this expense on the great through lines aggregates from $30,000 to $60,000 a year. In fact, the best informed insist that the continuance of the custom would now cost the Vanderbilt lines over $10,000 a year. In spite of these, it is proposed to insert in a number of leading newspapers short yet well displayed advertisements, at a saving of 50 per cent. on the present system, and at the same time securing greater publicity. In the matter of commissions another difficulty will be met. Selling in the color lines returns about 18,000 freight cars to the local traffic on the Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, and Central and Canada Southern; and, of course, destroys the through freight significance of over 5,000 of the New-York Central, Boston and Albany, and Fitchburg. The wiping out of these freight lines will necessitate some arrangement for using these cars; and as the Merchants' Dispatch is in reality to be the controlling fast freight, a readjustment of the system under which it worked is thought to be desirable. The present method of the Merchants' Dispatch is to turn the gross freight earnings into the railways, subscribing on each way-bill the proportion for each line as under the color system, the roads collecting of one another and then settling with the Merchants' Dispatch by paying 15 per cent. on the earnings on west-bound freight, and 2 per cent. on east-bound, and also adding 1 cent per mile for the use of the car. This latter item, it is considered, will amount in three years to a sum sufficient to pay for the car, say $600. A run through to Chicago, earning 75 cents per hundred, will make a freight bill of $150; 15 per cent. on this, $22 50, and 1 cent a mile on the distance is $10 30; total, $32 80. This mileage item is possibly what the roads will demand shall be cut off. The average of cars on round through trips to Boston is 13,000 a month, the percentage being claimed as quite sufficient to remunerate Vanderbilt's stock line.

A HUSBAND'S CONSPIRACY.

THE BOSTON HIGHLANDS SCANDAL—A WIFE WHO WAS MORE SINNED AGAINST THAN SINNING.

In THE TIMES of last Sunday appeared an account, taken from the Boston *Post* of Wednesday, of the separation of J. N. V. Stults, of Boston Highlands, from his wife. The Boston *Herald* of Tuesday contains a letter from Mr. W. E. Ritchie, a member of the family to which Mrs. Stults belong, that puts the matter in a new light. Mr. Ritchie's statements are appended:

"Twelve years ago Stults was introduced into the family of the late T. J. Dunbar, Esq., and at once began paying particular attention to their only child, a daughter, then about 17 years of age. It was hinted among those persons most intimate with Stults that "Old Dunbar's money" was the prize he sought and that the hand of the daughter was but a means to this end. Being of pleasing address, he soon won the affections of Miss Dunbar, and gained the consent of her parents to a marriage, which was consummated after a brief courtship, at an elegant house on Dale-street, in the Highlands, was built and furnished, and presented to the bride by her parents. Until within five years the greatest harmony appears to have existed between all members of the family, when Mr. Stults forbade his wife to again visit her parents. This action on his part was prompted by pique at the refusal of Mr. Dunbar to allow Stults to control his [Dunbar's] business. Stults not only aspired to run the Boston Bay Steamboat and Land Company, but even suggested to Dunbar that he was getting too old to come down town every day, and offered to look after the business for him. This proposition was promptly rejected by Mr. Dunbar, who, for the first time, began to suspect his model son-in-law, and the deeper he investigated Stults the better satisfied did he become that Stults' main object was to get the property and the business into his own hands. From that time until the death of Mr. Dunbar there was little or no communication between the two families. Mr. Dunbar died Dec. 29, 1877, and when his will was opened and read, it was found that not a dollar had been left to Stults, though his wife was bequeathed $3,000 in cash and one-third the income of the estate. From this point dates the trouble which has culminated in the so-called elopement of Mrs. Stults on Wednesday.

"Foiled in his long-cherished scheme of gaining possession of the Dunbar estate, valued at a little over $1,000,000, his whole demeanor toward his loving wife changed visibly. While not openly violent or abusive, he was surly and reticent, and so unlike his former self as to cause general remark. It is now evident that all this time he was secretly plotting how to break up his home and relieve himself of the incubus of a wife whose money he could not manipulate. Capt. Austin was selected by Stults as the tool by which his nefarious schemes were to be accomplished. His first step was to join the Waverly Club, and there to cultivate Austin's acquaintance. The two families became very intimate, and Mrs. Stults was, either by design or accident, frequently thrown into contact with Austin, whose pleasing manners and marked contrast to her husband's surly way, and led to a deeper interest in him than perhaps she was aware in her innocence of heart. That she was a guileless and true-hearted woman no one of her host of intimate friends and acquaintances can deny, and their surprise at the denouement is unbounded. Stults frequently urged her to go out driving with Austin, asserting that urgent business prevented him from accompanying them. So anxious was he to entrap them in some indiscretion that he secured the services of a detective long before any apparent cause for suspicion was evinced. The manner in which Mrs. Stults left her home discovered tends to establish their innocence of any criminality. The room in which they were found was an ordinary business office, containing no furniture except a table, desk, and chairs. The building was in an exposed locality, and it was broad daylight when they met, thus betraying not the slightest signs of guilt. She asserted that her conduct had always been open and above suspicion, and was indignant that she should be tracked and burst in upon like a criminal. That she intended to return to her home during the afternoon was evident from the fact that she had prepared no clothing for a journey, and was to return early in order to entertain company who were to spend the evening at their house. But this course was not in accordance with Mr. Stults' arrangements. He flew into a rage, and immediately ordered her either to leave the State or be turned over to the Police, who would see that safely locked up in jail. Being a woman of fine sensibilities, she was terribly alarmed at so dreadful a prospect, and, rather than expose herself to such an outrage, she has secreted herself, or, as some aver, has left the city."

TOM'S RIVER, N. J., Aug. 14.—A Methodist Episcopal camp-meeting is in progress near this place, and will remain open until the 26th inst.

LAW REPORTS.

AN IMPORTANT SALVAGE DECISION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE CHOATE ALLOWS THE STEAM-SHIP ETNA $10,000 FOR TOWING THE COLON INTO PORT WHEN THE LATTER WAS DISABLED.

A decision of considerable interest to shipowners was rendered yesterday by Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, in the case of the owners, master, and crew of the Atlas Line steam-ship Etna and others, libelants of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon. The libeled vessel left this port for Aspinwall Aug. 17, 1876, with 140 passengers and a cargo of general merchandise valued at $250,000. Three days later she was disabled by the breaking of the low-pressure crank of her machinery. She was then 731 miles from this port and 200 miles from Nassau, New Providence. She was at once placed under sail and headed for New-York. In the afternoon the steam-ship Etna ran alongside the Colon, and Capt. Griffin, of the latter vessel, asked that she should be towed to New-York. An agreement was made between the Captains of the vessels that the settlement of compensation for the service of towing should be left to the officials of the the Atlas and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Lines. The Etna arrived at Sandy Hook with the Colon on Aug. 25. The Atlas and Pacific Mail Steam-ship Companies failed to agree as to compensation to be allowed the Etna for her service to the Colon. The former company claimed salvage; the latter was willing to allow what is known as "tonnage." The result of the disagreement was that the Colon was libeled for $150,000. Some of the consignees of the cargo of the Etna joined in the libel, claiming damages for the deterioration of fruit through the delay caused by the towing of the Colon. In his opinion Judge Choate exhaustively reviewed the facts in the case, and declared that the amount of compensation to be allowed to the libelants should be regulated by the danger in which the libeled vessel was at the time she was met by the Etna, and by the inconvenience which the work of towing her caused the latter. He considered that the Colon was in no danger of shipwreck. She was tight, provided with sails, and was well provisioned; and, furthermore, was in the track of the steam-ship Acapulco, of the Pacific Mail Line, which would have reached her three days later than the Etna. All things considered, she was capable of making port without assistance. Judge Choate decided $10,000 to be a fair compensation to the owners, officers and crew of the Etna for their services to the Colon. With respect to the claim of consignees of the cargo of the Etna he decided that testimony must be given before a Commissioner in support of their theory, that they have suffered damage.

THE FAST TRAIN FOR SING SING.

WHAT FOLLOWED A MOONLIGHT WALK THROUGH EAST SIDE STREETS—ONE MORE ROUGH RAPIDLY DISPOSED OF.

On Tuesday morning Harry Alden, a sporting man from Pittsburg, Penn., staying at the Union-Place Hotel, while wandering through the East Side of the City in a state of semi-intoxication, became suddenly ill, and asked Martin Lansberg, of No. 417 West Fiftieth-street, the way to his hotel. Lansberg, holding him by the arm, said, "Come along, I'll show you the house," and both walked on. Finding himself growing more indisposed, Alden stopped to lean against a lamp-post, and while so engaged was robbed of his diamond pin and gold watch and chain. He raised an alarm, and Lansberg was arrested by Officer Cowan, of the Tenth Precinct. On being searched in the station-house, the stolen property was found in his possession. The thief was taken to the Police Court in the morning and committed for trial. At noon he was indicted, and yesterday morning he was called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Herring, in the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and last evening was on his way to the State Prison to serve a sentence of two years and six months.

On the evening of July 29, as Miss Mary Daly, of No. 345 East Eleventh-street, was walking in First-avenue, at Twelfth-street, she was brutally attacked by Henry Hughes, an unemployed bartender, living at No. 401 East Twenty-fourth-street. The ruffian assaulted her, knocked her down, and, while partially robbed her of her clothing, containing $4. The lady raised an alarm which attracted the attention of the Police, and Hughes was arrested. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Hughes was arraigned by Assistant District Attorney Herring, and pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve referred to the enormity of the crime which Hughes had committed, and sentenced him to 10 years in State Prison. The prisoner is only 20 years old.

George Martin, alias Allen; James Halton, John Rose, and John Benton, the young criminals who broke into the residence of Justus H. Bacon, at No. 129 West Twelfth-street, in the absence of the family, with intent to steal, and were arrested by the Police of the Ninth Precinct, were arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoners all entered a plea of guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced Martin to three years in the Penitentiary, and sent his confederates to State Prison for five years each.

A JEWELRY THIEF CAUGHT.

Detective Hagan, of the First Precinct, has been on the lookout for the last six weeks for a young man who had given his name to those he had swindled as Lawrence Scooler. It had been his habit to visit wholesale and retail jewelry stores and say that he had been sent by his uncle, a well-known jeweler of New-Orleans, to look at the latest styles and generally look into the state of trade. As for himself, his health did not permit him to work in his uncle's great factory, and he was a conductor on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. As he dressed in a blue flannel conductor's suit, and apparently knew the New-Orleans house which he claimed to represent, he was generally well received by his victims, but always managed to pick up and take away with him articles of jewelry. His peculiar game was reported to the Police, and in answer to a letter sent to New-Orleans, it was learned that his uncle, the manufacturer, had long ago refused to recognize him, as he was notoriously bad. Yesterday morning Detective Hagan saw his man walking in Nassau-street and followed him closely. He turned into the jewelry store of William H. Peckham, Nos. 4 and 6 Liberty-place, and the detective stood near the door to take his man as he came out. But Mr. Peckham saw the fellow steal a gold ring and slip it into his pocket, whereupon he collared him and called for help. The thief being so near by, the prisoner was soon taken before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, where August Bergstein, of No. 20 John-street, also appeared and testified to his stealing a ring from him on June 25. Other victims will now probably come forward. The prisoner is a slightly-built young man, but the brass buttons on his uniform bore the name of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company, and not that of the New-Jersey Central. He was held in $600 to answer at the Special Sessions.

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Mr. David Hexter, proprietor of the Prescott House, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against an individual named Robert Hanlon yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. It appears that Hanlon entered the hotel yesterday afternoon and demanded the amount of a bill for work done by him from Mr. Hexter. The latter refused to give the money asked for, whereupon Hanlon, becoming very much excited, threatened "to blow his (Hexter's) brains out" if he persisted in his refusal to pay the bill. Mr. Hexter called an officer, and Hanlon was arrested. "What have you to say, Hanlon, for using this language?" asked Justice Murray. "He owes me money, Judge, and he won't pay it to me. All I have to say is, that if he doesn't give it to me I'll have his life—I'll blow his brains out, or I'll shoot him. He is a Jew, but he can't beat me; I've got to have my money." "You must not talk like that," said Justice Murray; "if this gentleman owes you any money, you can recover it by bringing a civil suit. I shall hold you in $500 bail to keep the peace for six months, or in default of the bail you will have to stand committed three months."

"THE HOUSE OF BLAZES."

John Stadler, of No. 492 Tenth-avenue, a respectable-looking man, preferred charges of assault and battery yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, against John Rodgers, his wife Catherine, and their daughter Kitty. The complainant stated that the Rodgers family made a combined attack upon him on last Tuesday evening, struck him several blows in the face, and attempted to stab him with a knife. Stadler had a large array of witnesses who corroborated him in every particular, and testified to the general bad character of Mr. Rodgers and his relatives. "Where do you live," said Justice Murray, addressing the male prisoner. "We live in the House of Blazes," was the reply. "In what part of the City might that genial place be, Mr. Rodgers?" "Tenth-avenue, your Honor." "Well, Rodgers, I'll give you a chance to cool off; three months on the Island for yourself, wife, and daughter, or furnish $300 bail each to keep the peace." No bondsman appeared for the trio, and they were accordingly locked up.

BUYING A WESTERN RAILROAD.

Charles O. Richardson was arrested in June last and held in $7,000 bail as the suit of Oliver M. Barnes. The latter says that in the early part of 1870 he was induced by Richardson to buy from one George S. Albertson the franchise, &c., of the American Central Railroad of Illinois. The price paid was $5,000. Barnes alleges that he made the purchase on Richardson's representations that Albertson had a perfect title under a foreclosure sale made by Isaac Layman, the trustee of a mortgage on the road. He says he discovered subsequently that the pretended sale was fictitious, and that Richardson's statements were false. Richardson moved before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to vacate the order of arrest. He states that he acted in the transaction merely as Albertson's agent, and did not say the latter's title was perfect. He did give Barnes security for the return of his money in case the latter, upon inquiry, should not be satisfied with his purchase. Barnes, he says, went to Illinois, made inquiries, and returned expressing himself as satisfied, and returning the security. He adds that Barnes well knew the railroad franchise to be worth $1,000,000, and that he purchased Albertson's interest merely to contest the title to the road. Judge Van Brunt decided yesterday to vacate the order of arrest on Richardson's stipulating not to sue.

JAKOB, THE CURTAIN-STEALER.

GONE WHERE HE WILL SEE NO LACE FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS.

Robert Jakob, the youth who swindled Lewis W. Parker, the well-known restaurateur, at Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway, and other hotel-keepers, by representing himself as the proprietor of the "Paris and New-York Dyeing and Cleaning Works," was placed on trial for grand larceny before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. On June 29 Mr. Parker intrusted 22 pairs of lace curtains to Jakob to clean, after being informed at the St. James Hotel that he had rented a store in that building, and was doing some work for the house. After waiting beyond the time agreed upon for the return of the curtains, Mr. Parker put the case into the hands of Detective Cumming, who found that Jakob had pawned Mr. Parker's curtains for $14, and had also pawned curtains and carpets which had been intrusted to him to clean by the proprietors of the Windsor, St. James, Glenham, Aberdeen, St. Julien, and other hotels. In addition to this, he had pawned about $100 worth of clothing borrowed by him from Robert E. Moran, of No. 325 East One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, for the purpose, as he said, of dressing his show windows. On being asked by Mr. Parker where his factory was, he gave his up-town address as No. 2,145 Third-avenue. It was subsequently ascertained that Jakob's mother kept a scouring establishment at this address. The jury convicted Jakob of stealing Mr. Parker's curtains. He was then arraigned on the indictment charging him with the larceny of Mr. Moran's clothing, and pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him on both complaints to five years in State Prison. Mrs. Jacobina Jakob, the prisoner's mother, was then arraigned on an indictment charging her with the larceny of $250 worth of carpet, the property of the proprietor of the St. James Hotel. The accused received the property from her son, to whom it had been intrusted to clean, and pawned it. Assistant District Attorney Herring said that Mr. Walton, the owner of the carpets, did not feel inclined to press the complaint against Mrs. Jakob, who was very old and feeble, and had probably been deceived by her son. He, therefore, would ask the court to discharge her. Judge Gildersleeve thereupon ordered the old woman's discharge.

PICKPOCKETS IN CUSTODY.

William Ronan, aged 19, and Patrick Kelly, aged 13, were arrested on Tuesday by Officer McCarthy, of the Twentieth Precinct, and were arraigned before Justice Murray yesterday, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Annie Raynor, of No. 111 West Forty-fourth-street, while on Sixth-avenue. The lady's purse, containing a small amount of money, was taken by the thieves. Mrs. Raynor was not in court yesterday, and the prisoners were remanded for her testimony. The prisoner Ronan is well known as a leader of a band of young thieves. When his confederates have picked a person's pocket, his dodge is to rush in between them, and running away as if for dear life, make it appear to the victim of the theft that he is the culprit, when he is immediately pursued, generally allowing himself to be captured. He found that he is not the real thief, and by this clever ruse he saves his confederate from arrest and receives his portion of the spoil.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Krommelbein vs. Billings.—Amendments contain no reference to stenographer's minutes.

Barnes vs. Richardson.—Motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Cordillo vs. Cabrera.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied. Bail reduced to $500.

De Barry et al. vs. Baker et al.—Receiver appointed.

Myers vs. Carl.—Order granted.

Soward vs. Gray.—Dismissed, without costs.

Bates et al. vs. Haggood et al.—Undertaking approved.

Bender vs. Uderick.—Complaint dismissed, with $10 costs to defendant.

Shaw vs. Schumerman.—Order granted.

Davidson vs. Bell.—Motion granted on conditions. See decision.

Howe vs. Stubben.—Order dismissed, with $10 costs to defendant.

Grocers' Bank vs. Keyes.—Motion denied, without costs.

Hahn vs. Hecht.—Motion granted, without costs.

Pratt vs. Morton.—Receiver's bond approved.

Schwartz vs. Briedberg.—Motion denied. See decision.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Court opens at 10:30 A. M.; calendar called at 11 o'clock. Nos. 2, 7, 103, 141, 145, 148, 154, 189, 227, 229, 231, 232. Assessment.—Nos. 123, 203, 205, 206, 207, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 221, 222, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, 236, 237, 238.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Sept. 2.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by ——, J.

Court opens at 11 o'clock. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

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THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W. C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.*

THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-east veering to southerly winds, stationary temperature, stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

The National Party does not muster very strongly in Connecticut, only 70 delegates, representing 28 towns, having convened at New-Haven yesterday. But these devoted Spartans made up for their poverty of numbers by the imperiousness of their demands. If the convention had been composed of one thousand SHUPES, it could not have been more determined. The platform is a modification of that adopted at Syracuse, and insists that the accumulation of wealth shall be discouraged by national legislation, and that greenbacks shall be a full legal tender for all public and private debts; that United States bonds shall be "paid" in "absolute" money; that the Resumption act and the national banking law shall be repealed; that postal savings banks shall be established, and a graduated income tax be levied, and that corporations shall be taken in hand and severely sat upon by the Government. Of course, there were the usual declarations against cheap Chinese labor, convict labor, &c., and it was expressly agreed that all reforms should be accomplished by the ballot. The Connecticut Nationals do not pretend to be strong enough to elect a State ticket, though they have nominated one. In the Congressional and Legislative districts, however, they hope to accomplish something by judicious trading. And it may interest our readers to learn that two-thirds of the party are drawn from the Democrats and the other third from the Republicans.

As speculations concerning the *personnel* and government of the next Senate, and the disposition of the Chairmanships of committees are now in order, the reader of THE TIMES will be entertained by a Washington letter which we print to-day. It is already considered settled that the committees will be allotted pretty nearly as our well-informed correspondent has set down. But there would be something grotesque in putting Senator EATON at the head of a committee once graced by CHARLES SUMNER, and Senator DAVIS, of West Virginia, in the chair of the important Committee on Appropriations, if we did not recall the fact that these allotments are not made on the principle of fairness. Very few people, probably, know that there is such a man as Senator DAVIS, of West Virginia; and we are confident that the average reader will be bothered to tell from what States come Senators JOHNSON, COOKE, HARRIS, GARLAND, BAILEY, MORGAN, and a few other nobodies who are nominated for high places. It is morally certain that the South will have twenty-one of the thirty-one Chairmanships, which may yet make us think that the good old times of swagger and bluster have come again. And the additional fact that twelve of the possible Chairmen of committees are ex-rebel officers is designed to strengthen that spirit of conciliation which has been so assiduously cultivated by the present Administration.

Missouri finances are in a bad way, the State Treasurer being a somewhat irresponsible person, with bonds which are nearly worthless. In that State the public funds are deposited in private banks, the institutions of the Treasurer's bondsmen being preferred. The popular alarm about the insecurity of the Treasurer's bonds having caused a run on a bank owned by one of these bondsmen, that concern promptly failed, owing the State about half a million dollars. Another half million was deposited in a private bank which failed in just five days afterward, and has since paid a dividend of only 30 per cent. Several other irregular transactions of the Treasurer have come to light, and tax-payers and bondholders are thereby excited to that degree that they call upon the Governor to interfere for the protection of the State. The Governor says he has no time to bother with matters of this sort, and the Treasurer declines to say what he has done with the public money. We are pained to add that the finances of Missouri are not administered, or maladministered, by Republican carpet-baggers. The native variety of Jeffersonian Democracy seems to be equal to the emergency.

The Potter committee had before them yesterday the man who invented ANDERSON. The name of this benefactor of his race is JOHN E. LEETE, a carpet-bagger in Louisiana, who wearies one with the monotony of his smart rascalities. Considering ANDERSON as "an unmitigated nuisance," he persuaded him to go to the Feliciana parishes, in hopes that he would be killed. To this wicked deed he was further incited by Gov. KELLOGG, who told LEETE that he believed ANDERSON "a sharp little rascal." Subsequently, the good LEETE experienced a qualm of conscience, for he reflected that ANDERSON'S blood might be on his hands; and he thought of him benevolently as "a sort of an adventurer whom he took a certain romantic interest in." This witness did not prove anything except his own excessive smartness, and, inferentially, the generally fly-blown character heretofore borne by ANDERSON. It was expected that he would prove that the State census was used to swell the enumeration of the negroes, in order to furnish a basis for an inflated registration in the Republican interests. Unhappily, he was one of the census-takers, and as he wildly persisted in swearing that his enumeration was honest, what he guessed about the others did not amount to anything.

DENIS KEARNEY has set the fashion of "arraigning" parties of all names and aims, and the Michigan Prohibitionists yesterday followed the new custom. Their platform begins by arraigning Republican, Democratic, and National Parties as "under the rule of an alcoholic oligarchy." Considering that the Nationals are just now arraigning everybody and everything, it was a neat stroke on the part of the Michigan Prohibitionists to include them in the general denunciation. And since oligarchies are in great disrepute, we do not see why there should not be one for the Prohibitionists to denounce, as well as many for the other gentlemen who are reorganizing society.

MR. THURMAN'S BID.

"I stand squarely on the platform," said Senator THURMAN, at Hamilton, Ohio, on Tuesday. "I have advocated its principles heretofore, and I shall continue to advocate them. * * * I confidently defy my critics, one and all, to name any vote that I have given during the nine years that I have sat in the Senate that was inconsistent with those principles." It seems, then, that we have all of us done Mr. THURMAN a great deal more than justice in the past. He has always been in favor of the gradual substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes, opposed to contraction, and in favor of unlimited coinage of the silver dollar; in other words, while we have supposed him to be an intelligent man, holding back the hands of his fanatical brethren, he has been as one of them, ready to go with them to the furthest extreme of crazy finance. If it is a pleasure to the Senator to establish the fact that the friends of sound money have been mistaken in him in the past, we shall not deny it to him, though it is not without regret that we see him surrender to a tide that cannot carry him to success, though it may be strong enough to bring much evil to the country.

"The principal feature" of the Ohio platform, says Mr. THURMAN, "is the proposed substitution of greenbacks for national bank-notes," and there is no doubt, as we long ago pointed out, that this is the form which the soft-money movement must eventually take. It does not follow that, unless we substitute legal tenders for bank-notes, we must have a currency of bank-notes alone, nor is the latter the aim of the Republican Party. If the legal tenders are redeemed according to law, the currency would consist of the redeemable Government notes, the redeemable bank-notes, and coin, and under the existing statutes, the latter two elements could be indefinitely increased, according to the legitimate demands of business, while the former remained stationary. But the plan of the paper-money men involves a very different state of things. They would reduce the currency to Government legal-tender notes and coin, and it is to be remembered that, by the Ohio platform, on which Mr. THURMAN "squarely stands," there is no provision to be made for the redemption of the greenbacks. On the contrary, the platform demands the repeal of the Resumption act, which is the only law requiring their specific redemption.

Now, there is one feature in this project which Mr. THURMAN does not deign to notice, but which is of the highest importance. It is, that for the substitution of greenbacks for bank-notes, that is, for the issue of some $320,000,000 of legal-tender notes, there is not the slightest constitutional authority. Their issue would, indeed, be in direct violation of the Constitution as construed by the highest tribunal of the land and as regarded by the ablest constitutional lawyers ever since the question has been under discussion. The original legal-tender act was always of doubtful constitutionality. It was sustained by a bare majority of the Supreme Court, after it had been once condemned, and the only ground for sustaining it was the dangerous one of "overwhelming necessity." The decision was an application on the extremest scale of the maxim that the law is silent in war. To reach the same conclusion now would be, to any reasonable jurist, entirely impossible. Whatever may have been the necessity at the time for the passage of the legal-tender act, there is none now. Though we might silence law in time of war, and strain the Constitution to prevent its absolute overthrow, we cannot afford to silence it now. That would be equivalent to its destruction at our own hands.

The issue of legal tenders to replace the bank-notes is demanded solely on the ground of expediency. The expediency is more than doubtful, but it is not pretended by any one that there is anything else to sustain the proposition. What are we to think of a statesman who wants to be President and who poses in the character of the leader of his party, who, on a question of preference for certain financial theories, can lightly brush aside the Constitution as of no weight in the premises? The Democrats, and Mr. THURMAN, chief among them, delight to call themselves conservatives. But this is not conservatism, it is destructiveness. It is striking at the root of not only stable finance, but of stable government. If we are to cast the Constitution overboard when any little band of reckless adventurers choose to demand an experiment of their senseless theories, what shall we have left to guard or maintain the central principle of our Government, which is respect for the fundamental law?

The appearance of Mr. THURMAN as the champion of such a policy, and the careless manner in which he passes by its utter inconsistency with the Constitution, is a curious sign of the tendencies of the Democratic Party. There was a time when that party was regarded by itself and conceded by its opponents to be in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, and when its leaders would at least have tried to make their course harmonize in appearance with the Constitution. But the later-day Democrats are troubled with no such scruples. They are quite willing to take up the wildest cry that seems to promise to bring or to keep a few votes, without regard to what their lawful power may be. From CASS and MARCY to THURMAN is a long way, and, curiously enough, the man who is nearest looks just now infinitely the smallest.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Gail Hamilton, in her fourteenth and fifteenth articles, has at last brought down her profound researches into civil service reform from the days of PITT and BURKE to comparatively modern times. With the aid of an English *Guide to the Civil Service*, of the extremely recent date of 1867, and of "informal" conversations with Customs officers on the docks at Liverpool, she has discovered that the pretended opening of the British civil service to free competition is a "pure delusion," and that "patronage" and "influence" are quite as potent as ever. This is a remarkable discovery, and one which would be extremely comforting to Mr. BLAINE and the other enemies of civil service reform in this country did it not, unfortunately, lack the essential element of truth. There is the amplest evidence, not only in the reports of the British Civil Service Commission and of various Parliamentary committees, but in contemporaneous magazine literature, that the principle of open competition has been extended in good faith, and with the best results, to the entire civil service of Great Britain, with the single exception of the Foreign Office and the diplomatic service. Had the fair critic but read to the end the article in *Scribner's Monthly* for June, 1877, from the earlier portions of which she quotes with such freedom, she would have found the facts set forth with fullness and accuracy. The mistake into which she has fallen is that of supposing that the competitive system was introduced in 1855, and all of her conclusions are based on this error.

Now, the fact is that no one except herself has ever pretended or supposed that the system of 1855 was a competitive system. Every person who has made the slightest inquiry into the subject knows that the order in Council of 1855 provided simply for pass-examinations, and that no effort was made at that time to put any further restraint upon patronage. Although limited competition among candidates nominated by patronage was voluntarily introduced to a considerable extent under the order of 1855, the system of open competition which is now in operation was not introduced till 1870. The order in Council of June 4 in that year directed that, with certain exceptions, all original appointments in any department of the civil service made after Aug. 31, 1870, should be made by means of open competitive examinations. This was an entire change from the system before in force, and marks the beginning of a new era in the British civil service. The new system was soon put in force, and has continued in operation ever since, standing successfully the test of repeated Parliamentary investigation. The statements concerning the potency of patronage and the necessity of influence to the candidates for appointment, which Miss DODGE quotes with such gusto from the guides and hand-books of 1867, refer, of course, to the system of pass-examinations introduced in 1855, and not to the competitive system, which was not introduced till 1870, and which made a radical change in the methods of selection. The statement that "what was true in 1860 and 1867 is true to-day," is, therefore, just the reverse of correct. It is astonishing that so intelligent a writer should have stumbled into such a very quagmire of errors in dealing with a subject to which she has professedly given so much attention, when the means of correct information were so easily obtainable.

We fear that the information picked up on the Liverpool docks is quite as antiquated and untrustworthy as that derived from these obsolete hand-books. The Customs officers at that port are represented as saying that a recommendation from some member of the Government is requisite to secure an opportunity to enter the competitive examinations. If this be true, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, and the other members of the Civil Service Inquiry Commission must have been grievously imposed upon. Their third report, presented to Parliament July 23, 1875, was devoted exclusively to the "Out-door Establishments of the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments," and the "Clerical Establishments of the Outports." They presented a full and exact statement of the methods of appointment in vogue, from which it appears that admission to these important branches of the service can be gained only through open competitive examinations, conducted under the direction of the Civil Service Commission. The only exceptions are the watermen and boatmen, who are appointed on nomination, after passing a test examination in reading and writing. Probably, it was one of these humble officials of whom Miss DODGE made her "informal but careful inquiry" on the Liverpool docks. At any rate, this plan of investigating the methods of selecting the civil servants of a great country like Great Britain possesses the merit of originality however much it may be lacking in accuracy. The reason given for not selecting the watermen and boatmen by competition is the perfectly simple and conclusive one that "bodily and not mental qualifications are mainly required." All appointments to the higher grades in these departments are, moreover, made by promotion from the lower grades, either by competition or selection, every officer, of whatever grade, being required to work his way up from the lowest grade.

That the designations for examination are not governed by "influence" or favoritism, is evidenced by the language of the order in Council, which declares that the examinations "shall be open to all persons of the requisite age, health, character, and other qualifications prescribed in the regulations" and of the regulations of the Civil Service Commissioners, which announce that "these examinations will be open, with such exceptions and under such conditions as may be laid down, to all natural-born subjects of her Majesty being of good health and character," and by the further fact that prior to Miss DODGE'S explorations there had never been heard a whisper of complaint that these provisions had not been fully and fairly enforced. Plainly, the enemies of civil service reform will have to seek for consolation and support elsewhere than in Great Britain.

THE CHINESE AND THE WORKING MEN.

The Boston hearers of Mr. DENIS KEARNEY have, at his earnest solicitation, promised him to "pool their issues," and have begun by pooling them on John Chinaman—a matter of about as much practical import to Massachusetts working men in the Autumn canvass as the British protectorate of Cyprus. Mr. KEARNEY calls upon the Boston working men to swear by the heavens above and the stars, by the moon, "that pale empress of the night," by the sun, "by the earth and all its inhabitants, and by hell beneath us, the Chinese must go!" His audience resolved to "join in the watchword, 'The Chinese must go,' if needs be as effectually as the tea was engulfed in Boston harbor"—that is to say, by force if not by law. But, after the Chinese are expelled, Mr. KEARNEY may want to drive out some other classes of people—by steam-ship or by rail—say, for example, the negroes or the Indians. And when these have been disposed of, Mr. KEARNEY may conclude to swear, by the moon, by the earth and all its inhabitants, and by hell beneath, that certain classes of working women must go; or, perhaps, that the Scandinavians or the Italians must go. In other words, America, instead of being an asylum for peoples of all climes and colors, is to be made the country from which people are to be expelled by the hundred thousand, after paying head-money and taxes.

The coolness of this proposal is increased by its originating and being supported almost wholly by men themselves born in foreign lands, and, like the Chinese, finding an asylum in this. They, being the stronger, and having the ballot, propose to drive out a weaker foreign element which has not the ballot; and "we'll do it with our bullets, if our ballots fail," said KEARNEY in his sand-lot meeting on Boston Common.

Now, the people of California have had a sample of the mob rule of anti-Chinese demagogues, defying constitutional authority and law, and advocating incendiarism and assassination. The San Francisco Grand Jury, which, early in the present year, found bills of indictment against leading agitators, declared that these men interfered with the peace and welfare of the city, and so harmed working men instead of helping them. It would be precisely so with Boston, under a like agitation, were it not for the partial safeguard that, as we have said, the Mongolian question has no more to do with the Massachusetts canvass than the Mahommedan question. The voice of the California press has been uniform against KEARNEY'S anti-Chinese crusade, although urging the overtures for the modification of the Burlingame treaty which were lately made by Congress. If any paper in California ought to be considered respectfully by the Kearneyites just now, it is the San Francisco *Chronicle*; yet, during the troubles of last Winter, this paper said: "The dangerous and bloodthirsty agitators must be promptly put down with the strong hand." They were told that "the Government of the United States must, in honor, put down any mob violence against the Chinese, if the State and city should refuse or could not; they listened only to three or four ignorant foreign demagogues, and one foreign fanatic gone mad on the bad cause in which he is enlisted." What advantage the Boston working men would derive from pooling their issues into such a "pot" as KEARNEY presided over in San Francisco it is hard to see.

Spouters who talk of driving back the Chinese do not consider, apparently, that China could lawfully retaliate by expelling every American from her domains. It is true that this would be followed by a war, in which, at heavy cost, we might be the victors; but we should have the public sentiment of the world against us, and possibly China could effect alliances preventing us from making such terms with the "moon-faced lepers" as we might choose. Meanwhile, great suffering and bloodshed, with great destruction of property — that in America probably offsetting that in China, so as to prevent indemnification—would occur, and all on account of shameless violation of the plighted faith of a nation to please a few ignorant demagogues. Besides, American citizens, whose rights are as good as those of the Kearneyites, have contracts to employ Chinamen, and on the strength of these lawful contracts have made large investments in farms, factories, mines, and vineyards. The destruction of these contracts by violence might ruin these citizens, and also throw out of employment the white labor which is found in abundance where the less attractive and less lucrative tasks are thrust on the Chinese.

Certainly it is not because the Chinese are a pauper burden on the communities they go to that they are to be driven back by steam-ship and by rail. If their labor is cheap, it brings them enough to take care of themselves with. Last year, in San Francisco, out of 3,918 patients in the hospital, 1,112 were born in the United States and 2,806 in foreign countries; but only 11 of these were born in China—yet we know the large proportion of Chinese in San Francisco. So, of 225 in the Industrial School for Juvenile Delinquents, only 4 were born in China; of 498 in the Alms-house, none were from China. Undoubtedly, in the huddling to which habit, economy, and the sense of protection lead them, the Chinese run the risk of being "filthy," as Mr. KEARNEY says they are—adding, with the air of a Coriolanus, "I can smell them afar off." But in the Congressional testimony on this subject, Dr. STOUT, a physician of the State Board of Health, says: "The Chinese are quick, have a remarkable capacity for labor, are clean in their habits, drink no whisky, constantly wash themselves, and keep themselves clean; their clothes are clean; they pay more rent, and more promptly, than whites." Mr. BROOKS says: "Their custom is to wash from head to foot every day; compare them with any other laboring class, and see who is clean." Mr. BABCOCK says of the sixteen Chinamen in his service: "Every Chinaman each night bathed from head to foot;" he also calls them "quiet, industrious, and as clean and neat people as you ever saw."

This, however, is a minor consideration. The main thing for working men of the Atlantic slope to guard against is being cajoled into voting countenance to the crusade of violence and crime which has been carried on against the Chinese in California. These people came here in good faith, like other immigrants, and under express treaty sanction. We may now properly seek to modify our treaty, with the view of checking an influx if it is becoming burdensome; but to talk of driving back, either by mob violence or the not less despicable device of cruelly discriminating laws, the Chinese already here is quite another matter.

POETIC JUSTICE.

The social ventriloquist is by far the most dangerous and devastating of all social pests. The man who plays the cornet or the accordeon, or even the unspeakable wretch who performs on the banjo, can be detected and shunned. He carries his instrument of torture with him, and, like the rattle of the rattlesnake, it gives timely warning of his presence. But the social ventriloquist resembles the silent and stealthy copperhead. You may sit close beside him for an hour without the slightest apprehension of danger, and at the end of that time he may rear his awful crest and disclose his true character. No place is safe from his inroads. While he particularly affects evening parties, whether of a tea, dinner, or dancing character, he has been known to penetrate into prayer-meetings, and to hold a conversation with a hypothetical and hardened sinner concealed in the chimney. An irreproachable theological student was on one occasion undergoing marriage with a young lady in a crowded church, when a blasphemous social ventriloquist, who had stolen into the building, made him apparently reply to the question whether he would love, cherish, and protect his bride, "If I don't, gol darn me." Whereupon the ceremony was indignantly cut short by the officiating clergyman, who left the bewildered pair only partially married, and refused to listen to any explanation.

We all know by sad experience the gloom which falls upon an unprotected assembly when the social ventriloquist leaves his chair, and, proceeding to the side-board, knocks thereon and asks loudly, "Are you there, Uncle Peter?" There is no escape from the wretch. For the next half hour he will take to himself seven or more imaginary idiots more idiotic than himself, and converse with them in tones that would loosen the back teeth and palsy the hind legs of an army mule. "Uncle Peter" in the side-board will be followed by "John" in the chimney, by "Mrs. O'Flanagan" in the cellar, by "Little Jimmy" in the closet, by "Old Mr. Perkins" in the garret. Then will come the conversation with the policeman in the garden, whom the social ventriloquist will address through the open window, and who, with a maddening disregard of probability, will be made to arrest two noisy Irish burglars. After the final negro in the book-case has ended his complaints that he is stifling and his protests against being poked with the ventriloquist's cane, a series of objectionable beasts and insects are brought out. There is the pretended fly that buzzes on the window, the imaginary mosquito that bites—also only in imagination—the ventriloquist's nose, the libelous dog, that disgraces his kind by barking outside of the window as no decent dog ever barked, and the preposterous and impossible cat, who mews from her alleged confinement in the coal-scuttle. All this time the unhappy audience sits and suffers. For any one to leave the room or to drown the miscreant's voice by loud talking, would be the height of rudeness to the host or hostess, and there is nothing to be done but to remain quiet and to soothe the mind by picturing the ventriloquist covered with blazing kerosene, or exposed, naked and bound, to the assaults of an army of Central African ants. Unfortunately, it is only in imagination that justice thus overtakes the ventriloquist. A stupid and heartless law protects him from summary vengeance, and there is little doubt that were a man to shoot a ventriloquist, even in the very act, he would be indicted and subjected to a good deal of annoyance before securing a formal acquittal.

No one can read without feeling stronger, purer, and better, the story of the social ventriloquist of a California town upon whom unexpected retribution recently fell. This monster had a peculiarly atrocious way of varying the order of his programme, so that "Uncle Peter" would sometimes howl from the distant garret, or "Mrs. O'Flanagan" would express her views on Chinamen from the recesses of the piano. This added an element of uncertainty to the performance which intensified its horror. On a recent occasion the Californian ventriloquist, who was present at a tea-party, having duly exhorted "Uncle Peter" and most of his *dramatis personæ*, announced that he would now see about that burglar in the closet, and, stepping up to the closet door, propounded the familiar question, "What are you doing in there? Come out of that this minute." According to all precedent, a squeaking voice ought to have replied, begging for mercy and assigning some ridiculous excuse for its presumed owner's presence on the premises. Instead of the regulation reply, the door of the closet flew suddenly open, a stalwart thief sprang forth, knocked down the ventriloquist—whose head struck the table-leg with a delicious crash—and rushed for the door. The local Methodist minister, who was present, and who was exceptionally "spry with his weepons," instantly "pulled" on the burglar and "got the drop on him." These well-known theological terms scarcely need any explanation, and nearly every one will comprehend that the burglar acted wisely in promptly throwing up his hands and surrendering.

Not a man present dreamed of delivering the prisoner to the Police. On the contrary, a subscription was instantly taken up for him, and he was presented with $35 70. Even women hastened to shake his hand in gratitude, and the Methodist minister kindly withdrew for a few moments to the kitchen, while a bottle of champagne was opened for the astonished felon. He departed loaded with benefits, and it was not until two hours afterward that a doctor was reluctantly sent for to prescribe for the still insensible ventriloquist.

Of course, there are people who will believe that this burglar was hired to conceal himself in the closet, and to bring the ventriloquist's performance to a happy close. This, however, is irreconcilable with the fact that no one knew certainly that the ventriloquist would pretend that there was a burglar or any one else in the closet. The affair was a beautiful illustration of poetic justice. Materialists and skeptics may say that the presence of the burglar was due to design, but generous and uncontaminated souls will indignantly scout so narrow and chilling an interpretation of a great and glorious event.

Canada is likely to be kept in a continual state of distraction, so long as the Protestant Irishmen persist in maintaining their organizations under any name whatever. The riots which began in Ottawa on Monday night were provoked by the invasion of an Orange, or "Young Briton" procession from Montreal. This wanton act was promptly resented, and the offender was severely handled. But the fact that such a procession had been permitted in Ottawa was sufficient to inflame the rage of the Catholics, and the rioting has continued up to the present time. The rioters have, according to reports, mainly occupied themselves with "yelling like demons," although many persons have been wounded in the course of the disorder. It has been sagely suggested that many Canadians look to a union with this Republic as a cure for this standing nuisance. But it is evident that nothing but a radical change of heart will ever put an end to the fight of the religious factions in Canada.

EVERT A. DUYCKINCK, who has just died at the age of 62, was a prominent journalist and littérateur here 30 odd years ago, though the rising generation knows very little, if anything, of him. He was descended from an old Knickerbocker family, his father having been in his day a leading publisher and bookseller in the City. The son was a thorough New-Yorker, one of our few literary men who have been born and educated and have spent their life here. He was graduated at Columbia College in his nineteenth year, and five years later he issued, in connection with CORNELIUS MATHEWS, *Arcturus*, a magazine, as the prospectus called it, of books and opinion, which came to an end in two years. He next engaged in editing and publishing, with a younger brother, GEORGE L. DUYCKINCK, the *Literary World*, which attracted much attention and exercised considerable influence, but never reached a point of self-sustainment. It lasted five years, a long time for a literary periodical at that time. His chief work, however, was the *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, in which his brother co-operated with him, and which displayed great industry and research, and much capable and conscientious criticism. Albeit a valuable record of our earlier authors, it now seems like ancient history, so rapidly have the country and its literature grown. The majority of names mentioned in its pages as having what was regarded as a somewhat permanent place in literature would not be recognized to-day. Most of the clever authors of the present are new men, men who had not been heard of when the *Cyclopedia* was given to the public. The volumes—there are two—are curious and interesting, as showing the uncertainty and transiency of literary reputation. In less than 30 years we have not only new authors, but new standards for authorship, with a far more rigorous and exacting criticism. The elder of the Duyckinck brothers had written hardly any of late years, living mainly among his books and in retirement, which he could enjoy by reason of a comfortable independence inherited from his father. Those who knew him intimately speak of him as a genial and interesting companion, a gentleman of remarkable purity of life and purpose, and rare scholarly tastes.

The London weekly paper that calls itself *Truth* is called upon to prove its fidelity to its name. It has three libel suits on its hands at once, and there seem to be people who, in the language of *Hamlet's* eccentric love-letter, "doubt Truth to be a liar." One of the complainants is a Turkish subject named LAMBRI. *Truth* said he went about falsely representing himself to be a Pasha, that he had passed under false names, and that he was a card-sharper, and made his living by gambling. LAMBRI denies all these statements and asks for damages. The second plaintiff is Mr. ROBERTSON, manager of the Westminster Aquarium, whom *Truth* charged with fraud and dishonesty. The third is Mr. DAVISON, the musical critic of the London *Times*, whom *Truth* accused of being in partnership with an operatic agent named JARRETT, in the business of black-mailing prima donnas. If *Truth* told the truth, it will have an opportunity to prove it; if not, obviously it would be according to the fitness of things that it take some other name.

Tastes differ in regard to souvenirs of dead wives, and some husbands who have married again find it more pleasant, on the whole, not to have anything of the kind about. If anything is cherished, it is done in secret, and the object is kept concealed. Such was the case with a worthy and industrious mason in Nimes, France; but sooner or later a second wife will rummage every receptacle in the house, and in this instance she at last came upon the souvenir and was horrified. Overhauling a box and examining some old linen of her husband's, she discovered a skull neatly wrapped up. On being questioned, he admitted that it had belonged to his first wife, and on the occasion of a disinterment of her remains he had secured it from the sexton to keep as a souvenir. As we said, tastes differ in this matter, and what to one is a *memento mori* may be to another a *memento amoris*.

It will be news to most persons that BYRON ever had a son. Still, a man now living here, who may be seen almost any day in Broadway, claims to be the son of the poet, and tells a plausible story about his birth. He calls himself Capt. GEORGE GORDON DE LUNA BYRON; says his mother was a member of the distinguished DE LUNA (a Spanish) family, to whom BYRON was clandestinely married in or about his twenty-eighth year, while traveling through Spain with JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE. Capt. BYRON gets his name from a commission he held in the Union Army, having been for a while on Gen. FREMONT'S Staff in Missouri. When FREMONT was [illegible] in August of 1861, the Captain, if we remember, retired from the service, and spent some time in St. Louis, where he was noticeable for appearing in the streets in top boots with spurs and a riding-whip, though he was never seen on horseback. He has since traveled and lived in Europe, though he has been in the City for a year or two, apparently engaged in some kind of business. He still affects a military mien, wearing a fatigue cap, gilt-embroidered, and often holding in his hand the empty symbol of his equestrianship, a whip. He is of medium height, rather round-shouldered, neither slender nor stout; has curly, grizzled hair, a prominent nose, dark complexion, blue eyes; looks like a German, and has something of a German accent. He is quiet, amiable, very intelligent, and particularly well informed in regard to all the particulars of BYRON'S life, and can repeat pages upon pages of his poetry. Indeed, he is well acquainted with English literature—he was educated in England, and seems to be a man of general culture. He does not obtrude the tale of his birth upon anybody; but when he tells it, tells it with details and in a manner that indicates his sincerity. Whether mistaken or not as to his paternity, there can be little doubt that he is convinced that he is BYRON'S son; and he can make a specious showing to this end. He looks to be about 60 years of age, (he should be older from his story,) and is, we believe, a bachelor. His tale, though it sound improbable, is certainly interesting.

Judge SEDGWICK'S decision in the suit of Mrs. MARGARET KENNEDY, for a limited divorce from her husband, that the defendant's repeated accusations against his wife of unchastity, though he knew these to be untrue, and his constant attempts to annoy and render her unhappy, constitute cruel and inhuman treatment within the meaning of the statute, can scarcely fail to be regarded by right-minded people as just. Everybody knows that an ugly and selfish man can be as cruel to a woman by words as by blows, and that more women of the better sort would prefer beating to a kind of verbal abuse, too base to be thought of without generous indignation. There are men, and not a few, who would never strike their wives, and yet who would not hesitate to torture them with speeches that are more than stripes or burning pincers. A woman is a very different animal from man. She can be driven to despair, insanity, suicide, by mere words, and nobody knows this better than her companion. A man can say, after the most outrageous abuse of his wife: "O, we have our little differences; but I always treat her kindly and do my duty by her." The power which the law places in the hands of every husband to make his wife wretched without incurring any legal responsibility is so great and so patent that Judge SEDGWICK'S decision should be hailed as the beginning of better things.

Many persons will be glad to know that DENIS KEARNEY, though an Irishman, is not a Roman Catholic. The *Catholic Telegraph*, which we have quoted, pronounces him an Orangeman. If KEARNEY be an Orangeman, that fact alone is sufficient, even though he were a saint, to make nearly every Roman Catholic in the land his bitter and uncompromising foe. Among all the varieties and degrees of enmity to which the human family is subject, there is probably none so fierce, absorbing, and inextinguishable as the enmity a Catholic sometimes feels for an Orangeman. Moreover, the Catholics as a body are entirely and intensely opposed to Communism in every form. The Roman Church is the essence of conservatism, while Communism is the extreme of radicalism.

A woman stockholder in what was the Consolidated Silver Mining Company of Nevada, of which JOHN H. CHEEVER was President, and F. F. GOULD Secretary, writes to a Boston newspaper, inquiring about its condition and value. She says that in the Spring of 1866 the President of the company sent a large amount of stock to Boston, and that it was taken by a number of "credulous persons," among them many women who had saved a little money by teaching and other labor. The capital was $8,000,000, and the shares bought by the women was called "preferred stock." The representation was that, while there might not be any dividends for two or three years, the principal was secured by mortgage and otherwise beyond any possibility of loss. The inquiring woman says she has never been able to find anybody who has received in these 12 years and more a penny of interest or principal. So far as can be ascertained, the Consolidated Silver Mining Company appears to be valueless. Nobody in Boston knows anything of it. The vast capital of $8,000,000 seems to have been swallowed up in the mysterious manner that has marked the capital of so many mining stocks. The great Consolidated appears to have died and made no sign, other than a sign, perhaps, in Pine-street inviting the public to make a permanent investment.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston *Journal* says it is entirely void of fear as to the results of the Governorship campaign.

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists seem to have settled upon Mr. George C. Ewing, of Holyoke, as their candidate for Governor.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* sees a pot-and-kettle fitness in a controversy on financial issues between the Cincinnati *Commercial* and Dan Voorhees.

It is thought that the creation of the new County of Lackawanna, in Pennsylvania, will insure the defeat of the Labor ticket in the old County of Luzerne.

Congressman Patterson, of Colorado, has challenged James B. Belford, the Republican candidate for the seat to which even now he is lawfully entitled, to a joint discussion of the issues of the campaign, and Mr. Belford has accepted.

After reading the Alabama letter printed in THE TIMES on Tuesday, the Philadelphia *Press* exclaims: "Republican Government in Alabama does not exist. A more brutal despotism is not to be found in the worst governed kingdom of the Eastern World."

The Springfield *Republican* sees in the "Ohio idea" the key-note of the Western Democracy, and thinks it will speedily develop its main purpose, the substitution of greenbacks for bank-notes, with greater boldness, throwing aside opposition to resumption and the silver dollar.

The Barlow bolt in the Third Vermont District is unwise to the point of recklessness. It is not often that Vermont Republicans indulge in such follies. Barlow was a Greenbacker and an inflationist four years ago, and it is fair to presume that his views have not changed for the better.

The attorney of the St. Louis School Board decides that, in filling the 28 existing vacancies in the board, only free white males over 21 years of age can vote. This is the declaration of the charter, granted in 1853, and it is held that it must be considered as a private corporation, not affected by the fifteenth amendment.

The St. Louis *Times* resents the assertion that Hendrick's Presidential days are over, and warns its contemporaries of the East that whoever the next Democratic candidate may be, he will be "Western in sentiment, and of the West locally, and will not be tied to the coat-tail of Eastern influence in the next Democratic National Convention. The dog will wag the tail next time."

Gen. Butler has captured all the important outposts of the Democratic organization in Massachusetts, and it is the opinion of some careful observers that about the time the State Committee wakes up for the campaign it will find the party in his hands. The Irish vote, the Greenback and National men, and crowd of opponents of the "State-house Ring," are all with him, and they constitute an important portion of the party.

The Boston *Traveller* warns the Republicans of Massachusetts not to let overconfidence betray them into errors at the convention. They are largely in the majority in the State, but there are honest differences of opinion among them upon certain national topics, and on these, the *Traveller* insists, the platform should be silent. To unqualifiedly support the President's policy, or to strongly condemn it, would lose the party many votes; therefore why say anything about it?

The latest information from South Carolina indicates that the Legislature will stand about as follows on the Senatorial question: In the House—Vance, 52; Merrimon, 27, leaving the Republicans with 41 votes. In the Senate—Vance, 21; Merrimon, 12, leaving the Republicans with 17 votes. In joint session, on first ballot, Vance will have 73 votes, Merrimon, 39, and the Republicans 38. As it will take 86 to elect, the Republicans in the Legislature will have the balance of power.

THE DEMOCRATIC SENATE.

FORECAST OF THE COMMITTEES AFTER MARCH 4.

CHAIRMANSHIPS AS THEY MAY BE—ENORMOUS PREPONDERANCE OF SOUTHERNERS AND EX-REBEL OFFICERS IN THE FIRST SEATS—THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY AFTER MARCH 4, 1879—THE OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1878.

The politicians who discuss and seek to arrange public affairs in the national capital are indulging in considerable speculation concerning the Chairmanships of the Senate committees after the 4th of March next, when the Democrats will have a decided majority in that body. Democratic Senators, too, are busy calculating and accommodating matters, and display the usual amount of jealousy and rivalry which follow a distribution of party spoils. The committees as now constituted, in the order of seniority, were arranged in the Republican caucus, but generally in accordance with the wishes of Democratic Senators in many essential points, so far as that party was concerned. This arrangement has not been entirely satisfactory to some of the Democratic Senators, and it is possible a new arrangement in "lineal rank" may be attempted. A careful review of the committees as they now stand, based, of course, upon the dispossession of the Republican Chairmen and the succession of their political opponents, may be safely summed up as follows, giving name, State, and expiration of Senatorial term:

Privileges and Elections.—Eli Saulsbury, Delaware, 1883.
Foreign Relations.—W. W. Eaton, Connecticut, 1881.
Finance.—Thomas F. Bayard, Delaware, 1881.
Appropriations.—H. G. Davis, West Virginia, 1883.
Commerce.—John B. Gordon, Georgia, 1885. (Senator Gordon's re-election being considered certain.)
Manufactures.—J. R. McPherson, New-Jersey. 1883.
Agriculture.—J. W. Johnston, Virginia, 1883.
Military Affairs.—T. F. Randolph, New-Jersey, 1881.
Naval Affairs.—W. Pinckney Whyte, Maryland, 1881.
Judiciary.—A. G. Thurman, Ohio, 1881.
Post Offices.—S. B. Maxey, Texas, 1881.
Public Lands.—C. W. Jones, Florida, 1881.
Indian Affairs.—Richard Coke, Texas, 1883.
Pensions.—Robert E. Withers, Virginia, 1881.
Claims.—F. M. Cockrell, Missouri, 1881.
District of Columbia.—I. G. Harris, Tennessee, 1883. (If Senators Merrimon, of North Carolina, and Barnum, of Connecticut, are re-elected, both will rank Senator Harris.)
Patents.—Francis Kernan, New-York, 1881.
Territories.—A. H. Garland, Arkansas, 1883.
Railroads.—M. W. Ransom, North Carolina, 1883.
Mines and Mining.—Frank Hereford, West Virginia, 1881.
Revision of Laws.—W. A. Wallace, Pennsylvania, 1881.
Education and Labor.—J. E. Bailey, Tennessee, 1881.
Retrenchment.—J. B. Beck, Kentucky, 1883.
Contingent Expenses.—J. E. McDonald, Indiana, 1881.
Rules.—J. T. Morgan, Alabama, 1883.
Mississippi River.—M. C. Butler, South Carolina, 1883.
Examination of Civil Service.—L. S. Grover, Oregon, 1883.
Public Printing.—B. H. Hill, Georgia, 1883.
Public Buildings and Grounds.—L. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi, 1883.

Should Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina, be re-elected, he will be entitled to the Chairmanship of the Committee on the District of Columbia; and should Senator Barnum be re-elected, he would be entitled to some other Chairmanship. But if Senator Merrimon should fail of a re-election, and Senator Barnum succeed himself, then the latter will receive the District Committee Chairmanship, and Senator Harris, of Tennessee, will be appointed Chairman of the Committee on the Levees of the Mississippi River. In that event, Senator Butler, of South Carolina, could have either the Enrolled Bills or the Library, as he might choose.

The Republican majority have heretofore awarded the Chairmanships of the Committees on Private Land Claims, Revolutionary Claims, and Engrossed Bills to the minority. Possibly, the Democratic majority may not be willing to return the courtesy to their Republican opponents, in which case, they will have the disposition of these three committees, in addition to the select Committees on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board, Election of President and Vice-President, Examination of Accounts at the Treasury Department, Enrolled Bills, and Library, none of which are given in the foregoing list. Should Senators Voorhees, of Indiana, and Eustis, of Louisiana, be re-elected, they will be entitled to Chairmanships. If the majority permit the Republican minority to nominate the Chairmen of the three committees named, then Senators Anthony, Hamlin, and Edmunds will doubtless be named by their associates for these places.

Senator David Davis, of Illinois, ranks Senator Thurman on the Judiciary Committee, and if he be a Republican when the committees are rearranged, he will, of course, go to the wall; but should he choose the Democratic side when the time to decide arrives, the Democratic caucus may possibly be seriously embarrassed by placing Senator Thurman at the head of the Judiciary Committee, thus overslaughing the ex-Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. In order to avoid all antagonisms it is recommended that Senator David Davis shall declare himself an Independent until the Chairmanships are finally disposed of.

It is morally certain that Southern Senators will have at least 22 out of 31 Chairmanships, not less than 12 of whom have served in the Confederate Army, and all of whom, with perhaps three or four exceptions, sympathized with the secession cause. Nine or ten Chairmanships constitute the whole number which the Northern, Eastern, and Western States combined can possibly obtain. Delaware will have 2; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Georgia, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; and, possibly, North Carolina, 2, in the event of Senator Merrimon's re-election. Of the Northern States, New-Jersey will have 2; Connecticut, 2, should Senator Barnum be re-elected, and Indiana, 2, should Senator Voorhees be again chosen.

Of the outgoing Senators in 1879, 16 are Republicans and 8 Democrats. The politicians here calculate that five Republicans are reasonably sure of election, to wit: from Colorado, Kansas, Nevada, Vermont, and New-Hampshire, with four doubtful—Pennsylvania, New-York, Wisconsin, and Illinois. Seven Democrats will succeed seven Republicans, from Florida, Arkansas, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, California, and Alabama. Of the eight Democrats who retire, six Democrats are certain to be returned, from Missouri, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, Kentucky, and North Carolina, leaving Indiana and Connecticut doubtful. The following summary will show the condition of the Senate now and after March 4, 1879, from present stand-points:

Republican Senators, 1879	39
Democratic Senators, 1879	36
Independent (Davis, of Illinois)	1
Total	76
Outgoing Republicans	16
Outgoing Democrats	8
Total	24
Number of Republicans likely to be returned	5
Number of Democrats likely to be returned	13
Doubtful Republican	4
Doubtful Democratic	2
Total	24
Number of Republican Senators conceded as above	28
Number of Democratic Senators conceded as above	41
Doubtful Republican	4
Doubtful Democratic	2
Independent	1
Total	76

"At best, the Republicans can only muster 34 Senators, should all the doubts be determined in their favor which would still leave them seven in the minority, with David Davis for an occasional reinforcement of one, should that distinguished jurist be inclined to succor his old-time associates. Calculating upon a general average of the doubtful States, the Senate would stand as follows:

Democrats	44
Republicans	31
Independent	1
Total	76

This would give the Democrats an absolute working majority of 12, counting David Davis on the Republican side, and of 12 1-3, allowing that Senator to ride three horses alternately.

If Mr. Henry Watterson, of Tennessee, but latterly of Kentucky, the versatile editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, wishes to be Chief Clerk of the Senate, that fact may be safely set down as accomplished, and no other aspirant need compete. Mr. Stillson Hutchins, editor of the Washington *Post*, would doubtless like the snug place of Sergeant-at-Arms, and would be a dangerous competitor should he offer himself as a candidate. Mr. French, the present efficient Sergeant-at-Arms, may entertain a lingering hope that he will be retained, but in the present famine for office he has not a ghost of a show.

Looking over the field, it is fair to presume the South will have no reason to complain that their Senators have been given back seats, or the land of chivalry deprived of a just share of Senatorial honors. If this be not tangible evidence of rehabilitation and entire reconstruction, what more is demanded? The public may need to have explained why so eminent a Democratic statesman as Senator Lamar, of Mississippi, has been set down for apparently so unimportant a Chairmanship as that on Public Printing. Senator Lamar is now a member of three committees—low down in order of rank—Railroads, Education and Labor, and Sea-board Routes. He is not partial to general committee work, but has had considerable experience in editing serials and reviews. The present Chairmanship of this committee is held by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, like Senator Lamar an orator and an author. This is a very important committee, nevertheless, and it is thought Senator Lamar might prefer this Chairmanship, seeing that he cannot well succeed to a better one in the order of seniority. Ben Perley Poore is the clerk of this committee, and the question naturally arises whether Senator Lamar and Clerk Ben Perley Poore would not suit each other most admirably.

AMUSEMENTS.

"OLIVIA" AT THE UNION-SQUARE.

The first performance in New-York of W. G. Wills' drama of "Olivia," at the Union-Square Theatre, last evening, was witnessed by a throng which included many persons well known upon the dramatic stage, who joined with vigor in the hearty greeting given to Miss Davenport. The play, as has been frequently mentioned, is founded upon the central incident in *The Vicar of Wakefield*. Mr. Wills has altered in some particulars the story told by Goldsmith and the dialogue, which is terse and forcible, is all his own, although he has made plentiful and proper use of pet phrases of the author from whom he has taken his theme. The new play is divided into four acts, and 15 persons are concerned in its representation. Some of the incidents by which the *Vicar of Wakefield* is best remembered, have been entirely discarded by Mr. Wills. The gross of green spectacles are missing, and *Moses* is heard only in connection with his favorite Horace, and his still more favored *Polly Flamborough*. Ephraim Jenkinson appears, in a somewhat altered aspect, under the name of *Leigh*, and the great scene in the prison is altogether omitted. Beginning at the time when the visits of the gallant *Squire* to the Vicarage are becoming suggestive, the play ends with the return of the heroine, after her eyes have been sadly opened to her lover's perfidy, and the welcome given her under her father's roof-tree. Naturally, the chief interest in the drama centres upon *Olivia*, and apart from that character, the burden of the action is borne by the worthy *Dr. Primrose*, the heartless *Thornhill*, and the brusque *Burchell*. These three personages were last night in the hands of Mr. Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, and Mr. Edwin Price respectively. Miss Davenport's *Olivia*, however, was not only the centre of interest last evening, but it was the reason of the presentation of the piece. In appearance she realized the proud and handsome daughter of the *Vicar* sufficiently well to satisfy the most imaginative reader of the book, as might have been expected. And in depicting the character of the misled girl, in all its many phases, she was eminently successful. The earlier scenes with *Thornhill* lacked nothing in the way of archness; her coquetry mingled the instinctive shrewdness of proud maidenhood with the tenderness of a loving woman; and in the later scenes, when hesitatingly listening to the tempter's words, and finally falling vanquished into his snares; when striving to hide her anguish on the eve of her departure, as she pressed little keepsakes upon all the loved ones at the Vicarage; and when, hearing the *Squire's* calm recital of his crime, the agonizing wail came to her lips, and the pallor of shame to her brow, the art of the actress failed nowhere. The drama ends, as has been said, with the return of *Olivia* to her home on Christmas morn. Hither afterward come *Burchell*, now known and recognized as the uncle of *Olivia's* lover, and the *Squire* himself kneels, with professed penitence, by her side as the carols are sung in the snowy park without. Mr. Fisher's *Dr. Primrose* was the effective and well-finished picture looked for from so experienced and skillful an artist. His affected gayety at the merry-making while keeping from his family the news of his financial ruin, his almost unutterable grief at *Olivia's* flight, and his childish joy at her return, caused not a few tears among the audience. Mr. Stevenson's *Thornhill* was a clever and picturesque performance, full of the proper bravado and insincerity, and in its outward aspect a perfect picture of handsome and impudent youth. Mr. Price, who played *Burchell*, has a somewhat disagreeable habit of swallowing half a word or so now and then, which had the bad effect last evening of impairing the dignity of his performance. His bearing in the scene at the Dragon Inn with *Thornhill*, however, was remarkably good; and it may be said, also, that Mr. Stevenson succeeded here in identifying himself with his part rather more closely even than in the scenes with Miss Davenport. Barring a lack of homespun, the merits of which are highly praised by *Sophy Primrose*, no possible fault could be found with the portrayal of that young woman by Linda Dietz, whose performance suggested the quaint sweetness of some of Lely's or Sir Joshua's portraits of comely maids. The setting of the piece was charming. A bit of mellow English landscape, in the first act, and two exquisite old English interiors constituted the frames of the action. The dresses were tasteful and appropriate, this being especially true in the case of Miss Davenport, who did not disdain the garb of the country maid. During the action vocal music of a congenial character was introduced several times, and the impression made by the whole performance was one of satisfaction. Miss Davenport has certainly chosen for her Autumn and Winter tour a character which suits her person and her talents well, and the play itself can have none but a wholesome effect in whatever community it is presented. Nothing remains to be said, except that the applause last night was loud, and was evidently substantial, also. Among the audience were Mr. John McCullough, Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Clara Morris, Miss Rose Coghlan, and a vast number of other persons connected with the dramatic profession.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Marie Röze is at the United States Hotel, Saratoga.

The second detachment of Jarrett & Palmer's "Uncle Tom" troupe will leave New-York for London to-day.

This evening Mr. Edward Ritter Mollenhauer will play the violin at the Thomas concert, in Gilmore's Garden. To-morrow and on Saturday and Sunday evenings Mlle. Galimberti will sing.

The Theatre Comique will be reopened next Monday evening by Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, who have been amusing the people of other cities since last Spring. "The Doyle Brothers" will serve as the vehicle of their reappearance in New-York, and their performance will take place amid freshened and renovated surroundings.

EXTRADITION BY THE MEXICAN COURTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Mr. John W. Foster, our Minister to Mexico, communicates to the Department of State a decision by the Mexican Supreme Court of considerable importance. In 1877 the authorities of Texas applied to one of the States of Mexico for the extradition of two persons charged with murder. The persons arrested applied to the District Judge for a writ of protection, a proceeding similar to our habeas corpus, which was granted. An appeal was taken by the Prosecuting Attorney to the Federal Supreme Court, where the decision of the District Judge was reversed. The court decided that the Mexican Constitution would not be violated by the extradition of the criminals. The opinion of the court, as rendered by President Vallarta, who was Secretary of Foreign Affairs at the time the extradition was ordered, sustains the act with marked ability, and displays judicial impartiality throughout, with a high sense of justice. The decision of the court stood 9 to 5. The opinions of the minority, pronounced by Bautista and Ramirez, are also given in the Minister's dispatch.

BUSINESS OF THE NATION.

COIN AS THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER.

A CHEAP WAY OF SENDING COIN FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON—THE LAW GOVERNING THIRD CLASS MAIL MATTER ON THIS POINT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A great deal has been said and deep interest excited in regard to the transmission of coin through the mails as mail matter of the third class. The Secretary of the Treasury has found it very expensive to have coin belonging to the Government shipped from San Francisco to New-York and Washington, so as to have it in readiness for the work of resumption. He, upon examination of the laws in regard to mailable matter, came to the conclusion that he might lawfully send it through the mails as third class matter, and made known his view of the case to the Post-master-General. The Post Office Department was reluctant to assume the responsibility of such a character of service, but could see no way to avoid it under our postal laws. Congress has declared what shall be mailable, and the officers of the department charged with the duty are bound to receive and mail all such packages as by law are mailable, when presented to them in the form and under the conditions required by law. They cannot reject them when so offered. As described by the law, "mailable matter of the third class embraces all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, hand-bills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blanks, flexible patterns, articles of merchandise, sample-cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and all other articles not above the weight prescribed by law which are not, from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail-bag, or the person of any one engaged in the postal service." Under this law, packages of iron, steel, copper, and other metals have been sent through the mails as third class matter, and there is no ground on which coin can be rejected if presented for mailing in packages weighing not exceeding four pounds, so wrapped or enveloped, with open sides or ends, that their contents may be readily and thoroughly examined by Postmasters without destroying the wrappers," and with the full amount of postage prepaid. The Postmaster-General believes he has no discretion in such a case, but must mail it. The Treasury Department has not required coin mailed from any other point than San Francisco, and the Post Office Department does not apprehend that it will be done. The express companies and the Treasury Department have most satisfactory arrangements as to the transportation of currency between all points to which they extend, but they do not go beyond Omaha, and will not undertake to bring coin from San Francisco.

The Post Office Department does not apprehend that this example of the transmission of coin through the mails as third class matter will be followed by business men generally. There is no responsibility on the part of the department for loss by the mails, and senders will hardly be willing to risk coin through the mails as third class matter, in unsealed packages, most easy of examination, and affording temptation to all Postmasters, clerks, and agents through whose hands it may pass. Millions of coin and other currency have passed through the mails, and still go through them as registered mail matter of the first class, because of the security of our registered mails. It is most likely that should the Postmaster-General order, as he may do under the law, the registration of third class matter as first class mail matter is now registered, then coin and other currency and valuable matter will be sent through the mails as third class matter, since they will be as secure when registered as though carried as registered matter of the first class. At a recent convention of leading postal officials they recommended the registration of third class matter. It has been stated also that the Third Assistant Postmaster-General has joined in the recommendation, and is now engaged in the preliminary arrangements necessary and proper for such a step, for which he thinks he may be prepared by the 1st of October next. It is said that the Postmaster-General and Mr. Vail, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, will soon take a tour through the North and West, extending as far as San Francisco, for the purpose of organizing and preparing arrangements for this new service, and to examine into the state of the postal service, especially in the far West.

CLOSING THE OREGON INDIAN WAR.

DISPATCH OF GEN. HOWARD TO GEN. McDOWELL—DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department this morning:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.

To Adjt.-Gen. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Howard, dated Boise City, Idaho, Aug. 12: "Reports from Capt. Miller, of the 10th inst., indicate that scattered parties of hostiles are assembling to surrender. Some are wandering, and but few appear together south of Harney. The few Weiser Indians have gone into the rough country between the Weiser and the Snake Rivers. Major Egbert, near Cold Springs, on the overland stage road, ran upon six or seven Indians, and captured from them 15 horses. Greene, with five companies, is pushing those who have fled east and north from Camas Prairie. Forsythe was yesterday at Camp Three Forks, and Miles' mounted infantry is scouting in different places from Baker to the mouth of Boise River. Capt. Drum, with the Lapwai and Mount Idaho men, starts for home up the trail through the Indian Valley. I have instructed and rearranged the force, putting Forsythe in charge there, Miles at Baker, Wheaton at Walla-Walla, and reinforcing Miller at Malheur Agency, sending him with prisoners to Harney; having also taken the necessary preliminary steps to send the troops to their new stations as soon as we can judiciously do so. I will start for Vancouver to-day." From this telegram it would appear that the Eighteenth Infantry need be held in readiness for this division no longer.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

REVENUE COLLECTOR RAPIER'S BOND

WEALTHY COLORED MEN OF ST. LOUIS AS SURETIES FOR AN ALABAMA COLLECTOR—HOSTILITY OF THE "CONCILIATED."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Ex-Congressman Rapier, (colored,) of Alabama, has finally succeeded in making a satisfactory bond and taken possession of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery, his nomination having been confirmed by the Senate prior to adjournment. The major portion of his bond was made by wealthy colored citizens of St. Louis. Prior to Mr. Rapier's election to Congress he satisfactorily filled the office of Assessor of Internal Revenue at Montgomery, and the President tendered him this position without solicitation, as a token of appreciation of his excellent character and fitness for the place. Mr. Rapier experienced considerable difficulty in making his official bond, owing to antagonisms and opposition originating in Alabama, where he found it impossible to procure sureties for the large amount required. He is the only colored Collector of Internal Revenue in the service.

THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The following has been received at the Department of State:

Don Alfonso XII., by the grace of God constitutional King of Spain, &c., to the President of the United States of America:

MY GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: With a heart full of the deepest grief on account of the premature death of my very dear, well beloved, and virtuous spouse, her Majesty, Queen Maria de los Mercedes de Orleans y Borbon, which took place, after a painful illness, at 12:30 o'clock on the 26th inst., I inform you of this sad event, feeling certain that in view of the sentiments of sincere affection which you profess for me, you will share the grief which naturally oppresses me. On this sad occasion I reiterate to you the assurances of my particular esteem and of the unchanging friendship with which I am, great and good friend, your great and good friend,

ALFONSO.

PALACE OF MADRID, June 30, 1878.

THE STATE OF THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The August returns to the Department of Agriculture show an average condition of the cotton crop in the 10 cotton States of 95, a decline of 4. State averages: North Carolina, 82, a gain of 1; South Carolina, 97, a loss of 7; Georgia, 92, a loss of 13; Florida, 99, a loss of 1; Alabama, 98, a loss of 4; Mississippi, 92, a loss of 8; Louisiana, 90, a loss of 5; Texas, 108, a gain of 2; Arkansas, 98, a gain of 7; Tennessee, 92, a loss of 6.

Of 299 cotton counties reporting, 63 reported an average 183 above, and 153 below. The condition of the crop is somewhat better than in August, 1877. In the northern portion of the cotton belt many counties complain of extreme heat and drought, causing the plants to shed and the bolls to open prematurely. Further South the rain-fall has been excessive, causing rust. Insect injuries at the date of correspondence were inconsiderable, but later reports to Prof. Riley, the entomologist, show a considerable local injury from this source.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today were $264,200.

The President has recognized Julius Büttner as Consul of the German Empire at Mobile, Ala.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $297,738 11, and from Customs $407,577 09.

Another call for the redemption of 5-20 consols of 1865, to the amount of $5,000,000, will be made some time this week.

The appointment officers of the Treasury Department deny the truth of the statement that Mrs. Jenks has been appointed to a position in the Detective Bureau, or to any other.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to break into and set on fire the office of the Metropolitan Railroad Company's stables. It was discovered by the private watchman, who fired shots, which frightened the incendiary visitors off before any damage was done. Some rags saturated with oil, and an iron spike with which to stuff them into an aperture in the office, it is thought, were found on the ground.

Attorney-General Devens has sent to the Secretary of the Interior an opinion in a certain case, to the effect that whenever letters patent for a mechanical invention have been applied for and taken out jointly in the names of several individuals, when, as a matter of fact, but one of them was the inventor, the others simply having an interest by assignment, then the patent is absolutely void, and cannot be made valid by any act of the parties or of the Patent Office.

NAVY AND ARMY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Passed Assistant Paymaster George A. Deering is ordered from the Ajax and other monitors at Brandon, Va., and ordered to settle accounts. Assistant Paymaster W. W. Galt from the receiving-ship Franklin, at Norfolk, and ordered to duty on board the Ajax and other monitors at Brandon, Va.

The Tallapoosa arrived at Portsmouth, Va., this morning.

By direction of the President, Col. Stewart Van Vliet, Assistant Quartermaster-General, will, during the temporary absence of Brig.-Gen. Meigs, act as Quartermaster-General.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 14.—The United States steamer Constellation arrived at Newport at 2:30 P. M. to-day, and received salutes from the Torpedo Station and the United States steamer Saratoga.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 14.—It is semi-officially reported in military circles that Gen. Sherman will arrive here on Saturday next, and that during his visit the question of the location of the head-quarters of the Department of the Platte will be decided.

REV. JOSEPH COOK AT FAIRPOINT.

"LOST SOULS UNDER NATURAL LAW"—TWEED, BURR, AND NERO SEVERELY DEALT WITH.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Rev. C. P. Hand, of India, addressed the Chautauqua Foreign Mission Institute, at 9 o'clock this morning, on "The Children of India." At 11 o'clock, Rev. Dr. John Lord, of New-York, lectured on "Queen Elizabeth." Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, will have a public reception on the grounds at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, arrived here to-day, and was warmly received by the thousands of people on the grounds. At 2 o'clock every one of the 5,000 seats in the auditorium was filled, and thousands of persons were standing outside. Rev. Dr. Eddy, of Jersey City, offered prayer before Mr. Cook began his lecture on "Lost Souls Under Natural Law."

Mr. Cook said: "The riddle of death will soon be solved for all of us, and the solemnity of the subject demands a resort to the closet of secret prayer. We should have a higher than human authority to lead us into the next world. Let us look ahead and see what we can see. I am resolved not to go hence trusting for an opportunity to repent after death. In the future William M. Tweed will be in one place and William Cullen Bryant will be in another. Heaven is a state and a place, and hell is a state and a place. It is hard to make a Tweed out of a Bryant. There is such a thing as permanency of character, either good or bad. Plato said he was afraid of the next world, but he was encouraged by the fact that the laws of the next world were brothers of the laws in this. We see that here character crystallizes itself. Canon Farrar, under the rafters of Westminster, says there is opportunity for repentance after death. As the negro said to Thomas Corwin, who asked him why, when he was well fed and clothed, he ran away from his master, "The situation is open with all its advantages, and you can occupy it." So we say to Canon Farrar, the situation is open after death, and you can occupy it. Does any person wish to make the experiment? Does any man think it safe to wait until after death for repentance? A doctrine which will not work well here will not work well hereafter. The present and the future worlds are alike. The current discussions of future punishment do not contain concise definitions. We have now not so much discussion between scholars, but discussion of scholars by parlors and newspapers, and beer-gardens. Fashionable and Plymouth-ville have become theologians; Pall Mall and Belgravia, and Fifth-avenue and Euclid-avenue, are discussing theological questions."

The various views of future punishment were referred to in detail. The speaker believed in a spiritual body. It might be that it could be shot through with pain from an accusing conscience. Conscience shoots the physical body through and through in this world, and why should it not be so in the next world as well as in this? There is an up and a down in conscience. The scholarly Universalists have given up their doctrine that death is a bath to wash a man white, and prepare him for heaven; but they think that Tweed, Nero, and Aaron Burr will go to that place by a long winding stairway. Forever and forever William M. Tweed will leave behind him a bad past; so with Burr and Nero. The speaker repudiated all jelly-fish theology. Whoever makes a gap in his record must look on that gap forever and forever. It is a favorite idea that all will have a second chance, a new trial. In a late pamphlet, Canon Farrar disputes the doctrines of the Universalists, and says he only hopes man will have another chance. The orthodox people believe that character is formed this side of the grave and is permanent, and that while sin continues its punishment will continue. When Charles IX. was asked to assassinate Coligny he said: "Not Coligny alone, but every Huguenot in France, so that there will be none to reproach me." If a man fails into a voluntary permanence in dissimilarity with God, he assassinates all that is good and all desire to be good. This is a state of perdition. He who sins through this life will continue sinning in the next. If we go through this life obeying God, we will go through the next obeying him. Cause and effect rule the universe, and they are connected in a manner by necessity and in mind by persuasion, but in one region as much as in the other. Cause and effect are the pavement of heaven, and they are the pavement of hell. They are the stairs which lead to heaven and the steps that lead down to hell. When God converts us he lets light upon us and persuades us. The question is whether Tweed will choose to repent in the next world. Will Nero repent in the next world? We may have a second trial in this life previous to death. Science would answer as the Saviour did, there be few that be saved. A door cannot be open and shut at the same time. Narrow is the way that leads to similarity with God. Broad is the way that leads to dissimilarity with God. But orthodox theology does not teach that a great majority of mankind will be lost. Augustine did not teach this, nor does Princeton nor Andover. If any man will explain to me the existence of the wicked at all, I will explain the everlasting punishment of the wicked. There cannot be virtue without the possibility of vice. God cannot make an upper without making an under. Man has a choice. Suppose two staircases, one of marble, and the other of red-hot iron, why should Tweed and Burr and Nero go up the burning way of crime and sin, when God could have taken them up the marble stairway to heaven? In nature even, beyond a certain point there is no remedy. In organic laws there is such a thing as its being too late to mend, so it may be too late for Tweed and Burr and Nero to mend, not because they cannot, but because they will not. It men do not see light here, how will they see it hereafter? The fact that character tends to final permanence is dropped like a hot iron."

Mr. Cook stated that until he was 15 he was brought up a Universalist. He was trained in a Unitarian college; that was since he became orthodox and had tried to look at both sides. Emerson had become a theist. The 20 Methodists who called on him the other day did not make a mistake. Mr. Cook said he had conscientiously put every controverted point under the microscope, and he believed that the orthodox views, which have stood the test of centuries, still stand. Origen used to teach that even Satan might repent. It is not asserted that Satan and the fallen angels cannot repent, but that they will not. Tweed was a fishy cormorant, who tried to swallow the Hudson, and fell from his perch, gorged, into a prison, and at the very verge of the grave said: "I have tried to do some good." Mr. Cook said: "I rejoice that what ought to be is," and closed the lecture as he began: "I am resolved not to go hence trusting for an opportunity to repent after death."

At 7 o'clock Mr. Cook answered a large number of questions which had been handed in to Dr. Vincent. Later in the evening a fleet of four large steamers, 9 or 10 steam-yachts, and row-boats were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and made a most brilliant spectacle. Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, arrived here this evening. An address of welcome will be delivered by Bishop Foster of Boston, to-morrow.

GREAT CRIMINALS CAUGHT.

HOW BURGLARS AND HIGHWAYMEN LAY THEIR PLANS.

"BILLY" HART AND "JIM" WATSON ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY AND BELIEVED TO BE THE MEN WHO COMMITTED THE ROBBERY IN NINTH-AVENUE.

At a late hour last night Detective Cairns and Capt. Allaire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested on Ninth-avenue and Forty-second street two well-known thieves, named "Billy" Hart and Lucien Parker, alias "Big Jim" Watson, on suspicion of being implicated in the Stone robbery, and on the complaint of ex-Assemblyman William Palmer, who charges them with having committed a burglary in his house in June last. The story concerning the causes leading to the arrests is one of the most extraordinary ever told in the annals of crime. It appears that on the 3d of last June the residence of Mr. Palmer, at No. 254 West Twenty-fourth-street, was entered by burglars under singular circumstances. Some time during May, Capt. Allaire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, notified Mr. Palmer that an attempt would be made to rob him on a certain evening. Mr. Palmer called upon the Captain, whereupon he was told the following story: A certain man, well and favorably known in good society, is at present, and was then, employed in a very responsible position in a prominent Broadway wholesale house. His position qualified him to become intimately acquainted with the affairs of many people of means in the City. This person has a brother who is one of the most daring and successful street robbers in New-York, and is well known to the Police as "Big Jim." His gang has perpetrated most of these great highway robberies which have astonished and defied the Police within the past few years. Big Jim's brother is charged with using his social advantages for the purpose of giving information to his brother upon which he and his gang could operate. The brother had been in Mr. Palmer's residence once, and was introduced there by some very respectable people, friends of the ex-Assemblyman. While there he was shown Mr. Palmer's jewel-box. This is a very curious and artistic piece of work, made for his wife by Mr. Palmer when he was quite a young man and a draughtsman in the locomotive shops of the New-York Central Railroad. It was valuable in itself, and had many secret compartments, in which Mrs. Palmer kept her jewels. After that lady's death the husband always carefully kept the casket in its accustomed place with the jewels just as the lady used to leave them. These jewels were very valuable, worth between $15,000 and $20,000. The brother, after he had secured an entrée to Mr. Palmer's house, and had correctly learned the location of the casket, (it being Mr. Palmer's custom to show the box as a curiosity to his intimate friends,) gave the whole thing away to "Big Jim" and his gang, for them to use as they saw fit, and upon the information thus gained the plan to rob the house on a certain night was made.

When Capt. Allaire got through telling the above story to Mr. Palmer, the latter was almost breathless with amazement. He admitted the correctness of the information about the box, with the exception of the value of its contents, which, he said, amounted to but $2,000, instead of $20,000, and asked the Captain who his informant was. The Captain said if the burglars made the attempt which they were allezed to have in view, it would be proved that the informant was honest in giving his information, and in that case he would be willing to reveal his identity to Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer said that the correctness of the informant's knowledge about his house and about the casket was proof enough to him of the fellow's honesty of motives, and he insisted on knowing who he was. The Captain then introduced Palmer to the informant. He was a reformed burglar, who had proved the sincerity of his change of life in more ways than one. He was once a member of "Big Jim's" gang, and was assigned by them for certain work in a series of premeditated burglaries covering a period that will not expire until late next Fall. He had "given the whole thing away" to the Police, but they insisted on his "keeping in" with the gang, and operating with them, so that the burglaries would all be attempted and the thieves caught at their work. He was to be protected from arrest, and also from suspicion on the part of his pals, by being allowed to escape from arrest at each job. This informant belonged to the party which was to rob Mr. Palmer's house, and he kept his contract with the Police by telling beforehand of the prospective robbery. Mr. Palmer then wanted to know who had given the information about his house and jewels. The informant replied by saying that it was Big Jim's brother, and gave his name and occupation. Mr. Palmer was more astounded at this than at what had been told before, and said he would not believe it. He said the informant must be mistaken, it was a case of mistaken identity, and so on. The informant thereupon offered to show the person in company with "Big Jim's" gang if Mr. Palmer would go to a certain rendezvous. To this the ex-Assemblyman agreed. He was taken several times to their place of meeting and convinced of the truth of the assertions.

After he had been convinced on all these points, Mr. Palmer made an arrangement with Capt. Allaire to remove the jewels from the casket, but to leave the box in its accustomed place, and await the attempt at burglary with a number of officers. On the night of the expected burglary the thieves did not show themselves, and Mr. Palmer and the Police concluded that they had surmised their danger and given up the job. But it turned out that they had merely postponed the burglary, for two nights after the appointed time they entered the house and stole the empty box, the jewels being still in a safe deposit company's vaults. After all these developments Mr. Palmer spent most of his time in warning his friends and acquaintances against Big Jim's respectable brother.

On Saturday, the 3d inst., Mr. Stone, cashier, and son-in-law of Hale, the piano manufacturer, was robbed of $2,950 on West Thirty-fourth-street by a gang of three highwaymen, who garroted him and escaped with their plunder in a butcher's cart. Next day when Mr. Palmer read the descriptions given by Mr. Stone and a witness of the robbery he recognized in two of them "Big Jim" Parker and "Billy" Hart, two of the gang that had entered his house. He immediately hunted up the reformed burglar and closely questioned him. At first he refused to speak on the subject, but at last consented to tell all he knew. He said that there were but three men in New-York that "tipped," that is, garroted. They were "Big Jim," "Billy" Hart, and another man. He believed that they were the same fellows who robbed Stone, and then said that while he was operating with the gang last Spring he they made three unsuccessful attempts to rob the same Mr. Stone. Some one had "given Stone away" to the gang; told them that he was Cashier for Hull; that he drew about $3,000 every Saturday at a stated hour with which to pay the hands, and carried this money from a certain bank to the manufactory through a specified route. They planned a robbery. They selected "Big Jim," "Billy" Hart, and another man for the job. There was to be a cart and fast horse standing at a certain corner. Stone was to be "tipped" to within a certain distance of the cart, and then robbed. There is a certain establishment which keeps fast horses for the express purposes of thieves engaged in such jobs. These horses must undergo a great amount of driving and training before the highwaymen will attempt their work with their animals. They prepared to rob Mr. Stone three different times, but each time the horse failed, either in standing properly or doing some other necessary thing. So they abandoned the job for that time, and deferred it until a suitable beast could be procured. This, it appears, was not until the 3d inst., on that day the attempt was made, carried out successfully, and the thieves escaped by means of the splendid animal that had been secured for the business on that occasion.

With these confirmations of his suspicions Mr. Palmer called upon Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office, and laid the whole matter before him. Detectives were put on the case, but it was finally given entirely to the charge of Capt. Allaire. The Captain and Mr. Palmer worked together on the case for several days, attempting to secure from Mr. Stone and such witnesses of the robbery as could be found sufficient evidence to secure an identification of "Big Jim" and Billy

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

N. C. & I. C. 1st.	St. Paul.	Union Pacific.
$5,000...bš. 44	250..... 30	100.....s3. 64½
Un. Pac. 1. g.	100..... 30¼	100..... 64¾
10,000....104½	200..... 30½	200..... 64¾
North-western.	100..... 30⅝	50..... 64¾
400..... 34⅜	200..... 30½	B., C. R. & N.
100..... 34½	400..... 30⅜	20..... 25
400..... 34⅜	300..... 30⅝	St. Paul pref.
700..... 34⅜	10..... 30¾	400..... 67
200..... 34⅜	Erie Railway.	600..... 67¼
100..... 34⅝	1,500..... 17¾	310..... 67⅜
300..... 34⅜	500.....b3. 17⅝	200..... 67⅜
100.....bš. 34¾	Lake Shore.	200.....s60. 68
200..... 34⅜	1600..... 62⅞	2100..... 67½
200..... 34⅜	1600..... 63	100..... 67⅝
North-west. pf.	1000..... 63⅛	250..... 67¾
500..... 65¾	600.....s3. 63	400..... 67⅞
100..... 65½	N. Y. C. & H.	100..... 67¼
1300..... 65¾	100..... 109½	25..... 67⅝
400..... 65⅝	C., C., C. & I.	100..... 67⅜
200.....s. 65⅝	50..... 72	125..... 67⅜
100.....s3. 66	Cen. of N. J.	100..... 67¾
700..... 66	100..... 34½	100..... 67½
200..... 65⅞	C., B. & West.	200..... 67¾
200..... 65¾	1000..... 53¼	100..... 67⅜
Michigan Central.	P. & Ft. Wayne.	10..... 67⅞
200..... 64¼	50..... 94⅞	100..... 67⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, Cur.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$10,000.....107⅝	$1,000.b.c.102⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.
$10,000.....107⅝	$120,000.b.c.106⅛
U. S. 6s, '81, C.	10,000..... 104⅞
500.....107⅝	25,000...b.c.105
U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 5s, '81, R.
100,000.....106¼	500..b.c.106⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	Mariposa pf.	Illinois Central.
$10,000.b.c. 80¾	100.....b.c. 2	100.....b.c.c. 84½
U. S. 6s Cp. Sm.	Del. & Hudson.	Chi. & R. I.
4,000.....211½	100.....b.c. 50⅞	10.....b.c.112⅜
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	100..... 51	Morris & Essex.
500..... 70	Western Union.	400.....b.c. 87½
M. & St. P. 1st. L.G.	200.....b.c. 93⅞	100..... 84
1,000....106	1800..... 90	Union Pacific.
Mil. & St. P. c. & f.	600.....b3. 90¼	200.....b.c. 64⅞
18,000..... 94½	Pacific Mail.	400..... 64¾
3,000bcb3. 94⅜	200.....b.c. 16⅜	200..... 64¾
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	N. Y. C. & H.	300..... 64⅝
3,000....118	100.....b.c.109⅛	600..... 64
N. W. C. C. G.	100..... 51	200.....b.c. 64⅝
4,000..... 99	Western Union.	200..... 64¾
6,000..... 98⅞	200.....b.c. 93⅞	Wabash.
H. & St. J. 8s. con.	1800..... 90	200.....b.c. 64⅜
1,000..... 98	600.....b3. 90¼	400..... 64¼
Ohio & Miss. con.	500..... 17⅜	200..... 64¾
5,000..... 97⅜	Michigan Central.	100.....b.c. 13¼
Erie 1st.	5.....bc. 64½	Del., Lack. & West.
3,000...s3.116	100..... 64¼	100.....b.c. 53¼
Erie 2d.	100..... 64¾	500..... 53⅝
5,000....105½	500..... 65	C. B. & Q.
2,000....105⅝	La S. & M. S.	100..... 113⅜
Can. So. 1st. gd.	1400.....b.c. 62⅞	150.....b.c.111⅛
4,000..... 73⅜	710..... 63	C. M. & St. P.
6,000..... 73⅝	1300..... 63⅜	300.....b.c. 30⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.	1000..... 63⅜	300.....b.c. 30⅜
1,000....108	3600..... 63½	100..... 30⅜
5,000...b3.108½	1300..... 63¾	300..... 30⅜
Un. Pac. s. f.	800.....b3. 63⅜	600..... 30⅝
7,000....102¼	1300..... 63⅜	C. Mil. & St. P. pf.
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.	500..... 63⅜	200.....b.c. 67½
5,000....104¾	C. & P. g. d.	100..... 67¾
5,000....104¾	100.....b.c. 23½	200..... 67⅝
2,000....120	100..... 23⅝	1400..... 68
5,000....120	C. & P. g. d.	100..... 68
5,000....120	100..... 79½	1200..... 68¼
5,000....120	Chic. & N. W	400..... 68⅜
P. Ft. W. & C. 3d.	1200.....b.c. 34½	300..... 68¾
2,000....113	400..... 34⅜	950..... 68
W. U. T. C. 1900.	100..... 34½	200..... 67¾
1,000....110	200..... 34¾	200..... 67⅞
L. & W. B. con. 6s.	1100..... 34⅜	200..... 67⅞
3,000...b.c. 45	1000..... 34⅞	200..... 68
Lake Shore Div.	Chic. & N. W. pf.	100.....b.c. 84¾
4,000..... 87	100.....b.c.s3. 85¼	200..... 84¾
H. & St. J. 6s, con.	100..... 85¼	100..... 84¾
5,000....95¾	100..... 85½	Han. & St. J. pf.
American Ex.	100..... 85½	200..... 29¼
50.....b.c. 47½	500..... 85½	New-Jersey.
Western Un.	100.....b.c. 85¾	100..... 29¾
30.....b.c. 91⅜	C. & R. I.	Ohio & Miss.
1000..... 91⅝	100.....b.c.114½	200..... 23½
700..... 91⅜	C. & P. g. d.	P., Ft. W. & C. g. d.
	40.....b.c. 79½	20.....b.c. 94½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

La. con.	Pacific Mail.	New-Jersey.
$1,000.....c. 99	300.....b.c. 16⅜	61.....127
Kan. P. 1st 7s, Den. D., ep. cer.	Illinois Central.	St. Paul.
2,000....s3. 64¼	100.....b.c. 84½	100.....b.c. 30⅞
Western Union.	Rock Island.	300..... 31
3,000..... 93½	100.....b.c.114⅜	2000..... 31¼
Kan. Pac. 7s, Den. D., ep. cer.	100.....b.c.114	300..... 31⅜
100....c. 91⅜	Cen. of N. J.	800..... 31
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	50..... 34¼	100.....s4. 31
50.....110	100..... 34½	St. Paul pf.
Erie Railway.	North-west.	100..... 68
200..... 17⅜	400..... 35½	100..... 68⅜
300..... 17½	100.....bš. 35¼	100..... 68¼
Union Pacific.	200..... 35	200..... 68⅜
100..... 64½	200..... 35⅛	100..... 68⅝
200..... 64¾	800..... 35¼	200..... 68¾
600..... 64⅝	North-west. pf.	100.....s3. 68
Michigan Central.	200.....b3. 66⅜	800..... 68⅝
50..... 66	100..... 66⅜	B., C. R. & N.
100..... 65⅞	800..... 66⅜	5..... 25
Lake Shore.	1000..... 66⅛	D., L. & West.
25..... 62⅜	1000..... 66⅜	100.....s3. 53⅜
100..... 64	900..... 66⅜	C., B. & Q.
700..... 64⅜	300..... 66⅜	1300..... 111
1000..... 64⅜	200..... 66⅜	Ohio & Miss.
1000..... 64⅜	Rock Island.	100..... 23¾
500..... 64	100..... 114	Erie Railway.
900..... 64⅜	100..... 114	100..... 17⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
2,000.....105	$10,000.....109⅜	$4,000...b.c.100⅞
U. S. 6s, Cur.	10,000.....109⅜	10,000...b.c.100⅜
10,000....120¾	4,500...b.c.109⅞	90,000...b.c.100⅜
20,000....120⅛	14,500...sml.109⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5-20R., '65b.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
$10,000.bc.102⅝	$10,000.....120

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B., C. R. & N. 1st.	N. Y. C. & H.	Del. & Hudson.
$1,000..... 69¾	200...b.c.b3. 110	100.....b.c. 51½
C., R. I. & P. 8s, 1917. C.	100..... 109⅝	100.....b.c. 51⅝
10,000....108½	Erie Railway.	North-western.
M. & S. P. c. & f.	100.....b.c. 17⅝	300.....b.c. 66¾
10,000..... 95	L. S. & M. So.	300..... 66¾
M. & St. P. 1st. L. G.	400...b.c. 64¼	600..... 66⅝
4,000....106½	500..... 64¼	300.....b.c. 66¾
St. L. J. & C. 1st.	100..... 64¼	300...b.c.s3. 31¼
1,000....103⅝	500..... 64¾	300..... 31
1,000....103⅝	100..... 64¾	Pacific Mail.
1,000....100	200..... 64	100..... 16¾
N. W. C. C. G.	400..... 63⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.
1,000...b.c. 98¾	1100..... 64	100.....b.c. 68⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.	Chic., Bur. & Q.	100..... 68¼
1,000....108½	100..... 113¼	100..... 68⅜
25,000....106	St. L. K. C. & N. pf.	100..... 68⅝
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.	200.....b.c. 21	Chi. & N. W.
5,000....104⅜	Chi. & N. W.	100...b.c.s3. 35¼
C. F. & Min. 1st.	100...b.c.s3. 35¼	200..... 35¾
4,000..... 87	200..... 35¾	200..... 35¾
H. & St. J. 6s, con.	100..... 35¾	200..... 35¾
5,000....95¾	100..... 35¾	100..... 35¾
American Ex.	100..... 35½	Han. & St. J. pf.
50.....b.c. 47½	500..... 35	100..... 29¾
Western Un.	New-Jersey.	
30.....b.c. 91⅜	100...b.c.114½	
1000..... 91⅝	C. & P. g. d.	
700..... 91⅜	40.....b.c. 79½	

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Pacific Mail.	Illinois Central.	Del. & Hudson.
100.....s3. 16¾	100.....b.c. 84½	100.....b.c. 51½
Rock Island.	100..... 84¾	100.....b.c. 51⅝
100.....b.c.114⅛	Cen. of N. J.	North-western.
100.....b.c.114	100..... 34¼	300.....b.c. 66¾
Fort Wayne.	100..... 34½	300..... 66¾
7..... 95	North-west.	600..... 66⅝
Ohio & Miss.	100..... 66	300.....b.c. 66¾
50..... 77⅜	St. Paul.	300...b.c.s3. 31¼
St. Paul.	100..... 30⅞	300..... 31
100..... 68⅛	300..... 31	Pacific Mail.
100..... 68¼	2000..... 31¼	100..... 16¾
100..... 68⅜	300..... 31⅜	C. M. & St. P. pf.
100..... 68⅝	800..... 31	100.....b.c. 68⅜
100.....s4. 31	St. Paul pf.	100..... 68¼
St. Paul pf.	100..... 68	100..... 68⅜
100..... 68⅛	100..... 68⅛	100..... 68⅝
100..... 68¼	200..... 68⅜	Chi. & N. W.
200..... 68⅜	100..... 68⅝	100...b.c.s3. 35¼
100..... 68¾	200..... 68¾	200..... 35¾
100.....s3. 68	100.....s3. 68	200..... 35¾
800..... 68⅝	100..... 68⅜	200..... 35¾
D., L. & West.	100..... 68¾	100..... 35¾
100.....s3. 53⅜	200..... 68⅝	Han. & St. J. pf.
C., B. & Q.	100..... 68¾	100..... 29¾
1300..... 111	200..... 68⅝	New-Jersey.
Ohio & Miss.	100..... 68¾	100..... 29¾
100..... 23¾	200..... 68⅝	Ohio & Miss.
Erie Railway.	100..... 68¾	200..... 23¾
1300.....b3. 17⅜	50..... 68⅝	Chic. & Alton.
		33..... 73

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 14.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

American Flag.	Lacrosse.	Mariposa, ex pd.
100.....15	500.....c. .27	100...b.30.2.50
Dahlonega.		
500.ac.b30. .18		

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Moose.	Mexus.	Consol. Virginia.
100.....s3.3.05	100.....s.c.3.05	5.....b.c. 10
100.....s3.3.05	California.	10.....b.c. 10
100...b30.3.10	10.....b.c. 13	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Buckeye.	Bertha & Edith.
200.....b.c. .34	1000.ac.b60 .36	5000bc.b60 .07
100.bc.b30. .36	Lacrosse.	500.bc.b60. .07
3000bcb60. .36	500.....b.c. .27	500.ac.b30. .06
500..... .34		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

There was a firmer tone to speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices advanced ½ to 2⅛ ₱ cent. The greatest activity and advance were in Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Western Union, and the Wisconsin roads. Western Union was strong on the announcement that the earnings for the week ending to-day show an increase of more than $29,000 over the corresponding week of last year. Lake Shore and Rock Island advanced on large traffic growing out of the heavy movement of grain eastward. The advance in the North-west and the St. Paul shares, and, to some extent, in the general market, to-day, was considered by many operators as simply a natural upward reaction caused by the covering of short contracts. In regard to the St. Paul stocks, it is stated that, notwithstanding the declaration of dividends on the preferred stock, the company has made the following sales of bonds during 1878: In March, $1,080,000 sinking fund bonds at 93, which did not appear in the annual statement; in July, $400,000 of the same bonds, also at 93, and in August, $1,000,000 Iowa Division bonds at 91. The total length of the Iowa Division is to be 90 miles, only 25 miles of which are as yet completed, although the road has been mortgaged at the rate of $15,000 per mile for the full 90 miles, a fact which has been the subject of some comment. Late in the afternoon there was less activity to the market, with a reaction of ¼ to ⅞ ₱ cent., some of which was recovered in the final dealings.

The transactions aggregated 127,098 shares, embracing 34,875 Lake Shore, 29,950 St. Paul, 29,750 North-western, 9,000 Western Union, 5,800 Erie, 3,700 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,681 Union Pacific, 2,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,050 Michigan Central, and 1,600 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Lake Shore advanced from 62⅝ to 64⅝, reacted to 63⅞, rallied to 64¼, and closed at 64⅛. Michigan rose from 64¼ to 66¼, and reacted to 65⅞. North-western common, after advancing 1 ₱ cent., to 35⅜, receded to 35, and closed at 35¼, while the preferred sold up from 65½ to 66, reacted to 65⅝, and advanced to 66¾. St. Paul common advanced from 29¾ to 31¼, receded to 30¾, returned to 31¼, and closed at 31. The preferred rose from 66⅜ to 68¾, fell off to 67⅞, and rallied to 68¼, with closing sales at 68⅛. Union Pacific declined from 64½ to 64, and rose to 64¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 11½ to 12⅜, and preferred from 28 to 30, the former reacting ⅛ and the latter ¼ ₱ cent, at the close. New York Central advanced from 109 to 110. Rock Island rose from 112⅜ to 114½, and closed at 114. Chicago Burlington and Quincy advanced from 111 to 111⅞ and returned to 111. Pittsburg advanced from 79½ to 80½, closing at the highest point. Western Union rose from 89¾ to 92, reacted to 91¼, and recovered to 91½. Among the coal stocks, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 53⅛ to 53⅞, reacted to 53⅝, and closed at 54 bid; Delaware and Hudson advanced from 50 to 51⅜@51½; while New-Jersey Central, after advancing from 34 to 35 reacted to 34½.

Bank shares sold at 196 for Importers' and Traders', 122¼@123¼ for Merchants', 120 for Metropolitan, and 90½ for Park.

The Money market was easy, with call loans at 2 @2½ ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 3½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, depressed, par @¼ ₱ cent.; New-Orleans, commercial, 3-16 bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, par; Chicago, 75 premium, and Boston par for greenbacks.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for Consols, which closed at 94⅝@94⅞ for money, and 94⅜@94⅞ for the account. United States bonds were about steady, new 4½s selling at 106⅜, 1867s at 106, 10-40s at 110⅜@110⅞, and new 5s at 107½. In American railway shares, Erie common advanced to 17⅜; preferred advanced to 33, and reacted to 32½; Illinois Central rose from 85 to 86; New-Jersey Central advanced 1 ₱ cent., to 35, and reacted to 34; Reading rose from 16½ to 17¼, while Pennsylvania fell off from 33½ to 32¾. At Paris, Rentes advanced 40c., to 110f. 85c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal rate for demand bills was increased ½c. at the opening, to $4 89½, leaving 60-day bills at $4 85. The market looks wearied after so much activity and frequent advances, and a reaction is considered not improbable. Gold shipments are reported as certain for to-morrow's and Saturday's steamers, which affords additional evidence that the rates for Sterling have culminated. We understand that bond importers were unable to operate to-day—a fact that, in itself, removes the principal demand for Sterling, which has been pressing for two weeks past. Cables on Paris, for London account, were sold in this market for considerable amount, showing clearly that the return flow of bullion to the Bank of England has set in. Actual business in Sterling to-day was done at $4 84¼@84 84½ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88¾@84 89 for demand, $4 89¾@84 90 for cables, and $4 82@84 83 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was strong, on the prospective exports of bullion, and the price advanced from 100⅜ to 100¾, closing at the latter figure. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for "borrowing" and 1 ₱ cent for carrying.

The steam-ship Celtic to-morrow will take out $500,000 Gold coin.

Government bonds were firm, with advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. in some of the issues. Railroad bonds were fairly active, and, as a rule, recorded lower prices. Cedar Falls and Minneapolis Firsts declined to 87, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 89¾, North-western gold coupons to 98¾, Lake Shore dividend bonds to 110¾, Canada Southern Firsts to 73¾, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s to 111½, and C. C. and I. C. Firsts to 44. Delaware and Hudson Consolidated Firsts of 1884 advanced to 100, St. Paul Firsts, La Crosse Division, to 106½, do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 95, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s to 95¾, and Union Pacific Firsts to 106⅛. States bonds were dull and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1878.

Coin receipts	$508,810 85
Coin payments	1,089,222 03
Coin balance	121,416,025 49
Currency receipts	630,161 71
Currency payments	803,148 55
Currency balance	49,338,583 12
Customs	485,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	845,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	100¾	100¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106½	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	104⅝	104⅜
Bills on London	$4 84½@ 84 84	$4 84½@84 84¾
New-York Central	109	110
Lake Shore	114⅛	114
Pacific Mail	16¼	16½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	29¾	31
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	66⅜	68⅛
Lake Shore	62⅜	64⅛
Chicago and North-western	34⅜	35¼
Chicago and North-western pref	63⅜	66¼
Western Union	89⅜	91⅜
Union Pacific	64½	64¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	53⅜	53¾
New-Jersey Central	34	34½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	50	51⅜
Morris and Essex	83¼	83½
Panama	125¾	125¾
Erie	17¼	17⅜
Ontario and Mississippi	7⅛	7⅛
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11½	12¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	28	29¾
Michigan Central	64	65⅞
Illinois Central	84½	84½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110	109⅛	720
Erie	17⅜	17¼	5,800
Lake Shore	64⅝	62¾	34,375
Wabash	13¾	13¼	400
North-western	35⅜	34¾	12,200
North-western preferred	66⅜	65½	17,550
Rock Island	114½	113⅜	400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31¼	30	13,160
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	68⅜	67	16,790
Pittsburg	80½	79¾	340
Fort Wayne	95	93¼	3,700
New-Jersey Central	35	34½	750
Del. and Hudson Canal	51½	50¾	400
Morris and Essex	83½	83½	422
Michigan Central	66¼	64½	2,050
Illinois Central	84½	84¼	200
Union Pacific	64¾	64	3,981
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind	23½	23½	200
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	111½	111	1,600
Han. and St. Joseph	12⅜	11⅝	600
Han. and St. Joseph pref	30	28	1,700
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅛	650
Western Union	92	89¾	9,000
Pacific Mail	16½	16⅜	500
Total sales			127,098

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅜	1:00 P. M.	100⅜
10:30 A. M.	100⅜	1:30 P. M.	100⅜
11:00 A. M.	100⅜	2:00 P. M.	100⅜
11:30 A. M.	100⅜	2:30 P. M.	100⅜
12:00 M.	100⅜	3:00 P. M.	100⅜
12:30 P. M.	100⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119⅞	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102½	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107	108
United States 10-40s, registered	106½	106⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	109½	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¾	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅜	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $95,000 for interest and $196,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$13,056,000
Gold balances	1,666,446
Currency balances	1,675,771

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$49,209,836
Currency balances	3,946,843
Gold exchanges	6,164,264
Gold balances	1,104,121

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1868	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103¼
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '98	121
Ala. 8s, Ala. & C. R.	9	N. C. 6s, old J. & J.	14¾
A. T. & I. R. & P. S. 8s	2	N. C. 6s, old A. & O.	14¾
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. J. & J.	70
A. 7s, L. R. P. S. & N. O.	3	N. C. N. C. R. A. & O.	70
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. N. C. & C. off, J. & J.	50
A. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. N. C. & C. off, A. & O	50
Conn. 6s, 1883-4	108	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '66	9
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86, '90	107½	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '68	8½
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886, 1907	102½	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8
Ga. 7s, indorsed '86, 1906	102½	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90, 1907	102½	N. C. s. tax, ct. 1, '98-9	2
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	100½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. War Loan	100½	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Kentucky 6s	100½	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J	28
La. 6s, new F'g d't	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O	28
La. 7s, Penitent'ry	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	30
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	S. C. 7s of '88	32
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	71¼	S. C. Non-fund. bds	1½
La. 7s, small bonds	69	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35⅜
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	100½	Tenn. 6s, new bds	34
Mo. 6s, due in 1878	100	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	34
Mo. 6s, due in '82 or '83	102	Va. 6s, old	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1886	103	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1887	103	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1888	105¼	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72
Mo. 6s, due in '89 or '90	105	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c	53
Mo. A. or U. due '92	105	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	28½
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5	106	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4
Mo. H. & S. J. due '96	103	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80⅝

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	69⅝	Clev., P. & A. old	102
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Clev., P. & A. new	110
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Buff. & Erie new bs	110
Ill. & So. Riv. 1st	96	Buff. & State L. 7s	102
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	111½	D. M. & T. 1st 7s 1906	104½
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s	112⅞	Lake Shore div. bs	110
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 6s	107	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	111
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup	103⅜	Lake Shore C. O. 2d	103
C. R. of N. J. as'd	69	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	102½
C. & W. Ind. 7s, g'd	113	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104½
L. & W. con. ass'd	45	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105
Am. D. & L. bds, '86	50	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104
Am. D. & L. bds, as'd	46	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	117	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st C.	117
M. & St. P. 2d 7-10 P. D	103	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. 1885	110⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	106	Can. So. 1st g'd	73⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99	Harlem 1st 7s, R	120
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	98	Harlem 1st 7s, C	120
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	100	North Missouri 1st	104¼
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	94⅜	O. & M. Con. S. F	97¾
M. & St. P. 2d	99½	O. & M. Con. 1898	97½
O. & M. 2d con	59⅜	O. & M. 2d con	59⅜
Con. Pacific 1st bs	104⅜	Sale Hay has been moderately sought after at about previous prices....We quote shipping qualities at from 85c.@95c. for prime to choice, and retailing qualities at 85c.@90c. (the latter for fancy) ₱ 100 lb.; Clover at 35c.@45c.....Salt Hay quoted at 33c.@45c.....Straw in rather more demand, with Rye quoted at from 30c.@40c.; Oat, 25c.@40c.....Feed steady on a fair jobbing movement....Rough Flax-seed in active request, and quoted strongly. Sales have been reported of 2 car-loads at $1 40, and 10 car-loads, for August and September delivery, at $1 42½; Timothy-seed dull at $1 35@$1 40. Clover-seed inactive and nominal....Messrs. Roux & Fauler exhibited on 'Change to-day a sample of new crop Wisconsin Green Peas; quality only about fair.

GUNNY BAGS—Of Domestic, 1,000 rolls sold at 10½c.@11½c. Market firm.

HEMP—Manila steady at 6¾c. gold, with sales reported of 5,900 bales; other kinds dull.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request, but held with firmness....Stock in first hands to-day, 185,000 Hides and 1,472 bales do., against 139,100 Hides and 633 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in generally limited demand at previous figures....We quote crop of 1877 at 7c.@12c. for good to prime New-York, 7c.@10c. for Eastern, and 7c.@10c. for Wisconsin; crop of 1876, 2c.@3c., old, all grades, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb.; California, 10c.@12c.

LEAD ORE—Has been moderately active at generally firm rates....We quote Missouri Lead Ore—Chemically Light, 20c. for Buenos Ayres, 20c. for California, and 19½c.@20c. for common Hide product; medium, 20c.@21c. for Buenos Ayres, 20½c.@21c. for California, and 19½c.@20½c. for common Hide; good to prime, 20c.@21c. for Buenos Ayres, 20½c.@21c. for California, and 20c.@21c. for common Hide; good damaged stock, 18c.@19c.; poor do., 15c.@16c.....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Hides, 22c.@23c.; Middle Crop, 21c.@22c.; Heavy Crop, 20c.@21c.; Buffalo, 15c.@16c.; Rough Hemlock, 20c.@22c.; Rough Oak, 23c.@25c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Foreign product has been lightly dealt in and quoted weaker. Cuba Muscovado, last crop, quoted at 28c.@33c.; 1877 at 30c. asked and 28c. bid; do. Clayed at 27c.@33c.; Refining Sugar at 31c.@32c.; English Islands quoted at 28c.@34c., and Porto Rico quoted at 30c.@40c.....Sales, 108 hhds. St. Croix at 32c.; New-Orleans quiet within the range of 25c.@48c. for poor to fancy.....Syrups have been in slack request, with Sugar quoted at from 32c.@15c.; Molasses, 30c.@34c.....Sugar-house Molasses dull; quoted at 17c.@19½c., as to quality, in hhds. and bbls.....Stock in first hands 371 hhds., 1,000 bbls. and 100 kegs, (

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Wednesday, Aug. 14:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, foreclosure sale, Charles E. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling, with lease of lot 20 by 75.1 by 22.9 by 75, No. 35 Montgomery-st., east side, 49.3 feet south of Madison-st., for $2,714, to Daniel Sweeny, plaintiff; leased May 1, 1869; term, 21 years; ground rent, $200 per annum.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., partition sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, sold the following City real estate: One lot 25 by 50.5 on West 124th-st., southwest corner of 6th-av., sold for $1,900, to Frank Yoran; one plot of land, 125.5 by 100, on 9th-av., south-west corner of West 57th-st., sold for $19,150, to same purchaser, and the house and stable, with two lots, each 25 by 199.10, on West 126th-st., north side, running through to 125th-st., 350 feet east of 8th-av., sold for $10,750, to same purchaser. The gore lot on West 106th-st., east of 10th-av., was withdrawn. Mr. Yoran bought for parties in interest.

The foreclosure sale by William Kennelly of the house with lot, No. 375 1st-av., south-west corner of 22d-st., was adjourned to Aug. 21.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.

13th-st., n. s., 321 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x103.8; Louis C. Waehner Referee, to Hamilton Bly-denburgh ..... nom.
60th-st., n. s., 175.1 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5; William F. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company $7,000
115th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x95; M. Ely, Referee, to William H. H. Moore 11,000
83d-st., n. s., 388.9 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x102.2; Richard L. Sweezy, Referee, to Bank for Savings 6,600
127th-st., s. s., between 3d and 4th avs.; E. F. Brown, Referee, to James Wiggins 5,000
Union-av., n. s. corner of Emmett-st., 100x100; Albert Bach, Referee, to Bernard Hughes 1,600
121st-st., n. s., 141 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Henry P. Niebuhr and wife to Frederick Leuckel ..... nom.
24th-st., n. s., 366.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9; Francesna Hutton and husband to Thomas Northall ..... nom.
73d-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x102.2; Johanna Noesser and husband to Elias Schwaerzler 11,000
118th-st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x100.10; John May and wife to Mary Donovan.
81st-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2; Mary J. Mooney to Owen Byrne ..... nom.
120th-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 34x100.11, and also 121st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Henry P. Niebuhr and wife to Frederick Leuckel ..... nom.
41st-st., 298 ft. e. of 5th-av.; Leah J. Magruder to Rebecca C. Jackson ..... nom.
67th-st., No. 44 East, 21x100.5; Charles Duggin and wife to Anna C. Bore 30,500
5th-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 98th-st., 50x100; also, 101st-st., n. s., 510 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100x11; and also, 120th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Boulevard, 100.11x175 ..... nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Cunningham, Edward, and others to Executors and Trustees of James Benedict, deceased; n. s. Perry-st., 231.8 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 3 years $13,500
Engel, Mary, and husband to Felix Ruger and wife; s. s. 55th-st., 60 ft. e. of 3d-av., 3 years. 6,000
Flaherty, Maria K., to John E. Lockwood; n. s. 38th-st., 180 ft. w. of 6th-av., and also e. s. 24th-st., 159 ft. s. of 4th-av., 3 years 5,000
Gordon, Charles H., to Seamen's Bank for Savings; e. s. 4th-st., 65.10 ft. s. of Charles-st., 1 year 800
Kessler, Marie Antoinette and Jacob, to George Kessler; No 78 East 4th-st 10,000
Kuhne, Franklin, to Ambrose C. Kingsland; Nos. 168 and 170 Waverley-place, due 15,000
Moore, William H. H., to Sarah Jones; s. s. 11th-st., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 1 year 10,000
Prickitt, William S., and others, to Henry W. Meinann; e. s. Ridge-st. 60 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 3 years 3,000
Central Presbyterian Church to Alvin J. Johnson; s. s. 57th-st., 115 ft. w of 7th-av., 3 years. 5,000
Schwaerzler, Eliza, and husband to Johanna Noesser; n. s. 73d-st., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 3 years 12,000
Same to same; n. s. 73d-st., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 3 months 7,500
Schlosser, Jacob, and wife to Julia A. Kent; e. s. 24th-st. 98.9 ft. s. of 37th-st., 3 years 10,000
Sigrist, Barbara, and others to Joseph Urban, Sr.; e. s. Suffolk-st., 125 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 3 years 16,000
Thayer, Stephen H., and wife to George Bell; w. s. Lexington-av., 19.8 ft. n. of 94th-st., 3 years 5,000
Thayer, Stephen H., and wife to George Bell, Executor; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years 5,000
Same to same; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years 5,000
Thayer, Stephen H., and wife to Emily Bell; w. s. Lexington-av., n. of 94th-st., 3 years 5,000
Woods, David, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; w. s. Sullivan-st., s. of Amity-st., 1 year 18,000
Same to same; 8th-st., n. s., w. of 8th-av., 1 year 5,000
Woodruff, Amos, and wife to the Germania Fire Insurance Company, Broadway, n. w. corner of 53d-st., 1 year 5,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Keller, Frederick, to John Kuntz ..... nom.
Steinway, William, Executor, to F. H. R. Canal..$16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—MY NEW RESIDENCE, WHEN Horace Greeley lived with me—an elegant brownstone frescoed and furnished house: lot 25x100, on 57th-st., near Central Park, in the center of beautiful block; no exchange for other property; terms easy for a quick sale. ALVIN J. JOHNSON, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

NEAR 5TH-AV., 31ST-ST.—FINE FULL-size house; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, on the 5th day of September, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., by John M. Gibson, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate, lying, and being on the South Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and which on a map of that part of the town of Jersey commonly called Bowles Hook, made by Joseph F. Mangin for the Association of the Jersey Company, duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Hudson, is designated and known as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) York-street, being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear by one hundred feet deep on each side, and now known and designated by the number 110 York-street. For further information inquire of the auctioneer, at No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, or of the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

WILLIAM F. SCOTT, Attorney, 40 Wall-street, New-York. aul3-1aw3wTh

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT-HOUSE, BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. Desirable apartments, containing from six to eight rooms, fully arranged for housekeeping, at reasonable rates.

REDUCED RENTS!!!

Now furnished and unfurnished flats mailed free to my address. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 35 East 17th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE.—FIFTH-AV., ABOVE MADISON-square, desirable store; low rent. F. BAMES, No. 183 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A ROOM AND SMALL ROOM ADJOINING wanted by a single gentleman; location between 45th and 59th sts. and 6th and Madison avs. Address Y. W., Box No. 322 *Times Up-town Office*, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WANTED—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses and flats for tenants known to be responsible, where thunderings of elevated road are distant. A. DAILEY No. 666 6th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED—IMPROVED; GOOD BUILDings; free and clear, and within 300 miles of New-York, in exchange for equity of valuable improved and productive property near New-York. ADDRESS HOMESTEAD, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON ..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ..... Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA ..... Saturday, Aug. 24

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Minatitlan, Tuxpan, Tampan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
SUEVIA ..... Thurs., Aug. 15 | FRISIA ..... Thurs., Aug. 29
GELLERT ..... Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER ..... Thurs., Sept. 5
Saloon passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents. General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thereby insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the eastward and westward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. EKENEZ. Saturday Aug. 24, 2 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL ..... Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS ..... Thurs., Sept. 5, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; Steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA ..... WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA ..... WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA ..... WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 29

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN ..... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN ..... Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER ..... Sat., Aug. 31
MOSELLE ..... Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU ..... Sat., Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new), Lake, 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*PERIERE, DAMBE ..... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI ..... Wed., Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
LABRADOR, SANGUINA ..... Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River New-York.
Ethiopia ..... Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia ..... Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia ..... Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia ..... Sept. 7 2 P. M.
Cabins, $45 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Anchoria ..... Aug. 21 | Alsatia ..... Aug. 28, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
France, W., Aug. 14, 6 A. M. | Greece, W., Aug. 21, 9 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Helvetia, S., Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $28. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA
AND
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWO DAYS FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON ..... SATURDAY.
GEO. W. CLYDE ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... WED., Aug. 14
Steamer ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows ..... Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, Cobb ..... Tuesday, Aug. 27

Tickets issued also to
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French mail S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through:

4:30 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning; to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 359, 961, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

O. H. MERRIL, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
HOUSTON-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTY-SECOND-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 56th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av.; across Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Park Place.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES;
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROOKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular, 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3:30, 4, 4:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Boats a Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Farmington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington, 4:10 P. M., 6:05, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:30, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 5:05, 8:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
L. P. FARMER, General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Boats a Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:36 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Trains, commencing Monday, June 24, 1878. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

5 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. A. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 22d-St. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:33 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:33 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 A. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 9:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON

And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.

Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From 28, N. R.
June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier

Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.

Music by splendid bands and orchestras.

The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, BELLEVUE, MARION, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONDON, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE, STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.

THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

R. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.

SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.

THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Harris A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by Annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

STEAM-BOATS.

TAKE THE

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE.

DREW AND ST. JOHN,

THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE,
MONTREAL, AND QUEBEC.
ALSO FOR
ROME, RICHFIELD SPRINGS,
SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER,
BUFFALO, AND CHICAGO,
AND ALL POINTS NORTH ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD,
AND WEST ON LINE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

This is the only Evening Line Steamers selling tickets and checking baggage through to points on New-York Central Railroad

THE JERSEY CITY TRAGEDY

MRS. SMITH SURPRISED.

TESTIMONY OF AN INMATE OF THE HOUSE IN WHICH POLICEMAN SMITH WAS MURDERED—THE DEAD MAN'S WIFE TELLS A NEIGHBOR HOW THE DEED WAS DONE.

The inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Police Officer Richard H. Smith, who was found murdered in his bed at No. 133 Pacific-avenue, Jersey City, on the morning of Thursday, the 1st inst., was resumed at the Court-house on Jersey City Heights, before Coroners Rouan and Crane, yesterday afternoon. Neither Mrs. Smith, the widow, nor Bennett, her alleged paramour, were present. Mr. E. D. B. Wakeman appeared as counsel for Mrs. Smith, and Mr. James Fleming appeared in the same capacity for Bennett.

Mrs. Susanna McGregor, mother of the gentleman who shared the house with the murdered officer and his wife, was the first witness called, and was on her way to the witness-stand when Counselor Fleming arose and protested against more than one Coroner acting in the case—against the inquest being conducted by what he termed the "double-barreled court." He said that he made his application on behalf of Bennett. The law contemplates only one Coroner. It nowhere, expressly or by implication, authorizes more than one Coroner to act at an inquest.

"I guess I have a right to invite Coroner Crane to sit with me if I please," said Coroner Rouan. "I will, of course, sign the requisition-sheet myself. Coroner Crane's signature will not be on it."

Then Mr. Wakeman arose to add his protest against this infraction of the law. "Let us proceed according to law," he said. "Many things have been done in this case for which no warrant can be found in law; and it's about time that the law were for once obeyed."

"Why," said Acting District Attorney Taylor in reply, "no persons are charged with crime before this inquest, and counsel have no legal standing here."

Mr. Wakeman, rising with a paper in his hand, said it was an affidavit charging Jennie Smith with the very murder this jury were investigating.

"Bennett, too, is charged with murder" said Mr. Fleming.

"And," added the Coroner, "he has been committed to await the action of this jury."

"Then they have rights here" said Mr. Fleming.

"The court holds," said Coroner Rouan, after Mr. Taylor had whispered something in his ear, "that the prisoners are held for further examination by Judge Garvin—the District Attorney says so."

The upshot of the discussion was that both of the Coroners declined the counsel's invitation to retire from the case.

Mrs. Susanna McGregor, a pleasant-faced lady some what advanced in years, bent bearing her years well when she took the witness-stand. The main features of her testimony was the description the widow gave her of the murder. Mrs. McGregor testified: I lived with my son on Aug. 1 in the house No. 133 Pacific-avenue; saw Officer Smith come home on the Wednesday evening before his murder, at about 7 o'clock. I said to him that I was afraid he was going to have a bad night; he said "Yes, it looks so," and Mrs. Smith called him; Smith went out; I heard him come in again between 10 and 11 o'clock; I was restless that night, but I heard no noise in Smith's room during the night; I was aroused at about daylight; I think, by Mrs. Smith's screams; I thought it was my daughter calling and I sprang up saying, "Oh, the baby"; "It's not the baby," said Mrs. Smith, "it's me; I was Mr. McGregor." I went her; Mr. McGregor!" My son went down stairs with her; he called me down and I went from my room in the front parlor; I met my hands around her, and asked, "Mrs. Smith, what is the matter?" she said, "Look where Harry lies murdered in bed!" I said "No!" in horror; she said, "You see where he lies dead!" then she said he came home at 11 o'clock; she sat sewing till 11:30 o'clock; both were very restless; at about 1:45 o'clock she got up for a drink; he said, "Jennie, how restless you are; He still and let me sleep;" she went to sleep, and was aroused by something, she knew not what, as if some one was putting something before her mouth and nose; she opened her eyes, but did not seem to have power to move; she feels like one in a dream; she saw a man with a white cloth over his face or head, with something in his hand; it might have been an axe, she said; she saw him raise it and strike Harry on the head; she distinctly heard the thud, the blow; the man struck Harry a second time, and she heard no more; she was awakened by feeling a heavy cold pressure on her side; she put her hand on her husband's elbow and struck blood; then she went up stairs and gave the alarm.

"Those," said the witness, "are as near her words as any one person can reproduce them. I think," continued Mrs. McGregor, "that she wore only a chemise when I first saw her; I can't remember whether she wore a night-gown; when I saw her again, 20 minutes later, she was on the lounge; she appeared had a fit; I changed her chemise, undershirt and night-shirt; she insisted that she had been struck on the head; I found no blood on her head in the absence of blood-stains; I was in the cellar of the house on Wednesday morning; I went down with a tub and my daughter had been down an hour before, and said she had seen a man in the cellar; I never saw a sash-weight on the gate, but I had been away from February till the middle of July."

Counselor Crane here put a question to the witness. Counsel objected to his acting as an examiner. "If I were Mr. Crane I would take up my hat and retire from the case," said the lawyer. "But Coroner Crane is not easily scared," retorted Coroner Crane.

After a consultation with Coroner Rouan, however, the announcement that he would not examine the witness, and half an hour later stepped down from the bench and sat in the body of the court-room.

In reply to Counselor Taylor's questions, Mrs. McGregor said: "I assisted to change Mrs. Smith's stockings; they were not wet; I thought I smelled ether when I went to Smith's parlor; I smelled it strongly; Mrs. Smith cried while she was telling me the story of the murder, though she was not particularly excited; she said her husband had been "pretty good," and that she didn't know that he had any enemies; Mrs. Smith said to me of her own free will, 'We have no carving-knife.'"

The carving-knife had then been recovered from the privy-vault; I had seen it but she had not; when she learned that the vault had been emptied, she said, "Who would have thought of their emptying the privy-vault; I never should." Mrs. Smith was very cool at this time; the night-sack she wore was not stained; I think Smith went in that night by the back door."

"How do you know," asked Foreman Rapp, "that it was Smith who went in by the back door?"

"As he went in," said the witness, "he said something; I knew his voice; what he said I can't tell."

Mrs. McGregor also testified that she had seen Mrs. Smith in four fits; she lay like a log while suffering from them; it was never dangerous to be in her presence while she suffered from these paroxysms; they were entirely hysterical; she lay quiet still; on one occasion she had evidently felt she it coming on, and had gone to bed in anticipation of it.

"Was the fit she had after the murder," one of the jurymen asked, "different from the others she had had?"

"Just the same," was the reply.

Mrs. Smith had been home all day on the Wednesday before the murder, sick with chills. At least, she told witness she had been sick with chills. Witness said, too, that she heard no one go into Smith's house during the night except Smith himself. In reference to Mrs. Smith's dog, witness testified that she never heard the animal bark at night. She understood he generally slept on or in the bed with the Smiths. He barked at strangers; he barked at witness when she first went to the house.

The witness added to Mrs. Smith's narrative of the murder the statement that Mrs. Smith told her that the man who applied the anæsthetic pressed on her knee while he was engaged as it.

Dr. Charles B. Converse, the County Physician, testified as to the results of his post-mortem examination of the remains of the murdered man. He found it covered with blood; there were 15 incised wounds on the body, and two contused wounds on the head; four of the incised wounds were fatal; both the wounds on the head were fatal; one of the wounds had cut two ribs, as though it had been done with a knife sharp on both sides; the wounds might have been inflicted by a person in front of or behind the deceased; he could not judge how long before the time the body the murder had been committed; that would depend on the health of the dead man, the weather, and the manner of death; the body was beginning so become rigid when the Doctor left; the muscles of the neck and arm showed rigidity. The inquest was then adjourned until Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RECONSTRUCTING A WESTERN RAILROAD.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company, a new corporation recently organized by the first mortgage bondholders of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, was held on Tuesday last, in the Drexel Building, to arrange for the purchase of the road at a foreclosure sale to take place Aug. 31. It was decided to postpone the sale to some future day, as it was found that those interested in the scheme would not then be ready to proceed. A plan of reorganization has been drawn up, and will be submitted to the bond and stock holders in a few days. Another meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the same place to-day. It is stated that the principal merit of the plan of reorganization proposed consists in the fact that it will not require any cash assessment on the stock, or the placing of any preferred mortgages upon the new road, and at the same time enable the reconstructed company to buy up all the Receiver's certificates and pay all other preferred debts of the old company. The road has been in the hands of a Receiver for four years.

THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE.

The will of the late Thomas E. Davis was yesterday filed for probate in the Surrogate's office. The testator bequeaths his horses, carriages, harness, &c., household furniture, diamonds, jewels, bijouterie, paintings, articles of vertu, wines, and all goods and chattels stored at his banker's and elsewhere to his wife, Anne Davis, and also an annuity of $15,000, in lieu of dower. He bequeaths certain real estate at New-Brighton, Staten Island, now occupied by Franklin Osgood, to Anne Davis, Charles O'Conor, William H. Gebhard, and Thomas Vyse, to be held in trust for his son, Thomas Davis, Jr., and making the same disposition of an eighth part of the remainder of his estate. To each of his daughters—six in number—he leaves an eighth part of his estate after the settlement of the share of his widow, each share to be held in trust by Mrs. Davis, Charles O'Conor, William H. Gebhard, and Thomas Vyse. The remaining eighth part of his estate he divides among three grandchildren, the issue of his daughter Catharine Gebhard, deceased. The will was executed July 18, 1870.

SWALLOWING A DIAMOND RING.

AND HOW IT HAS TROUBLED MISS EMMA BRUSLEY.

Yesterday morning the young lady who swallowed the diamond ring, Miss Emma Brusley, of No. 319 Front-street, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Court. She not only hung her head when called up to answer the charge, but clutched nervously at the railing for support, and to all appearances she was very ill. She has been in the hands of Dr. Fisher ever since she made the confession of having swallowed the ring, and he has used his best endeavors to recover the missing property. So far, however, his efforts have not met with the success they undoubtedly deserve. Mrs. Rebecca Schlesinger, of No. 156 Henry-street, attended the court, and tearfully told how her favorite jewel had been stolen. She met the prisoner, she stated, at the bath-house in Grand-street. She went down there on Monday evening to have a cheap bath, and prisoner was an attendant there. She took off her diamond ring, which was worth $400, and placed it in a pocket-book, together with her diamond earrings. Mrs. Schlesinger here spread out before the Justice her plump little hand, on which a solitary gold ring glittered, and gave a sigh. "I never thought nothing when I went into the bath," she said; and then she hesitated and filled up the pause with another sigh. "Well, go on, my good woman," kindly urged the Justice. "Well, when I came out of the bath I put on my clothes and dressed myself, and asked for my valuables; she, the prisoner, handed me my little bag, but the ring was gone: that's all, Judge."

"But what did you do?"

"I refused to leave until I had my ring, and an officer was sent for."

Detective Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, said that when he arrived at the baths Mrs. Schlesinger was loudly lamenting her loss, and a number of women were in loud sympathy with her. For a time he could scarcely make out what was the matter, but at length he gleaned something of the cause of the disturbance, and took the attendant into custody. She denied having seen the missing ring, and was locked up until 5 o'clock the next morning, when a Constable took her to the bath to look for it. The bath-house was thoroughly searched, she giving every assistance so willingly that the detective began to think there was some mistake with regard to the apprehension. When they returned to the station-house she complained of being ill.

"What's the matter?" asked the officer, in not the kindest fashion.

"I don't know."

"Would you like a doctor?"

"Yes, please."

"But, tell me, where are you ill?"

"I don't know; I'm very sick." Then she added, with a blush: "You know that ring! Well, I—I swallowed it," and then she burst into tears.

Dr. Fisher was at once sent for, and to him she reiterated the statement. "Yes," he said, quite calmly, as if it were only an aching tooth that might possibly require extracting, "we'll soon fix it." But he thought it a serious case all the same. A strong emetic was administered to the girl, and various other methods were tried, which can be better imagined than described. The Doctor was with her all night, and before dawn his unhappy patient more than once "wished she were dead." The Doctor persevered, however, in the hope of being able to produce the missing jewel in company with evidence of his professional skill and research. He met with several results altogether unparalleled, and entirely opposed to the theses of modern surgery, and which will be of use to him in the compilation of his treatise on the internal economy of human nature, but the ring eluded his professional finger. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he looked up from his work and solemnly ejaculated, "Humph, we must wait!"

Justice Otterbourg asked the girl what she had to say in reply to the charge, but she hung her head and refused to answer. Under these circumstances there was no course open except to follow the Doctor's advice, and wait for "further developments of the case." Miss Brusley was taken to the station-house, and the Justice suggested that if she did not speedily "develop" the missing property or show signs of recovery she should be sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A POLICEMAN DISCOMFITED.

OFFICER M'SALLY'S SURPRISE AT BEING THROWN DOWN STAIRS.

Officer Peter McSally, of the Jefferson Market Police Court Squad, had an unpleasant experience yesterday while trying to serve a warrant of arrest on an Italian named Antonio Palukio, who resides in the rear of No. 51 South Fifth-avenue, and whose propensity for fighting is a matter of notoriety. It is only a few days since Palukio was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court on a charge of assault and battery made by Charles Brickase, of No. 10 Second-avenue, on which occasion he was held in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for six months, which bail he forfeited yesterday by his attack on Court Officer McSally. When Palukio was arrested on the charge of assault and battery preferred by Brickase, a valuable gold watch was found in his possession. He could not satisfactorily explain how he got it, and a description of the watch being published, it was identified by Mrs. Sarah B. Cook, of No. 105 East Fifty-fifth-street, as her property, the lady stating that the watch was stolen from her on April 15, 1876. Mrs. Cook made a complaint against Palukio, accusing him of the theft, and it was on this charge that Officer McSally was instructed to arrest him. The officer, about noon yesterday, went to the apartments of Palukio, and showing his shield and warrant, made known the object of his visit. The Italian gave McSally a disdainful look, and making a sudden lunge at him, caught him by the back of the neck and threw him down a flight of stairs. The officer, who, fortunately, was not injured by the fall, picked himself up and grappled with Palukio, and a desperate struggle for supremacy ensued. It was a rough-and-tumble encounter, no blows being struck on either side. Officer McSally's efforts to overpower his antagonist were not crowned with success, in fact, he was completely discomfited. During the struggle his blouse, vest, pants, and shirt were irredeemably torn, and to add to his perplexity, Palukio's wife joined in the fray. She seized a broom, and, vigorously applying it to his person, she caused him to make a precipitate retreat. McSally procured assistance, and again ascended to the abode of Palukio. The latter cowed before superior numbers, and, allowing himself without any trouble to be made a prisoner, was taken by Officer McSally before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner, who speaks English only imperfectly, presented a bull-dog appearance, and looked as if he was ready for another fight. Through his counsel he waived examination, and, demanding a trial by jury, was held to answer in default of $500 bail. In the charge made against Palukio by Brickase, the former offered, as his bondsman, a person whom Justice Murray would not accept. His counsel, in view of the magistrate's determination, obtained a writ of certiorari and had his client discharged on bail by Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, on Monday. Frederick Scholunagel, of No. 128 Sixth-avenue, gave the requisite bonds that Palukio would keep the peace for six months, and as only two days have elapsed since the case was before Judge Van Brunt, Scholunagel will undoubtedly lose his $300 in consequence of Palukio's assaulting Officer McSally. Justice Murray is determined to enforce the law in this case, as it is a favorite practice of "shysters," and one which ought to be stopped, when they fail in getting a client released on a "straw" bail, to obtain a writ certiorari, and, bringing the prisoner before the Supreme Court, succeed in having him discharged on the identical bail which was refused in the Police Court, as was done in the case of Palukio. This is because the Supreme Court Judge does not inquire as closely into the professional boudsman's property as do the magistrates. Justice Murray expresses himself as resolved hereafter to oppose and counteract the movements of the "shyster" lawyers in regard to these proceedings with all the power at his command.

RECKLESS SAILING OFF LONG ISLAND

A FISHING-BOAT, WITH THREE MEN, CAPSIZED BY A STEAM-TUG.

The steamer Jacob Myers was towing two barges, laden with a Roman Catholic picnic party, up Long Island Sound on Tuesday, when it came into collision with a fishing-boat, and capsized it. The three men who were in the boat—H. L. Gruman, Charles K. Boardman, and James Minikin, all of Glen Cove—had gone out in this boat early in the morning, and were anchored on the reef about three-quarters of a mile off shore at Matinecock. They state that the pilot plainly saw them, and that, although there was plenty of water on either side, yet he kept a straight course. Their boat was anchored, therefore there was no time for them to get away, even had they suspected for a moment that the pilot really intended to run them down. The barge Morton struck the boat with great force, completely capsizing it. Minikin and Boardman caught the fenders of the barge and succeeded in climbing on board, but Mr. Gruman clung to the upturned boat. The two men on the barge repeatedly entreated the tug Captain to wait until Gruman could be picked up, but he held on his way, treating their request with supreme indifference. They had gone over half a mile when the Catholic priest induced the master of the Myers to send out a boat to the rescue of Gruman. The fishermen's boat was then righted, and the half-drowned trio returned to Glen Cove, minus their catch of fish and all their tackle. Not only the fishermen, but the excursionists who witnessed the occurrence, denounced the reckless conduct of the tug Captain as disgraceful.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 14.—The body of an unknown white man, attired in black pantaloons and a brown striped coat, was washed ashore on the Rip-raps to-day. A Coroner's inquest was held, but nothing was discovered by which the corpse could be identified. It had evidently been in the water for some time, as the flesh on exposed parts was being swept away.

TIRED OF LIFE'S TROUBLES.

A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF ORANGE SHOOTS HIMSELF.

AUSTIN M. KNIGHT'S SUICIDE—WAS HE FINANCIALLY EMBARRASSED—THE AUTOPSY DISCLOSES PROGRESSIVE DISEASE OF THE BRAIN—WHAT HE TOLD A FRIEND ONE DAY IN CONVERSATION.

A hush had fallen upon the pleasant little village of Orange Junction, a portion of the town of East Orange, N. J., yesterday, in consequence of the strange suicide of Mr. Austin M. Knight, an active member of the Town Committee, and a citizen of considerable local prominence. Mr. Knight was formerly a member of the heavy hide and leather house of Knight & Knapp, No. 83 Gold-street, this City, but for the last two years has had no partner. He relinquished the leather business upon the dissolution of the copartnership with Knapp, and went into the oil commission business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death. On Saturday last some notes of his, to what amount is not stated, went to protest; but it appears to be untrue that he failed or was seriously embarrassed. One of the notes was for $1,000, and there were probably others; but those who know most of his affairs declare that he could have borrowed $100,000 upon his simple word of honor, and say that financial difficulties were in no way instrumental in precipitating the catastrophe.

"The last time I ever saw A. M. Knight," said an intimate acquaintance who lives at Orange Junction, "I dropped in at his office in Gold-street, and he asked me to come out and take a glass of lager with him. He wanted to talk with me. I went, of course, and he told me all about his troubles and losses, with tears in his eyes. They did not amount to anything, and would have been of no account whatever to a man in his right mind; but Knight had not been himself for many weeks, and I had been worrying about him considerably. "Tel," he said, after going all over with the matter, 'I want to get out of this whirlpool; I'm tired to death with it. Let's migrate to Kansas, you and I, and live in a log cabin together in the woods. This city life is a terrible wilderness to a man who is as weary as I am.'" That interview was a week ago or more. His friend tried to comfort him, and told him the times would be better pretty soon, and ended by promising to emigrate to Kansas with him and live in a log cabin, if they did not.

A week ago last Monday he attended a meeting of the Town Committee, and was noticed to act very strangely. His manner was nervous and restless. He would leave the room abruptly and return, talking incoherently to himself. When his attention was especially called to the business in hand, he would talk rationally enough for a moment, and then lapse into abstraction again.

On Saturday, according to the statement of Dr. William Pierson, his family physician, he returned home completely exhausted, and requested that the doctor should be called in. Dr. Pierson was sent for, saw him, and peremptorily forbade any further attention to business. He had all the symptoms of progressive disease of the brain, but there was no delirium or brain fever. Dr. Pierson says that he has been under surveillance in a quiet and unobtrusive manner for some time. One day he would come and tell his wife that she must stop buying at the market, as he did not know where the money was coming from to pay the bills, and they should all come to the poor-house by and by. The next day he was in another mood, and prepared to sanction any outlay, on the ground that he was one of the heaviest men in the City. So life went on. To-day he was a pauper; to-morrow a millionaire; the third a pauper again. He heard strange noises at night, and would get up and explore the house from cellar to garret, returning to the bedside, while Mrs. Knight followed with the night-lamp in her hand, trembling, but not daring to protest. "I hear them walking about," he would mutter at intervals. But the result always was that he went back to bed without shooting any burglars. Mrs. Knight obtained surreptitious possession of the revolver, but no course open except to follow the Doctor's advice, and wait for "further developments of the case." Miss Brusley was taken to the station-house, and the Justice suggested that if she did not speedily "develop" the missing property or show signs of recovery she should be sent to Bellevue Hospital.

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RECKLESS SAILING OFF LONG ISLAND

A FISHING-BOAT, WITH THREE MEN, CAPSIZED BY A STEAM-TUG.

The steamer Jacob Myers was towing two barges, laden with a Roman Catholic picnic party, up Long Island Sound on Tuesday, when it came into collision with a fishing-boat, and capsized it. The three men who were in the boat—H. L. Gruman, Charles K. Boardman, and James Minikin, all of Glen Cove—had gone out in this boat early in the morning, and were anchored on the reef about three-quarters of a mile off shore at Matinecock. They state that the pilot plainly saw them, and that, although there was plenty of water on either side, yet he kept a straight course. Their boat was anchored, therefore there was no time for them to get away, even had they suspected for a moment that the pilot really intended to run them down. The barge Morton struck the boat with great force, completely capsizing it. Minikin and Boardman caught the fenders of the barge and succeeded in climbing on board, but Mr. Gruman clung to the upturned boat. The two men on the barge repeatedly entreated the tug Captain to wait until Gruman could be picked up, but he held on his way, treating their request with supreme indifference. They had gone over half a mile when the Catholic priest induced the master of the Myers to send out a boat to the rescue of Gruman. The fishermen's boat was then righted, and the half-drowned trio returned to Glen Cove, minus their catch of fish and all their tackle. Not only the fishermen, but the excursionists who witnessed the occurrence, denounced the reckless conduct of the tug Captain as disgraceful.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 14.—The body of an unknown white man, attired in black pantaloons and a brown striped coat, was washed ashore on the Riprape to-day. A Coroner's inquest was held, but nothing was discovered by which the corpse could be identified. It had evidently been in the water for some time, as the flesh on exposed parts was being swept away.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

At about daybreak yesterday morning Officers Shea and Raleigh, of the First Precinct, arrested two men as they were coming out of the clothing store of Oliver C. Jones, at No. 96 Fulton-street. They had broken off the padlock on an inner hall door which led into the store, and had stolen two pieces of cloth valued at $15. On the person of one of them was found a jimmy. The burglars were brought before Justice Morgan, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, when they gave their names as John McCormick, butcher, of No. 37 Eldridge-street, and John Thompson, laborer, of No. 23 Mulberry-street. They were held in $1,000 bail.

RIFLE PRACTICE AT CREEDMOOR.

FINAL COMPETITION FOR THE SELECTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM—CLUB MATCHES.

The second half of the final competition for places on the American Team to shoot for the "Palma" took place yesterday, and an early meeting of the committee on the selection of the team will be held to decide finally who are entitled to the honor of a "walk-over" for 1878. It is pretty generally conceded that there will be no formal match, since the English, Irish, Scottish, and Australian Rifle Associations have determined not to send a team this year. Nothing official has been received from the Canadians in regard to the matter, but the rumors which circulated early in the Summer to the effect that a team would ultimately come from the Dominion to shoot for the trophy, appear to have had no foundation. The American team of 1877 has not yet decided at what place the next competition shall be held. It has the privilege, under the conditions governing the Centennial match, of choosing the "time and place" for the next competition, and at a recent meeting named the month of September as the time, but the majority of its members, while in favor of selecting some other place than Creedmoor for the next competition, have not yet united on the place. Some are in favor of New-Orleans, while others desire to have the match shot at Chicago. Mr. Blydenburgh, who recently left for Wyoming Territory, left with the Secretary, a vote in favor of Chicago. In view of the present sanitary condition of New-Orleans, it is probable that the match will be shot in the West. The weather at Creedmoor yesterday was fair, and the wind was tractable while the rifle-pens were at 800 and 900 yards. Early in the afternoon, however, the wind veered from south to east, increasing in force, and the scores at 1,000 yards were poor. Mr. Rathbone gave promise at the close of the contest at 900 yards of rolling up the largest score ever attained, as he only dropped three points in the aggregate at the two first ranges, but the wind proved too much for him at the longer distance, and he finished with the score of 213. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
E. Rathbone	74	73	66	213
W. G. Dougherty	70	75	59	206
Dr. S. T. G. Dudley	68	69	67	204
Col. H. F. Clark	65	64	60	189
Homer Fisher	62	64	48	174

The aggregate scores made by the five competitors in the two days' shooting, constituting the fourth competition, were as follows: Rathbone, 426; Clark, 393; Dudley, 392; Doughty, 391; Fisher, 355.

The Empire Rifle Club shot for the "Daly" badge at 300 and 500 yards; off-hand at both distances; 10 shots at each range. The scores were as follows:

	300 Yards.	500 Yards.	Tot'l.
D. F. Davids	38	27	65
Dr. H. E. Maltby	33	31	64
N. D. Ward	34	30	64
F. H. Hobson	35	28	63
J. W. Todd	33	28	61
J. E. Irwin	33	25	58

The Irish-American Rifle Club held its second competition for a "Sharp's" rifle at 200 and 500 yards, 10 shots at each distance. The leading scores were as follows: Gen. F. F. Millen, 74; N. D. Ward, 73; J. L. C. Clarke, 72; J. E. Irwin, 58. The Twenty-third Regiment will occupy the ranges to-day.

The Flatbush-avenue branch of the Long Island Rifle Club might have been a source of great convenience to patrons of Creedmoor residing in Brooklyn, the lower part of this City, and New-Jersey. The trains of that branch, however, seldom run on schedule time, and occasionally the delays are positively vexatious. The train which was due at Flatbush and Atlantic-avenues at 6:56 o'clock last evening did not leave Jamaica until 7 o'clock, and arrived at its destination 38 minutes behind time.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a meeting yesterday, at which it was decided that all separate companies of infantry might enter teams upon equal terms with regimental teams at the Autumn prize-meeting at Creedmoor. A motion was adopted instructing the Secretary to request the railroad companies to reduce the fare of the members of teams living outside of New-York City visiting Creedmoor during the meeting. A committee, consisting of Col. Gilderslseve, G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., and Gen. Wingate, was appointed to select the place for the presentation of prizes at the close of the tournament, and it was decided to invite Gen. W. T. Sherman to present the prizes to the successful competitors in the international military match. Prizes have been received as follows: Messrs. Tiffany & Co., gold medal; Messrs. Remington Brothers, Ilion, N. Y., & Graham, a Peabody-Martini rifle, valued at $50; John F. McHugh, tent, value, $30; Remington & Co., mid-range rifle, value, $100, and Richard Oliver, a gold scarf-pin, value, $10. A communication desiring information was received from Major J. Pennington Macpherson, Captain of the "Canada's" Team, Ottawa, in which he stated that it was probable that his Colonel would send a regimental team to Creedmoor next Fall to participate in the tournament. A letter from Mr. E. Remington, President of the Remington Arms Company, stated that the company desired to continue the match for the Prize of $300 for a gold medal, and that there had been any misunderstanding about the matter. When the prize was formally won, Mr. Remington stated, it would be promptly paid.

THE NEW-ROCHELLE SAVINGS BANK.

ARREST OF W. B. HUMPHREY, THE DEFAULTING SECRETARY.

The arrest of William B. Humphrey, the defaulting Secretary of the New-Rochelle Savings Bank, has put a new phase upon the affairs of that institution. Humphrey is now lodged in the County Jail at White Plains on indictments for embezzlement and perjury. Five thousand dollars bail has been fixed on each charge by County Judge Gifford. The prisoner was arrested at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Tuesday last by Deputy Sheriff Henry Ford, of Westchester, who has been on his track for some time. The deputy and his prisoner arrived in White Plains yesterday morning, when Humphrey was arraigned before the County Judge, who was holding a regular Wednesday session in Chambers. Mr. Cockran appeared for him, and asked that bail be fixed in a moderate sum because Humphrey had been deprived of all his property. District Attorney Baker urged that the bail be substantial, intimating that there were interests at stake which might induce a large pecuniary sacrifice to get the accused again beyond reach of the law. Mr. Baker stated that the bail be not less than $10,000 on each charge, while Mr. Cockran urged that it be $2,500 for each. The court fixed upon the sum of $5,000, which, it is said, Humphrey will be able to obtain.

According to Deputy Sheriff Ford's account of Humphrey's capture, the officer in pursuit went to Chittenango on Monday, and from thence proceeded by horse and buggy, a distance of about 60 miles, to Plattsburg, where the prisoner was found in a building owned by Mr. Utting, father of Miss Alice Utting, the girl who was Humphrey's housekeeper in New-Rochelle, and who was known as his "adopted daughter." Ford went to this house, which, to outward appearances, was vacant, and, on threatening to force an entrance unless admission was granted him, brought Humphrey to the door, with the bland remark that he supposed he was the person the Sheriff sought. He then meekly surrendered himself.

The causes which led to Humphrey's arrest were discussed at White Plains yesterday, the main theory advanced being that as the indictments against him are defective, he had consented to an arrangement for his arrest, so that he may be here long enough to force President Penfield and the other officers of the bank to give their help in saving him from further prosecution after the existing indictments are quashed. Humphreys has traveled somewhat since he left New-Rochelle last Fall, but most of his time has been spent in Canada or at Plattsburg. It is asserted that he was in New-Rochelle once last Spring.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

At the meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday the President submitted a statement, as follows, showing the financial transactions of the board for the past week: Balance on Monday Aug. 5—On salaries, $442,443 50; on apparatus, supplies, &c., $46,887 23. Estimated liabilities incurred during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 10—On apparatus, supplies, &c., $3,524 42. Balance, after deducting liabilities, Aug. 13—On salaries, $442,443 50; on apparatus, supplies, &c., $43,362 81. Total estimated liabilities up to and including the Saturday preceding the date of estimate—On salaries, $608,426 50; on apparatus, supplies, &c., $126,637 16. The report was filed. Following is a list of transfers which have been ordered by the Board: Foreman Patrick J. Feehan, of Engine Company No. 37, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; John Murray, of the last company, to the former; Thomas Connolly, of Engine Company No. 15, and John Powers, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, change places; James McLaughlin, of Engine Company No. 4, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 3; John Crowley, of Engine Company No. 3, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; Edward Leonard, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, to Engine Company No. 13; Dennis Kilbride, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 6; John Laddy, of Engine Company No. 5, to Engine Company No. 25; Thomas Read, of Engine Company No. 25, to Engine Company No. 5; Thomas R. Shiels, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, to Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, and Assistant Foreman William Birmingham, of Engine Company No. 7, to Engine Company No. 14.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Louis P. Cohen, paint dealer, of No. 1,440 Third-avenue, assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Aaron Josephis yesterday.

One hundred and four immigrants arrived at Castle Garden yesterday, 44 by the steam-ship Virginia, from Glasgow, and 60 by the Greece, from Liverpool.

A game of base-ball between the Flyaway and New-York Clubs was played on the Union Grounds yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Flyaways by a score of 17 to 7.

Samuel Strauss, dealer in cigars at No. 74 William-street, made application to Register Dayton, for his discharge from bankruptcy, and as there was no opposition by the creditors his petition will be granted.

The failure of Ambrose Fowler, dealer in sewing-machine needles at No. 532 Broadway, and agent for the National Needle Company of Springfield, Mass., is reported, and he is endeavoring to effect a settlement at 20 cents on the dollar.

Daniel Watson, alias "Dutch Dan," the professional lock-fitter, who was arrested on Tuesday morning by Capt. Williams on suspicion of being implicated in some recent burglaries, was yesterday discharged by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, as the evidence was not sufficient to warrant his detention.

The following gentlemen were yesterday elected members of the New-York Produce Exchange: Mr. W. H. Beers, Joseph H. Cunningham, J. T. Davett, G. W. Field, Cyrenius Hare, John E. Hunt, Richard Knox, Walter E. Lewis, T. J. McGrath, Walter M. Patrick, G. Wolff, and John C. Wright.

The first pocket of this year's hops arrived in the City yesterday morning, on consignment to Messrs. W. B. Akin & Son, hop merchants, Water-street. The hops were of the "early seedling," and were of good quality. They were forwarded to Mr. Philip Fresanino, a prominent brewer of New-Haven, Conn.

The President of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday appointed the following Special Committee on Public Charities: A. E. Orr, Edward Hincken, Charles F. Cook, J. Arkell, E. H. Tompkins, Paul Babcock, Jr., E. R. Livermore, Edward Annan, E. A. Kent, W. H. Macy, Jr., L. B. Shaw, S. W. Knowles, E. S. Holt, John Camerden, and H. M. Requa.

Mayor Milton, of Grenada, Miss., yesterday sent a dispatch to Mayor Ely, asking pecuniary assistance for the sufferers from yell

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL CONTESTS.

HON. LORENZO ENGLISH INDORSED BY THE REPUBLICANS OF THE NINTH DISTRICT—HIS OPPONENT CHARGED WITH BUYING HIS NOMINATION—HON. JAMES MONROE RENOMINATED IN THE SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT—DISGRACEFUL ROW IN THE FREMONT DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 15.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the Ninth District held in this city to-day was the largest and most enthusiastic of any held for years. An enthusiasm prevailed for a long time unknown in this Democratic district. Two years ago less than 100 persons were in attendance, but to-day full delegations from each county were in attendance, and many representative men of the party were present. In addition there was a large number of citizens who usually care little about politics and rarely attend conventions. Probably 1,200 persons were present. This morning a procession composed of business men, headed by a fine band, proceeded to the Union Depot, and received the various delegations as they arrived, escorting them to the hotels where arrangements had been made for their entertainment. The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, and a permanent organization effected, when a recess was taken until 1:30. On the reassembling of the convention, business was at once taken up and carried through in the most energetic manner. The Committee on Resolutions reported substantially as follows: That the convention recognized the services of Hon. Mills Gardner and Hon. J. S. Jones, the present Representatives in Congress, and warmly approved their official conduct and would gladly support either candidate for re-election, but that Hon. Lorenzo English, of this city, had been invited by a number of citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, and had consented to become an independent candidate, and that it was inexpedient for the convention to make a nomination; that the reputation of the district demands that the nominee of the Democratic Convention, and the means used to secure the nomination, should be condemned by every good citizen, and that such condemnation can be best expressed by his signal defeat; that the convention pledges itself to labor from this time until the day of election to secure the election of Hon. Lorenzo English. The report of the committee was received with enthusiastic applause, and adopted without a dissenting vote. Calls were made for Mr. English, but the announcement was made that he was detained at his home by reason of sickness in his family.

Gen. John Beatty, the chief of the anti-Hayes faction a year ago, was loudly called for, and made an aggressive and forcible speech. He reviewed the means used by George L. Converse to secure the nomination by the Democratic convention. He asserted that the nomination was bought and paid for, and that he stood ready to prove his words; that these were facts and could not be disproved. He said that the delegates who came to the Democratic convention from Madison, Fayette, Delaware, and Pickaway Counties had no voice in the convention whatever; that they were ridden over, and even given to understand that Mr. Converse would be nominated whether they liked it or not. He claimed that the ward bummers, blood-suckers, pimps, gamblers, and thieves were hired and paid for the work they did. Proceeding, he said: "Gentlemen, I can prove by a Democratic paper in this city that the city is governed by the class of people referred to, and no man who is too poor or too honest to buy a nomination could secure one." He then proceeded to read a leading editorial, written by a Democratic editor, giving figures and the amount nominations were considered to be worth. He then continued at considerable length in his review of Mr. Converse's past history, and in the most deliberate way stated that, if necessary, he would be able to prove, before any Democratic jury in this district, that George L. Converse secured the nomination by the use of money. When these statements were made, in the most emphatic and forcible manner, the large crowd present almost held their breath. The language used, and the dramatic and sarcastic tone of the speaker's voice, created a profound sensation. Gen. Beatty was followed by Hon. T. Ewing Miller and Rev. Mr. Poindexter. No doubt exists that the contest will be a most bitter one, and while the Republicans are sadly in the minority they are confident of success.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—The Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District of Ohio have nominated Col. H. Wilson.

The Republicans of the Twelfth District have renominated Henry S. Neal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREMONT, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Babel broken loose is the only way in which to designate the meeting of the Steadman-Hurd Democrats here to-day. It has been understood for a long time about what it would be, but its entire nastiness was not by any means appreciated. There were two delegations of 33 sent down from To edo, one of Hurd men and the other led by Steadman, and advocating any one to beat Hurd. Hurd's crowd was supposed to be regular and the other irregular. The fight was principally over the admission of these, and a Committee on Credentials was divided, making majority and minority reports. For two hours the most disgraceful scene ever witnessed in a convention in this State continued without interruption. The President hammered his desk, and the delegates yelled at the tops of their voices to get attention, saying that Hurd had used money, and if he were nominated they would bolt the party. Finally, discussion was choked down and the Hurd men admitted, although some were desirous of admitting both delegations. This raised a greater row than ever, but sufficient order was obtained to get to a ballot. Only two names were presented, those of Morgan Chapin, of Hancock County, and Frank Hurd, of Lucas. Hurd got the nomination by five ballots. Loud talk was indulged in of bolting, but this is probably all buncombe, and the party will finally unite upon Hurd. This is a great disappointment to Stea man, who was one of the principal men who put up the gerrymandering pin last Winter, and when he saw that he could not win he still hoped to defeat his enemy, Hurd.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Aug. 15.—Another harmonious and enthusiastic Republican convention assembled here to-day, and nominated James Monroe for Congress. This is one of the districts which the generosity of the O'Connor Legislature last Winter l ft strongly Republican, and the nomination means election. The convention was only in session an hour and a half, and meanwhile listened to several speeches. Judging from a large number of interviews had with delegates from all parts of the district, the Nationals are not holding their own. The Republicans are enthusiastic, and will give an old-time majority.

NOMINATIONS IN OTHER STATES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A special dispatch from Elgin, Ill., says the Greenbackers of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated Hon. Augustus Adams.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—The Democrats of the Fourth District yesterday nominated Lowndes H. Davis for Congress.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Hon. L. C. Houk, ex-Circuit Judge under Brownlow's administration, was nominated by the Republicans to-day for Congress from the Second District.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—The Democratic Convention for the Eighth Congressional District met at Thomson to-day. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens was renominated.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District this afternoon nominated G. W. Ladd, who is also the Greenback Congressional nominee.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Aug. 15.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Sixth District to-day passed a resolution declaring it inexpedient to nominate a candidate. This action is considered as a tacit indorsement of Gen. Weaver, the Greenback nominee.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—The results of the primary elections in this city and Portsmouth to-day insure the nomination of Hon. John Goode for Congress in this district. He has 22 out of 24 delegates from Norfolk and a solid delegation from Portsmouth.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A *Globe-Democrat* special says the Democrats of the Twelfth District met to-day at Memphis, Mo., to nominate a candidate for Congress, but at last accounts the Committee on Credentials had failed to report. This is Hon. John M. Glover's district, and it is said that his chances for renomination are good.

The Republicans of the Third District of Kansas have renominated Hon. Thomas Ryan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The *Post* has returns of delegates to the Congressional District Convention from all of the Virginia counties in Gen. Eppa Hunton's district except two. The returns give the General 114 votes, or 4 over the required two-thirds.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 15.—The Third Congressional Democratic Convention nominated Gen. Franklin Smith, of Waterville.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The Nationals of the Fourth Congressional District to-night nominated Judge William D. Kelley for re-election to Congress. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.

REPORTED DISSENSIONS AMONG THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is daily receiving advices from the South that the rivalries among the Democratic candidates for Congressional nominations are so bitter that a very considerable number of independent candidates will take the field. As a result of these contentions the writers of these letters assure the committee that there is a strong probability that a considerable number of Independents with Republican tendencies may be elected; and, inasmuch as the next House may be very close, the committee is earnestly requested to use its influence to secure the election of these Independents. Advices from Georgia are that the number of candidates in the different districts ranges from 5 to 20.

COLORADO GREENBACK CONVENTION

A FULL STATE TICKET NOMINATED ON A REPUDIATION PLATFORM.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—The Greenback State Convention, which adjourned after midnight last night, met to-day and adopted a platform, arraigning the Democrats for their advocacy and support of African slavery—"teaching the wild and cruel fantasy that man could hold property in man"—and the Republican Party for legislation in the interest of the money power. It demands the issue by the Government of absolute paper money as a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, in sufficient volume for the entire needs of trade, and for the payment of the whole of the interest-bearing debt, to be paid directly to the people without the intervention of banks or agents; the immediate repeal of the Resumption act and all laws authorizing national banks; an enactment by Congress prohibiting any further issue of bonds, and a constitutional amendment making such issue impossible; an income tax on all incomes above $1,000. The nominations are: For Governor, R. G. Buckingham; for Lieutenant-Governor, P. A. Simmons; for Secretary of State, J. E. Washburn; for State Treasurer, W. D. Arnett; for State Auditor, G. W. King; for Attorney-General, Alpheus Wright; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Chittenden; for member of Congress, A. C. Childs.

Delegates were present from 14 counties. Mr. Chittenden, one of the nominees, and a leading member of the convention, in the course of a speech, said: "I am not ashamed of the platform adopted here to-day. I am not ashamed of the hint at repudiation. If I were about to die to-day I would cast my vote for repudiation. If I were on my way to heaven I would drop a ballot for repudiation. If I could have any influence with angels, such a shower of ballots in favor of repudiation would fall as would astonish the world. I would free the people in this way."

THE NEBRASKA GREENBACKERS.

WORK OF THE STATE CONVENTION—A FULL STATE TICKET NOMINATED AND A PAPER-MONEY PLATFORM ADOPTED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15.—The Greenback State Convention met here yesterday, about 50 delegates being present. Hon. B. W. Berkhauser was elected President. A Committee on Resolutions was appointed, but was unable to agree, and the convention adjourned until to-day. An attempt will be made to nominate a State ticket that will receive the indorsement of the Democrats.

The Greenback Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

For Congress—J. W. DAVIS.
For Governor—L. G. TODD.
For Secretary of State—O. T. B. WILLIAMS.
For Treasurer—S. H. CUMMINGS.
For Attorney-General—S. H. CALHOUN.
For Auditor,—E. H. BENTON.
For Commissioner of Public Lands—JAMES MCCREERY.
For Associate Justice—J. D. HOWE.
For Contingent Member of Congress—L. C. PACE.

Following is the platform adopted:

First—The power to create money and regulate the volume thereof belongs to the Government.

Second—We demand that the coinage of silver be placed upon the same footing with gold.

Third—The repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of legal greenbacks.

Fourth—That all Government paper money shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private; that the Government redeem all bonds as fast as practicable, and should issue sufficient money to supply the demand of trade.

Fifth—The Government has power to issue absolute paper money.

Sixth—We favor the improvement of the Mississ ppi and Missouri Rivers.

Seventh—We demand the public lands for actual settlers.

Eighth—We protest against convict labor.

Ninth—We favor State legislation for affording a reasonable rate of transportation for our products.

Tenth—We demand an investigation of the finances of the State, and the punishment of illegal use of public money.

Eleventh—We demand the abolition of the importation of coolies.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was the largest ever held, there not being room on the floor for all the delegations. The two largest delegations, those of Nashville and Memphis, occupied positions in the galleries. Hon. Holmes Cummins, of Tipton, was elected permanent Chairman. After the appointment of the committees, including three from each Congressional district as a Committee on Resolutions, the convention at 6 P. M. took a recess until 8 P. M. The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. The Committee on Resolutions reported. A minority report was also presented and several proposed amendments. Without taking action on either, the convention adjourned at 10:30 until 9 A. M. to-morrow. The two-thirds rule in reference to nominations for the Governorship was adopted. Senators Harris and Bailey addressed the convention during the evening.

SECRETARY SHERMAN TO REPLY TO THURMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Trustworthy information has been received here that Secretary Sherman intends to answer Senator Thurman's recent speech, and will go to Ohio for that purpose some time next month. The Secretary's reply will probably be delivered at his home in Mansfield.

THE DEATH-DEALING FEVER

A HORRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS AT GRENADA.

THE DISEASE PRONOUNCED THE MOST MALIGNANT EVER KNOWN—FOURTEEN MORE DEATHS—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PATIENTS — PEOPLE FLEEING FOR LIFE—THE DEAD HURRIED TO THE GRAVE-YARD WITHOUT CEREMONY—SUPPLIES BECOMING SCARCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 15.—Last night was a fearful one for the yellow fever patients, the weather having turned cold, and from midnight until 9 A. M. to-day nine deaths occurred. This caused a panic, and many fled from the town at once, not standing on the order of their going. The New-Orleans physicians declare the disease to be of the most virulent type they ever contended with, as it does not yield to treatment. They are yet hopeful of mitigating its severity if they do not overcome it. Their efforts are untiring, and their devotion day and night to the stricken was never equaled.

The death list for past 24 hours contains 14 names, the largest number since the appearance of the fever. The physicians differ as to the diagnosis, treatment, &c. From a close observation of the many patients visited daily it is clear that a change of treatment must be made to conquer the pestilence. The population is now reduced to less than 300 whites, and the cases number about 150. The total number of deaths so far is 45, and we are far from the end yet.

Rigid sanitary rules were enforced to-day. Only two hours is allowed from the time of death for putting bodies in coffins and burying them. No one but the driver of the hearse and his assistant are allowed to accompany the victims to the grave-yard. The town is now emphatically a hospital, and the few remaining citizens, bravely standing by the stricken, are being taken down hourly.

It is an utter impossibility to convey an idea of the distressing situation. I visited one family to-day where only two out of five are left, and while in the house the mother was taken to the hearse through the back door to prevent the son's knowledge of his loss, although he is expected quickly to follow. Supplies of all descriptions are getting short, as no trains stop here. The situation is horrible beyond description.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—The following has been received here from Grenada, Miss.:

GRENADA, Miss, Aug. 14.

The Mayor of Wilmington:

Help us to pay nurses and bury the dead. Our town is a grave-yard. We need help. The Mayor is dying and the only officer left.

E. A. MELTON,
City Marshal and Acting Mayor.

Immediately on receipt of the above telegram the Board of Aldermen of the city convened in special session, and made an appropriation for the Grenada sufferers, and appointed a committee of seven to solicit contributions from citizens. It is thought a liberal sum will be raised.

THE SCOURGE AT MEMPHIS.

THIRTY-THREE NEW CASES AND SIX DEATHS—BUSINESS WHOLLY SUSPENDED—TENTS FOR THE SUFFERERS FURNISHED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.—Thirty-three new cases of fever and six deaths were reported by the Board of Health from 9 o'clock last night to the same hour to-night. All these cases are in the district where the disease made its appearance a few days ago. The thorough understanding between the physicians, committees of the benevolent societies, and experienced nurses, it is believed, will prevent the rapid spread of the disease, and cause a comparatively light death-roll. Thousands of people have left the city, and the Board of Health are contemplating the removal of those in the infected district who have no place to go. They will be furnished with tents a few miles from the city. The Memphis and Grenada and Memphis and Little Rock Railroads have stopped running trains. Nearly all towns in all directions are quarantined against us. Several of the largest business houses in the city will close to-morrow, and remain closed until frost comes. Gaston's and the Commercial Hotel closed to-day. The Masons and Odd-Fellows have gone to work, and are doing much good. The following telegram was sent this morning:

To Hon. George W. McCrary, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Death is making rapid strides through our streets. Towns have quarantined against us. Can you not order 1,000 tents, into which to remove the poor?

R. F. PATTERSON,
Collector Internal Revenue,
R. A. THOMPSON, Postmaster.

Since the above was sent Postmaster Thompson has sent another telegram asking for rations, with a view of supplying and getting all the poor people out of town.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of War has made a favorable response to the petition from Memphis for a supply of tents to shelter the poor people of that city in the country, although, as he states in his telegram, there is no law for such a proceeding other than the law of humanity. The proper officers will be instructed to supply the tents and other Government property asked for.

The following dispatch was received at the Post Office Department to-day:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 15.

Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General:

Yellow fever bad here, and great demoralization prevails; but I propose to see it through, and only ask your authority for full power to act in cases of emergency. R. A. THOMPSON, Postmaster.

THE FEVER PANIC ELSEWHERE.

THE DISEASE AT VICKSBURG AND CINCINNATI — EXTRAORDINARY QUARANTINE PRECAUTIONS.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 15.—The Health Officer reported two new cases of yellow fever in the city to-day.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 15.—No cases of yellow fever have appeared here, the quarantine regulations being strictly enforced. The Board of Health has adopted a resolution forbidding entrance to the city of express messengers and other train employes direct from the fever-infected districts. At a meeting of the Board of Health this afternoon, it was resolved to prohibit entrance to the city of all passenger and freight trains from the South after to-night, thus placing an embargo on travel and shipments of any kind from that direction. Steamers from below will not be permitted to land, or to send passengers ashore.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 15.—Union City has been quarantined against all railroads.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—William Hines, of New-Orleans, prominent for some time past as the only yellow fever patient here, left this morning for New-York, fully recovered. There is some excitement over the arrival this afternoon of the tow-boat John D. Porter, from New-Orleans, with several cases of yellow fever on board. The Health Officer boarded her several miles below Lawrenceburg, and found the crew in a disabled condition. The boat will not be permitted to land here, and no one will be allowed to go near her except two physicians, who will accompany her to Pittsburg, her destination.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—The Board of Health met to-day and determined to establish a quarantine on the Memphis Road at Hopefield, thus entirely preventing the running of trains. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Road has agreed to run no trains between Columbus and Poplar Bluffs. A Health Officer is to be stationed at Belmont, Mo., to examine all trains coming south from St. Louis. Quarantine officers will also be stationed in Texas to examine trains coming this way. All steam-boats and stages between this city and Pine Bluffs have stopped running. The Memphis train was stopped at the county line last night, and not permitted to come to the city. Over 100 Memphians were prevented from entering the city. Several came in on foot, and were ordered out to-day. There are no signs of fever here, and every precaution is being taken to see that it does not reach here. No epidemic has ever reached this city, and every one is confident that the present one will be no exception to the rule. At this time considerable excitement prevails among all classes of society.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Health Commissioner Francis reported to the Board of Health this afternoon that arrangements had been made to co-operate with the authorities of Mississippi County, Mo., and thoroughly inspect all trains from the South as they cross the Mississippi River at Belmont. Passengers who are found sick will be taken to the Quarantine Hospital and treated. He also reported that officers and physicians have been detailed to examine all trains coming through East St. Louis likely to have passengers on board from the South, and any that are found sick will be sent to the hospital, and be properly cared for, instead of allowing them to stop at hotels or boarding-houses.

THE NEW-ORLEANS SUFFERERS.

NINETY-EIGHT NEW CASES AND SIXTEEN DEATHS—GREAT MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Ninety-eight new cases of yellow fever have been reported to-day, with 16 deaths. Of the persons whose deaths were reported to-day seven were children under 5 years, one was 8, one 14, and one whose age was not given. The *Times*, speaking editorially, says: "Some of the remarkable features that characterized the fever in its incipiency continue to characterize it now, in what may be regarded as its natural and developed form. Fully 60 per cent. of the deaths are of foreigners or unacclimated people, and fully 75 per cent. of the remainder are of children. It is very rarely that we notice the death of an adult born here, or who had lived here any length of time, and of whom it can be said that he or she received even moderate attention. Instances of this sort constitute exceptions to a very marked general rule. Indeed, leaving out strangers and those persons whose habits of life render them especially liable to malarial influences, the sickness seems to be devoting itself especially to children, and as time goes on this feature becomes more conspicuous, and justifies the theory that the fever may be looked upon as having declared itself. It is true that a good many native adults have been affected, but the attack in nearly every instance has been light and manageable, and but for the scare would hardly have excited comment. So far it is distinctly the children's fever."

PORT EADS, La., Aug. 15.—There are three new cases here. No deaths have occurred since the last report. Dr. Stone reports that the patients are, in the main, doing well.

WISDOM FROM WASHINGTON.

A CURIOUS EXHIBITION OF SELF-SATISFACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Government health authorities here consider the reports from the Southern cities as to yellow fever somewhat exaggerated. The condition is serious, of course, but the disease thus far, in severity and extent, is insignificant compared with the ravages of the scourge in former years. The Southern cities are greatly frightened, however, and Galveston has even forbidden the entry of the United States mails. It is now definitely known that the fever was communicated to the Mississippi towns in the clothing of the bostmen of the first boat that stopped at Memphis. This is one of the most dangerous means of spreading disease, as a person in health fleeing to Northern cities can readily carry the poison. Isolated cases are expected in Northern cities from persons who have fled from the South, but the authorities do not apprehend the spread of the disease in the North. It is not expected that it will reach the national capital, as the fever has never been here, and has not been nearer than Alexandria for 70 years. In Havana, where the fever is native, the reports received for the last week show a decrease in the number of deaths.

A FARMER KILLED BY A TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A. C. Clark, a well-to-do young farmer at La Grange, near Chicago, was awakened last night by an unusual noise in his barn. He hastened out to see what was the matter, and as he approached the stable door he was struck by a pistol-shot in the right breast, the ball glancing to the left and downward. The wounded man fled toward the house, and succeeded in reaching the hallway in a dying condition. Before his wife could reach him he was dead. The alarm was given to the neighbors, but no clue to the murderer could be gained. One of Clark's horses was found in the barn partially harnessed. For several days past there has been a number of tramps hanging about the village, and the night before this tragedy a some of them visited the residence of another farmer, but were driven off.

STRIKE OF SILK SPINNERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 15.—The silk spinners of this city were to-day induced to attempt a general strike, but it did not extend beyond the mills of William Strange & Co., and one mill, "the Dale," of Dexter, Lambert & Co. At the other mill of the latter firm, on Straight-street, the spinners refused to join the strikers. At George Singleton's, on Market-street, all the men went out except a few of the older hands, who refused to do so. This demonstration is in obedience to the leader of the new silk spinners' organization, James Taylor, who went from mill to mill with the strikers. If this is to continue the silk industry must soon be seriously embarrassed, and the weavers thrown out of work. The strikers number, perhaps, 150, but it is claimed by them that all will go out before Saturday night.

MEETING OF GAS ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 15.—The New-England Association of Gas Engineers held their semi-annual meeting at the Allyn House to-day. Representatives were present from Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, together with several gentlemen in trades identified with gas manufactures in New-York and Boston. The meeting was designed more for social intercourse than business, but the subjects of electrical light, propelling engines by gas, and other topics were informally discussed. The whole party, numbering about 50, rode about the city and saw objects of interest. To-night they were entertained with a reception and supper, and to-morrow they will take a sail down the Connecticut River.

AN EDITOR ABUSED IN EFFIGY.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 15.—A. A. Chase, editor of the Scranton *Daily Times*, was ridden in effigy on a rail through the streets to-night. Subsequently the effigy was fired from the mouth of a cannon on the public square. He opposed the new county idea.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

FEDERAL LAWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

VIEWS OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL YOUMANS, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ON THE CASES OF THE REVENUE OFFICERS—NOT A QUESTION OF STATE RIGHTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Attorney-General Youmans, of South Carolina, arrived here this morning on his way to Boston, where he goes to be present at the argument in the case of Kimpton, the former financial agent of South Carolina, who is now under arrest there under a requisition from Gov. Hampton. Mr. Youmans expected to find Attorney-General Devens here, and intended to confer with him in relation to the conflict that has arisen between the Federal and State authorities on the question of jurisdiction in the cases of the four revenue officials that shot a whisky distiller who resisted them while in the d scharge of their duty. Mr. Youmans' principal object in halting on his journey northward was to visit the President and deliver a message from Gov. Hampton. He was with the President for some time, but he declined to communicate the purport of the message he conveyed, or the tenor of the interview. In conversation this evening Mr. Youmans said that the people of South Carolina had been misrepresented in their action respecting the revenue officials. There was no desire to resist the power of the United States Government. The question at issue was simply whether the State Government had the right to punish violations of State laws committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the State courts. The local authorities did not waive their rights when they resigned the prisoners into the custody of the United States Marshal. They had simply submitted under protest. The conflict was purely judicial in its character. If the accused were charged with violating a State law, and were held as United States prisoners, and transferred to the United States courts for trial, Mr. Youmans did not see how the State could go into court to prosecute them. He considered that completely outside of the State's power. It was absurd, he urged, to try a man in a Federal court for an offense against State laws. If it was a State law, and not a Federal law, that had been violated, South Carolina asked that the case be tried in the State courts, and then to test the constitutionality of the State act in a proper judicial way. This could only be done by appeal to the State Supreme Court, and thence to the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Youmans was inclined to think that Attorney-General Devens, upon proper showing, would consent to leave the question with the local courts. It was not a question of State rights, but merely a question of State autonomy that might arise in any other State. Mr. Youmans admitted there was a local prejudice against the arrested revenue officials. As a fact, he believed that they had arbitrarily exceeded their powers.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN VACATION.

MESSRS. KEY AND SCHURZ SEEKING NEEDED REST—THE PRESIDENT'S MINNESOTA EXCURSION—MIDSUMMER DULLNESS RAMPANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The departure of Postmaster-General Key to-night for his first vacation since he assumed his present position leaves but two members of the Cabinet in the city—Messrs. Schurz and McCrary. The former will leave in a day or two for Deer Park, where his family have been spending the Summer. The friends of Mr. Schurz express some alarm at his feeble physical condition, which they attribute to his indefatigable and assiduous application to duty. The President expects to leave for Ohio and the Minnesota State Fair next week, and will be absent about a fortnight. The capital may, therefore, be considered as having fairly entered upon its dullest season.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS

WHO OMITTED THE HOT SPRINGS CLAUSE?—A CONSPIRACY ALLEGED—CONGRESSMEN AND CLERKS INVOLVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The following will appear in to-morrow's *Post*: "Within an hour after the Sundry Civil bill was approved by Mr. Hayes it was discovered that a whole section of the act, relating to the Hot Springs Reservation, had been omitted in the enrollment. It was too late to remedy the error, but several hurried investigations were had, and the public was informed that the whole thing was an accident, caused by the hurried manner in which the bill had to be enrolled. It now leaks out that the Treasury officials were not satisfied with the verdict rendered. They claimed that by the failure of the act to become a law, the Government had lost vast sums of money, and a detective was detailed to follow up the matter. It is now rumored that this detective has made startling discoveries, involving two members of Congress and two clerks who assisted in the enrollment of the bill. The clause for the government of the Hot Springs Reservation gave to certain parties certain rights and privileges which were estimated to be worth a good deal of money. These privileges intertered with the interests of certain other parties, and it is said that these latter persons combined and made up a sum to defeat the bill, and that tols money finally found its way to persons who were able to have the material portion of the act omitted in the final enrollment."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day were $502,700.

The Customs receipts to-day were $638,313, and the internal revenue receipts $315,401.

The President to-day appointed Henry Z. Osborne to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bodie, Cal., and Simon W. Switzer to be Register of the Land Office at Bloomington, Neb.

Treasury officials say that the appropriation by Congress for the payment of certain unsigned notes of national currency stolen from the office of the Controller of the Currency was exhausted this week, and, as a consequence, these notes will not, unless there is a further appropriation by Congress, be redeemed at the Treasury Department.

The impression still exists that the minor gold coins will soon be paid from the Treasury in the ordinary course of business. Each day's record of the coin balance evidences an increase of coin in the Treasury. The currency balance, including the $10,000,000 fractional currency redemption fund, shows comparatively at very low figures.

A request has been received at the Interior Department for a modification of certain parts of the recent decision of the Secretary in the Dadymoil case. The department is now engaged in the consideration of the points presented. It does not appear that any change will be made in the views of the department upon any portion of its recent determination in the matter.

The condition of the national finances has been a source of general congratulation at almost every meeting of the Cabinet of recent date. It is thou ht that the Treasury will proceed very rapidly to call in the 5-20 bonds. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan are very gratifying, and the employes of the loan branch of the department have not for a long time been more actively engaged in recording subscriptions and performing clerical work relating to Government loans than at present.

Apprehensions exist at the Internal Revenue Office of serious trouble with illicit distillers in Tennessee, whose violations of law recently culminated in the killing of John Cooper, a revenue officer, and son of Collector Cooper, of Knoxville. Gen. Raum has had several interviews recently with the President upon the subject of enforcing the laws in the face of the violent opposition manifested in certain quarters against the operations of the employes of the department. The determination here is to have the laws enforced at all hazards. If necessary, troops will be furnished to assist the revenue officers.

THE OTTAWA ORANGE RIOTS.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—The city has resumed its usual quiet, and no further demonstration is expected from either party. A meeting of Irishmen and French Canadians last night at St. Patrick's Hall decided to appoint a patrol of 31 men under command of D. J. O'Donoghue, M. P. P. The object of this is to give a lesson to Union men in case of disturbance. A number of speeches were made, one speaker stating that the Orangemen would never be allowed to walk in the lower town. It is said that the Orangemen of this district will have a monster procession on the 5th of November. A Protestant, named J. Salmon, was badly beaten by roughs on Field-street last night, and a Catholic, whose name is not known, was also assaulted.

TRAIN-WRECKERS CAPTURED.

THE PRINCIPALS IN A DASTARDLY CRIME ARRESTED AT SCRANTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 15.—The principals in a thr lling crime have just been captured here by Detective O'Brien, of Pittston, after several weeks' pursuit. Their names are Henry Kocher, Patrick Devers, and Ernest Pabst, who, on the 23d of May last, broke a switch-lock on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, at Roaring Brook, a short distance from Scranton, for the purpose of throwing the night train from New-York down a 30-foot embankment, to rob the passengers. Devers has made a confession, in which he says: "On the night of the 23d of May last Henry Kocher came to my house, as he had done several times before, and wanted me to go with him and break the lock and turn the switch on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Roaring Brook, so that it would throw the night train off the track and over the bank, and then rob the passengers. We waited until 10 o'clock, when the watchman went by. Kocher told me to stay there and watch until he turned the switch. He went down to turn the switch, and when he came back he said he had turned it, and it was all right to throw the train off the track. We then went over on the Roaring Brook cut, laid down and fell asleep, and did not awake until the train was off the track. He woke me up and we went over the bridge and saw the train was off, but not over the bank; so Kocher told me it was no use, as the train was not over the bank. He then went home, and I staid there half an hour and then went home. There were 200 men, women, and children on the train in question, and only for the careful eye of the engineer, whose strong right arm brought the train to a stand-still within three yards of the chasm, they would have been hurled to certain death."

Kocher also made a confession to the same effect, saying that Devers wanted him to take up a rail some time ago at the same point for the same purpose. They have also been implicated in about 12 burglaries recently committed here. A few nights ago the train from Binghamton was thrown off the track by a turned switch at a place called the Notch, north of Scranton, and the engineer badly injured. The act was that of a gang of train-wreckers and railroad robbers, of which Kocher and Devers are the ringleaders. Their arrest has caused great satisfaction in this section. The prisoners were committed to-day to the County Jail for trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions. Large quantities of stolen goods were found at their houses in the outskirts of the city. Other arrests will follow to-night.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND IN THE EAST.

ORDERS TO ADMIRAL HORNBY AS TO WITHDRAWAL—GOVERNMENT OF BULGARIA—THE RUSSIANS IN VARNA—THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 15.—The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says: "It is stated in well-informed circles that Admiral Hornby has been ordered by telegraph that as soon as the embarkation of the Russian Imperial Guard has been completed he shall withdraw his section of the British fleet from the Princes' Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, to Gallipoli, but not retire to the Mediterranean until the remainder of the Russian troops have retired west of Chataldja, and the Turks are securely in the possession of those works. He will then leave a sufficient number of ships at Gallipoli and in the Gulf of Saros to maintain the inviolability of the peninsula until all the Russians are beyond Adrianople or across the Balkans.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A dispatch from Bucharest to the *Times* says: "Prince Dondourkoff Korsakoff will shortly begin to organize an administration for Bulgaria at Tirnova, the capital of the new Principality.

A dispatch from Bucharest to the *Times* says: "The Russians occupied Varna, Bulgaria, on the 11th of August. The garrison is to consist of 10,000 men, with 100 guns."

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.—The *Agence Russe* says the statements in regard to a Russian expedition to Central Asia relate to occurrences belonging to a time when England was preparing for war with Russia. The orders for Russian preparations have since been countermanded.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN—A NEW SPANISH LOAN—THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to an inquiry in the House of Commons, said that no communications had been exchanged with the Vatican regarding a re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Holy See.

In the House of Lords to-day the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction bill was read a third time.

A Paris dispatch says: "*La Semaine Financière* reports that the Spanish Government has effected an arrangement with a Paris banker for a loan of $25,000,000 at 6 per cent. interest, to run 15 years, and to be guaranteed by the Customs receipts at Cuba."

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—Fritsche, Socialist, has been elected on the second ballot to the German Parliament from the Fourth District of Berlin by a majority of 2,000.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Joseph Naudet, the French historian, is dead.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The *Daily News'* Berlin dispatch says Col. Ruestow, the well-known military author, has shot himself, at Zurich, Switzerland.

PROGRESS OF CONQUEST IN BOSNIA.

DEFEAT OF AN AUSTRIAN DIVISION AFTER TWELVE HOURS' FIGHTING.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Advices received by the way of Constantinople say that Gen. Szapary's division of the Austrian army of occupation was defeated near Tuzla on the 11th of August, after a battle which lasted 12 hours.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says it is now recognized that the arrangements for the Austrian occupation of the Turkish provinces we e inadequate. New plans have been resolved upon, the effect of which will be visible in a week or ten days. The same correspondent says the Servian Government re ards with anxiety the menacing attitude of the Albanian Chiefs, at Prisrend.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

NO NEARER AN UNDERSTANDING—GREEK DEMANDS REJECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says the Porte's note, relative to the demands of Greece, maintains that the insurrection in Thessaly was solely kept up by bands from Greece; that Greece has no claim to a cession of territory on the score of moderation during the war, as she was only restrained by fear; and that Turkey never accepted the principle of rectification of the frontier. The only sentence in the note which gives any hope of an understanding is one stating that the Porte leaves to the powers the task of finding its arguments.

POTTER'S SAUCY WITNESS.

LEETE STILL ABUSING ANDERSON.

THE WITNESS RELATES WHAT HE KNOWS AB

both Kellogg and Darrall knew of the existence of that letter, and he supposed Kellogg got Sherman to write it for Anderson so as to keep the little fellow from making a fuss and spoiling their plans; Kellogg said the letter was a non-committal one, a sort of general promise, recognizing Anderson's claim in case the bull-dozers drove him out of the State, and that it anybody thought they could make any political capital out of it they were mistaken.

Witness said he never saw P. C. Butler, who was Anderson's bull-dozer; down there when a man disappointed himself as a bull-dozer, the next step was to take him a Republican office-holder; all they needed was to be unscrupulous, hesitate at nothing, ready to stuff a ballot-box or shoot a nigger, and their performances were a red-seal to the Republican Party; the trouble with the party, its fatal weakness was that it didn't have an office for every bull-dozer; there were more bull-dozers than offices; there were always some bull-dozers willing to become Republicans; sometimes their courageous acts were done as a means of revenge against some man in their own party, in order to get some Republicans capital, for there were always people ready to catch up these things and send them to the North for political effect.

Mr. Hiscock asked witness if he knew why some of the Presidential Electors on the Kellogg ticket were left off the ballots, and so ran behind. Leete said he knew, but as one of the persons who did it was dead, and couldn't come here to contradict him, if he wanted to, he preferred to say nothing about it; one of the morning papers made him say in his testimony of yesterday that he had killed a Judge in Vermillion Parish, but he hadn't said any such thing; he said the Judge and he had a difficulty, but as he was not alive now he wouldn't speak of it further than to say the Judge didn't trouble him after the difficulty was over; that he didn't kill him, though he tried to kill him, and succeeded in convincing him that if he came again he might be killed.

Going back to Mr. Potter's question, he said he would tell about the other man, who was alive, but it was ruled out as it appeared to be only the witness' private knowledge, and was not publicly known, not even among the leaders, as being for a political purpose.

RETURNING BOARD MATTERS.

Referring to the vacancy in the Returning Board, Leete said the reason it was not filled was because Wells and Tom Anderson were two and Kenner and Casanave were two more, and that if a fifth man, a Democrat, came in and captured the last-named two, Wells and Anderson would be left out in the cold; Kellogg expressed the opinion that Packard would be beaten by 25,000 votes, and that Hayes would be elected by a small majority, but there was always the reservation that we had the Returning Board.

By Mr. Potter—And that they would carry Hayes in any way? A.—Now you open up a very interesting subject. I have heard long talk about Hayes being carried through by a "trade" with the Democrats.

Mr. Potter—But it was not done?

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Potter—Then we don't want it. Did you hear anything from any prominent man in the politics of Louisiana as to the action of the visiting statesmen in regard to the Presidency? A.—Yes, Sir; I remember what Mr. Warmoth said; he said: "The carpet-baggers are really a better set of fellows than those Christian statesmen. They are a lot of frauds. They have come down here to steal this thing, and you may as well make up your minds you are going to accomplish it." He advised me not to go near them, but at the same time I think Warmoth was helping them himself.

Q.—It doesn't matter what you think—what do you know? A.—I think it does matter what I think; I am not testifying here for your benefit, nor for my own, either; I think he was in with them, and I want him to know that I think so.

Q.—What did any other of these men say? A.—Kellogg said he was going to get the whole crowd into his own hands, and then he would be as influential as any Senator, even if he didn't get his seat in the Senate.

LEETE'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

After some further testimony in this strain Mr. Butler cross-examined Leete for half an hour, the result being to place Leete at variance in his testimony with Anderson as to the time when the latter got the Sherman letter, as Anderson had testified that he got the verbal promise from Mr. Sherman on a Sunday night, and that he got the letter renewing that promise on the following Tuesday. There was a discrepancy on this question, as Leete indignantly asked the General: "Do you suppose I am testifying by Anderson? I don't care about him or his testimony; I am not trying to reconcile my testimony with his."

Mr. Hiscock then examined Leete, and drew out of him information that he had a very intimate knowledge of the Louisiana politicians, but it was not "complete," as Mr. Hiscock suggested, or it would have been more valuable to the witness; he knew enough to form a belief about everything that was going on; he thought some of them were honest men, and that some of them were as honest as most Northern Republicans.

Mr. Hiscock—I didn't ask that.

The witness—But you got it without asking.

Q.—As a set, they were a complete set of rascals? A.—Yes, Sir; their rascality, though, was modified by necessity; the more prominent ones were the worst; the most honest among them, I think, was Casanave; I think he was as honest as any man in the country; I did not associate with these people longer than was necessary; do you want to know how long it was necessary?

Q.—Yes, Sir? A.—Until I got a position on the New Orleans Times—about seven years.

Q.—Now, during that time, your association with these men must have had a very demoralizing effect upon you, didn't it? A.—Yes, Sir, of course; it had a very demoralizing effect on any man.

Q.—How long have you been on the New-Orleans Times? A.—About a year.

Q.—Do you think that during that year you have been employed upon that Democratic paper you have been entirely able to recover from your demoralization, and put yourself back into your original pure and virtuous position? [Laughter.] A.—I never departed from my pure and virtuous position. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hiscock repeated his question, and added, "answer, yes or no."

"I don't want you to answer 'yes' or 'no'!" said Leete.

"I do," replied Mr. Hiscock.

"Then you can't get it."

Mr. Potter suggested that the committee must have their questions answered, and that afterward the witness had a right to explain anything that he—

A witness has got a right," interrupted Leete, "to answer what he pleases, as much as he pleases, and in any way he pleases, and if he hasn't got that right I'll exercise it anyhow; and I'd like to see this committee or Congress or anybody else make me do anything else."

This sally amused everybody, but Mr. Hiscock declined to examine the witness any further, and he was permitted to occupy half an hour in having explained from his local newspaper read, together with a couple of unimportant letters from Anderson, as well as in finding fault with the reports in the newspapers of his testimony, and with the editors for having refused to let him correct their reports on Wednesday night, when he called at some of the newspaper offices. He said he wanted to put himself right before the people, and let them know his true record, and he was promised that privilege when the committee meets this morning.

SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN EXHIBITORS.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS IN PARIS DISTINGUISHED—PRIZES TO FARM MACHINERY.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—In the award of prizes at the Paris Exposition, the United States agricultural exhibit has received a diploma of honor, and the United States educational exhibit a gold medal. Of the 11 objects of art offered by the Agricultural Society of France for exceptional merit in agricultural machinery in the recent field trials, eight have been awarded to American inventions. Dr. Edward H. Knight, the American Juror of Class No. 76, has been authorized to announce the awards. They are as follows: McCormick's binding reaper, Wood's binder, Osborne's binder, Johnston's harvester, Whitley's harvester, Deere's gang-plow, Bederick's hay-press, the Chicago hay-press. The above eight prizes are independent of the medals of the Exhibition proper.

Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, of the American Commission to the Exposition, pursuant to the instructions of his Government to report upon the relations of labor and capital, has requested the leading exhibitors to inform him in regard to their relations with workmen, and in regard to the working of provident societies among the latter.

A FIVE-MILE SWIMMING MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—A five-mile swimming match took place in the Delaware this afternoon between D. Butler, of Philadelphia, and Robert Ward, of New-York, for $200 a side and the championship. The course was from Five-mile Point to Smith's Island. Both men jumped into the river at 4:30 P. M., and swam with the tide. Butler took the lead at once, and maintained it to the end, beating his competitor about half a mile, and coming in 10 minutes ahead of time.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—A way freight train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, while on a heavy grade, near Chillicothe, Ohio, last night, struck a horse, causing the engine and 28 cars to leave the track. Patrick Shane, fireman, and Mont. Henry, brakeman, were killed, and J. Batterton, engineer, was severely scalded and bruised.

A LAWLESS MURDERER HANGED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 15.—A special dispatch from Darlington announces the hanging today of Alexander Dawitt, colored, for the murder, with an axe, in 1871, of an old white man named William Warren. The condemned man lost all self-control at the gallows, and the drop fell amid demonstrations of abject terror and pleadings for further time.

AN ORDER TO A RAILROAD RECEIVER.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—Chancellor Runyon has issued an order directed to Charles R. Colwell, Receiver of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Narrow-gauge Railroad, to show cause, on the 20th inst., why he should not be enjoined from the duties of said office.

A BRILLIANT DAY'S RACING.

GOOD SPORT AND GAY CROWDS AT SARATOGA.

HARKAWAY'S DEBUT—GREAT HOPES BASED ON THE WESTERN HORSE NOT REALIZED—HARD RACING BETWEEN PAROLE AND LOULANIER—THE WINNERS ORIOLE, PAROLE, MISS MALLOY, AND KELSO—HEAVY POOL-SELLING.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—For contests of absorbing interest, on a fast track, made the third regular day of the second meeting one to be remembered by turfmen and the public generally. The début of Harkaway in the East, and the presence of Loulanier to measure strides with Parole, were attractions which the lovers of fast horses could not resist, and, consequently, there was a large turn out of ladies and gentlemen from the hotels. It is now conceded that the season will be a success—so much so, that it is proposed to give an extra meeting at the termination of the present one, which will extend the racing to the last of the month. The mile dash, which opened the sport, had a field of seven competitors, and they were considered so closely matched that the betting was even on five of them. Ex-Gov. Bowie's Oriole was the winner, snatching the victory at the last jump from Lady Salyers, while Harkaway, the great horse from the West, unfortunately broke down in the race, and was the last in. The mile and three-quarters was won by Parole, but Loulanier gave him a very good race. The mile and a quarter selling race was the most exciting of the meeting thus far, for Higgins, Miss Mallory, and Lucifer were so close together at the finish that it required the decision of the judges to satisfy the spectators as to which had won, the race being awarded to Miss Malloy. The handicap hurdle race was a long one, taking three heats to decide it, Kelso finally being the winner, showing that he had been pulled in his other races, for betting purposes. His owner pursued the same tactics last year. The pool-selling was very heavy during the day, and the mutual pools paid on the first race $37 60; on the second, $6 60; on the third, $31 60, and on the hurdle-race, tickets purchased before the first heat were worth $13 30; second heat, $12 80; third heat, $6 60. It was after 3 o'clock before the racing was concluded, and a little less delay between races would be acceptable to the spectators, who, however, left the course highly pleased with the sport.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE HANDICAP.

The first affair to claim attention was a free handicap, purse of $300, for all ages, one mile, for which seven horses appeared when the bell rang. They were Powers & Buckles' br. h. Harkaway, 5 years, by Enquirer, dam by Ruric, 118 pounds, (Kelso;) J. D. Campbell's ch. g. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, 100 pounds, (Fisher;) Oden Bowie's ch. f. Oriole, 4 years, by Kingfisher, out of My Maryland, 100 pounds, (Miller;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, 4 years, by Longfellow, out of Geneva, 100 pounds, (Barrett;) Charles Peine's b. g. Patriot, 5 years, by Phaeton, out of Sally Farrell, 98 pounds, (Blaylock;) D. D. Case's ch. c. Maumee, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Peyton, 92 pounds, (Ringo;) and D. D. Withers' ch. f. Bijou, 3 years, by Australian, out of Geneva, 90 pounds, (Shelton.) The reputation gained by Harkaway in the West excited the curiosity of Eastern turfmen, and although he carried the top weight, he was a most prominent favorite. It has generally been the fate of horses running very fast in the West with light weights, to meet defeat at the hands of horses here, and with this fact kept in remembrance, the opponents of Harkaway had plenty of firm supporters, and the money went into the pool box at the following rates:

Harkaway	100	$130	$100
Maumee	100	105	80
Oriole	100	100	50
Lady Salyers	100	75	50
Queenston	100	60	55
Bijou	40	25	25
Patriot	25	30	25

There was some difficulty in getting them together, and there were several breakaways. Finally, when the flag fell, Patriot had the lead, Salyers and Queenston together, while Bijou was in the rear. As soon as the saddle-girths came to the turn Barrett made play with Lady Salyers and anot to the front, half a length before Patriot, who was half a length in advance of Maumee, who was lapped by Harkaway and Oriole. At the quarter pole Lady Salyers had increased her lead to a length, Patriot and Oriole being at her tail, head and head, with Harkaway third, Maurice fourth, Queenston fifth, two lengths behind, and Bijou still struggling in the rear. Lady Salyers kept the pace hot round the lower turn, and was still a length and a half ahead, in front, while Oriole had forced a neck in front of Harkaway, Patriot falling back fourth. Lady Salyers still kept the lead into the home stretch, and had all but Oriole beaten at the furlong pole. The struggle between the two fillies was very close and exciting, but Lady Salyers had the best of it by nearly a length at the mile distance stand. Both were under the whip, and Oriole gained on Lady Salyers, and, amid the greatest excitement, they apparently reached the goal together, but the judges awarded the race to Oriole, while Patriot was third, six lengths behind; Bijou fourth, Queenston fifth. The time was 1:44¾. Harkaway came in last, very lame, and when he was pulled up looked as if he had broken down, which was very hard luck for his owners, after coming from the far West.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

The second event was a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for a purse of $500, the entrance money, $20, to go to the second horse. Horses beaten and not having won a race this year, and all maidens, were allowed 7 pounds, but only three entries were made, and all of them were winners, namely: H. Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, 113 pounds, (Hayward;) Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Maiden, 121 pounds, (Barrett;) and George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Loulanier, 3 years, by Lever, out of Lady Hardaway, 97 pounds, (Ringo.) Parole was a great favorite, but Loulanier had run so true and won the Summer Handicap so handily, that there were many who took the odds offered on the great gelding, at the following rates:

Parole	$200	$100	$160
Loulanier	50	30	45
Princeton	10	10	10

They were started at the head of the chute, and jumped off together when the flag fell. Parole went to the front, but was immediately checked by Barrett and pulled to the rear, while Loulanier took up the running and turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, two lengths in front of Princeton, who was a length before Parole. Running round the lower turn, Loulanier got away four lengths, and Barrett seeing this sent Parole to the second place, and Princeton was left eight lengths in the rear. The pace was very moderate, and Loulanier as much as he could. Coming up the stretch Princeton closed in considerably, and at the finish of the three-quarters, which was run in 1:24¼, Loulanier was still four lengths in front of Parole, and he five lengths in advance of Princeton. Going round the turn the pace was increased, and Barrett thought it time to move Parole along, while Princeton also improved his position. At the quarter pole, two lengths of daylight separated each of them, and going along the back stretch, there was a fine brush made by the filly, but Parole closed half a length further on her, while Princeton was four lengths behind. Coming round the turn, Ringo let the filly have her head and she ran very fast, but Parole got to her tail and then moved to her saddle-girth, while Princeton had fallen back 10 lengths, beaten. Turning into the home stretch, the pace began to tell on the filly, and Ringo drew his whip. Parole passed her at the furlong pole, and, although the filly ran gamely all the way home, Parole beat her easily by a length, while Princeton was some 20 lengths off. The mile, from stand to stand, was run in 1:46¾.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third event was an extra selling race of a mile and a quarter, added to the regular programme. There were the usual allowances, while horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year were allowed 5 pounds in addition. There were eight starters for this, namely: J. A. Smith's ch. c. Bennett, 3 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Bet Arlington, to be sold for $750, 88 pounds, (Harney;) W. P. Burch's ch. c. Governor Hampton, 4 years, by Planet, out of Merry Wave, $500, 98 pounds, (Blaylock;) James W. Bell's ch. f. Martiana, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, $1,000, 93 pounds, (Sheldon;) George H. Rice's b. f. Miss Malloy, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, dam by Enquirer, $500, 81½ pounds, including 3½ pounds over weight, (Booth;) Larry Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, $500, 98 pounds, (Wallis;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. c. Rifle, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Target, $500, 98 pounds, (Ringo;) William Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Motley, $500, 98 pounds, (Lottridge;) and Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, $500, 98 pounds, (Barrett.) Although Martiana was a firm favorite in the pools yesterday, there was a decided change in favor of Governor Hampton today, the betting being very close and exciting, at the following figures:

Governor Hampton	$350	$425	$200
Martiana	185	225	100
Vermont	100	130	75
Miss Malloy	140	130	75
Lucifer	135	240	135
Field	65	75	55

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were started from the three-quarter pole, Lucifer taking the lead, with Hampton second. The latter took the lead at the furlong pole, but fell back, and Vermont took up the running. Coming up to the stand, they presented a beautiful appearance, and the spectators applauded them heartily. Passing the judges' stand, Vermont was in the lead, half a length before Lucifer, and there was half a length of daylight between the latter and Bennett; Hampton, Martiana, Rifle, and Higgins were as even as an infantry company, while Miss Malloy was two lengths behind them. As they went round the turn Vermont fell back and Lucifer took the lead, when Rifle came up, passing Vermont, and getting by Lucifer's shoulder-tips. Bennett being fourth. A few rods further on there was another change, and Lucifer was cutting out the work as fast as he knew how, so that when he reached the quarter pole he was a length in front, while Vermont had got second place, half a length in advance of Rifle, who was a length in the lead of Martiana, with Bennett at her quarter, fifth, Higgins sixth, Hampton seventh, and Miss Malloy still in the rear. Going along the back stretch Lucifer still maintained the lead, but Vermont was at his quarter and pushing him, lapped at the saddle-girth by Rifle, with Martiana fourth and Miss Malloy moving up rapidly, in the fifth position. At the half-mile pole, Vermont had got to the saddle-girth of Lucifer, and had shaken off Rifle, who fell back a little, while Higgins had gone up and was lapping him, with Miss Malloy closing. As they ran round the lower turn there was great excitement, as five of them were at close quarters, Lucifer still keeping half a length in front of Vermont, he half a length ahead of Higgins, who was half a length before Miss Malloy, running up on the outside very fast, while Rifle was kept going by Barrett using his whip very freely. In this manner they turned into the home stretch, when Vermont fell back, giving place to Higgins, who challenged Lucifer for the lead. In the meantime, Miss Malloy, on the extreme outside, ran fast, and there was a grand struggle for victory. At the mile distance stand Higgins was in front of Lucifer by a neck, but the latter recovered and challenged again. In the meantime, Miss Malloy had made a rush on the outside and the trio passed the winning post so close together that the spectators could not tell which had won, but the judges gave the race to Miss Malloy, placing Higgins second and Lucifer third. Rifle was fourth and Vermont fifth. The time was 1:53. The winner was offered at auction, as usual, but there was no bid for her, and she retired selling price, and she was sent back to Rice's stable.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The closing contest of the day was a handicap hurdle race, mile heats, over four hurdles in each mile. This had six entries, but only five of them appeared when the bell rang, namely, W. Carson's br. g., Kelso, aged, by Vouchar, out of Kate Leonard, 150 pounds, (McBride;) Charles Reed's ch. c. Disturbance, formerly Mechanic, 4 years, by Chillicothe, out of Mattie C., 146 pounds, (Meany;) L. Wood's ch. g., Dandy, 4 years, by Oysterman, Jr., out of Bet Arlington, 143 pounds, (McLaughlin;) Hugh Gaffney's br. g. Dalicasian, 5 years, by Blarney Stone, out of Lucy Fowler, 140 pounds, (Gaffney;) and James Jennings' ch. h. Gallagher, 5 years, by Blarney Stone, out of Lily Ward, 130 pounds, (Warder.) Notwithstanding that Disturbance had not yet run in a hurdle race, he was the favorite, the pools selling as follows:

Disturbance	$300	Kelso	80
Dalicasian	185	Gallagher	75
Dandy	100		

First Heat.—When the flag fell, Dalicasian took the lead, and was in front as they jumped the first hurdle at the beginning of the turn, Dandy being second, Gallagher third, Disturbance fourth, and Kelso last. In this order they ran around the turn, and when they passed the quarter pole Dalicasian was a length in front of Dandy, who was half a length before Disturbance third, Gallagher fourth. In the same order they ran down the back stretch and over the second hurdle, where Dalicasian and Dandy were four lengths away from Disturbance. Just before reaching the half-mile pole, the third hurdle presented itself, and Dalicasian was there three lengths in front of Dandy, who was two lengths before Disturbance. Coming round the lower turn, Disturbance took the second place, and got to the saddle girth of Dalicasian, and so came over the last hurdle; but Dalicasian had the best of it, and won the heat by three-quarters of a length in 1:53; Disturbance was a length before Dandy, who was 10 lengths ahead of Kelso, fourth, and Gallagher fifth.

Second Heat.—Dalicasian was now the favorite, and sold for $.20; Dandy, $45; Kelso, $40, and the field, $30. After one false start through Gaffney deliberately pulling back Dalicasian, they were sent away, with Kelso in front, and Dandy and Kelso favorite in this position, followed by Dalicasian second, Kelso third, Disturbance fourth, and Gallagher fifth. Going round the turn, Dandy, Dalicasian, and Disturbance were at close quarters, but at the quarter pole Dandy pushed out a length in front, doing over the second hurdle, Dalicasian challenged Dandy, and as the third hurdle was landed together, with Disturbance third and Kelso close up. Racing round the lower turn, Dalicasian retired, and the race remained between Disturbance and Dandy, with Kelso in attendance. Disturbance and Dandy jumped the fourth hurdle

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A TALE OF OUR DAY.

LAVA-BASH: OR, MORE AND TORONTO. From the Italian of Signor Mario Rapisardi. Translated by Leonard Merrick. In 3 vols. Longmans & Co. 1878.

The eleventh volume of Appleton's "Columbian" Library is before us, and fully maintains the standard of excellence which has characterized its predecessors. Mr. Merrick's translation of Signor Rapisardi's novel is spirited and idiomatic, and the story is told with a vigor and directness which will make it popular with readers who like their fiction strong and unadulterated. Lava-Bash is a powerful picture of Sicilian life and character, and the author has evidently studied his subject at first hand. He is a thorough realist, and does not shrink from the most repulsive details when they are necessary to the development of his plot. The opening chapters, which describe the life of the fishermen of Aci Trezza, are full of graphic touches, and the reader feels that he is in the midst of a real people, and not among the puppets of fiction. The heroine, Mena Valentano, is a beautiful and attractive girl, who is loved by two men, Nino Malavoglia, a young fisherman, and Don Silvio Rizzaja, a wealthy landowner. Mena herself loves Nino, but her mother, Dorotea Valentano, a widow who keeps a small shop in the village, is ambitious that her daughter should marry a rich man, and therefore opposes the match. Nino, however, is not to be trifled with, and he and Mena elope to Catania, where they are married. Dorotea, who has been deserted by her husband, Don Silvio, and left with a child to support, is thus left alone in the world, and her character is admirably drawn. Her love for her daughter is intense, and her disappointment at Mena's flight is terrible in its bitterness. She pursues the fugitives to Catania, and finds them living in a wretched garret in the poorest quarter of the city. Here she implores Mena to return with her, but the girl, who has learned to love her husband, refuses to leave him. Dorotea then curses her daughter, and returns to Aci Trezza. Nino, who has been obliged to leave Catania in order to escape the consequences of a duel, follows Mena to Aci Trezza, and they are married. Dorotea, however, refuses to see them, and they live in poverty and misery. Nino is obliged to go to sea, and during his absence Mena gives birth to a child. Dorotea, who has been softened by the misfortunes of her daughter, now sends for her, and Mena and her child return to the old home. Nino, who has been wrecked and has lost his boat, is also obliged to return to Aci Trezza, and the family are reunited. Dorotea's death, which occurs soon after, is described with great power, and the closing chapters are full of pathos. The character of Don Silvio Rizzaja is well drawn, and the scenes between him and Mena are very natural and touching. The translation is spirited throughout, and the dialogue is full of life and vigor. The descriptions of Sicilian scenery are also very good, and the reader is made to feel that he is in the midst of the scenes described. Lava-Bash is a powerful story, and will be read with interest by all who like a novel of real life.

A READABLE NOVEL.

Here is a fairly fresh novel delineating to a considerable extent the every-day life of a class of Englishmen of whom we have not yet had a novel. It is the life of the Englishman who is not a gentleman, but who is a member of the public school and university class. The author, Mr. Hawley Smart, has already made a name for himself as a writer of stories of sporting life, and in "From Post to Finish" he has given us a story which, though it has not the merit of originality, is yet very readable. The hero, Frank Mellish, is a young man who has been expelled from Eton for some boyish escapade, and who, after a short stay at home, is sent to Oxford, where he is entered at Christ Church. Here he gets into debt, and is rusticated for a year. During this year he goes to Paris, where he makes the acquaintance of a young Englishman named Lascelles, who is a member of the Jockey Club, and who introduces him to a number of his friends. Frank, who has a passion for horses, and who has been brought up in the country, is delighted with his new friends, and, having a little money, buys a horse and enters it for the Grand Steeplechase de Paris. He rides the horse himself, and, after a severe struggle, wins the race. He then returns to Oxford, and, having taken his degree, goes to live with his mother at Brighton, where he falls in love with Lucy Vernon, the daughter of a neighboring squire. He proposes to her, and is accepted, but her father refuses his consent to the marriage, and Frank, who has no money, is obliged to leave Brighton. He then goes to London, and, after a short stay there, he is offered the post of private secretary to Lord Dunsmore, which he accepts. Lord Dunsmore is a Cabinet Minister, and Frank, who is very fond of politics, is delighted with the opportunity which his new position affords him of studying the inner workings of the political machine. He is also very much struck with Lord Dunsmore's daughter, Lady Violet, and, after a short time, he finds that he is in love with her. Lord Dunsmore, however, is a widower, and has determined that his daughter shall marry a rich man, and he therefore refuses to allow Frank to pay his addresses to her. Frank, however, is not to be baffled, and he and Lady Violet manage to meet frequently, and at last they become engaged. Lord Dunsmore, on finding out what has occurred, is very angry, and he and Frank have a violent quarrel, in which Frank tells Lord Dunsmore that he is a disgrace to the Government, and that he will denounce him in the House of Commons. Lord Dunsmore, however, is not to be frightened, and he tells Frank that he will not allow him to marry his daughter. Frank, who is now penniless, and who has lost his position as private secretary, then goes to Paris, where he meets Lascelles, who introduces him to a number of his friends, and he finds himself in the midst of a life of gambling and dissipation. He plays heavily, and loses a large sum of money, which he is unable to pay. He then goes to Monte Carlo, where he wins a large sum of money, and returns to England, where he finds that Lord Dunsmore has been defeated at the polls, and that he has gone abroad. Frank then goes to Brighton, where he finds Lucy Vernon, who tells him that her father has consented to their marriage, and that they are to be married at once. Frank then goes to Paris, where he finds that Lascelles has been arrested for forgery, and that he has committed suicide. Frank then returns to Brighton, where he marries Lucy Vernon, and they live happily ever after. The story is told in a pleasant, readable manner, and the characters are well drawn. The author has evidently had considerable experience of the world, and he has described the various scenes in which his characters move with a vigor and freshness which show that he has not written from hearsay. The book is a readable one, and will be found interesting by those who like a story of modern life.

Part of the diary given on in the household of the Governor, Mallet, being as far as the affairs of the Governor's wife, has relieved the monotony by whom Mallet is thought to be in the service of Lieut. Julia Verge, Yardley she revolves, and Mrs. Hope and Tregonwell by the sea. But there are much stranger things in the mystery of Dorothy's double at once, remains well enough separated from Mallet. We could be even more glad to see Frank and Elaine [illegible] with the [illegible] of the story, and one of these is the downright way which dawns in Hughes upon Mallet's mind, a month after the [illegible] Mallet, by his own confession or perplexment of his memory like books which are

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE TIMES FOR THE SUMMER.

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The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

It is eminently desirable that the party managers on the Republican side should provide for making their Congressional nominations at an early date. It has been too much the custom, especially in the large cities, to delay the Congressional conventions until within a week or ten days of election. This is in every regard a mistake and does grave injustice to the Republican candidates. There never was a time when our nominations, if made reasonably and with care, were so likely to profit by ample discussion and a thorough canvass. The Democratic Party is steadily drifting toward the views and pretensions of the so-called Nationals, and taking a position which must make their candidates the representatives of a more or less open attack upon property rights. If the Republicans take the field with candidates representing the defense of these rights, and declaring every man's sacred claim on the fruits of his own labor and on his own earnings and savings, whether large or small, they cannot help but gain by early nominations. We trust, therefore, that the County Committees will this year give the party time to do its very best and to win the success to which it will not be hard to prove its title.

Our dispatches from Washington state that the authorities there are inclined to regard the reports from the regions in the South in which there has been yellow fever as exaggerated. Possibly they are so. We do not know what means the Washington officials have of obtaining correct information on this subject; as a rule, we should say that they were inferior to those provided by the energy and enterprise of the newspapers. Our own dispatches yesterday morning from Grenada were fuller and more careful than any that we have noticed. We have no desire to be alarmists in regard to this matter; but forewarned is forearmed, and we deem it a part of the duty of a newspaper to keep its readers as completely informed as possible on so important a subject.

The Nashville *American*, following in the steps of the more prominent Democratic organs, thinks that the frauds of Democratic Returning Boards cannot be justly objected to by the Republicans, because the latter are accused of having profited by similar devices. Referring to our recent exposures of the Returning Boards in North Carolina, it says:

"It was THE TIMES which announced vehemently, on the day after the election, that HAYES was elected, which, interpreted, meant that fraud would secure a result which would be practically equal to an election. It is estopped from objecting to the action of Returning Boards, even though the bloody instructions return to plague the inventor."

The *American's* interpretation of the course of THE TIMES is its own, and is as impertinent as it is mistaken. It is true that we stated the election of Mr. HAYES, when other journals, less informed or more careless of the truth, admitted his defeat. But we never advised, tolerated, or suggested that he should take his seat otherwise than according to law. We opposed, when the Democrats invented it, the scheme of an Electoral Commission, by which they hoped to secure the seating of their own candidate. We were perfectly willing to trust the Republican cause to the methods provided by the Constitution. If the Democrats were hoist by their own petard, it is rather small business on their part to abuse those who had no hand in its conception. But as it is the only consolation they have, it is natural that they should resort to it freely.

It is stated from Washington that the Republican Congressional Committee is being urged to aid in the election of Independent candidates for Congress from the South. We do not doubt it. It does not lie in the generous nature of a Democrat, even of the purest Southern blood, to refuse aid from any source whatever. But we trust that the committee will take part in such matters with the utmost caution and straightforwardness. The principles of the Republicans are not popular among Southern Democrats, however independent the latter may be, and it would be the height of folly to engage in what would only be a very unprofitable kind of intrigue, to advance the interests of men who are not prepared to sustain those principles. If the committee can find Independent Democratic candidates who will give substantial aid to the enforcement of equal rights in the South, by all means let them be encouraged; but it would be worse than useless to squander its energies on men who are only "Independent", enough not to like to see the honors go to some one else, but who cannot be relied on to stand against their party in the general scheme now plainly being being adopted to rob the Republicans of the South of their rights.

The Russians have at length entered Varna, thus obtaining a convenient port of supply for their forces in Bulgaria; but the position of the town—in the midst of a swamp between two steep ridges—makes it so unwholesome that, unless the strictest sanitary precautions are observed, it may prove not less fatal to the 10,000 men who are to garrison it than to the allied army of 1854. Russia's intention to hazard a stroke at the outlying dependencies of Afghanistan seems now beyond a doubt, although she has certainly no time to lose if anything is to be effected this year, for two months hence the passes of the Afghan mountains will be impracticable. The project, however, is complicated by the doubtful attitude of the Ameer of Bokhara, who can hardly be expected to side heartily with the power that has overthrown him against his brother Mohammedans beyond the Oxus. Through his territory, however, the line of march must lie, the other route to Herat, from the Caspian Sea up the Valley of the Attreck, being too long and tedious for a campaign in which speed is everything. But the necessity of leaving a strong force to guard Gen. KAUFMANN's communications with Samarcand is obvious at a glance. The Asiatic Mohammedans have been formidably excited by the propagandism of the Moslem priesthood, as well as by Russia's defeats last Autumn, and any reverse would place the advancing column in as perilous a situation as Gen SKOBELEFF in 1875 or Sir ROBERT SALE in 1841.

WHAT THE INVESTIGATION SHOWS.

The Potter committee appear to be getting a good deal of amusement out of their investigation, and the public is admitted to some share in it through reading the reports of the testimony. The entertainment, both here and in the provinces, has been the means of bringing forward some queer characters, and they have told their stories and played their parts in a sufficiently diverting way. But after all, there is a vague impression on the public mind that this inquiry had originally some serious purpose, and was not intended merely to afford amusement during the Summer season at the expense of the National Treasury. Mrs. JENKS was a very entertaining performer, and concocted the queerest sort of improbable stories, while she avoided self-contradiction by refusing to remember or tell anything outside of her "part." ANDERSON was less cautious, and amused the public by his grand and lofty tumbling, and his remarkable contortions in the inextricable tangle of his own statements. LEETE is another character, quite equal to the monkey in the late A. Ward's show, which was described by that inimitable showman as an "amoosin cuss." But though all this is diverting, and may possibly keep a certain number of Congressmen out of mischief for a while, it is calculated to make us forget what this investigation is really for. It requires an effort to recall its purpose, and to read the proceedings from day to day does not assist us at all.

But, regardless of its avowed purpose of revealing a corrupt bargain by which the Electoral vote of Louisiana was traded off for the State Government, and its real purpose, which was to furnish political capital for the Democrats during the Fall campaign, both of which seem likely to fail, what does the investigation really show? There has certainly not been the slightest evidence of a bargain, corrupt or otherwise, in any sense that could make it the basis of Congressional action, and hence it is hard to see any practical purpose that is to be served. That there were certain vague understandings, certain assurances conveyed by ambiguous givings-out, a certain tacit and unexpressed *rapport* between the parties concerned on one side and on the other, seems to be beyond doubt. That is to say, either from a conviction of the justice and wisdom of the course, or for the sake of securing a peaceable acquiescence in the result of his election, Mr. HAYES, by himself and through his friends, allowed it to be understood that when he became President he would permit the Government of PACKARD in Louisiana to go by the board, and that of NICHOLLS to be set up in its place. We see no reason to doubt that such was the real purpose of the President-elect at the time the Electoral count was pending, and we can conceive that he may have justified it to his own mind. If he really entertained such a purpose and considered it a righteous one, we can see no proper inference of a corrupt bargain, because he permitted it to be known to those most interested. If it induced them, from the hopes and expectations which it raised, to take a different and safer course than they otherwise would, that again affords no ground for a charge of corruption, but on the contrary was a perfectly natural result. This seems to have been the fact, as between the President and the Southern Democrats, but what of it? He was under no pledge to conceal his purposes, and though liable to criticism for a want of candor and of open and straightforward methods, he did nothing of which the House of Representatives can take cognizance.

Another thing is shown perhaps a little more clearly than it appeared before, and that is that the politicians of Louisiana of both parties were a reckless and unscrupulous set, given over to all manner of tricks and devices, which honorable men from the North may be excused for not having comprehended. KELLOGG's instruments, according to their own statements, were unprincipled knaves, intent only on the spoils of office, and caring nothing either for law or right. The only palliation of their conduct is to be found in the equally evident fact that their opponents were fully as bad as they were, seeking similar selfish ends, and totally reckless as to the means by which they were to be attained. Nobody seems to have cared for the rights of citizens, the sanctity of laws, or the cause of justice; but everybody was prepared to fight for his own political and personal ends, with the weapons of violence, falsehood, and perjury. If the evil designs of one side were defeated and their villainous practices made nugatory, so far as national interests were concerned, by the selfish purposes and the questionable conduct of the other, the result was substantial justice after all, which may well be wondered at as a final outcome of anything political in Louisiana. The visiting statesmen moved about among such an array of pitch-pots that it would be a wonder if they were not defiled; and yet no evidence has been produced of any corrupt bargaining on their part. ANDERSON and WEBER and such seekers after reward for their services, which in their own interest they represented to be extremely arduous and difficult, may have received promises and assurances that they would be cared for if they resolutely did their duty, but nothing is more common, or, under certain conditions, more justifiable. They represented themselves as beset by bull-dozers and tempted by the minions of TILDEN, and, true to their nature, put a price on themselves, whether for doing right or for doing wrong. They seem to have had wonderfully poor success in getting promises, after all their efforts. They brought about an exposure of their own character, but it was hardly worth while to use the power of the House of Representatives to aid in that process, though it is pretty much the sum and substance of what this investigation has accomplished.

WHERE ARE THE WHIGS?

In all of the developments which have been made by the Potter committee concerning the plans and motives of Mr. HAYES, only one point is brought out with distinctness: He was continually searching for the remains of the Whig Party. There is nothing discreditable in this, although the average politician may have a light opinion of a man who would hunt for a Whig Party at this late day. But every now and again it crops out in the testimony of the witnesses that Mr. HAYES thought that the Whig Party might be revived. Mr. POTTER and Gen. BUTLER were repeatedly disconcerted, when on the threshold of a tremendous discovery, to find only Mr. HAYES' oft-repeated prayer for the remains of the Whig Party. To the inflamed imagination of SPRINGER, the President appeared as a stealthy conspirator, a darkly plotting villain, and a masked Catiline from Ohio, seeking to overturn his country's liberties and destroy the State. With this vivid but somewhat incorrect portrait in mind, the Democratic investigators have sought for evidence to confirm their view. No shred of evidence has been found to connect Mr. HAYES with any plot or plan, except so far as a resuscitation of the Whig Party is concerned. They have burst in upon the privacy of his correspondence and the correspondence of his friends, only to find him mildly plotting to find the organic remains of a Whig.

It must also be confessed that Southern Whigs have, in all cases, been preferred. It seems to have been admitted that the Northern Whig Party has gone under irretrievably and to rise no more. Massachusetts, probably, preserved a few curious specimens of the breed much longer than any other State. In Boston, and in some of the other large towns, there lingered a few venerable men, white-headed, well-preserved, and rosy, and wearing the traditional blue coat and brass buttons, dear to the memory of DANIEL WEBSTER. These were known as Silver-Gray Whigs. These were the proud remnants of a party from which had been largely recruited the Free Soil organization. They shook their silver-gray heads ominously at the incendiary utterances of young CHARLES SUMNER, considered HENRY WILSON low, and went on calmly voting for Conservative candidates for office until Death claimed them for his own. Some of them outlived their party long enough to see the end of the war of the rebellion. These deprecated this "fight for the nigger," as they contemptuously called it; and they steadfastly expected that the time would come again when the Winthrops, Adamses, Saltonstalls, and Everetts would again bear away, and the rabble rout which had swarmed into the sacred State-house in Boston under ANDREW and BANKS, should be driven out with ignominy. These Whigs died and were buried ten years after their party had been decently interred. If one yet remains in New-England, he is hidden away somewhere among the historic rubbish of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the Mayflower furniture and the Miles Standish punch-bowls of an extinct age.

Mr. HAYES, as we understand his admirable intentions, desired to find in the South such missing fragments of the old Whig Party as might be discoverable, and form from these a new party which should antagonize the Democracy and supply the place of the Republican organization, which, for obvious reasons, had gone out of business. In the honest and well-intentioned letters of the President-elect which have been eagerly dragged to the surface by the Potter committee we find nothing so positive as Mr. HAYES' anxiety to find the Southern Whig Party. It disappeared a little later than it did in the North. After 1854, there was not much of a Whig Party left in the free States. Here and there it lagged superfluous, like a belated countryman in a circus-tent, who cannot persuade himself that the show is really over. But in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, the good old Whig traditions yet prevailed, and the portly old gentlemen who sported huge watch-seals, drank whisky before breakfast, and said "Dammé, Sir!" in ancient English fashion, maintained the solitary state of the party of HENRY CLAY and LANGDON CHEVES. But if any of these survived SHERMAN's raid through Georgia, they have made no sign of their existence. Again and again, have the President and the Postmaster-General blown the horn of invitation. No Southern Whig has responded.

The Whig Party was organized, or it grew up, rather, as all parties must, in accordance with a great political law. There was a demand for a party opposed to ANDREW JACKSON and his policy. In answer to this demand the Whig organization so named itself in 1832. And, to the student of American politics, 1832 is as remote as the reign of the Ptolemies and as irrecoverable as the history of the pyramids. The men and the political principles are dead and buried. New men and new issues have come upon the stage, and if a few fossils, here and there, linger in the shady nooks of American politics and proclaim themselves Whigs, they are under a harmless delusion. They are not Whigs; they are ghosts, and their revisiting the pale glimpses of the moon is an impertinence. It has been objected of this present Administration that it takes no interest in politics. This is an unjust aspersion. It is interested in a Whig revival. Let this hopeless task be given over. There is no Whig Party to revive.

REFORMING THE INDIAN AGENCIES.

If the report be correct that, as a result of Inspector HAMMOND's overhauling of the Standing Rock Agency, Agent HUGHES has resigned, his obituary probably must be—gone to join LIVINGSTONE, GREGORY, GAS-MAN, CLARKSON, and HUDSON. Inspector HAMMOND hardly treads anywhere, on his tour along the Missouri, without slumping through—so thin is the crust that covers up the frauds, thievings, and perjuries of some agencies, and the inefficiency and imbecility of others.

Standing Rock has long been a standing quarrel and rock of offense—a *pierre d'échauffement* between the civil and military authorities. It was at the Standing Rock and the Cheyenne River Agencies that the ponies of the Indians were seized two years ago by the military authorities, after the civilian Commissioners had expressly promised that they should not be seized, thus bringing the two in direct conflict. The feeling of hostility engendered by this affair between the military and civil authorities was increased a few months since when the latter charged the former with fearfully demoralising the agency. This charge was made by Commissioner HAYT directly to President HAYES, and was afterward repeated, so that there might be no mistake. Gen. TERRY, the department commander, ordered an investigation at once, in the course of which the priest at the agency, the school-teachers, and the Indian chiefs were examined. Instead of fully half of the four score and more of the illegitimate half-breeds around the post being the children of soldiers, only about half a dozen were proved to have this paternity, while the greater portion of them were traced to civilian employes connected with the agency. This refutation of the scandalous charges was, however, received in silence at Washington, whereupon Gen. SHERIDAN called attention for a second, and, finally, for a third time, to the result of the investigation; and, alluding to "the well-known irreproachable character of Gen. TERRY, and his high sense of honor and fairness," he added, "I fully sympathize with him in his endeavor to clear his brother officers and soldiers of his command from the charges made against them by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." Gen. SHERMAN put on an indorsement still more emphatic: "I confess," he wrote, "I have no patience to deal with this Indian question. The experience of such men as Gens. CARLIN, TERRY, and SHERIDAN, who have for thirty years lived in contact with Indians, is pooh-poohed by the present Commissioner, a mere novice, a mere theorist, who never saw a real Indian." He also pointed out that "military discipline does something to curb the soldiers, whereas the agents and employes are restrained by no consideration, moral or physical." This was in May last.

Last month the ill-feeling between the rival authorities culminated in a ludicrous incident, which might have become serious. Some of the Indian chiefs seized HUGHES, the Agent, and carried him to the river, where, as he claimed, they attempted to drown him, being wickedly moved thereunto by Col. CARLIN, the military post commander. It was soon ascertained, however, that HUGHES had undertaken to break several chiefs, and enroll them as common Indians under other chiefs. One of these was named "Goose," whom the Indian Bureau call "a very bad Indian." His adherents had no notion of having their goose cooked in such a fashion, and rebelled. HUGHES at once threw himself on their line of supplies—he stopped their daily rations. They endured this till very hungry, and then ran him to the river bank, intending, not to drown him, but to put him over, and so get him out of the reservation by the exercise of popular sovereignty and lynch law. Col. CARLIN, at this juncture, hurried personally to the scene, ordering his companies of soldiers to follow, rescued HUGHES, and arrested the Indians.

Accordingly, Inspector HAMMOND, who was in the region, investigating the Crow Creek frauds, was directed to repair to Standing Rock. His very first conclusion was that there was no ground for presuming or believing that Col. CARLIN had invited the attack on HUGHES, or, as it was more cautiously stated at Washington, "that he might have prevented it." But the investigation soon went deeper, for already serious irregularities were charged. Some of these bore a disagreeable family resemblance to the performance at Crow Creek. Among them were reporting more Indians on hand than were actually there; supplying the agency trader with goods sent out for free distribution to the Indians; procuring signatures of Indian chiefs to documents by misrepresenting their contents; cutting off supplies from Indians in an arbitrary way, either for gain or for tyrannical power, and producing thereby serious cases of starvation; and missing contracts for personal gain. It is due to Agent HUGHES to say that some of these charges obviously rest on his dealings with Indians like "Goose," and need not imply fraud; that the jealousy of Army officers and sympathizing civilians may have supplied others, and that a few months since an Indian Commissioner examined the charges then existing, and seemed to consider them of small account. For example, it is maintained that though the trader borrowed from the agency supplies during mid-winter, he repaid exactly when the weather allowed his own store supplies to come through, the advance having meanwhile been a convenience to the community.

The full results of the inquiry are not yet officially made public; but if Agent HUGHES has been suffered to step down and out, Inspector HAMMOND is obviously satisfied that the agency needs a change. Secretary SCHURZ and Commissioner HAYT have given ample proof this year that their promises to reform the Indian agencies were not empty words. The appointment of Gen. HAMMOND, last Winter, as Inspector, was a clear case of getting the right man in the right place, as the work already done in the Crow Creek agency, the Lower Bride agency, the Yankton agency, the Cheyenne River agency, and the Standing Rock agency, will show. But there is plenty of scope for like reforms elsewhere.

THE EGOTISM OF ENMITY.

Some men are forever prating about their enemies. You can not hear them talk for five minutes on any subject without being informed of their influence in respect to foes. According to their account, they have a talent for creating hostility which is not equaled by any other talent they possess—at least so far as general perception goes. They explain anything and everything that they fail to get by the existence and active agency of some personal malevolence toward them. The world appears to be filled with their adversaries, who occupy the greater part of the time in thwarting their desires and purposes. Even the elements and general forces of Nature are apt to be represented as antagonistic. When the much-persecuted want to have it cool, it turns warm; when they wish it to be dry, it is sure to be wet; when certain conditions are demanded for their comfort, happiness, or honor, the very reverse of those conditions occurs. Unfortunate fellows, they must imagine themselves centres of the universe, around which inimical influences revolve.

Are these men honestly deluded, or do they want to delude others by their assumption? It is hard to tell. They may have been insincere at first; they may have been anxious to magnify their importance by inventing enemies. But after long indulgence in the insincerity, it becomes a sort of sincerity; by persistent inventing, the invention takes on an air of truth. Most of us are glad to seek, and gladder to find, reasons for non-success outside of ourselves, and an enemy is one of the readiest suggestions, from vanity, to account for it. To say that this or that person dislikes or even hates us sounds modestly, and seems probable enough; for a great many people dislike and hate on the smallest provocation, and often from purely imaginary causes. We can easily believe that any one of our acquaintances may have half a dozen or a dozen or a score of foes; but when he continues to multiply them indefinitely, we are inclined to think him mistaken. There is a limit to a man's enemies, especially if he be an ordinary man, and in a private station, just as there is a limit to a man's friends. We can be better supplied with the former than with the latter, since prejudice against humanity is more easily excited than prejudice in its favor. But enmity must have something to feed upon, else it will fall off and subside into mere indifference. It is active, energetic, altogether positive, and in order to be kept must be met with activity and energy, and, above all, with character.

Are the persons who talk incessantly of their enemies those who would be likely to deserve them? Are they strong, decided, aggressive, compelling natures? Are they usually of the mind or heart or spirit to awaken and preserve and intensify hostility? Far from it. They are prone to be weak and commonplace, petty and conceited, narrow and presumptuous. Exaggerating their consequence, as all little natures do, they fancy that they occupy space which, as respects them, is a complete vacuum; that men of so far larger mold and loftier port have taken offense at something they have said or done, when in fact those men are ignorant that they have said or done anything. They like to pick out a prominent and noted personage, and detail the manner in which they have incurred his ill-will, and what intense satisfaction he would take in revenging himself upon them.

They are voluble with the schemes and plots that have been devised and formed to injure them for some behavior or conduct which they never have, and never could have, been guilty of. They can tell most minutely why they were balked in some grand enterprise that they have never meditated, and how, at the last moment, they fall short of an achievement that would have crushed them at the outset. It was their enemies who, enjoying advantage of position, and with support which they could not command, basely betrayed and undermined them. But for those arch, omnipresent, diabolically diligent enemies, they would have held the first places and have won laurels of perennial greenness. Every avenue to fame, every ascent to power, has been beleaguered with their enemies. What would these effete babblers do without their cohort of adversaries? Would they not be like bladders deprived of their sustaining wind?

The men who have real enemies are generally they who have true friends also—men of will and pride, of courage and power, dealers with events and shapers of circumstances, not gabblers and maunderers. These do not talk of their enemies either; they do not think of them; they have other and better things to do. Accepting them as a matter of course, they attend to the business they have in hand, neither explaining nor telling why they are what they are not, and were never designed to be.

Depend, when you hear a man vaporing of his enemies, that his character or lack of it is incapable of supporting even one veritable enemy. His enemies are internal, not external, and he raves about them either because he has lost balance through his egotism, or because he is trying to throw up defenses for his own inadequacy.

When the white men of the South have any trouble and appeal, as they usually do, to arms for arbitration, it almost always happens that some unfortunate negro or negroes are wounded or killed, even when these have nothing to do with the quarrel or its cause. The Hamburgh affair will long be a case in point. Two gentlemen (the man who shoots anybody in the South is invariably a gentleman) became involved in an altercation about politics to-day. Pistols were drawn and used freely. Two negroes were killed, and three wounded." It would seem to be the custom of many Southerners to get angry at one another and obtain satisfaction by murdering innocent colored men. That is chivalry, we suppose, as they understand it, and safe chivalry, since very few negroes go armed and they can usually be selected as targets without the least danger. In all accounts that come from the late slave States, where there is any disturbance between the races, the colored men are forever represented as in the wrong. This is, in truth, a foregone conclusion. The negro is undoubtedly the offender sometimes; the wonder is that he is not far oftener such. He certainly shows great forbearance, considering the outrages to which he is so uniformly subjected. It might be thought, however, that where he is wholly outside of any pending controversy, he would be let alone. But it is so delightful for a rebel Democrat to kill a "nigger," under any circumstances, that he cannot resist the temptation which any opportunity offers. The Southerners claim that the black race must soon melt away before the whites. Yet they seem determined to help nature and destiny to the utmost with the bowie-knife and revolver.

Not many persons who look at the monument of GEORGE FREDERICK COOKE in St. Paul's Churchyard have any notion who he was. But when he came over here, 66 years ago, and made his first appearance as *Richard III.*, in the City, before a crowded house, he made a commotion, on the rise of the curtain, by advancing to the front of the stage and demanding that the audience should rise while the orchestra played "God Save the Queen." This naturally created a tumult, but the tragedian calmly took snuff until his demand was complied with. He was an Anglomaniac, and hated America and Americans for their execrable taste in achieving their independence. He often insulted his audiences and persons in private life, and again and again came very near getting into serious trouble. Fortunately for him, his valor was not equal to his insolence, and he escaped the punishment which he deserved. He was extremely eccentric, and his habitual intemperance rendered him at times positively insane, so that much was forgiven him. A capital actor, he drew immensely here at first, and would have continued to draw if he could have kept even partially sober. On first nights he would often be free from liquor, and after making a fine impression undo it by studied insolence and beastly intoxication. After ten years of debauchery and acting he died, and was buried here at the expense of a few friends. He was the first English player who had ever come to America, and he was most cordially welcomed. No man has ever thrown away more brilliant opportunities either at home or abroad. He was supremely vain and egotistic, and spoke of himself in the third person (after the manner of JULIUS CÆSAR) with an air of consequence and solemnity which might have indicated his kinship to the Deity. After his death an autopsy was held, and the late Dr. FRANCIS obtained his skull for phrenological purposes, and kept it in his surgery. One night at the Old Park, the property-man having discovered at the last moment that he had no skull for the graveyard scene in "Hamlet," COOKE's was sent for and used on the stage. It was afterward handed round for examination in private circles, and the poor actor's skull attracted nearly as much attention as he had done in the flesh in his favorite characters.

In one of the mining towns of California, some bore of a fellow from Oregon recently delivered a lecture, after having been extensively advertised, and was so dreary and interminable that when he had talked nearly two hours, a rough miner, probably a little the worse for liquor, rose and drew his revolver upon him. "Now dry up," he said. "We've had enough of your chinning, and if you don't stop short off I'll blow you through. We don't ask our chips back this time; but you mustn't come back here again. If you do, you'd better bring your coffin along—you'll find it cheaper for your executors." The lecturer, as may be inferred, stopped, and agreed solemnly never to inflict himself a second time upon that town. Doubtless, he will keep his word. This is a rather summary way of getting rid of a tedious lecturer, but it is assuredly an efficient one. We have some of the tribe in the East, who, we are sure, would rather talk from a platform than do anything else in or out of the world; and we question if they could be deterred from what they conceive to be their vocation even by the prospect of immediate death. While they live they must talk; not to talk is not to live.

Not long since, one SIMON FRASER, of Glasgow, during somnambulism, dashed out the brains of his child, an infant son, by hurling him against the bedpost. He has been tried and acquitted, leading Scotch physicians testifying that, while they did not regard the prisoner as insane, they regarded somnambulism as a brief attack of insanity, and that one committing a crime under its influence can not justly be held responsible. While the acquittal in this case was undoubtedly righteous, the precedent thus established is rather dangerous. Somnambulism is not uncommon, and persons subject to it might steal, burn, or murder deliberately, and shield themselves by declaring that they were asleep at the time. If somnambulism be generally admitted as immunity from legal accountability, we fear we shall have it put forward very often by our lawyers. Casuists of old used to aver that men were responsible for their dreams. If so, they would certainly be responsible for their actions in sleep. But this, happily, is not an age of casuistry, and, unhappily, not of legal justice either. For one man who honestly escapes punishment by a veracious plea, a dozen men escape by the same plea, to which they are in nowise entitled.

The present *Evening Post*, old as it is—it will be 77 years old the 16th of November next—is not the first newspaper of the name published here. There was an *Evening Post* in 1746, which was not remarkable for anything in particular except brevity of life, having given up its feeble ghost after a few months of precarious existence. In 1794 there was another *Evening Post*, published by L. WAYLAND, and edited by MATTHEW L. DAVIS, afterward known as the "Old Boy in Specs" and the "Spy in Washington." He used the latter pen-name as Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and also contributed to the London *Times* under the signature of the "Genevese Traveler." The second *Post*, an organ of AARON BURR, was gathered to its host of journalistic fathers in 14 or 15 months. DAVIS continued in journalism long after, and remained attached to BURR through good and ill report, through poverty, misfortune, and distress, while the latter lived. DAVIS was generally spoken of as BURR'S last and, toward the close of his checkered career, almost his only friend. He wrote his life, edited his diary, and survived him 14 years. Many persons must remember DAVIS as an old man flitting spirit-like around Printing-house square, for he died only 38 years since, at the age of 84. He was a model of friendship.

According to the internal revenue returns, the citizens of the Republic are drinking less whisky and more beer. Whisky—that part of it which paid revenue tax, at least—fell off from 57,000,000 gallons for the fiscal year of 1877, to 50,704,000 in 1878—a difference of nearly 6,300,000 gallons. For the same time, the revenue-paying beer increased from 9,430,000 barrels to 9,937,000 barrels—an increase of 457,000 barrels, or 1,371,000 gallons. During the last 10 or 12 years, if not longer, there has been a perceptible diminution here, considering the ever-growing census, in the consumption of whisky and other liquors, and a corresponding increment of beer, as is shown by a decrease in drunkenness and its attendant ills. There are many earnestly opposed to beer as a beverage; but between it and liquor there can scarcely be a choice; for it is, undeniably, regarding it in its worst possible light, the less of two evils. Germany, where beer is drunk almost universally, is comparatively a temperate country—assuredly much more so than ours—and the United States cannot be otherwise than a great gainer by substituting beer for spirits of any and every kind.

The curious turn of fortune which has armed semi-Christian Russia in defense of the Crescent against the Cross, is a fresh confirmation of the old saying, that the bitterest foes of any cause are its own apostate followers. The forefathers of the insurgents of to-day were the Christian chiefs who embraced the faith of Islam in the sixteenth century, and thenceforth fought as stoutly as their Moslem compatriots in the cause of that adopted creed. Foremost among these renegades was ALI KHEDEVI, a famous Bosnian warrior who became Governor of his native province under SOLIMAN the Magnificent, and actually commanded a division of the army which besieged the Knights of St. John in Rhodes a few years later. When the grand assault was made upon the citadel, the veteran Governor, already more than 70 years of age, led the forlorn hope in person, equally conspicuous by the splendor of his attire and the beauty of his long white beard, every curl of which was said to have seen a victory. Before departing upon this final expedition, he had consulted a native soothsayer, who assured him that "no Christian weapon should harm him while a beard grew on his chin;" and it really seemed as if the prediction were fated to be accomplished, for, although his men fell around him like leaves, he reached the foot of the wall without a scratch. Just as he was springing up the breach, however, and shouting to his followers to come on, a wounded Christian, lying amid the débris, struggled to his knees, and fired his piece point-blank into the grim face of the old warrior. The flash of the discharge that laid him low singed off his beard to the very roots, and the Turkish Janissaries, dismayed at this seeming fulfillment of the prophesy, turned and fled in disorder.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There is a formidable bolt from the regular candidate in the Seventh Congressional District of Iowa.

The Hartford *Courant* sees nothing to encourage the Greenbackers of Connecticut to continue their organization after the convention of Wednesday.

The platform of the Louisiana Democrats smells "ancient and fish-like" even to the distant nostril of the Sacramento (Cal.) *Record-Union*. It is time such platforms had become impossible, it says.

Frank Jones may, after all, reconsider his determination to refuse a renomination for Congress from the First New-Hampshire District. At least, that is the hope that sustains the drooping spirits of the Democrats of that section.

Kearney is now and then very happy in the choice of his words. For instance, speaking of the Boston *Pilot's* advice to him, he says: "It is useless for me to undertake to poison the minds of the working men of this community against such slimy sheets."

Col. George G. Vest, one of the candidates for United States Senator from Missouri, says: "I do not believe that negroes ought to be allowed to vote, any more than the ourang-outang ought to be allowed to vote. If ever I get office, it will be on that principle."

The *Illinois State Journal* remarks that Joshua Allen, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth District of that State, who is now an advocate of unlimited paper money, was a rabid opponent of the issue of greenbacks when they were necessary to pay the soldiers. This is true of most soft-money Democrats.

The Republican newspapers of Maine are using every weapon at their command, facts, figures, history, prophecy, and good, solid, old-fashioned, down-East common sense, to crush the Greenback Party in that State, and they are making its life very miserable, indeed. The Boston *Journal's* correspondent thinks it is growing weaker every day.

The Boston *Post*, one of the most respectable Democratic journals in the country, says Thurman has abandoned the old Democratic faith, or attempted to set up a new one. The Boston *Herald* says: "He is not honest. He has not the courage of his convictions. He keeps one eye on the Ohio Democrats and the other on the Presidency. He knows much better than he says."

The Massachusetts papers discuss the probable action of the Republicans of that State with a good deal of indefiniteness as yet, but the name of ex-Gov. Talbot is most frequently mentioned in connection with the first place on the ticket. Mr. Justin Deney, of Great Barrington, who has been mentioned as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, says he prefers private life. The Young Republicans are apparently in earnest, and the Republican canvass is likely to first take shape with their convention at Worcester on the 26th. The Democrats are getting into something of a panic over Butler's alleged designs upon their party, but some of the most respectable men of that faith openly declare that they will vote the Republican ticket rather than for him.

The Sandusky *Register* has been overhauling Mr. Thurman's financial record, and shows that upon the bill reported by John Sherman, of the Senate Committee on Finance, in February, 1874, Mr. Thurman voted at every stage of its progress with the hard-money Senators, and when the President vetoed the bill as an inflation measure he voted to sustain the veto. On the 6th of April Mr. Thurman said, in a speech on the bill: "It means that so long as I shall live, and possibly long after I shall be laid in the grave, this people shall have nothing but an irredeemable paper currency with which to transact their business, that currency which has been well described as the most effective invention that ever the wit of man devised to fertilize the rich man's field at the expense of the poor man's brow. I will have nothing to do with it, Sir." All this is strangely at variance with Mr. Thurman's present position as set forth in his Hamilton speech.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—The officers of the Naval Academy at Annapolis request the Associated Press to state that the examination of candidates for appointments as cadet engineers will begin at the Academy on Sept. 15; that for candidates for appointment as cadet Midshipmen on Sept. 22, next. All officers and cadets now on leave from the Academy, and not included in the detail, will consider their leave extended for 10 days, with the exception of Lieut. Parker and Masters Lyman and Chason, who will report on Sept. 17, as previously ordered. This change has been made to conform with an order of the Secretary of the Navy directing that hereafter the academic year shall commence on Oct. 1 and on May 31.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 15.—At Newport this noon Commodore Parker, of the United States steam-ship Constellation, paid an official visit to the Saratoga, and was received with a salute of 11 guns.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 15.—The United States steamer Speedwell has left this Navy-yard, more fully equipped than ever before, to resume operations in the interest of the Fish Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—On motion of the United States District Attorney, before Judge Sawyer, this morning the indictments against Thomas Rogers and C. B. Higgins, in connection with the Pinney certificates against Naval Paymaster Spaulding, were dismissed. Spaulding will be tried in October.

MOODY GOING TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Mr. D. L. Moody, the revivalist, has rented a house in this city, and will remove here with his family about the 1st of October. His health has been somewhat impaired by his labors, and he desires to come to Baltimore to rest and recuperate. He is also anxious to devote more time to study than his active work has heretofore permitted. No tabernacle will be erected, as was at first contemplated, but Mr. Moody will hold meetings during the Winter months in the churches and public halls in various parts of the city, probably as many as three each week. Mr. Sankey is going to Europe, and consequently will not accompany Mr. Moody to Baltimore.

REUNION OF ILLINOIS SOLDIERS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from Mount Vernon, Ill., says the reunion of soldiers there yesterday was a grand success. There was the greatest crowd present since the campaign of Lincoln and Douglas in 1860. Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and K of the Eleventh Regiment of the Illinois National Guard, under Brig.-Gen. Povey, were present, and among the notable persons there were Gens. Sherman, Wilson, McCook, Logan, Shields, Martin, Rees, Sm

VULCAN AND THE CORONA.

RESULTS OF THE RECENT ECLIPSE.

THE MYSTERIOUS PLANET — THE GASEOUS AND NON-GASEOUS ELEMENTS OF THE CORONA—A REVIEW OF THE LABORS OF THE OBSERVERS BY PROF. YOUNG, OF PRINCETON.

It is early, as yet, to estimate the full scientific meaning and value of the observations made during the recent solar eclipse, but it is already evident that, though in some respects disappointing, they are yet, on the whole, of an importance quite equal to those obtained on any similar occasion.

One brilliant discovery will probably date from this occasion, and hold a conspicuous place in the annals of science. The planet Vulcan, after so long eluding the hunters, showing them from time to time only uncertain tracks and signs, appears at last to have been fairly run down and captured. At least it seems to us that the observations of Prof. Watson at Rawlings, and Swift at Denver, must for the present be taken as conclusive, though perhaps not settling the question beyond the possibility of reopening or dispute. The gentlemen are both astronomers of repute, accustomed to sweep for faint objects, and provided with excellent instruments. The negative results of Profs. Newcomb, Wheeler, Holden and others, who, with similar instruments, went over the same ground and found nothing, are, indeed, unsatisfactory and puzzling; but they can hardly outweigh the positive evidence on the other side, though they certainly justify a certain reserve in accepting the conclusion.

Assuming as correct Prof. Watson's estimate of the planet's brightness, (four and a half magnitude,) it would be more than 40 times fainter than Mercury, and considering its proximity to the sun, (which would make it much brighter than if at the same distance as Mercury,) it would seem that its diameter must be somewhere between 200 and 400 miles. If really thus minute, it is easy to see how it has so long escaped discovery; indeed, the question at once arises whether there must not be several such Vulcans, to account for that peculiar behavior of Mercury, which led Leverrier, on purely mathematical grounds, to assert the existence of a planet or planets between Mercury and the sun. Mr. Swift, in fact, claims to have seen two bodies—Watson's and another near it.

It is unfortunate that the single observation of Prof. Watson cannot give definite information as to the orbit and motions of the planet; but for this purpose at least three observations are needed, and unless (as Prof. Watson hopes to do) he succeeds in identifying some of the many recorded transits of small black objects across the solar disk, as observations of his planet, it may be long before we shall know anything further about it. There is, however, a bare possibility that it may be recovered in full daylight by arming a large telescope with a very long tube, projecting beyond the object glass, and thus enabling the observer to examine the sky within a degree or two of the sun without letting the sunlight fall upon the lens. If the experiment could be tried at a considerable altitude, where the atmospheric glare is at a minimum, the chance of success would be greatly improved.

As regards the physics of the sun and the corona, the principal and most important result of all the observations bearing upon this subject is to demonstrate a decided sympathy and connection between the condition of the sun's ordinary surface, as indicated by the number and character of the sun spots, and the constitution of the corona.

At the present time the sun's spots are at their minimum; whole months have passed without the appearance of a single one. The chromosphere, or colored envelope of hydrogen and other gases which immediately surrounds the sun, has also been correspondently quiescent, and the so-called "prominences" have been few and small. Of course, it was a question of interest whether the corona also would show a corresponding difference of condition from that indicated in 1869 and the later eclipses, when the sun's surface was in full activity, and the question has received an emphatic and affirmative answer.

As to the brightness of the corona at the recent eclipse, there is considerable difference of opinion. The writer, and he thinks a large majority of those who also saw the eclipse of 1869, is strongly of the impression that in 1869 the corona, though perhaps less extensive, was many times more brilliant, while the corona in 1870 seemed to him intermediate between those of 1869 and 1878. Some of the best observers, however, are of quite the contrary opinion, and it is frankly to be admitted that one's judgment as to the brightness of an object like the corona depends so much upon the condition of the eye at the moment of observation, and that condition so depends upon what the eye has been doing for the last few moments preceding, that no very great weight is to be assigned to such impressions. The writer feels, however, considerable confidence in his estimate of the relative brightness of the three eclipses, because in all three cases his observations were made under almost precisely similar circumstances—near the middle of the eclipse, and after about a minute of close spectroscopic work.

While, however, there may be room to question the conclusion that the corona this year was uncommonly faint, there can be no question that its spectrum was profoundly modified.

The bright lines which come from its gaseous constituents were conspicuous in 1869 and in all the subsequent eclipses until the present one, but this year they were so faint as to be seen by only a few of the observers, while the great majority missed them entirely, seeing only a continuous spectrum. This was especially remarkable in the case of the green corona line, (known as "1474," from its position upon Kirchoff's map of the solar spectrum.) Many observers saw it plainly just at the beginning and end of totality, but during the middle of the eclipse nearly all entirely lost sight of it. That it was really present all the time, however, though faint, is proved by the observations of Prof. Eastman, Mr. Thomas, and the writer, the former of whom traced it all around the sun to a distance of from 10′ to 20′, going twice over the ground, and keeping it in sight all the time. With the hydrogen lines the case was similar; the writer had one or other of them in the field continually, and they never quite disappeared, though at times very faint.

Of course, the altitless spectroscopes, both ocular and photographic, from which so much had been expected, failed to give any satisfactory results. In 1871, when the instruments were first used, the observers saw a series of colored images of the corona. Mr. Lockyer, for instance, saw four such images, one red, one green, one blue, and one violet. This year nothing of the kind appeared. At the moment, indeed, when totality began there was an exquisite exhibition, first of the darkness of the solar spectrum, and then for an instant of a multitude of bright colored segments—the spectrum of the chromosphere; but when the moon had covered the chromosphere there was only a disappointing, continuous band of color, unmarked by rings of any kind.

Those, also, who were looking for new bright lines in the corona spectrum were equally unsuccessful, whether they employed the ordinary spectroscope or worked by photography. Some of the observers, the writer among others, used a so-called "fluorescent eye-piece," which brings the otherwise invisible light beyond the extreme violet end of the spectrum within the range of human eyes, by the action of a film of fluorescent liquid (esculin solution) inclosed between thin plates of glass. But, although before totality the apparatus worked perfectly, disclosing to the eye dark lines innumerable in the portion of the spectrum invisible without its aid, after the darkness came on it failed to show a single bright line. The most carefully-prepared and sensitive photographic apparatus succeeded no better, except that Dr. Draper, Mr. Lockyer, and one or two others perhaps, did obtain by means of a altless spectroscope, an impression of a faint continuous spectrum in the ultra violet, without rings or markings of any kind. Evidently no lines existed to see or photograph on this occasion.

One or two observations were made of some interest in their relation to previous work. Prof. Rockwood, of the Princeton party, using a double-barreled altless spectroscope, observed at the beginning of totality a bright red line in the chromosphere spectrum, very near to B. This explains an observation of Mr. Pogson in 1868, who then insisted that he saw B reversed in the spectrum of a prominence, but as all the other observers had C instead of B, his record was generally regarded as a mistake.

The line is probably one well known to solar spectroscopists at 534 of Kirchoff's scale—a line exceedingly difficult to see in the spectrum of the chromosphere under ordinary circumstances, but still invariably present, and exhibitable (if one may coin a word) with proper appliances. Its conspicuousness in Prof. Rockwood's instrument is a matter of some surprise, but there could be no mistake, as C was even more brilliantly conspicuous at the same time. What the substance which causes it may be is quite unknown. Like the so-called D3 line it has no corresponding dark line in the solar spectrum.

The same observer, and the writer also, saw both H lines (calcium) brightly reversed in the spectrum of the chromosphere; thus confirming observations made six years ago at Sherman, but never corroborated since, except by the photographic spectrum obtained by the Siam expedition in 1875.

The exquisite reversal of the dark Fraunhofer lines at the moment of totality was seen by many of the observers. One observer, at least, (and we believe some others,) Prof. Barker, of Rawlings, was able to confirm Janssen's observation in 1871 by seeing the principal dark Fraunhofer lines in the corona spectrum, thus showing that a considerable percentage of the coronal radiance is mere reflected sunlight. The dark lines were, however, so faint as to be seen by very few, and this shows equally clearly, we think, that the particles which reflected the sunlight are themselves also self-luminous, as, of course, they ought to be so near the sun.

A great deal of attention has been paid to the polarization of the coronal light in past eclipses, and while on the whole there has been an overwhelming weight of evidence in favor of radial polarization, yet at every eclipse some observer of reputation has obtained anomalous results quite at variance with all the others. This year Dr. Hastings, of Baltimore, comes out with strong tangential polarization as his result. That he must be the victim of some mistake is almost certain, since all the rest of the observers—Wright, Ranyard, Harkness, and others—are emphatic and clear in their contrary conclusion.

Experiments with the tasimeter or new heat measure of Mr. Edison showed, as was ascertained many years ago, that the heat of the corona is quite sensible. With a thermophile attached to a peculiarly-arranged spectroscope Mr. Anderson, of the Princeton party, obtained a doubtful result, which may indicate a bright heat-line in that part of the chromosphere spectrum below the red.

It has been represented in some quarters that the results of this eclipse require a fundamental reconstruction of the theories hitherto held regarding the constitution of the corona. This is, however, an entire misapprehension. The same constituents appear in the corona as hitherto, only in altered proportions, as might have been and was expected by students of solar physics. In 1869, 1870, and 1871 the gaseous elements of the corona—the hydrogen and "1474 stuff," whatever that may be—were in such quantity and condition and rose so high above the solar surface that their lines were conspicuous in the coronal spectrum, and attracted the attention of observers far more forcibly than the feeble continuous spectrum of the light emitted from, and reflected by, the minute solid or liquid particles which also constitute an essential element of the corona. At present the condition is reversed. The gases are either two small in quantity or too cool to be conspicuous. The lesson, and it is an important one, is simply, as has been said, that, to a certain extent, the corona sympathizes with the sun-spots.

It certainly looks probable, also, that while the gaseous elements of the corona are strictly solar, the non-gaseous matter—the coronal dust or haze—is of extraneous and very likely meteoric origin. At any rate, the extent of the corona was certainly not less than on former occasions, whatever may have been the case with its brightness. In fact, it has never been traced quite so far from the sun before, as this time by Langley and Newcomb, who followed it out for 6° along the ecliptic, a success partly, of course, due to the clearness of the air at their elevated stations. Now, this is quite consistent with the theory that meteor streams furnish the hazy matter of the coronal envelope, since, so far as we can judge, they have nothing to do with sun-spots.

A very interesting problem relates to the effect of solar forces upon this meteoric matter, if such it really be, and the material for the study is furnished in rich abundance by the numerous drawings made by Langley, Abbe, Penrose, Boss, and others, and by the photographs, which in excellence and number excel those obtained on any previous occasion. Among the best which we have seen are the magnificent series made by Rogers at La Junta, those of Draper at Rawlins, and those of the Princeton party at Denver; undoubtedly there are others of at least equal excellence.

To sum up: The eclipse of 1878 has added a new planet to the system, and has demonstrated that the unknown cause, whatever it may be, which produces the periodical sun-spots at intervals of about 11 years, also affects the corona and atmosphere of the sun.

This undoubtedly adds a certain measure of probability to the idea that these solar periods may produce some effect upon the earth, such as may be felt in our meteorological conditions; and though the writer by no means concurs with Mr. Lockyer in considering that Meldrum's investigations upon Indian cyclones have already demonstrated connection between the sun spots and the weather, but, on the other hand, thinks the connection almost disproved by results of other investigators, still there can be no question that the subject deserves thorough study.

The result of the late eclipse goes to show such a periodical change in the state of the solar atmosphere as might very possibly produce a sensible effect upon the earth; whether it does or not is a question which can be settled only by a careful and systematic investigation of the facts.

C. A. YOUNG.

PRINCETON, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1878.

CROWNING THE SCHUETZEN KING.

LAST DAY OF THE GERMANS' GREAT FESTIVAL —WILLIAM HAYES, OF NEWARK, WINS THE LAUREL.

The cloudy weather yesterday doubtless kept many persons from attending the third and last day's festivities of the Jersey Schuetzen Corps, at their park, Union Hill, N. J., and consequently the attendance was much smaller than on the previous days. There was no regular shooting, save by some of the corps who were unable to be present before, and were allowed to fire at the target of honor in the vain attempt to equal, or, if possible, excel, the fine shooting before made by Mr. William Hayes, of Newark. There was also some practice firing for amusement. At 4 P. M. Capt. Ernisch, who commands the corps, appeared before the assembled crowd on a balcony of the castle and made an address of considerable length. He recounted the history of similar associations in Germany, from the old feudal days down to the present time, and also spoke of the associations in this country. "In case of war, America would find that these German corps would be found ready and willing to fight for their adopted country, and who could tell how soon they might be needed, in these days when the demon of Socialism is breaking loose in our midst!" He trusted, however, that no civil war might ever occur in the United States again. Capt. Ernisch then introduced the hero of the day, Mr. Hayes, of Newark, who, by having excelled all others in shooting, was now to be crowned as their King. The Captain's little daughter, Anna, then made a nice little speech to Mr. Hayes and crowned him with laurel as the "Schützen König." She also pinned to his breast the gold medal of the year. Mr. Hayes made a very modest and unpretending speech, in which he apologized for having, as an American, come into their German circle and taken from them the great prize. However, in this country all are Americans, and, as he belonged to the corps, he had done his best, and had been successful. The other prizes were then distributed and presented. They consisted of prizes of money, silver barrels of ale, boxes of cigars, and every conceivable kind of goods. The following are some of the best scores: Target of Honor.—William Hayes, 68, out of a possible 75; Henry Gehl, 66; C. G. Zeller, 65; M. Hammerschlag, 64; John Kever, 63. Most bull's-eyes.—F. H. Jacobi, first prize, $15; G. Jonier, second prize; John Zeltwanger, third prize. King Target.—David Muller, 74 points, out of a possible 75, which is the best score ever made on the park, first prize, $30. Man Target.—J. W. Snyder, 29, out of a possible 30.

After the distribution of the prizes the evening was spent in dancing until the doors at the banquet hall were opened at 9 o'clock for the regular annual supper. Capt. Ernisch presided, and after the good things had been disposed of made a speech of welcome, and called upon Mr. Hayes, the King, for an address. That gentleman spoke at some length upon the benefits to be derived from training boys and young men in the use of the rifle. By such means a country was always ready furnished with an army of sharpshooters. After other speeches and when the festivities broke up at a late hour.

Mr. William Hayes, the King of 1878, is a manufacturing jeweler of Newark, and to him was intrusted the making of the Madison Square Jewel which has been for months enough to win. Although but a young man, Mr. Hayes is an old rifle marksman, and in 1870, in the great contest of all the Shooting Corps at Philadelphia, he was the first prize for the most bulls eyes, his score that day being 50 out of a possible 50. In 1871, in the Suburban Park, and made 1,040 points out of a possible 1,200." He was tied by a Mr. Fraser, but resigned his claim in favor of that gentleman.

THE SILVER LAKE REGATTA.

COURTNEY TOO SICK TO PULL THREE MILES.

THE RACES OTHERWISE A GREAT SUCCESS—THE WINNERS, OF THE AMATEUR SCULL, HOLMES; THE SIX-OAR, NARRAGANSETT; PROFESSIONAL SCULL, FRENCHY JOHNSON, (COLORED;) THE WORKING BOATS, LAKEMAN CREW NO. 1—HOLMES TO PULL AT NEWARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SILVER LAKE, Aug. 15.—The third regatta of the Eastern Rowing Association was rowed on this lake to day. Everything passed off pleasantly and successfully. Holmes won the amateur single-scull race; the Narragansett crew won the amateur six-pared shell race; Frenchy Johnson won the professional single-scull race, and, as usual, Courtney was sick, and only rowed to the turn. The announcement that Courtney was to row and was really at the lake drew a great crowd of people to witness the races, and before they were started 7,000 or 8,000 were seeking eligible places along the lake shore and in the grand stand. Everybody wished to see Courtney, as this was his first appearance in New-England, and his coming had been extensively advertised. I found him during the morning at the little farm-house where, in company with Riley, he had spent the night, and had a long talk with him concerning this race, and also in regard to his proposed race with Hanlan. He seemed much discouraged and depressed. He said that he was sick and had been so before he left home. He had eaten nothing during the day, and said that he knew he could not pull the three miles of the course. He said that he was going to pull because he had promised that he would, and because his mother, who was formerly a New-England girl, was particularly anxious to have him row in Massachusetts and create a favorable impression here. An hour before the race, when he walked down to the boat-house through the beautiful grove bordering the lake, he was followed by an immense crowd, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the famous oarsman. He drew No. 1, or the inshore and least favorable position, in this race, with Riley No. 2, Ellis Ward No. 3, Frenchy Johnson No. 4, and J. F. Sullivan No. 5.

The first race was that for amateur single sculls, for which there were seven starters, and in which F. E. Holmes, of Pawtucket, R. I., was the favorite. As there are no steamers on the lake, Mr. Curtis, the referee, was furnished with a six-oared barge, from which he could see nearly the whole course. The judges were stationed at the start and turn, and the time-keepers and members of the press were stationed on a small pier running out into the lake on a line with the start. The starter was Dr. William Appleton, of the Union Boat Club, of Boston. The races were all of three miles, a mile and half up the lake and return. At 2:30 o'clock everything was in readiness, the water was capital, and the amateurs were called out and put in line, with John Francis occupying the inside position, T. F. Butler, No. 2; T. C. Murphy, No. 3; J. Houghton, No. 4; John Keegan, No. 5; James Hurley, No. 6, and F. E. Holmes, No. 7, on the outside. The word was given at 2h 30m. 10½s., and a neat start was effected, with Houghton, Butler, and Hurley getting away first, and Holmes, taking things cool and leisurely, the last to leave the line. From the first Butler steered a very erratic course, and soon managed to effectually ruin his chances for the race. Keegan took an early lead, but Holmes, pulling a beautiful 34 stroke, with a peculiar outward jerk of the elbows at the finish, soon passed him, and took the first place, which he never afterward resigned. He turned the mark in 10 minutes, and was followed at a distance of four lengths by Keegan, who in turn closely pressed by Houghton, with Hurley fourth. Here Keegan, finding himself pretty well pumped, called out to Houghton that he gave up the second place to him, and threw up the race. From the turn, to within 100 yards of the finish, Holmes played with Houghton, who tried to come up abreast and row him with his stroke for stroke. When nearly home, however, Holmes, with a splendid burst of speed, shot away from his antagonist, and passed the home stake a winner by three lengths in 21:57, with Houghton second in 22:03, and Hurley third.

Holmes is thus the amateur single-scull champion of New-England, and earns as the prize of his victory one of the handsomest gold badges ever presented to an oarsman. His record will be of peculiar interest to New-York rowing men, as he is entered for next week's regatta on the Passaic at Newark, where he will meet Hosmer, Baldwin, Kennedy, and other oarsmen, more worthy opponents than any with whom he has yet measured strength. Much disappointment was felt by the thousands of spectators at the non-appearance of George Lee, of Newark, who had telegraphed at the last moment that he was prevented by sickness from being present.

The second race was for six-oared shells, and was contested by the Narragansett crew, of Providence; the Shawmuts, of Boston, and the City Points, of the same city. The latter were the favorites before the race, and were loudly cheered as they paddled down to the line. They drew the inside position, with the Shawmuts next and Narragansets outside. The word was given at 3h. 26m. 11½s. The Shawmuts got away first, with a fair exhibition of form and stroke. The City Points followed, evidently much excited, and splashing badly. The Narragansetts got the poorest start, but pulled a long, clean stroke and in beautiful form, sending their boat through the water with an impetus that soon put them in the lead, and they turned the stake well ahead of the Shawmuts, who were second. The race home was a procession, with the Narragansetts well to the front and the City Points next. The time was: Narragansets crossed the line in 18:42, with the Shawmuts in 19:11½, and the City Points in 19:45.

The next race was that for which the thousands of spectators had collected and waited, and which they were now impatient to see. It was the race for the professional single sculls, and the one for which Courtney, Riley, and Johnson were entered. As the colored oarsman got away from the float first, and took up his position, he was loudly cheered, for he has of late become a decided favorite in this section, and is looked upon as one of the most promising oarsmen in the country. Ward and Riley followed him, and then came Courtney, in a new paper boat of Waters' best make, that he had only tried in his practice pulls of last night and this morning. His appearance was the signal for an ovation of enthusiastic cheers, ringing applause, and to gratify the spectators he took a short spin up the lake and close in shore, where all could see his magnificent stroke. A smart breeze from the lower end of the lake was by this time blowing, and as Courtney took his position well back over the line, Curtis called to him and hoped that he would not find the water too lumpy, for Courtney is a notorious stickler for smooth water. The latter replied that rough or smooth it would make but little difference to him. The professionals were easily got into position, and got off well at 3h. 55m. 58s., Ellis Ward catching the water first, Johnson and Riley next, and Courtney and Sullivan, the inside and outside men, last. Ellis Ward was hurried, and Johnson, with a stroke of something between 36 and 37, soon passed him and took the first place. Sullivan was nowhere from the start, and Courtney went away with a leisurely stroke that left Hair to the rear, anywhere but in the first place. He pulled in glorious form with a clean-cut, powerful stroke, that drew forth hearty bursts of applause, but somehow failed to produce the degree of speed that had been expected. To be sure, he was leading Ward and Sullivan, but he was far behind Frenchy Johnson, whom he has defeated on other occasions with the greatest ease, and he was only abreast of Riley, his old-time antagonist, over whom he has won repeated victories. Still, faith in the mighty oarsman did not waver, and the people said, "Oh, that's a waiting race! Just wait till you see him on the home stretch!" In this manner he was passed and passed with rapid relative positions unchanged—Frenchy Johnson first, Riley second, Courtney close beside him, Ward fourth, and Sullivan last. The first three turned the same stake, which rightfully belonged only to Johnson. Shortly after the turn, Riley was seen to slacken his stroke and pull so close alongside of Courtney that a foul appeared imminent. Then he bore away and kept on his course. Courtney then called twice to the referee, and, failing to make himself understood, stopped rowing and held up his hands as a signal of distress. Curtis instantly left a blasphemer of him and asked what was the matter. Courtney replied that he was dizzy and faint, and felt very sick, though not in the least tired. Mr. Curtis bathed his head and face, and after three minutes Courtney resumed his oars and again pulled slowly down the lake. In the meantime Johnson and Riley were making a beautiful race toward home, Johnson on the inside and slightly ahead. As they came spinning down the lake and when still barely distinguishable, the people began to yell for Courtney, thinking that no other besides the champion could be ahead. A few wise ones, however, shook their heads and waited in silence. Soon through their glasses seen the detention of the referee's boat by one of the contestants, and it can of late become so customary for a foul or accident of some sort to occur in Courtney's races, that they dared hope for nothing better on the present occasion. Another minute and it was seen that the two leading boats were those of Frenchy Johnson and Riley, with the former well ahead. Then there went up a mighty yell for the colored oarsman, of whom, as I have already said, Boston is becoming very proud. Nor did the cheering cease when Frenchy shot over the line, the winner of the race and of the money in 21:29, or 12 seconds faster than has ever before been made on Silver Lake. This is the second time that Johnson has beaten Riley over this course this season, and as he beat Hanlan on the same water last year, he has now beaten every champion sculler who has stood straight-ing Flatsted, of whom he has now no fear. Some minutes afterward Courtney came sowing slowly down the course past the crowds and to the boat-house, amid a dead silence, only broken by an occasional disparaging remark, as the poor oarsman, looking further to the right and the left, pulled up to the float. I found him in his dressing-room looking badly and feeling worse. He said he had begged to be freed from his obligation to row, but that he had found no escape, and had been obliged to do what he could. He said also that Johnson would not have beaten Riley had not the latter stopped to offer him assistance. He is certainly a very sick man mentally, and, as I honestly believe, physically as well. He stays in Boston to-night, attended by his friend Riley, and starts for his home on the first train in the morning.

The regatta was concluded by a race for four-cared working-boats, that was won in 19:30½ by the Lakeman crew No. 1, from the "North End" of this city. Much credit is due the managers of the regatta for the fact that not a drop of liquor was sold near the lake, and not a single boat was allowed to interfere with the movements of the contesting oarsmen, all the boats on the lake being anchored far out beyond reach and kept there during the day.

OBITUARY.

REV. THOMAS WORCESTER, D. D.

A dispatch from Waltham, Mass., announces the death of Rev. Dr. Thomas Worcester, at his residence in that place, on Wednesday night, at the age of 83 years. Dr. Worcester was attacked with apoplexy on Sunday morning, and from the severity of the shock but slight hope was entertained of his recovery. He was a native of New-Hampshire, born in 1795, and was the son of Noah Worcester, at that time a noted peace advocate. His father removed to Brighton, Mass., where his son Thomas received his early education. Dr. Worcester was among the oldest living graduates of Harvard University, taking the degree of B. A. about 1818. While yet a student at Harvard he found in the college library the theological works of Emanuel Swedenborg, in the original Latin, and becoming interested in them, he pursued the study of them with such earnestness that, with a few other readers, among them Judge Parsons and Mr. Sampson Reed, of Boston, he was instrumental in forming the first New Church (Swedenborgian) Society in Massachusetts. He was the first Pastor of this society, which was organized in 1818, and met in Boylston Hall in Boston. The society became quite flourishing, and after worshiping in the Athenæum several years, in 1844 they erected their present fine church on Bowdoin-street. Dr. Worcester continued in the office of Pastor of the society until 1868, when, from physical infirmity, he was compelled to retire, being succeeded by Rev. James Reed, the present Pastor. Dr. Worcester was perhaps the most prominent and influential New Church clergyman in the United States. For many years he was the President of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the United States, retiring from the office a few years ago, to be succeeded by Rev. Chauncey Giles, of this City. He was up to the time of his death the President of the New Church Theological School, at Waltham, Mass. Dr. Worcester was twice married, and leaves a widow, and five children by his first wife. His three sons are Swedenborgian ministers, and one of his daughters is the wife of Rev. Dr. Dike, the Pastor of the Swedenborgian Society of Bath, Me.

CHALON F. DAVEY.

The death of Mr. Chalon F. Davey, which took place at his residence in this City on the 13th inst., will be deeply regretted by his many friends. Mr. Davey was born at Fairhaven, Vt., and was a graduate of the University of Vermont, Vice-President William A. Wheeler being one of his classmates. Soon after graduating, Mr. Davey removed to the South, where he taught school, and was admitted to the Bar at Charleston, S. C. He afterward practiced law at Burlington, Vt., where he held various county and State offices. He was also Clerk of the Assembly for several years. He became interested in insurance matters, and removed to this City, where for 25 years he has devoted himself to the insurance interest. A frequent contributor to the press upon insurance and other topics of public interest, Mr. Davey was early identified with the Republican Party, and took great interest in politics. He was a member of the Union League Club, and a life member of the New-England Society. He was a genial and pleasant gentleman, possessing many good qualities, which had won the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. His remains will be taken to Fairhaven, Vt., for interment. Mr. Davey was 65 years old.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Thomas G. Hood, senior member of the house of Hood, Bonbright & Co., of Philadelphia, died yesterday.

Information has been received at Newport of the death, at Lenox, Mass., of Miss Eliza King, daughter of the late Edward King, the Newport millionaire.

James Storm, a lawyer, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 68 years, who has filled many local offices, was instantly killed yesterday by being thrown from his carriage as he was entering the grounds of his residence in the suburbs.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a stable adjoining the Suncook Hotel, at Suncook, N. H. The flames soon reached the hotel, which, destroying it together with the dwelling of D. S. Jones. D. S. Jones, the owner of the hotel property and the dwelling-house adjoining, loses $16,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $8,700. B. C. Poore, landlord of the hotel, loses $1,000; insured. David Buras, livery stable, loses $4,000; insured.

C. F. & G. E. Cutler's grain elevator and steam mill in South Framingham, Mass., were burned yesterday, with all their sheds, outbuildings, and a large stock of grain, and one freight car. The loss will be at least $80,000; insurance about $40,000. About 1,000 barrels of flour were saved.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a wooden building on Union-street, St. John, New-Brunswick, known as Dockrill's block, and spread so rapidly that the occupants of the upper floors were obliged to escape by ladders. The loss will reach $15,000.

A fire broke out in Winona, Miss., Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, in the store of Bailey & Wadsworth, destroying their building and goods, and also the drug store of C. G. Holman & Co. Other buildings were also damaged. The insurance is light.

The store of Samuel Adams, at Castine, Me., occupied by his son Alfred, was burned Wednesday night by an incendiary. The building was valued at $2,000; insured for $1,000. The stock, valued at $4,000, was insured for $15,000.

The ignition of a barrel of varnish in the rear cellar of McKesson & Robbins, drug establishment, at No. 82 Ann-street, caused a fire there yesterday afternoon, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was sustained.

The wholesale small wares establishment of R. H. Holland & Co., on St. Paul-street, Montreal, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $8,000; insured.

A fire occurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the fancy goods store of Marcus Samuels, No. 395 Eighth-avenue, causing $500 damage.

A SHOE AND LEATHER CLAM-BAKE.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 15.—There is a large assemblage here this morning of members of the shoe and leather trade of the United States, representatives being present from all parts of the country. After meeting in Howard Hall, a procession was formed and marched to the boat for Rocky Point, for the annual clam-bake and reunion, under the auspices of the shoe and leather fraternity. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were ex-Gov. Jewell and Mayor Ely, of New-York. The party numbers more than 1,000.

REMARKABLE RIFLE SHOOTING.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 15.—Prof. Charles E. Dwight, of this city, yesterday accomplished the unparalleled feat of making 39 consecutive bull's-eye shots at a distance of 800 yards. This places him at the head of long-range marksmen, and insures him a position in the American Rifle Team for this season, yesterday's shooting completing his trial list.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CAMP-MEETING.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Aug. 15.—The attendance at the Methodist Episcopal camp-meeting, at Pitman's Grove, Gloucester County, N. J., which opened on the 7th inst, has been large. To-day was devoted to the cause of temperance, and to-morrow —the last day of the meeting—addresses will be delivered on the same subject by eminent speakers.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Pelatiah R. Waitt, 65 years old, employed as gate-tender on the Boston and Maine Railroad, quarreled with his wife last night at their home, in Wyoming, Mass., and beat her brains out with an iron bar. He then shot himself three times. The dead bodies of both were found this morning.

A DORY PICKED UP AT SEA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—The bark Ada F. Crosby, at this port from Newry, reports that on July 25, latitude 47° 11′, longitude 50° 2′, she picked up a dory containing John F. Morgan, of Cape Breton, and Jerry Gray, of Acadia, belonging to the fishing schooner Isaac Rich, of Gloucester. They were blown away from their vessel in a gale, and had been four days adrift when picked up.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The following were the closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½	Julia Consolidated	14½
Alta	6¾	Justice	6¾
Belcher	8¾	Kentuck	4½
Best & Belcher	17¾	Kossuth	¾
Bullion	9¾	Leopard	1¾
Caledonia	5¾	Mexican	9¾
California, (ex div.)	11½	Northern Belle	1¾
Chollar	34½	Ophir	44½
Confidence	6¾	Overman	13¾
Consolidated Virginia	9¾	Raymond & Ely	5
Crown Point	9¾	Savage	12¾
Eureka Consolidated	42½	Sierra Nevada	33
Exchequer	5¾	Silver Hill	1¾
Gould & Curry	9¾	Union Consolidated	24¾
Grand Prize	6¾	Yellow Jacket	18¾
Hale & Norcross	8¾		

MARINE DISASTERS.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 15.—The schooner Armenia, Capt. Cole, hence for Philadelphia, went on Whale Rock and capsized. She now lies full of water between Whale Rock and Narragansett shore. The Captain is reported to have broken his arm.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—The steamer Forest City, from Boston, struck on Portland Head this morning, and came off leaking badly. She will go into the dry-dock for repairs.

The steamer New-York, from St. John for Boston, while coming in here this morning, ran into and sank the inland steamer Tourist. No lives were lost.

PORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 15.—The steamer Joseph Crosby, from New-York for San Domingo, put into the Roads with pumps broken.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Aug. 15.—Lloyds' surveyor has returned from Bic, having surveyed the steam-ship Blenheim, ashore at that place. He has ordered her to be plastromed and taken to Quebec and docked for further investigation.

Intelligence has been received that the efforts to raise the Government steamer Lady Head, ashore on Anticosti, have so far been unsuccessful.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The steam-ship City of Sydney brought intelligence of the abandonment of the British bark Kodar, from Barrard Inlet, with lumber for Melbourne, near Kao, Friendly Islands, off Cook's Island. On April 3 a hurricane swept the sea over the bark, making a complete wreck. In this condition the crew remained aboard 50 days, when they made a raft, and, weak and famishing, managed to reach land. Their sufferings for the want of food and water were great, but only one perished. The remainder were taken to New-Zealand on a coasting vessel.

AN IMPORTANT LAND DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In the case of Hans Hogland against Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company attaches to lands acquired under the Stesston and Walpeton treaty, (outside of reservation,) they having been acquired prior to the definite location of the road, and that settlement claims upon the granted sections were excluded by the sixth section of the act of July 2, 1864, making the grant to the company. The decision determines the right to a large tract in the wheat lands of Dakota. The Hogland settlements on these lands was in violation of law and treaty obligations, the Indian title not having been extinguished at the time of the settlement thereon, and the withdrawal for the company having preceded the extinction of the Indian title.

A MOLLIE MAGUIRE CONVICTED.

SUNBURY, Penn., Aug. 15.—The jury in the case of Peter McManus, a Mollie Maguire on trial here during the past week for the murder of Coroner Hosser at Shamokin, in December, 1874, went out at 2:20 P. M. yesterday, and this morning returned a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." John O'Neill, an accomplice in the crime, will be tried for the same offense.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Signal Corps Station at Cape May reports as follows: Prof. Baxter, Professor of Elocution at Harvard College, was drowned here about 11 o'clock this morning, while swimming out beyond his depth. The body has not yet been recovered." A Cape May dispatch says: "Prof. Stacy Baxter was bathing with some friends. All being expert swimmers, they ventured out beyond the breakers. Mr. Baxter is announced to have been seized with cramps, to which he was subject, and before the surf-boat could reach him he had disappeared. Every effort was made to recover the body, but up to 4 o'clock it had not been found. The search for it will be kept up. Prof. Baxter was on a year's leave from Harvard College, and had been spending a few days at Cape May Point."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 15.—A 4-year old daughter of William Haulon, of Oswego, N. Y., fell overboard from a canal-boat near Garrison's yesterday, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

THE CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE.

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT TO THOSE WHO FELL ON NOV. 11, 1778.

CHERRY VALLEY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—About 10,000 persons thronged the quaint borough of Cherry Valley to-day, to witness the unveiling of a monument, erected on the spot where the Indian massacre of Nov. 11, 1778, occurred. Ex-Gov. Seymour, after his reception at the Cooper House, at Cooperstown, last night, returned to Cherry Valley to-day, and although much exhausted, consented to deliver an address before the monument was unveiled. The commemorative exercises in the cemetery were begun with a dirge by the band. Dr. E. N. Potter, of Union College, led in prayer. After the singing of an ode by a choir of young ladies and gentlemen, Charles McLean, President of the Monumental Association, delivered an introductory address. Ex-Gov. Seymour followed. As he mounted the speaker's platform he was received with loud cheers. The ex-Governor's remarks were principally historical. He eulogized the patriots who suffered in the massacre. "I am here to-day," said the speaker, "not only to show reverence for those dead patriots, but to offer my respects and heartfelt gratitude to the living descendants of those illustrious persons of the early settlements, who have erected this memorial stone. It is to be hoped that their example will be copied; that the report of these commemorative exercises will move others to like acts of pious duty. Let every son of this soil uncover reverently as this monument is unveiled, and do reverence to their sturdy patriotism, made strong by their grand faith, their trials, and their sufferings, and show that the blood of innocent children, of wives, of sisters, of mothers, and of brave men, was not shed in vain. Let us show the world that 100 years have added to the value of that noble sacrifice. Thus we shall leave this sacred spot better men and women, with a higher and nobler purpose of life than that which animated us when we entered this domain of the dead."

At the conclusion of ex-Gov. Seymour's address, the monument was unveiled by the following gentlemen, descendants of old settlers of Cherry Valley: Hon. William W. Campbell, Cherry Valley; J. B. Thompson, M. D., Bouckhaupein; Hon. Samuel C. Wilson, Indiana; Thomas L. Wells, New-Jersey, and DeWitt C. Clyde, Middlefield.

After the singing of a poem and chorus, an idyl of Cherry Valley, by the choir, Major Douglass Campbell, of New-York, delivered a long historical address on the scenes of the Indian massacre. In speaking of the monument, he said: "I am very glad that we have met to-day to unveil a monument, and not to lay the corner-stone. The country is dotted all over with the corner-stones of pretentious structures, which, judging from the history of the past, will never be completed. You,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Kan. Pac. 7s, Den.	Union Pacific.	St. Paul.		
D., cp. cer.	125	64⅞	600	31
$5,000	64	D. L. & W.	300	31⅛
5,000	64¼	300	33⅞	300
E. & St. Jo. 8s, con.	1300	64	300	31⅝
5,000	95⅞	200	s3. 63⅞	300
1,000	96	100	64	1000
M. & St. P. c. s. f.	300	63⅞	1000	31⅝
8,000	96	North-western	300	31¼
Del. & Hud.	1100	35	100	s5. 31⅝
50	51⅛	200	St. Paul pf.	
200	51⅜	300	88¼	600
N. Y. C. & H.	250	35⅛	200	68¼
200	110	500	35⅜	400
100	110¼	North-west. pf.	100	68⅜
Western Union.	100	64⅛	1300	68⅝
200	91⅜	700	64⅜	400
200	91⅛	1100	64⅞	200
415	91	300	65	100
200	91⅜	400	66¼	100
Erie Railway.	400	66⅛	100	68⅞
200	17⅛	700	66⅝	700
100	17⅜	200	66¾	200
100	17⅝	100	66⅞	100
Lake Shore.	300	66⅝	H. & St. Jo.	
2100	64⅜	Cen. of N. J.	100	12¼
900	64¼	400	34⅛	Han. & St. J. pf.
1328	64⅛	Wabash.	100	29¼
300	64⅜	100	13⅝	Ohio & Miss.
700	64⅝	300	13¾	100
1900	64⅜			7⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81 R.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.
$1,000	107¾	$10,000
U. S. 5-20 C. '65 R.	5,000	106⅝
4,000	106⅜	8,000
U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	U. S. 4s C. reg.	
20,000	103⅛	2,000

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.
$70,000	$85,000

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con.	Western Union.	C. & N. W. pf.
$1,000	71⅜	100
Mo. 6s, '86.	1000	91⅛
1,000	105⅛	100
4,000	105⅜	400
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	100	67
400	115	300
C., B. & Q. 7s, con.	300	35
10,000	113	100
L. & W. B. con. as	100	35⅛
10,000	45	100
L. & W. B. con.	200	35⅜
3,000	55	200
C., R. I. & P. 6s,	100	35⅝
1917. R.	100	111⅛
10,000	108⅜	L. S. & M. So.
M. & St. P. 1st. L. G.	400	64⅛
5,000	106⅛	1400
Cen. Pac. gold.	200	63⅜
24,000	106⅜	1400
So. Pac. 1st.	100	63⅝
2,000	88	1000
N. W. C. G. G.	1300	63⅝
2,000	99	C. & P. pf.
N. W. C. P. G.	20	85⅛
1,000	98⅜	Chic. & N. W.
5,000	106	300
D. & M. 1st. L. D.,	100	64⅜
1,000	106⅜	500
Un. Pac. 1st.	100	64⅝
2,000	102⅜	300
3,000	102⅜	200
So. Pac. 1st.	1000	64⅞
1,000	85	100
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	100	64⅛
American Ex.	100	64⅜
30	48⅛	100
Western Union.	100	91⅜
100	91⅛	100
100	91	200
200	90⅞	100

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.	Ontario Silver.	Morris & Essex.
$2,000	70¼	15
13,000	70⅜	100
Del. & Hudson.	100	64⅛
5	51⅛	300
Pacific Mail.	1000	35⅞
100	163⅛	1100
Quicksilver pf.	700	35⅝
200	30½	500
Erie Railway.	200	35⅜
1000	17⅜	800
700	17⅛	1900
400	17⅜	1000
Michigan Central.	200	64⅜
200	96	100
100	68⅛	100
200	68¾	700
200	69	100
100	69⅛	100
200	69	100

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

La. 7s. con.	Lake Shore.	Union Pacific.
$5,000	71	100
W. U. T. Rt., 1900.	200	64⅛
2,000	109¼	400
Mil. & St. P. c. s. f.	300	64¼
9,000	96	St. Paul.
1,000	98¾	200
1,000	96⅞	100
Cen. Pac. 8. J. Bs.	100	63⅛
1,000	93⅝	1000
C., R. I. & P. s. f.	1000	31⅛
1917. R.	100	31⅜
3,000	108⅞	300
Han. & St. J. 8s. con.	300	35⅛
5,000	98⅛	200
Del. & Hudson.	100	35⅜
100	80¾	200
200	50	1200
200	50⅛	1000
200	49	700
100	48¾	1000
100	48¾	North-west. pf.
200	49	500
200	48¾	200
200	49	300
Cen. of N. J.	200	64⅝
100	34⅛	900
100	34⅜	100
Erie Railway.	200	64⅞
1000	17⅜	100
700	17	500
500	16⅝	200
100	16⅞	300
Western Union.	100	65⅛
100	91	200
100	s3. 91⅛	100
200	91⅜	100
300	91⅝	100
200	91⅞	100
200	92	100
100	92⅛	100
200	92¼	100
200	92⅜	100
200	92⅝	100
200	92⅞	100

MINING STOCK EXCHANGES SALES—AUG. 15.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Buckeye.	Bertha & Edith.	N. Y. & Col.
100	b30. .35	500
500	b60. .38	500
500	b60. .39	100

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.	Dahlonega.	Lacrosse.
500	.32	500
California.	Hukill.	Northern Belle.
10	b.c.c. 12½	100

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Dahlonega.	Lacrosse.
100	b30. .34	400

THURSDAY, Aug. 15—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange opened firm to-day, and there was an advance of ⅛@1¼ ₱ cent in prices on the closing quotations of yesterday. This improvement, however, was not long sustained, and during the afternoon weakness set in, which culminated in a break of ⅛ to 3¾ ₱ cent in the entire list. The canal stocks, especially Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, were most conspicuous in the decline, and were followed by the Granger shares. The short interest was very largely covered up on yesterday's advance, and the market to-day felt the want of this sustaining element. The decline in the Granger shares was attributed partly to sales of long stock by one of the leading manipulators on the bull side of the market. In regard to the canal stocks, some unfavorable rumors were afloat, which had a depressing effect.

The transactions aggregated 174,817 shares, embracing 47,040 North-western, 34,316 Lake Shore, 33,750 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 27,735 St. Paul, 9,450 Erie, 3,925 Union Pacific, 3,915 Western Union, 3,027 Delaware and Hudson, 2,000 New-Jersey Central, 3,300 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,400 Michigan Central, and 1,100 Wabash.

North-western common advanced from 35 to 36, and fell off to 34. Preferred, after rising from 66⅝ to 67¼, dropped to 65½. St. Paul common advanced from 31 to 31⅝, declined to 30½, and rallied to 30⅞. The preferred advanced from 68 to 68¾, and fell to 67½@67¾. Lake Shore rose from 64⅛ to 65, and fell off to 63⅛. Michigan Central, after advancing from 65⅞ to 68½, receded to 65½. Union Pacific declined from 64⅝ to 64. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced ½ ₱ cent, to 13¾, and returned to 12¾, while the preferred, after selling up from 29¼ to 30⅛, reacted to 30. Erie fell off from 17½ to 16¾, and closed at 16⅞. Illinois Central sold at 81, ex dividend. Western Union advanced from 91¼ to 91½, and declined to 90⅜. Among the coal stocks, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced ¼ ₱ cent, to 54, reacted to 53⅞, recovered to 54, and dropped to 51, closing at 51¼; Delaware and Hudson fell off to 48¾, recovered to 49⅛, and finally sold down to 47⅜; New-Jersey Central advanced from 34½ to 35, and declined to 33¼, while Morris and Essex declined from 83⅛ to 83.

The Money market continued to work easily, with 2 to 2½ ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral; and 1 ₱ cent. on pledge of Government bonds. Discounts were unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston dealers, par; ₱ cent.; New-Orleans, commercial, 2-16, bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, par to 50 cents offered; Chicago, shilling discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a strong market for Consols, which closed at 94⅝@94⅞ for money and 95 for the account. United States bonds were firm, new 4½s selling at 105¼, (ex-coupon,) 1867s at 106⅛, 10-40s at 108¼, (ex-coupon,) and new 5s at 107½. In American railway shares Erie common advanced to 17⅝, preferred to 33, Reading to 17⅝, and New-Jersey Central to 35. The Bank of England lost £97,000 specie during the past fiscal week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 35⅛ ₱ cent., against 36 a week ago. The bank rate of discount remains 5 ₱ cent. This was a Bourse holiday at Paris, where Rentes were quoted on the Boulevard at 111f.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady on light transactions. Actual business was done at 4 84 @4 84⅛ for bankers' 60-day bills, 4 88⅛@4 89 for demand, 4 89⅞@4 90 for cables, and 4 82@4 83 for commercial bills.

Gold opened at 100¾ and closed at 100⅝, with all the sales of the day at these figures. On gold loans the rates were "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. The exports of specie to-day amounted to $500,000, gold coin.

Government bonds were irregular, but in the main strong. St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds advanced to 96, do. Firsts, LaCrosse Division, to 106½, North-western gold coupons to 99, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s to 96½, Central Pacific gold bonds to 106½, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 102⅜, South Pacific Firsts to 85, Ohio and Mississippi Sevenths to 59⅝, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s to 113⅛, and Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, to 95. Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupons fell off from 78 to 72, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols from 57¼ to 55, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firsts from 35 to 32. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined to 69½, and Michigan Central 7s to 111. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols fell off to 70¼, @70½, Missouri 6s of 1888 sold at 105½, do. of 1886 at 104, do. Asylum bonds at 103, and Virginia consolidated 6s, ex-matured coupon, at 53.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1878.

Coin receipts	$520,390 48
Coin payments	477,098 63
Coin balance	121,459,917 24
Currency receipts	620,072 56
Currency payments	658,044 19
Currency balance	49,630,611 29
Customs	340,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	104¾	105⅛
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84⅛	$4 84@$4 84⅛
New-York Central	110	110⅛
Rock Island	114	114
Pacific Mail	16⅛	16⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31	30⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	68⅛	67⅝
Chicago and North-western	35¼	34
Chicago and North-western pref	66¾	65¾
Western Union	91⅜	91
Union Pacific	64⅜	64⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	53⅞	53¼
New-Jersey Central	34½	33¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	51⅜	47⅜
Morris and Essex	83½	82
Panama	125¾	125¾
Erie	17⅜	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	12¼	12¼
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¼	12¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	29¾	30
Michigan Central	65⅞	65¾
Illinois Central	84½	*81

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110⅛	110	600
Erie	17⅜	16⅞	9,450
Lake Shore	65	63⅜	34,316
Wabash	14	13¾	1,100
North-western	36	34	47,040
North-western preferred	68¾	65½	4,250
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅛	30¾	14,025
Milwaukee and St. Paul pf.	68¾	67⅛	13,110
Pittsburg	80	80	200
Del., Lack. and Western	54	51	33,750
New-Jersey Central	35	33¼	2,000
Del. and Hudson Canal	51⅛	47⅜	3,027
Morris and Essex	83½	82	1,000
Michigan Central	66⅜	65¼	1,400
Illinois Central	81	81	200
Union Pacific	64⅞	64	3,925
Clev., Col., Cin. and Ind	24¾	24	100
Chic., Bur. and Quincy	111¼	111	320
Han. and St. Joseph	13¾	12¾	1,500
Han. and St. Joseph pref	30⅛	29¾	1,500
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7¾	200
Western Union	91⅝	90⅞	3,915
Pacific Mail	16⅜	16⅛	100
Quicksilver preferred	30½	30¼	100
American Express	48¾	48¼	130
Total sales			174,317

* Ex dividend.

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅜	1:00 P. M.	100⅝
10:30 A. M.	100⅜	1:30 P. M.	100⅝
11:00 A. M.	100⅜	2:00 P. M.	100⅝
11:30 A. M.	100⅜	2:30 P. M.	100⅝
12:00 M.	100⅜	3:00 P. M.	100⅝
12:30 P. M.	100⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅝	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107⅞
United States 6-20s, 1862, new, reg	102⅛	102⅜
United States 6-20s, 1862, new, coup	102⅛	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	103⅛	103⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107⅛	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107⅛	108
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 10-40s, coupon	106⅛	106⅜
United States 6s, 1881, registered	106¾	106⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅝	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅛	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅞	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅞	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $150,000 for interest and $54,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$16,276,000
Gold balances	2,196,237
Currency balances	2,212,112

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$53,095,669
Currency balances	2,419,841
Gold exchanges	13,805,480
Gold balances	2,159,304

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.	103½
Alabama 5s, 1890	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	103½
Alabama 5s, 1886	45	N. Y. 6s, G. S. '77	113
Alabama 5s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. S. '78	113
Ala. 8s, M. & R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '82	120
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
A. 6s, F. 1892-1900	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14⅜
A. 7s, L. R. & P. St.	3	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	14⅜
A. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	3	N. C. 6s, N. C. R.	70
A. 7s, L. R. & M. O.	3	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. A. & O.	70
A. 7s, L. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. 7 to 10	50
A. 7s, A. & C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. con. A. & O.	50
Conn. 6s, 1883	103	N. C. 6s, P. & Ac.	56
Ga. 6s, 1879-80	99½	N. C. 6s, P. & Ac.	56
Ga. 6s, n. bds., 1886	107½	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	56
Ga. 7s, endorsed '86	107	N. C. 6s, n. bds., A. & O.	56
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90	107	N. C. 6s, tax, ex. 1 '92	9
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879-'81	101	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	5
Ill. War Loan	101	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	5
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Louisiana 6s	90	R. I. 6s, C. 1893-4	110
La. 6s, new bds.	50	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 6s, new, Ex 4 & 5	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	38
La. 7s, Penitentiary	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	38
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. 6s, Fund. act 66	50
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. Fdg. act 68	50
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	S. C. L. C. '89 J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	71	S. C. L. C. '89 A. & O.	40
S. C. 7s of '88	90	Tenn. 6s, old	30
Tenn. 6s, 1892-8	35	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	34
Tenn. 6s, n. bds., n. s.	34	Va. 6s, old	21
Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	21	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	70	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s.	28½
Va. 6s, Cons.	70	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4
Va. 6s, Deferred	4	Dist. of C. 3.65s, 1924	90½

And the following are Railway mortgages:

Bos. H. & E. R. 1st	24½	Clev., P. & A. old	109¼
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	69	Clev., P. & A. new	110⅜
Mil. & St. L. 1st 7s, g'd.	88	Buff. & Erie new bs.	110⅜
Chic. & Alton 1st	115	Buff. & Erie 7s	103
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	97	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	106
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st	107½	Lake Shore div. bs.	110
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s	112⅝	Lake Shore C. O. 1st	111
C. R. I. & P. 8s, coup	108½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	111
C. R. of N. J. 1st	111	Lake Shore C. O. 2d	103
L. & W. con. g'd	55	Lake Shore G. R. 2d	102¾
L. & W. con. bonds	111	Mich. C. 1st 8s	111
Am. D. & In. bds. '86	60	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104⅜
Am. D. & I. bds. as 6s	47	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, PD.	117½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. R.	104
M. & S. P. 2d 7-3 PD	103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St P. 1st 7s, g'd RD	100	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	0.117
M. & St. P. 1st L. G. D.	109	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st R.	117⅝
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, L. D.	99	N. Y. & Har. 7s, 1883	113
M. & St. P. 1st L. & D.	99	Can. So. 1st g'd	73½
M. & St. P. C. & P.	95¾	Harlem 1st 7s	120
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	108	Harlem 1st 7s, P.	120
C. & N. W. ins. bds.	106	North Missouri 1st	104¼
C. & N. W. con. bds.	110	O. & M. Con. S. F.	98
C. & N. W. 1st	107	C. & M. Con. 1893	97½
C. & N. W. con. 7s	107	C. & M. 2d con.	54
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106	Can. Pacific Gold bs.	106½
Win. & St. Pet. 1st	100	Can. Pac. S. J. Br. ch.	93¼
Win. & St. Pet. 2d	85	Can. Pac. C. A. O. 1st	91½
C., C. & I. 1st 7s	103½	Western Pac. bds.	102
Del. Lack. & W. 2d	106	Un. Pacific 1st	106
Del. Lack. & W. con.	107	Un. Pacific S. F.	112½
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	103⅜	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	96¼
Morris & Essex 1st	118½	K. P. 1st 6s, w. C. C.	100
Morris & Essex 2d	105	K. P. 1st 7s, with C. C.	64
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	99½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st	118½
Mor. & E. 7s of '91	99½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d	114
Del. & Hudson 1st	98	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d	113
Del. & Hud. 1st ext'd	101	Chic. & P. St. L.	111
Del. & Hud. coup. 7s	102¼	Chic. & P. 4th S. F.	105
Del. & Hud. reg. 7s	100½	C., C. & Ind. 1st	42
Alb. & Sus. 2d	102	C., C. & Ind. 2d	12½
Alb. & Sus. 3d	90	A. & T. H. 2d Pr.	60
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	106	A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	20
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	105⅞	T. P. & W. 1st, E. D.	97
Erie 4th 7s, 1889	103½	T. P. & W. 1st con.	97½
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	107	T. & W. 1st S. L. D.	89
Long Dock bds.	109⅝	T. & W. ex-mat. C.	72
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	107	T. & W. ex. N. '77 C.	65
Han. & St. J. Se consv.	96¼	T. & W. Equip. bds.	11
C. F. & M. 1st 1907	87	Gt. W. 1st, gr. con.	97½
H. S. & W. 1st 7s	110	Atl. ex. m. N. '77 C.	50
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½	W. Un. Tel. coup.	110

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 15.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114⅛	115
United Railroads of New-Jersey	126½	127
Pennsylvania Railroad	52⅜	52⅝
Reading Railroad	16⅜	16¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	38¾	39
Catawissa Railroad preferred	35	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7⅞	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7½	8½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	14	15
Lehigh Navigation	17⅜	18
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	3⅞	4
Hestonville Railway	8	8¾
Central Transportation	38½	39

The Sterling Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on demand.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	27	Spirits Turp., bbls.	13
Copper, bbls	14	Rosin, bbls	144
Eggs, pkgs	440	Oil, bbls	466
Flour, bbls	12,884	Oil, Lard, bbls	125
Corn-meal, bbls	720	Pork, pkgs	220
Corn-meal, bags	90	Beef, pkgs	96
Wheat, bushels	288,294	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,393
Corn, bushels	41,200	Lard, pkgs	500
Oats, bushels	46,396	Butter, pkgs	6,405
Rye, bushels	19,360	Cheese, pkgs	28,972
Malt, bushels	4,419	Sugar, hhds	290
Oat-meal, bags	900	Sugar, bbls	3
Flax, bales	140	Syrup, pkgs	72
Flax-seed, bags	566	Starch, pkgs	2,650
Hides, No	830	Tobacco, hhds	1,197
Hides, bales	1,201	Tobacco, pkgs	933
Hops, bales	29	Whisky, bbls	455
Lead, pigs	3,030	Wool, bales	92
Leather, sides	1,339		

ASHES—A limited call noted for Pots at $4 50@$4 75. Pearls, $5 75@$6 00 ₱ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in slack request; quoted from 26½@28c. for good to very choice ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been very moderately sought after, as to-day, on the basis of former figures.

CANDLES—Adamantine quiet at from 11c.@13c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., patent, 38c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been quite moderately inquired for at barely steady prices on free offerings of the leading kinds.

COFFEE—Rio quiet but firm; sales, 2,000 bags per Aquidauana, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other grades active and Maracaibo firmer; higher with sales of 7,200 bags, part at 16½c. for good Cúcutas, and 218 bags Mexican on private terms.

COPPER STOCK—Has been in light request at former rates.

CORDAGE—Has been sparingly sought after, with Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12½c.@13½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Inches, 14c.@15c.; Tarred Manila, 12c.; Steel Rope, 12½@12½c.; Russia Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been more active, for early delivery, at steadily sustained prices. Sales were reported early in the forenoon of 1,000 bales, for which 600 bales were last evening, and 27,800 bales to-day, with 9,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, ordinary clauses, for August delivery, at 11.57c.@11.58c.; October, 11.33c.@11.36c.; November, 11.18c.@11.19c.; December, 11.14c.@11.15c.; January, 11.15c.@11.18c.; February, 11.22c.@11.24c.; March, 11.29c.@11.30c.; April, 11.36c.@11.38c.; May, 11.43c.@11.45c.; June, 11.50c.@11.53c., showing a decline of 1@2 points, closing weak. The receipts at this port to-day were 27 bales, and at the shipping ports, 745 bales, against 1,640 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 9,034 bales, against 2,859 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,329,138 bales, against 4,299,178 bales for the same period in 1876-'77. Consolidated exports (5% days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 1,813 bales; to the Continent, 270 bales; to France, no bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated exports (5% days), 2,083 bales. ——Stock in New-York to-day, 44,484 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10	9-16 10	9-16 10	7-16 10
Strict Ordinary	10	9-16 10	9-16 10	13-16 10
Good Ordinary	11	1-16 11	1-16 11	1-16 11
Strict Good Ord	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Low Middling	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Low Mid.	11	13-16 11	13-16 11	13-16 11
Middling	12	1-16 12	1-16 12	1-16 12
Good Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid.	12	7-16 12	7-16 12	11-16 12
Middling Fair	12	15-16 12	15-16 13	3-16 13
Fair	13	9-16 13	9-16 13	13-16 13

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10	7-16	Low Middling
Strict Good Ord	10	11-16	Middling

FERTILIZERS—Have been in fair request at generally firm prices.

FISH—A restricted business has been noted since our last, but prices have vanted little.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less active request for the home use as for export, but has been quoted, as a rule, essentially unchanged as to values, though, at the close, irregular and rather weaker, especially in the instance of the less desirable qualities in view of the sharp decline in Wheat. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,700 bbls. of all grades, including part and unsorted Floors of all descriptions, closing to-day at about the inside figures for fancy State, chiefly Extras at $5 15@$5 50; poor to fancy No. 2 at $2 40@$3 25; medium to fair Shipping Extras at $3 65@$4 15 for ordinary to fancy Winter, and $3 65@$4 30 for Spring; poor to very fancy Minnesota Bakers' Extras at $4 10@$5 75; mainly at $4 25@$5 00; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4 00@$4 25; very good to fancy do. at $4 20@$4 60; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, for the West and South, at $4 75@$5 50; good to fair do., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for average quality, and $5 45@$5 75 for fancy (a new pkg.) do. for South American, $5 45@$6 for fair to fancy; do. for English market at $5 50@$6 50; Family Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Double Extras, $6 75@$7 25; Patent Extras, $7 50@$8 75, the latter for very fancy; very inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 90@$4 25; good to fancy do. at $4 30@$4 60; and other grades within every previous range. Included in the reported sales were 2,800 bbls. Low Extras for shipment, mostly within the range of $4 10@$4 50; 1,500 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $5 10@$5 50; and 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour, at rates quoted at $4 10@$5 15. Of 9,400 bbls. Minnesota clear, these mainly at $4 50@$5 10 for poor to very choice, with very fancy brands quoted up to $5 50@$5 80. Also, 2,000 bbls. Straights, at $5 10@$5 40, and 1,000 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $5 50@$5 80, 1,400 bbls., the latter for very fancy;) 5,200 bbls. Winter, at $4 20@$5 40, chiefly at from $4 90@$5 75, of which 3,700 bbls. new crop, here and to arrive soon, at $4 40@$5 45, the latter for strictly fancy, including part for export; 900 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 50@$5 75,) and 1,000 bbls. Patents, at $5 90@$6 25, the latter for fancy; Rye Flour quoted high as $5 75@$6; 350 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 45@$3 90;) and, for export, 2,150 bbls. No. 2, (these at $3 60@$3 75, the latter for fancy,) and small lots of unsorted Flour within range of $3 30@$3 75. Corn-meal has been in more demand, (partly for shipment,) and quoted generally steady as to prices. Sales reported of 2,450 bbls. chiefly Jersey, at $4 75@$5 10 for ordinary to fancy, (mainly within the range of $4 90@$5,) and Flour unchanged in fair request, with sales

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 15:

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, T. G. Selden, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story and five-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 148 Twenty-th.-st, east side, 175 feet north of Delancey-st., for $10,911, to Jane McMahon. Also, similar sale, William C. Traphagen, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.5, No. 851 West 48th-st., north side, 175 feet east of 11th-av., for $6,500, to Moritz Josephthal, plaintiff.

D. M. Seaman, foreclosure sale, Messrs. O. W. West and S. M. Ostrander, sold the two two-story brick dwellings and two-story brick stable, with four lots, each 20 by 100.5, on West 60th-st., north side, 345 feet west of 10th-av., for $9,000, to Joel W. Mason, plaintiff.

Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale, John M. McGurk, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame dwelling, with lot 20 by 99.11, No. 41 West 125th-st., north side, 535 feet west of 5th-av., for $5,275, to H. H. Brown.

The remaining sales were adjourned as follows: Sale by Winans & Davis of a plot of land on Benson-st., corner of Old Boston road, to Aug. 16; sale by James M. Miller of the house, with lot, No. 560 3d-av., north of 36th-st., to Sept. 5, and sale by Van Tassell & Kearney of the house, with lot, No. 554 3d-av., north of 36th-st., to same date.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.

73d-st., n. s., 451 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17.8x102.9 — James Murphy and wife to William I. Clark... $6,000
Prevoost-st., No. 8; Alfred R. Whitney to Jacob P. Meday... 20,000
12th-st., n. s., 86.4 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x103.5; Louisa Soederhielm to Phillip Selander... 150
16th-st., n. s., 1st No. 61; George Schneider and wife to Christian Fielbig... 12,000
24th-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x285; Joseph Rosenthal and wife to Jacob Otersan... 10,000
Church-st., No. 203; Claus Puckhafer and wife to Dietrich Nuhrenberg... 34,500
138th-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11; Mary L. K. Fish and husband to Edward Fox... nom.
146th-st., s. s. corner of 10th-av., 99.11x200; John P. O'Neill, Referee, to Henry M. Brad-hurst... 10,000
79th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22x102.2; Thomas Thacher, Referee, to Equitable Life Insurance Company... 3,500
79th-st., n. s., 285 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x102.2; same to same... 10,000
41st-st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x102.9; George F. Martens, Referee, to Bernard Earle... 2,000
41st-st., n. s., 288.4 ft. e. of 3d-av., 16.8x98.9; same to same... 3,000
Prevoost-st., No. 8; Jacob P. Meday to Adeline P. Whitney... 20,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Cornwall, Nathaniel E., Jr., to Richard George Radway; s. s. 42d-st., 132.6 ft. w. of 7th-av., 5 years... $1,400
Dempsey, Lavinia C. H., to the Irving Savings Institution; n. s. Vesey-st., 82.7 ft. w. of Greenwich-st., 1 year... 12,000
Buckley, Richard W., to the New-York Life Insurance Company; s. s. 55th-st., 211 ft. e. of Madison-av., 1 year... 13,000
Same to same; 230 ft. s. of Madison-av., 1 year... 15,500
Same to same; s. s. 55th-st., 191 ft. e. of Madison-av., 1 year... 13,500
Same to same; s. s. 55th-st., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 1 year... 15,000
Hodsetia, George W., to Rebecca A. Thrasher; lot No. 106 on map of Harmony, Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, 1 year... 300
Kuhne, Wilhelmine, and husband to John G. Kolb; n. s. 22d-st., 143 ft. e. of 1st-av., installments... 2,000
Meday, Jacob P., to Alfred R. Whitney; No. 6 Prevoost-st., and also, Nos. 195 and 197 Franklin-st., 5 years... 18,000
Schaechtel, Nicolaus, and wife to Gustav Lippmann; No. 113 Orchard-st., 5 years... 13,000
Schaechtel, Nicolaus, and wife to Charles Rayher; No. 113 Orchard-st., 1 year... 2,500
Thayer, Stephen H., and wife to William and Catharine Nugent; Lexington-av., n. w. corner of 24th-st., 3 years... 4,000
Wehrenberg, Diedrich, and wife to Moses Taylor and others, Executors; 3d-av., n. w. corner of 108th-st., 3 years... 3,500

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

Brown, Ephraim D., to the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank... $1,250
Equitable Life Assurance Society to the Bank for Savings... 25,000
Livingston, Lewis and others to Lewis C. Delafield, trustee... nom.
Morrison, Henry, Executor, &c., to Augustus Hoelsle... 7,510
Pfapp, Edgard, to Charles E. and Edward V. Loew... 4,941

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—MY NEW RESIDENCE, WHEN Clarence Greeley lived with me, must be sold. Present—an elegant brown-stone frescoed and furnished House; lot 20x100, on West 57th-st., near Central Park, in the centre of a beautiful, quiet block; no exchange for other property; terms very easy. Apply to A. J. JOHNSON, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT-HOUSE, BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS. Desirable apartments, containing from six to eight rooms, fully arranged for housekeeping, at reasonable rates.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 518 MADISON-AV.—Four-story; middle of block; rent $1,200 per month, including suitors and gas-fixtures. Apply to owner, on premises, or at No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 16.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN APARTMENT-Houses No. 330 East 17th-st. and No. 39 East 18th-st.; all modern conveniences; steam heat, janitor, &c. apply on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—SIX FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms with a quiet American family, or in French flat house; rent not to exceed $40 per month; state full particulars; no agents. Address RESPONSIBLE, No. 161 Franklin-st.

A ROOM AND SMALL ROOM ADJOINING wanted by a single gentleman; location between 45th and 59th sts. and 6th and Madison avs. Address Y. W., Box No. 322 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamer NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, St. John, N. B., and New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Yarmouth, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. Wier, will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 12 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS INSURE AT THIS OFFICE AS CHEAP AS BY SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 61 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA... Aug. 9
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall):
ANDES... Aug. 19

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior trade passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & Co., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer ... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ... WED., Sept. 4
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 17 Whitehall-st., corner Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 8 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Calling at Key West. Connecting with Texas and City of Washington (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA ... Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Aug. 3 and 21 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, &c., connecting at Tampico with steamer for New-York and above ports.

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CASONDELET, Pearson ... Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. LA PLATA, Lewis, Captain ... Saturday, Aug. 24
Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA SERVICE in connection with Pacific Mail Steamship Co. For freight or passage apply to JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 119 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the same Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., as both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC Capt. KENNEDY ... Saturday Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
BALTIC Capt. PARSONS ... Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Brocklebank ... Thursday, Sept. 5
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 42 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and strength and in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of the line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

From NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA ... WED., Aug. 21 PHILADELPHIA ... WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA ... WED., Aug. 28 RUSSIA ... WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN ... Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ... Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

RATES, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MAIN ... Sat., Aug. 17 HOLSTEIN ... Sat., Aug. 31
MOSEL ... Sat., Aug. 24 DONAU ... Sat., Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin ... $100 gold
Second cabin ... 60 gold
Steerage ... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

PEREIRE ... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS ... Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sawtelle ... Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus "do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SROTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River New-York.

Ethiopia ... Aug. 17, 8 A. M. Circassia ... Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia ... Aug. 24, 2 P. M. Victoria ... Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $20.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Charles-st.

Australia, Aug. 21, 11 A. M. Alsatia ... Aug. 28, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $65 and $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING ... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA ... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA ... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN ... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in watertight compartments, and are fitted with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and a printing press on board. The ship-pens are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA ... Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA ... Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA ... Thursday, Sept. 5

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SELLET, Thurs., Aug. 29 BERDER ... Thurs., Sept. 5
PERSIA ... Thurs., Aug. 29 LESSING ... Thurs., Sept. 12

Rates of passage from London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100; gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold: Steerage, $30, currency. Apply to C. H. ROBARD & SON, No. 61 Broadway.

General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly, alternately from Phila. and New-York.

NEDERLAND sails Friday, Aug. 23, noon.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 3 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOOT MORTON-ST. (Victoria, Docks:)

France, W. Aug. 14, 6 A. M. Greece, W. Aug. 21, 9 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sun., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. Helvetia, S. Aug. 24, 1 P. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $25. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA,

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent, 499 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, Pier 16 East River, 4 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 69 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, Ga. R. R. Co., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE TONGE, Agent, C. G. R. R. of Ga., No. 499 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON ... SATURDAY ... Aug. 17
GEO. W. CLYDE ... WEDNESDAY ... Aug. 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steamers leave the 1st and 15th of each month, (Sunday when 1st falls on Sunday), at 12 M., connecting at Panama with steamers for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO ... Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY ... Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage, also, at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with sleeping cars through to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo. Also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Richfield, North Adams and Williamstown, and Rutland and Burlington.

4:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

5:30 P. M., St. Louis Express daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night.

9:30 P. M., Express.

11:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

5:30 P. M., Pacific Express to Buffalo, with sleeping cars for Niagara, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamboat on St. Lawrence River until December 1st. Through cars on evening express, except Saturday night, to St. Albans, connecting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 Broadway, New-York, and 338 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

O. H. MERRIL, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 426-st. Depot for Boston at 8:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 11:35 P. M. For Worcester at 8:00 A. M., 12:10 M., 11:35 P. M. For Springfield, Connecticut River S.B., 8:00, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:00 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:00 A. M., 1, 5, 6:10, 10 P. M. For All-Line R.R., 8:00 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 8 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Rockaway R.R., 8:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Harlem Division, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 5:00 P. M. For local trains see time-tables.

WICKWARE RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-YORK.—Passengers for this line take 8:00 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 11:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. at Wickware Station.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 19, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

BEAVER-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FORTY-THIRD-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE 10 CENTS

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av., to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of 2d-st Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M. Express, 4:10, 9 A. M., 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M., Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6:30, 7:34, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 4 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Cars on "Delaware Express" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, South Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55a 10:40 A. M., 12:20 P. M. daily; 4:35, 8:50 P. M. daily, except Mon. Corr. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:55a, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:55a, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 4:50, and 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA

via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 9:20, 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boat leaves Brooklyn Annex* connecting with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 8:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 9:30, and 11 A. M., (limited Express, 9:45 A. M.,) 1, 2, 4, 4:30, 5, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Tickets offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (Foot of Duane-st. has been closed.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast express trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M. daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express for Auburn, Geneva, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Saloon and Day coaches. Corner of Union and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and Orange, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON

And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.

Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P. M. { June 23 to Sept. 5, inc. } Pier
Sept. 6 to June 22, inc. } 28, N. R.

Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.

Each ship splendidly lighted and fitted with powerful search-lights, making the passage through the Sound and Narragansett Bay a most delightful trip.

Through connections with the Old Colony Railroad for NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other summer resorts in the East.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.

BOOTH & LOVELL, Agents, Gen. L. COBURN, General Passenger Agent. 3 Old Slip.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.

THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS selling tickets and checking baggage to places on the New-York Central Railroad.

E. H. MATO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.

SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.

THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Through and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. H. S. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 15th ... 4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 15th ... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th ... 10:30 A. M.	Friday, 16th ... 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, 18th ... 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 17th ... 9:30 A. M.
Monday, 19th ... 8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 18th, 2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 20th ... 8:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th ... 12:00 M.
Wednesday, 21st, 9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th ... 12:00 P. M.
	Wednesday, 21st, 1:30 P. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK. Leave New-York.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST. Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 15th ... 4:30 A. M.	Thursday, 15th ... 7:30 P. M.
Friday, 16th ... 8:30 A. M.	Friday, 16th ... 8:30 P. M.
Saturday, 17th ... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th ... 8:30 A. M.
Monday, 19th ... 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th ... 6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th ... 8:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st, 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 22d ... 6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d ... 3:00 P. M.	

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier 29 North River, Twenty-fourth-street Ferry at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, Saugerties, Catskill, and Rondout. Connects at West Point with steamer CHAMPION for WEST POINT and CORNWALL, returning by down boat at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat from Brooklyn at foot of 23d-st., 9 A. M., connecting at Albany and TROY for NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NORWALK AND DARIEN DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock) 3:30 P. M., Pier No. 37 East River, 3:45 P. M., and 334-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads, Harlem River, and Shore Line Railroads.

STEAM-BOATS.

ANOTHER

"NEW LINE" TO BOSTON.

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (7

HELD ON ANOTHER CHARGE

NOTORIOUS CRACKSMEN IN CUSTODY

MR. STONE CANNOT IDENTIFY "BILLY" HART AND "BIG JIM" WATSON AND THEY ARE ARRAIGNED FOR BURGLARY—A VALUABLE JEWEL BOX.

Yesterday morning the two well-known thieves, "Billy" Hart and Lucien Parker, alias "Big Jim" Watson, who were arrested on the previous evening on suspicion of being implicated in the garroting of Mr. Stone on the 3d inst., were brought into the Captain's office at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house for identification. Mr. Stone and the telegraph messenger, to whom he threw the money when the thieves attacked him, both closely scrutinized the two prisoners, and after a time decided that they "would not swear" to either of them. The newspaper vender on the corner of Eighth-avenue, the letter-carrier, and a man in the employ of Mr. William Palmer, all of whom witnessed the robbery of Mr. Stone, will see the prisoners today; but the Police scarcely hope to obtain legal identification, the thieves having so changed their appearance. They have little doubt, however, that these were the man concerned in the robbery, and their assumption is strengthened by the fact that though three different bands have been working on the case, the whole of the evidence they have been able to collect points to the same parties.

After the prisoners had been seen by the witnesses they were removed to Jefferson Market Police Court, and were there arraigned on the charge of burglariously entering the premises of ex-Assemblyman William Palmer and stealing a jewel box. Mr. Joseph Stiner appeared as counsel for the prisoners. Mr. Palmer was first sworn, and stated the facts of the robbery pretty much as they appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday. His house was entered by burglars, he said, on the 2d of June, between the hours of 8 and 12 in the morning, and a jewel box was carried away. It was a box which he had made himself when he was a young man and presented to his wife. Before she died his wife kept her jewels in it. On the 3d of June he went out about 8 o'clock and returned at 11:15. He missed the box as soon as he returned.

"Had you received information at any time previous to the effect that the box was to be stolen?" asked the Justice.

"Yes. About the 3d of May Capt. Allaire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, came to my house and notified the parties he said there that this box, containing $20,000 worth of jewels and $10,000 in bonds, was to be stolen. On the following Sunday I went to see Capt. Allaire himself. He described the box to me and its contents, and said it was to be stolen, and that I ought to take care of it—to remove it. I did take the jewels out, but left the empty box in the same place. A week after I went out, and when I returned the box was gone. I have not seen the box since."

"Who had access to the room where the box was except yourself?"

"No one but the servant. When I went out that evening I locked the door and put the key in my pocket. I am positive I locked it. When I returned it was unlocked."

The ex-burglar was next placed on the stand. He gave the name of Charles Serene, and said he had no fixed address; he stated that he knew the prisoners, and that a year previous to that he had had a conversation with them in relation to the taking of some property from Palmer's house; he met Hart on Ninth-avenue, at Forty-second-street, and Hart told him he had the job on hand.

"What job?"

"Mr. Palmer's; he told me that he and others had the job in hand to rob Mr. Palmer; that they had been there two or three times, and could not get the box out."

"What box?" asked the Justice, testily.

"Mr. Palmer's box, of course. He said there was a box in the bureau in Mr. Palmer's room containing $20,000 in bonds and $10,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. He asked me to take the job, and I said I would. I found the house and rang the bell. A servant came to the door and I asked some question and went away. I told Hart that I could not get it because I had been met by somebody in the hallway. He said: 'Never mind; we'll fix some other way to get it.'"

"Did you repeat this conversation with Hart to any one?"

"Yes, Sir, to Capt. Allaire. I cannot say that I mentioned Mr. Hart's name, but I told him that I had been asked to rob Mr. Palmer's house and to take this jewel box. This was about a week previous to June 3."

"Capt. Allaire knew that you were still in the confidence of Mr. Hart?"

"Yes, Sir."

"But Mr. Hart did not know that you were in the confidence of the Captain?"

"I don't think he did, Sir."

"Did Mr. Hart tell you where to find the box and give you a key?"

"He told me where the box always was, but didn't give me a key. I used my own key, which I showed to you in the other room."

"Did you have any conversation in reference to the robbery afterward?"

"Yes, Sir. I met Hart on Seventh-avenue, at the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and he told me that Jim and he had fetched the box, but they were awfully disappointed, for there was nothing in it."

"He didn't tell you how he got into the house?"

"No, Sir, he gave no details. I didn't ask him."

This concluded the evidence, and Justice Dodge made a motion that he should be sent to the House of Detention, as he thought the witness might possibly be "wanted" before the prisoners were.

The hearing was then adjourned until Saturday.

ANOTHER HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

Another arrest was made yesterday of a noted thief, on suspicion of complicity in the robbery of C. H. Stone, in West Thirty-fourth-street, on the 3d inst. The prisoner is John Reilly, alias "Shyster," who, despite his nickname, is one of the cleverest thieves in the country, and, alone and unaided, perpetrated one of the most ingenious robberies that was ever known in the United States. This occurred about 10 years ago, when the late John A. Kennedy was the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police. The victim was the messenger of the Greenwich Savings Bank, who, while going through Carmine-street with a cash-box containing several thousands of dollars in green-backs at noon on the day in question, was accosted by Reilly, who was attired in full Police uniform, (having obtained the uniform from an ex-policeman,) and arrested on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money. The messenger was taken completely by surprise, and in a moment Reilly had possession of the box containing the money, and had handcuffed the messenger. The latter protested strenuously against his arrest, and resisted so desperately that a crowd gathered about the handcuffed messenger and the bogus policeman. A policeman soon arrived on the scene, and Reilly gave the prisoner in charge of the genuine officer and ordered him to take the prisoner to the station-house while he took the box, which he said contained counterfeit money, to Police Head-quarters, in obedience to orders from Superintendent Kennedy. The messenger begged to be also taken to Police Head-quarters or to the bank, where his identity could be established, but his captor was obdurate, and Reilly walked off with the box, while the policeman who had taken charge of the messenger marched him off to the station-house. There he was recognized, and a telegram of inquiry was sent to Superintendent Kennedy, and thereby the whole plot of the robbery was revealed. Reilly was subsequently arrested for this crime, and convicted. He served a long term of imprisonment at Sing Sing, and since his discharge from that institution has kept very quiet. He resembles in personal appearance one of the men engaged in the assault upon, and robbery of, Mr. Stone, and was arrested on suspicion by Officers Schulsem and O'Connor, of Inspector Murray's office. He was yesterday afternoon taken to the West Thirty-seventh-Street Police Station, but as Mr. Stone and the other witnesses of the robbery failed to identify him, he was discharged.

THE COLORED ARTIST ABROAD.

Sixty musical colored persons, of all ages, and of every degree of proficiency in musical art, except a high degree, arrived together in Jersey City on Wednesday night, and astonished the few loiterers about the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot with the immense volume of sound they could produce, either in concert or individually. They were another section of the troupe by whose aid Jarrett & Palmer intend to illustrate to the people of Great Britain and Ireland the ways of life of the slave population of the South in the days before the war. When the negroes went on board the Cortlandt-street ferry-boat and caught sight of the numberless lights of New-York, they sang, as if impelled by a single impulse, a quaint song beginning: "The streets of de beautiful city are all paved with gold." Very few of them had ever seen the Metropolis before. They were quartered for the night on board the Plymouth Rock, at Pier No. 1, North River, from whence they were taken early yesterday morning to the White Star Line Pier, where they embarked on the steam-ship Celtic, which sailed at 6:30 A. M. They are to take part in the performance of the play of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in London.

A MOGUL OF THE BATTERY.

A great many gentlemen and ladies out of employment are in the habit of passing their afternoons during the hot weather in the shade of the stately trees which ornament the Battery Park. It has been the custom of the guardians of the law who patrol the walks there to awaken those who are found asleep on the benches, and to remonstrate in their kindly way against the impropriety of falling asleep in public. Of late a youth of very tender years, whom nature has evidently designed for a policeman, has occasionally relieved the officers of this branch of their duties. The youthful amateur is red-haired, freckle-faced, and bare-footed, and wears a straw hat much too large for him. The legs of his pantaloons are torn off at the knees, and his general appearance is not inviting. He carries a large club which it is difficult for him to handle, but with which he wheezes the feet of the unfortunate sleepers. The police officers witness his performances with evident pleasure, and encourage by their approval. He sometimes adds insult to injury by taunting those whose slumbers he has rudely broken. The employés of the Park Department all enjoy the sport which the young imp causes. Even the kind-hearted old man whose chief delight is to see foolishly weary strangers from a bench, and compel them to stand in the sun while he sweeps and re-sweeps the pavement, forgets his pastime for the moment, and gazes with intense admiration at the young usurper as he goes his rounds.

JAMES IRVING'S INFLUENCE.

HOW HE GOT $1,950 FROM "JOE" ELLIOTT'S WIFE—A SUIT TO RECOVER THE MONEY.

Ex-Assemblyman James Irving, who flourished in the palmy days of "knock-down and drag out" politics in this City, is apparently not content with his past disgraceful record, and has got himself into fresh trouble. Mrs. Jennie Elliott, wife of the noted "Joe" Elliott, who is now in Ludlow-Street Jail on the charge of being implicated in the Union Trust Company forgery, has brought suit against Irving in the Supreme Court, to recover $1,950 alleged to have been paid to Irving on the latter's agreement to get her husband released from confinement. The story was told to a TIMES reporter yesterday by "Joe" Elliott himself, as follows:

While Elliott was in the City Prison last Winter, on the same charge of forgery for which he is at present confined, certain persons told his wife that for $2,000 Irving would secure her husband's release. After some negotiations the money was placed in the hands of a mutual friend by Mrs. Elliott, and an agreement was made that it should be handed over to Irving, provided he secured Elliott's release within a week. Irving ostentatiously called upon Recorder Hackett, as he was leaving court one day, and walked some distance with him, apparently talking very earnestly. He then returned to Elliott's friends and said to them that he had "fixed things" with the Recorder, and demanded the money. After some parleying, $1,950 was paid to him by the "mutual friend," who had used the remaining $50 for "expenses." The money, Elliott claims, was paid to Irving in person. Elliott was not released, and the return of the money was repeatedly demanded from Irving. Irving refused to refund the money, and on the 13th of June last Mrs. Elliott brought suit against him for the amount.

"After the suit was brought," said Elliott to the reporter, "some of Irving's followers came to me and threatened me, by implication, with personal violence if my wife was allowed to go on with the suit. I was told that 'it would not be good for my health,' I would 'get the worst of it,' &c., if I tried to interfere with Irving."

I had been willing before this to allow Irving something for his "personal expenses," continued Elliott, but when his friends threatened me I told them I wanted every cent of the $1,950, and would push the matter to the bitter end. Irving thinks he can intimidate me by playing the 'respectability' dodge, but my work is as good as that of any six thieves any time, and people will not believe him any quicker because he happens to have been an Assemblyman."

Irving's action, according to Elliott, has left him and his wife utterly destitute. "People seem to think," said he, "that I have a heap of money laid away somewhere, but I haven't a cent, and Irving has taken all that my wife had, too."

"What do you think of your chances of getting released?" asked the reporter.

"Well," replied Elliott, with a smile, "I don't know; but if they keep me here much longer, I shall have to go out on the 'Tweed act.'"

Mrs. Elliott's complaint in the suit against Irving is very short. She simply alleges that, through her agent, William McCoy, she gave Irving $1,950 on Jan. 3, 1878, on condition that he should secure the release of her husband from jail within one week, otherwise the money was to be returned. The money was wrongfully converted to Irving's own use, and she therefore prays for judgment against him in that amount. Irving's answer, dated June 13, is equally brief, and is a simple assertion that each and every statement in Mrs. Elliott's complaint is wholly untrue.

The McKay mentioned as Mrs. Elliott's agent is a well-known go-between between honest man and thieves, and is known to the Police as "Canada Mac."

When "Big Frank" McCoy was arrested by Police Captain Williams on Tuesday, on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robbery of Mr. Stone, ex-Assemblyman Irving attempted to prevent Capt. Williams from making the arrest. For this offense Capt. Williams also arrested Irving. During the latter's examination before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Wednesday morning, he declared that there was no suit pending between Mrs. Elliott and himself. Irving was discharged by the Justice with a severe reprimand.

MORE OF MURPHY'S PECULIARITIES.

FAVORING THE "POOR LIQUOR-DEALERS"—GRANTING LICENSES BY INSTALLMENTS.

The taking of testimony in the Excise reference case was resumed before Referee Potter at No. 21 Cortlandt-street yesterday morning. The first witness sworn was Casper C. Childs, who testified that he was the general clerk of the Board of Excise, which position he had held since April, 1876. Witness identified a book shown him as the cash-book of the Board of Excise from May 1, 1877, to Dec. 22, 1877, and it was put in evidence. Witness did not know of any money having been returned by depositors except by check; that was the usual custom; he knew of no receipts having been issued to persons who had not paid any money; no checks or receipts had ever been surrendered to him, but some had been placed in his hands for safe keeping, with the understanding that the parties should have the money if ever there was anything raised on them; witness had several times delivered receipts to persons who had not paid all the money required; Owen Murphy came to him in the Winter of 1877, and told him that times had been hard, and that he must make out receipts and take pay for them in installments; he procured a book in which he kept these installment accounts; the first entry in the book was dated Jan. 13, 1877, and the last one Nov. 28, 1877; parties would pay $10, $15, or $20, which he would credit to them on account, but they could not get a license until the full amount was paid down; $3,000 was received on the installment plan, every cent of which witness paid over to Mr. Murphy, for which Murphy receipted by writing his initials at the end of each entry; about $1,200 of that $3,000 remained to be accounted for by Mr. Murphy; Mr. Morton objected to doing business on the installment plan, and advised witness not to receive any more money in that way; Murphy, however, informed Mr. Childs that he was Treasurer of the Board; no resolution was ever passed by the board authorizing the adoption of any such plan, neither was there any regulation established by the board in regard to the issuing of receipts; that was simply accepted as a well-regulated custom of former boards, and was continued in practice, not established by the board of which Murphy, Morton, and Patterson were members; they knew it was in practice, and neither sanctioned or discontinued it; applications were taken up and acted upon, as far as practicable, in order of their date, but always because there were cases it took longer to dispose of the inspection than in others.

Oliver H. Kingsland, Chief Inspector of the Board of Excise, was called, and testified that none of the receipts had been surrendered to him; his business was to ascertain the ability of parties making applications to comply with the terms of the license applied for; when the application was made it was placed in his hands, and he made the inspection; the inspection was made subsequent to the payment of the money, and previous to the granting of a license; he had frequently seen receipts displayed in saloons as a license; had seen them hanging up in saloons as long as three or four months; in most cases coming under his observation parties went on doing business after making their application for a license, during the time the application was under the consideration of the Board; the licenses were dated from the time the application was made; the places were generally in operation as liquor and beer saloons when he made his inspections. Mr. Tomlinson asked the witness if, after the license was granted, he would have considered himself justified in complaining of the man for selling liquor during the interval.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

In view of the position in reference to the Brooklyn bridge taken by Controller Kelly, and the consequent stoppage of work, some of the Trustees are discussing the advisability of obtaining the money from the city of Brooklyn to carry on the work until the courts have decided whether Controller Kelly has the right to refuse payment of New-York's quota. The law of 1875, in authorizing the appropriation of $3,000,000 for the completion of the bridge, provides that Brooklyn shall pay two-thirds and New-York one-third of the amount, but that the issue of bonds by Brooklyn and New-York shall not exceed $2,000,000 and $1,000,000, respectively, in one year. Brooklyn having paid out $1,000,000 this year, it is now proposed by the Trustees to call on the Mayor and Controller to issue bonds for another million, on such portion thereof as may be necessary to carry on the work. Such a demand will be made at a meeting of the Trustees to be called at an early date. Mayor Howell and Controller Burrill yesterday expressed themselves strongly in favor of issuing the bonds. By stopping work on the bridge at this time, Mayor Howell thought irreparable damage would be done.

GOOD NEWS FOR SHIPMASTERS.

Instructions have been issued from the Signal Service Bureau in Washington by which shipmasters in this City will be enabled to compare their barometers with the signal service standard in the Maritime Association Building. An assistant of the signal service will be in attendance at the building every day from 12 until 1 o'clock P. M., to give any necessary information as to the best method of making such comparisons, and shipmasters of all nations are invited to avail themselves of the standard for the purpose of comparing their instruments. The Superintendent of the room at the Maritime Association Building is directed to take charge of ships' barometers to be compared with the standard at any time when they may be left with him for that purpose. Such instruments will be duly delivered to the owner or the assistant in charge of the standard, who will compare and return them for delivery to their owners between the hours designated in the instructions.

A STORY OF SUDDEN DEATH.

A STEAM-TUG EXPLODES AT THE DOCK.

THE CAPTAIN AND ENGINEER FATALLY INJURED—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF TWO LOVERS—A WILD NIGHT SCENE AT WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday night, just as the little tug-boat C. Henderson, commanded by Capt. Patrick Murphy, had left her dock at West Brighton, Staten Island, her boiler exploded, fatally scalding the Captain and engineer, injuring two deck-hands, and doing considerable damage to her woodwork. The little vessel had gone to Elizabethport, N. J., earlier in the afternoon, with a load of spars, and on returning had on board, besides Capt. Murphy, of No. 40 Wythe-avenue, Brooklyn, and Engineer John Gillen, of Elizabethport, N. J., Frederick Terier, aged 18 years, of No. 197 North-Seventh-street, Brooklyn; William Nolan, of No. 35 Taylor-street, and John Day, of No. 33 Wythe-avenue, Brooklyn. It also carried Mary Gillen, sister of Gillen, and John Mannix, who at the time of the explosion were on their way to Williamsburg to be married, the trip on the tug being a sort of preliminary excursion, and the party on board guests invited to witness the wedding ceremony. When the tug left the dock, Mannix and his affianced were sitting whispering at the stern of the vessel, Gillen was at his post in the engine-room, Capt. Murphy was in the pilot-house, and Day and Nolan were seated near him, Terier being somewhere on the deck.

It appears that the supply of water was found to be insufficient, just after the tug started, and that Capt. Murphy went down into the engine-room to remedy the difficulty, Day and Nolan going into the pilot-house as he descended, and Nolan taking charge of the wheel. It is said that the steam-gauge was found to register a pressure of 90 pounds, while the water was low, and that Capt. Murphy loosened some of the machinery to start the pump. Just at this instant, and when the tug was about 20 feet from the dock, the people on shore were startled by the noise of the explosion, and saw the little vessel blown up. The sheeting of the engine was ripped off, and a flood of boiling water was thrown over the bodies of Murphy and Gillen, who had been dashed to the floor in a stunned condition, burning them from head to foot in a terrible manner. The force of the sudden concussion blew off the roof of the deck-house, and hurled the splinters into the air; and also tore up the flooring of the pilot-house, blowing Day and Nolan out of the open window and dashing them upon the deck. Day also received a severe scalding upon his left leg and arm. The young lovers were left sitting at the stern uninjured but greatly frightened by the terrible spectacle of the explosion. They cried loudly for assistance, and the tug Edney B. King was quickly manned and steamed toward the disabled vessel to render all possible aid. Murphy and Gillen were found lying stupefied and unconscious in the engine-room. Day was lying slightly stunned upon the deck, while Nolan and Terier escaped with very slight scalding and bruising. Mary Gillen, upon learning of her brother's fate, became nearly heart-broken, and, it is said, fell back unconscious into her lover's arms. The injured men were conveyed to the Sailors' Hospital at Stapleton, Staten Island, in charge of Surgeon Dr. Samuel T. Davis, who did all in his power to alleviate their sufferings. Medical skill failed in the cases of Murphy and Gillen, however, and at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning the latter's unconsciousness ended in death, while Murphy, who had been delirious since the accident, died at 8:15 o'clock A. M. Gillen was married, and his wife was searching wildly among his friends yesterday to ascertain his whereabouts, and became almost crazed when receiving Dr. Davis's telegram notifying her of her husband's fate.

Coroner Gunther, of Clifton, impaneled a jury and visited the dead seamen at the hospital yesterday afternoon, giving a permit for the removal of Murphy's remains by his relatives. He adjourned further inquiries into the case until to-day, and left orders for the detention, as witnesses, of Day, Nolan, and Terier, the last two being taken into custody later in the day by Sheriff Long, of Stapleton. Day lay tossing about in bed yesterday when THE TIMES reporter visited the hospital. The patient begged piteously, with tears in his eyes, for permission to go home, saying that he did not care for his injuries if he could only see his mother and two little sisters, who were terribly shocked by the report of the explosion, and calculated about his home in Brooklyn, where there was no means of learning of their truth or falsity.

The tug Henderson is valued at from $1,000 to $1,500, and was half-owned by Capt. Murphy. Her hull is uninjured, and the damage to her deck and pilot-house will not exceed $250. It is supposed that the explosion was occasioned by cold water rushing into the heated boiler.

THE EAST SIDE ELEVATED ROAD.

TRAINS RUN TO THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT—BUSINESS TO BEGIN ON THE 26TH INST.

By invitation of the President and Directors of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company several hundred gentlemen made an excursion over the East Side part of the line yesterday, starting at Hanover-square, in front of the Cotton Exchange, and going directly to the Grand Central Depot Elevated Station. Among the party, besides the principal officers of the road, were Park Commissioners Conover and Lane, John W. Ellis, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Howard Potter, of Brown Brothers & Co.; Morris K. Jesup, David Dows, H. R. Bishop, Benjamin Brewster, John D. Mare, and Capt. Mayne, R. N. The trip over the elevated railroad, however, was merely a ruse, a base device, of which Mr. Cyrus W. Field would not have been thought capable, to get these gentlemen into the company's depot in Forty-second-street, where they were dragooned with choice champagnes till they gave favorable opinions of the road. And this, too, was after they had been stuffed visibly with goose and turkey and *pâté de fois gras*. Some of the old stagers would not acknowledge that it was a good and safe road till several bottles (quarts) had been emptied into them. But nobody was allowed to leave the building till he had been reduced to perfect confidence in the iron arches. The officers did not say anything about the enormous amounts eaten by their guests, and they even concealed their looks of astonishment, but their internal amazement must have been intense.

After the guests had been feasted, and the three trains in which they were carried had returned to the Hanover-square station, President Field and a TIMES reporter went over the route in a special car. Mr. Field said that on Monday, Aug. 26, trains will begin to run regularly between the Battery and the Grand Central Depot, the time being about 20 minutes. It is not likely that all the stations between these two points will be completed by that time, but temporary wooden ones will be put up. After the 26th the stations above Forty-second-street will be finished as rapidly as possible, and trains will be run as soon as it is finished. The fare is to be 10 cents throughout the day, with half-fare trains morning and evening. The stations are substantial and comfortable, but not as highly finished as those of the Metropolitan Road. The trains runs smoothly over the track, without any perceptible vibrating, and with comparatively little motion, the engine and cars being directly over the uprights.

A SHARK'S VICTIM.

GEORGE GATES DIES AT ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.

George Gates, aged 14, the boy who was bitten by a shark while bathing near the breakwater in Gowanus Bay on the 8th inst., died of his injuries at St. Peter's Hospital, corner of Hicks and Warren streets, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night. For some reason which has not been explained, no report of the case was made by the hospital authorities to the Police until yesterday morning. Young Gates did not die of the wound inflicted by the bite, but of nervous shock. After deceased had been rowed to the foot of Columbia-street by his plucky young comrade, Arthur Cole, a messenger was at once sent to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house. The Police believed the story to be a hoax, and before summoning the ambulance by telegraph the Sergeant in command sent an officer to ascertain the facts. Young Gates was thus left to suffer the most horrible agony for half an hour before the arrival of the ambulance. When the wounds had been dressed the surgeons expressed the opinion that the boy would recover. The shock to the little fellow's nervous system had, however, been too severe. While in the hospital he constantly struck out with arms and legs, as if in the act of swimming, and frantically for help. Occasionally he had lucid intervals, during which he knew and spoke with his father and mother. He sank rapidly on Tuesday, and died peacefully at a late hour that night. The body was removed by permission of Coroner Simms to the residence of the deceased's parents at No. 46 President-street.

CAUGHT IN THE UNDERTOW.

A dispatch received in this City yesterday, from Southampton, Long Island, announced that Harold Brasnwell, who was attached to the bond and mortgage department of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, had been drowned while bathing in the surf. The body was recovered after it had been under water for a quarter of an hour, and efforts made to resuscitate, but without success. Mr. Brasnwell was about 29 years of age, and had been in the employ of the Equitable Life Insurance Company about three years. He was much liked and esteemed by his associates, all of whom speak in the highest terms of him. Mr. Brasnwell had studied in both Germany and Switzerland, and was a graduate of the University of Heidelberg. Mr. Tarbox, the Superintendent of the bond and mortgage department of the insurance company, started for Southampton immediately after the receipt of the dispatch, for the purpose of bringing the body to New-York. Arrangements for the funeral will be made after its return. Mr. Brasnwell was not married. His parents are in Europe.

NOT A MURDER AFTER ALL.

A NEW SOLUTION OF THE PATERSON MYSTERY—M'GRAIL IS PUT OFF ONE TRAIN DRUNK—STRUCK BY ANOTHER AND KILLED.

Chief of Police Grall, of Paterson, secured evidence yesterday which goes far toward establishing the fact that the death of Hardie-dasher McGrail was after all accidental. The fact that a man answering the description of McGrail boarded a freight train at the Paterson depot Sunday night, soon after the time when McGrail was seen on his way to the depot, has already been published in THE TIMES. The statement made by the men employed on that train indicates that that person was McGrail, and their statements convey the idea that he fell beneath the car-wheels and was killed. The statement of one of the men is that a man answering McGrail's description got on board the train at "The Horn," while they were delayed in switching cars. The brakeman remonstrated with the man, whereupon he said he had money, and offered them 5 cents each to let him ride. The car he boarded was an oil-tank platform car, and as he was under the influence of liquor they did not want him there. They were too busy to talk much with him, and forgot him for the time being. When the train had got under way he was seen waving his hat and shouting like a madman. In passing through or near Clifton he lost his hat. Near the bridge that the train stopped, and the man fell off the car. He was somewhat hurt. The men ran to him, picked him up, and in spite of his resistance, dragged him to the lane outside of the outer rail of the westward-bound track, and left him. He was heavy, and as he was removed, his heels were allowed to drag on the ground, which would account for the marks across the track described as leading to the place where a wagon had apparently stood. The man got up again, and with a drunken man's perversity, he ran after and caught at the rail of the caboose. Failing to get a footing, he fell back on the track. The train was again stopped, and the train hands carried to the man, who was now badly hurt, to a place of safety on the bank. The train started again. The men who watched the drunken man as the train moved away saw him in the act of rising, and then lost sight of him. The presumption is that McGrail, if it were he, started after the train again, fell in consequence of his hurts and his debauch, and was struck by the train which followed. This statement is so generally accepted as accounting for McGrail's death that the Police authorities yesterday released Bell and Erwin, who had been arrested on suspicion, from custody. They were required, however, to give $50 bail to appear as witnesses. The inquest will take place to-day.

A RETIRED BANKER'S ROMANCE.

HE DIES AND LEAVES A MYSTERIOUS BOX SUBJECT TO THE ORDER OF THE SURROGATE.

Mr. William H. Bernard, a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died some months ago at his residence, No. 171 Remsen-street, leaving an estate valued at $100,000. Mr. Bernard had been in the dry goods business in Philadelphia, and afterward was a banker in New-York. Several years ago he retired from business. Mr. Bernard was childless. In 1872 he formed the acquaintance of a young girl in humble circumstances named May Fanning, who was employed in a photograph gallery in Fulton-street. He educated her and finally took her to live with him. His relatives were indignant, and the female members of his family at once left the house. When, after Mr. Bernard's death, his will was opened the heirs were agreeably surprised to find that no mention of May Fanning was made in the instrument. The will, which bequeaths the estate to his brothers, who reside in Ohio, and to his sisters or their children residing in different parts of the country, was admitted to probate yesterday. Two of the sisters of the deceased were not mentioned in the will, but the testator was careful to say that it was no lack of affection which influenced him, but only the knowledge that they were already well provided for. In a letter of later date than the will, instructions were given to the Executors, one of whom is Hon. William H. Waring, who married an adopted daughter of Mr. Bernard, to pay May Fanning $5,000. It was at first supposed that the will would be contested by the male heirs, who were not made heirs, but the matter was happily compromised. There is, however, an element of mystery in the case which, it is said, causes the heirs some uneasiness. A tin box, locked and sealed, is deposited in a safe deposit company, subject to the order of the Surrogate. The box belonged to Mr. Bernard, and is said to contain a letter will than the one admitted to probate yesterday, in which May Fanning is amply provided for. The mysterious box will be opened in a few days.

A CASE OF MORBID IMPULSE.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN LEAPS FROM A FERRY-BOAT AND IS DROWNED.

As the Fulton ferry-boat Farragut was on her 12:30 trip from New-York to Brooklyn yesterday she was compelled to stop in midstream to allow a passing float to get out of her way. Just as the engine had been reversed a very stout old lady, about 60 years of age, pushed her way through the throng of passengers on the forward deck, unhooked the chain, and before the startled passengers or deck-hands could interfere plunged into the river. The pilot immediately backed the boat, and Thomas Wood, one of the deck-hands, seized a long boat-hook and hurried outside the rail. The woman came to the surface a few feet from the ferry-boat's bow, and was grappled by Wood with the boat-hook. As she sank beneath the water under the rail and a deck hand attempted to lift her on board. Her weight was too great, however, and a passing yawl was signaled for assistance. With some difficulty, she was lifted into the yawl, showing no signs of life. Dr. West, of No. 24 Clinton-street, who was a passenger on the Farragut, descended into the yawl and attempted to resuscitate the woman while the yawl was being pulled to shore. She was placed on a float at Pier 14 and an ambulance sent for. Efforts to restore her to consciousness were unavailing, and she was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital. As she was lifted from the ambulance, she was still breathing, but before she could be placed on a cot she gave a half-sigh and expired. Up to a late hour last evening the body had not been identified. Officer O'Donnell, who has been stationed at Fulton Ferry for the last nine years, is sure that the woman was a resident of Brooklyn, for he has seen her crossing the ferry from Brooklyn every morning for years. The suicide was about 60 years of age, very large, weighing not less than 200 pounds, gray-haired, and wore a dark silk and worsted suit and black bonnet, with striped stockings and low shoes. She was about 5 feet 4 inches in height. In her ears were jet ear-rings, and she carried gold eye-glasses attached to a ribbon around her neck. The body will be taken to the Morgue this morning to await identification.

CONTRADICTING A COMPLAINANT.

Michael Meehan, of No. 15 Catherine-slip, was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Flanigan, of the Fourth Precinct, at Pier No. 25, East River, on the complaint of Peter Hart, the private watchman, who charged Meehan with having attempted to steal some hats from a case on the dock, which had been a part of the cargo of the steamer Elm City, of the New-Haven Line. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court. The complainant testified that Meehan was lying concealed behind the case, and in the act of prying it open with a file when he caused his arrest. Meehan protested his innocence, and said the charge was instigated by malice growing out of an old feud between him and Hart. The prisoner produced a witness who swore that Meehan and Hart were together on the first-room of the Elm City at the time when Hart alleges that he found the accused concealed behind the case on the dock, and further, that he saw Hart pick up, in the fire-room, the file which the latter avers he found in the hands of Meehan. Justice Wandell committed the prisoner to await trial in default of $500 bail. Meehan was formerly in the employ of the New-Haven Steam-ship Company.

WHAT A LITTLE VIXEN DID.

Alice Hamilton, aged 18, a pretty brunette, residing at No. 12 Jones-street, and hailing from Greenville, N. J., was committed for trial yesterday, in default of $500 bail, by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, on a charge of assault and battery. The complainant in the case was Ella Parker, of No. 84 Greenwich-avenue, a slight and fair-complexioned young lady about Alice's age. Both young ladies were rivals for the attentions of the same young man. Ella complained Alice, and hence the quarrel. Desiring for revenge, she learned where Ella was in the habit of meeting her lover, viz., at the corner of Twenty-fifth-street and University-place. Last Saturday she went there, saw her victim and lover, and made a furious attack upon her. She pulled off Ella's hat, bonnet, and part of her sack, dragged from her head all the hair that was detachable, and gave her a black eye. Then she knocked her victim down, kicked her, jumped upon her, and finally rolled her into the gutter. When Alice had sustained her grudge, she turned on her head contemptuously, remarked to Ella: "There, now, if he wants you after I've got through with you, he's welcome to my leavings, so he is." Alice went home and had her wounds attended to. When she was presentable enough, she applied for a warrant for Ella's arrest, and secured it on Wednesday night.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Secretary Sherman is expected to reach this City to-day, from the East, on the Revenue cutter Grant.

Subscriptions in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Grenada, Miss., will be received at the Mayor's Office.

Dr. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, in the State of New-York, sailed for Europe on the steamer Suevia yesterday.

Edward Curran, aged 17, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received at Hunter's Point by being run over by a train on the Long Island Railroad last Monday.

Capt. Stewart, of the Norwegian brig Favorit, which arrived from Bristol on Wednesday, states that a young seaman, named Oscar Schultz, fell overboard on the 23d of July, and was drowned.

A meeting of the grain trade was held yesterday in the Produce Exchange. A resolution was adopted instructing the Inspectors of Wheat to classify Amber, Michigan the same as No. 1 Red, if, in their judgment, the quality of the former wheat be good enough.

Henry Gallagher, aged 46, of No. 64 Leroy-street, was committed for trial, in default of $1,000, by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stabbing John Flood, of No. 66 Vandam-street, with a knife in the left side during a quarrel between them yesterday morning.

The new revenue bark S. P. Chase, which left Philadelphia for New-Bedford on Tuesday, was towed up the Sound yesterday by the revenue cutter A. Hamilton. She has on board 12 cadets, and will replace the Dobbin as a school-ship for the revenue service. Capt. George B. Moore has command of her.

A Government sale of cigars, cigarettes, cigar-molds, and presses, seized by United States Marshal Payn from illegal tobacco manufacturers, took place yesterday in the auction-rooms of Barker & Co. The cigars sold at from $1 50 to $11 75 per 100. The total sum realized from the sale was about $2,000.

Congressman Fernando Wood called upon acting Collector Merritt yesterday morning and requested him to set apart rooms in the Custom-house for the use of the House committee, appointed just previous to the adjournment of Congress, to investigate the affairs of the Custom-house. The acting Collector designated the rooms belonging to the Third Division. The committee is expected to begin its sessions next week.

Jane Reilly, a girl of 16, who lived with the family of Mr. John B. Morrell, of No. 928 Second-avenue, stole $10 from her employer, and was taken yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, who held her in $300 bail to answer. The girl stated to the court that she was a parly-adopted daughter of her employer, who used her services as a domestic, but paid her no wages. She was almost destitute of clothing, and took the money to get clothes.

Special Officer Pike, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, yesterday surprised three lads in the act of carrying away wheat from a grain car of the New-York Central and Hudson River Elevator Company, which was standing on Eleventh-avenue, near Sixtieth-street. He succeeded in arresting Thomas Hines, 12 years of age, but the others escaped. They had broken open the door of the car. Hines was held by Justice Kilbreth in $500 bail.

The Directors of the new Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company met yesterday in the Drexel Building, and elected the following board of officers for the company: President, John W. Kirk, of New-York; Vice-President, John C. Ellsworth, of Hartford; Secretary and Treasurer, E. Shephard, of Greenwich, Conn.; Solicitor, James T. Worthington. Definite action upon the plan of organization of the new company was deferred until Monday next.

The three steam-ships which sailed for Europe yesterday carried out about 100 cabin passengers. Seven steamers have sailed already this week, and six more are to follow to-morrow. The latter are the City of Berlin, of the German Line, and the Egypt, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Main, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow; the Scythia, of the White Line, for Hull, and the Rotterdam, of the Netherlands-American Line, for Rotterdam.

A call for a meeting of the oil trade, to take action respecting the death of Mr. Austin M. Knight, who shot himself in Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, was signed by all the members of the trade, and the meeting took place, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of S. W. Knowles & Co., at the corner of Front-street and Burling-slip. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Knight was held by his business associates, and it was decided that the stores of the gentlemen named as executors of his will would be closed on the morning of Mr. Knight's funeral.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, yesterday opened proposals for the following street improvements: For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Forth street; John Slattery, $47,205 12. For regulating, grading, &c., Sixty-second-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue; Robert Blair, $2,677 50. For paving Waverley-place, between Broadway and Christopher-street, with granite-block pavement, and laying cross-walks at the intersecting streets and avenues; James Pollock, $40,050.

Acting Mayor Roberts yesterday received a deputation of workmen lately employed on the Brooklyn Bridge,

The New-York Times.

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THE DEADLY PESTILENCE.

MARCH OF THE TERRIBLE FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

TWENTY NEW CASES AND FIVE DEATHS AT MEMPHIS—FLIGHT OF HALF THE POPULATION—THE FATALITY OF THE DISEASE INCREASING AT NEW-ORLEANS—DESPAIRING PETITIONS FROM GRENADA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 16.—Twenty new cases and five deaths from yellow fever have occurred within the past 24 hours. The disease is now yielding to the treatment of the physicians. A great many people left the city to-day. Some of the residence streets are entirely deserted, and many large stores are closed. A great number of the persons now sick are children, from 8 to 14 years old. With so many people out of the city, the great exertions of the Board of Health, and the care of experienced physicians, there is a more hopeful feeling that the disease will not spread over the city. The new cases are all in the infected district, the north-eastern portion of the city. The Board of Health raised quarantine this morning. At a mass-meeting held at the Greenlaw Opera-house, this morning a committee of 25 citizens was appointed to take such action as may be deemed necessary for providing places of safety for such of the people as are pecuniarily unable to secure them without assistance. They requested Mayor Flippen to borrow $30,000 for the relief of the poor and needy.

James Speed, ticket agent of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, has sold $35,000 worth of tickets since Monday noon.

At Grenada, according to specials to Memphis papers, there are about 120 persons now sick and nine deaths have occurred since the last report. The citizens of Grenada petitioned to the Howard Association of Memphis to leave their nurses there, and to request Gen. W. J. Smith and Col. Butler Anderson to remain in charge of them. The Howard Association took favorable action on the petition.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The reports for the past 24 hours show 108 new cases of yellow fever and 29 deaths.

The deaths to-day include 12 children, 10 of whom were under 5 years of age. In answer to a question, Dr. Chopin, President of the Board of Health, expressed the opinion that those who had previously had the fever were in no danger of taking it again, even though they had spent a Summer or two away.

Six new cases and one death have occurred at Port Eads since yesterday's report.

Three well-known citizens, Henry H. Hansell, N. C. Folger, and W. B. Kleinpeter, died here to-day, the last-named of yellow fever.

APPALLING STORIES FROM SOUTHERN REFUGEES.

THE LOUISVILLE HOTELS FULL OF PEOPLE FROM GRENADA AND MEMPHIS—DIFFICULTIES OF GETTING TO THE NORTH FROM THE STRICKEN TOWNS—GHASTLY SCENES AT GRENADA—RICH AND POOR ALIKE TERRIFIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 16.—No one perhaps can better describe the scenes in and around Grenada than the refugees from that unfortunate town. Several prominent gentlemen, with their families, are here, having come up from Grenada on Tuesday night. One of the number is Gen. E. C. Walthall, with his family. He was at one time attorney for the Mississippi Central Railway, and his connection with the road proved to be of great service to him in a moment when he needed all the influence that personal friendship could command. He telegraphed twice from Grenada to this city, asking to have a train stopped on Tuesday night. All the trains had been rushed through the town, disregarding the appeals of all who stood by the depot, making signals to express their desire to be taken away from a place so full of horror every moment. The second telegram received a favorable reply, and the train at 7:35 in the evening stopped, much to the consternation of the crowds of passengers who came up from below, all of whom dreaded the infection and were flying from it. Gen. Walthall's permit was for himself and family. His family, usually comprising only three or four persons, had suddenly increased to 30. He took under his protection every family not already gone from the town in wagons or by earlier trains, and a few resolute ones who would not go. Among the number who accompanied him was Col. N. C. Snyder and his family, six in number.

The stories told by these refugees convey an appalling impression of the panic caused by the rapid development of the pestilence. On Sunday the excitement became general, only the physicians and a few persons who had seen and braved yellow fever before remaining. These gentlemen who have come to this city say they would not have come at all if it had not been for the advice of the Howard Association of Memphis, who counseled everybody to leave who could not fight and wanted to avoid it. The apprehensions of the women added to their own fears, and then little children, unaware of the danger about them, appealed to them to be taken to a place of safety.

On Sunday, when the disease was pronounced yellow fever without doubt, and the deaths were numerous, the hearses became busy. The two undertakers in the town were kept constantly busy. The hearses passed doors of those who had not felt the infection, terrifying them with the reminder that they might soon follow in the same ghastly fashion, unattended by carriages or friends. The terror was equally great with rich and poor. Both classes had been carried off, and the disease did not appear to respect persons in the slightest degree. When the houses of the refugees were abandoned, they were left without locking the doors, and with only a word of admonition to the negro servants who remained to take good care of everything until the owners returned. One of the party, when safely out of the place, and where he could breathe freely, declared that he would not endure the horror of anxiety he had felt for three days for the title to every acre in Grenada, and that $10,000 would not induce him to return to the town until the fever was over.

On Tuesday night only the nurses from Memphis and New-Orleans and the physicians of Grenada and New-Orleans, together with the families in which there was fever, remained to occupy the place. The shops had been shut since Saturday night, and few persons ventured upon the street except when necessity compelled them to do so. Since Wednesday no one has arrived here from Grenada. The trains would not stop, and were watched at the stations above to see that no one from Grenada was allowed to get off. The persons who went into the country near Grenada, it is feared in some cases, took the infection with them. In case the disease developed after leaving they have fared badly, as they were probably far from medical attendance and the care of nurses of experience.

The panic at Memphis continues, and it has extended to all towns in Mississippi along the Memphis Railway, and also along the Jackson route.

Yesterday two special trains came through Louisville crowded with fugitives, and the regular trains were as badly crowded as the specials. Men, women, and children were huddled together in sleeping cars and ordinary coaches, willing to put up with any inconvenience in order to be carried to a place of safety.

Here in Louisville the talk is all about the fever. Wise men discourage the publication of "sensations" about its spread, wishing to keep down the excitement, but there is no guaranty that some infected person will not find his way here and startle this city with a terror of its own. The effect upon business is deplorable. A Memphis merchant, who is here with his family, says that the fever has ruined the Fall trade; that it will be two months before it will be safe to resume business, and then it will be too late to retrieve losses. All business is at a stand-still in Memphis. The running of extra trains for the panic-stricken refugees has disarranged the time-tables somewhat, making connections uncertain.

To-day $1,000 was subscribed for the Grenada sufferers. The Galt House announces nominal rates for those who are compelled to leave their homes on account of the fever, and if the number coming here continues to be large, all the hotels will do the same.

EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

MONEY PACKAGES FROM NEW-ORLEANS DISINFECTED BEFORE BEING COUNTED—DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION IN THE CABINET—OTHER OFFICIAL ACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Several money packages received to-day at the Treasury Department from New-Orleans were ordered into quarantine by Assistant Treasurer Wyman, who has directed that no money coming from the yellow fever districts shall be given out to the counting clerks until after it has been thoroughly disinfected.

The Cabinet session was of very brief duration to-day. The distressing reports from the Southern cities where the yellow fever exists was a subject of much discussion, and deep sympathy was expressed for the people of the fever-stricken sections. The determination was expressed of giving every possible aid to the afflicted cities, and Secretary McCrary's favorable response to the appeal from Memphis was highly eulogized by the President and Cabinet officers present.

Commissioner Raum to-day received the following telegram from R. L. Patterson, Collector at Memphis: "Yellow fever increasing rapidly. People demoralized and fleeing from the city. Will remove office to Brownsville to-morrow. Address there."

The Second Assistant Postmaster-General has received information by telegraph from Memphis that the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has stopped running, and that no mails are going out or arriving.

In a communication to Surgeon-General Barnes, the Post Office Department asks this office: if he can suggest some scientific way of fumigating the mails by which all danger of the transmission of yellow fever or other similar diseases can be avoided.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 16.—The steamer Golden Rule, from New-Orleans, was detained below the city until supplies were sent to her, when she proceeded up the Ohio without landing. John Blum and the cook of the boat died, and two others are sick from what is supposed to be yellow fever.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 16.—The Board of Health now requires passengers from infected cities to be detained at quarantine 20 days, instead of 10 as heretofore. The quarantine against Grenada and Memphis goes into effect to-day.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The Health Officer will issue a proclamation to-morrow morning declaring rigid quarantine against all boats from Louisville, and forbidding railroads from bringing certain specified articles of freight or passengers from infected cities in the South into this city.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 16.—At a special meeting of the Council to-day the Board of Health was instructed to enforce quarantine regulations. The order will go into effect immediately.

CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE.

LETTER OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE—HOW YELLOW FEVER SPREADS, AND HOW TO PREVENT IT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The following has just been issued:

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.

To Medical Officers of the Marine Hospital Service:

As several of the medical officers of this service have been called upon by the civil authorities to take charge of vessels supposed to be infected with yellow fever, and to assume other responsibilities under the National Quarantine act, it is proper to state that the quarantine law was enacted too late for Congress to make an appropriation for carrying it into effect this year, though by personal exertion everything is being done which is possible without the expenditure of money. The strictly executive duties which the act imposes upon the Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service have reference to external quarantine to vessels coming to ports of the United States from without. The act expressly provides that this office shall not interfere with, or impair any, sanitary or quarantine laws or regulations of the States or cities, which may be interpreted to refer especially to land quarantines and the health rules of cities. Medical officers of this service are, however, required to assist the civil health authorities in all proper and practicable ways, when requested to do so; and in view of this fact and the prevalence of yellow fever in several of the inland cities of the United States, it seems desirable that the Surgeon-General should make known his individual views in reference to the disease and its prevention—these views not to be regarded as having official force. The weight of scientific evidence seems to warrant the conclusion that yellow fever is produced by an invisible poison, capable of self-multiplication outside of the human organism, which it enters through the air passages. The poison germ or miasm is a product of the tropics. In this country yellow fever has prevailed in most of the Gulf and Atlantic cities, and in many of the towns along the Mississippi River. In some instances it has been carried inland with the people fleeing from infected localities, but it has never shown a disposition to spread epidemically at points remote from the continuous water roads of commerce, or to lodge in high, salubrious places. The cities of the great lakes have always been free from the disease. Yellow fever cannot be said to be epidemic in the United States, from the fact that in some years it does not appear, though the imported germ undoubtedly survives the mild Winters. It appears to have about as much resistance of cold as the banana plant. When the banana stalk is killed down by the frost, the yellow fever does not recur until again imported. The germ is transmissible. It is capable of being transported in the clothing or personal effects of passengers and sailors, but its spread from one city to another is chiefly accomplished by vessels, their damp, filthy holds and bilge water being its favorite lurking places. Confinement, moisture, and high temperature favor the multiplication or virulence of the poison. When a wharf or spot of ground or a house becomes infected the poison at once commences to spread, creeping slowly in all possible directions, continually enlarging the area around the centre of infection, unless checked by disinfection, as had undoubtedly been done by the use of carbolic acid in New-Orleans in former outbursts. Yellow fever is not communicated from the sick to the well, the sick and well being dangerous only as possible carriers of the poison germ or miasm. In support of this assertion it may be stated that at quarantine hospitals, where the effects of yellow fever patients are burned or otherwise thoroughly disinfected before the admission of the patients, the attendants do not contract the disease. This has been demonstrated many times. All well persons, whose effects have been disinfected, may be considered harmless after six or seven days have elapsed from the time of leaving an infected district or vessel, as the period of incubation of the disease lasts from two to six days. This simplifies the question of quarantine—absolute land quarantines being deemed impracticable, and indicates the direction of preventive measures to the vessel, cargo, or the locality, if the poison has found lodgment on shore. A vessel may escape infection if kept clean and dry, and all parts capable of being closed are frequently subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur, and the men employed on board are compelled to bathe and change their flannels daily, and not allowed to sleep on deck or in the hold of the vessel. There is an example of a ship trading between Havana and New-York, upon which these precautions have been enforced for a period of 12 years, and not a single case of yellow fever has occurred on board. Though not sufficiently demonstrated to state as fact, still there seems good reason to believe that much may be accomplished by individual prophylaxis, by the use internally of small doses of sulphate of quinia at regular intervals, and of mixtures of iron or chlorate of potassa. As the poison enters through the air passages, it has been suggested that the nasal passages be bathed frequently with a solution containing quinine, to be applied by means of a nasal spray.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH,
Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital Service.

A HOWL FROM DEMOCRATS.

THE PARTY IN TENNESSEE ADOPTS A REMARKABLE PLATFORM.

AN EXTREMELY LONG PARTY DOCUMENT—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ACCUSED OF ALL THE CRIMES IN THE CALENDAR—THE STATE NOT ABLE TO PAY ITS DEBT, BUT THE DEMOCRACY NEVERTHELESS DENOUNCE REPUDIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 16.—The introduction at the morning session of the Gubernatorial Convention to-day of a resolution indorsing the Administration of Gov. Porter caused a great deal of excitement. After much uproar, a vast amount of opposition being made to the measure, a vote was taken and resulted in the adoption of the resolution by a two-thirds vote. This action was by no means complimentary to Porter, as many voted under protest, being willing to indorse the honesty of the present Governor, but indisposed to approve of his course. Out of courtesy, however, the adoption of the resolution was made unanimous. Porter is politically dead and buried beyond power of resurrection by conventions or anything else. The balloting to-day and to-night was conducted amid great excitement. The high-tax men were divided between Fleming and Colyar, but at a late hour Fleming had apparently reached his limit, while Colyar received the same steady vote. The low-tax men gave their strength to Gardner and Savage. The platform adopted meets with general satisfaction among the Democrats, as it settles the question of repudiation. Should a weak man be nominated the people will not support him, and if a popular Republican is nominated on a low-tax platform by the convention that meets on the 22d he will be elected. Following is the platform:

In the name of the Democratic Party of Tennessee, we, its delegates, in convention assembled, solemnly arraign the Radical Republican Party, National and State, before the bar of public opinion, as the author of all the misfortunes which now oppress and threaten the people. Protesting its friendship for the Federal Union, it sought to destroy it by centralization; declaring its purpose to establish justice, it was trampled under its feet; to insure domestic tranquillity, its proclaimed mission, it preached the gospel of hate, and filled the land with blood, misrule, and anarchy; pretending to provide for the common defense, it fruitlessly squandered millions of the people's money; affecting to promote the general welfare, it betrayed the public weal; affirming its design to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity, it forged for the people chains of perpetual slavery; ostensibly the financial agent of the people, it was in fact the pliant tool of the money power; it betrayed its trust when it converted the non-interest-bearing debt into an interest-bearing debt, which is a blighting public curse; it betrayed its trust when it repudiated a contract dischargeable in Treasury notes, and substituted a coin contract, to the prejudice of the people; it betrayed its trust when it demonetized silver and forbade payment to the public creditors in the cheaper metal provided for in the contract; it betrayed its trust when it organized a privileged class into a close banking corporation, and usurping all the banking power, invested its creatures with the exclusive corporate power to destroy the business and property of the people; it betrayed its trust when it fixed an arbitrary period for resumption; has squandered the public wealth by donations to powerful corporations; it has wrung enormous taxes from the people and applied them to unworthy partisan purposes; under the pretense of the protection of home industry, it has systematically robbed the many in the interest of the few; by unfriendly legislation it has driven American ships from the high seas, and utterly destroyed our foreign commerce; it made the Army an instrument in the annihilation of the Republican Government in the South; by the use of the Army it put the torch to the altar of the States in fear, and robbed them of the Presidency; it insults the laboring people of the country by demanding an increase of the Army for the avowed purpose of a standing menace to them; by the levy of excessive duties upon tobacco and alcoholic productions, it has encouraged violations of the revenue laws, and under the false pretense of protecting the revenue service it has turned loose upon the people irresponsible, bloodthirsty men, who kill and destroy property at will, and confessing the want of jurisdiction in the Federal courts to punish them, yet it refuses to allow these enemies of society to be challenged anywhere for their crimes. Acquiring power by accident, it has perpetuated it by fraudulently deceiving the ignorant blacks of the South and misleading the credulous masses of the North, and it has uniformly abused its power by administering the Government in the interest of the creditor and against the debtor class, in the interest of the tax-consumer and against the tax-payer, in the interest of the rich and against the poor, in the interest of the strong and against the weak, in the interest of a few and against the many. As the legitimate fruit of its administration, it has paralyzed all industrial pursuits, has destroyed the value of all our prosperity, has deprived labor of employment and reward, has impoverished and bankrupted the country, has denied the poor the opportunity to earn bread, has filled the land with unrest, discontent, and agitation, the unmistakable precursors of revolution and violent oppression. In short, it has done all and wrong. For these crimes against humanity and good government, we denounce the Radical Republican Party as unworthy the trust and confidence of an intelligent and patriotic people.

As representatives of the Democratic Party, we congratulate the people that our party has at last won a victory for them over the Radical Republican Party and its allies—monopoly and the money power. Through the labors and policies of the Democratic Party, domestic Governments, republican in spirit as well as in form, have been restored to the Southern States, and these States replaced in the Federal circle with functions and rights coequal with the other members of the Union. For the accomplishment of this great work, the political organization deserves the gratitude of the South and the respectful consideration of the whole Republic. The gratitude of the former is due because it was the direct recipient of the blessings of restored peace and fraternity. The respectful consideration of the national Republic is due, because by the success of Democratic policies in this regard the sword was eliminated from its internal administration, centralization arrested, and ancient forms and methods of the federal system reestablished. We pledge the party that our party will never lower its banner, nor take a step backward, until the prosperity of the whole people shall be held to be the supreme law of political administration.

In the name of Democracy we denounce an interest-bearing public debt, a public curse; we denounce protection, a public robbery; we denounce monopolies, hateful and destructive to public liberty, and demand that they be put away from among the people; we demand the restoration of the Federal Government to constitutional limits, and the return of its administration to its original economy, simplicity and impartiality; we demand that the military shall be subordinate to the civil authority in fact as well as in theory; the repeal of laws which have destroyed our commerce; the repeal of the declaration that the currency bonds of the Government shall be paid in coin, and the payment in Treasury notes of so much of said bonds as may be found due after deducting the difference between the value of the gold paid and the currency due thereon, according to the contract; the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act; that the odious National Banking act be repealed, and greenbacks be substituted for the circulation of the national banks; that Treasury notes be made receivable for all Government dues; that no more interest-bearing bonds be issued; that all loans required by the Government be raised by the issuance of non-interest-bearing Treasury notes; that the coinage of silver be made unlimited, and while it is the cheaper metal, that it be paid to the public creditor exclusively upon all bonds that may fall in coin, that the value of all foreign silver coins be regulated, and they be made receivable for all Government dues, and be recoined by the Government and paid out to its creditors; the repeal of the laws which deny the people of several States the right to determine for themselves whether they will authorize banks or not; that capital in every form be required to bear the burdens of government equally with labor and production; that the present financial policy of the Government, to contract the circulation of Treasury notes, disparage silver, magnify gold and national bank notes, be reversed, and every legitimate mode adopted to level, the volume of our currency with silver and Treasury notes.

For five years the National Radical Republican Party upheld and protected an irresponsible minority in the usurpation of our State Government, and permitted it to waste the substance of our unrepresented and impoverished people by burdensome taxation and the issue and sale at an enormous discount of millions of bonds, the proceeds of which, in great part, were converted to the private use of its party favorites; and when the control of the State Government was recovered by our people they were threatened with military Government if they presumed to question the validity of the bonds so issued. We undertook to provide for those bonds as a part of our public debt. As Democrats, we point with pride to the fact that since the accession of our party to power it has not created a dollar of debt, but has paid millions upon the existing debts. It has steadily reduced the expenses of the Administration of the State Government; it has attempted to meet all the obligations of the State, just and unjust.

By reason of circumstances over which we have had no control we are no longer able now to meet the requirements of our creditors. The cost of all our productions exceeds their market value. Our mechanics and laboring people are without remunerative employment. Our merchants are making no gains; none are prosperous save corporations, interest-takers, and money-lenders. We recognize among ourselves a wide difference of opinion as to the time, mode, and measure of the payment of our public obligations; but for the present, these differences of opinion afford no just occasion for disturbing that unity which is so essential to the complete success of our party in its great struggle for the liberation of the country. We cordially unite, however, in declaring that we are opposed to the repudiation of the just indebtedness of the State; that we are in favor of an equitable adjustment of our public indebtedness; but to the end that this question may be put out of the politics of the State, we declare that we are for the submission to the people, for their ratification or rejection at the ballot-box, at a separate election, of any adjustment of the State debt which may be made by the Legislature, and until such adjustment shall have been and ratified by the people, we declare that we are opposed to the levy of any greater tax upon the people than may be necessary for the payment of the expenses of the State Government, economically administered.

We demand the adoption of a constitutional provision prohibiting the State forever from borrowing money and issuing bonds, except such as may be issued in compromise of the present debt.

We demand the reduction of fees of officials in conformity to the general shrinkage of value and stringency of the times, and the adoption of a maximum standard; all fees in excess to go into county treasuries for the use of schools.

We further demand the passage of a lien law which shall be just alike to the laborer in the payment of his wages, to the mechanic, and the owner.

Resolved, further, That this convention indorses the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration of Gov. James D. Porter.

After the adoption of the platform the following names were put in nomination: For Governor, Alfred Caldwell and John M. Fleming, of Knoxville; John H. Savage, of McMinnville; Arthur S. Colyar, of Nashville, and John A. Gardner, of Weakley County. 13 ballots were taken for Governor without result. The last ballot stood—Fleming, 487; Colyar, 434; Gardner, 218; and Savage, 191. The convention then, at 12 o'clock, adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUD IN ALABAMA.

SUDDEN INCREASE IN THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY—THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A gentleman just arrived from Alabama confirms the statement of flagrant Democratic frauds perpetrated at the late election in that State. The Democratic ticket received in round numbers 4,700 votes in Montgomery County, when at the Presidential election in 1876 Hayes and Wheeler received 6,259 votes and Tilden and Hendricks but 2,381. Mr. Herbert, now Democratic Congressman from that district, received at the same election in that county but 2,389 votes, while Mr. Hall, his Republican competitor, received 6,248. At the Gubernatorial election held in August, 1876, Woodruff, Independent and Republican candidate for Governor, received in Montgomery County 4,694 votes, while his Democratic opponent, Gov. Houston, received but 2,315. The difference between the present Democratic vote and that of November, 1876, is accounted for by the fact that the Presidential election was supervised under the existing law of Congress. The gentleman spoken of believes the United States Senatorship lies between Gov. Houston and Pope Walker, ex-Confederate Secretary of War, with the chances in favor of the former. It may be, however, that party dissensions will force the selection of a third candidate, in which case the names of ex-Congressmen Bradford and Pugh are prominently mentioned.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 16.—The Republican Convention for the Seventh District met to-day at Imlay City, and the first informal ballot resulted as follows: For O. D. Conger, 44; for B. W. Huston, a prominent lawyer of Vassar, 15. Mr. Conger's nomination was then made unanimous. Originally there was considerable activity among the friends of younger men in the district to accomplish Conger's defeat, but it broke down before the convention met, and his re-election is certain.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 16.—The Republicans of the Third Congressional District to-day renominated by acclamation Stephen D. Lindsey, of Norridgewock. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the platform of the State Convention, declaring the main issue of the coming campaign to be the currency question, and pronouncing in favor of a sound currency, based upon coin, and redeemable therein at the will of the holder.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 16.—The Democratic Convention for the Third District met at Pollard yesterday, and after 143 ineffectual ballots adjourned until this morning. On the one hundred and eightieth ballot H. A. Herbert was renominated. His name was not placed before the convention at the opening of its proceedings.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 16.—The Democrats of the First District of this State, in convention at New-Martinsville, yesterday renominated Col. Benjamin Wilson for Congress.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Bryant states that the Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated Roger O. Mills.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Memphis, Mo., says that the Democratic Congressional Convention has split on the report of the Committee on Credentials, 37 delegates seceding and organizing another convention. One body renominated Hon. John M. Glover, the present incumbent, and the other nominated Col. W. H. Hatch.

BUTLER TO TAKE THE STUMP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 16.—Gen. Butler is coming into Connecticut to help the Greenback movement, and is announced to address a mass-meeting at New-Haven next Tuesday evening.

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICANS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—The Republican State Central Committee have called a State convention to be held in St. Louis on the 9th of October next.

THE LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 16.—The Republican State Central Committee have adopted resolutions calling a State convention to meet here Sept. 16.

A BRIDGE DISASTER EXPLAINED.

THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER AT TARIFFVILLE, CONN., SOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 16.—Since the Tariffville disaster, the Connecticut Western Road has replaced the wooden bridge, 200 feet long, at Satan's Kingdom, with one of iron, and a few days ago the new structure was subjected to a test by an accident, which would undoubtedly have crushed the old bridge. A box-car of a freight train got off the track just as it got on the bridge, by the failure of the curve plate to work properly, and the wheels on one side ran on the ties between the rails the whole length of the bridge, while the opposite wheels pitched and thumped. The trouble was not discovered till the train reached the other end of the bridge, though the road-master and train hands were aboard, and at both ends. The bridge is 30 feet above the river, and the worst place on the road. The fact that the thumping was not perceptible leads the officers of the road and the Railroad Commissioners to believe that the disaster at Tariffville was caused by derailment. At the time of the inquest it was held that if the car was off the track the engineer and passengers would have noticed it, but with the experience at Satan's Kingdom it is now firmly believed that the car derailed on the Tariffville wooden bridge, and the wheels striking the weak timbers let the span down. This explodes the theory that the bridge had been tampered with, which was prevalent at the time of the accident.

UNEMPLOYED LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Carefully prepared statistics of the State Bureau of Labor show that there are 28,805 unemployed working people in the State.

THE BOLDEST ROBBERY YET

HOW MR. FREUND'S SAMPLE CASE WAS REACHED.

HIS ROOM IN THE PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, ENTERED BY THE TRANSOM—$15,000 WORTH OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY STOLEN DURING A HALF-HOUR'S ABSENCE OF THE OCCUPANT—THE SUFFERERS A MAIDEN-LANE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—One of the boldest crimes ever perpetrated in this city was committed this afternoon in a room on the *entresol* floor of the Palmer House, whereby the representative of a New-York jewelry firm was relieved of $15,000 worth of jewelry. This morning there arrived at the hotel, Mr. Henry Freund, of the wholesale jewelry house of Max Freund & Co., No. 8 Maiden lane. The trunk containing Freund's samples was sent to his room, and he took every precaution to see that no chance might be left for thieves of any kind to enter. He was frightened by the numerous heavy robberies of late into believing that he would be waylaid if the value of his baggage were known. About 1 o'clock he went to dinner, but before leaving the room inserted in the key-hole a block lock to render the apartment burglar-proof. Returning in the course of half an hour, Freund was astonished to find the door unlocked. On the floor lay watch-cases by the dozen, with their contents gone. Boxes of small chains and the cheaper kind of lockets lay in a promiscuous heap. He realized that he had been robbed, and immediately went to Police Head-quarters, and reported the robbery. Deputy Superintendent Dixon and Lieut. McGarrigle were detailed to work the matter up. They found that entrance to the room had been effected through the transom window, and the lock broken off the door to afford exit. The thieves left two jimmies behind. Mr. Freund scheduled his loss, and foots it up at $15,000. The tools were dropped on a large piece of brown paper, on which was a plan of the new Academy of Music in this city, in which they had evidently been wrapped. Deputy Superintendent Dixon says he is convinced the burglars are from New-York, and that they followed Mr. Freund up for this special purpose. He said that a regular gang was "working" the jewelry men, and that its head-quarters were in New-York. He thought that they were probably New-York or English thieves of high "professional" ability.

From the fact that three persons, one from St. Louis, one from Boston, and another a lady from St. Louis, left the hotel almost immediately after the robbery, ostensibly for their respective cities, although no trains left here at that hour, it is surmised that they have some connection with the affair. For a week past a gang of English and New-York "professionals" have been working here, and the men and women are believed to be members of that combination. Detectives are busy investigating the case.

TROOPS AND THE REVENUE SERVICE.

THEIR USE AGAINST ILLICIT DISTILLERS DISCOURAGED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Raum, denies the accuracy of the press dispatch sent from here last night, in which it was stated that he held several interviews with the President recently on the subject of enforcing the Revenue laws, and that it had been determined to invoke the assistance of troops, if deemed necessary. Gen. Raum says that, in his opinion, the Internal Revenue laws can be enforced without the use of troops by the employment of a sufficient posse of Deputy Collectors in such districts as are infested with illicit distillers. This course has been pursued during the past 18 months with eminent success. These extra deputies, however, have to be armed as soldiers in order to overcome the resistance sometimes offered by the illicit distillers. Even if he was not opposed to the use of the Army for this purpose, experience had taught him that nothing except cavalry could be of any service. Infantry had been used in Georgia and the Carolinas in 1876 and 1877, but it was found necessary to purchase horses to mount them, and the cost of the animals, together with the expense of their care and maintenance was far greater than would have been the employment of an adequate force of Deputy Collectors. Gen. Raum declares that one of the greatest advantages of this policy of carrying out the laws without the aid of the Army is, that many citizens of the respective revenue districts become identified with the enforcement of the laws. The Commissioner states that frauds in the manufacture and sale of spirits and tobacco have been very much reduced during the past 18 months. He believes that the worst is over, and in future the instances of violent resistance to revenue officers will be of rare occurrence.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF MAXWELL.

A DISCREDITABLE APPOINTMENT TO THE ARMY AND THE FRUIT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—It appears that the nomination of ex-Detective Maxwell to be a Second Lieutenant of Infantry was bitterly opposed in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and was reported favorably for confirmation by a bare majority vote. It was thought by several members of the committee that he had imposed himself upon the President, and that as his antecedents were bad he would reflect discredit on the Army and certainly come to grief through disreputable practices. Among those who opposed Maxwell's confirmation was Gen. B. F. Butler, who defended Col. Craig, of Colorado, before the Criminal Court of the District last Fall, upon indictment for preferring and collecting a fraudulent claim against the Government, of which charge he was acquitted. Maxwell figured conspicuously and discreditably as a witness against Craig on this trial, and was severely denounced by Gen. Butler. Maxwell dogged Craig so persistently, that about a year since Craig assaulted him in the Ebbit House, which episode created quite an excitement at the time. Maxwell was charged before the Committee on Military Affairs with numerous derelictions committed while in public employment in Massachusetts. His first nomination was not acted upon at the extra session in October last, and he was renominated at the December session, and finally confirmed through Presidential influence. The President now finds himself compelled to approve the proceedings of the court-martial which sentenced Maxwell to dismissal and imprisonment for two years for having fraudulently sold his pay accounts over and over again to various parties.

THE COMMISSION IN THE CIVIL BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The sensational report published to-day that two or more Congressmen are criminally implicated in omitting from the enrolled appropriation bill the clause providing for the continuance of the Arkansas Hot Springs Commission, appears to be without foundation. There was, no doubt, a lobby here operating against the commission, but the stake was not important or profitable enough to have corrupted Congressmen, even if such action had been contemplated. Rumor points, necessarily, to Congressman Rainey and Senator Conover in this connection, but there has been nothing developed to question their integrity. It is barely possible the crime, if any, may have been perpetrated through a copying clerk, but even that does not satisfactorily appear. The omission was an act of great negligence, to be accounted for by the hasty enrollment, in time barely to receive the President's approval.

CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The report of the merchant members of the Custom-house Investigating Committee, which sat in the different cities, has not yet been received at the Treasury Department. The Treasury members of the commission delayed their work so long, that the merchant members were unable to remain with them, and became scattered before the session ended. No report is now expected from them as a body. The report of the official members, Meredith, Bingham, and Hinds, has been received and is guarded with the most zealous care. At the Treasury, repeated applications to examine it have been refused. From intimations that have been made, it looks as if the Treasury authorities intend to withhold the document for use before the Senate in support of the changes in the New-York Custom-house.

THE RECENT CALIFORNIA MURDER

CONFESSION OF TWO OF TULLIS' SLAYERS—A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR WHO WANTED TO MAKE HIS OFFICE PAY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—A Eureka (Nev.) dispatch says: "This town was visited last evening by a freshet, caused by heavy rain in the mountains. The flood swept down the ravine in which the town is built, carrying away everything movable, and destroying stables, outbuildings, &c. One man is supposed to have lost his life. The damage is considerable, but, since the similar visitation four years ago, most of the buildings have been raised above the level of the water, and thus escaped destruction, though the lower floors were flooded.

Last evening Austin, Nev., was visited by a cloud-burst, which flooded the business part of the town, doing damage to the amount of about $100,000. A man named Spanlan was swept down a ravine and drowned. The *Reveille* office and many business buildings were wrecked. The part of the town in which residences are situated escaped damage.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 16.—A heavy rain-storm passed over the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad last night, in the neighborhood of Fredericksburg, flooding the track for a distance of about five miles, washing out culverts, and otherwise damaging the road. No through trains have arrived here to-day or to-night. A heavy force is at work repairing the road; meanwhile, passengers and the mails are sent via the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. This city was also visited by heavy rains to-day. No other damage is yet reported.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa, having in tow the United States steamer Standish, for repairs, arrived at League Island Navy-yard this morning.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The United States steamer Mayflower, from Annapolis, with the Cadet Engineers, arrived in this harbor to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—First Lieut. Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will change station from the Frankford Arsenal to the Rock Island Arsenal, as an Assistant Ordnance Officer. The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Surgeon W. M. Notson is relieved from duty in the Department of the Platte, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., and will report his arrival there to the Surgeon-General. Assistant Surgeon J. V. Lauderdale, Department of the Missouri, and Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, Department of the Columbia, will report in person to the President of the Army Medical Board, in session in New-York City, for examination for promotion. Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Surgeon B. J. S. Irwin, United States Army.

FAILURES IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—The Bank of Millersburg, at Millersburg, Ohio, closed its doors yesterday. Its deposits amount to about $50,000.

Ely & Stimson, large pork-packers and grain-dealers at Washington Court-House, Ohio, suspended payments yesterday. The nominal assets will cover the liabilities.

DETROIT, Aug. 16.—The Ketcham Brothers, carriage-builders, of Romeo, Mich., have failed. Assets and liabilities not stated. A compromise will probably be effected.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Neshannock Iron Works, of Sharon, Penn., under the firm name of Bradley, Reis & Co., failed to-day. They have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with a schedule of liabilities amounting to nearly $2,000,000. This failure is largely due to the failure of Kimberly, Carnes & Co., of the same place, and of Reese, Graff & Woods, of this city.

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT OF THE SEASON.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16.—On the Northern Pacific Road, the first shipment of wheat from the great Dakota farm of Case & Cheney, comprising 15 cars, arrived at Duluth last evening, and is reported by inspectors as extra No. 1. Special dispatches to the *Pioneer-Press* report that threshing has generally begun. The

PARIS AND THE GREAT SHOW

HOW THE EXHIBITION GETS ALONG.

QUEER CRANKS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER —TRICKS OF ADVERTISING—AN INTERLUDE OF OPERA—RELICS AT A DISCOUNT —JAPANESE AND SIAMESE CURIOSITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

The official report of the Public Accountant's office, just published, of the entries at the Exhibition in May and June, gives 1,666,879 as the number of visitors to the show during the first month and 2,555,523 during the second. This notable increase was to be expected from the completion of the organization of the Champ de Mars palace and its annexes, the greater affluence of foreigners, and the attractions of the gala of the 30th of June, when the entrance of 119,590 persons was verified at the gates. As there are various categories of tickets, the receipts are not proportionately large; the season tickets are at a reduced price, the exhibitors and the press get them gratis, and the employes are furnished with *jetons de service* whenever they belong to any establishment not in itself remunerative. To make up for this little deficit, the commission invented the system of double-entry for those who might wish to come in before the regulation hour of 10 A. M., in order to avoid the crowds of the afternoon and escape the exactions of the hack-drivers, who become more and more unreasonable as the day wears on. Only a few, comparatively, profited by this arrangement, and as will be seen by the figures below, the galleries are pretty well deserted in the morning, when the only sight-seers are British pilgrims in petticoats, who come early and stay late, and get the most they can for their money. In May, this class numbered 29,185; in June, 24,335, and the sum total reached 3,252,963 francs for the first two months, an average of a little more than 53,327 daily, which is about 40,000 less than will be necessary to cover expenses. Much is hoped from the laggards, who are sure to flock in for the closing scenes, as they did at Philadelphia, and it is with this expectation that the recompenses will not be distributed so early as the exhibitors would wish. Several dates have been assigned for this ceremony, but I am in a position to state that at present the intention is to postpone it until about the 10th of October, when something like 55 per cent. of the exhibitors will gnash their teeth because they have been overlooked, and will learn the names of their more lucky rivals, within the inclosure of the Hippodrome, which building, as it can be arranged to accommodate 25,000 persons, will be hired for that purpose.

The Chief Commissioner, M. Krantz, has only himself to thank if the brilliant promises of the opening days of the show have not been realized. He is always in hot water with somebody; petty vexations to the little exhibitors, who hoped to make a trifle by the sale of their wares; half concessions to some which satisfy no one, as for instance, the permission to sell babouches and sandal-wood beads and crosses of more or less authentic Jerusalem origin, and an interdict on embroidered Turkish jackets in the Tunisian and Algerian pavilions. Then too, he will do nothing to amuse his visitors, and although leave has been granted to a few café proprietors to put bands of music in their kiosques, people will tire even of the Tziganes and want more variety. But M. Krantz is austere and implacable on the subject of morals, and evidently does not believe that virtue is consistent with gayety. As to his guardians, words cannot convey an adequate idea of their Puritanism, and a day or two ago, a Parisian Paul and Virginia, the first being a young painter, the lady a vendor of catalogues, were pounced upon by a sergent de ville and conveyed to the Police station for kissing each other under an umbrella. The officer was greatly aggravated by Paul, who informed the constable that "he would not have kissed him, he was too ugly;" but the magistrate was benevolent and dismissed the culprits, with the injunction to pursue their idyl less publicly, somewhat mollified doubtless by Virginia's defense, "that she only allowed herself to be embraced because she was so unwell."

The Japanese are becoming entirely Parisianized, and have taken to distributing chromo-lithograph prospectuses, after the fashion of the theatres and the large shops, but our countrymen have distanced them in this line, and an American lard manufacturer has obtained immense success with his gayly-painted cards representing different types of fat swine, with appropriate calembourgs beneath by way of mottoes, recapitulating all the best-known puns ever made in French upon that succulent animal, the pig. "*Que dites vous de mon port?*" *(porc,)* says one elegant animal. Another, with eyes and ears almost imperceptible, is called "*Une merveille de l'art," (lard;)* a third—this is a *chef d'œuvre*—portrays a cook playing upon his gridiron, by way of a guitar, and singing to a splendid porker, who is looking over a wall, *Fernando's* outburst of passion to the *Favorita*, *Leonore:*

"Ah! viens, viens, je cède éperdu
Aux *transes*—*pore* qui m'enivre."

Negro minstrels never perpetrated anything more horrible, and M. Krantz has been petitioned to interfere, which he certainly will not do, as it is understood that all exhibitions inside of the building are permissible provided they be gratuitous, a regulation somewhat elastic, and cleverly turned by the committee in charge of the colossal statue of Liberty, into whose head you can climb by a spiral staircase for nothing, on condition that you first purchase a photographic view of New-York Harbor, which is sold for 10 cents at the door, but then, as the *Figaro* remarks, you cannot expect people to make you a present of their picture. The majority of sight-seers are satisfied with the view from the outside, and the general opinion expressed is that as a light-house it will be magnificent, but that distance will lend enchantment to its details.

M. Escudier, the lessee of the new Théâtre Lyrique, the successor of what was once called the Italiens, has made an effort to conquer ill-luck with "Aïda." The opera had been for two years a success when given in Italian, and seemed destined to procure a new lease of life for this, once the rendezvous of beauty and fashion, which, after several cataleptic attacks and spasmodic revivals, finally and definitely became defunct by the substitution of another institution subsidized by the Government, on the usual condition that the French language alone should be employed, and that French composers should be almost exclusively patronized. How he will come out remains to be seen, but M. Escudier has before him much to struggle against; the old Bouffes has ruined every one who has ever meddled with its management, and if he can break the charm he deserves credit for his courage and energy. Everybody knows "Aïda," so that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon its beauties and merits, which were applauded when interpreted by those great artists, Krauss and Pandolini, and no one then seemed to care to consult the libretto, although the audience was almost exclusively Parisian, and as much profoundly ignorant of any other language than their own, as that it seemed strange that now, when the house is filled with English, Americans, Germans, and other foreigners, who, as a rule, are not polyglot, French should have been substituted. However, logic is always tiresome, and as on this subsidized stage Italian music is only tolerated on condition that it be spoiled by French words, it was necessary to translate the poem on which Verdi composed one of his most admirable productions. In this case, it is true, it was rather a restitution, as the original libretto was written in French by M. Du Locle, translated into Italian, and retranslated by M. Mulitter. The audience was numerous on the first night, and as inelegant as it was numerous. Not a single Parisian fashionable present. All had yielded their seats to the élite of provincial and foreign high life, easily recognized by their eccentricities of toilet and by the cut of their coats, not to speak of their multi-colored collars and shirt-fronts, and by a general *laisser aller* which none of them would have ventured upon at home. There were Belgians with straw hats, Englishmen in helmets of pith or wood fibre, encircled with rolls of muslin to protect against sun-strokes; Americans in soft wide-awakes or caps provided with linen havelocks—all eminently practical in the open air, but singularly out of place in a theatre. On the stage, the interpreters of the opera seemed about as irregular as the spectators in the boxes. They had been recruited in the rural districts, apparently, and were not up to their parts, with the exception of Nouvelli and Mlle. Ambrée—I beg her pardon, the Countess Ambrée, ex-favorite of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, by whose royal command her name has been entered upon the Livre d'Or of the Low Countries. She sang well, and, as she is the handsomest *Aïda* who has ever appeared upon the boards of the Salle Ventadour, was the star of the evening, all the more that having provided her own costume, she was not so ridiculous as is the usual personification of the Ethiopian slave; but M. Escudier had much difficulty in persuading her not to wear all her diamonds, of which she has a collection valued at over 1,000,000 francs, and utterly failed in getting her to give more than a pale copper tint to her face, although she did consent to come out with hands like ebony. *Amneris* was basely assassinated by Mlle. Bernardi, commonly known as Bernard, but Italianized to suit a French stage, on the principle that no one is a prophet in his own country. As to *Amonasro*, he was fearfully and wonderfully gotten up, and people marveled how he managed to look so like an ancient negro grown gray on a cotton plantation, and fully expected to see him dance a *bamboula* or a break down, when, hurling *Aïda* to the ground, he bellowed out that grand imprecation, *Dei Faroni itu sei la Schiava*. Nor did anything go right on the stage. In the first act one of the holy vessels tumbled from its pedestal and rolled among the sacred legs of the sacrificers of Phta, like a tenpin ball, and, in the fifth, four of the columns of the Temple of Vulcan toppled over and just escaped the heads of the two victims of the Pharaoh's daughter, as they were coming out from the vault to sing the final duo. In the scenery and costumes Mme. Ed. Escudier showed that he had broken with tradition, and the few habitués of the Salle Ventadour present were obliged to confess that in this respect there was a vast improvement upon the past, when dirty dresses and faded ornamentation were the rule. Yet, with all his efforts, it was a poor affair when compared with its representation at Milan, Naples, and London, and a contemptible one for those who had seen it at Cairo, where the idols and the armor were the very same which had figured in the procession more than 2,000 years ago, and may now be admired in the Gallery of Retrospective Art at the Trocadéro.

It is not likely, though, that these would have formed any special attraction, for the taste for relics is out of fashion, or else Napoleon's celebrated cocked hat, the same he wore at Austerlitz and Wagram, would not have been knocked down at only 175 francs on Friday at the auction-rooms of the Rue Drouot. There was no question about the authenticity of the article, which was accompanied by properly legalized documents; but then it has become "good form" to ridicule historical souvenirs, and the painter Dumarescy will probably regret his money before three months are past. Ten years ago an old gentleman named Lepin, a celebrated collector of antiquities, left by his will an Egyptian mummy to the artist Marchal, who since then has committed suicide. Proud of the possession of an unquestionable Pharaoh, Marchal invited all his friends to a soirée, in honor of the legacy, and, to the accompaniment of the blue flames of a monster punch-bowl, unwound the remains of some Ramses or Amoreophis, which were in an excellent state of preservation. At first there was a dead silence; then some one remarked that very nice mummies were made even nowadays; another adding that he knew an establishment in the Marais whose specialty was antiquities of this kind. So it went on, every one had something funny to say in depreciation of the defunct Egyptian, until toward the end of the evening Marchal himself joined in and ornamented it with a pair of mustaches and a grenadier's shako, indignities evidently too great for the Pharaoh to support, as he fell to pieces during the night. A week later the artist learned that Lepin had given 50,000 francs for the mummy in Cairo, and had afterward refused an Englishman's offer of double that amount. Then there is the history of Paganini's violin, presented by the maestro to Mlle. Mars, the great tragedian, who accepted it with gratitude, and kept it under lock and key, along with a handkerchief once the property of Napoleon. At her death it was sold for 50 francs, and, after passing through various hands, finally came into the possession of a fiddler of the Folies Dramatique, whose little son broke off the top in order to make a boat for the Tuileries garden basin. There are hundreds of similar examples to be cited, and if any one chooses to go to No. 42 Rue du Paradis Poissonière, he can see for himself a sword-blade bearing the inscription, in Spanish, "Offered to Don Juan, of Austria, 1571," which the owner, an old clothes dealer, purchased for 45 cents, and used as a spit in her kitchen, until the proposal to purchase by some connoisseur gave her an idea of its value.

Yet although "relics" go a-begging for amateurs, it is the fashion to spend thousands of francs for curiosities in the shape of porcelain and lacquer monsters. The Japanese cannot fill all the orders which they receive, and there is scarcely an article left unsold in the Siamese section, where his Majesty the King is the chief, and, I believe, the only, exhibitor. The father of the present sovereign did things quite royally in 1867, and sent on a splendid collection of gold and silver ornaments, precious woods, stuffs of gold and silver, models of Siamese houses, palanquins, and saddles for elephants. He did mean to show a white elephant, but as this sacred animal is only white because he is in bad health, he had to be thrown overboard at the beginning of the voyage, not being able to support sea-sickness, and the clergy have refused to consent to a renewal of the sacrifice. The present monarch has not been generous and has only filled a small room with sandal-wood coffers, betel boxes, and *papier maché* masks, such as are used by the actors on the Siamese stage, grotesquely horrible conceptions, which, however, have found purchasers at high prices, although the edible birds' nests, 500 francs each, seem to have tempted not even the Parisian restaurateurs, generally so eager to obtain novelties in the way of comestibles. There are some curious native instruments of music, generally varieties of drums, with rude kinds of xylophones, whose keys are formed of pieces of wood arranged like the notes of a piano, but everything shows that art in Siam is in its infancy, and that a concert at the palace of the great Phta would be a terrible infliction to European nerves. It is a pity that none of their priests have been sent on; they would have been far more attractive to visitors, particularly if they had recited a few of the maxims which rule the lives of these worshipers of Buddha. They are forbidden either to sell or to buy, or to have gold or silver in their possession; they must not till the ground, or raise turkeys or chickens or sows or oxen or dogs or elephants, as do laymen, and, as they are to live by charity alone, they must never share their alms with others. Nor should they cook rice, or accept aught not offered with clasped hands. It is a deadly sin to thank abybody for anything, but it is certain damnation to sit upon the same piece of matting as a woman. In short, their profession is abominable, and not likely to find many adherents among the adventurous Frenchmen who, since the occupation of the Cochin-Chinese sea-board, have gone to seek their fortunes in that distant East, where self-murder is still a fashionable manifestation of sorrow. Just now the suicidal mania has become epidemic in Paris, where not a day passes without the record of one or more cases, in every class of the community. M. Maurice Joly, a prominent barrister, killed himself a fortnight ago, then M. Jouvion, Attorney-General at Montpellier, first tried charcoal, and failing in this, put a bullet into his head; finally, Mr. Robert Coleman, formerly of Philadelphia, shot himself, and died on Friday, after 12 hours of agony. In the first two instances no motives can be assigned, as both gentlemen were in an excellent social and political position, and universally respected, but rumor pretends that jealousy of the attentions of some one to his wife drove our countryman to commit this act of despair.

THE TROUBLES OF A WAYWARD LIFE.

Margaret Sarkey, of No. 306 West Twenty-second-street, a pretty young girl of 16 or 18, was half carried up to the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court, by two officers, yesterday. She would not speak, but held her head back and to one side, as if her neck was broken. Her father said she was a wild girl, had nearly killed her mother, and had broken up their home. He added that she had been in the Chambers-Street and Bellevue Hospitals, but that the physicians said there was nothing the matter with her and believed she was shamming. He believed so to. The court took her rosy cheeks for evidences of health, and advised her to go to the House of the Good Shepherd. She consented, and her father procured a carriage and took her there.

THAT FRENCH MURDER CASE

MYSTERY OF THE RUE POLIVEAU CLEARED UP.

REVIEW OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE—FEATURES OF THE TRIAL—CHARACTER AND CONDUCT OF THE ACCUSED—CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 2.

Paris has during the past week been greatly excited by a trial of a most extraordinary character. One day toward the end of March in the present year the landlady of a furnished lodging-house in the Rue Poliveau noticed a strangely-disagreeable smell on her staircase. She broke open the door of a room that had been taken by two young men, who had paid for their lodgings in advance, had left, and had never returned, and in a cupboard in this apartment were found parts of the mutilated corpse of a woman. At the same time the Police ascertained that the friends of a widow, Mme. Gillet, a person sufficiently well-to-do in the world, had missed her, and that her absence was still unaccounted for. The Paris Police, with characteristic sagacity, put the two facts together. Mme. Gillet had a wound on her left arm, and on the remains found in the cupboard of the lodging-house of the Rue Poliveau was a similar wound. It was evident that she had been murdered, and the question was why, or how and by whom Mme. Gillet had been assassinated. It was known that she was industrious and economical to a fault, and that she had saved 12,000 francs, or something like £480, which she had invested in Government securities. This being so, the Police set to work to make inquiries about Mme. Gillet, and they soon ascertained that she had several male friends, one of whom was a young man named Aimé Barré, who called himself an *homme d'affaires*, or general agent, and who had been frequently seen in consultation with the unhappy woman. Barré was arrested, and was identified by the landlady of the house in the Rue Polivean as one of the two young men who had hired her room. The inquiry was long and difficult; but at last Barré admitted his guilt, and denounced a companion, one Lebiez, as his accomplice. The Police, on this confession, arrested Lebiez also, and with him Léontine Lepin, the mistress of Barré. The history of the three criminals is of that commonplace character which usually marks the annals of crime. Barré was the son of honest country folk who wished to see him placed well in the world. He, however, made the acquaintance of Léontine Lepin, a woman living apart from her husband and abandoned to a dissolute life. In her company he came up to Paris, fell among evil associates, proceeded from bad to worse, and, among other things, established a sort of swindling loan office in the Rue Hauteville.

While thus occupied, Barré became acquainted with Paul Lebiez, a medical student, who was a Socialist and well known for his Communistic and atheistic views. Like Barré, Lebiez was in debt, and, like Barre again, he was incumbered with a paramour. The two took counsel and soon arranged between them the details of a crime by which they hoped to retrieve their fortunes. Barré had ascertained that Mme. Gillet had money at her disposal, and in his capacity of *homme d'affaires*, he persuaded her to intrust him with her savings. This accomplished, he enticed her to his chambers, where she was assassinated in the most foul and brutal manner. First she was struck on the head by Barré with a heavy mallet, and then a small surgical instrument, known as a *bistouri*, was plunged between the ribs into her heart by Lebiez. The effect of the wound thus produced was to cause internal hemorrhage, and so leave no external trace of the crime. The woman having been slaughtered, Lebiez proceeded at once to cut her body into pieces. The next day the limbs were taken to the Rue Polivean, while the trunk and head were packed up in a big chest and dispatched by train to Marseilles, as usual with great criminals, a good deal of interest seems to have been excited by the appearance of the prisoners. Barré, who is said to be 25 years of age, is a short man with brown hair, beard, and mustache, and regular features, while Lebiez, who is taller and better looking than Barré, being, indeed, a handsome man with a highly intelligent countenance. Léontine Lepin is, rightly or wrongly, described as a vulgar-looking, ugly woman, whose only attractive point is the agreeable union of brown eyes and blonde hair. On the first day of the trial the court was crowded, and the proceedings commenced, as usual, with the interrogation of the prisoners by the presiding Judge. Each of the two men did his best to throw the burden of the crime on his accomplice, Lebiez declaring that Barré alone was really guilty, while Barré, on his part, endeavored to persuade the Court that Lebiez, as a medical student having anatomical knowledge, had suggested both the murder itself and the best and most prompt means of carrying it out. For Barré no less an advocate was retained than the celebrated Maître Lachaud, while for Lebiez appeared Maître Demange, both men of note. It is said that the counsel of such criminals could do little more on their behalf than plead for mercy. For Léontine Lepin, while it was admitted that the proceeds of the murder had to a considerable extent found their way into her pocket, or had been expended by her on articles of apparel, it was contended that she was not morally an accomplice in the crime, or, if an accomplice, was at any rate *ex post facto*, after the deed had been committed, and when it might perhaps be pardonable in her, considering the nature of her relations with Barré, to endeavor to shield the wretched man from the consequences of his guilt. After hearing all that could be said, the jury found the prisoners guilty, but, in the case of the woman Lepin, discovered extenuating circumstances. Accordingly, the two men have been condemned to death, and Lepin to three years' imprisonment.

There is much in the trial that to Englishmen, accustomed to a widely different system of criminal procedure, must appear strange. The murder was as brutal a one as could well be conceived, and the two chief criminals actually admitted their guilt, endeavoring each to throw the blame on the other. Thus, the learned advocates retained for the defense, instead of making any attempt to break down the case for the prosecution, lent their talents to it by delivering powerful harangues suggesting extenuating circumstances, and praying for a merciful consideration of the case. What these extenuating circumstances were the summary of the speeches of Maîtres Lachaud and Demange which have appeared sufficiently show. For Barré it was urged by the most eminent advocates at the French Bar that he had become entangled in the clutches of a young woman, a species of *succube*, who had wrecked his life, and that, under her control and at her suggestion, he had committed the crime with which he was charged. Exactly such a speech might have been made in the case of the unfortunate Madeleine Barnwell; but the prosaic English mind would fail to discover any extenuating circumstances in such a case. For Lebiez it was suggested that he ought not to be guillotined because he is an atheist, whereas, if his life is spared, he might possibly become a good Roman Catholic and repent him of the error of his ways. The counsel for Léontine Lepin had an easier task. He had simply to urge that there was no evidence whatever that she took any active part in the murder, or was even aware of it until it had been finally committed. The clemency extended to her is reasonable enough. Equally reasonable is it that the two male prisoners should have been left absolutely condemned to the hands of the executioner. It appeared that with the money Barré had derived from his share in the unhappy old woman's assassination he had entered into a partnership with Lebiez for the foundation of a Communistic newspaper. This fact, no doubt, went some way toward sealing the fate of the two principal criminals. To kill an old woman is, no doubt, murder in the contemplation of all law. But there are circumstances under which a sort of extenuation might be found for this or almost any crime in the eyes of a French jury. They are always singularly averse to sentence a culprit to the guillotine, and are always eager to find some point or other in the case on the strength of which they may satisfy themselves that the supreme penalty of the law might with advantage be remitted. If, for instance, a son shoots his father, a French jury may find that the father on his side had behaved harshly to the son, or had not made him a sufficiently liberal allowance, or had spoken to him in terms of insult and contempt. In the present case, had Barré been alone it would perhaps have been urged that he was a young man under the influence of a wicked woman, consumed by a passionate affection for her, and not altogether responsible for his acts. To our own English feelings and sentiments such a plea is too repulsive to be calmly considered. In France it would in 9 cases out of 10 pass current. What has sent Barré to the guillotine is that he and Lebiez, his accomplice, instead of being what we might call interesting criminals, were in reality mere assassins, whose object it was to make a few hundreds of francs, and with them to start a radical newspaper. Even French sentiment has its limits, and in the present instance, if there was one thing clearer than another, it was that two more detestable miscreants than Barré and Lebiez have never yet paid the penalty of their crime on the scaffold."

NO ROOM THERE.

From the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye.

A belated and rather poverty-stricken foot-traveler, whose railway ticket was good on all country roads and cattle paths, stopped at a small mansion of apparently four rooms and a kitchen, in the South Hill suburbs, the other evening, to beg a night's lodging. As he stood timidly knocking at the half-opened door, he heard the shrill commanding tones of the lady of the house disposing the garrison for the night: "Tommy, go hunt up Charley and Ben and tell them to go to the grocery and tell your father to bring Ella and Willie right home, it's their bed time, and if they see Louise on the way send her to Miss Crosier's for Alice and Jim, and see if they know where Ezra is; you take this lamp up to grandma's room and ask her if she won't take care of baby while I go and find Dick, and while I am gone you undress Mabel and put her to bed, and if cousin Harry comes while I am gone tell him he's to sleep with you." And the traveler sighed and turned away so oppressed with a feeling of overcrowdedness that he walked out in the country and slept all night in the middle of a prairie nine miles long.

CARRYING FLOWERS TO KAISER WILLIAM.

Correspondence Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Two children of a butcher in a village a few miles from Berlin, having heard of the Emperor's fondness for blue corn-flowers, (our batchelor's buttons,) gathered a great nosegay of them in the fields, and without saying anything to anybody started off on the Berlin highway, trudged all the weary miles to the city, found their way to the palace, and handed the flowers to the lackey "for the good Emperor." Their appearance attracted attention, and when questioned they told their simple tale. They were taken into the palace and given a luncheon, which was probably the best they ever ate, and then, as the Emperor divined that the parents must be by this time in great anxiety, the two little dusty and way-worn sufferers were sent home in one of the imperial carriages, an honor which has made them the most distinguished residents of their little village. This taste of the Emperor for corn-flowers has led to the almost universal use of them this year for bouquets, button-holes, and subjects for embroidery. The loyal German gentleman now wears his corn-flower almost as certainly as the Bonapartist used to wear his violets in France.

A NEGRO MURDERER HANGED.

JOHN TEN EYCK SUFFERS DEATH AT PITTSFIELD, MASS., FOR A DOUBLE MURDER—THE STORY OF HIS CRIME.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16.—The long career of crime of John Ten Eyck, the colored incendiary, forger, bigamist, and murderer, came to a close on the scaffold here to-day. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder, on the evening of the 29th of November last, of Mr. and Mrs. David Stillman, an aged couple, residing at Sheffield, one of the southern towns of Berkshire County. Mr. Stillman was 80 years of age, and his wife 67 years. Their children, having grown up, had moved away, and the old couple, who were well-to-do, lived in a comfortable farm-house. The tragedy was first discovered by John Carey, who, on arriving at the house of the Stillmans, for whom he worked, on the morning of Nov. 30, found Mr. Stillman lying dead on a lounge. He informed the neighbors, who hastened to the house, when the dead body of Mrs. Stillman was also found. Carey recollected having met Ten Eyck, the evening previous, going toward the house of the murdered couple. Ten Eyck had asked him if the Stillmans had any butter to sell, and he told him to inquire at the house. Other witnesses had also seen Ten Eyck going toward the Stillman residence. In consequence of these incidents, coupled with the fact that butter and scales were found on a table, as if the former was being sold and weighed at the time of the murder, suspicion pointed directly at Ten Eyck as the murderer, and he was arrested at the house of William Lyons. When he saw the officers approach he said to Lyons, "Tell these men I am here," and then attempted to secrete himself. Ten Eyck was brought to trial at the May term of the Berkshire County Court. The evidence, although circumstantial, was conclusive against him. Money was found on his person when he was arrested, although it was known that he had none the afternoon before the murder. Mrs. Carley and Mr. Friedland testified that they gave Ten Eyck matches on the evening of the murder, and the charred remains of these, or similar matches, were found in the garret of the Stillman home, as if the murderer had attempted to cover his crime by arson. A cane with spots of blood on it was left by the accused at the house of a colored man named Johnson the morning after the murder. A Mr. Stone, a druggist, testified that on the same morning Ten Eyck asked him for hair dye that "would dye quick."

During the progress of the trial an extraordinary scene occurred in the court-room. Ten Eyck had repeatedly asserted that the money found on his person had been received by him, on the 30th of November, in a letter from his brother, William H. Ten Eyck, of New-Haven. To the amazement of the prisoner and his counsel, the brother appeared voluntarily on the witness-stand, and swore he had never sent the prisoner money, in a letter or otherwise; that they parted in boyhood, nearly 30 years ago, and had never met since. He appeared, he said, in the cause of truth and justice, and not with any expectation of reward. The witness had not even written to the prisoner, or, until he heard of his arrest, knew his whereabouts for seven years. The effect of this testimony on the prisoner was appalling. He turned actually pale and shook in every limb. The prisoner's counsel were completely nonplussed and held a consultation, while the spectators and listeners were struck with awe.

Another remarkable episode in the trial was caused by the testimony of Mr. Francis and other witnesses in regard to another letter. Some time in April, before the trial, and when the accused had no idea that his brother would appear in court, a young man who was publishing a history of Ten Eyck's life was persuaded by the prisoner to take a letter to his counsel. On reflection, the young man thought he had better show the letter to the jailer. The latter opened it, and discovered that it contained a forged letter purporting to have been written by the brother, William H. Ten Eyck, to the prisoner, complaining that he had not been allowed to enter the prison to see him, and stating that he had in all truth sent him the money. The prisoner was duly confronted, but the evidence against him was overwhelming, and the jury promptly convicted him, and he was sentenced to expiate the crime of double murder on the scaffold to-day.

A few days ago Ten Eyck made a confession of some of his crimes. He admitted having burned the barns of Gen. Phelps, at Colebrook, Conn.; committed burglary at the residence of Judge Canfield, at Norfolk, Conn.; participated in the forgery of the name of Erastus M. Fay, Treasurer of the Clinch Manufacturing Company; and of being guilty of bigamy, having three wives and a number of children. He denied, however, having been guilty of the Stillman murder.

Ten Eyck did not sleep last night, but conducted himself quietly, and at an early hour this morning made his toilet with great care. The Sheriff limited the number of persons admitted to the jail-yard to witness the execution to 250. At 10:45 o'clock the doomed man was taken from his cell, and had an interview with the chaplain of the jail. He ascended the steps to the scaffold with a firm tread, and calmly took his place on the drop. The Sheriff read the death warrant, and Rev. Mr. Harrison offered prayer. The Sheriff asked the culprit if he desired to make a farewell speech, to which he replied in the negative. He was then pinioned firmly, the black cap was drawn over his face, the noose was adjusted, and the Sheriff pressed the bolt. Death was easy and almost instantaneous. After hanging for some time the body was taken down, and forwarded to Blandford, in the care of his relatives. Ten Eyck was 46 years of age.

MRS. BLARE'S CLUB.

SHE USES IT VIGOROUSLY ON HER HUSBAND AND WIDOW KAUTZ—MR. BLARE PRUDENTLY RUNS AWAY.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

OSBORN, Ohio, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1878.

Mrs. Kautz is a handsome young woman, the widow of Capt. Kautz, who was a gallant soldier in the late war, and was afterward Postmaster, and recently deceased. Among those who were smitten by the charms of the widow was an elderly farmer named Blare, who resides in the vicinity of town. This was the rumor among the boys for some time, but there was nothing in it to excite scandal-mongers. It was merely "whispered about," although Mrs. Blare noticed something unusual in the deportment of her husband. He was abstracted, and appeared to have lost interest in domestic affairs. Then he was frequently absent from home for several hours in the evening, contrary to his custom previously. At length suspicion of his business fell upon Mrs. Blare, and she determined to put the old man under surveillance. One evening last week Mrs. Blare donned a suit of her husband's clothes, and when he left home she dogged his steps. After some skirmishing around for a short time he made tracks for the handsome widow's home, whither his wife followed, and when he entered the place she provided herself with a stout club, and taking a seat on the front steps, the wife awaited the exodus of her husband.

When, at last, her truant lord opened the door to make his exit, Mrs. Blare came near being trampled upon. "Why, here is a tramp on your steps, Mrs. Kautz!" exclaimed the astonished visitor. "I'll tramp you!" rejoined Mrs. Blare, as she dealt Mr. Blare a desperate blow over the head, knocking off his hat and sending him sprawling. He hurriedly scrambled up, however, and ran away without his hat as fast as he was able. Mrs. Kautz, hearing the wrangle, came to the door, when the irate wife struck her a whack upon the head, dropping her in the doorway. Then the revenged woman made her way home in a fearfully excited condition of mind. Now, when Blare was struck on the head, the suspicion flashed upon him that it was his wife's voice he heard, and that she was the party who handled the club! If so, then his cake was dough, and he might as well go! Hurrying home on a run, Blare secured a satchel, filled it with changes of raiment, and left his home on a run, with the intention of staying away until the storm had blown over. On reaching home and ascertaining that his wife was absent, he knew that he was caught.

Blare is a wealthy farmer, considerably past middle life, having children and grandchildren for his heirs. His infatuation for the widow is most lamentable, and his conduct most unaccountable. Heretofore his conduct has been above reproach, and the widow has also been highly regarded. Blare has not been heard from up to to-day, but he is daily expected to return.

A WEAK-MINDED BONDHOLDER.

From the Washington Post, Aug. 15.

A respectably-dressed man, apparently some 75 years of age, was noticed by several persons yesterday morning wandering aimlessly about near the intersection of Seventh-street and the avenue. He was finally accosted by a policeman, but could give no account of himself, his residence, or business. On being taken to Police Head-quarters he said that his name was Robert Lowther; that he lived in Loughlinstown, Westmoreland County, Penn., where his wife now is, and that he had come to Washington to convert some bonds into gold. He could not tell where he was stopping, but said his valise was at a hotel, he thought on the avenue. His replies were so vague, and his manner so mush that of a person not in his right mind, that the authorities resolved to take care of him until his friends could be communicated with. Detective Dooms was dispatched to look after the valise, which he at last found at the Washington House. On searching the old gentleman at Police Head-quarters, the officers found in his pockets 10 registered 1868 bonds of $1,000 each, a Treasury check for $1,320, and cash to the amount of $57 60, making in all $11,377 60. Telegraphic communication not being easy with Loughlinstown, a letter was written to his wife inquiring what she desired to have done for her husband's safety. In the meantime he has been placed in comfortable quarters in the Providence Hospital. Mr. Lowther could not tell how many bonds he had with him.

THEIR WRATHFUL DEITY.

PUEBLO INDIANS FRIGHTENED BY THE ECLIPSE.

THE CALAMITY OF TOTAL DARKNESS AVERTED BY THE WOMEN—THE BELIEFS OF THE PRESENT SUN-WORSHIPERS.

From the Denver (Col.) Tribune.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from New-Mexico brings with him an interesting account of the manner in which the Pueblo Indians deported themselves during the eclipse. These peculiar and interesting people are said, by those who know them best and understand how to interpret them, to be sun-worshipers, as were their ancestors, the old Aztecs, and the report which this gentleman brings would seem to go to show that they look upon the great luminary of the day with peculiar awe. The *Tribune's* informant chanced to be at Taos, where is located the most complete Pueblo village now extant, on the 29th, and determined to see for himself how the most advanced of the noble red men would regard the event.

He therefore went to the village in the afternoon, a short while before the eclipse began. He found the people engaged in their usual avocations, and not concerned about nothing so much as getting into the shade, where they might be protected from the sun's rays, which, in that country, come straight down. They were evidently expecting nothing to happen. Their science had not told them that the sun was to be hidden, neither had they been informed by any of their more intelligent neighbors. They were not, therefore, looking for the first contact with smoked glass or through lensed instruments, and did not observe it in the least. For half an hour they took no heed. Then, as light began to grow dimmer and dimmer, they became confused and frightened, and began to run hither and thither, and to gather in groups, speaking to each other entirely in their own language. The darker it grew the more excited they became. Dozens ran to tell the Governor of the village what was occurring, and soon he was seen to emerge from a hole in the top of the roof—their place of entrance and egress from their buildings—and to look anxiously toward the sun, and then to observe the light it cast on objects around him. What had evidently been doubtful to him before was now a certainty, and his face became proportionately dark as the half-light around. Totally all disappeared. Montezuma, whom they honored and feared, required it, and that was sufficient for him. They have a tradition that their great King was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards by his daughter, and it is probable that the requiring of the females to humiliate themselves as penance for the great and original crime secured by this betrayal, has made this degrading dignitary grows out of the tradition. At any rate, it is a curious custom, and the observance of it deserves to be noted in the records of the eclipse of 1878.

EX-CONSTABLE MAXWELL'S CAREER.

The Springfield *Republican* says: "Ex-State Constable E. W. Maxwell, formerly of Springfield, and more recently of the regular Army, will spend two years in the Leavenworth (Kan.) Military Prison. Maxwell has thoroughly earned this ending to his varied and corrupt career. He accepted bribes when on our State Police force, was deposed and not long after appeared in Springfield as in the secret service at Washington, and then as Lieutenant in the regular Army. The 'how' of Maxwell's rise in the world has long puzzled local people. A partial explanation now comes from Washington. It seems that 'Little Mack' concocted the famous and enormous sensation about the intended assassination of the President-elect, pretending to have heard the deed plotted at a Washington hotel. President Hayes always believed the story, came on to Washington from Ohio with Maxwell and other detectives, and was guarded by them until after his inauguration. Maxwell had also done service for the Republicans during the counting of the Florida Electoral vote, and was nominated by President Hayes for a Lieutenancy. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommended his rejection at the special session, but the nomination was not acted upon. Maxwell was renominated, however, when the Senate met again, over the protests of the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman, and after several months' delay, was confirmed. There was much evidence to show that he had been a man of bad character, but it was claimed that during the war he had been a good soldier and had lost three brothers in the service. As soon as he had been confirmed Maxwell proceeded to sell his pay as Second Lieutenant four or five months in advance, and sold duplicate vouchers to three different persons, realizing over $2,000 by the transactions, for which he is dismissed from the service by a court-martial at San Antonio, Texas. Even the amiable Mr. Hayes, who is represented as heretofore vigorously defending his protégé, has approved Maxwell's sentence, and is reported as confessing to Tuesday's Cabinet meeting that he 'had been somewhat mistaken in the man.' Somewhat so, it would seem."

THE TIME OF RARUS.

From the Turf, Field, and Farm.

We have been asked if Rarus obtained a record of 2:13¼ at Buffalo. Our reply is, Yes. Although his trials were somewhat irregular, the judges decided that he had won the $500 offered to the horse which could beat 2:14, and the association paid him the money so won. Rarus trotted for a consideration and he received the consideration; therefore his time, 2:13¼, has passed into the record. We may talk as much as we please about the irregularity of the trials, but we cannot go behind the returns. The decision of the judges will have to be accepted until it is overthrown by some competent authority. This is the law of the National Association, and, in the case of Rarus, no departure can be made from the law. The Buffalo Park Association is the pioneer of the new era of the trotting turf. Had it not been for it, there would have been no National Association. It has been the fountain head of turf law, and a decision emanating from it carries with it a force which will make it respected all over the land. We shall decide that Rarus gained a record of 2:13¼ at Buffalo until the Board of Appeals pronounces differently.

ALPINE CLUBS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 3.

The *Journal Officiel* publishes some intresting particulars with regard to the various "Alpine Clubs" which have been founded in the course of the last half-century, the oldest of which is said to be the English. The Swiss Club has 2,300 members, divided into 22 sections, and this society, in addition to publishing maps and guides, has had refuges and huts erected at several places in the mountains. A military club has recently become fused with the Swiss Society of Mountain-climbers. The Alpine clubs of France and Italy are of more recent formation, but they are already larger than the Swiss Club, for the former numbers 2,700 and the latter, 3,511 members. The late King Victor Emmanuel was honorary President of the Italian Club, which is divided into 34 sections, and spends a large sum every year in excursions, during which valuable scientific information is given to those who join in them. The same is the case in France, where there exists, besides the National Club, a local one, numbering 694 members in Dauphiné. The Tourist Club, in Austria, had about 2,000 members last year, and an income of nearly £1,500, more than half of which was spent in repairing the mountain paths. There is another society, with 8,816 members, divided into 65 sections, embracing both Germany and Austria, with its head-qu

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWENTY YEARS IN TURKEY.

TWENTY YEARS' RESIDENCE AMONG THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY. By a Consul's Daughter and Wife. Edited by STANLEY LANE POOLE. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

The twelfth issue of the Franklin-Square Library puts a very valuable body of facts concerning the diverse populations of the Turkish Empire in the hands of readers at the cost of a few cents. The writer is a woman who has had every opportunity to come in contact with Turks, Bulgarians, Greeks, and Armenians in the closest manner, and in ways which are necessarily closed to men. The harem has been open to her through the intimate knowledge of Turkish women of different grades, but it need hardly be said that she is not one of those adventuresses who start up periodically with a spicy book relating to their adventures in the land of polygamy. She is neither the divorced wife of a Pasha, nor a woman of dubious reputation who has found her occupation in Constantinople gone. Each chapter reflects the truth of the title of the book. It is evident from the condensed array of facts, broken occasionally by an illustrative anecdote, that the writer has served a very long apprenticeship to Oriental habits and customs. Especially serious are the remarks concerning the Bulgarians, and the facts given, from which a different estimate may be drawn as to the capacities of that race. The author denies the ferocious character attributed to the Bulgarians in some quarters, and gives them a high character for honesty and laboriousness. Yet her pages are not given over to advocacy of this or that nationality, or this or that theory. She rather strives to accumulate a great number of facts, such as have fallen under her observation, and leaves the reader to draw his inferences. Few atrocities are mentioned, but enough is said concerning the vices of Turks from their childhood up to impress that side of the question upon the least attentive. Successive chapters treat of the Bulgarians, the Greeks of Turkey, the Albanians, Turks, Armenians, and Jews. Another chapter treats of the Circassians, Tatars, and Gypsies of the Empire. Tenure of land is then taken up, and the Turkish houses and domestic economy reviewed at length. Curious ceremonies of birth, infancy, marriage, and death among the various nationalities occupy a good deal of space with most interesting information. We are shown the influence of European ideas in their application to the exterior of Turks and Greeks; the educational system, or the want of it, comes next, and superstition and the religious creeds of the Empire bring up the rear. In these last chapters, the American missionary efforts receive handsome acknowledgment—not, indeed, in the light of their original institution, but for their efforts to educate the people. The extensive body of Protestant missionaries now found in Turkey is almost entirely American. The meetings of the board are held in Constantinople; it controls the administration of the different missions, and directs the large American College at Bebek—"the best foreign institute for education in the country." In former times Russia was the great resort for Bulgarian students, but lately, notwithstanding the great facilities afforded them in that country, they prefer the schools of France and Germany, together with the American Mission at Bebek and the subsidiary training schools that have been lately established in the country. The Bulgarian hates the Russian even more than the Greek. The importance of a book like this is not easily overestimated where the object is to arrive at some definite idea of the difficulties in the way of settling the Eastern question. The seeds of trouble are still there, and a new crop of massacres and insurrections seems inevitable. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to learn that some good is being done in the way of elevating the status of Greeks and Bulgarians, and that a great part of the work is supported by the charity and self-sacrifice of citizens of the United States.

A JEWISH SWINGE.

A MODERN HEBREW POET. The Life and Writings of Moses Uhaim Luzzato. By A. S. ISAACS, A. M. New-York: *The Jewish Messenger*. 1878.

A book may have no literary merits whatever; it may be really dry reading; and yet to specialists, or persons fond of curious bits of history, its dryness may vanish, and its want of literary style may prove rather welcome than otherwise. Such a book is the slim little volume called *A Modern Hebrew Poet*. To persons who read Hebrew, or to those who are well versed in modern Hebrew history, a monograph on an Italian Hebrew writer and mystic of the eighteenth century will be attractive enough. Moses Chaim Luzzatto was born in 1707, and, through dabbling with the Kabbala and immersing himself in mystical speculations, bade fair to follow in the steps of more than one Jew, and, indeed, more than one crazy Christian, who fancied himself a Messiah, or the embodiment of the Messiah. What is curious in his history is the power which the Rabbis appear to have exercised over the minds, and possibly the bodies, of Hebrews. Luzzato at one time recants and makes humble apologies to certain Rabbis of distant cities who have written against him for heresy. At last, after several relapses into the enticing mania of playing the Messiah, he goes to Palestine—only to find his grave, as preceding aspirants to the same high calling did before him. Christians will find this book interesting in connection with the Hebrew finale of *Daniel Deronda*. It may stimulate them to the reading of Hebrew history, for it by no means satisfies the reader in itself; it takes for granted far too much knowledge of modern Hebraism. The writer may be fairly praised for great sobriety in language and the estimate he forms of the subject of his essay.

THE STRUCTURE AND HABITS OF SPIDERS. By J. H. EMERTON. Naturalist's Agency. Illustrated. S. E. CASSINO. 1878.

The second volume in the American Natural History Series will interest a wider audience, especially among young people, than the first. To one child that loves botany nine are deeply interested, or can be, with a little guidance, deeply interested in living moving things. Insects are specially favorable objects for developing in children the taste for natural history, which in most cases is latent and ready to respond to a call. And if spiders are not technically included under insects, they present much the same general effects, and, by the uninitiated, are usually so termed. Mr. Emerton does not attempt to enter exhaustively into the thousand curious habits of spiders as a class. He only touches upon the best-known habits of spiders, and adds as much of their anatomy and classification as is necessary to understand those habits. He gives 10 of the most important families of these most familiar, and yet, to the world, so little understood, creatures, explains their method of eating and drinking, and of progression by fixed cables of silk and by floating threads in the air. One wood-cut exhibits a small spider in the act of trusting himself to the long piece of silk which the wind has pulled from his spinnerets. When the thread pulls out long enough to support the little aeronaut, he lets go the twig or picket on which he has taken his stand and sails off through the air. A chapter on the growth of spiders describes the extraordinary relations existing between the female and the diminutive and (in some families) totally dissimilar male. The female's manœuvres for the protection of her eggs and the nature of the parasites that frustrate her endeavors are also noticed. The book Mr. Emerton has written is very short; it might be called a monograph; but it is also fair to say that it is written with the object of being concise. The author is evidently a student of this department of entomology, and one of no mean standing; certainly, his treatment of the anatomy of spiders, together with the sketches, partly from authorities, partly his own, are beautifully clear.

APPLETONS' NEW HANDY-VOLUME SERIES. THE BIRD OF PASSAGE. By J. SHERIDAN LE FANU. THE HOUSE OF THE TWO BARBELS. By ANDRÉ THEURIET. LIGHTS OF THE OLD ENGLISH STAGE. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1878.

The series which Appleton & Co. have dubbed their "New Handy-volume Series" is recruited chiefly from European sources, with no little skill and judgment. *The Bird of Passage* is a pretty romantic tale, well considered from the start and effectively carried out. There are no very thrilling incidents, but the story-teller's charm holds the reader's attention to the end, and when the finale comes it is indeed melancholy, but only what the finish had to be. Where Mrs. Burnett has made her *Lass o' Lowrie* break through the differences of rank and education, Mr. Sheridan Le Fanu recognizes the situation as untenable. *The Bird of Passage* handles the gypsy theme naturally, and yet with a freshness of its own. It is romantic in coloring and realistic in plot. *The House of the Two Barbels*, though written by André Theuriet, is hardly so good as might be expected from an author of his well-founded reputation. He remains, in this book, true to his habit of describing people of the Provinces. The house that takes its name from the two barbel fish on its sign is inhabited by two druggists of Villotte, named Lafrogne. They are brothers, not unlike the Cheerybles, and one takes to himself a very young and pretty wife. Bored by her dull life, the young wife and her temptation form the pivot on which the story turns. *Lights of the Old English Stage* appears without the name of its author, but, instead, with a note to the effect that the contents of the volume are principally derived from a series of papers in *Temple Bar*. It consists of agreeable gossip about a number of actors and actresses from Shakespeare's time to the early part of the present century. Several players of the first representations of Shakespeare's dramas, the Cibbers, Garrick, Macklin, Peg Woffington, Kemble, Cooke, Kean, and Young form the main line of actors noticed. At the close appears a choice bit of royal scandal, the whole history of Mrs. Mary Darby Robinson, actress, who for a time was mistress to the Prince of Wales.

LITERARY NOTES.

—"The First Edinburgh Reviewers" is Mr. Leslie Stephen's topic in the August *Cornhill*.

—Miss Florence Nightingale contributes to the August *Nineteenth Century* an article on the "State and Condition of the People of India."

—Miss Edith Simcox's *Natural Law*, which aimed to reconcile ethics with the positive philosophy, is out of print, and a second edition is called for.

—Max Müller's article on "Julius Mohl" in the August *Contemporary* will be a critical estimate of M. Mohl's position as an Orientalist, and a full account of his life.

—Mrs. Fawcett, the wife of Prof. Fawcett, M. P., replies to Mrs. A. Sutherland Orr on "The Future of English Women" in the *Nineteenth Century* for August.

—Prof. Seeley's *Life and Times of Stein*, which means "Germany and Prussia in the Napoleonic Age," is nearly ready at the University Press, Cambridge, England.

—D. Appleton & Co. have nearly ready, in the "Handy-Volume Series," *A Summer Idyl*, by Christian Reid, and *The Arab Wife*, which is another name for a romance of Polynesian seas.

—The Common Council of Brooklyn have published a thick pamphlet anent the public buildings of the city, and particularly in regard to the Municipal Department Building, a picture of which adorns the title-page of the "history."

—The prospectus of a new medical college for the City is out. It is called the United States Medical College, and begins its lecture season on the 3d of October next. Benjamin J. Stow. M. D., is President, and Robert A. Gunn, M. D., Dean.

—Mrs. Burnett's new novel, *Haworth's*, which is to begin as a serial in the November *Scribner*, is to be more fully illustrated than is the custom of that magazine. It is to be published in England contemporaneously, as the leading serial of *Macmillan's*.

—Mrs. Brassey's *Around the World in the Yacht Sunbeam* was published in this country without an index. This defect has been supplied, and a copy of the index can be obtained of Henry Holt & Co., the publishers, by applying to their office. No charge is made for the omitted pages.

—Railroad men will be interested in a publication on the customs and necessary rules and regulations of the baggage department and parcel traffic of railways in this country and Europe. It is written by Marshall M. Kirkman and published by the *Railroad Gazette* under the title of *Baggage Car Traffic*.

—Macmillan & Co. have for sale the continuation of the war correspondence of the London *Daily News* in book form. It embraces the period between the fall of Kars and the signature of the preliminaries of peace. The design is to present a connecting narrative which shall form a continuous history of the war between Russia and Turkey.

—The second and concluding part of Dr. William J. Morton's narrative of personal experience at the diamond diggings of South Africa, will appear in the September *Scribner*. The paper deals with life and character at Kimberley, and the Dudley and Stewart diamonds are known among the cuts. Dr. Morton is a son of W. T. G. Morton, well known in connection with the discovery of the anæsthetic uses of ether.

—William M. Chase's painting, "Ready for the Ride," exhibited at the first exhibition of the Society of American Artists, and now owned by the Union League Club of New-York, has been engraved by Thomas Cole for the September *Scribner*. It will be accompanied with a rondel by Mr. H. C. Bunner, editor of *Puck*. Mr. Chase, it will be remembered, has been elected teacher of drawing and painting by the Art Students' League of New-York.

—The September *Atlantic* will have an article on "Pope's Virginia Campaign and Porter's Part in It" by Gen. Francis J. Lippitt, who has studied this subject for years. By giving sketches of each day's movements, he makes the whole peculiarly distinct. In view of Gen. Porter's trial, the article is specially noteworthy. Another timely article will be Arthur G. Sedgwick's paper on "Primitive Communism." The Boston monthly is waking up, which is very welcome news.

—Cyprus literature grows apace in England. The *Contemporary Review* for August has an article by R. Stuart Poole on its past and future. F. H. Fisher, of the Middle Temple, will publish immediately, through Routledge & Sons, *Sketches of the History and Natural Features of Cyprus*. Early this month W. H. Allen & Co. will issue *Cyprus; Its History and Present Condition*, adapted from the German of Franz Von Löher, with information derived from other sources. These are only the first instalment.

—The first edition of Gen. Wingate's *Manual of Rifle Practice* was introduced as a textbook into the Army and Navy of the United States, and officially adopted for the instruction of the National Guard of New-York. The sixth edition is now issued by W. C. & F. P. Church, editors of the *Army and Navy Journal*. It is nearly quite rewritten, and consists of a handy little volume of some 300 pages, with a number of wood-cuts, explaining positions of marksmen, rifles, targets, and inventions having relation to rifle shooting.

—A prospectus has been issued of the *American Quarterly Microscopical Journal*, a periodical that is to make its first appearance next October. It will contain original articles from a number of prominent scientists of America, and reprints and translations of the most important papers found in current English, French, and German publications. The transactions of the New-York Microscopical Society will also find place in its pages. The first number will contain a monograph by Prof. J. D. Hyatt on "Stings of the Honey-Bee," with a two-page lithograph. The subscription price is $3. Communications should be addressed to Post Office Box No. 2,385. ROMYN HITCHCOCK is the editor.

CLOSE OF LEET'S ROMANCE.

A BATCH OF UNIMPORTANT LETTERS

POTTER'S FRAUD COMMITTEE ADJOURNS TO MONDAY—LEET CONCLUDES HIS STATEMENTS AND GOES HOME—LETTERS FROM SENATOR KELLOGG, CONGRESSMAN DARRALL, AND OTHERS.

The Potter Investigating Committee having exhausted its present stock of political romancers, has adjourned until Monday next, when it is believed Gen. Butler will produce another witness who has some disclosures to make. The General had intended to produce this person yesterday, but as he could not do so, he absented himself from the committee-room, and sent a telegram to Chairman Potter saying that the witness was sick. The members of the committee present were the Chairman and Messrs. Hiscock, Stenger, and Blackburn. There was a large attendance of spectators, almost entirely of the "unwashed" class. The session lasted only an hour and a half, and was devoted almost exclusively to the personal uses of the conceited newspaper man, John E. Leet. If it were not that he became tiresome there would have been a vast amount of amusement in listening to his narrative. But the singular fact stands out all through his testimony that he was ambitious of preferment, and was continually plotting in his own mind, and occasionally with others, to secure a "grip" on somebody by which to pull himself into position; and yet, in the end, he is left to tell the story of how everybody misled him and shook him off. Even the negro, Nash outwitted him, and now comes in for a share of Leet's bitterness and denunciation.

Leet began his testimony yesterday with a general attack on the newspapers, for what he deems their misrepresentations of him and his objects and position as a witness.

Mr. Potter interrupted the witness, and said that that was a purely personal matter, which he must settle outside of the committee-room.

Leet, when the ripple of amusement had subsided, produced a written record of his career, and proceeded to read it as his statement, it being, in fact, a statement which he had brought all the way from Louisiana, expecting to be allowed to preface his testimony with it on the first day. He complained on Thursday that he had not been allowed to open in this way, so that they might know who it was they were to examine. The document gave a genealogical sketch of his ancestry for 300 years, his own birth and boyhood, his early business efforts, and then came down to the war period; he declared that he was induced to go into the war by a maiden who sweetly sang to him the pretty, old patriotic song, "When this cruel war is over," and that when he came back from the war he found she had married another man. When he had completed this portion of his statement, the Chairman asked him to produce any letters he desired to. Leet produced a large bundle of miscellaneous documents, letters, newspapers, and newspaper clippings, and took from it several letters and handed them to the committee. They were then read, but none of them appeared to be of any importance, as may be seen by reading the following, which is the most important of the lot:

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1877.

MY DEAR LEET—I received your letter several days since. I would have answered it before, but the fact is, I am so busy I can't find time to write any one. Hope to have more time soon. It looks more as if the count would progress, and Hayes be declared President before the 4th of March. This is and has been the great struggle. I noticed what you wrote me that the *Times* special." Immediately telegraphed a denial to the *Times*. Don't know if they published it, for I seldom see any of your papers, or if I do, get no time to read them. Packard will be recognized, no doubt, by Hayes, if he is not by Grant before he goes out of office. Don't see how it can be otherwise, and all the leading Republicans here are of that opinion. Well, Louisiana's vote was counted, and she did become the corner-stone, so to speak. Such a wonder could only occur in so wonderful a country as this, and only once in a hundred years. "All is well that ends well." We shall see how it will all end, and whatever betides we have made a heap of history, such as it is. Write me whenever you can find time. If you want any books let me know. Whenever you get into another State Convention vote right. Take good care of the babies the Lord has so kindly blessed you with, also, your good wife. I hope to see you before long, and will then talk of other matters, &c. Yours, very truly,

W. P. KELLOGG.

P. S.—You ought occasionally to write letters to the *Nation*, *Harper's Weekly*, NEW-YORK TIMES, Chicago *Tribune*, and *Ohio State Journal*.

"What did he want you to write letters to those papers for?" asked Mr. Potter. "He wanted me to write letters assailing Hayes," said Leet, "and because I couldn't he was removed from office under Hayes; I'll swear that."

A second letter of Kellogg, dated April 17, 1877, from "Willard's," claimed that "Lewis must be mistaken, for I didn't see Morton in his presence, except as I introduced Morton to Lewis; the former was getting out of the carriage, and there was no word said beyond the compliments of the day; Morton never said such a thing in my presence, and I don't believe he ever said it to anybody;" the letter closed with some talk about the probabilities of the Nicholls Legislature electing a Senator, and the hope expressed by Kellogg that his friends would preserve their consistency.

Another of Kellogg's letters, dated from Washington, April 24, 1877, was mainly devoted to informing Leet that the writer [Kellogg] could not arrange to let him [Leet] have any money, unless he [Kellogg] goes down there to New-Orleans to collect some of his accumulated claims that he has. "It is all safe enough," says the writer, "but I can't reach it so as to aid you just now. I think I shall go to New-Orleans during the recess, and if so I will aid you to a limited extent if possible. I have been watching from day to day while the life has been ebbing slowly away in the party in the South. Now, I am not sure but that the same is true of the Republican Party in the North. I can't understand why they are abusing me there. What have I done to Wright, and for that matter to other Republican friends of ours? They are a —— ungrateful set any way. Well, I see Spofford is the man. He will have a good time getting his seat, and may not get admitted. If I stand to be the way for the next two years. I am sorry you are so melancholy, and I hope matters will brighten up for us all."

Several other pointless letters from Senator J. R. West and R. B. Darrall to witness were read. A letter from Darrall to Leet referred to the "$500,000 Relief bill," then before Congress, and Leet being asked by the Chairman to state what bill it was, said it was the bill to relieve the sufferers by floods in 1874 along the Mississippi, to pay election expenses, and to take care of the colored people and make them vote straight.

Another letter referred to a Congressional committee, and Mr. Potter asked what committee that was. Leet replied: "That was that Democratic committee of which you were a member, and in which you were away with Foster and Phelps." "In which I did what?" rejoined Mr. Potter. "You got over there; I know we all thought you were manipulating them; I was detailed to watch that committee and we thought they were two very soft specimens—Phelps and Foster." "You never were more mistaken in your life," said Mr. Potter. "That report would have been much stronger than it was if it had not been for Mr. Foster and Mr. Phelps, and there never were two more patriotic and honorable gentlemen in any committee than these two gentlemen."

Another bit of evidence offered by Leet was a "Grant" campaign ticket gotten up to catch the negroes. It was gorgeously printed, with red and white stripes on the back, an American eagle, and a portrait of Gen. Grant on the back, but all the candidates on the face of the ticket, which was a foot in length, were Democrats, excepting Darrall.

A letter from Darrall, written in February, 1876, says: "Sayers and Bristow appear to be the coming men at Washington, with the chances in favor of Hayes."

A letter from J. P. Bowman, Regent of the University of Kentucky, to Leet, was devoted to a eulogy of Bristow.

"Yesterday," said Mr. Potter, "you spoke of having told Anderson not to go among the Jenkses up in Feliciana. Why?" "Well," replied Leet, "I didn't want any such folks to get influence over him. I knew that they would sell him out and use him wrong if they had a chance, and then besides that, I had purposes of my own. I didn't care about anybody getting influence over him."

"Had you any acquaintance with any of the Jenks family?" "I had," replied Leet, "only with the male members, but I carefully and cautiously avoided the shes—the she-males."

The last letter offered was a whining letter from Mr. Wetmore, editor of the Rapides *Gazette*, to Leet. Leet said "this was the official organ of Rapides Parish, which was the home and private kingdom of Madison Wells." Wetmore complained in the letter of a scarcity of funds to carry on the paper with, and spoke harshly of "the planter," which Leet says meant Wells, for not being more liberal with money. Wetmore said he had spent $1 75 the day before writing the letter in telegraphing to Wells, but got no answer; he finally admitted the receipt of $25 from one Osborn, and asked Leet if he couldn't get Wells to send him some money at once, as the printers wanted their pay; in closing, he said to Leet, "I am disgusted with your philosophy."

Mr. Potter said, "What does that mean?" "It would take some time to explain," said Leet, settling himself back in his chair to begin explaining.

"Never mind then; I'll waive it," quickly rejoined the Chairman, and a few minutes later the committee adjourned to Monday morning, and Leet packed up his evidence and left.

TROUBLE OVER THE SALE OF A RAILROAD.

A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company was held yesterday in the office of Mr. Cyrus W. Field. The plan for the reorganization of the company, prepared by a joint committee of first and second mortgage bondholders, was read and accepted. Mr. Courtlandt Parker, counsel for the interest represented at the meeting, reported that he had been served with a notice by certain holders of second mortgage bonds that they will to-day apply to the Chancellor of the State of New-Jersey for an order postponing the sale of the road, which is appointed to take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City. The meeting authorized the counsel to oppose the motion for postponement, and instructed a committee to purchase the road at the sale.

DAVID EHRICH'S FAMILY TROUBLES.

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY BEFORE THE REFEREE—AN INTERESTING CLOSING EPISODE.

The reference proceedings in the case of David Ehrich, who is endeavoring to obtain the care and custody of his daughters, on the ground that his wife is not a proper person to bring them up, were continued yesterday before the Referee, Mr. Adolph L. Sanger, at No. 243 Broadway. Mr. Ehrich was again placed upon the stand, and his cross-examination by Mr. R. S. Newcomb, the attorney for Mrs. Ehrich, was concluded. Witness denied that he had ever been arrested for receiving stolen goods or for any other cause, and reiterated the testimony given on his direct examination, that one of the causes which induced him to leave home in July, 1876, was his fear of being poisoned by his wife; he was afraid to take food from her hands for several weeks before he left; part of the time he took his meals in the house, and sometimes he got them outside; part of the time his daughter got the meals, and part of the time the servant girl prepared them; he generally refused to eat until after the others had eaten; he did not attend the party in Williamsburg, previously sworn to, because he was sick in bed; did not say anything to his wife at the time she left him at the Terrace Garden and went to supper with a strange man, but after they got home he asked her what right she had to leave him and go off with another man, and she told him that it was none of his business; that she would go with just whom she pleased. He also denied that he pawned his wife's wedding ring previous to leaving home in July, and redeemed it after he left.

A colored man named Stephen Prine was then called and sworn. He testified that in June, 1876, he was gas engineer on the People's Line of steamboats between New-York and Albany, and on duty as such on board the St. John on the 20th day of that month; he knew David Ehrich; the first time he saw Mr. Ehrich he was going up [the gangway of the St. John, on the day mentioned; he [Ehrich] asked witness if he had seen a certain lady pass, at the same time describing her dress and appearance; witness told Ehrich that he had seen such a lady had passed by his door; saw Ehrich walk past several times, and saw him pushing against the door of state-room No. 265; witness went out and told Ehrich he must go away, and not make any disturbance there; after that Ehrich kept walking backward and forward along the gangway at night toward morning witness saw a man come out of state-room No. 265, and soon afterward he was told that there was some one in the same room who wanted to get out; he opened the door of the state-room with his pass key, and Mrs. Ehrich came out; there was at that time no one else in the room; last time Mr. Ehrich came along, and he pointed the woman out to him; Ehrich spoke to her in German, and she answered him, and then they both walked away toward the after part of the boat; witness positively identified Mrs. Ehrich, who was sitting in the room at the time, as the woman he let out of room No. 265 as described; saw her on three subsequent occasions on the St. John; on one occasion saw her go into room No. 25, and saw two gentlemen go into the same room, at different times, while she was there; the same night he saw her in another room with a gentleman, and saw the chamber-maid go for drinks for them.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Newcomb, but nothing of importance was developed. At the conclusion of Mr. Prine's testimony, Mr. Morgan-thau and Mr. Weiss, counsel for Mr. Ehrich, said that they had other testimony to offer, but that it was of such a nature that they did not think it proper to have it taken by the person at present acting as stenographer, who is a boy, only 15 years of age. The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

After the adjournment quite an excitement was occasioned in the hall adjoining the examination-room by Mrs. Ehrich, who made a rush at the two boys, Louis and Reuben, aged 15 and 12 years respectively, and attempted to commit an assault upon them. The boys had been previously sent out of the room, at the request of the mother, who evidently could not bear to have them in her sight. Mr. Ehrich and another man stepped between the infuriated woman and her sons, and prevented any breach of the peace. The daughter, Harriet, aged 17, who has accompanied her mother daily to the court-room, and been an apparently unconcerned listener, went to her mother's assistance, and for a time epithets of the most disgusting nature were used, which disclosed anything but an amicable state of feeling among the members of the former Ehrich household. Quiet was at length restored and the family separated.

LANDLORD WERNER.

HE SEEKS TO DISPOSSESS A TENANT WHOSE MONEY HE HOLDS, AND IS RETORTED BY A MAGISTRATE.

Mrs. Smiler, of No. 206 West Twenty-first-street, is the unfortunate lady whom the auctioneers, Ullman & Co., attempted to victimize, it is charged, until her case was taken before Civil Justice Gedney. She was again before Justice Gedney yesterday, her landlord, John F. Werner, seeking to put her out of his house for non-payment of rent. Mr. Werner said that one and a half months' rent was due, and pleaded his own case. As the defense was that the landlord held a deposit equal to one month's rent, which he had given him as security, and that, therefore, only a fortnight's rent was due. Mr. Werner urged that the deposit was forfeited, as it was given to secure payment of the last month's rent of the lease, which was for one year. The Justice in sharp tones, warned Mr. Werner against expecting to have such sharp practices acknowledged by his court. He, the landlord, had terminated the lease himself, in the middle of the year, by applying for a warrant to dispossess his tenants, and yet he wanted double pay for a single month. Mr. Werner became insolent, and said that he supposed he would have to "suffer for the law's delay." "I hope," said the Justice, "you will not add and the influence of officials." Mr. Werner replied that he would add that phrase to what he had before said. Justice Gedney gave Mr. Werner a lecture, and warned him against sharp practices with tenants, and against indulgence in insolent language to a Justice. He refused to entertain Werner's claim for the full month, but granted a distress warrant against Mrs. Smiler for the two weeks' rent.

CRICKETING IN THE RAIN.

The return cricket match between the Paterson United Eleven and the Manhattan Club, of this City, was to have been played yesterday at Prospect Park. At 11 o'clock both teams were on the ground, and the Paterson club was sent to the bat. The sky was overcast with threatening clouds, but the players went to work with a good will. Lewis and Savage opened the batting to the bowling of Brewster and Edmunds. Lewis' wickets were at once captured by Brewster. Then Kusick went in, and with Savage a good stand was made. The second wicket fell for 15 runs. Graham and Savage made a good stand, and ran up the score to 32 before they were parted. Then Savage sent a driver into Ames' hands, and gave place to Finnegan. After this the batting was alight, owing to a steady downpour of rain, which made both the bat and ball very slippery. The Patersons made a total of 55. The rain falling in torrents ended the match at the lunch-room. After waiting two hours, with no signs of any break in the rain, the match was stopped. At about 4 o'clock a scrub game was arranged between members of both clubs.

TRYING TO SAVE HER HUSBAND.

Kate Short, aged 54, residing in West Sixty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was struck on the head with a billet of wood by an unknown man last evening and received a severe scalp wound. Her husband, it appears, became involved in a fight with two men in front of her residence, and while she was endeavoring to separate the combatants one of the men struck her on the head. The strangers escaped.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Conklin vs. Davies et al.—Findings settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Iron-clad Manufacturing Company vs. Weisebrock.—The claim of both parties is that the language of the agreement does not explicitly show the real intent of the parties. At this point, with the evidence contained in the affidavits, I cannot definitely say that the understanding was that the plaintiff should be the assignee of the patent. On the other hand, in the same way, it is not shown that the plaintiffs have made default in their agreement. Further litigation may be prevented by making the order I direct and which I think is required by the facts of the case. The injunction against assigning the patent should be reformed. There should be an injunction restraining the defendant from licensing any one to use, &c., the invention on patents in dispute and from parting with the bills, legal or equitable, of the titles without notice in writing to the transferee of the agreement in question and the pendency of this action. $10 costs to abide the event.

Stillman vs. Ackerman.—Order directing Receiver to pay rents, &c.

Clarey vs. Clarey.—Reference ordered.

Bonds Approved.—Seymger vs. The Washington Life Insurance Company; Bunker vs. The Washington Life Insurance Company.

Kleinknecht vs. Kleinknecht.—Order denying motion.

Hubbell vs. Conover.—Order denying motion.

Turner vs. Lockman.—Complaint dismissed, with costs. Memorandum.

Arny vs. Stein.—Order denying motion.

Grundy vs. Julius; Power vs. Rittmaster.—The plaintiffs' attorneys will please send in the request to find, &c.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Orders Granted.—McLoughlin vs. Grier; Larren vs. Generois; Foilmer vs. Fuhs; Schelbel vs. Bender; Higgins vs. McDonald; Levy vs. Hochstadter; Martin vs. Rohrenbeck; Beacon vs. Dearbourn; Aschenberg vs. O'Donnell; Orchels vs. Himmelman; Rosenberg vs. Philips; Lewis vs. Mosler; Holshumer vs. Wagner; Towers vs. Doecker.

Order Dismissed.—Stehn vs. Biervogel.

Easing vs. Ehlers.—Motion granted, with $10.

Grocers' Bank vs. Keyes.—Order granted.

Mayers vs. Orr.—Motion denied, without costs. See memorandum on papers.

McCullagh vs. Reed.—Order set aside, without costs.

Jacobs vs. Schell.—Order of arrest vacated.

Howe vs. Gleseke.—Decision filed.

Byrne vs. O'Toole.—Defendant discharged.

Decision Filed.—Zimmer vs. Erie; Lee vs. Waisman.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls.	6	Spirits Turp., bbls.	69
Beans, bbls.	50	Resin, bbls.	163
Beef-wax, pkls.	9	Oil, bbls.	655
Cotton, bales.	91	Oil-cake, pkls.	1,205
C. S. Cake, bags.	60	Oil, lard, bbls.	110
Dried Fruit, pkls.	115	Pea-nuts, bags.	335
Eggs, pkls.	551	Pork, pkls.	227
Flour, bbls.	12,916	Beef, pkls.	52
Corn-meal, bbls.	205	Cut-meats, pkls.	1,329
Wheat, bushels.	228,680	Lard, tcs.	1,683
Corn, bushels.	181,970	Lard, kegs.	79
Oats, bushels.	67,242	Butter, pkls.	2,048
Rye, bushels.	2,700	Cheese, pkls.	12,387
Malt, bushels.	1,325	Skins, sales.	1
Oat-meal, bags.	240	Starch, pkls.	1,560
Flax-seed, bags.	1,195	Stearine, pkls.	149
Grass-seed, bags.	130	Tallow, pkls.	104
Hides, No.	310	Tobacco, hhds.	372
Hides, bales.	13	Tobacco, pkls.	1,052
Hops, bales.	21	Whisky, bbls.	444
Lead, pigs.	250	Wool, bales.	61
Leather, sides.	17,127		

COTTON—Has been inactive, for early delivery, at yesterday's quotations. Spot cotton reported, for prompt delivery, of 935 bales, (of which 309 bales were on last evening,) including 935 bales to spinners and —— bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in less request since our last of 31,000 bales, (of which 8,600 bales were on last evening, and 22,400 bales to-day,) which 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, for August closing at 11.38c., September, 11.60c.@11.61c.; October, 11.37c.@11.38c.; November, 11.20c.@11.21c.; December, 11.15c.@11.16c.; January, 11.13c.@11.17c.; February, 11.22c.@11.24c.; March, 11.36c.@11.37c.; April, 11.39c.@11.40c.; May, 11.45c.@11.46c.; June, 11.51c.@11.54c., showing a decline of 1/32 points, closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 91 bales, and at the shipping ports, 1,691 bales, against 730 bales same day last week, and for the whole week, 5,037 bales, against 3,436 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,231,138 bales, against 3,939,662 bales in the previous year, closing (consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,797 bales; to the Continent, 370 bales; to France, —— bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 56,176 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 42,330 bales.....The week's exports hence have been 5,106 bales.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—A moderately active movement has been noted in the leading kinds of Drugs and Dyes, on a generally steady basis as to values.....English Chemicals have been rather slow of sale, yet held with firmness.....Essential Oils have been in pretty fair request at about former rates.....Dyewoods have been quoted somewhat steadier on a rather better inquiry for supplies, especially of Logwood.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A generally very moderate business was reported to-day in State and Western Flour, prices to which, however, varied little, though on the poor qualities, especially of Extras, the advantage was rather in favor of buyers. Demand mostly for home use.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,800 bbls. of all grades.....Included in the reported sales were 2,100 bbls. Low Extras for shipment, mostly within the range of $4 10@$4 50; 1,100 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, at $4 40@$4 60, and for the English markets quoted at $4 10@$4 25; 1,800 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $4 30@$4 10 for poor to very choice, with very fancy brands quoted up to $5 50; 2,100 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $5 85@$7 for ordinary to very choice, and up to $7 25 for fancy; 1,450 bbls. Patent, (chiefly at from $6 50@$8; 600 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (chiefly at $4 25@$5 75, of which 3,150 bbls. new crop at $4 35@$5 65, the latter for strictly fancy, including part for export;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 85@$7 50, with very fancy brands noted as high as $8 75@$9;) 600 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 65@$3 90; fancy, $4;) 850 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 50@$3 15, the latter for fancy,) and small lots of low grades, including 900 bbls. purchased within our range for on three subsequent occasions on the St. John; on one occasion saw her go into room No. 25, and saw two gentlemen go into the same room, at different times, while she was there; the same night he saw her in another room with a gentleman, and saw the chamber-maid go for drinks for them.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.*

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A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in this region cloudy weather, with frequent rain, warmer, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

The Louisiana witnesses before the Potter Investigating Committee seem to have regarded their examination chiefly in the light of a fine opportunity to gain notoriety and distinguish themselves before the country as they never had a chance to do before. Mrs. JENKS had cut quite a figure among the politicians of her State, but had no reputation beyond its borders. No sooner did she succeed in getting upon the witnesss stand in Washington than she contrived to attract the attention of the whole country to herself by her postures and a parade of her exploits and her consequence in Louisiana politics. So with ANDERSON, who distinguished himself by swearing to a picturesque but incongruous and inconsistent variety of things. Now comes Mr. LEET to figure on the same exalted pedestal and display himself to a wondering world. He has been particularly anxious that note should be made of all that he did, even to his failures in business, his losing his hair from camp fever, and his unsuccessful efforts as a school-teacher and as the editor of a country newspaper. He is very solicitous that everything shall be "writ down" fully and accurately, showing his intimacy with the great men of Louisiana, and he has ransacked his correspondence for letters from politicians, treating him as their confidant and familiar. The whole purpose of his testimony, so far as he is concerned, seems to have been to parade himself as a person of vast consequence and to gain notoriety, and the committee have good-naturedly indulged his vanity. It seems as though we had had enough of these petty pretenders to greatness, and that it was about time to let them drop into the obscurity in which they belong.

Even so "liberal" a paper as the Cincinnati *Commercial* is convinced that the Democrats in the South, and especially in South Carolina, are preparing to compel the negroes to vote with them, or else to prevent them from voting at all. Alluding to the recent threats of the *News and Courier*, of Charleston, the *Commercial* says: "The shot-gun policy is to be revived, Republican meetings broken up, the blacks intimidated, and the usual means resorted to to secure a Democratic victory, which have proved so successful in Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern States. The South must be made to present a solid Democratic front at all hazards. If the Republicans will not come down and surrender peaceably, they must be made to do so by violence. There is not a retired Ku-klux or midnight masquerader in all South Carolina who will not interpret the language of the *News and Courier* as we have done, and as the writer intended they should do." There is no doubt of the justice of these comments. We do not know what the North is going to do about it; but one thing is plain, it will not do to make absolute confidence in Southern good faith a shibboleth for Republican candidates. If that is to be a test of Republicanism, it might be hard work to find enough men in the party to stand for Congress, to say nothing of those who are to do the voting.

There is a curious difference of opinion in the Republican and other journals of France regarding the reported assumption of a protectorate by France over Tunis. M. GAMBETTA's paper, *La République Française*, is inclined to favor it. *Le Temps*, supposed to represent the views of M. WADDINGTON, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, condemns it with a good deal of earnestness. Doubtless, if any of the European Governments were to assume the charge of Tunis, France is placed to do it most successfully. Her colony of Algiers lies immediately to the west of Tunis. Her own relations with the Tunisian Government are of the most cordial character. The telegraphic lines are French, and we believe the railroads also, such as they are, while there are many French interests in the country. It is certain that under French Administration the resources of this fertile little province, which was once the capital of 18,000,000 people, and, under the name of Carthage, disputed the Empire of the Mediterranean with Rome, might be made far richer and better than it is. But it is doubtful if France would see her way clear just now to anything more than the maintenance of the position that Tunis shall not pass into the hands of any other country.

Our esteemed and perspicacious contemporary, the *Sun*, perceives in the formal departure of Gen. B. F. BUTLER a sign of the breaking up of the Republican Party. Gen. BUTLER, it will be observed, is likened to a rat—a rat which leaves a sinking ship. It is argued that if BUTLER, after seventeen years of service in the Republican Party, leaves it at last, the organization must be going to pieces. If Gen. BUTLER has the habit of jumping overboard what time his craft begins to settle, we take it that the Democratic Party went to pieces in 1860, when this exceedingly able politician scurried out of it so precipitately. For twenty-five years BUTLER was the most prominent leader of the New-England Democracy. Up to 1860, there was not enough vituperation in the English language to express his contempt for the Republican Party. After voting for JEFF DAVIS in convention, sixteen hundred times, more or less, he deserted the Democratic Party, which, according to all logical precedent, went to pieces then and there. The Democratic Party, accordingly, must be very rotten by this time.

The signature of the Austro-Turkish Convention seems to be a dead letter as regards the insurgents, who, as Austria is now driven to confess, can only be dealt with by bringing up the reserves which her overweening confidence has left inactive beyond the Danube; and the intervention of the fierce riflemen of Albania, with their unparalleled skill in irregular warfare, threatens to make her task a hard one. A fresh complication has just been introduced by the Porte's decided and almost insulting rejection of Greece's demand for a rectification of frontier, though with a proviso that this refusal shall be subject to the approval of the European powers. The orders given to Admiral HORNBY to withdraw his squadron no further than Gallipoli till the Russian retreat is completed, show that the opinion held by the Czar's officers of "perhaps more fighting yet," has supporters in England likewise. The execution of HOEDEL, the author of the first attack upon the Emperor WILLIAM, has not deterred the Russian Socialists from a daring and partially successful attempt to shoot the Chief of the Imperial Police, the perpetrators of which are still at large.

THE DUTY OF REPUBLICANS.

The Democrats are pluming themselves a good deal on what they are pleased to call the "disintegration" of the Republican Party. They say that the President has hopelessly divided us, and that we shall fall an easy prey to the united and invincible Democracy. With the consequences that the Democrats themselves may reap from this view of our case, should it turn out to be mistaken, we have nothing to do. If they reckon without their host, it is their affair should they be ultimately obliged to pay a good deal more than they have reckoned on. But the fact that they are confidently relying on division in the Republican ranks, and that they expect that division to turn in some way on the policy of the President, is one which Republicans themselves may consider with profit.

It is not to be denied that the course of the President has not tended to strengthen the party, particularly his course with reference to appointments. It has neither been one thing nor the other. He has not so consulted the managers of the party as to unite them and to impart to the party whatever vigor could be given it by the old system of patronage in the civil service; and, on the other hand, he has not established a thorough and radical reform of the service which the people could be called on to support, which the party managers could not oppose with success, and which would have taken the question of appointments from the field. The result is that his half-hearted measures have given rise to some discontent, while they have not aroused any well-founded sentiment of satisfaction to counteract that discontent. At the same time, the general spirit, and the specific manifestations of the "conciliation" policy have annoyed, alarmed, and disgusted a good many very sincere Republicans, and the politicians who are sore about the appointments will make the most of this feeling to secure their own ends.

Whether this state of things shall really injure the party is for the party itself to say. It is not right that it should do so, and it would be criminal folly to allow it to do so. There is a definite work for the party to do, well-grounded principles for it to sustain. If these are to be sacrificed to gratify the pique of leaders or the sincere but exaggerated sense of disappointment among the rank and file, then the greater will be lost for the sake of the less, and even the less will not be gained. The time has come when every honest Republican will consider, not whether things are exactly to his liking inside the party, but whether his duty does not require him to sustain his party as it is, or at the best he can make it, against its opponents. The politician who strikes at the party in order to punish the President, will make the gravest possible mistake. Even on the lowest ground of self-interest, he will be destroying the only instrument by which he can gain his ends. He may not have things as he wishes them now; would they be any better with the Democrats in full possession of the Government, and every office in the land turned upside down to reward the Democratic office-seekers? The Republican who can neither understand nor approve of the Southern policy, may equally ask himself whether he would be better blessed with that which a Democratic House and a Democratic President would set up. Whatever faults the President has committed, it is time now to remember that they are, so to speak, family matters. It will do no good to try to correct them by handing over the country to the Democratic Party, either directly by our contentions, or indirectly by our negligence and indifference.

Again, there is some danger to Republican harmony in the National movement. No doubt, that movement draws more heavily from the Democrats than from us; but it does draw from us nevertheless, and there is a disposition in some quarters to "conciliate" it. Such an attempt would be a great error. The Republican Party as a whole, is the party of honest money and equal rights. The National movement is in the direction of irredeemable paper money and the oppression of the industrious by the idle. We can make no promises to the participants in it which we could keep. The very offer of encouragement would defeat us, because it would drive from our ranks, or keep at home, far more voters than it would secure. For every National vote bought by coquetting with the wild and dangerous notions of KEARNEY and BUTLER, we should lose ten votes of honest Republicans. On the other hand, while it is fatal to trifle with the movement, we have everything to gain by straightforward opposition to it. The Democrats naturally tend toward it. Its ideas are in the line of their own for the past twelve years, and but little more extreme. Everything, substantially, which the Nationals ask for was advocated in the speech of Senator THURMAN last Tuesday, and the previous speech of Mr. HENDRICKS, and these two men represent more nearly than any other two in the country the tendencies of their party. Mr. THURMAN, at least, would not encourage the Nationals, if he dared to do otherwise; but he knows that even as an independent party, without joining the Republicans, the Nationals could carry away enough Democratic votes to deprive them of Congress, and to defeat them in several important States. He knows, as all the Democratic leaders do, that it is a question of life and death with them. They must court the Nationals or go by the board.

In this state of things, it is not only the duty, but the policy, of the Republicans to stand by honest money and the right of every man to his own earnings and his own property. If they do not, they will run to sure defeat; if they do, they stand a fair chance of victory, for there are many prudent and honest Democrats who would aid them. This is the plain, common-sense view of the situation, as it strikes us. If it is a just one, our friends, whatever feeling they may have about the President's policy and conduct, will lay it aside, and unite for the hearty defense of a cause which involves, as much as in the days of the civil war, our country's honor and welfare.

A HOWL FROM TENNESSEE.

The Democracy of Tennessee, in the language of the worldly, are "on their ear." The party held a convention at Nashville yesterday, at which there was adopted a platform which may be called "a regular roarer." We make no doubt that the gifted Tennessee person who drew up this platform laid his handiwork before the Committee on Resolutions with a glow of conscious pride. It is an arraignment of the Republican Party, and, until we read these resolutions we had no idea of the wickedness of the organization. The author of the platform of the Tennessee Democracy is a man who has a command of the English language which, in the words of Cap'n Ed'ard Cuttle, Mariner, "is ekalled by few and surpassed by none, as it were, so to speak." According to this inflamed person, the Republican Party is arraigned at that somewhat familiar place, "the bar of public opinion," as the author of various high crimes and misdemeanors. First in the blood-curdling list is the charge that the Republican Party is "the author of all the misfortunes which now oppress and threaten the people." Too true. It is notorious that the Republican Party invented the yellow fever, the army worm, and the Wallingford tornado, not to mention the unusual prevalence of rains in the North Atlantic States, and the scarcity of long clams on the Rhode Island shore, for both of which latter calamities the Republican Party should be held personally responsible.

Again, the enraged Democrats of Tennessee distinctly charge that "protesting its friendship for the Federal Union, it sought to destroy it by centralization." If there is one crime more odious than another, it is centralization. A rebellion against the Government of the Republic may be passed over as a venial offense, but a centralization which seeks by force of arms and with munitions of war to suppress the playful attempts at rebellion in which the Tennessee Democracy occasionally indulge must be frowned down as a crime against the liberty of the people to do as they please. In like manner, we are informed that the Republican Party has "preached the gospel of hate, and filled the land with blood, misrule, and anarchy." Just so. It is notorious that the late war, which filled the land with blood, &c., never would have become necessary if the Republican Party had not wickedly insisted on standing by the Republic, and thereby compelling the undaunted Democracy of Tennessee to fill the land with blood, &c. This was very unfortunate, and it further enables the Democracy of Tennessee to charge this party with having "driven American ships from the high seas and utterly destroyed our foreign commerce." We are gratified to learn from the Tennessee Democracy that this destruction of American commerce is not chargeable, as has been generally supposed, to the late civil war. There was a corsair by the name of SEMMES, to whose blessed memory the people of Alabama propose erecting an enduring monument, and whose share in "driving American ships from the high seas" is his chief glory. Perhaps we are mistaken. Perhaps SEMMES and the other pirates of that day were Republicans. The somewhat hysteric utterances of the Democracy of Tennessee lead us to infer that history has heretofore gone astray.

On financial questions the Tennessee Democracy are equally explicit and equally agonized. The Republican Party, throughout this portion of the Nashville platform, is introduced with the formula, "It betrayed its trust when," &c., very much as Mr. TILDEN's admirable platform swung to and fro on the hinges of, "Reform is necessary." Thus, we are told that "it betrayed its trust when it repudiated a contract dischargeable in Treasury notes and substituted a coin contract to the prejudice of the people." There is a lucidity about this statement which could not have originated outside of Tennessee. It is a fearful arraignment from a party which clasps to its bosom an ex-Governor who ran away with the State cash when Tennessee seceded, and virtuously refused to let either rebel or Federal have a dollar of that sacred deposit. ISHAM G. HARRIS was a Tennessee Democrat, and if his friends are not now denouncing him and his financial pranks, it is because they are so busy arraigning the Republicans for paying the honest debts of the nation. With similar consistency, the Tennessee Democracy view with profound disgust the action of the Republican Party in "levying excessive Excise duties upon tobacco and alcoholic productions, which has encouraged the violation of the revenue laws." And the same wicked party, "under the false pretense of protecting the revenue service, has turned loose upon the people irresponsible, bloodthirsty men who kill and destroy property at will." The moral turpitude of a party which levies taxes for the mere wanton purpose of encouraging "moonshiners" is really too deep and dark for the power of words to describe. And language fails to paint the atrocity of the blood-thirsty Revenue collectors who have been turned loose upon a pastoral people, gifted with a thirst for illicit whisky. No other crime so malignant has been charged against the Republican Party, unless it be that alleged in the same tremendous platform to the effect that the Republicans have "fraudulently deceived the ignorant blacks of the South and misled the credulous masses." Evidently, however, there are credulous masses which are not to be misled. The Democracy of Tennessee know a thing or two.

The Democracy of Tennessee, when they come down to their own local affairs, are strangely reticent. It is pretty well known that the State is bankrupt. It is notorious that the present Democratic State Government is seriously considering how to repudiate its own obligations. Accordingly, the Nashville platform tearfully insists that the financial question shall be temporarily laid on the shelf. The Tennessee Democracy have lofty and patriotic ideas concerning the confinement of the National Government to constitutional limits, but none whatever as to the payment of the interest on Tennesse bonds. The platform plaintively remarks, however, that "these differences of opinion afford no just occasion for disturbing that unity which is so essential to the complete success of the party in its great struggle for the liberation of the country." This is truly noble; it is a patriotic self-sacrifice. The Democracy, generally speaking, will offer State honesty on the altar of liberty. It will be inordinately virtuous in a large way, while States and counties are impartially robbed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The last quarterly report of the Bureau of Statistics contains a "revised table showing the States and Territories of the United States which have established by law the weight in pounds avoirdupois of a bushel of different grains and other commodities." By this it appears that, by laws dating from 1877 back to 1860, 29 States and 4 Territories, besides the District of Columbia, are in more or less accord as to the weight of a bushel in some forty articles, the States which have not established those weights being the two Carolinas, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Nevada. All the States named agree that a bushel of wheat shall weigh 60 pounds, except that Rhode Island is silent; Maine and Delaware are silent, but the rest put rye at 56 pounds; oats ranges from 26 to 36 pounds; barley, 32 to 50; buckwheat, 42 to 52, and so on. These are the most general agreements, but the differences are not easily numerable, some States having established the weight for only a few articles, and some articles having their weight established in only a few States.

This result is worth noting as showing how far it is from uniformity, where the problem is the comparatively easy one of adjusting a single, and the most common, measure of bulk to the definite rule of weight; but from the variations in this comparatively simple and exact matter, the confusion existing in measures in general can be inferred. Linear and weight measures are nearest to invariable, and the old saying of the pitcher may be altered into "a pound's a pound, the world round;" yet one must know what kind of pound, after all, for there are three of them. The avoirdupois pound is less than the Troy pound, but the Troy ounce is more than the ounce avoirdupois; the ton is 2,000 or 2,240 pounds, according as it is "long" or "short," but, practically, it is as much less than 2,000, as the coal-dealer chooses; the mile is "statute," "geographical," or "nautical." At the retail grocer's, a basket not unlike a peach-basket is sometimes called a "bushel" of potatoes; the quart and pint are vague quantities, and an attempt to define accurately the "small measure" would be rashness indeed; in general, judged by the bushel and pint of old times, as existing in the memories of most of us, there has been a shrinkage in measures since the dollar of our fathers expanded into the attenuated dollar of the sons. At best, the existing measures of bulk are inaccurate in use, even when themselves fixed. The half-bushel measure of grain, according as it is particularly leveled off at top with the "striker," fills the bag more or less tightly, and the use of a bulk measure for large solids like vegetables is merely habitual guesswork. These articles will not pack closely, varying in this respect accordingly as they are large or small or quite uniform or the contrary in size, or as they are put in carefully or not; hence the practice of heaping them above the measure, each dealer being a law to himself as to that. The actual substance, also, does not agree with the bulk exactly, a juiceless vegetable being only a little smaller than a fresh one. It is not long ago that the self-measuring faucet, which delivers directly into the customer's vessel, ended the old practice of measuring out viscous fluids, the dealer always getting the benefit of whatever adhered to the measure, and, sometimes, in cases of special thriftiness, selling his thumb to every purchaser.

The simple adoption of weight measure would, of course, remove these inequalities, and although the question of dryness would need to be considered in the case of wood, there are very few solids now measured by bulk which would not be more accurately determined in quantity by weight; to the retailer, who buys only to sell again, there may be the chance of making a "barrel" (another quite indefinite quantity) measure more potatoes than he reckons it in buying, but the consumer is concerned only with the actual substance he gets, not with how high it lay heaped in the retailer's measure. Regulating the bushel by weight is really using weights under name of the bushel. As matters are, retail measuring is a habitual guessing, with fixed but not necessarily uniform measures to start from; it is all acquiesced in, as a trifle not worth quarreling about, but if a quarrel should arise and be taken into court, it would be an interesting sight to see the contest defined more closely than as, according to inveterate habit in this country, "*about.*"

Nothing clumsier, more complex, more absurd, and more laborious than the present mensuration tables could be devised, unless by positive effort to reach absurdity; the philosophers of the Academy of Lagodo would be puzzled to out-do them. There is no such thing possible as reforming them, because not only is there too much of them, (for example, three tables of weight,) but they are all exception and no rule—an unrelieved tax upon the memory to retain the tables, and the mind to use them. Probably, out of the adult male population of the United States, even of those having received more than the common-school education, there are not three in a hundred—teachers excepted—who can repeat these tables; and as for the difficulty of using them, aside from the vagueness already discussed, "square" and "solid" are a good sample. These tables and the compulsory use of them are an almost indescribable nuisance, the distress they inflict upon the child at school never leaving him afterward; they are the bane of arithmetic. There is no remedy for them but the substitution of the metric system, of which we gave a full description about a year ago. The difficulty with that, other than the substitution of new for old, is in its new and polysyllabic terms, for the uncouth "avoirdupois" is not in the table, and the old terms are nearly all monosyllables. Representative STEPHENS—if his bill was not burlesque, with its "nails," "drops," "spoons," "seeds," "corns," "nuts," and "bips,"—aimed, last Spring, to make the terms easier, and that is, perhaps, what the friends of the metric system might wisely try. Outside of that system, or some equivalent one, however, there is no escape from the present confusion, and nobody who means to be well-informed can longer remain ignorant of it and of its progress in adoption.

POOR PERU.

A Peruvian newspaper lately published a story concerning the finding of an aerolite of enormous size, in the centre of which the Peruvian scientific person who cut it open found the corpse of a man, together with a silver plate inscribed with hieroglyphics, asserting that the aerolite, the corpse, and the plate itself came from the planet Mars. This story was not only published in the leading Callao newspaper, but it was evidently regarded by the South American public as a clever and meritorious lie. The fact is a most melancholy evidence of the crude and inefficient way in which the Peruvians lie. There is not a country editor in the whole United States who would admit so weak and ridiculous an invention into his news columns. If this is the best that the Peruvians can do after nearly half a century of republicanism, they are indeed an effete and spiritless race, and it must be true, as the enemies of the Spanish-American people often assert, that they are unworthy of freedom and unfitted for self-government.

Undoubtedly, the Peruvians mean well, and tell the best lies that they can invent. Indeed, it can readily be perceived that the heart of the inventor of the aerolite story was in the right place, and that his faults were those of the head. The truth is that the Peruvians have never been systematically taught how to lie. Very probably, if they had our educational advantages, they would lie with intelligence and effect, and it is hardly fair for us, puffed up as we naturally are by our possession of ANDERSON, and scores of other liars but little inferior to him, to despise the Peruvians for what is their misfortune, rather than their fault.

The American citizen is surrounded from his youth with every facility for becoming an accomplished liar. Our politics furnish him with a constant succession of illustrations and examples of able lying. He soon learns that one of the two great political parties is held together and maintains its existence simply by constant and skillful lying. There can be no doubt as to this, for the other party persistently says so, and were it not true, then that other party is necessarily a monstrous and multitudinous liar. If he has any real and earnest desire to become a liar, he need only study the conduct of political campaigns. There is probably more good, workmanlike, sincere lying done in this country during a Presidential election year than is done in any of the decrepit European monarchies in ten years. Moreover, the very finest class of delicate artistic lying is to be found in the field of American politics, and we may point with pride to the work of the Potter committee, and challenge the most accomplished liars of any age or country to produce anything that can be justly ranked with it.

But it will be said that Peru also has its political parties and its Presidential elections, and that these ought to furnish the Peruvian with a good school for lying. We must not forget, however, that Peruvian politics are conducted very differently from American politics. In Peru, a Presidential election consists in the marching of a regiment of troops into some public square and the issuing of a proclamation by the commanding officer to the effect that he has decided to assume the Presidency. This plan enables the Peruvians to practice great economy in political lying, and, in fact, renders it difficult for any one to become a thorough liar merely by studying a Peruvian political campaign. One single Returning Board in some small Peruvian district would accomplish more in this direction than a dozen elections.

Again, the American liar has the inestimable educational advantages afforded by the Custom-house. As a school for the teaching of perjury, our method of collecting duties is beyond all praise. The merchant who imports ten dollars' worth of goods to this port is compelled to go from desk to desk in the Custom-house, swearing to a fresh affidavit at every desk, and thus learning that oaths are mere forms, and that perjury is light and easy. Every passenger who lands in this country from a European steamer is invited to swear that he has nothing dutiable in his possession, and it is estimated that 91½ per cent. of such passengers either ignorantly or intentionally commit perjury. In addition to the Custom-house, there are our law courts, in which the litigant can hardly advance a single step without swearing to something. The influence which the constant making of affidavits has in breaking down our natural, though foolish, prejudices against perjury is very strong, and there is no better foundation for broad and thorough lying than the habitual practice of perjury.

Now, the Peruvians are almost entirely without facilities for perjury. They have, indeed, a Custom-house, but the importer, instead of swearing his goods through, simply distributes a few dollars among the revenue officers, and thus effectually conciliates them. Where such a state of things exists, perjury cannot be expected to flourish.

Of course, there are Peruvians who can commit perjury on occasion, but if even the best of them were to undergo one of our competitive examinations in simple perjury and plain lying before a Congressional committee, they would cover themselves with disgrace. We thus see that the Peruvians should be pitied rather than blamed for their inability to produce first-class lies. The story of the aerolite is, indeed, a shameful one, and is unworthy of a fifth-rate American liar, but instead of despising the originator of it, we should reflect that he probably lied as well as he could, and that he is not to be blamed because his country does not possess the facilities which we have for producing Andersons, or even "Greenback" orators.

The average Englishman seems to think that every American literary production of much or minor consequence must have been borrowed, imitated, or stolen, and commonly, in his opinion, from British sources. A characteristic example of this is the statement in the London *Figaro* that BRONSON HOWARD, "with trans-Atlantic impudence," adapted his comedy of "Saratoga" from CHARLES WYNDHAM's "Brighton." If the *Figaro* had known what it was writing about, or had cared to inform itself, it would have been aware that "Brighton" is simply an arrangement of "Saratoga" for the English theatres, and that the author went to London for the express purpose of putting it on the stage there, with certain verbal changes necessary to its British presentation. HOWARD also went to Berlin, where "Saratoga" was rendered into German, and produced under a new name. We shall be reading very soon that "Saratoga" is stolen from the German. There is a good deal of filching of plays over here, we confess, and mainly from the French, but not much more than there is in England. When we have an original drama, however, and London reproduces it in slightly altered dress, it is positively frigid to pretend that the original form is stolen from the other side.

For several months Stamford, Conn., which, having regard to the large contingent of business men it daily pours into this City, may be regarded as almost a suburb of New-York, has been in the throes of a temperance struggle, in which the temperance advocates have gained the mastery, and albeit there are those who declare that persons well known to liquor-dealers experience no difficulty in drinking their daily drams, it is generally conceded that much less drunkenness is visible on the street. It is sad, however, to be compelled in fairness to add that intoxication was not the only blot upon Stamford when the campaign began. There is another which some will think even more deplorable. The town, although convenient to the Sound, and easily drainable, is utterly destitute of any system of drainage, and more than one case of typhoid directly traceable to the percolation of sewage into drinking water is reported. It is strange that while any number of advocates and lecturers are forever exerting their lungs in preaching temperance, scarcely a voice is raised in pulpit or lecture-room about the scandalous penny wise and pound foolish sanitary neglect which sends strong men to their graves and undermines the constitutions of thousands. For how many thoroughly recover from typhoid fever? Here is a suggestion for the approaching lecture season.

The question whether "Old Abe," the celebrated eagle that was carried through every engagement of the civil war in which the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment participated, is actually dead or alive, agitates a large part of the North-west. Some Wisconsin people contend that Ancient Abraham died years since, full of age and honors, and that the bird recently put forward at divers celebrations is a base counterfeit. The Madison (Wis.) papers maintain, on the other hand, that the eagle survives, and promises to be good for another war. Chicago declares that there were two birds, and that one of them retains its full vigor, while the other, dying some time since, gave the impression that it was *the* eagle. There are more North-westerners who are willing to take oath that the bird recently paraded on political occasions is a stuffed specimen with wires at the wings, which are made to flap in order to deceive a too credulous public. It is not absolutely vital whether Old Abe has or has not gone to the ornithic paradise; whether there are one or two or twelve of him; but the North-west, particularly Wisconsin, can not be persuaded to believe so. A paper of that State declares that reports of the bird's death are "detrimental to our [Wisconsin's] credit, and insulting to the survivors of the great rebellion who accompanied the eagle on many memorable Southern battle-fields." Little Pedlington is manifestly agitated to the core. Old Abe is too sacred a subject to be trifled with. We had always thought that the eagle accompanied the Eighth Wisconsin, but it seems that the Eighth Wisconsin accompanied him. If Old Abe be really dead, what will become of Wisconsin?

Hon. and Rev. WILLIAM PETRE, brother of Lord PETRE, who is head of one of the most ancient of Catholic families, is publishing a series of papers purporting to give the views of Catholic gentlemen on Catholic systems of school discipline. The last, by Mr. F. PETRE, his cousin, contains a highly unfavorable criticism on Stoneyhurst, the famous Catholic seminary in the north of England. Mr. W. PETRE considers that the schools and seminaries for Catholics in the United Kingdom are conducted most unsatisfactorily, and is extremely desirous to bring about a reform. The *Tablet* entirely admits the honesty of his intentions, but demurs to many of his criticisms, which, however, there is good reason to believe meet the views of many gentlemen of his faith, who regard approvingly what they consider the healthy, manly life of Harrow, Rugby, &c. Cardinal WISEMAN, who in many respects was exceedingly true to his name, was strongly in favor of young Catholic gentlemen going to Oxford and Cambridge. But the Cardinal was no bigot. His successor, Dr. MANNING, on the contrary, sets his face against Catholics in any way sharing education with those of a different faith. Nothing has tended more to separate the Catholic from the Protestant gentry than this separation in education, and nowadays, when they have been brought into so much closer relations in social life than in time past, owing to the greater prevalance of enlightened ideas, the passage of the Emancipation act, &c., many liberal-minded Catholics feel sincere regret that their sons cannot share the great educational advantages offered by the public schools and universities. As it is, some few send their sons to Oxford and Cambridge.

The Chinese are fast getting their revenge on the foreigners, especially of the English, for compelling them to open their ports to the outside world. They are steadily getting commerce and trade of nearly every land, originally established by foreigners, into their own hands; and it is said that from three-quarters to four-fifths of the commerce, great and small, of the country, introduced by the British, Germans, and Americans, is owned and controlled by the natives. These are so very shrewd, are so contented with small profits, and can live on so little, that the people of other nations can in no manner compete with them. They crowd out all other races, and the time seems not distant when they will be likely to have everything their own way. A large number of foreign members of firms and corporations have lately been compelled to retire from business in the Flowery Kingdom, and the indefatigable and prodigiously thrifty Mongolian has taken, and will keep, their place. The comprador, or native agent—the trading middleman between the foreign merchant and native producer—primarily a convenience to the former, is now a necessity, and favors his own kind exclusively. A paper in the current *Harper's* on this subject, by Col. THOMAS W. KNOX, who has recently visited China, shows how completely the comprador is the commercial autocrat of the Empire.

A private letter from Paris, written by a well-informed gentleman who has taken a great deal of interest in the Exposition, says that some of the French members of the Jury have attempted tricks to secure grand prizes in behalf of their own countrymen. He adds that the French are showing the cloven foot all around, now that the Jury work is coming to an end. Up to the present, (the date of his letter is Aug. 1,) they have been the most polite and liberal men in the world, and have captivated nearly everybody by their winning ways. They were, the Americans thought, very free with their high awards to others; but it now turns out that they were acting a deceptive part. In one class, they pressed an American exhibitor for a gold medal when the American juror considered a silver medal quite enough. But, as may be supposed, he accepted the gold medal, and was thus entrapped into voting five gold medals for French exhibits of the same sort as the American one. The Exposition is emphatically and completely in the French interest, and the French jurors seem to feel that they owe their countrymen everything they can get for them. The clever Gauls who have had charge and management of the great fair have shown that, with all their assumption of impartiality, they will well bear watching.

E. J. TRELAWNY is still writing about BYRON and SHELLEY. His volume of recollections of those poets, published years ago, may still be fresh in the minds of many readers as a record of repulsive priggery, conceit, and egotism on the part of the author. TRELAWNY seems to think, as Englishmen so often do when acting as biographers, that the public is vastly more interested in him than in the gifted men he pretends to portray. According to him, the poets were little more than faint reflections of himself; they depended on him, followed his counsel, and were outdone by him in well-nigh everything. But for the wonderful TRELAWNY they would have been zeros. From the beginning to the end of his book, he proves himself to be a fussy, pragmatical, impertinent, vulgar coxcomb. Although he knew of the poet's morbid sensitiveness about his lameness, and had heard him say again and again that he would haunt, and his eternal curse would rest on, anybody who should look at his foot, he did not hesitate after BYRON'S death, when he had been laid out, to carefully examine the withered leg, and to describe it minutely in print. And he assumed to be BYRON'S friend. TRELAWNY happened to know the two poets, and they, most unfortunately, happened to know him. His acquaintance with them is the sole circumstance of consequence in his entire life, and he has made capital of it, has traded on it ever since their death. It is not hard to imagine with what withering contempt the poets would regard him, were they conscious of his contemptible vanity and petty baseness. TRELAWNY, we believe, makes lofty claim to being a gentleman. His *Recollections* show him to have the mind of a scrub and the soul of a peddler. He is old now, old enough, one might think, to prevent him from renewing the disgracefulness of his comparative youth. It must have been some such fellows as TRELAWNY whom the DUC DE VILLARS had in his thought when, taking leave of LOUIS XIV., he said: "I can protect myself from my enemies, Sire, but please defend me from my friends!"

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

Mosel and Rhine wines are so cheap, and always so pure! A factory in Mayence furnishes the coloring for a great many of them. A fine red can be bought for 2 shillings 3 pence per half-kilogramme. Green, for Mosel wines, is still cheaper. A fine yellow tint, made of sugar, varies with the sugar market. Herbs can be bought for 9 marks a half-kilogramme, that will give the flavor of Muscatel, Riesling, Traminer, Bordeaux, Ruster, or Tokay. But after all, these things have not the cool impudence of the deadly drugs that go into many of our American liquors.

A Wisconsin paper, in noting the reopening of the public library in the town in which it is printed, says that the following "new works," among others, have been added to the list since the vacation of two weeks: "*Martin Chuzzlewit, Keats' Letters to Fanny Brown, Webster's and Haynes' Speeches, Tom Brown at Oxford, Jane Eyre,* and *Report of the Commissioner of Education for* 1876." That library will hardly be complete without the other new works of the season, such as *Paradise Lost, The Pilgrim's Progress,* and *Robinson Crusoe.*

A cave that has been discovered within a few miles of the Mammoth, in Kentucky, is said to throw the latter completely in the shade. In one direction it has been explored 16 miles, and in another 23 miles. A pair of horses can be driven into it for 11 miles. It has three wide and deep rivers, one of which is navigable for 14 miles, and which forms the third or river route. Several mummies in stone coffins were found in the cave, and were sold for $400. The owner, Thomas Kelly, was a poor man before the cave was discovered, but he has been offered $10,000 for the property on which the entrance is.

Hogan Johnson, the subject of this brief sketch, is a 16-year-old colored citizen of Nashville, Tenn. Last week Hogan so far forgot himself as to enter a shoe shop by a rear window, in the night time, and carry away a pair of boots, which he afterward exchanged for a suit of clothes with a merchant named Levi. When he was arrested, and convicted, and fined $50, he intimated to the Judge that he was hardly in condition to pay that amount of money into the coffers of the State. The Judge then sentenced him to 66 2-3 days in the Work-house, and he is wearing himself thin trying to solve the mystery of the two-thirds of a day.

One evening last month old Mr. and Mrs. Bagnell and their friend, Miss McCarty, were passing the evening at their residence, O'Brien's Court, off East Arren-street, Dublin, in a manner entirely after their own hearts. Mr. Bagnell lay in bed, with a tumbler beside him, which his spouse attentively kept full of whisky, while the two ladies maintained their own spirits by liberal potations of Dublin's famous porter. It was not until the venerable Bagnell had swallowed his seventh glass that the horrid discovery was made of the funds having given out, but the ladies were equal to the emergency, and without delay Miss McCarty started for her uncle's with a dress of Mrs. Bagnell's, and brought back more liquor, procured with 50 cents which she had obtained from that ever-accommodating relative. She then discovered that her friends had passed the interval in "a religious discussion," and had reached quite a white heat of controversy. In vain Miss McCarty endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waves. What between porter and polemics, Mrs. Bagnell's blood was terrifically roused, and at length carried her so far that she took a stick and struck her recumbent old man. Now, besides those we have mentioned there were four other highly-interesting animals in the room—bull-dogs, one of which, by reason of exceptional ferocity, was chained up in one corner. No sooner, then, was the blow given to Mr. Bagnell than this beast became frantic with excitement, and by a desperate effort broke its chain, and in another moment had its teeth deep in its owner's shoulder. Whether it was that Mr. Bagnell had enunciated religious views which, in the eyes of his pious wife, rendered him unworthy to live, or that the stimulants she had taken acted on a too-excitable temperament, will never, perhaps, be known, but the evidence of Miss McCarty is to the effect that Mrs. Bagnell then locked the outer door, and, patting the

GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ASSASSIN HOEDEL BEHEADED.

SENTENCE OF DEATH EXECUTED IN BERLIN YESTERDAY MORNING.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—Emil Hoedel, "the tinsmith from Leipzig," who attempted the assassination of the Emperor William on May 11, in the Avenue Unter den Linden, as the Emperor was returning from a drive with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, has been executed. He was beheaded this morning, at an early hour, in the court-yard of the new prison. The imperial warrant decreeing that justice should take its course was signed on the 8th of the present month. Hoedel's age was about 21. On the trial he protested that he had not intended to take the life of the Emperor, but sought to sacrifice his own life in a public manner in order to create sympathy for the suffering people. But numerous witnesses testified that Hoedel leveled his weapon direct at the Emperor.

Hoedel, when informed that his execution was fixed upon, became deathly pale. He wished to plead for pardon, but soon recovered composure when told that this was useless. He asked for wine for supper, and drank to the Commune, and the leader of the Social Democracy. When the sentence was read on the scaffold, he spat disdainfully, and cried, "Bravo!" He rejected the ministrations of the chaplain, declaring them useless, as it would take years to convert him.

Fifty persons, including officials, Judges, Police, and 12 citizens, attended the execution, which is generally approved. Official notice of the execution has been posted throughout the city as a warning. It required but a single stroke of the axe to decapitate Hoedel. The remains were immediately buried.

ANTIPATHY TO THE RUSSIAN POLICE.

THE CHIEF OF THE CZAR'S PRIVATE POLICE STABBED TO DEATH IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—As Gen. Mezentzow, Chief of the Emperor's Private Police, was leaving a shop at the corner of the Place Michel, he was set upon by two persons and stabbed above the heart. The assassins jumped into a droschky and drove off. They have not yet been arrested. Gen. Mezentzow was conveyed home, and soon afterward died. The sale of the newspaper the *Golos* on the streets is prohibited.

THE GERMAN ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

OPPOSITION OF THE ULTRAMONTANE AND PROGRESSIST JOURNALS—TONE OF THE NATIONAL LIBERALS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The German Ultramontane and Progressist journals bitterly oppose the new Anti-Socialist bill now pending before the Federal Council. The National Liberals are undecided about the policy they should pursue. They say that the present bill is an improvement upon the former measure, and they think that possibly their party may compromise and support the bill with some modifications. The support of the National Liberals would secure the adoption of the bill.

THE PARIS MONETARY CONFERENCE.

FULL DELEGATIONS PRESENT—GERMANY TO BE INVITED TO SEND A DELEGATION.

PARIS, Aug. 16. — The International Monetary Conference met again to-day, all the delegates present. Gov. Fenton introduced Mr. Horton, Secretary of the American delegation, and asked his admittance to a seat in the conference with the same rights as other members. In making the request, Gov. Fenton pointed out the confidence which the United States Government felt in Mr. Horton. The application was immediately granted. Mr. Groesbeck, on behalf of the American delegates, explained the views of the United States Government, and submitted a programme for the establishment of a common relation between gold and silver, and of liberty of coinage. The English, Swiss, Swedish, and Italian representatives participated in the debate which followed. On motion of the Italian representative, the conference decided to invite Germany to send representatives to unite in their deliberations. The conference then adjourned until Monday.

Mr. Groesbeck explained the Bland bill to the conference. He said the motives of the American Government were entirely unselfish, as it derived no revenue from the mines of the country. He submitted a resolution affirming the desirability of a fixed international rate between gold and silver and of the unlimited coinage of both as legal tender.

Mr. Goschen, one of the English delegates, said England reserved the right to maintain the gold standard unaltered.

UNITED STATES LICENSES IN SIAM.

ENERGETIC ACTION OF THE CONSUL AT BANGKOK IN CLOSING SPIRIT SHOPS.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Mr. D. B. Sickels, Consul, at the United States at Bangkok, Siam, writes as follows to a friend here:

"I am happy to inform you that I have finished my liquor raids, having closed over 300 establishments formerly under American protection through licenses sold by my predecessor. To-day there is not a single spirit-shop within my consular jurisdiction."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

RECEPTION TO EX-PRESIDENT GRANT IN FRANKFORT, GERMANY—FENIAN RELEASE PROBABLE — REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A public reception at Frankfort has been given to Gen. Grant by the authorities of that city. It was held in the Palmengarten.

A Rome dispatch says: "The party of American excursionists, numbering 26 ladies and 44 gentlemen, from Boston, in charge of Prof. Tourjee, have been received at an audience by the Pope."

The London correspondent of the Edinburgh *Scotsman* says that the Queen has invited Lord Beaconsfield to visit her at Osborne.

It is reported that the Fenian, Ahearn, who is under sentence to imprisonment for life at Dartmoor Prison, is to be released this year.

Public festivals will be held in Brussels and other towns of Belgium next week, in celebration of the silver wedding of King Leopold II.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16.—The fine building in the Palmengarten, a favorite resort of visitors and citizens of Frankfort, has been destroyed by fire.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Intelligence from San Domingo to the 7th inst. is to the effect that a revolution has broken out, the partisans of Baez and Luperon having united against Gonzalez. Puerto Plata, Santiago, and Moca are reported to be in the hands of the revolutionists. The latter say that the whole Republic will join them shortly without much bloodshed.

BRISTOL, Aug. 17.—Two thousand cotton operatives struck work here yesterday.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "A great fire has broken out at the Nijninovgorod Fair."

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon issued the sixty-eighth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, Consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 16th day of November next, and the interest will cease on that day. The following are descriptions of the bonds:

Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865: $50, Nos. 72,001 to 73,000, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 129,001 to 132,000, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 90,001 to 92,000, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 174,001 to 179,000, both inclusive. Total amount of coupon bonds, $2,500,000.

Registered bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after July 1, 1870: $50, Nos. 2,401 to 2,450, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 18,751 to 18,950, both inclusive; $500, Nos. 10,951 to 11,150, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 36,901 to 37,500, both inclusive; $5,000, Nos. 10,901 to 11,400, both inclusive; $10,000, Nos. 21,301 to 21,800, both inclusive. Total amount of registered bonds, $2,500,000; aggregate, $5,000,000.

SEIZABLE BAGGAGE OF TRAVELERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in a recent decision as to passengers' baggage, says that, as a general rule, the baggage of travelers coming from contiguous foreign territory is to be inspected, as provided in section 3,100 Revised Statutes, and unless dutiable goods therein contained are so concealed that an intent to conceal is plain and palpable, no seizure should be made either under section 3,061 or 3,082 Revised Statutes. On the other hand, if the person in charge of such baggage shall refuse to open it, or to deliver the proper key for opening it, the article of baggage, and the dutiable merchandise therein, is liable, under section 3,101 Revised Statutes, to seizure and forfeiture. The department decides that the failure of shippers to specify in their export manifests of grain shipped in bags the marks and numbers on the bags, is not a sufficient reason to warrant a refusal in the clearance of a vessel. The department also decides that foreign-built steam-vessels cannot ply in interior waters of the United States.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* accepts the "Ohio idea."

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* truthfully says: "The Democracy are now fairly committed to the greenback fallacy, while the Republican Party is every day taking stronger and bolder ground against it."

Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is another Democratic statesman who has turned squarely about on the money issue since 1874. Then he was for hard money and speedy resumption; now, it is the other way.

R. M. Speer, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, says that the Nationalists of that State do not expect to get their Governor, so they are concentrating their efforts on the members of the Legislature. Pendleton, Ewing, Thurman, and Hendricks are to speak in the State for the Democrats.

The Batavia *Republican and Advertiser* says that the best Republicans of the Thirty-first New-York District will regret to hear that George G. Hoskins intends to secure the party nomination for Congress. He ran two years ago, and his Democratic competitor, Charles B. Benedict, was elected. A similar result is anticipated this Fall, if he persists and gets the nomination.

The Detroit *Post and Tribune* says the hard-money platform of the Michigan Democrats was forced on the convention, and the mass of the party are every day drifting further from it, while it is openly repudiated by the Democratic press of the State. Barnes, the nominee for Governor, is being commended because he is not in sympathy with the platform, and it is rapidly becoming clear that there is but one genuine "hard money" party in the State—the Republican.

A New-Orleans paper says the yellow fever panic is having a serious effect on politics. Its effects in Mississippi are still more serious than in Louisiana, and may defeat Gen. Chalmers for Congress. The Sixth Congressional District of Mississippi is a close district; it went Republican at the last election, but Gen. Chalmers managed to carry it by an earnest canvass. The Republicans will run ex-Senator Alcorn against him. Gen. Chalmers has had to announce that, on account of the quarantine and panic, he finds it impossible to travel over his district now, and is compelled to postpone his canvass to the Fall.

In Sam Bard's Baton Rouge *Herald*, Col. W. L. Larimore publishes a letter informing an anxious world that he has been solicited by "many voters" to run as an independent candidate for Congress, and he thus describes the process by which he reached an affirmative conclusion: "After considering the matter carefully and advising with many friends who have the public welfare at heart, I have obtained my consent to accept the call." The editor of the *Herald* says "honest Uncle Lary" has "an elegant record," and will conduct the campaign on "the Blue Jeans plan, talking crops, levees, and labor to every man, woman, and child in the district."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out last evening about 8 o'clock in the boiler-room of the Pittsburg Wagon Works, on the corner of Beaver-avenue and Locust-street, in the lower part of Allegheny City, and spreading with great rapidity soon enveloped the entire establishment. This was one of the largest establishments of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, and was owned by a joint stock company, of which W. B. Kountz is President. The buildings occupied an entire block, and were completely destroyed. A large drug store, owned by the same company, and occupied by D. Hamilton, was also destroyed. Hamilton saved the most valuable part of his stock. The total loss will probably reach $60,000, on which there is no insurance. John Herlin, who was assisting the firemen, was seriously, if not fatally, injured by a falling wall. The stables of the Pittsburg and Manchester car line, adjoining the wagon works, were saved, although the danger was so great that all the horses, about 200 in number, were turned loose. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is thought it caught from the furnace of the wagon-works.

A fire broke out at Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., at 11 o'clock on Thursday night, and burned the following property: J. K. Horsford's drug store; loss, $7,000; insurance, $1,500. Watch & Wear's dry goods store, loss, $7,000; insurance, $3,000. A. T. Hepburn, druggist; loss on stock, $7,000; insurance, $2,500; loss on building, $2,000; no insurance. Dardis' Hotel; loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,000; occupied by A. Bicknell, whose loss is $1,500. Metrodist Church; loss, $13,000; no insurance. Mrs. Van Sickler, dwelling; loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,200. The following met with small losses: Miss Roberts, millinery store; O'Brien, meat market; C. R. McClelland, law office; Masonic lodge rooms. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The losses by the fire on St. Paul-street, Montreal, on Thursday, were much greater than at first supposed. Thibaudeau Freres' loss will be $25,000; Morice & Co.'s, $6,000; Atwell King's $2,000. Holland's loss has not yet been ascertained.

The main building and two sheds of the shoddy mill, at Hyde Park, Mass., owned by H. M. Tilton, and occupied by the Linden Manufacturing Company, was burned Thursday night. The loss will exceed $10,000; insurance, $9,000.

JAY COOKE'S CREDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—A meeting of creditors of the Jay Cooke estate was called for to-day, to give Counselor Hazlehurst, who represents certain of the creditors, an opportunity to examine the accounts of the Trustee. Mr. Hazlehurst had given the Trustee notice that he intended filing a bill in equity concerning the expenses of counsel, &c., for the settlement of the estate, and the Trustee answered that the committee of creditors would give him an opportunity to satisfy himself that the expenses were not extravagant, and fixed to-day as the time for an inspection of the accounts. So little interest was manifested in the matter that there were only three or four creditors present outside of the committee of creditors, the Trustee, and the counsel in the case. Mr. Hazlehurst was not present. Mr. Clayton, Chairman of the committee of creditors, presided. A letter was read from the Trustee stating that no one was authorized, by either the committee or himself, to visit Mr. Hazlehurst for the purpose of compromise or settlement. Mr. Hazlehurst had said in his letter to the Trustee that he had been annoyed by proposals of that character. It was agreed that a minute should be made of Mr. Lewis' letter, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' REUNION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Mount Vernon, Ill., says the crowd at the soldiers' reunion was very great again yesterday, and the weather fine after the storm of Wednesday night. The number present at the grove is estimated at 12,000. After battalion drill by the Eleventh Illinois, the surviving representatives of the Black Hawk, Florida, and Mexican wars and of the Union Army marched in double column past the speakers' stand, where all the distinguished visitors and many officers stood, most of them stopping to shake hands with Gens. Sherman, McCook, Logan, Shields, Wilson, and others. Thirty-four regiments from Illinois were represented, 10 from Ohio, nine from Indiana, seven from Missouri, two from Iowa, and one each from Wisconsin, Tennessee, West Virginia, Kentucky, New-York, and Virginia.

RECEPTION TO LORD AND LADY DUFFERIN

LITTLETON, N. H., Aug. 16.—A private telegram from Derby Line, Vt., announces an international reception at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, this afternoon, given in honor of Lord and Lady Dufferin and party, and Gov. Horace Fairbanks and staff, of Vermont, by the Stanstead municipality. In behalf of Vermont, Gov. Fairbanks has invited Lord Dufferin and party to visit that State before returning to Europe. The party left to-night for Lake Memphremagog, where they will be the guests of Sir Hugh Allan.

SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE ENDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—The men in Shirley & Bommel's shoe manufactory have agreed to return to work. A conference between employes and employers was held this afternoon, at which Mr. Shirley renewed his compromise offer of an average of 10 per cent. advance on the old prices. This was accepted, and the men will go to work to-morrow.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 16.—Newport society is agitated by a report of the elopement of the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sanford, of New-Haven, niece of Judge Sanford, of New-York, with Seth Bateman Dodge, an adopted son of the keeper of a fashionable boarding-house at Bateman's Point. The couple left clandestinely last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—A Sacramento dispatch states that William G. English, who was shot by Henry A. Caulfield, yesterday, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

SPORTS ON LAND AND WATER

THE NEW-YORK YACHT SQUADRON.

APPROACHING END OF A SUCCESSFUL CRUISE —GATHERING AT NEWPORT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—At intervals throughout this dreary, rainy, foggy afternoon, the booming of a single gun, answered by the echoing reports of several others, has announced the arrival of the various yachts of the New-York Yacht Squadron, on its return from its Eastern cruise. Since leaving New-Bedford last Wednesday morning, the cruise has not been particularly pleasant, and the monotony of calms or very light winds has only been varied by the more depressing presence of fogs and light drizzles. On the run from New-Bedford the squadron became separated, and the Rambler, Dreadnaught, and Estelle failing to make Vineyard Haven, put into Tarpaulin Cove, on Wednesday night, where they remained, kept by the fog, until daylight to-day, when, with a light wind from the south-east, and with plenty of fog still hanging about, they got under way, and made sail for this port. The Dreadnaught was soon afterward seen to put into Quick's Hole, and is probably at anchor at Cuttyhunk, as she has not yet arrived here. The Estelle and Rambler got separated in the fog, but signted each other shortly before making the light-ship off Brenton's Reef, and arrived here within half an hour of each other, the Estelle coming in at 2:40 o'clock, and the Rambler following. The rest of the fleet, augmented at New-Bedford by the sloops Gracie and Eugénie, reached Vineyard Haven safely on Wednesday night, and lay at anchor off Edgartown until 7:10 o'clock this morning, having unpleasant, foggy weather all the time. Yesterday many of the yachtsmen ran over to Oak Bluffs, and enjoyed themselves as best they could. This morning the wind was very light from the southward, and the sloops Vixen and Regina led the fleet out of the Haven, the Clio doing the same for the schooners. The breeze soon freshened and blew in baffling puffs, one of which, about 2 o'clock, off the Sow and Pigs light-ship, carried away the Regina's topmast, making the second time that she has lost that stick this year. The catamaran Nereid, of the whole fleet, was the only one laying a course through Wood's Hole, the rest passing outside Nanshon and Cuttyhunk. By this manœuvre she managed, for the first time in the course of her existence, to reach a port first of the fleet, and shortly after 5 o'clock her gun awoke the heavy echoes of this town. The Vixen was close after her, and within an hour a half dozen more of the fleet had arrived. The following is the time of arrival of those yachts that have thus far put in an appearance: Estelle, 2h. 40m.; Nereid, 5h. 8m.; Vixen, 5h. 8m. 20s.; Clio, 5h. 43m.; Regina, 5h. 43m. 20s.; Madeleine, 6h. 10m.; Gracie, 6h. 14m. 20s.; Vision, 6h. 20m. The rest, and among them the flagship Restless, have not arrived, and have probably put into Cuttyhunk. On account of the delays of the last three days and the consequent lengthening of the cruise, there will be no races here, and the squadron will disperse to-morrow. Capt. Smith, of the Estelle, has already signified his intention of taking advantage of the first fair wind to run over to Block Island. Thus will end one of the most successful cruises ever undertaken by the New-York Club, and one from which there has been an unusually small number of deserters. The Restless and Volante are reported as below, and will probably get in some time during the night.

TO-DAY'S RACES AT SARATOGA.

A FINE PROGRAMME—THE ENTRIES AND POOL-SELLING.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—It may be said with justice that a finer day's sport than to-morrow's has never been promised, as the four races have numerous entries of a high class. In the first race, which is a sweepstakes for all ages, of $20 each, with $300 added, three-quarters of a mile, there are nine nominations, as follows: A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, 117 pounds; Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 98 pounds; George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, 75 pounds; H. B. Durham's b. g. Dan K., 110 pounds; Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 122 pounds; Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 98 pounds; D. D. Withers' b. f. Bijou, 98 pounds; August Belmont's ch. f. La Belle Helene, (formerly known as the Grecian Bend filly,) 98 pounds, and Thomas Puryear & Co.s' b. g. Pilot, 100 pounds. The second event will be a purse of $400 for 3-year-olds, to carry 105 pounds, with allowances to mares and geldings; winners this year of any single race of the value of $1,000, 7 pounds extra. The distance is a mile and an eighth, and the entries are: Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha; Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble; Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood; Panier's & Buckle's b. f. Kate Claxton, and Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff. Much interest is manifested in the début of Kate Claxton on the Eastern turf. She is a fine-looking filly, by imp. Billet out of Lizzie Vic, by Uncle Vic. She has run three times in this year, making her first appearance this year in the January Stake at St. Louis, mile heats, and being beaten by Himyar, but at the July meeting at Louisville, she won easily a sweepstakes for 3-year olds, a mile and a quarter, in 2:13¾, carrying 102 pounds, and a dash of a mile and an eighth, carrying 92 pounds, in 1:59½, beating by six lengths such horses as Joe Rhodes and Edinburgh. The third race will be a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, with $500 added; two miles; the entries for which are Inspiration, with 114 pounds; Bushwhacker, 106 pounds; Clemmie G., 95 pounds; Joe, 116 pounds; Shylock, 110 pounds; Princeton, 108 pounds; Loulanier, 104 pounds, and Virginius, 118 pounds. The concluding event will be a selling race, with the usual allowances, entrance free, one mile and a quarter, and the 10 competitors will be Kilburn, with 104 pounds; Lolterer, 94 pounds; Maritana, 91 pounds; Nannie H., (formerly known as the Sally Watson filly,) 92 pounds; Snowden, 83 pounds; Rifle, 101 pounds; Ambush, 100 pounds; W. J. Higgins, 101 pounds, and Kennesaw, 101 pounds. Thus 30 different horses will run to-morrow, and the combination book makers are doing a lively business. The pool-selling at the track was also very animated to-day, the prices ranging as follows:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Dan K	$75	$100	Pique	$20
Rhadamanthus	55	40	Ferida	10
Belle Helene	50	45	Bijou	7
Pilot	20	20	Inspiration	25

As Inspiration was entered in the two miles, no pools were allowed to be sold on her until her owner declared in which race he would start. She was not sold in the Bonnie Wood pool. Bonnie Wood was entered by mistake and scratched.

MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Bramble	$250	$200	$200
Bonnie Wood	130	100	100
Kate Claxton	75	65	40
Danicheff	70	65	60
Bertha	35	20	10

TWO MILES.

Bushwhacker	$50	Joe	$35
Virginius	40	Shylock	45
Loulanier	35	Clemmie G	15
Princeton	35		

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Kenesaw	$210	$130	$150
Kilburn	55	25	20
Higgins	30	30	25
Egypt	30	20	30
Snowden	20	20	20
Nannie H	20	25	15
Maritana	25	20	10
Loiterer	20	30	20
Rifle	30	10	8
Ambush	20	15	10

The reports regarding Mr. E. M. Johnson in connection with the selling race at Saratoga on Wednesday cast reflections on that gentleman that were unfounded. Although in the stand, he was not the presiding judge on that occasion. Mr. Johnson has not touched liquor for many years, and in the excitement attending the finish he was unintentionally misrepresented.

THE UTICA TROTTING MEETING.

SCOTT'S THOMAS WINS THE 2:30 PURSE—THE 2:26 RACE NOT FINISHED—THREE FAST HEATS TROTTED BY RARUS.

UTICA, Aug. 16.—About 7,000 persons attended the fourth day's races at the Utica Park. The day was warm and the track in fair condition.

The 2:30 race of yesterday had eight heats, five of them being trotted to-day. In the fifth heat the judges were satisfied that Morrel Higby was not driving Colonel Dawes to win, and John Trout was put behind him, when he won two heats. Scott's Thomas was selling at two to one against the field. In the seventh heat Dan Mace left Phil for Voorhees to drive, and got behind Scott's Thomas and won the remaining heats and the race. Following is the summary:

TWO-THIRTY CLASS.—Purse, $1,000.

T. O'Conner's b.s. Scott's Thomas	4	5	3	1	2	4	1	1
Z. Voorhies' b. g. Phil	1	1	4	4	3	2	4	3
H. Edgerton's g. g. Colonel Dawes	2	2	5	2	1	3	3	2
C. M. Legg's b. g. C. W. Woolley	5	3	1	5	4	3	2	2
J. Murphy's blk. g. New Brook	3	4	2	3	5	5	5	0.

Time—2:26¼; 2:23; 2:25¾; 2:24; 2:24; 2:28¾; 2:24; 2:24¼.

Six heats of the 2:26 race were trotted, when darkness, at 7:30 P. M., compelled a postponement until to-morrow at 2 P. M. Jersey Boy sold at $200 to $100 for Wolford Z., $88 for Steve Maxwell, and $120 for the field. Following is the summary:

TWO TWENTY-SIX CLASS.—Purse $1,500.

N. C. & G. Woods' r. m. Nancy Hackett	9	9	6	3	1	1		
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Jersey Boy	2	1	3	9	8	2		
J. F. Smith's b. g. Wolford Z	1	2	4	4	7	5		
A. Goldsmith's br. g. Bateman	4	4	2	1	3	3		
W. Y. Norrins' b. m. Lady Voorhees	3	3	1	7	9	4		
Steve Maxwell, Chieftain, Goldfinder, and Result ruled out.								

Time—2:22; 2:22½; 2:23½; 2:25; 2:24¼; 2:24.

The 2:20 race was not called. It will be trotted on Saturday.

Rarus started on his trial against time at 5:45 P. M. On the first start he broke badly at the turn, and Splan turned him back. Starting again, he trotted the heat, breaking only between the distance-pole and the wire, but, settling down, he came in in fine style, amid great applause. The second and third heats were trotted without a skip, but he showed signs of fatigue. The time was as follows:

	¼-mile.	½-mile.	¾-mile.	Mile.
First heat	0:34½	1:06½	1:40	2:15
Second heat	0:34½	1:07¼	1:41¼	2:15½
Third heat	0:33½	1:09¾	1:44¼	2:17½

Great Eastern and Sleepy George will contest under saddle to-morrow for a special purse of $500, and if the best pacing record, 2:14¼, is beaten, $200 additional.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1878.

The President to-day appointed Horace P. Grace to be a Boatswain in the Navy.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $281,896 96, and from Customs $523,414 67.

Mr. Leo C. Campbell, a highly-respected and prominent citizen of Washington, died suddenly at Minnequa Springs, Penn., yesterday, aged 47 years.

Secretary Thompson left this morning for his home in Indiana, to be gone some time. His family accompanies him. During his absence Commodore Shufeldt, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Repairs, will be the Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday authorized a third surveying party to be put in the field to identify lands in Mississippi from which public timber has been cut and removed, thus to furnish testimony to sustain the pending indictments in the United States courts in Mississippi against parties who have trespassed upon public lands. The first surveying party has been at work about a month and the second was authorized a few days ago. These surveys are made in conformity with the suggestion of Chief Clerk U. J. Baxter in the report which he handed in after his return from a tour of inspection through the parts of the Southern States where timber depredations have been committed.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17—1 A. M.—The pressure is generally above the mean. It is highest along the Atlantic coast and lowest in the Northwest. General rain has fallen in the Atlantic Coast and East Gulf States and lake region. North-westerly winds prevail in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and upper lake region; elsewhere they have been variable, but mostly southerly. The temperature has risen in New-England; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. The Mississippi has fallen 15 inches at St. Paul, and the Savannah has risen 4½ inches at Augusta.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States cloudy weather, with frequent rain, warmer, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Gulf States partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure, variable winds, mostly easterly.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, shifting to southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, with frequent rains, followed by clearing weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, with frequent rains, warmer south-easterly winds, falling barometer, probably followed by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	70°	78°	3:30 P. M.	74°	76°
6 A. M.	70°	79°	6 P. M.	76°	75°
9 A. M.	74°	76°	9 P. M.	74°	72°
12 M.	77°	79°	12 P. M.	71°	71°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 74¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 73¼°

DR. WAKEMAN'S DEATH.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING IN BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Dr. Harwood Wakeman, oldest son of Hon. Abram Wakeman, of this City, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks. Dr. Wakeman was born in this City in or about 1849. He was graduated from the Yale College Scientific School, and afterward entered the office of Dr. Lewis Sayre, going thither to the Bellevue Medical College, whence he was graduated eight years ago. In the year of his graduation he began practice at No. 50 West Forty-sixth-street, and soon had as many patients as he could attend to. He and his wife were staying at Sandy Hill, and were on an excursion to the mountains with Rev. Mr. Hoadley, of this City. His father and his uncle, Thaddeus Wakeman, started for Sandy Hill last evening.

A SOUTH CAROLINA SHERIFF KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 16.—Landred Laftus, a Deputy Sheriff, with eight men, attempted to arrest Benjamin Sudeth this morning, 18 miles from Greenville, on a bench warrant from the State courts. On approaching Sudeth's house they were fired on. Laftus was killed and his brother Thomas wounded. Believing a force larger than their own to be concealed in the house, the Sheriff's men retreated. Sudeth is charged with burning Hake Pittman's house for having given information to the revenue officers.

THE STATE FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A convention of the volunteer firemen of the State of New-York will assemble here on the 20th inst. A large hall is now being filled with samples of firemen's goods from manufacturers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Paul, Rochester, and other cities. One hundred and fifty delegates are to arrive on Monday night. Ithaca has resolved itself into one immense committee upon reception, decoration, and illumination. Four mammoth arches have been erected across State and other streets. There will be 2,000 firemen in the procession on the 22d, the last day of the convention. Twenty-eight engine and hose companies, with 18 brass bands, have engaged 20 of the 27 hotels here. These represent all the cities and villages having volunteer fire departments in the State.

BASE-BALL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 16.—At Holyoke to-day: Holyokes, 6; Pittsfields, 5. Six innings were played, when rain put a stop to the game.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 16,—State championship game: Stars, 9; Hornells, 1.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Straight-arm pitching: Buffalos, 15; Tecumsehs, 10.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 16.—Worcesters, 7; Manchesters, 7; only seven innings were played because of the rain.

TROY, Aug. 16.—At Hudson to-day, the Haymakers defeated the Hudsons by a score of 3 to 2.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 16.—Lowells, 3; Indianapolis, 1.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug 16.—New-Bedfords, 4; Chicagos, 0.

TROTTING AT SACRAMENTO.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 16.—In the 2:30 class race here to-day, for a purse of $1,000, the following horses were entered: Beautiful Bells, Echora, Hayward Chief, Patchen Girl, Harry, Jack Stewart, Alice, and Flora Shepard. Alice took the first heat in 2:29, and Bells the next three in 2:29½, 2:31½, and 2:32.

ANOTHER COLLIERY STRIKE.

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 16.—The breaker boys employed at Dr. Prevost's colliery, at Centralia, struck for an advance of wages this morning. They demand the same basis of wages that is paid by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. In consequence of this strike, the colliery and 200 persons are idle.

THE WALLINGFORD RELIEF FUND.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 16.—The contribution of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to the Wallingford relief fund is $3,787 13, the receipts for carrying to and from Wallingford, at half fare, 7,782 people on Wednesday.

O'LEARY'S WALK.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—At 11:15 o'clock to-night O'Leary had completed 334 miles, and left the track. He will resume his task at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will have until 10 o'clock to-morrow night to complete the 400 miles.

ILLNESS OF A CANADIAN POLITICIAN.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—B. Devlin, M. P., is very ill. The gravest fears are entertained for his life. The last sacraments of the church were administered to him to-day. His disease is effusion of blood in the lungs.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

FLUSHING, Long Island, Aug. 16.—John Felton, aged 5 years, was drowned in a cistern, at Middle Village, Thursday. On the same day Frances R. Stansill was drowned in a cistern, at Dutch Kills.

DEATH OF A HARRISBURG LAWYER.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 16.—Major John S. Delweler, a prominent lawyer of this city, and United States Register in Bankruptcy, died this morning after a protracted illness.

CORONER ROUAN'S INQUEST.

TRYING TO FIND OFFICER SMITH'S MURDERER.

MRS. SMITH'S HEALTH AND HER WEAKENING CONDITION YESTERDAY—CONTINUATION OF THE TESTIMONY — THE ACCUSED WOMAN'S TALK ABOUT COVERT BENNETT.

Mrs. Smith, the imprisoned widow of the dead officer, was very much depressed in spirits yesterday, though since her confinement her health has improved to a marked degree. The hysteria has entirely disappeared, and she looks ruddier and stronger. Up to yesterday she appeared to be unusually blithesome in humor, breaking out frequently in song, and conversing with all who were admitted to her room with much animation. Yesterday for the first time she seemed to be utterly broken down in spirits. The officer who was doing guard duty at her door in the morning heard her sobbing violently, and, suspecting that she was about to suffer a return of hysteria, asked her if she needed a physician. She raised her tear-filled eyes from her hands, in which they had been hidden, and said sadly, "No; not this time!" When the officer had gone out she buried her face in her hands again and wept violently.

Mrs. Woolley or Mrs. Carman—by both of which names Mrs. Smith's mother is known—called at Police Head-quarters yesterday and noisily demanded that she be allowed to see her daughter. Mrs. Smith had once ordered her away, and Inspector Morrison, who was on duty, told her to get her permission from the Chief. Chief Nathan learned that Mrs. Woolley was under the influence of liquor when she called, and directed that if she came back disorderly or drunk, she should be locked up. The officer on duty at Mrs. Smith's room door was directed not to admit the woman to her imprisoned daughter under any circumstances.

Judge Davis said yesterday that even if the Coroner's jury should render a verdict exonerating Cove Bennett, he will not be released by the Police. The Police authorities will go on with the preliminary examination of the accused as though no inquest had been held. If sufficient grounds for his detention are not shown on that examination, he will be released. Otherwise, he will be held to await the action of the Grand Jury. If Bennett is detained without authority of the Coroner after the inquest, Mr. Fleming, his counsel, will probably apply to one of the Supreme Court Judges for a writ of habeas corpus.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's inquest over the remains of Policeman R. H. Smith progressed with vexatious slowness at the Court-house in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. Coroner Rouen sat on the bench alone, and it is understood that Coroner Crane has retired altogether from the case. The attendance was very small. The testimony, taken without the aid of a stenographer, is drawn out so slowly that the patience of sensation-seekers will not hold out between the developments. Neither Bennett nor Mrs. Smith was in attendance.

Dr. R. H. Case, who was the first witness summoned, testified: I was requested by Mr

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A M.

Louisiana consol.	North-western.	Lake Shore.
$4,000..... 70¼	600..... 34	500..... 63
N. Y. C. & H.	300..... 34⅛	300..... 63⅛
1,000..... 93⅞	250..... 34⅛	800..... 63¼
H. & St. J. 8s con.	400..... 34⅜	400..... 63⅜
1,000..... 96¾	200..... 34⅛	600.....b3. 63⅜
5,000..... 97	800..... 34⅜	100..... 63⅜
10,000..... 97¼	1400..... 34	100..... 63⅛
1,000.....s. 97	200.....b3. 34⅛	100..... 63⅜
10,000.....b3. 97	North-west. pf.	100..... 63⅛
Un. Pacific 1st.	1000..... 53⅞	100..... 63½
1,000.....c106	400..... 53⅝	200..... 63¼
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	900..... 55⅝	Del., Lack. & West.
4,000...s3. 86¾	100..... 55⅝	100..... 51⅜
Delaware & Hud.	St. Paul.	100..... 51
300..... 48⅜	200..... 30⅞	400..... 51⅛
100..... 48	500..... 30⅜	200..... 51⅜
200..... 47¾	100..... 31¼	100.....c. 51⅜
Western Union.	200.....b3. 31¼	100..... 51⅜
300..... 90½	500..... 31½	200..... 50⅞
200..... 90¾	100..... 31⅜	100..... 50⅞
American Express	300..... 31	100..... 50⅝
100..... 48½	100..... 30⅞	200..... 50⅝
N. Y. C. & H.	St. Paul pref.	500..... 50⅜
200..... 97⅜	200..... 67⅜	300..... 50⅜
Erie Railway.	300.....b3. 67½	200..... 50⅜
900..... 16⅞	100..... 67⅜	400.....s3. 50⅜
2000..... 16¾	100..... 67⅝	100..... 50⅜
1000...b3. 16⅞	300..... 68¼	200..... 50⅞
Union Pacific.	700..... 67⅞	100..... 51
300..... 64¼	400..... 68	2200..... 50⅞
300..... 64⅜	Illinois Central.	Michigan Central.
200..... 64⅜	100..... 81¼	100..... 65
100.....s3. 64	Han. & St. Jo.	Morris & Essex.
300..... 64¼	100.....c. 12¼	300..... 82
Cen. of N. J.	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	100.....s. 81¾
300..... 33	100.....s3. 30¾	300..... 81½
100..... 33⅛	100..... 30⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A M.

U. S. 5-20 R. '65n.	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	
$5,000...b.c.102⅝	1,000...b.c.108	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
$10,000.....105⅛	50,000...b.c.106¼	15,000.....100⅞
U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U. S. 4½, '91 C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
180,000.....106¾	110,000.....104⅞	20,000.....120

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s.	Quicksilver pf.	Union Pacific.
'87s.	100...b.c. 31	100...b.c. 64¼
$1,000.....103½	Western Union.	600..... 64½
Va. 6s, deferred.	200...b.c. 91	200..... 64⅝
10,000..... 4½	100..... 90¾	400..... 64⅞
10,000..... 5	200..... 90¼	400..... 64⅞
D. of C. 3.65s C.	100..... 90⅜	200..... 64⅝
3,000...b3. 80¾	200..... 90¼	100..... 64⅝
Tenn. 6s, new.	100..... 90⅜	100..... 64⅝
1,000..... 34	Pacific Mail.	200...s3. 64½
C., B. & Q. 7s, con.	50.....b.c. 16⅜	Chic. & N. W.
5,000.....113	Erie Railway.	500...b.c.b3. 34⅞
Mo. 6s, new.	100...b.c. 16⅞	100..... 34⅝
3,000..... 55	400..... 16¾	100...s3. 34½
M. & St. P. 6s. f.	500...s3. 16⅝	100..... 34
4,000..... 95½	700..... 16¾	200..... 33⅞
1,000..... 95⅛	200...b3. 16¾	200..... 34
N. W. C. R. G.	900..... 16¾	100.....c. 34⅛
2,000..... 98	10..... 16¾	100..... 34⅛
2,000..... 98⅜	500...s3. 16⅜	Chic. & N. W. pf.
Mor. & Es. 2d.	2100...s3. 16⅜	100...b.c. 65¾
1,000..... 105¾	300..... 16¾	800..... 65⅝
D. & H. C. 7s, '94.	900...s3. 16⅜	600...b3. 65⅞
3,000..... 102⅞	200..... 16¾	350..... 65⅞
Erie 2d 7s.	100..... 16¾	66
1,000..... 105¾	200...b.c. 63⅜	Harlem.
H. & St. J. 8s con.	1900..... 63¾	100..... 133½
1,000..... 97⅛	100.....c. 63¾	C. M. & St. P.
2,000..... 97⅜	100..... 63¾	300..... 30⅞
N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	500..... 63⅝	100.....c. 31
3,000.....105	500..... 63⅝	300..... 31
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	300..... 63⅜	100.....c. 30¾
2,000..... 73½	300..... 63⅜	1000..... 30⅜
L. S. con. coup. 1st.	100..... 63⅜	1000..... 30⅜
2,000..... 112	200..... 63⅜	1000..... 30⅜
M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.	500..... 63⅜	400..... 30⅜
1,000..... 118	100..... 63⅜	300..... 30⅜
12,000.....106	100..... 63⅜	1400..... 30⅜
No. Mo. 1st.	200..... 63⅜	600..... 30⅜
6,000.....104¾	400..... 63½	D., L. & W.
C. P. 1st. S. J. br.	300..... 63⅝	100...b.c.s3. 80¾
1,000..... 93⅝	Morris & Essex.	400..... 80⅞
N. Y. Elev. 1st.	100...b.c. 81½	300..... 81
6,000..... 86¾	100..... 81½	200..... 81½
10,000..... 86⅞	200..... 81¾	200..... 50⅞
11,000..... 87	20..... 82¼	100..... 50⅝
L. & Nash. 2d.	200...s3. 81½	100..... 50⅜
5,000..... 87	200..... 81⅜	100.....c. 50⅜
Bank of Com.	100..... 81⅜	200..... 50⅜
12..... 118¼	600..... 81¼	200..... 50⅜
Merch. Bank.	Del. & Hudson.	200..... 50⅜
19..... 123½	200.....b.c. 49	100..... 50⅜
Bank of Rep.	200..... 44¼	100..... 50⅜
10..... 83½	100..... 48¾	100..... 50⅜
Fourth Nat. Bank.	900..... 48¾	200..... 50⅜
20..... 95	Illinois Central.	500..... 50⅜
Adams Express.	100..... 81½	100..... 50⅜
8..... 105½	C. M. & St. P. pf.	200..... 50⅜
Ontario Silver.	100...b.c. 67⅞	1000..... 50⅜
25..... 38¼	100.....c. 67⅞	300..... 50⅜
75.....b.c. 38¼	100..... 67⅞	500..... 50⅜
10..... 38¾	100..... 67⅞	Michigan Central.
Wabash.	200.....s3. 67⅞	100..... 65⅛
200.....b.c. 13¼	100..... 67⅞	100..... 65⅛
100..... 13⅜	200..... 67¾	Ohio., Bur. & Q.
Den. of N. J.	500..... 68	250.....b.c.111
100.....b.c. 33⅛		
100.....c. 33¼		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.	H. & St. J. 8s, con.	Morris & Essex.
$10,000..... 80⅜	$5,000..... 97½	200..... 81¾
N. W. C. C. G.	9,000..... 97¾	21..... 81¾
2,000.....c. 98½	9,000..... 97¾	N. Y. C. & West.
Mo. 6s, new.	Lake Shore.	500..... 50⅜
6,000..... 98	500..... 63⅝	200..... 50⅞
M. & S. P. c. s. f.	200..... 63¾	100..... 51
9,000..... 95	Pacific Mail.	100..... 50⅞
3,000..... 94⅜	200.....b.c. 16⅜	200..... 50⅝
3,000...b3. 94¾	Union Pacific.	100..... 51
4,000..... 94½	100..... 64⅜	200..... 51⅛
11,000..... 94⅜	North-western.	100..... 51⅛
21,000..... 94⅝	100..... 84½	Erie Railway.
10,000..... 94½	St. Paul.	100..... 16⅞
15,000..... 94	100..... 30⅜	Chic., Bur. & Q.
Erie Railway.	St. Paul pref.	100..... 110⅞
2200...s3. 16	400..... 68	300..... 111
500..... 16	200...s60. 66⅜	
200..... 16⅛	300..... 66⅞	
300...b3. 16¼	100..... 67⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, C., '81.	U. S. 4½ C., '91.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$10,000.....106¼	10,000.....104⅞	26,000...b3. 105⅛
U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 4s R., 1907	4,000...b.c.105
8,600...b.c.106¾	125,000.....100⅝	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 5s, R., '81.	U. S. 5s, '81 C.
$10,000.....107⅝	5,000.....106⅜	81,000.....106¼
U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	5,000.....105¼	
10,000.....109⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

M. & St. P. 8s 1st.	C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	L. S. & M. S.
$1,000..... 119	800.....b.c. 68	1200.....b.c. 63¾
Can. So. 1st g'd.	300.....s60. 66⅜	200..... 63⅞
4,000..... 73⅛	200.....s60. 66⅜	1200..... 64
A. & T. H. 1st.	100.....b3. 68¼	1000..... 64⅛
9,000..... 102	C., C. & I.	200..... 64¼
C., B. & Q. 5s. s. f.	200.....b.c. 24¾	500...s3. 64⅛
2,000..... 93	D., L. & West.	Chic. & N. W.
Ontario Silver.	100.....b.c. 51	400.....b.c. 34⅜
10.....b.c. 38¾	100..... 51¼	100.....b3. 34⅜
Western Union.	200..... 51	100..... 34⅝
100..b.c.b3. 90⅝	500..... 51⅛	500..... 34⅜
300..... 91	200..... 51⅜	200..... 34⅜
Erie Railway.	100..... 51⅜	1000..... 34⅞
800.....b.c. 16⅜	200..... 51½	Chic. & N. W. pf.
800..... 16¼	1100..... 51⅝	200.....b.c. 65⅞
800..... 16⅛	P., Ft. W. & C. g. d.	400..... 66
100.....b3. 16¼	100.....b.c. 85	Union Pacific.
800..... 16⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H.	100...b.c.s3. 64¼
Ill. Central.	10.....b.c.158½	100..... 64¼
200.....b.c. 81	Morris & Essex.	100..... 64⅜
Michigan Central.	100.....b.c. 81¾	C., M. & St. P.
100.....b.c. 66½	C., C. & I. C.	100...b.c.b3. 30⅜
100..... 67½	100.....b.c. 3⅝	200..... 30½
400..... 68	200..... 3½	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Ohio & Miss. 2d.	Michigan Central.	St. Paul.
$1,000..... 59⅞	100..... 66	100..... 30⅝
Quicksilver pf.	200..... 65¾	100..... 30¾
100...b3. 32½	North-west.	200..... 30⅝
Del. & Hudson.	1100..... 35	300..... 30⅜
100..... 91¼	360..... 34⅞	100.....b3. 31
Western Union.	100..... 34⅞	200..... 31
400..... 91⅜	500..... 34⅝	300..... 31⅜
200..... 91¼	500..... 34⅝	200...b3. 31¼
100..... 91⅜	200..... 34⅞	St. Paul pf.
Pacific Mail.	100..... 34⅝	100..... 68⅜
100..... 16⅜	100..... 34⅞	300..... 68
N. Y. C. & H.	800..... 35	400...s3. 67⅞
100..... 109⅜	North-west. pf.	100..... 68
Erie Railway.	100..... 68¼	200..... 68¼
100..... 16¾	600..... 66	100..... 68⅜
100..... 16¼	100...b10. 66¼	200..... 68⅜
Illinois Central.	200..... 66¾	100.....b3. 68⅜
100..... 81	Union Pacific.	100..... 68⅜
50..... 16⅜	100..... 64⅜	200..... 68¾
200..... 16¼	D., L. & West.	D., L. & West.
Lake Shore.	Con. of N. J.	100..... 51¼
500..... 64⅜	100..... 33¾	200..... 51⅜
1800..... 64	Wabash.	400...s3. 51¼
700...s3. 64	100..... 13⅜	800..... 51¼
200.....b5. 64⅜	Fort Wayne.	700..... 51⅜
100..... 64	100..... 95	100..... 51⅜
700..... 64¼	Ohio & Miss.	
	200..... 7¼	

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 16.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

American Flag.	Lacrosse.	N. Y. & Col.
500..b.c.s3. .15	1000beb30. .28	200.bc.b30. 2.05
500.....s3. .15	500...b20. .28	100.....b30. 2.05
500.....s3. .15	Moose.	Buckeye.
Consol. Virginia.	1000.....b60. 3.15	100..... .33
Belcher. 10	1000..b60. 3.15	500..... .33

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.	Gold Placer.	Gold Placer.
300.....b.c. .32	100.....c. .26	100...b30. .27
1000...b.c. .33	100.....c. .26	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Gold Placer.	Gold Placer.	Dahlonega.
100...b30. .29	300.....s.c. .29	500.bc.b30. .15
100...b30. .30	100.....s.c. .29	Buckeye.
100..... .32	2020000.....b10. .34	100.....b10. .34
100..... .28	500.sc.b30. .32	100.bc.b10. .34
100...b30. .30	Lacrosse.	500.....b5. .34
200.....s.c. .29	500...b10. .28	

FRIDAY, Aug. 16—P. M.

The stock market was irregular and unsettled in the early part of the day, with frequent changes in the temper of speculation. There was a renewed pressure to sell the coal stocks and the St. Paul shares, under which they declined ½ to 1 ₱ cent. Erie was weak and lower, in sympathy with the decline at London. During the afternoon a firmer feeling prevailed, and before the close there was an improvement of ½ to 2⅛ ₱ cent in the entire list; Michigan Central, Lake Shore, the coal stocks, and the Wisconsin shares leading the advance. In the final sales the market was firm, with the exception of Michigan Central, which lost most of the improvement.

The transactions aggregated 125,371 shares, embracing 28,400 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 23,600 Lake Shore, 20,570 North-western, 18,000 St Paul, 19,010 Erie, 3,800 Union Pacific, 2,641 Morris and Essex, 2,500 Western Union, 1,300 Delaware and Hudson, 1,100 Michigan Central, 1,000 Illinois Central, and 1,000 New-Jersey Central.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 51¼ to 50⅜, advanced to 51⅝, and closed at 51½. Delaware and Hudson advanced from 47⅜ to 48⅛. Morris and Essex declined from 81¾ to 81⅛, and recovered to 81¾. New-Jersey Central advanced from 33 to 33¾. North-western common advanced from 34 to 34⅜, declined to 33⅞, and rose to 35, while the preferred advanced from 65⅝ to 66¼, with closing sales at 66. St. Paul common rose from 30¾ to 31⅜, fell off to 30¼, and recovered to 31¼, the preferred advancing from 67⅝ to 68⅛, dropping to 67⅜, and closing at 68¾. Lake Shore rose from 63 to 64⅜, and closed at 64¼. Michigan Central rose from 65 to 67½, and reacted to 65¾. Erie declined from 16⅞ to 16, and recovered to 16⅜. Union Pacific advanced from 64 to 64⅞, with closing transactions at 64⅜. Western Union rose from 90½ to 91⅜, with a fractional reaction at the close. Quicksilver preferred was strong, selling up from 30 to 33. In express stocks American rose to 48½ sales, with 49 subsequently bid.

The Money market worked easily, with 1½ to 2½ ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans on Government bonds and miscellaneous collateral. Discounts were unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston depressed; par @ ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 3-16, bank, ¼; St. Louis, par; Chicago, shilling discount, and Boston par.

The foreign advices reported the London market firm for Consols, which closed at 94⅞ @95 for money, and 95⅛ for the account. United States bonds were irregular; new 4½s closed steady at 105¼; 10-40s advanced ¼ ₱ cent., to 108½, and declined to 108; 1867s advanced from 106⅛ to 106⅜, while new 5s closed firm at 107½@107⅝. American railway shares were weak; Erie common declining to 16¾@16⅞, preferred to 32½, Illinois Central to 82⅛, Pennsylvania to 32½, New-Jersey Central to 34⅜, and Reading to 17. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅜d. ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 111f. 45c. The Bank of France gained 5,300,000f. specie during the week. Late in the day a private cable telegram was received which stated that all European stocks had fallen, and that a "vague, panicky feeling prevailed."

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and, though nominally steady, the rates were not sustained, actual business having been done at $4 84¼@$4 84½ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88½@$4 89 for demand, $4 89⅜@$4 90 for cables, and $4 81½@$4 82½ for commercial bills.

Gold was steady, with all the sales of the day at 100⅝. On Gold loans the rates were 1 to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were firm, the market presenting no special feature. Railroad mortgages were moderately active, with an irregular course of prices. St. Paul 8s, First, declined to 118, do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 94, North-western gold coupons to 98, North Missouri Firsts to 104¼, Canada Southern Firsts to 73½, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s to 113. Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s advanced to 97½, Delaware and Hudson coupon 7s of 1894 to 102⅞, Erie Fourths to 105¾, and Alton and Terre Haute Firsts to 105. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 70¼, Missouri 6s, Hannibal and St. Joseph issue, to 103½, and District of Columbia 3.65s to 80⅜. A Washington dispatch attributes to Secretary Sherman a decision that the District of Columbia 3.65s are United States bonds.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $2,085,637, and the amount marketed $2,134,122. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $48,799,126, and the total amount marketed $48,590,490.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 16.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	100¾	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105½	105
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 84@$4 84½
New-York Central	110½	109½
Rock Island	114	114
Erie	16⅜	16⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	30⅞	30¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	67⅝	68⅜
Lake Shore	63¼	64¼
Chicago and North-western	34	35
Chicago and North-western pref	65⅜	66
Western Union	91	91¾
Union Pacific	64⅛	64⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	51¼	51½
New-Jersey Central	33¼	33¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	47⅜	48½
Morris and Essex	82	81¾
Panama	125¾	125¼
Erie Pref.	16¾	16¼
Ohio and Mississippi	7¼	7¼
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¼	12¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	30	30⅝
Michigan Central	65½	65¾
Illinois Central	81	81

* Ex dividend.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109½	109¼	100
Erie	16⅞	16	19,010
Lake Shore	64⅜	63	23,600
Wabash	13⅜	13¼	300
North-western	35	33⅞	13,570
North-western pref	66¼	65⅝	7,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31⅜	30¼	9,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	68⅜	67⅜	9,000
Del., Lack. & Western	51⅝	50⅜	28,400
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	33	1,900
Del. & Hudson Canal	48¾	47⅜	1,300
Morris & Essex	82	81¼	2,641
Michigan Central	67⅜	65	1,100
Illinois Central	81¼	81	1,000
Union Pacific	64⅞	64	3,800
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	24¾	24¾	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	111	110¾	750
C., C. & I. C. Central	3⅜	3¼	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¼	12¼	500
Han. & St. Joseph pref	30⅝	30⅜	200
Ohio & Mississippi	7¼	7¼	200
Western Union	91⅜	90¼	2,500
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¾	100
Quicksilver pref	33	31	200
American Express	48½	48⅜	150
Total sales			125,371

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119⅞	120⅛
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅝	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105¼	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107½	108
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅜	106¾
United States 10-40s, coupon	106⅞	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¼	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅜	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅞	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅝	101

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.	103½
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	103½
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '87	118
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '87	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	120
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
A. 6s, F. 1899-1900	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14⅞
A. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1ss.	3	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
A. 7s, L. R. & P. 1ss.	3	N. C., L. R., A. & O.	70
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	50
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	50
A. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. 6s, F. & A. C. '66	81½
Conn. 6s, 1883-4	108	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86	99¾	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886	104¾	N. C. 6s, tax, cl. 1, '98-9	2
Ga. 7s, Indorsed '86	106	N. C. 6s, tax, class 2	2
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90	107	N. C. 6s, tax, class 3	2
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	101	South Carolina 6s	44
Ill. War Loan	100	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
Kentucky 6s	100	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	27
La. 6s, new	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, new F'l'g d't.	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	40
La. 7s, Penitent'r'y.	50	S. C. 7s or '88	32½
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33⅝
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	Va. 6s, old	21
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	50	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	71¼
La. 7s, small bonds	69	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Ko. 6s, due in 1878-100		Va. 6s, Cons. bds	70
Mo. 6s, due in 1886-103		Va. 6s, ex mat'd c	53
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or 90	103½	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	28½
Mo. A. or U. due '92	103	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	5
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5, 106		Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80⅜

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	69½	C. F. & M. 1st, 1907	97¼
Chic. & Alton 1st	108	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Chic. & Mo. Riv. 1st	97½	Clev., P. & A. new	110
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s	112⅞	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	106
C., B. & C. 5s, S. F.	92	Lake Shore C. O. 1st	111½
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup.	108¼	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	113¾
C. R. of N. J. 1st	111	Lake Shore C. O. 2d	103
C. R. of N. J. as'd	71	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	103
L. & W. con. g'd	55	Mich. C. 1st 8s, S. F.	111
L. & W. con. ass'd	40	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105¼
Am. D. & L. bds. '86	50	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104
Am. D. & L. bds, as'd	46	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & S. P. 2d 7-10 P.	103	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	117
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. & D.	109	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F.	1885. 111
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	101¼	Can. So. 1st g'd	73½
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	95	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120
M. & St. P. 2d	100	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	120
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	95	O. & M. Con. S. F.	97⅜
C. & N. W. con. bds	111	O. & M. Con. 1898.	97⅜
C. & N. W. 1st	107	O. & M. 2d con.	97⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	98	Con. Pacific Gold bs.	106⅜
G. & Chic. extended	103	Cen. Pac. S. J. Br'ch.	93¼
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st	91½
Win. & St. Pet. 1st	100	Cen. Pa. State A. bds.	103½
Win. & St. Pet. 1st	85	Western Pac. bds	102
C., C., C. & I. con. bds	84½	Un. Pacific 1st	106
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	103½	Un. Pacific S. F.	103⅜
Morris & Essex 1st	118	Pac. of Mo. 1st	101
Mor. & Es. 1st cons.	85	Pac. of Mo. 2d	96⅛
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	99	So. Pac. of Mo. 1st	85
Del. & Hudson 1st	107	K. P. 1st 6s, w. C. C.	100
Del. & Hud. 1st '91	100	K. P. 1st, w. O. C. '96	88½
Del. & Hud. 1st ext'd	101⅜	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
Del. & Hud. reg. 7s	102	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	115
Alb. & Sus. 2d	90	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	118
R. & S. 1st con. 1882	114	C., C. & Ind. 1st	123⅜
Erie 1st, Ex.	1897. 115	St. L. & I. M. 1st	103
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	106½	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	60
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	105½	A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	20
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	107	Tol. & W. ex cou.	98
Long Dock bds	109¾	Tol. & W. 1st, ex	89
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st	107	T. & W. ex-mat. C.	72
Han. & St. J. 8s conv.	97¼	Gt. W. 1st, ex cou.	97
		Gt. W. 2d ex & N. '77 c.	60
		Q. & T. ex m. N. '77, c.	72

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The following were the closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	14⅜	Julia Consolidated	14⅝
Alta	9⅞	Justice	6⅜
Belcher	9⅜	Kentuck	5½
Best & Belcher	15	Kossuth	⅛
Bullion	10⅞	Leopard	1⅝
Caledonia	3⅛	Mexican	23¼
California	10¾	Northern Belle	10⅜
Challar	37	Ophir	43¾
Confidence	5¼	Overman	14
Consolidated Virginia	2⅝	Raymond & Ely	1
Crown Point	9½	Savage	12
Eureka Consolidated	41¾	Sierra Nevada	25
Exchequer	5⅞	Silver Hill	1½
Gould & Curry	9⅜	Union Consolidated	26¼
Grand Prize	5⅞	Yellow Jacket	14
Hale & Norprose	8⅞		

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 16, 1878.

Trade in live stock was slow on this forenoon, and values were declining in all degrees of quality and in all sorts of animals. Spanish beeves were of 9c. ₱ lb.; native Steers, 7c. ₱ lb. At Sixtieth-Street Yards Beeves sold at 6¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5¾ to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove Yards prices ranged from 6c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 5¼ to 9 cwt. Sales were effected on 55 to 56 lbs. net; top Steers obtained 57 lbs. net. Quality, as above reported, ranged from poor to fair, being in general coarse and lean. Milch Cows sold generally at $40 ₱ head. Among the Spanish beeves were 60 Calves sold at 3c.@3¾c. ₱ lb.; ordinary quality Veals at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb. Sheep sold at 3¾c.@4⅝c. ₱ lb.; Lambs at 5½c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. The stocks to hand were in general of fair quality. Five Hogs were held on sale; City Dressed opened uncertain at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth-Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 5 car-loads of Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ lb.; quality common, weight 7¼ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for Rankin & Thompson 90 common Illinois Steers; 17 head at 8½c. ₱ lb., 46 head at 8¾c. ₱ lb., 27 head at 9c. ₱ lb.; weights, 7, 7¼, to 7½ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for selves 47 grass-fed Illinois Steers at

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 16:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store, with lease of lot 25 by 75, No. 90 Chambers-st., south side, 150 feet east of Church-st., for $10,000.

to St. Michael Protestant Episcopal Church, Bloomingdale, plaintiff; leased March 26, 1875; term, 21 years.

Van Tassell & Kearney, foreclosure sale, S. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling and five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 43 Henry-st., north side, 951.7 feet east of Catharine-st., for $8,000, to John M. Harlow, plaintiff.

Winans & Davies, foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 88.5 by 146.2 by 100 by 197, on 3d-av., north-west corner of 149th-st., for $5,000, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

97th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x151.4; Charles D. Ritchie to Edward Blackmur..... $500
Williams' Bridge road, 24th Ward; Deborah A. Dodge and others to Sarah E. Gilbert..... 100
Willard-av., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100, 24th Ward; Nettie C. Kay to John S. Cillies... 1,500
Deane-st., No. 73, 22x77; Harriet Palmer and others, Executors, to Laure C. Parsons..... 35,950
147th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100, 23d Ward; Augusta Klingnar and husband to Bernhard Fresse..... 2,100
3d-av., s. s., 77.2 ft. s. of 80th-st., 25x100; Samuel Strauss and wife to Peter J. Uhlein..... 11,250
Delancey-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75; Peter J. Uhlein to Samuel Strauss..... 10,250
Beach-av., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Elm-st., 150x200, 24th Ward; Louisa Wall to Mary W. Hoyt..... 150
84th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50x102.2; John J. Townsend and wife to George A. Hoyt..... 5,000
53d-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 25x 100.5; George Lehmann to Mathilde Elliott.... nom.
Prospect-place, w. s., 87.1 ft. n. of 42d-st., 15.8x 54; Alexander A. Maldrum to Walter L. Cutting, Executor..... nom.
11th-st., n. s., 66 ft. w. of Washington-st., 22x 92.2; Catharine Cassidy to Elisa A. Day..... 700
Same property; Wilson G. Hunt, Executor, to Elisa A. Day..... 5,800
Stone-st., n. s., to South William-st., 223x83.3; Charles P. Baldwin and others, Executors, to Amelia W. Hunshaw and others..... nom.
Beekman-st., n. s. corner of Nassau-st., 69.11x 85.8; Elizabeth A. Colgate and others to Gilbert Livingston..... nom.
Beekman-st., n. s. corner of Nassau-st., 69.11x 85; Lucretia E. Morse to Sidney D. Morse, Jr..... nom.
Stone-st., n. s., to South William-st.; Edward S. Mollorg to Mary E. Bertram..... nom.
Madison-st., s. s. lot No. 18, 20x77; Ann V. Brown to Catharine A. Vandewater..... nom.
Reade-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Church-st., 25x61; Nannie L. De Witt and husband to William Zachwatcke..... nom.
94th-st., between 11th-av. and Riverside Park; Samuel Bronemann and wife to Abraham Scholle..... nom.
Riverside Park, corner of 93d-st., 50x125, &c.; Abraham Scholle and wife to Samuel Bronemann..... nom.
10th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. w. of 158th-st., 50x100, 1-6 part of; Mary E. Woolf to Annie L. Valentine..... nom.
10th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 158th-st., 50x100, ½ part of; same to same..... nom.
69th-st., w. s., 385 ft. w. of 7th-av., 40x100.5; Stephen M. Ostrander, Referee, to Joel W. Mason..... 4,500
69th-st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 10th-av., 40x100.5; O. W. West, Referee, to Joel W. Mason..... 4,500
Mott-st., w. s., 122.7 ft. n. of Spring-st., 25x 93.2; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Maria B. MacEvoy..... 10,000
84th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d-av., 50.10x102.2; W. C. Conner, Sheriff, to John J. Townshend.. 284

LEASES RECORDED.

4th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x96.2, 20 years; J. J. Astor, Trustee of, to John Scheurer..... $350
Broadway, s. w. corner of Broome-st., part of, 1½ years; Rogers, Peet & Co. to Alois Feigelstock..... 1,200

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Dixon, Elizabeth A., and husband to Amanda Bussing; n. s. 138th-st., e. of Willis-av., 3 years..... $3,600
Gilbert, Sarah E. and husband to Andrew Purdy, Williams Bridge, 24th Ward, 1 years.
Higgins, Clarisse H., and others to Louisa Von Stade; s. s. Watts-st., w. of Varick-st., 3 years. 1,500
Hynes, Harry, and husband to Eugene J. Snow; Washington-place and Monroe-av., 24th Ward, 3 years..... 3,500
Feigelstock, Alois, to David G. Yuengling; s. w. corner Broadway and Broome-st.; install. ments..... 500
MacEvoy, Maria D., and husband to Benjamin Tanthan, Trustee; w. s. Mott-st., n. of Spring-st., 3 years..... 2,500
Morse, Gilbert L., and wife to Sidney E. Morse, Executor; n. s. corner Nassau and Beekman sts., 15 years..... 7,500
Morse, Sidney E., Jr., and wife to Gilbert Livingston Morse; n. s. corner Nassau and Beekman sts., 15 years..... 100,000
Parsons, Laura C., and husband to Margaret B. Parsons, Trustee; No. 72 Duane-st., 5 years.. 100,000
Tremper, Mary E. and husband to Lewis M. Le Comte; s. s. 156th-st., 23d Ward, 3 years..... 20,000
Van Dewater, Catharine A., and husband to George Hallock; s. s. Madison-st., lot No. 18, 1 year..... 2,000
Zachwatcke, William, and wife to William P. Earle; n. s. Reade-st., w. of Church-st., 3 years..... 3,200
Amott, Emma, to Isabella Van Dolsen..... 17.000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Bronemann, Samuel, to Abraham Scholle and others..... $3,000
Hick, Catharine E., Executrix, and others to Mary Fitzsimmons..... nom.
Kingsland, Ambrose C., Executor, to Ambrose C. Kingsland..... 3,000
Mabelsten, Reuben, to James O. Scott..... 4,000
Scholle, Abraham, to Samuel Bronemann..... 10,900
nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—MY NEW RESIDENCE, WHEN Horace Greeley lived with me and ran for President—an elegant brown-stone frescoed and furnished house; lot 25x100, on 57th-st., near Central Park, in the centre of a beautiful, quiet block; no exchange for other property; terms easy for a quick sale. A. J. JOHNSON, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

AT BARGAINS—THE NEW AND ELEGANT houses Nos. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st., built in the best manner and expensively finished. Apply on premises or F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EITHER NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST. or No. 18 East 57th-st.; both with extensions, and finished with most elegant cabinet work. Inquire of the owner, Mr. A. SCHEFTEL, No. 31 Spruce-st.

A HOW OF NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses for sale. Price low. Apply on premises, No. 342 East 79th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE CLEVELAND.

Nos. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.

Large apartments; perfectly lighted and ventilated; steam; janitors; district and livery-stable telegraphs; every convenience. The most central location in the City. Rents $1,140 to $1,500.

TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED—THE FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 51 West 52d-st., near 5th-av.; billiard table; plumbing in perfect order; house painted and frescoed; to let at low rent to desirable tenant. Apply, Monday, to OWNER, on premises, after 11 A. M.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, 16 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—Desirable apartments, containing from six to eight rooms, fully arranged for housekeeping, at reasonable rates.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARM, GARden, and fruit land, 42 miles from New-York, on and adjoining the Long Island Railroad, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to S. J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 139 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, A MEDium-sized country place on line New-Haven Railroad; high ground; from 30 to 60 miles from City. Address J. THOMAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 17
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent, Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's Office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MAIN.....Sat., Aug. 17 | ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31
MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*PEREIRE, Danes.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli.....Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Savoldre, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEHAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River New-York.
Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia....Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Sept. 7 2 P. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia, Aug. 21, 11 A. M. | Alsatia....Aug. 28, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY..Saturday Aug. 24, 2 A. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARKES.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENKINS.....Thurs., Sept. 5, noon.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Intermediate, $40; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
Pier foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 108 South 4th-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT..Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER....Thurs., Sept. 5
FRISIA....Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING..Thurs., Sept. 12
Rates of passage from New-York to Plymouth, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOSS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents.
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. foot of SPRING-ST., for LONDON (Victoria Docks).
France, Aug. 14, 8 A. M. | Greece, W., Aug. 21, 9 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Egypt, Sat., Aug. 17, 7:30 A. M. | Helvetia, S., Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

C. D. OWENS, Agent C. R. R. Co., No. 315 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. Co., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight or engagements, or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Sept. 4
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamship leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 23 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Aug. 17
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
Tickets and freight also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M. Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago, also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arrive at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Ninth-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing the same and along West Broadway to Chambers-st. crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT PARK-PLACE, with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 11:30 P. M.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4.10 P. M. Regular at 10:40 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen. Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:36 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sundays, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen. Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. and 42d-st. see below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:30 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 6:48 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 4 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

ANOTHER
"NEW LINE"
TO BOSTON.

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (7 miles below Norwich,) and Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, forming, with a NEW FAST TRAIN, via NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD
A New Line Between
NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
FARE EITHER WAY
ONE DOLLAR.
Rates subject to daily reductions.
The old attractions of the Sound revived.
A first-class supper for 50 cents.
No advance in prices for State-rooms.
BERTHS FREE.
Continuous trips—no stop over.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Boats leave Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, at 5:30 P. M.
Trains leave depot foot of Summer-st., Boston, at 6 P. M.
Tickets sold only at Pier No. 40 North River and on board boats. Goodonly on day of sale. Connecting train makes no stop at any station between the boat and Boston. No stop over. Tickets good for continuous passage, and only by the connecting train or boat.
S. A. GARDNER, Jr., Superintendent. W. H. TURNER, Agent, Pier No. 40, New-York.

TAKE THE
PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE,
DREW AND ST. JOHN,
THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER, DAILY (Sundays excepted) AT 6 P. M.
SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE,
MONTREAL, AND QUEBEC.
ALSO FOR
ROME, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND CHICAGO,
AND ALL POINTS NORTH OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD, AND WEST ON LINE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
This is the only Evening Line Steamers selling tickets and checking baggage through to points on New-York Central Railroad.
W. H. DREW, President.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.
THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all Read offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by sunset boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays excepted, for New-Haven, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4

QUARRELSOME NATIONALS.

STORMY SESSION OF THE HARMONIZING COMMITTEE.

SHUPE AND O'REILLY RETIRING AND PETER COOPER TAKING THE HELM—THE BLAIR-CONNOLLY FACTION REJECT ALL OVERTURES FOR ADJUSTMENT—A MEETING THAT CAME NEAR ENDING IN A RIOT.

The attempt of the special committee appointed at the recent convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party, at Syracuse, to induce the several factions in this City to "pool their issues," has not, after two days of negotiation, resulted in success. At the informal conference of the committee on Thursday, the subject was talked over with the leaders of the Shupe and O'Reilly-Hanlon factions, and something like an arrangement was made. The result was that the Executive Committees of the two organizations met on Thursday night and agreed upon a programme. This arrangement was, it is gossiped, brought about by the friendly mediation of Mr. Peter Cooper, and agreed to in his house. It consisted substantially in this: As a guarantee of good faith, Shupe and O'Reilly placed in Peter Cooper's hands their resignations as members of the Executive Committees for the parties they claim to represent. The three Executive Committees, consisting of seven members each, then consented to act as one committee, under the leadership of Mr. William Lalor, whom Peter Cooper nominated for the position.

At the Sturtevant House, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, the committee resumed the informal conference of the preceding day. Mr. M. M. Copp, properly the presiding officer, did not appear until about 11 o'clock, and in the meantime the conference was carried on by Messrs. H. L. Bliss, of Buffalo, Secretary of the committee; B. H. Wright, of Rome; Albert H. Ransom, of Lake George, and John J. Junio, of Syracuse. The latter, feeling in an oratorical mood, did most of the talking, and explained his views on financial questions at considerable length. Mr. Junio thought it was essential to trace out the history of finance from the date of the gallant night attack of the 300 at Thermopylæ, when the Greeks used iron as money, and from that a tarting-point to come down to later times in which gold has universally supplanted that metal. He wanted a system of finance in harmony with the principles upon which our Government is based, and this system he saw in the substitution of greenbacks for the issue of the national banks. There were 1,000,000 of people out of employment in the United States whom the withdrawal of national bank notes and the unlimited issue of greenbacks would immediately relieve.

Then a dispute arose as to whether the greenback was money or merely a form of currency, a gentleman from the West, who asked some puzzling questions but did not care to give his name, contending that greenbacks had been determined to be money by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. As there was no one present who could repeat the text of the decision or even remember that such a decision existed, Mr. Junio suggested that they should "pool that issue." The issue was accordingly pooled, exceedingly to the mortification of the gentleman from the West, whose stock in trade was thereby completely annihilated. Not to be placed entirely *hors de combat* by a single stroke, however, he proceeded to explain his financial system at great length, and had not more than half finished his exposition when some one maliciously suggested that a professor of political economy should be called in. At this juncture Mr. Copp arrived, and, after a little more desultory talk, the committee went into secret session, and consumed something more than an hour in deciding upon a place of meeting for the afternoon. Mr. John C. Daly, of Utica, appeared a few minutes before the doors were closed, and claimed the right, as permanent presiding officer of the National Convention, to participate in the deliberations.

In secret session, the powers of the committee under the resolution of the Syracuse Convention were warmly discussed by Messrs. Ransom and Junio. It was finally decided that the committee had no power to enter into an inquiry respecting the differences existing between the several factions, but it was their duty to present and indorse candidates for the seven vacant seats in the State Central Committee. The business of harmonizing the several factions, and of bringing them to act as one organization, was something that must be left to the factions themselves, the committee confining its authority to determining local issues, except in so far as concerned the filling of certain vacancies in the State organization. Among the loungers about the hotel during the forenoon were W. A. A. Carsey, Theodore Allen, Dr. Miller, editor of the Shupe and Cooper organ during the last Presidential election, and many other representatives of the Shupe, O'Reilly, and Creamer organizations, among whom the understanding of the night before was freely commented upon. The Blair-Connolly organization, composed almost wholly of working men, was scarcely represented as all during the forenoon, but it seems that a meeting had been held on Thursday night, at which the delegates were instructed not to enter into any convention or submit to any compromise. This element developed itself forcibly at the afternoon session, and came near precipitating a personal collision. It appears that in secret session an understanding had been arrived at between the Shupe and O'Reilly leaders and the committee by which the Blair-Connolly faction was to be ignored, provided the delegates thereof should decline to accept terms involving the recognition of the other two.

The committee reassembled, in open session, in Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth-street, at 3 P. M., when the Blair-Connolly organization developed an unusual strength, and struggled against the combination with a pertinacity that completely nullified the programme agreed upon, and compelled the committee to resume their work *de novo*. Blair and Connolly were both present. Hanlon, O'Reilly, Allen, Theodore Allen, Dr. Miller, Col. Gardner, and other delegates took part in the discussion. Within 10 minutes after Mr. Copp called the convention to order it was "pandemonium—Bedlam—Poe's story of "Dr. Tarr and Prof. Fether" done into a dialect not susceptible of quotation in full. Having called the assembled delegates to order, Mr. Copp stated briefly that the convention had been called for the purpose of listening to any propositions for an adjustment of differences that delegates might be empowered to present. He spoke of the necessity for unity of action in New-York City, and hoped that the several delegations would facilitate their work to the utmost.

Col. Gardner obtained the floor, with an ominous roll of manuscript in his hand, and began a discourse on the beauty of concert of action, which was cut short with a call for propositions. Mr. Gardner said he had simply to announce the consolidation of the organizations respectively presided over by Mr. Walter H. Shupe and Mr. C. O'Reilly. It had been agreed that the Executive Committees of the two organizations should unite upon the basis of forming one committee from their number. Both Mr. O'Reilly and Mr. Shupe had accordingly placed their resignations in the hands of Peter Cooper, who had nominated Mr. William Lalor to the Chairmanship, as a compromise acceptable to both retiring leaders. Mr. Gardner then recited a series of resolutions, specifying the terms upon which the agreement had been arrived at, and calling a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, at a date not designated, to ratify such action. He explained further that the naming of candidates to fill the vacancies in the State Central Committee had been left to Mr. Peter Cooper, and concluded by calling upon all factions to come into the arrangement on similar terms. The Blair-Connolly delegates listened in ominous silence. A member of the O'Reilly faction wanted to know whether Mr. O'Reilly had sanctioned such a compromise. Allen masticated the end of his cigar viciously. Mr. O'Reilly blandly admitted that he was in the secret. A member of the O'Reilly committee demanded a fair deal. There were cries, hisses, sarcastic laughter, in the midst of which a motion prevailed to receive the resolutions.

The Chairman of the Blair-Connolly delegation obtained the floor, and assailed the basis of arrangement submitted by Col. Gardner, and pronounced the familiar syllables, "Tammany Hall," which brought the whole opposition to their feet with hisses and menacing cries. Mr. Copp said that they were there to hear propositions, not to listen to recriminations. Mr. Hanlon rose to explain that he had earned $150 by copying, at the Hall of Records, this year, every dollar of which had been expended in furthering the designs of the great National Greenback-Labor Party. "Too thin," with an expletive, followed by derisive laughter, was all the reply the Blair-Connolly delegates condescended to give.

Mr. Connolly, a round-shouldered and sickly-looking man, obtained the floor at last, and began to give a history of the Greenback-Labor Party in this City, in the course of which he bore pretty severely upon the "knaves, political adventurers, cutcasts from all parties, and disappointed office-seekers who were now trying to take possession of the movement." He was called to order amid shouts, hisses, and furious stamping and gesticulation. One burly person with a very red nose went out and fortified himself with a drink, then returned and crossed over to Connolly's seat. Regarding discretion as the most commendable of virtues, Connolly was seized with an impulse to converse with the members of his delegation, and thus speedily surrounded himself with an efficient body-guard. A member of the opposition crossed the hall, took the fighting delegate by the arm, and pushed him back to his place. The collision was thus averted.

Mr. Ransom, of Lake George, then arose and explained to the assembled delegates that the meeting had failed, that in his opinion the committee had power to name and force upon the New-York districts such members of the State organization as they saw fit, and that there was no occasion for further parley. Here his opportunity. Mr. Junio disclaimed any such power on the part of the committee, and a lively dispute ensued. Mr. Ransom got the floor again, in response to a request that the "committee would, in their wisdom, suggest some plan of settlement," and proposed that each faction should appoint a committee of five, (subsequently made seven,) to confer with them to-day and settle upon some plan of action, so as to fill the vacancies in a manner satisfactory to all parties. This was accepted, but when Mr. Blair was interrogated as to whether he would accept the decision of such a convention as binding, he declined to commit himself to any arrangement recognizing the other factions as regular. The committee then adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

BULLETS FLYING ON STATEN ISLAND.

A HOUSEKEEPER DANGEROUSLY SHOT THROUGH AN OPEN DOOR BY AN INTOXICATED ACQUAINTANCE.

Frank Langford and his wife Elizabeth are housekeepers of the vacant residence at No. 11 Hamilton Park, situated at New-Brighton, Staten Island. On Thursday evening, at about 8:30 o'clock, Mrs. Langford was sitting in the basement kitchen of the dwelling with her back toward the open doorway. By her, and facing the doorway, was her sister-in-law, Mrs. Burchard, and nearer the door was a son of the Langfords, aged 14 years. Suddenly, two sharp sounds, as of the snapping of a pistol, were heard, and Mrs. Burchard saw through the door a man standing just outside and in the act of aiming a pistol at Mrs. Langford. Before she could give the alarm the man deliberately fired, and Mrs. Langford fell from her chair. The man cocked his pistol and attempted to fire again, but it missed fire, and, on the lad shouting, "Mother, its Johnny Dempsey that shot you," he ran away. Medical aid was at once summoned, and the Police were notified. The bullet had entered Mrs. Langford's back, just above the left shoulder, and had gone through her body and come out in front, to the left and above the left breast. She bled profusely. When her clothes were removed the bullet dropped to the floor, and was taken charge of by the Police. The wound was a clean one, and fortunately no arteries were touched, or she might have bled to death before medical aid could have arrived. When a reporter of THE TIMES called at the house last evening, Mrs. Langford was able to walk about, although suffering from the loss of blood. She is a strong, healthy woman, 38 years of age, and the wound is by no means dangerous. She is, however, expecting shortly to be confined, and the shock she has received may yet prove a serious one. John Dempsey, who fired the shot, was found in a low saloon of the neighborhood, and was arrested. He denied being in Hamilton Park, or shooting at anybody, but he was strongly under the influence of liquor, and on such occasions he is reputed to be almost wild and beyond all control. In his pocket was found a seven-shooting revolver of small size, the bullets being only of the calibre No. 22. Four of the chambers were loaded, and three were empty. Young Langford promptly identified him as the man who shot his mother, and a box of cartridges which Dempsey had dropped near the house as he ran away was produced. The box was identified, by a private mark, as one sold to Dempsey, only a couple of hours before the shooting, by a clerk in the store of Hillard & Hartley. It was also proved that not half an hour before the shooting of Mrs. Langford, Dempsey deliberately fired two shots at a man named Patrick Fallon, whom he met in the street, and that a short time previous to that he snapped his revolver twice at some boys whom he met. An investigation was held yesterday morning before Justice Corbett, and Dempsey was committed to Richmond County Jail for further examination. He is a laborer, with a wife and three children. Although not an habitual drunkard, he is given to occasional sprees, in which he becomes perfectly wild and almost insane. He had no acquaintanceship with Fallon, or any known grudge against him. Up to this Spring, Dempsey was a bar-keeper or waiter of the park villas, and it is understood that he bore enmity against Langford because he was kept on in a house, while he [Dempsey] was discharged.

FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT RAYMOND.

THE SERVICES AT THE CHAPEL OF VASSAR COLLEGE—THE REMAINS TO BE TAKEN TO GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY TO-DAY.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 16.—The funeral of President John H. Raymond, D. D., took place here this afternoon in the chapel of Vassar College. The pulpit was decorated with flowers. At 2 P. M. the chapel was well filled, the mourners and friends of the family occupying seats directly in front of the platform, the Board of Trustees being seated behind them, and members of the Faculty and prominent residents of the city filling the rest of the seats. The casket was plain but rich in appearance, being covered with silk velvet and broadcloth and bearing a silver plate with an inscription. The ceremonies began with the singing of "Cast thy burden upon the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," after which came a prayer by Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, D. D., of this city. The choir then sung, "How they so softly rest;" words by Longfellow, and the music composed for the occasion by Mrs. F. Raymond Ritter, after which Dr. Kendrick read appropriate selections from Scripture. The funeral sermon was next delivered by Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., of Stamford, Conn., President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Lathrop alluded in touching terms to the intimate friendship between himself and the dead President, which, existing from early college days, had made him thoroughly acquainted with his inner life. He said: "As I look upon this casket containing this precious dust, I do not think of him as Dr. Raymond, the accomplished scholar, the learned Professor, the distinguished President of Vassar College, but rather and simply as John H. Raymond, the guileless man, the genial companionable, the trusted friend. The man is more than the scholar; the qualities of the heart are of greater worth than the badges of office." He then alluded to his peculiar fitness for the position he occupied, and sketched briefly his past life, until, in the ripeness of his culture and experience, he was called to the office from which he died. He glowingly eulogized the complete success with which he had met and overcome the peculiar difficulties of his position.

At the conclusion of Dr Lathrop's address, by request of the family, Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Crozier College, Chester, Penn., delivered a few remarks, addressed more immediately to the friends and relatives of the deceased. The choir then sang the hymn "Jesus lover of my soul," selected on account of its having been President Raymond's favorite. After the benediction by Dr. Kendrick an opportunity was given to those present to take a farewell look at the remains. Among others present, besides many of the Trustees and all the clergymen of Poughkeepsie, were Dr. Isaac H. Frothingham, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Rev. S. S. Cutting, D. D., New-York; Dr. Fairbairn, of St. Stephen's College, Annandale. The remains will be taken to Green Wood, by the steamer Mary Powell, to-morrow morning, and will be accompanied by the mourners, many friends, and a large delegation from the Board of Trustees.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

A. Rouzaud, of London, is at the Everett House.

Gen. B. H. Hill, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. John V. Dodge, of Evansville, Ind., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Benjamin Gerrish, Jr., United States Consul at Bordeaux, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Frederick Watkins, of the steam-ship City of Brussels, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Capt. James B. Eads, of St. Louis, and Hon. Henry S. Sanford, of Florida, are at the Brevoort House.

D. Thomas Vail, President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, and Frederick Townsend, of Albany, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Mrs. President Hayes, with her son and daughter, arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday from Newport, and left in the evening for Washington.

United States Circuit Judge Hugh L. Bond, of Baltimore, and D. M. Edgerton, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, are at the Hoffman House.

Senator Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan; Capt. Ralph Chandler, Paymaster S. T. Browne, Lieut.-Commander Frederick Pearson, and Dr. H. P. Harvey, United States Navy; Gen. W. L. McMillen, of Louisiana; United States District Attorney H. H. Wells, of Washington, and Rodney W. Daniels, of Buffalo, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

THE ACCUSED REAL ESTATE AGENT.

August Engler, real estate agent, of No. 131 Fourth-avenue, who was held by Justice Kilbreth on Tuesday in $1,000 bail on the complaint of Mr. George L. Du Laney, of No. 354 Second-avenue, who charged him with having enticed his 12-year-old daughter Mattie into his office, and then indecently treated her, was arrested yesterday on two similar charges, and was again taken to the Fifty-Seventh-Street Police Court. The children are Annie Glover, of No. 316 East Thirty-third-street, and Gertrude Orbee, of No. 432 East Twenty-ninth-street. Engler waived examination on the new charges, and was locked up in default of $2,000 bail.

AN INDUSTRIOUS GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury came into court yesterday, and, having handed in a number of indictments, announced that they had disposed of all the business before them. Judge Gildersleeve, addressing Mr. William A. Gedney, the foreman, said that it was his pleasure to congratulate the Grand Jury on the valuable services they had rendered the County during their short session. During their two weeks' sittings they had disposed of a greater amount of business than many other Grand Juries had done in four weeks. His Honor then discharged them, with the thanks of the court. During the nine days in which they were in session, Mr. Gedney and his associates disposed of 226 cases, and had finished all the business before them at noon yesterday.

ASSETS—TWO SUITS OF CLOTHES.

Felix McCallin, of Fishkill, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, in this City. The total amount of his liabilities is $956, and his assets to meet this indebtedness, as reported to the court, are two suits of clothing, which he values at $30.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

NIBLO'S THEATRE CHANGES HANDS.

THE PRESENT LESSEE TO BE TURNED OUT TO-DAY—NEARLY $7,000 OWING FOR RENT.

A number of theatrical people attended the Second District Civil Court yesterday morning to hear the summary proceeding on the part of Cornelia Stewart to recover possession of Niblo's Theatre. Mr. Rice appeared for Messrs. Stewart and Mr. Howe for the defendants, Messrs. Gardner and Bache. The history of the case, told briefly, is as follows: On the 8th of March of the present year the Trustees of the Stewart estate executed a lease of the theatre to Andrew A. Bache from March 11 to May 18 of the following year at an annual rent of $22,500, payable in weekly installments of $562·50. These weekly payments fell into arrears to the amount of $6,750, and the Trustees then took the present action to recover possession. On the day the summons was returnable, the tenant appeared by counsel, and filed an affidavit that no such amount of rent was due, and that no demand had been made for its payment previous to the action. The case was heard before Judge Clancy and a jury yesterday. Mr. Howe objected to the manner in which the jurors had been drawn, but the Judge overruled the objection. He then moved to dismiss the proceedings on the ground that another suit was pending in the Supreme Court against Mr. Bache's sureties on the lease to recover the same rent. Mr. Rice pointed out that this was entirely irrelevant, and the Judge taking the same view, the case was proceeded with. The only witness called was Col. Stephen A. Dodge, who testified that he was agent for Mrs. Stewart, and had entered into the negotiations with Bache in respect to the lease; he had collected all the rent that had been received, and the above sum was due for arrears; he had demanded it, but had not been paid. Mr. Bache had only paid the rent for a few weeks at first. Mr. Bien was called by the lessee's counsel, to prove that a suit for the recovery of this rent was now pending, but his testimony was ruled to be inadmissable. Both counsel then addressed the jury. Mr. Bache's representative dwelling strongly on the fact that during the hot weather his client had done little business, and did not expect to be called upon to pay the back rent until the theatrical season recommenced. The Judge directed the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff, and he ordered a warrant to issue at 10 o'clock this morning to remove defendant from the premises.

Col. Dodge said to a reporter that it is not true that Judge Hilton purposes to conduct the theatre himself. There are two parties willing to take it, he says, and he himself will conduct the establishment until the end of the week, when it will again be leased, to whom he could not at present say. The Trustees were glad to get rid of the present tenants, he added, because they had broken their agreement and had not conducted the place properly. They had lowered the prices, and had anything but a first-class business. The Trustees wished the theatre to maintain its proper position as one of the leading houses in the City.

OFFICER BRADY'S INJURIES.

ATTACKED BY A NOTORIOUSLY VICIOUS HORSE THAT OUGHT TO BE IN FRONT OF A CROWDED STREET-CAR.

On the return of Capt. Theron R. Bennett, of the Thirty-fourth Precinct, received at Police Headquarters last Monday morning, was the following entry:

"At 12:20 this morning Officer Michael Brady, while returning from his tour of duty, was thrown and kicked in the side by his horse and severely injured. He was brought to this station in a wagon of Mrs. Marcher, of High Bridge road."

Patrolman Brady, it is said, is one of the best riders in the Police force, and is thoroughly familiar with the care and management of horses. Capt. Bennett returned from his vacation last Sunday and assumed command of the precinct on that evening, calling the 5 o'clock roll and assigning the officers to their posts. Patrolman Brady was assigned to his regular post, and when about to go out he found that the horse which he usually rode had cast a shoe. Capt. Bennett ordered Brady to take another horse, as the services of a blacksmith could not be obtained on Sunday evening. Brady was ordered to take out a horse which had been sent up to the precinct on the previous Wednesday. This horse was known to be intensely vicious, and at times unmanageable. During the four days that he had been in the stable, previous to the Sunday that Brady was directed to take him out on patrol, he had given abundant evidence of his qualities by a general destruction of the stable fixtures, and the complete demolition of his manger and the partitions of his stall. In spite of the efforts of Brady, two other policemen, and the stable-men to take him out of the stable, Brady's post was the extreme western end of the precinct. Signals were received from him at the proper hours until 11 o'clock. At about 11:30 o'clock Henry Gallagher, who lives in a cottage near by, heard a man groaning, and found Patrolman Brady crawling along the grass plot toward the house on his hands and knees. He was bleeding profusely from a deep gash on the left side of the head, and was scarcely conscious. He was suffering intense agony. The officer's injuries, besides a scalp wound about two inches long, and the fracture of three ribs on the left side. The points of the fractured ribs have penetrated the lungs, and herein lies the officer's greatest danger. The officer is a married man, and has four children, the youngest being an infant, born last Saturday. It was Brady's first visit mounted when the accident occurred, and was leading the animal by the bridle, when suddenly the brute, without any apparent cause, launched out and kicked him in the left side, throwing him with great force against a stone fence.

CAPSIZED OFF THE BATTERY.

A LIGHTER TURNS BOTTOM UPWARD IN THE NORTH RIVER—ONE MAN DROWNED.

The lighter Hebe, belonging to the New-Jersey Lighterage Company, was capsized off the Battery at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and John Price, a deck-hand, was drowned. The Hebe had on board about 150 tons of railroad iron, which she had brought from Norwalk, Conn. At the time the disaster occurred to her she was in tow of the tug-boat William O. Brown, and on the way to the foot of Market-street, Jersey City, where she was to have unloaded. The only person on board besides Price was Henry Torp, the Captain, who was at the wheel. When the lighter arrived at the Battery the hawser connecting her with the tug parted, and she was swung round. The railroad iron was all on her deck, and she had evidently been improperly loaded, for when the rope broke she lurched to one side and capsized, turning completely bottom upward. The engines of the tug were at once reversed, and her crew rushed aft and looked anxiously for the two men on the lighter. Before the tug could be turned and taken alongside the wreck, the tow-boat General Sigel picked the Captain of the lighter out of the river. The number of Whitehall boatmen rowed around the capsized craft, assisting in the search for the deck-hand Price, but it soon became evident that he had gone into the water under the lighter.

Capt. Torp could not tell clearly how he escaped. He said that the lighter capsized so suddenly he had no time to decide upon any means to save himself. When he fell into the river he went under the lighter. He then dived and stroke out, hoping to get clear of the wreck. Striking against the painter of a small boat attached to the lighter, he followed it until he reached the surface of the water. Torp said also that he saw Price struggle bravely to save himself, and saw him sink. Price was a German, about 45 years of age. He leaves a wife and several children, who live in Pike-street, near Monroe.

CASH UNDER THE MATTRESS.

A THIEF DISCOVERS IT AND A DETECTIVE DISCOVERS THE THIEF.

David Hildenberg, an industrious baker, doing business at No. 776 Washington-street, kept his surplus money in a box under a mattress in his bedroom over the store. On July 11 William, the 13-year-old son of Mr. Hildenberg, saw Michael Whalen, an ex-convict, known as "The Fish," in his father's room with the box in his possession. On finding that his presence was discovered, Whalen took $117, the contents of the cash-box, threw the box away, and escaped by the roof. He was subsequently arrested by Detective O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct, and in the Court of General Sessions yesterday a jury found him guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to five years in State Prison.

SMELLS THAT ARE NOT UNHEALTHY.

A petition was presented to the Grand Jury by a number of citizens complaining of the unwholesome stenches emanating from the fat-rendering establishment of Ward & Co., No. 172 Front-street. Foreman Gedney summoned Sanitary Inspector Treacy, who, on being questioned, said that the establishment complained of was in no way injurious to the public health. The Grand Jury thereupon dismissed the complaint.

THE TRAIN FOR SING SING.

William Evarts and Frank Smith were detected on the night of July 19 endeavoring to remove $2,000 worth of silks from the store of Garry & Hanigan, Grand street. In General Sessions yesterday Evarts pleaded guilty to burglary, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to four years in State Prison at hard labor.

DISORDERLY FREDERICK PRICE.

Frederick Price, aged 35, of No. 135 East Twenty-seventh-street, who says he is a teacher, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth yesterday, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, on two charges, one of disorderly conduct and the other assault and battery. The complainants were Miss Mary Smith, aged 18, of No. 497 Third-avenue, and Officer Kiernan, of the Eighteenth Precinct. Miss Smith said that while standing at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street on Thursday evening, Price accosted her and made use of some insulting remarks. She sought to avoid him by walking away, when he followed her and renewed his offensive language. Officer Kiernan approached, and, seeing the condition of affairs, tried to arrest Price, when the latter struck him on the nose with his umbrella, causing blood to flow. Another officer hastened to Kiernan's assistance, and Price was taken into custody. Justice Kilbreth committed the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

A SUDDEN FORECLOSURE.

TROUBLES OF MRS. LOUISA NELSON IN PAYING ON INSTALLMENTS.

An interesting case, showing the abuses of the installment plan, came before Justice Gedney, in the Eighth Judicial District Court, yesterday, in an action brought by Louisa Nelson against Hyman M. Greenburger. The plaintiff is a neat, tidy-looking, young mulatto, residing at No. 343 Sixth-avenue. She is married, and has one infant, but her husband fails to support her, and she acts as a nurse, and also applies magnetic treatment for the relief of neuralgia and rheumatism. Lately she became acquainted with a silk peddler, named L. Burnstein, who sold her $29 worth of silk, and agreed to take the money in weekly payments of $1 each. A few days later she negotiated a loan of $20 with Burnstein, of which terms were that she should pay $5 a month as interest, and give a mortgage on all her household furniture. For the three months falling due on the 15th of April, May, and June, Mrs. Nelson promptly paid the $5 a month interest, but each time Burnstein made some excuse, and gave her no receipt. At the last payment, however, she demanded a receipt, whereupon he flew into a passion and declared that he would foreclose the mortgage on July 15, if she was not ready with the $20 she owed him on the loan. On July 12 Burnstein followed Mrs. Nelson to the house of Mr. A. Burgess, No. 291 Sixth-avenue, where she was attending to a sick person. Mr. Burgess heard Burnstein threatening Mrs. Nelson, and, when told of the bond, between them, he told the peddler to bring his mortgage and he [Burgess] would pay it in full. Burnstein demanded to be paid also a balance of $19 due him on the silk transaction by Mrs. Nelson, and Burgess agreed to become security for that amount. This arrangement Burnstein first accepted, then refused, and left the house. On July 18 he and one Hyman Greenburger called upon Mrs. Nelson, when Greenburger claimed the furniture under the mortgage, which he said he had bought of Burnstein. Mr. Burgess offered to pay the demanded $20, and also the $5 due for interest up to July 15, whereupon Greenburger raised his price, and demanded $3 more interest, being $1 a day from the 15th to the 18th of July. This Mr. Burgess refused to pay, and the men left the house, threatening to return and take the furniture. Tais they did at 4 P. M. on July 25, having with them Deputy Marshal Farley, who wanted $100 to settle the claim, and then reduced the sum to $47 and expenses. Mr. Burgess being absent down town, and the poor woman having no other friends who could advise or aid her, she was obliged to see all her household furniture taken from the house and carted away. The next morning she was informed that the goods had already been sold, the sale taking place at 10 o'clock at Dunn's auction-rooms, in Great Jones-street, after a two-line notice had been advertised in a morning paper. The goods brought in all just $57, while, at a moderate valuation, they were worth at least $400. It was to recover for the value of the furniture, thus illegally seized and sold, that Mrs. Nelson brought suit before Justice Gedney.

MICHAEL SLEVIN AT THE BAR.

WHAT OFFICER RYAN SAYS ABOUT THE ALDERMAN'S BROTHER'S INTOXICATION.

Michael Slevin, of No. 205 Mott-street, brother of Alderman Slevin, was fined $10 and put under $500 bail to keep the peace by Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, on Sunday, on the complaint of Officer William Ryan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who charged the prisoner with intoxication and disorderly conduct. Alderman Slevin, on the part of his brother, demanded an examination. Justice Duffy assented, and remitted Slevin's fine and paroled him to appear when required. The examination came up yesterday in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and was attended by a large number of Slevin's friends. Officer Ryan alleged that Slevin was in Mott-street, near Spring, on Saturday night, in a state of intoxication, and acting very disorderly. When he ordered him away, Slevin became very abusive and used insulting language. Bartley Farley, who was with Officer Ryan on the night in question, swore that Slevin was intoxicated; that he called Officer Ryan a sucker, and that he resisted arrest when about to be taken into custody.

A young man named James Tracey, of No. 289 Elizabeth-street, testified that he heard Slevin say to Ryan that his brother was an Alderman and could have him "broke." The witness also swore that he saw no clubbing. Slevin's defense is, that he was clubbed and illegally arrested.

John McCarthy, of No. 273 Mott-street, swore that Slevin said: "My brother is an Alderman, and I'll fix him off." This witness also heard the accused say: "I'm boss of those corners." McCarthy testified that he did not see Officer Ryan use his club.

Michael Slevin then took the stand and contradicted the above testimony in every particular. He said he was not drunk on Saturday night, and that he did not use the language imputed to him. He claimed to have been clubbed, but said that he did not know whether he had any marks or not, as he had not looked. Slevin contended that the officer had no reason to arrest him. Said the accused in his defense, "I mean doing nothing."

In view of the formidable array of witnesses for the defense, Justice Duffy adjourned the examination until Sunday morning.

NEW SAVANNAH LINE STEAM-SHIPS.

The new iron steam-ship City of Columbus, which was built at Chester, Penn., by John Roach & Son, for the Empire Line, to run between New-York and Savannah, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. She is now lying at Pier No. 43 North River. She registers 2,100 tons, and is 270 feet long over all. Her engines are compound. She has the usual condensing machines, steam-winches, &c. The pilot-house is forward, on the hurricane deck, and her steering apparatus is worked by steam. She can also be steered by apparatus placed at the stern. Her saloons are three in number—one on the main deck, abaft the engines; one forward of them on the same deck, and the third on the hurricane deck. They can accommodate about 120 passengers. She is brigantine rigged, and carries a large spread of canvas. She will leave this port for Savannah on the 28th instant. Capt. T. S. Nickerson is her commander.

Another steam-ship, to be named the Great City, will be added to the Empire Line in a few weeks. She is now being completed in Roach & Son's yards, at Chester. The City of Macon and the City of Savannah are the other two vessels belonging to this line. The San Salvador and Rapidan, which are replaced by the new steamers, have been sold.

A RUNAWAY IN MADISON-AVENUE.

A team of spirited horses belonging to Washington Lee, of No. 15 East Forty-fifth-street, attached to a light wagon and driven by Thomas Holden, of No. 112 West Fifty-sixth-street, took fright yesterday morning at Thirty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue. They ran up Madison-avenue, and at Thirty-ninth-street the wagon was upset and the driver was thrown to the pavement. He escaped with slight bruises, but the wagon was badly wrecked. The frightened horses, freeing themselves from the harness, sped along Madison-avenue until they reached the centre of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, when they sprang up the steps of No. 326, the residence of Mr. William B. King. They broke the brown-stone side rail, breaking off short the columns supporting it, and throwing the fragments into the street. The shock was so great that the horses were brought to a sudden stop and were captured by a policeman. They had not received any serious injury.

THE NINTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The Ninth Regiment paraded 304 men and officers for rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday. Lieut.-Col. M. P. L. Montgomery was in command, and Major Charles E. Orvis, Brigadier Inspector, and Capt. G. E. Harding, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. The troops commenced work at 100 and 150 yards at 10 o'clock, and succeeded in completing their scores by noon, qualifying 195 for the second class. Soon afterward the rain began to fall heavily, and further shooting was abandoned for the day.

Upon returning to the armory, the officers held a meeting to hear the report of a committee on the selection of a candidate for the vacant office of Colonel. The committee reported in favor of Gen. Francis P. Barton, and an election will be ordered by Gen. Vilmar at an early date.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BIRDS.

There was a whole nest of birds in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Bird said that Mr. Bird drank up all his money, and then pounded and abused her. Thereat the little birds chirped. Mr. Bird said he didn't. Then the two little birds, who sat on a bench, chirped again. Then Mr. and Mrs. Bird chirped at each other. The nest was saved from destruction by Mr. Bird and Mrs. Bird both putting their right hands on the same Bible, and "swearing off" for one year from date "s'help me, yer Honor!"

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENTS.

The Committee on Enrollment of the New-York County Democratic Association (Cooper-Ottendorfer wing of the Anti-Tammanyites) met last evening in Irving Hall, ex-Register John McCool in the chair. The Committee on Address to the People was increased by the addition of nine more members of the association. The sub-committees of the Committee on Enrollment in the various Assembly districts will report progress next Tuesday, and a meeting of the Association of Twelve Hundred will probably be held on Friday or Saturday of next week.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The sale of the lease of the premises on the corner of Eighty-fifth-street and Third-avenue has been postponed for a few days.

Felix McCallin, of Fishkill, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this City, having liabilities amounting to $1,600, and no assets.

The steamer Sorrento, which sails for Hull, England, to-day, will take out 650 live sheep, 100 head of cattle, and 80 tons of sole-leather.

John H. Paten, grocer, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton, having liabilities amounting to $6,200, and no assets.

Mayor Ely is attending the clam-bake of the Boston Leather-dealers' Association, at Providence, R. I. He will return to this City on Monday.

Daniel Shea, a laborer, aged 23, fell into the hold of the steam-ship Greece, at Pier No. 39 North River, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

It was August Litiker, the defendant, and not Charles Miller, the plaintiff, who was sent to the Penitentiary on Thursday for a year for obtaining $10 by a worthless check.

Secretary Sherman arrived at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. He did not appear down town, but sent his Secretary, Mr. Babcock, to the Custom-house for his mail.

The Independent Democratic Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District, Morris W. Hart Secretary, are to meet this evening to urge the nomination of Mr. Samuel Conover for Mayor.

A subscription list for the benefit of the fever-stricken people of Grenada, Miss., was opened yesterday in the Cotton Exchange. At the time business was closed $440 had been subscribed.

At 10·15 o'clock yesterday morning Edmund J. Larkin, aged 18, a sailor on the bark Henry L. Gregg, lying at Pier No. 12 East River, accidentally fell from the yards and was killed. His body was sent to the Morgue.

The body of Thomas Kernan, aged 16 years, of No. 140 East Ninth-street, who was drowned on the 13th inst. while bathing at the foot of East Seventh-street, was recovered yesterday and sent to the boy's parents for burial.

John Fallan, aged 13, of No. 331 East Thirty-first-street, while bathing in the East River at the foot of Thirty-first-street, yesterday, was severely injured by striking against an iron spike projecting from one of the wharf spiles.

Joseph Peters was arrested on the 16th inst. on a charge of selling cigars on the Bowery near Canal-street without the necessary license from the United States Government. He was held yesterday to answer, by Commissioner Shields, in $250 bail.

A horse attached to a butcher's cart, owned by Henry Wehenkel, of No. 586 Second-avenue, backed overboard from the wharf at the foot of Thirty-third-street, East River, yesterday morning. The horse was drowned and the wagon and harness were recovered in a damaged condition.

Robert McNeil, liquor-dealer, of Rye, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in this City, having liabilities amounting to $6,000, and $3,000 assets. Among the creditors are the estate of Robert Francis, $1,272; David Duncan, $900; First National Bank of Portchester, $625; John Gilson & Sons, $800.

No call has yet been issued for a meeting of the Board of Apportionment to take action upon the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in relation to granting an appropriation of $500,000 to continue the work on the Brooklyn Bridge. It is believed, however, that the board will meet early next week for the purpose.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed before Register Allen, by William S. Dunham, who formerly kept a liquor saloon at Broadway and Astor-place, to get rid of liabilities amounting to $5,084. He made an assignment some time ago, and $2,500 was realized from the assets. The largest creditor is James A. Webb, for $1,512.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed in this City by Theodore A. Stephenson, dealer in flour and feed at Portchester. His liabilities amount to $9,928, and the assets are nominally $7,103, consisting of stock, &c., $1,605; real estate, $4,500, fully mortgaged; coal, $200; book accounts, horses, wagons, &c., $798. He also has a life insurance policy for $9,350.

Charles Voata, aged 47 years, of No. 203 West Twenty-seventh

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8403. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A STARTLING DEFALCATION.

THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY LOSE $120,000.

CHARLES W. ANGELL, THE SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY, AN ABSCONDER—HIS DISHONESTY KNOWN FOR SOME TIME BY HIS EMPLOYERS—A STATEMENT BY GEORGE M. PULLMAN—THE FUGITIVE IN BRUSSELS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—There have been rumors on the street for several days that an extensive defalcation had occurred in the Pullman Palace Car Company, but no matter how carefully and persistently inquiries were made in that direction, they were all met with a flat denial that anything of an irregular character existed, or that any of the officials of that company were implicated in any degree in anything that savored in the least of criminality. But these rumors have grown from day to day, until this afternoon they broke out and implicated a gentleman well known for his high social position—the Secretary of the company, Mr. Charles W. Angell. Mr. George M. Pullman furnishes the following statement in regard to the affair:

OFFICE OF THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY, CHICAGO, Aug. 17, 1878.

Mr. Charles W. Angell has been Secretary of this company ever since its organization, now about 11 years. He was a man about 40 years of age, of agreeable manners, and exceedingly competent in the place which he occupied. His social relations, so far as known, were, until recently, at least, of the very best character, and it had not been suspected that he was under any special temptations to do any act against the interest of his employers. In short, by years of good conduct and faithful attention to business he had won the entire confidence of the Directors of the company, as well as those with whom he was associated in the office, and he was esteemed and respected by all. About three years ago, Mr. Angell's wife died very suddenly, leaving two infant children, one of whom is still living. The loss of his wife seemed to weigh very heavily on him, so much so that for a time his friends feared it would impair his mental as well as his physical health. From this, however, he had been gradually recovering, and for the past year he had become more cheerful and more inclined to renew his social relations. I have recently learned that during the past Winter Mr. Angell suffered from a disappointment in some social affairs, and became somewhat depressed in consequence. I am now informed that subsequently he became careless in his habits, and finally fell into disreputable associations. These, if such there were, must have been of very recent standing, and nothing of them was known to the public or among his intimate friends.

It was his custom, with the consent of the Directors of the company, to take a Summer vacation of two or three weeks, which he generally spent in the East. His going, therefore, at about the usual time excited no suspicion, especially as he proposed to meet me in New-York on my return from Europe, where I had been during the early part of the Summer. On arriving in New-York on the 7th of the present month I expected Mr. Angell would meet me in a day or two, but as he did not come, nor advise me of his address, I became somewhat anxious about him, especially as I had been advised that his health was not good at the time he left Chicago. For the purpose of finding out his condition, I sent for his brother, and dispatched him to Saratoga and other places which Mr. Angell said he intended visiting, but no intelligence of him could be obtained. It seems also that Mr. Angell's absence from the office of the company here, without leaving any address or communicating with any of his associates, taken in connection with what had occurred shortly before his going away, began to excite some comment, which being communicated to me added somewhat to my apprehensions, and I immediately came to Chicago and instituted a thorough examination. This developed the fact that Mr. Angell had disappeared with funds and securities of the company. The amount taken by him, although considerable, is not sufficient to occasion the company any embarrassment, nor to interfere with its regular business or dividends. The possible maximum of loss sustained is $120,000, partly in cash and partly in securities of the company, which were in his custody as Secretary. The money he drew out of bank was upon two checks of $25,000 each, representing to our cashier that he was sending it to the office of the company in New-York, and that proper vouchers would be returned, evading or overriding the custom of the office, which requires vouchers to accompany every payment of money. So great was the confidence reposed in his integrity and honor that this action on his part created no uneasiness in the office, until his protracted absence, without furnishing vouchers or communicating his address, became of itself a cause of suspicion. Nothing has been heard from him since he went away so far as we have been able to ascertain. It is possible that he converted the securities, and with the proceeds and money obtained has gone to Europe. The company is already taking the most vigorous measures for Mr. Angell's apprehension and proposes, if possible, to recover the bonds and securities abstracted by him, but for obvious reasons the measures adopted cannot be made public.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN, President.

Although the first official announcement of Angell's thievery was contained in the letter from Mr. George M. Pullman, he has been the current talk on the streets for nearly a week. Inquiries made early last week brought out the fact that he had been stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel up to about the 17th of July. On that day he went to the Palmer House and engaged a room, taking his meals at the Chicago Club, opposite. He left in about a week for the East. When he left the hotel he took all his baggage, and said he would return about the 18th of September. At his own office he stated that he was going off for a short vacation, which would last until the 15th of August; that he expected to meet Mr. George M. Pullman, who was about to return from Europe, and would come on from New-York with him. He drew $1,200, and left as security shares of the Pullman Palace Car Company stock, which he owned, indorsed in blank, their value more than covering the amount of the money borrowed. He said to the Cashier that he was not feeling well; that it was not unlikely he might be taken ill at the East, and in such a case it would be well for him to have something more than mere pocket money. He did not know how long he would be at any of the several places he intended visiting. It was to be simply a pleasant vacation. In fact, he took particular pains to say he was going away for rest, and that he didn't want his mail sent to him; didn't want to be bothered with it or think anything about it until his return. This surprised some of his friends, and it was not long before these rumors began to find their way to the street. The last trace of him was at Jersey City, two days after he left here. At that point he dropped into darkness. The result of the examination into his accounts, the next step taken after it was known he had disappeared, is given in Mr. Pullman's letter.

It is said that while he might have been on one or two occasions out of his head, his present crime was not done while under any mental aberration. The coolness and precision with which he carried out his thefts dispose of any such idea as that. It is pretty generally understood that he had this departure in contemplation for some time, and that he had selected a time for it just prior to Mr. Pullman's return from Europe. They probably passed each other in mid-ocean, and he has beyond doubt gone where extradition treaties are unknown, and where he is safe from the pursuit of the law.

Charles Angell is a young man. He was born in Rhode Island, and has been in the employ of the Pullman Palace Car Company for 14 years. About four years ago he was married to a most estimable lady, the daughter of A. C. Badger, of this city, by whom he had two children, one of whom is living. His wife died some time ago and this seemed to have changed his manner of living considerably. After the death of his wife he became acquainted with a young lady at Kenosha, the daughter of A. B. Smith. To her he became attached, and last April asked her to become his wife, which she refused to do, and this, it is said, caused him to lead a life of dissipation. He left Chicago on the 24th of July last. About five days before that he claimed to have been taken down with illness, and in the interim he called to his bedside a girl named Sadie, an inmate of Carrie Watson's establishment, one of the most notorious houses of ill fame in Chicago. She spent three days and nights with him, unknown to the clerks or proprietor of the house.

Mr. Angell enjoyed the confidence of the Pullman Car Company. He became attached to the corporation as Secretary when it was comparatively a small institution. He grew up with it, and advanced with it in position. He had the handling of all the funds. He was not connected with the Southern Pullman Palace Company, the headquarters of which are at Louisville, Ky., and had nothing to do with its transactions. The usual dividend was declared on the 1st inst., and paid on the 15th. All cash transactions were made through him.

He went to New-York, whence he took his departure for Liverpool on one of the Inman Line steamers, and to-day is safe and sound in Brussels. Angell had no bad habits save being extremely fond of associating with fast women. The money he obtained was a clear steal. It consisted of between $50,000 and $60,000 in currency and upward of $70,000 in the bonds of the Pullman Palace Car Company and other securities, which he sold in New-York previous to his departure for foreign parts. Angell delighted in railroad excursions. One of these, it is said, to Kenosha last Spring, cost him $3,000. He rarely drank anything. He no doubt took the money he stole with him, and the cash in his possession when he left New-York must have been over $100,000. The woman in the case has beyond doubt been this same inmate of the house of ill-fame above mentioned.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR SPENCER POSITIVELY DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE IN THE FOURTH ALABAMA DISTRICT—NOMINATIONS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A letter was received here to-day from Senator Spencer, in which he positively declines to be a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Alabama District, notwithstanding the urgent solicitations of prominent Republicans from every section of the State. He says that his private interests require his entire attention, and therefore he cannot afford to make the canvass. This declination increases the Democratic chances for success, and despite the legitimate Republican majority of over 10,000 in that district, the Democrats boast that they will overcome it at all hazards, which means that shot-gun methods will be resorted to if necessary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17.—B. B. Lewis has been nominated by the Democrats of the Sixth District over G. W. Hewitt, the present incumbent, and L. M. Stone. Mr. Lewis was from the State at large in 1874, and figured prominently in the movement against Belknap.

ESSEX JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 17.—The Third District Greenback Convention here to-day nominated Bradley Barlow, of St. Albans, for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—The prolonged and bitter Democratic fight over the Congressional nomination in this, the First (Michigan) District was ended to-day by the nomination of Gen. A. S. Williams. His rivals were W. S. Maybury, a young man, and present City Attorney, and W. W. Wheaton, ex-Mayor of this city, an old wire-puller. The progress of the preliminary canvass has been attended with much bitterness, and the primary meetings in this city have been disgraceful affairs, attended with shameless disorder and a general predominance of the rough element. All the parties have charged each other with colonizing and ballot-box stuffing, and there has been much bad blood. In this city Maybury was successful in the majority of the wards, but the older men carried the county towns. The veteran managers of the party have also, within the last few days, taken hold of the contest, raised money, and set all the machinery in motion to renominate Williams. The result was apparent to-day when the convention met, at the suburban village of Dearborn, with over 1,000 persons in attendance, and it was found that the nomination of Williams was a foregone conclusion. On the first ballot he had 47 votes, to 33 for Maybury, and 19 for Wheaton. There were unimportant changes in the next three ballots, and then a formal ballot was ordered, in which Williams received 51, or just half of the convention. On the next ballot he got 46, and was declared nominated. This result has been received with much growling by the younger element in the party.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY.

JUDGE ALBERT S. MARKS, THE AUTHOR OF THE REMARKABLE PLATFORM, NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.—The adjournment of the Gubernatorial Convention last night without making a nomination served to make the friends of the candidates redouble their efforts in their behalf. The high-tax men made strong endeavors to have Henning or Colgar nominated, and the low-tax faction gave nearly all its strength to Gardner on the seventeenth ballot. On the succeeding ballot Gardner weakened and continued to lose support on each successive ballot. Seeing that neither Gardner nor Wright could be nominated, the low-tax men resolved to end the contest as soon as possible, and on the twenty-second ballot voted so constantly for Judge Albert S. Marks that the remainder of the delegations caught the enthusiasm, and Marks received 300 votes more than were required to nominate. The nomination was then made unanimous, amid loud cheering and great excitement. The Democrats are jubilant over the result, and upon telegraphing to Marks, were informed that he would obey the will of the people. The nominee was Colonel of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regiment during the late war, and was wounded at the battle of Stone River. He served eight years as Chancellor of the Fourth Chancery Division, and was re-elected without opposition recently. It is understood that he was the author of the platform adopted by the convention.

THE CHICAGO JEWELRY ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—To-night the detectives of Pinkerton's force arrested one of the men who was implicated in the Palmer House robbery yesterday, by which the traveling salesman of Max Freund & Co., of New-York, lost jewelry samples to the value of $120,000. It seems that an individual named C. B. White, of St. Louis, so registered himself at the Palmer House, in company with a man named Stevens, of New-York, on the morning of the robbery. Both left a few minutes before the loss was reported, and both said they were going out of town. Following this clue up closely, the detectives to-night found at No. 361 State-street the man White, and with him nearly, if not quite, all the stolen property. The arrested man gave the name of Charles Woodward. He was taken to the Police station. His accomplice, Stevens, has not yet been apprehended. Woodward says that he comes from New-York.

THE SCOURGE OF THE SOUTH

NO ABATEMENT OF THE DREAD FEVER.

WHOLE FAMILIES SWEPT AWAY AT GRENADA—THE DEATH-LIST STILL LONG—PECULIARITIES OF THE DISEASE AND ITS TREATMENT—TWENTY-SEVEN MORE DEATHS AT NEW-ORLEANS—THE FEVER INCREASING AT VICKSBURG—NINE DEATHS AT MEMPHIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 17.—The story of the fever is quickly told. One week ago to-morrow morning yellow fever was declared epidemic here by the Board of Health. Assistance was immediately telegraphed for in the way of experienced yellow-fever physicians and nurses. Special trains were at once dispatched, and Monday found three physicians and 30 nurses beside the stricken, ministering with untiring and unselfish devotion; but the demon of plague had the advantage in the start and the race has been to him. Picture a town of 2,200 inhabitants reduced in one short week to 200, with only 30 or 40 well ones, and the scene is before you.

Men who during the late war won a justly earned reputation for bravery and unflinching nerve, upon seeing the first one of their dear ones hurried to the grave gave up and wept like children. Men that your reporter was working with yesterday and to-day, and who seemed strong in heart and purpose to resist this terrible enemy, are to-night added to the list of new cases, and the few remaining ones seem destined to suffer the same fate. More nurses and help of every description has been telegraphed for to-night, and favorable responses are hoped for. Yet we can't expect men to come at such a sacrifice. Fear of fatality has undoubtedly been an active promoter of the death-list. The stricken seem to have lost all hopes. Surely the end cannot be far, and the chapter must soon be closed. The deaths for the past 24 hours number eight, the new cases 10. The total number of deaths is 64.

The train from New-Orleans put off two bad cases of fever yesterday. The patients were en route to New-York. Several persons who have gone into the country have sent for nurses. Pecuniary aid is sadly needed. The fever continues to be of the most malignant character, assuming the congestive form, and most of the patients die, not so much from the black vomit as from suppression of urine. The treatment heretofore has been heroic—calomel in large doses followed by large doses of quinine. Morphine is also given, which is highly contra-indicated in this disease. The patients have been severely sweated, and have been given little nourishment while the fever was high. It is thought by some that a great deal of the mortality might have been prevented by careful nursing and judicious treatment. Several desperate cases which at first received this treatment are in a fair way of recovery. From the course pursued by the New-Orleans physicians, Drs. Mandeville and Veasie, and on account of their experience and superior treatment of this disease, they have been rewarded by a very large and appreciative practice, and it only remains now for the people to fight it out on this line, if it takes the last one.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—In the past 24 hours 73 new cases of yellow fever and 20 deaths are reported. The total number of cases to date is 975; new cases for the week, 509; total number of deaths, 266; for the week, 140. The Howard Association, in view of the widespread sickness and distress which prevails in this city, have determined to extend such measures of relief as the generosity of their fellow-citizens will enable them to do. They publish an appeal to the citizens of New-Orleans for contributions, stating that they have not a dollar in their treasury. The last report from Port Eads shows 34 cases of yellow fever, 15 convalescent, and 14 deaths.

To-day 40 applications from the destitute sick were received and promptly attended to by the Howard Association. Some of the cases were of such a nature as to touch the heart of any one. The members of the association were busy to-night allotting districts between themselves. Contributions of money are coming in freely.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Health Officer is unable to give an official report for the past 24 hours. The latest news is contained in the following report from the Howard Association: There are 50 cases of yellow fever in the city and it is increasing rapidly. It is confined to the destitute. Money is needed for their relief by the Howard Association.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—The fever has not made much progress to-day. Fourteen or fifteen new cases and five or six deaths have been reported. It is still confined to the portion of the city where it originated. Most of the people will be out of the infected district in a few days. The Board of Health reports 26 deaths from yellow fever to date. The fine weather of the past few days has been against the fever, and if it continues a few days longer the people will begin to think the disease will not last till cold weather.

FIGHTING OFF INFECTION.

STRINGENT QUARANTINE MEASURES AT ALL POINTS LIABLE TO BE INFECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The Board of Health this evening adopted stringent measures for the protection of the community from yellow fever. The various railroad companies were informed that from this date they will be prohibited from bringing passengers or baggage to this city from Grenada, Memphis, New-Orleans, or other infected places. A number of refugees from Memphis have already stopped here. Steps were also taken to establish quarantine on the water approaches to the city. It has just been learned that there was a case of yellow fever on board one of the South American vessels at City Point the other day. Vessels bound for Petersburg and Richmond are not subject to quarantine at Norfolk unless they stop at that port also. The city was drenched by a heavy rain to-night, which thoroughly cleaned its gutters and sewers.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 17.—The yellow fever scare is gradually dying out. There are no trains, nor is there any other communication between this city and Memphis and the other Mississippi River towns. The quarantine is effectual. There are no symptoms of the disease at this place. Yellow fever has never visited Little Rock. Great confidence is expressed that there is no danger now. The steamer Maumelle was stopped 12 miles below the city last night and ordered to turn back to Memphis.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Health this morning it was decided to quarantine all boats and trains arriving from the South and West. Physicians will be stationed at Davis' Island, seven miles below the city, and on the railroads at Sewickley and Mansfield. They will examine all the trains and boats arriving, and detain all persons showing symptoms of fever at the points named for treatment. A telegram from Portsmouth, Ohio, states that the tow-boat John Porter, destined for this place, has one case on board, and that a very mild one. A public meeting has been called to raise funds for the sufferers in the South.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—There is no yellow fever in Louisville. The report telegraphed from Cincinnati last night is regarded as utterly uncalled for. Yellow fever has never existed in Louisville, and, although there are over 500 persons here from the plague-stricken cities, no fear is felt of the disease breaking out. There will be no quarantine, and Louisville will do all she can for those who come. The only avenue of escape from the South is the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, whose rolling stock is all in use carrying passengers. The cars cannot contain the people, the aisles and platforms being crowded. Louisville, Grayson, and Crab Orchard Springs, as well as the Mammoth Cave, are pronounced plague-proof by prominent physicians, and experience has certainly shown as much.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 17.—The American brig Akbar, of Machias, Me., from Cuba, is reported off Pensacola Bar, with the mate dead and the crew sick with fever. As any pilot boarding her will be detained at Quarantine until frost appears, the pilots all refuse to bring the brig in, and it is probable she will sail North. The schooner Laura Lewis went ashore on Santa Rosa Island, near Fort Pickens, last night. The Captain's wife, being in child-bed, could not be moved; so the crew have been quarantined at Fort Pickens, the vessel having come from Cuba.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 17.—The City Council and the Board of Health to-day ordered the establishment of a rigid quarantine against all steamers and trains from the South, and have taken precautions against communication from any infected fever districts.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—Physicians have been stationed at Vernon, Ind., and Walton, Ky., and all trains on the Ohio and Mississippi and Louisville Short Line will be examined at those points. If any passengers are found to have yellow fever they will be taken to hospital on arrival here. No baggage whatever from points south of Louisville will be allowed to be brought to this city.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—Extra precautions are being taken by the Board of Health of this city to protect the citizens from the danger of an epidemic. No cases of yellow fever have yet occurred in the city. In order to avert any possible peril, the board has appointed an additional sanitary inspector for the river-front. They have also ordered the daily cleaning of the streets along the river and the washing out of the inlets. A pamphlet on the proper use of disinfectants is about to be issued for public distribution. The streets of the city were never in better condition than at present, and the board proposes they shall be kept so.

THE WEEKLY OFFICIAL REPORT.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REPORTS MADE TO THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following was issued this afternoon:

OFFICE SURGEON-GENERAL U. S. M. H. S., WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1878.

Abstract of sanitary reports received during the past week under the National Quarantine act:

New-Orleans.—Since the last report, 471 cases of yellow fever and 121 deaths, making a total of 902 cases, and 232 deaths, of which 108 cases and 29 deaths occurred during the 24 hours to noon yesterday.

Port Eads.—Thirty-three cases of yellow fever and five deaths during the week to yesterday evening.

Grenada, Miss.—The first case of yellow fever occurred July 25. To noon yesterday there had been 125 cases and 47 deaths.

Mobile.—One death from yellow fever yesterday—a colored woman—who, it is reported, had been on an excursion to Biloxi, Miss., July 24.

Cincinnati.—Since the last report a young woman, living in a house where bags are believed to be from New-Orleans was stored, died of a fever resembling yellow fever. Another case of fever of a similar character has since developed in the same neighborhood. The steamer John A. Porter, from New-Orleans, had four deaths from yellow fever before arriving at Cincinnati, which city she passed on Friday, bound for Pittsburg, with several cases on board. One man, who left the John A. Porter at Louisville, proceeded to Cincinnati by rail, where he was sent to the hospital on the 13th inst. with fever. The steamer Golden Rule passed Cairo yesterday evening for Cincinnati, with two cases of yellow fever on board. Two deaths occurred on board that vessel Thursday. Several people from New-Orleans and Port Eads have sickened or died of yellow fever on their journey northward—one case at Covington, Ky., one at Cairo, and three deaths at St. Louis.

Memphis.—The first case of yellow fever occurred Aug. 13, in the person of a woman whose sanitary house was frequented by river boatmen. The disease has spread rapidly, but has not yet assumed a malignant type.

Vicksburg.—Yellow fever has appeared since the last report. The first death occurred Aug. 12. Advices to noon to-day report the outbreak of the disease near the river-front within the last 15 hours, from whence it is spreading rapidly.

Havana.—Ninty-nine deaths from yellow fever and nine from small-pox occurred during the week ended Aug. 10.

Cardenas and Sagua la Grande, Cuba.—No cases of yellow fever during the week ended Aug. 9.

Matanzas.—Decrease in yellow fever for the week ended Aug. 9.

Calcutta.—Ten deaths from cholera during the week ended June 15.

Bombay.—Twenty-five deaths from cholera during the week ended June 25.

Reports from other places indicate good health.

JOHN M. WOODWORTH, Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY AT ST. LOUIS.

A LAWYER KILLS HIS MISTRESS AND HIMSELF AT A HOTEL.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at the Girard House, corner of Broadway and Biddle-street, shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon. Joseph P. Colcord, at one time a very promising lawyer and prosecuting attorney in one of the courts, and subsequently a member of the Legislature, shot a woman, said to be his mistress, named Letty Smith, with whom he was living at the Girard House, and then shot himself. The woman received three wounds—one directly through the body, near the stomach, one in the head, and a third in the shoulder. Colcord was shot in the right temple. Both died almost instantly. Jealousy and whisky are thought to have caused the act. Colcord has been a very dissipated man for a number of years, and it is said that he forced his wife to leave him, after which he took up with this woman.

THE WINE CROP OF PORTUGAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Benjamin Moran, Chargé d'Affaires at Lisbon, Portugal, informs the Department of State that the prospects of the grape and wine crop are very unfavorable in the north of Portugal, while the wheat crop is satisfactory. The price of wines is constantly advancing, owing to the increasing demands from other parts of Europe. The ravages of the phylloxera not only threatens the destruction of the grapes but also of the vines. The domestic consumption of wine is very great in Portugal, any diminution of production affects alike the producers and the poorer classes. Wine with the latter takes the place of meat. Large quantities of wine are exported to Bordeaux, where it is used to strengthen the claret and other wines of that district. The brandy used for a similar purpose has increased in price in the southern portions of Portugal, where it is chiefly made. Notwithstanding the large supply of wheat and other cereals in Portugal, the flour and wheat of America will be in demand.

PHILADELPHIA COMMANDERY NO. 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Philadelphia Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar, returned to this city this morning from their visit to Providence and Boston. They were met at the depot by delegations from the city commanderies and escorted to the Masonic Temple, where a collation was provided.

O'LEARY'S WALK FINISHED.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—O'Leary finished his 400-mile walk in 122 hours at 10:10 P. M., having 20 minutes to spare. Immense crowds were in attendance at the conclusion, and there was unbounded enthusiasm.

NOT A DELEGATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—W. G. English, who was killed at Sacramento, was not a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, but a real estate operator.

POWDER AND LIGHTNING.

A TERRIFIC MAGAZINE EXPLOSION IN POTTSVILLE.

A HOUSE CONTAINING A THOUSAND KEGS OF POWDER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—A TERRIBLY DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION FOLLOWS—SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED—HUGE STONES SENT FLYING THROUGH THE AIR—HOUSES SHATTERED AND TREES OUT DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 17.—H. A. Weldy & Co.'s powder magazine, in the outskirts of this place, containing 1,000 kegs of blasting powder, was struck by lightning this afternoon, and instantly exploded with a crash that was heard 10 miles, and that shook the buildings in Pottsville and its vicinity like an earthquake. At the time, thunder-storms were passing to the north and the south, but there was a mere sprinkle of rain in the valley in which Pottsville lies, and the bolt that exploded the magazine came from a passing cloud, the sun being obscured only for a few moments. The effect of the explosion was terrible. The building—a large house, substantially built of heavy stone—was scattered piecemeal over an area of half a square mile. Not even the foundation was left, while stones weighing 200 pounds were thrown a quarter of a mile away. When the house was built, several years ago, it stood in a solitary piece of woods, but since then buildings have been pushed perilously near it, while there public roads were found to be within striking distance.

The house stood near the summit of an elevation known as Mount Hope. A smaller powder-house, containing 126 kegs of powder, belonging to the Laflin & Rand Company, stood about 25 yards to the west. A little beyond, and to the north of the latter, was the coal breaker of the Gate Vein Coal Company. At the foot of the hill, on the side on which the powder-house stood, was a grove in which a private picnic, attended by about 50 persons, was in progress. On the other side of the hill were a steam railroad and two wagon roads, both leading to Minersville, with a third running diagonally between, and connecting, them on the same slope. About 200 yards from the powder-house was a frame shanty, occupied by an old couple named Stepley. A shower of stones fell upon this building, and knocked it into kindling-wood. Mr. Stepley's head was cut open, and his wife is now dying from a fractured skull. The ruins of the house were sprinkled with the blood of its occupants, and a stone that weighs at least 200 pounds lay in the middle of the 6 by 8 bedroom.

Two carriages and a wagon loaded with coal were passing along the lower Minersville Road. One was occupied by Mrs. Sheeder, a lady physician of Minersville, and a lady friend. A stone weighing about 10 pounds struck the horse on the shoulder, injuring him so badly that he had to be killed. Another, weighing about 300 pounds, fell just behind the wagon. One still heavier fell near the second carriage, occupied by Dr. Guildin and wife, of Minersville, and a shower of missiles fell all around them, but without doing any further injury.

William Shelly, a boy working at the Gate Vein Colliery, had been to the colliery with his mother to draw his pay, and while returning both were knocked down by flying stones. The boy received a flesh wound in the leg and foot, and his mother a severe cut in the thigh.

The force of the explosion passed to the eastward, in the direction of Mount Hope Village, cutting a swath 100 feet wide through a grove of heavy pines and shattering a number of houses. In the main portion of Pottsville, a mile to the eastward, plate-glass windows were shattered, ceilings knocked down, doors burst open, and a number of ladies rendered ill by the shock and fright.

The greatest destruction of life was at the picnic before mentioned. The first warning of the danger was the flash of lightning and the noise and smoke of the explosion, and before hand or foot could be moved by the startled merrymakers, the big stones of the shattered building were dropping among them. An elderly gentleman, who was with them, said that the whole thing passed so quickly that his first intimation of the catastrophe was seeing his companions covered with dust and blood and the powder-blackened stones lying about among them. Andrew Gallaghan, a boy, was instantly killed, his head being carried so far from his body that it was not found for some time. John Watson is also reported to have been killed. Richard Vaughn, a youth of 16, had his leg broken, and died one hour after from the shock. William Reese, aged 16, had his foot so badly crushed that it had to be amputated. Richard Stevens, an old man, had his foot and leg terribly crushed, but refused to submit to amputation, saying that he expected to die of his injuries. David Thomas, Enos Blackman, James Galbraith, and two young ladies, named Stevens and Brasier, were injured more or less severely, and a number of minor casualties are reported.

The scene of the explosion presents a remarkable sight. A small mound of débris is all that marks the site of the magazine. In the path taken by the main force of the explosion large trees are cut down, houses unroofed, their sides bulged in or out, and in many instances large stones are left sticking in the weather-boarding. All along this path lies a thick coating of dust, but it is a remarkable fact that while there is this plain track to the eastward, most of the heaviest stones were thrown to the southward. The lightning flash appears to have come from the south-west, and it is the opinion of local electricians that this had something to do with determining the direction of the explosion. The building was on the north side of the hill, and stood east and west. The small powder-house to the west had its roof and east wall crushed in, and the coal-breaker was shattered, but not so badly as to interfere with its working. The accident has caused great excitement and alarm in town, and a public movement has already been started to get rid of two small powder magazines remaining in the borough limits.

SOUTH PACIFIC MARINE DISASTERS.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—The English steamer Colombia ran ashore on the 28th of July at the Port of Ballenita, on the coast of Ecuador. The steamer Lontue, of the same company, towed her off. Cargo, passengers, and mails were saved and forwarded to Callao by steamer Oroya. The Colombia will have to be towed to Callao. Her rudder and rudder-post are gone. Her stern-post is bent, and the plates attached to it are open. The afterhold is full of water. The steamer was only prevented from sinking by complete water-tight compartments. The Colombia is a fine, fast steamer, about 6 years old, and cost originally about £60,000.

The remainder of the crew of the British bark Cambrian, consisting of 11 men, arrived at Valdivia on the 22d ult. The number was originally 13, but two died on the passage, and of the survivors one is maimed and the others are ill in hospital. They suffered 13 days' exposure, and were picked up off Fort Niebla (entrance of Corral Harbor) by the steamer Clara.

The North American ship Lolisa Walsh, from Fabellon de Pisa, for England, with guano, put into Valparaiso on the 3d of July, leaky.

The Belgian bark Van Artevelde, from Iquique, with nitrate, put into Valparaiso on the 4th of July, leaky.

The British ship Light of the Age, from Iquique, with nitrate, arrived at Falmouth, England, with mast broken and leaking.

CAUTON TO MARINERS.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—Coast of Chili, reef to the north-west of Point Pucocho.—The maritime subdelegate of Coronel states he has discovered and taken the bearings of a hitherto unknown reef situated 1,880 metres to the north and 66° 30' west of the extreme south of Point Pucocho. The rock is more or less circular in form, nearly flat on the top, and with a diameter of 15 to 20 metres. The soundings over it are from 9 to 10 metres, except in its extreme north, where they are only 7.3 metres. On the 22d of June, at low tide, a strong current was noted in the vicinity of a reef, which reached three miles an hour in the direction of the Bay of Coronel. This extraordinary current is purely accidental, and has its origin in the continued winds from the fourth quadrant which blew during the month, and in the great discharge from the River Biobio in consequence of the abundant rains.

AN ARTIST'S JEALOUS RAGE.

P. B. WEST, OF CLEVELAND, SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND HER ALLEGED SEDUCER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—A sensation was created here at 11 A. M. to-day by the report that P. B. West, an artist of this city, who has gained quite a reputation as a painter of animals, had shot his wife and her seducer in a fit of jealous rage. Upon reaching the house, No. 221 Scovill-avenue, it was found that the wife had been shot through the ear, the ball grazing the head, and that John Watkins, her seducer, had received an ugly wound in his foot. The history of the affair is as follows: Some time ago, Watkins, as a friend, was taken into West's family to board. In a short time the wife began to show symptoms of regard for the boarder, and West ordered him out of the house. Some time later Watkins was taken sick, and was taken to the Charity Hospital, and Mrs. West showed her regard, without her husband's knowledge, by carrying him delicacies, &c. Finally, West went to Cincinnati to paint some fancy stock. Upon his return, he claims that his wife had moved the furniture in the house, some to certain apartments for herself, and the rest to other apartments for her husband. He went to her apartments, and she ordered him out. He refused to go, and she called a policeman, and had him arrested but he was not locked up, as no sufficent charge was made. For several days past the pair have been living apart, she stopping at her father's house, No. 221 Scovill-avenue. To-day West called there for some reason, and seeing Watkins in close proximity to her, drew his revolver and fired, with the result given. It seems that Watkins was retreating up stairs when the shot overtook him. West says he did not intend to kill any one, but simply to scare them.

Mrs. West and Watkins both claim that they are innocent, and say that West has persecuted his wife with cruelty of one kind and another. When visited, Mrs. West was greatly excited, and the family seem to be very much annoyed by the disgrace. She continued to repeat that she was innocent of any evil, as was Mr. Watkins. Some say that she was not hit in the ear at all, but that the wound has been made by her in some way since the shooting occurred. Watkins appeared sullen, and would not talk freely. He declared his innocence, however, in unequivocal terms.

West was arrested, and, upon being taken to the station-house, declared that he did not intend to hit any one, but fired simply to scare the couple. He was bailed in $500.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

THE SCRANTON MAN WHO WAS RIDDEN ON A RAIL IN EFFIGY CHARGED WITH MALICIOUS LIBEL—INTERESTING DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 17.—A. A. Chase, editor of the *Daily Times*, was arrested to-day at the instance of W. W. Scranton, General Manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, on a charge of malicious and defamatory libel, and a preliminary hearing will be had before Alderman Fuller on Monday next. The case attracts unusual attention from the fact that Mr. Scranton, who is not a politician in any sense of the word, has been persistently abused in the *Times* for more than a year for the part he took in leading out the vigilantes to quell the riot on the 1st of August, 1877, when the strikers were killed. In every political fight since then the *Times* has sought to make Democratic capital by stating that Mr. Scranton was interested in the other side, and then appealing to the lowest passions and prejudices of the masses. This was intensified in the new county contest, over which the paper in question grew especially virulent, calling Mr. Scranton "an aristocratic bandit who shoots innocent Irish and Welsh men." Mr. Scranton has printed a powerful vindication of his course, disdaining all connection with all politics or newspapers, and declaring his intention to defend his good name in the courts. He intimates that in the opinion of some the *Times* has gone so far as to instigate his assassination, and he will endure its abuse no longer. Mr. Scranton has engaged eminent legal talent, including Hon. Henry W. Palmer, to prosecute his case, and some startling developments regarding the proprietorship of the *Times* and the authorship of its articles are expected.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

PEACEFUL REPORTS FROM PANAMA—WAR BETWEEN CHILI AND THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN ECUADOR.

PANAMA, Aug. 7.—The fears of revolution which agitated the public mind for over a month are now allayed by the declaration of the State Government that there were no causes of quarrel between it and the General Government, from which the principal danger was apprehended, and that the State Government was abundantly able to maintain itself against local political conspiracies. Panama is, therefore, quiet, and business is going on harmoniously as before.

A revolutionary movement has begun in the Province of Pasto, Ecuador. Veintemilla, the President, has lost all claim on the Liberal Party, and the leaders of that faction are determined to oust him. The present movement, it is expected, will become general.

The Peruvian Congress has entered fully upon it labors. The Government finds itself completely at the mercy of the opposition, composed of the Civilists and Pierola parties. The leaders of those parties assert that they will not stand in the way of legislation for good purposes, or executive acts tending to the same end. The position of the Government is embarrassing, and the timid fear that the President may try to find a short way out of it. Business is very dull. Exchange is steady at 27 pence. Exchange on Valparaiso fell suddenly to 12 per cent., on account of telegrams stating that the Chilian banks had suspended specie payments.

The banks of Chili have suspended specie payments. The Government made a call upon them for a large amount needed for preparing for war with the Argentine Republic, which left them without coin enough for their own obligations. Congress came to the assistance of the banks and passed a law giving them until Aug. 31, 1879, to resume the conversion of their bills. It is said that war has been declared between Chili and the Argentine Republic, although the only authority for the statement is a private telegram. The attitude of both parties, according to last advices by mail, was most uncompromising, that of the Argentines being particularly aggressive. It is almost certain that they will come to blows. The question at issue is the ownership of a few thousand square miles of territory, some of it of no value, and the dominion of a few tribes of hostile Indians.

Apprehensions of a commercial crisis in Chili seem to be strengthened with each mail which arrives from that Republic. Not alone is the crisis to be apprehended in Chili but on the east coast, particularly

FROM ENGLAND TO FRANCE.

A NORMANDY WATERING-PLACE.

DISCOMFORTS OF THE TRIP ACROSS THE CHANNEL—NOTHING DONE FOR THE COMFORT OF TRAVELERS—GREEN FIELDS AND GROWING CROPS—BATHING AT ETRETAT—AN EPISODE OF INFORMATION ABOUT CYPRUS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ETRETAT, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1878.

"And, cannot my husband stay with me?" "No, Madam." "And is this the only accommodation for ladies on the boat?" "All, yes, this is all," said the stewardess of the Wolf, bound from Southampton to Havre. The other party to the dialogue was a young American lady. She had arrived at Southampton with her husband en route for Havre, to see Normandy, and then go on to Paris. "I'll give you 10 shillings if I may stay," said her husband; "my wife is sick, and will be worse." The stewardess explained that it was impossible, whereupon Madam declared she would go to her husband's berth. She soon discovered the impracticability of that, for the gentlemen were provided only with sofas in the saloon, devoted also to the purposes of eating and drinking. On this "first-class" line of Continental steamers, doing service in connection with the London and South-western Railway, the sexes were separated, but only to be "cramped together higgledy-piggledy," when at last they desired to settle down for the night. The company advertise their boats "as the finest vessels" on the Channel. The Wolf is one of the best of the line. It is a paddle-wheel ship, with a pitching capacity and a rolling power which that young American was made to feel before the awful night was over.

At the best of times the "chopping sea" which you encounter in the English Channel is always trying; but with "a fresh breeze" that gradually develops into a gale, it is the ugliest water in the world, and nothing can excuse an English railway company or steam-boat enterprise that neglects the necessaries, to say nothing of the comforts, of those hapless voyagers who are tempted by promises of fine boats and short trips to trust themselves in "the night service from Southampton to Havre." You will hardly believe that there was no ice on the Wolf, and that the miserable ship went most of the way with one paddle out of water. A starboard wind struck her, and accompanied her during most of the passage. She was advertised to do the journey in eight hours, from midnight to 8 in the morning. She rarely does it under 10 hours, and on the occasion of my journey she dragged herself into port between 11 and 12 in the day. The scene on board was one which the three people who were not prostrated with sea-sickness will never forget. The groaning of men and women was a constant cry. Some of them had left their mixed state-rooms and were lying about on the few deck seats. My family was a picture of misery, though, fortunately, "the wife of my bosom" was one of the trio who were not conquered. That American lady and her husband were both early victims to the fresh breeze and the ill-regulated ship. *Mem.*: If you must visit the Continent from London, never be tempted to take any routes other than the two short ones from Folkestone to Boulogne or Dover to Calais. They average about two hours to two hours and a half. In some conditions of the sea you can suffer as much during that short journey as you may experience from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. The steamers are small, and the channel chops and twists and its currents ebb and flow in such a way that you may have every nerve in your entire domestic economy put on the rack in less time than it takes me to impress these horrors of the English Channel upon you. The wheel, the thumb-screw, all the murdering inventions of the Inquisition fall short of the tortures which you may undergo in one night during the voyage from Southampton to Havre.

TWENTY MILES THROUGH WHEAT AND CLOVER.

The Custom-house at Havre is a pleasant necessity after any experience of the German ports or frontier. Gross rudeness and official *hauteur* characterize the German officers. The French are polite and rapid in their work, and, like the English on the other side, they give you as little trouble as possible. The change from England to France is far greater than from this side of the Atlantic to New-York, Chicago, or even San Francisco. It is a different people this, in language, dress, manners, habits, traditions. There is room for surprise in the completeness of the change. From the massiveness of England to the lightness of France; from the heavy, thudding traffic in the London streets to the car bells and gay horse-collars of Havre; from the earnest crowds of Englishmen well dressed and occupied; from lines of houses built as if to last for centuries, to the informal-looking Normandy-French of Havre, and the half-English, half-Oriental looking streets and Parisian squares; from the sombre skies of Albion to the blue horizon of France, and the red-trousered soldiers, the cocked-hatted policemen, the *domestiques* in their white caps—these are but the exterior differences that strike the eye, but they represent the rest, and I commend them as recreation for jaded minds and the too common complaint of over-work. My destination was Etretat, the famous watering-place which sprang up during the Empire, and which now "divides the honors" between Trouville and Dieppe. There is no railway to this retreat of the fashion and beauty of France. It is reached from Havre by a service of omnibuses. There was little time to eat breakfast before the great van-like conveyance came dashing up the street, bells jingling, whips cracking. It was an interesting journey, through one long cultivated flat, fringed here and there by distant hills, through a vista of which a glimpse of the sea is caught but once. A peculiarity of the landscape was that the few trees were all cut and trimmed, none of them were allowed to grow naturally. They were chiefly planted in clumps or groups, and inside each small plantation was a farm-house or homestead. The difference between the land laws of France and England gives to the farmer a vast number of small holdings. The country between Havre and Etretat is a striking example of this. It was yesterday a vast tract of varied crops, patches of wheat and clover, of flax and mangel-wurzel, repeating each other all the way. It was one large garden. There were no hedge-rows, as in England, each lot or "holding" was separated by its different crops, and marked here and there with stones. The road was one long highway, not cut off by hedge-or fence, and it was in excellent condition. The harvest was being gathered. Not a mechanical reaper or a machine of any kind was to be seen. The wheat and oats were cut by hand, sheafed and gathered by hand; the flax was harvested by women only. Here and there the laborers were eating their dinners, which consisted rarely of anything more than bread and butter and beer or cider. The homesteads were old, the houses, in most cases, thatched, and the manure heaps draining in close proximity; but the French in both town and country don't seem to be much put out by foul smells. Another peculiarity of the country was the number of cows which dotted the landscape, standing, as it seemed, in the midst of the growing crops. When you came up to them you found they were tethered to stakes in the clover field or adjacent to a plot of turnips. They were so fixed that they could eat all round the circle in which they stood, and the next day the stake could be removed, and so the feeding go on again at a fresh place. There was no pasture land in sight. The clover was evidently grown to be eaten on the ground. The cows were sleek-coated, handsome animals. It is by this process of feeding, I presume, that Normandy and Brittany are enabled to compete in the English markets with the better-makers of Dorset and Devonshire. It is clover against grass, and, under the economical management of the Frenchman, the cheese runs the British dairyman very hard.

A FRENCH BATHING-PLACE.

Etretat has no histories. As yet it has no history. Its clear sea and deep, shelving shore, its picturesque rocks and sheltering hills, had already made it a favorite spot for a few rich people when Alphonse Karr mentioned the place in one of his novels and forthwith made it celebrated. One of the principal streets is named after the French author, and with very little exception Etretat is nearly as new as the Republic. It is situated on the north-east coast of Normandy, and was originally a small fishing village. There are still fishermen there, and fish, though the nets were cast yesterday during two hours, which I devoted to watching the process, for three small prizes, called gray mullet. Etretat has a casino and an *etablissement* and a couple of hotels, with the usual absence of certain sanitary arrangements which disgusts all Americans and Englishmen traveling in France, and a number of cheap, pretentious chalets, or villas, which are let to visitors at extravagant prices. Possibly the fact that the English have made a descent on the place has sent up the charges, both for houses and apartments, though the hotels are not half as dear as the famous establishments of Saratoga, in the United States, or Brighton, in England. The chief occupation is bathing. Everybody bathes, and everybody bathes *a la France*, ladies and gentlemen together. This gives both sexes opportunities for dressing, of which the ladies take full advantage. They indulge in all kinds of gay and coquettish toilets, and at the fashionable hours divide their time between the bath and the beach. It is noticeable that those who have reason to be proud of their figures, and sometimes those who have not, are almost as much on the beach as in the water. The material used for the costumes is peculiarly pliable in the hands of Mother Sea, and clings to the form of the devotee of the bath so as to show all the lines of beauty. This is very pleasant to the ladies, and evidently not disagreeable to the gentlemen, who sit and look on or join in the sports of the bath. It is a sight to see the children. They are veritable seals, many of them, in their delight of splashing in front of the sea. It is, as I suggested at the outset, nevertheless, a disappointing place, this new retreat by the sea. It is small and insignificant; it does not compare with the least of the known English places, nor does it begin to approach the established watering-places of America; but it has some advantage. It is outside the world, it lives in the French mode the leading hotel has a capital table, and the bathing is delightful. The sea rolls in clear and blue and deep, and the air is fresh and bracing; but there is nothing else to be done but to eat and bathe and bathe and eat and sleep, and watch the few fisherman at work in the bay, or superintend the Norman washerwomen lay out their clothes to dry on the shingle. I was fortunate, during my short visit, to meet with an Englishman who had taken Etretat on his way during a yachting cruise, his vessel being anchored for the day at Fécamp, some five miles up the coast. He had only recently returned from Cyprus, where he had lived for some years, coming home just now for change and rest, and also to complete an arrangement with the Government relative to the sale of some of his land for offices and other buildings rendered necessary for the new rulers. He gave me some interesting facts about the island, our conversation being started by some illustrations in the *Illustré du Monde*, which had devoted two or three pages to pictures of England's new annexation. The paper was lying on the hotel table with a collection of old journals, the latest news of which looked strangely ancient, filled as it was with speculations as to the possibility of a European Congress being held.

CYPRUS.

As a political acquisition he regarded Cyprus of the greatest importance. "It is," he said, "the key to the Egyptian Valley, where we shall have a railway; it is the key to the Gulf of Scanderoon. It is an equal distance of 60 miles from the coast of Asia Minor on the north, or the Syrian coast on the east; forces could be landed on the island or mainland or vice versa with startling facility. It commands Constantinople, and this increases our power over all Mohammedan peoples; it gives us complete control over the Mediterranean—Gibraltar in the west, Malta, in the centre, Cyprus at the east." I said we were all pretty well agreed as to the importance of the island from a naval, military, and political point of view, but there seemed to be some division of opinion as to its commercial importance and the character of the climate. "As to usefulness from a trading point of view," the traveler replied, "the old country will have to invest a good deal in Cyprus before she gets a return, but there is money in it, 'millions,' as your friend, *Col. Sellers* says. You can buy necessaries there at nearly half the price they bring in England, but luxuries are expensive, which is all the better for the interest of the honest laborer. We grow capital tobacco in Cyprus. Our vines only want cultivation. There is wine on the island now, (its natural product,) which would astonish you. The minerals are there which make men and nations rich; they only require working. We have gold and copper in abundance. Even under the recent Government of the Sultan, with everything gone to decay, ruin staring us all in the face, the revenue was £116,666, and the cost of administration £8,333, giving to Constantinople a balance of £108,000." "I asked him if he thought the Euphrates Valley Railroad a feasible scheme. "Yes," he replied, "so far as regards the question of construction; the Americans have done far greater things in railways than is required of us here, but from a financial point of view, the line must be a failure; it can never in our time nor in the days of our children pay a dividend upon the £12,000,000 which it would certainly cost; but there are political and military considerations which might make it worth the while of the Anglo-Indian Government to guarantee a dividend." As to the naval value of Cyprus, I inquired whether Mitylene would not have been a better station, being an easy sail from the Dardanelles. "No, Sir; I don't think so," he answered. "We could close the straits at any time without Mitylene, and whether Mitylene liked it or not. Cyprus gives a better means of protecting the principal medium of our communication with the sea, as it is the nearest island to the Suez Canal. Our ships command Egypt, we could land troops with speed, and if it is ever made, we should also dominate the Euphrates Valley Railway at its start. Cyprus moreover secures to us a second road to India." I inquired how the island was off for harbors. "As badly as has been described in the newspapers," he said. "There is really not a useful reliable harbor in the island, but we can make them, and we shall; when that work is accomplished you will see a vast advance in the commercial progress of Cyprus, which will not be without its effect upon Asiatic Turkey." "Then as to the climate?" I said, "we have had many contrary reports in England; leading Liberal politicians say it is unhealthy, its heats altogether unbearable by Europeans, its marshes and swamps as fatal to white men as the cotton lands of South Carolina; while on the other hand, Tories say it is an island which we ought to turn into a sanitarium, because of its health-giving breezes and its equable temperature." He replied, "Both are wrong. I have lived, off and on, 10 years in Cyprus. The climate, you see, has not disagreed with me. I have lived carefully, but I got my first experience of a hot climate in Jamaica, where brandy is fatal to Europeans. The Cypriote Winter is short and sometimes very cold, the Summer long and always hot; but we have the breezes of the Mediterranean to temper the heat. We never go out in midday; we make our journeys at night, when the sun has gone to other lands. Now and then there are deaths from sunstroke, but never have we anything half so bad in that way as is suffered by some of the leading cities of America. The climate of Cyprus is not unlike that of Crete, and with regular and temperate habits you can live to be a happy old man even there." "What is the language spoken at Cyprus?" I asked. "Chiefly Greek," he said; "Turkish is spoken, of course; so is Italian, and by and by English will not be uncommon. The inhabitants number 100,000. Of these, 60,000 are Greeks, 25,000 Turks, and the balance Fellahs and Arabs, a lazy, hospitable, and tolerably honest community. The Government's first work in the way of giving practical value to the island as a naval station will be to make Larnica a good port. Its roads already offer to ships a safe anchorage. We have already a submarine cable between Latakia, where tobacco is cultivated, and the north-east point of the island." "The swampy character of a portion of the island has been described as a fever bed, and there has been some correspondence in the London papers on the subject!" "Yes," he said, "the natives have cut down too much timber; the truth is, the island has been going to the dogs for more than half a century; for many years they have just made what they could out of it, leaving it unrepaired, as it were, and not troubling to replace what they have taken. It is a good suggestion to grow there the *eucalyptus globulus*, an Australian gum-tree, which has been useful in the marshy districts of the Cape and Cuba; but under English rule we shall find a quicker way to remove the ill effects of past mismanagement. In time those very marshes will be drained and brought into cultivation. All the time I have lived there we have never had a serious epidemic, and some day we shall possibly arrive at that romantic condition of healthfulness prophesied by the Tory you mentioned, who said it might become a sanitarium for Europe. This much is certain, I have never experienced such offensive smells in Cyprus as in

IN THE CITY HALL TOWER.

ALL-DAY LOOKING AT THE PEOPLE.

THE MUSIC AND STAINED WINDOWS OF ST. PAUL'S—BEANS—ICE CREAM AND PARK BENCHES—REFRIGERATING THE LEMONADE—THE NEWSBOYS—MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT.

The slender tower that surmounts the roof of the City Hall, you will say, no doubt, is too small and conspicuous a place for a comfortable residence; yet there is where I have lived for some days past, and there I propose to remain until circumstances make it advisable for me to move on. You may have noticed the little white dome between the clock and the female figure on top. That is where I live. And a right jolly, snug, airy place it is, for an easily-suited old fellow like myself.

If I am not a man. No, nor a woman either, thank heaven! They tell me that I was a man once, and walked about the earth, and even lived here in New-York, and bought shops in Bleecker-street, and bananas in the Bowery, and had a landlady, of whom I was in constant dread, and used to slip in and out of the house very quietly toward the end of the week. But I do not remember it; and if it ever was true, how happy, how very happy I am that I have forgotten it. I only hope the landlady has forgotten it, too.

Up in my present home, a weekly supply of gas from the Aldermanic Chamber below keeps my lungs in good working order. I sleep on a wisp of straw, and am happy. I am having a little excursion of my own, on a year's leave of absence from——I forget what you mortals call it, and I am going to see what is to be seen of New-York, for my eyes I brought with me from the other place, and they are sharp, sharp, I tell you—stone walls are nothing to them.

The hours of the day go by faster than I wish they did. Shall I tell you of my first day in the City Hall tower? I left —— at noon, and reached the tower within a minute after the clock had ceased striking 11 at night. It was a beautiful night. The moon shone, but there were enough fleecy clouds floating before it partially to conceal its silvery light, and coat everything with the glisten of diamonds. The softest breeze barely stirred the leaves in the tree-tops. The grass below was as beautifully bright and green as a million emeralds whirling in the sunlight. The birds, not satisfied to spend the glorious night in their tiny nests, came out and sang the sweetest songs of Paradise. The walls of the City were turned into porphyry and marble. On either hand were rivers of molten gold. While I sat and watched this wonderful scene in silence, a bright light suddenly shone through the painted windows of old St. Paul's, and through the open doors came the soft strains of the organ, as the organist touched the pearly keys in preparation for the morrow. The holy music floated upward through the cool night air; upward, upward, heavenward, filling my humble lodging with its sweet notes. For some minutes, awe struck and silent, I sat and listened. At last, I could stand it no longer: I was too hungry, the spell was broken, and I went down to Hitchcock's and ate some beans.

It was midnight when I returned. The sky had changed, shutting out the moonlight, and some drops of rain were falling. A policeman in a tight gray suit was trying to awaken a man who had fallen asleep on one of the benches in the park. I heard him say "Move on," and the man moved on. It seemed mysterious to me, but I saw through it afterward: the policeman wanted that bench himself, and in 10 minutes he was asleep on it. The rain came down faster and faster, and the street-car drivers, as they passed, began to be clad in water-proofs. The conductors, hurrying through the cars, were shutting down the windows. There were still many persons in the streets, and they scampered this way and that, in vain efforts to keep dry. There were almost as many lights as an hour before, except in the upper rooms of the neighboring hotels, where the lodgers, tired with their day's labor, or stupefied with drink, were fast retiring. A dozen or more newsboys, who had been sleeping on the convenient steps of a large brown building, disappeared when the rain began to fall, and went, heaven only knows where! Still the rain came down, and it began to thunder and lighten. In one of the brightest flashes I saw the policeman in Park-row watchfully guarding the neighborhood from a convenient doorway.

One o'clock came, and the last of the open hotels closed its doors and put out its lights. The lamps burned dimly in the park and in the square over the way; so dimly, in fact, that I could not see the statue in the square as it raised its hand to its head and wiped away the water that was about to trickle down its back; so dimly that I could hardly see the trees or the grass, or even the streets. Few buildings were lighted up now except the newspaper offices and a few other disreputable haunts down Park-row, where a hot gin toddy may be had for 6 pence and a schooner of beer for a 3-cent piece. A street lamp directly in front of him, however, enabled me to see the lemonade and milk vendor in front of the vulcanized rubber store. I could not at first understand why his countenance should be so beaming when he saw the rain-storm coming on. But when he took the cover off both his cans when the rain began to pour down, and quietly seated himself under his little awning, I knew what made his heart rejoice. After a while he put the lids back in their places. That was when the cans were full, no doubt.

By 2 o'clock the rain had ceased, the black clouds were all gone, and the moon was shining again. The flock of newsboys had increased to more than 20, all stretched out uneasily on the same old steps. I could almost hear them snore. Poor little fellows, do you say? Sleeping happy little rascals, say I, with no boss to bother them, no master to drive, with only one care on earth, the policeman, and he can't catch them! Poor fellows, indeed. They lead the life of a King. Whenever they get as much as a dime ahead they eat a meal that is royal to them; they also never scrape for anything home late, for they never go home at all—indeed, have no home to go to; sleep where they will and when they will; swear without being flogged; steal without being caught; no Sunday-school lessons to learn; nobody to make them wash in ice-water on wintry mornings. Happy, careless, lucky little rascals! Now you can lie and steal, and coax a countryman to buy "your last paper," (except a bundle concealed under you coat,) to save you from being whipped when you go home!

It was about at this hour that a larger species of newsboy appeared. He was the newsboy that carried a cane, and twirled it briskly about his ears, and wore somewhat better clothes than his little prototypes. This was the newsboy who had been to the theatre, or the Morgue, or to Tammany Hall, or the small-pox hospital, or a yellow fever ward, or some other place of entertainment, and had written his account of it, and was on his way—well, say on his way home. They swarmed out of the newspaper offices, poor fellows, and talked with each other about "hanging up" something, which, being something of a stranger here now, I did not quite understand. A few minutes more, and they were gone.

I must confess to dozing a little between 2 and 3; but from what I have seen on subsequent nights I think that to be the most uneventful hour of the day. The sound of footsteps on the pavement below me. Some officers were carrying a man to the police station. He had been run over by a go-cart, and was seriously injured. A fire engine went flying past out of sight almost before I had time to see it. A few minutes afterward it came toiling back, even the horses holding their heads down for shame, for it had been a false alarm, and the lights were as they were before. Now and then newsboys began their day's work, and TIMES, *Herald*, *Sun*, *World*, *Tribune*, echoed through the streets. The street-cars came down and went back again a little more frequently, bringing more passengers down, taking fewer passengers up. Drivers and conductors were as listless and sleepy as the horses, for night work is hard and kills. The Third Avenue cars horses are said to be growing weak in the eyes from watching out for children in Chatham-street and the Bowery. This will soon be avoided, however, by the noble work of the "Society for the Accidental Killing of East-Side Children." Wagons dash up to the newspaper offices and carry away the latest news, and opinions, and patent pill advertisements. A rooster crows somewhere. But where can it be? Does the janitor of the Court-house keep chickens in that new cupola? The streets are growing livelier. A dozen persons have passed within 10 minutes.

Four o'clock arrives, and the square is alive with people. It is almost daylight, and the men are putting out the lamps. But nearly every building is still illuminated within. There is a faint little streak of red and yellow light just over the end of Brooklyn. Do not be astonished, reader—that is the rising sun. According to the philosophers and Greenbackers, that sun is now just 35 miles west of the coast of China. In 40 minutes it will be here! Believe that nonsense who may. And these learned persons say that the sun stands still. This is more humbug. I stood in that tower for more than an hour, doing nothing but watching the sun. It came up. [Move?] Of course it moved. I saw it move. It came out of Brooklyn. I watched it again at night. It sat in Jersey City. Why does not this fraudulent sun stop in New-York? Why do New-Yorkers believe these base fabrications of Brooklynites and Jersey Cityites, that the sun does not move? When a man sees a thing once, that is enough.

At 5 o'clock, as I look down from my perch, I see the square and the park well peopled. Broadway alive with janitors, boys, and workmen come over the Jersey ferries, and a few early drays. The drays, of course, are the kind that catch worms. The downward-bound cars are full of men and boys, but hardly a woman is to be seen anywhere. The lights are still burning in such basement saloons as I can see—burning with a sickly glare, a protesting air, as if they were indignant at being forced to compare their feeble light with the increasing light of the sun.

Six o'clock. Make way for the Communists! Here they come, in long trains of street cars, with shovels, picks, all sorts of slavey instruments. They have come over from Brooklyn to attend to the "fat" appointments they have got down there, while the Republicans of the Metropolis, they would like a Chinaman for a mayor, every day, only that Chinamen can see deaf in New-York. There are a good many Italians with these fellows, who are not Communists. They care to commune with nothing but their bottle, their pipe, and their love. These are necessaries. In Providence will throw in a little macaroni with out extra charge, so much the better.

By 7 o'clock everything is as lively as possible. People, principally young people, of both sexes, are pouring out of Chatham-street into Printing-house-square, like water from the Hudson into the Upper Bay. Entire streets, too, is full. They are on their way to the down-town shops and factories, and a large majority of them carry baskets or bundles, containing their dinners. Some of the young damsels conceal the dinner-package carefully, and carry a book in their hands. But this is too transparent, young lady. There are a great many boys going down to open shops, and many of these stop at the fruit-stands that by this time line the sides of the streets, and invest their pennies. Fully as many more stop at the news-stands, and buy those interesting "boy's" newspapers that describe graphically how two lions, several tigers, and a whole menagerie of other animals were put to fight by a sickly city boy, 8 years old.

This rush continues until 8 or 9, but in this time the complexion of the crowd changes. There are less hand-workers, and many more clerks in wholesale houses, book-keepers, salesmen, and some proprietors themselves, come down to attend to their business. Broadway is full of carriages from the plethoric landaus, with two high-stepping horses, all the way down to the dusty cab, (properly enough nick-named a "buggy,") drawn by a hat-rack of a horse that would certainly fall, if he did not have the shafts to brace himself against. These carriages contain bankers, brokers, merchants, shippers, cotton factors, and all those mysterious men who do business in the mysterious old buildings away down town.

Ten o'clock, eleven, twelve, come and go, and there is not much change, except in the beer-shops, whose business increases as the day grows older. The Park benches are filled with idlers, principally such, as in this heartless place, are called tramps. It is a remarkable thing that 9 out of 10 of these tramps have very light, watery eyes; eyes that look as if they had been taken out to be washed and had faded—"washed-out" eyes as they say; unsettled, indecisive, weak eyes, that make their owners look as if they never had a settled purpose since they were born, and would be very much frightened ever to find themselves with one. They sit and mope all day long, often going without a dinner rather than take the trouble to beg one, and do the same thing every day, till some Judge takes pity on them and sends them to the Island.

One, two, three, and four o'clock are still very much the same except that they are much warmer than the others. But at 5 o'clock the rush for up-town begins. I saw more than 30 cars—blocked—in line at a little after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and every one of them packed in every corner. A seat? A passenger would be laughed at to hint it. Standing room is a luxury, and men and women fight for it. More people are always trying to get on, but nobody thinks of getting off. People hold on by the railings, sometimes even by the window sills, determined to ride on that particular car. Until 7 o'clock the rush is terrible. Third-avenue cars get two-thirds of it. And yet the horses look fat!

As the sun goes down and the shades of evening begin to fall, the park and the square are comparatively deserted again, and late in the evening few but the poor tramps, the newsboys, and the policemen are left. But the street cars keep up their jingle, jingle, all night long.

The City Hall tower is not a bad place to see things from, you will find, gentlemen.

A RECEIVER'S TROUBLE ENDED.

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF KEILER, WORMSER & KINGSBURY—A NEW FIRM ESTABLISHED.

The affairs of Keiler, Wormser & Kingsbury, manufacturers of clothing at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, which have been in litigation during the past three months, have been satisfactorily settled by Frederick Lewis, the Receiver. The proceedings in bankruptcy are discontinued, and orders have been entered discontinuing the three suits in the Supreme Court. Mr. Lewis proposed the settlement, and it was sanctioned by the Committee of Creditors composed of Messrs. Werner, of Hahlo & Stieglitz; Lauer, of Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., and Lesher, of Lesher, Whitman & Co. By the terms of the settlement Mr. Lewis obtains for the money creditors payment of their claims in full. The merchandise creditors will receive notes of the new firm of Wormser & Kingsbury at 6 and 12 months, for 50 per cent. of their claims, and the confidential creditors will get notes at 7 and 13 months, their claims aggregating $47,000. The old firm is dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Keiler. In the litigation it was claimed that he had no interest in the assets, but Messrs. Cardozo & Newcombe, his attorneys, gained their point, and secure for him $11,000 cash and $17,000 bills receivable in consideration of his interest, which he now transfers to Messrs. Wormser & Kingsbury. After paying these sums the new firm have a capital of $39,000, together with the $47,000 confidential funds, making $86,000 out of which to pay $74,000 to the merchandise creditors. The fees of the Receiver are to be paid by the creditors.

OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The assignment of John Schreyer to Gustave A. Carnis was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Ten creditors of Henry Hooper have filed a petition against him in bankruptcy, their claims amounting to $6,466. He was largely involved by indorsing for the Ulster County Manufacturing Company.

Conrad Boller, the Tweed Ring furniture-dealer, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of his creditors, and Register Allen has called a meeting on Sept. 5, for the election of an Assignee, and for the proving of debts.

A petition in bankrupt p has been filed against John F. Chandler, wholesale butcher, of Washington Market, by Isaac D. Frazer, representing a number of creditors. Chandler's liabilities are about $18,000, and he has no assets.

Isaac D. Frazer, representing a number of creditors of Anthony McReynolds, contractor, of No. 525 West Fifty-fifth-street, has commenced proceedings in bankruptcy against the latter. McReynolds' liabilities amount to $20,000, and he has $14,000 assets in promissory notes.

The affairs of Lesser Steinhardt, wholesale dealer in clothing at No. 46 Howard-street, are in a deplorable state; the liabilities are $150,000 and assets $3,450. A committee of creditors, of whom George Eyle is Chairman, has been appointed to make an investigation. Mr. Steinhardt is still in Canada.

Andrews & Sandford, wholesale dealers in millinery goods, at No. 553 Broadway, suspended business yesterday. They had no credit at Bradstreet's, and were very unfortunate in business. The present firm failed twice before—once in 1874, when they compromised at 30 cents on the dollar, and again in 1876, when they settled at 25 cents. The firm of Andrews, Giles & Sanford, established in 1860, which was succeeded by the present firm, also failed, but compromised at 60 cents. The present failure is ascribed to large losses and limited capital. They have good assets, consisting of stock and book accounts. The liabilities are estimated at $50,000.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. Abram H. Dailey, Surrogate, during the past week: Wills proved: Arthur M. Eastman, of Manchester, N. H.; Frederick Dreisigacker or Dreisacker, Caroline M. Gilfillan, Elizabeth Henricks, Maria L. Searle, John Metzer, Henry Hume, John Lorlons, Thomas Johnson, John Lockitt, Hannah Shires, Michael Moynahan, Jr., Elizabeth H. Lewis, Benjamin Green, and William H. Bernard, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration, with the wills annexed, were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Louisa C. Kleit and Penniah Auld, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: James Keenan, Margaret Marshall, Andrew Korners, Fanny A. Belcke, Louisa Young, James W. Bywater, Jane Hughes, Mary Livsey, Henry C. Richardson, John Scalsh, Fanny Delancy, and John Wallace, all of the City of Brooklyn; Michael Sinnott, of East New-York, town of New-Lots; Frederick A. Van Zandt, of the City of Chicago, Ill.; John A. Outwater, of Lodi, Bergen County, N. J. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of George W. Rimill, James D. Rimill, and Charles W. Rimill were granted to Thomas W. Rimill, their father, of Louisa Harmann to Alois Raber; of Edwin L. Hubbard to Silvanus D. Lewis; of Herbert Sargent to Edward E. Powers; of Ferdinand Sperling, Jacob Sperling, Teresa Sperling, Maria Sperling, and Eva Sperling to Maria Sperling, their mother, all of the County of Kings.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR STATE PRISON.

Detective Cairns, of the Sixteenth Precinct, yesterday morning arrested four boys in the act of committing a burglary. They are James Burns, aged 13, of No. 144 West Seventeenth-street; Michael Brennan, aged 11, of No. 133 West Nineteenth-street; John Tucker, aged 13, of No. 48 West Twenty-second-street, and Henry Freeman, aged 14, of No. 220 West Nineteenth-street. They had torn the bolt off the rear door of John J. Dazet's grocery, at No. 225 West Nineteenth-street, effected an entrance, and stolen $175 in money, clothing, and jewelry. Justice Murray, sitting in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before whom the young burglars were taken, committed them for further examination.

PIANO-FINISHERS ON A STRIKE.

A number of the piano-makers of this City held a meeting last night at No. 156 Third-avenue, to devise ways and means to sustain the finishers of Decker Brothers' piano factory, who are out on a strike. The wages of the strikers were reduced 10 per cent., and they refused to accept the sums the firm on such a basis. It was resolved last night, however, that they should draw the money on Monday. A letter was read, which was sent by Decker Brothers, warning the men that if they did not return to their work at once their places would be filled by others. The meeting resolved to distribute lists of the strikers and raise money for their support.

THE BEST DAY'S SPORT YET.

EXCITING RACES AT SARATOGA.

HONORS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE FIELD AND THE FAVORITES — INSPIRATION AND PRINCETON SURPRISE THE BETTING MEN—BRAMBLE AND KENESAW THE WINNING FAVORITES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 17.—The fourth regular day of the meeting was, taken all in all, the most exciting of the series. The morning was very warm and cloudy, with threatenings of a heavy storm, but the programme was so attractive that the aspect of the skies did not interfere with the attendance of spectators, for every seat on the grand stand was occupied when the bell rang for the first race. Dark and vicious-looking banks of clouds had gathered at the rear of the grand stand unobserved by the spectators, when there suddenly came a terrible clap of thunder and a stroke of lightning that sent a thrill through the stand, and caused the ladies to jump to their feet. The bolt struck some object in McDaniels' inclosure next to the track, and sent up a huge cloud of dust. The racing was of a high class, and the honors were divided between the field and the favorites. The first affair, a dash of three-quarters of a mile, was captured by Inspiration, she having the best of the start, and selling low in the pools. Bramble captured the mile and an eighth. The two miles that followed was another surprise, as Princeton won his third victory in gallant style, with a spurt at the finish, and the favorite, Kenesaw, wound up the sport by capturing the selling race. The mutual pools paid on Inspiration, $61 20; on Bramble, $8 70; on Princeton, $42, and on Kenesaw, $10 50. When the people were leaving the track there was a heavy down-pour of rain, and a general scampering to get under cover as soon as possible.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The first race was a sweepstakes for all ages, $20 each, play or pay, with $300 added; three-quarters of a mile; winners of $1,000 to carry weight for age, and other winners allowed 5 pounds, and maidens of 4 years old allowed 7 pounds, and if over that age, 10 pounds. There were eight contestants, namely, A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 117 pounds, (Blaylock;) Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emma, 98 pounds, (Barrett;) George L. Lorillard's b. f. Ferida, 2 years, by Glenelg, out of Da Henderson, 79½ pounds, (Costello;) Durham & Co.'s b. g. Dan K., 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 110 pounds, (Sheldon;) Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 122 pounds, (Donahue;) D. D. Withers' ch. f. Bijou, 3 years, by Australian, out of Geneva, 98 pounds, (McKinney;) August Belmont's b. f. La Belle Helene, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, 98 pounds, (Ringo,) and J. E. Brewster & Co.'s ch. c. Pilot, 3 years, by Planet, out of Sallie Lewis, 100 pounds, (Brown.) The betting men were apparently at a loss to make a choice, for Dan K., Rhadamanthus, and La Belle Helene were, in turn, favorites, the pool-selling being very close and heavy, as will be seen from the appended quotations:

Dan K	$400	$300	$150
Rhadamanthus	250	325	180
La Belle Helene	230	305	200
Pique	120	70	75
Inspiration	...	...	75
Pilot	...	85	40
Field	105	110	55

The first attempt to get off was a failure, and Ferida ran to the half-mile pole before she could be stopped. A couple more false attempts and they were away, with Inspiration having the best of it, Pique second, Rhadamanthus third, while Bijou was in the rear. As they ran down the chute, La Belle Helene passed Pique, but the latter regained her position, and when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Inspiration was leading Pique by half a length, while lapping the latter's quarter was La Belle Helene, followed by Ferida, Dan K., Bijou, and Rhadamanthus astern. In this manner they went round the lower turn, but at the three quarters La Belle Helene took the second place from Pique, and Dan K. came rushing up and was soon third. Passing La Belle Helene, Dan K. challenged Inspiration for the lead, but the mare kept the front and won the race by half a length in 1:17¾; Dan K. was a length and a half before La Belle Helene, third, a neck in front of Pique, fourth, while Bijou was last of all.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The second event was a purse of $400, for 3-year olds, to carry 105 pounds, with allowances to mares and geldings; winners this year of any single race of the value of $1,000 to carry 7 pounds extra; one mile and an eighth. Five noted 3-year olds, and all of them winners, started. They were: Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, by Glenelg, out of Stamps, (Barrett;) Robert Graham's b. h. Skylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 112 pounds, (Hayward;) D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Joe, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Skylike, 110 pounds, (Barbarey;) Harvey Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, 108 pounds, (McLaughlin;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Annie Bush, 110 pounds, (Barrett;) George L. Lorillard's ch. f. Louisanier, 3 years, by Lever, out of Lady Hardyway, 104 pounds, (Hughes;) Larry Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., 5 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 95 pounds, (Ringo;) and A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 114 pounds, (Blaylock.) Of this lot, Bushwhacker was the favorite, as he had shown that he could go the distance, but the uncertainty of racing was again exemplified in the tumble which Princeton occasioned by a brush to the front at the right moment. The extent of the disaster is shown by the quotations:

Bushwhacker	$175	$350	$600
Virginius	165	310	400
Louisanier	210	310	325
Joe	135	230	225
Princeton	125	280	250
Inspiration	125	240	225
Skylock	110	175	150
Clemmie G	110	170	200

They started away together, but going to the turn, Clemmie G. started to make the pace with her light weight, and she was soon leading a length, with Louisanier second, half a length before Joe, who was a length ahead of Bushwhacker. Reaching the quarter pole, Clemmie G. was still a length in front of Louisanier, who was running a length in advance of Joe, and he a length before Bushwhacker, half a length ahead of Virginius. As they rushed along the back stretch, Don

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PASSING OF THE CLOUD.

There came a cloud over yonder hill,
When the wind was muttering low,
Round and white as the sails, that fill
When the winds o'er the ocean go.

And the skirts of the cloud were snowy white,
But the heart of the cloud was black;
And the sunshine fled, and the trees in fright
Murmured and bowed them back.

And the cruel North wind whistled shrill,
And the South wind sobbed in turn,
And the East wind shrieked, "Come down and kill!"
And the West wind sighed, "Return!"

But the cloud gave head to sob nor cry,
But swept over hill and plain;
The cloud went by in the proud blue sky,
And the sunshine came again.

—*The Spectator.*

THE STRONGER VOW OF THE TWO.

BY BETTINA WIRTH, AUTHOR OF "PRINCESS ELEANOR."

Not more than ten years ago, while Verona still sighed under foreign dominion, the old palace owned by the younger line of the "Portalupi" wore a dismal aspect. The last Portalupi lived there within those walls; a woman to whom nature had lent all her charms, who called beauty, talents, and a noble heart her own. It was certainly no fit place for her to live in, that old palace, with its immense rooms, its tapestries, illustrating the deeds of her ancestors, its old-fashioned furniture, its silent retainers. She inhabited the back part of the house, where a small garden was somewhat more to her taste than the state rooms of the palace, which had been opened but once in her life. In this garden she had spent her childhood and part of her girlhood; an orphan intrusted to the care of servants, and to a nun, who had been placed at her side to act as governess and guide. The poor young heiress of the Portalupi had seen but few bright days in her life. All the gifts endowed upon her gave her no joy; they bore no fruits for her or others. Had she loved the nun with the pale face and gray eyes, who had been ever at her side, life might still have had some happiness, for nothing ever disturbed the tranquil succession of days. But Drusilla had an inborn dislike for the woman whose white nun's cap had overshadowed her cradle. When she began to understand what was said to her, Sister Agnes told her the history of her birth; told her that her mother had died in giving life to the little girl; that her father, passionately fond of his wife, had died of a broken heart not six months later. The poor child spent hours in thinking over the fate of her parents. Her only consolation was an uncle, a brother of her mother, who sometimes came to see her; but who, an old bachelor himself, and living in a distant town, could not take the charge of her upon himself, although Drusilla often begged him, with tears in her eyes, to carry her away with him.

When Drusilla's fifteenth birthday came, her uncle visited her, and told her that he had chosen a husband for her, whose acquaintance she might, however, make before deciding whether she would have him or not. Drusilla made up her mind to do the least she could—that is, to look at her predestined husband. He was a venerable old gentleman, of a family as rich and powerful as the Portalupis, but enough to make any other young girl utter a hasty—NO! But Drusilla had no means of comparing him with any one else. She therefore thought she would try it. Anything was better than living in the old house with nobody to speak to but Sister Agnes.

It was thus that Drusilla entered the sacred state of matrimony, and it did not turn out to be what she had thought it. Sister Agnes did not leave her as she had hoped, but came with her into her new abode. She therefore had the choice of either her husband's or her nurse's society. The former took very little notice of her. Why he had married her she failed to see; it must have been for some mysterious reason, which he jealously concealed from her. She had been wife to him only in name. He very soon fell ill, and then Drusilla's truly feminine nature awoke. She nursed him with a daughter's tenderness. He died blessing her, as he would have blessed a daughter—but her heart did not break when she changed her beautiful dresses for the trailing black garments befitting a widow. A strange little widow she was, with her childish face, and the innocent eyes, which still looked inquiringly into the world, as though not one of life's mysteries had been revealed to her.

She very soon left her husband's palace, and returned to the garden where she had spent her childhood. At first the few whom she had come to know during her marriage visited her often; but Sister Agnes knew how to keep them aloof, and about a year after the death of her husband Drusilla was again alone.

One day her uncle came on a visit. And when he saw her, a lonely widow, without the sorrow which makes solitude desirable, with so much of a child still in her, he pitied her. He staid with her a long time, and somewhat changed the monotonous course of her life. The widow's garments were laid aside, and society was sought and received. But very soon Drusilla's uncle discovered that his niece had after all been very much neglected. Her education was not what a Portalupi's ought to have been, although her manners would, in their graceful simplicity, have become a princess. Thus scarcely a day passed without some blunder being committed, which was agony to the uncle, who began to be very proud of his beautiful niece, and which cost Drusilla herself many a tear. A teacher was engaged, and as Drusilla objected to an old Professor—she had had enough of old men—a young priest from the neighboring convent of Santa Philomena was chosen.

For some time the uncle and Sister Agnes were present at the lessons, at the end of which the young Abbé retired with a bow. But very soon Drusilla's uncle said it would be but polite to ask him to accompany them in their drives and walks, and the young fair scholar with the small dimpled hands quite agreed with him. At last the uncle's presence was required in Florence. He departed, and earnestly begged Drusilla to be attentive to her lessons, as he intended taking her with him the very next time that he came to Verona, when he would show her the world, which she must make herself fit to shine in. The next day when Abbate Ruggiero had given his lesson, he bowed politely, and moved toward the door, as though it had not even been necessary to explain why he did not intend sharing her drive or walk. She rose with an offended air, and walked to the broad window without saluting him, when the idea struck her that he could not have meant offense; delicacy had whispered to him to act as he did.

"Abbate," she called in her sweetest tone, "come into the garden with me—I have to show you a splendid yellow rose that opened this morning," and without heeding the expressive look of Sister Agnes, she took his arm, and, walking out upon the marble terrace, descended the steps to the garden, where she led him to a sheltered laurel walk. In her own outright child manner, she at once came to the subject uppermost with her.

"Abbate! Why will you no longer walk or drive with me? Is it because my uncle has left me alone, and we are both young?"

He could not speak the words of excuse he had prepared for the occasion—so much frankness he could not but meet candidly.

"Is it not natural, Madonna?" he asked in return. "I did not think that my society could be welcome to you. I suppose you do not care to go out with Sister Agnes alone?"

"I do not mean to walk or drive with Sister Agnes at all. I have ordered the pony-basket, and I intend driving you to my little villa on the border of the Adige, which is being prepared to receive me. I intend spending some Summer months there. I hear the horses' hoofs on the gravel—will you come?"

How could he do otherwise? Before Sister Agnes had reached a window, they both flew off at the quickest pace the ponies could muster, with nothing but a diminutive groom behind them.

Ruggiero, with his twenty-three years, and his heart full of blighted hopes and ideals, thought he had never seen so beautiful a creature as this girl-widow at his side. For the first time in all his life he blessed his dress, which alone made it possible that he could enjoy her company as he did now. The cloud which always overshadowed his young forehead dispersed. He asked Drusilla for the reins, and the way in which he encouraged the ponies to still greater speed had bright enjoyment in it. He showed the girl at his side beauties in nature she had not seen before—combinations of light and shade that had escaped her—he smiled, and nodded, and at last he laughed outright. Drusilla had never heard him laugh before, and thought him a hundred times handsomer, and more pleasant and congenial, than any one she had ever seen. At last they reached the villa on the Adige.

They were welcomed by an old servant, who for a life's service faithfully given, had received as a reward the post of honor of taking care of Drusilla's gem of a country-house on the river. Drusilla cut short his bows and expressions of joy at her arrival by telling him to have a repast ready in two hours' time. She answered his blank look by telling him to remove the cushions from the seat of the pony-chaise. Everything necessary that could not be had at the villa, at this time of the year, was stored up there. Drusilla threw a triumphant look at the Abbate, who wondered at her foresight.

"I intend spending a delightful day in the country," she said, taking the Abbate's arm again. "Far from the dismal city and the more dismal palace, and the most dismal of all Sisters—Agnes!"

The two roamed about the garden, where everything was blossoming as though eager to get ready by the time the young mistress arrived. She showed him her favorite view; the arbor in which she had played when a child; the bench on which the young girl had sat reading her first novel—*Paul and Virginia*.

As they stood on the terrace overhanging the river, "Shall we not spend a happy time here?" she exclaimed, with a sigh.

His voice was sad as he answered: "We! Do you think it possible that I should ever come out here to see you?"

She turned upon him quickly, a bright light in her eye.

"Of course you will be here every day—you will stay here altogether. What would become of my lessons and my learning if I spent a Summer without looking at a book? Why—"

She was going to add that, in planning her Summer residence, she had all the while thought of him and him alone as her companion; but with all her childishness she had womanly dignity enough to keep back the words. A blush ended the sentence for her.

Ruggiero was elected. He found a hundred arguments to show that what it was his innermost heart's wish to do was impossible. She refuted them all, and wound up by a saucy, independent speech that made her ten times more lovely in his eyes than before.

"I tell you, Sister Agnes has nothing at all to say. No one has a right to use their influence upon me, except those to whom I choose to grant that right. And that is only my uncle and, perhaps—well, yes—you. Your convent will not refuse me the favor I ask of it."

She drew him along, with her youthful impetuousness, which had awakened to full life to-day, over gravel-walks and terraces, out into the open air and sunshine, and there, seated on a rustic bench under a far-spreading magnolia, he spoke words she had never yet heard. He told her of God as he knew and loved and feared the Almighty Presence; spoke an enthusiast's words with an enthsiast's expression, that brought persuasion with it. He gave her few but clear notions of what he believed to be the truth. The girl was sorry to take leave of a great deal that had constituted religion with her; but she had been taught so much that was beautiful from the mouth of the young priest, she could not but believe him. He appeared to her great and good and far above the class of persons she had intimately known from childhood. She replied neither by word nor look, but held her eyes steadfastly bent to the ground, even when he had ceased speaking. At last she drew a long breath, and asked:

"Do you think God would hear our prayer if we spoke it here under the magnolia-tree on profane ground, without the emblems of religion around us?"

"Certainly, Madonna. There is no profane ground on all the earth. God has created it all, and His Hand has sanctified it, better than men can by speaking a blessing over solitary spots, whereon they build their churches."

Drusilla remained silent for a long time, and even while walking with the Abbate through garden and house she spoke but little. Yet she had a vague feeling of enjoyment about her, and when she sat down to her board, richly dressed and ornamented, and no one beside her but the young Abbate, she smiled once more. After dinner they sat on the terrace by the river, comfortably sipping their coffee, and without a servant in attendance. Drusilla nestled back in her arm-chair, and in her sweetest tone said:

"Abbate, will you do me a very great favor? Will you tell me why you took holy orders? Why you are a priest, and not a rich young man driving your horses about town, and dancing with young ladies at the fashionable balls?"

"You have answered yourself, Madonna. It is because I am not a rich man that I am a priest. My family is one of old renown, but if we wish to keep the sound of our name intact we must leave the eldest son in possession of all we have—we others do what we can to live. My brothers are in the Army, the Navy—I do not know why my father chose me to go into holy orders. I obeyed him when I did not know what obedience brought with it—and I think it the man's duty to redeem the boy's promise. I have always been well treated in my convent; and although my superiors know that I have an opinion of my own in religious questions, yet they allow me to pursue my road unmolested. I am at peace and wish for nothing. That is a point gained at any age, I think, when passions soar high and endeavor to draw us to ruin and decay."

Drusilla had not understood all that he said; yet she felt that it was not all truth. He must have fought a hard battle with himself before he gained supremacy over body and mind. After a pause she said it was high time to have the carriage ordered, and a few minutes later they were driving home in silence. In the immediate neighborhood of the town she was herself again, and kindly asked Ruggiero to demand permission of his Superior that very day, by which he would be free to accompany her to her villa on the Adige. He promised with a bright look, but expressed fears of being refused.

"And must you obey?" she asked.

"Every word of my Superior!" Ruggiero answered.

"And will you be glad to obey?"

"How can you ask such a question, Madonna. The time spent at your villa would be the happiest of my life, and worth thrice the rest of my days."

"Then you are not happy in your present condition—and have told me an untruth—you, a priest!"

She spoke those words as they halted before her palace door, where a number of servants stood ready to receive her. With a ceremonious bow she dismissed the Abbate, who returned to his convent with a slow step and a musing mind.

Abbate Ruggiero had scarcely returned to his convent when he was summoned before the Superior. With a kind look and a soft voice unusual with him the Superior began:

"Young brother! you have been busy all day in working for the honor and the splendor of the convent. In its name I thank you for the services you have rendered it."

"I have done nothing whatever whereby I deserve the gratitude of my convent," answered Ruggiero proudly, while a surprised look came into his eyes.

The Superior's first words seemed to have been a snare wherewith to entrap the young man. In a severe tone he now continued:

"I thought you clever and pious enough not to need instructions when you entered the Palace of the Portalupi. Cannot you see that the young Countess is well disposed to renounce the world, which has been faithless to her, and take the veil in one of our nunneries? It was your task to encourage her intention."

"She has no intention of the kind that I know of," Ruggerio answered firmly. "She seems to me all life and joy, and I do not think that she has ever given a thought to entering a cloister. I cannot blame her. The convent's life is for the old and the disappointed."

The Superior's brow darkened. "You speak strangely," he said, in a menacing tone. "You speak as ill befits a brother in St. Benedict's holy order. Are *you* old—are *you* disappointed? Donna Drusilla *must* enter a convent, and you, Ruggiero, are the man who must lead her on the right path—you must gain influence over her, and instill into her mind the desire to find a home with us."

"Seek another for this task," was Ruggiero's answer. "I cannot lend a hand to so—"

The Superior interrupted him. "Do not speak words for which I must punish you. I know that Donna Drusilla intends inviting you to her villa on the Adige for the whole Summer. That is time enough for her conversion, which has been well prepared by Sister Agnes. You have your choice. Either you go as confessor to Donna Drusilla and do as I bid you—or else you leave Verona to-morrow for the mountains of Calabria, where there is plenty of work to do for our order. Fra Angelo goes to the villa on the Adige in your stead."

The words struck like a blow to Ruggiero's heart. Fra Angelo was a fanatic, who sought forgiveness for the sins of his youth by ill-treating his own body and who was anything but indulgent to the faults of others. Ruggiero pictured to himself the life Drusilla would lead between Sister Agnes and Fra Angelo. He never once thought of what he should have to endure in the mountains of Calabria; he only thought of her, and the probable result of Fra Angelo's mission. As he opened his mouth to answer, the Superior, who had marked the change in his countenance, forestalled what he might have to say:

"Your answer to-morrow morning. We grant you time for consideration."

No sleep came to Ruggiero all that night. He fought the hardest struggle of his life. In the morning, as the bell rang for matins, his eyes were heavy, his body was worn out, but his mind had come to a firm resolve. He had made his mind up not to succeed in Donna Drusilla's conversion. Anything he might do would be well done if it kept Fra Angelo aloof from her.

Drusilla, who did not know how he had fought against himself before he succumbed, expressed her innocent delight at the announcement of his acquiescence in her desire. She stood alone with him in the deep recess of the parlor window, when he told her in broken words that the superior had granted him permission to take leave of the convent for the Summer. Not even Sister Agnes was nigh. Before he had the slightest notion of what she was going to do, she had caught his white hand in hers, and deposited a slight kiss upon it. It had been the first, and remained the last. And, indeed, it was no unusual thing in pious Italy for a woman, ever so highly born, to kiss a priest's hand—had the servants seen it they would have supposed nothing wrong in the action. But it was different with these two. Why else would Drusilla have blushed painfully, while she dropped his hand in haste? Why would Ruggiero have lost all countenance, and gasped out words without sense, while his face turned from crimson to ashy paleness?

In less than a week after Ruggiero's conversation with the Superior they settled down at the villa on the Adige.

Nothing interrupted the sweet, quiet country life for a couple of weeks. Ruggiero had planned a list of lessons that must be rigidly kept up. The rest of the time was devoted to healthy exercise; driving, riding, walking, and rowing on the river. Sister Agnes was strangely indulgent to all Drusilla's whims and caprices. She left her almost entirely to the care of the young Abbate; never accompanied them in their drives or walks; rarely intrusted herself to the boat they both loved to row. Had she dreamed how careless Ruggiero was in doing the task set him, you would have acted very differently. The young man was indeed intent upon elevating Drusilla's mind to what he himself revered, but not in the way Sister Agnes supposed. Drusilla innocently gave herself up to the pleasure of his society. She loved to hear him speak. From a pleasant companion and a learned teacher, he became an absolute necessity to her.

It was thus things stood when Drusilla's uncle arrived. He brought with him trunks and boxes that indicated a long stay, and surprised Drusilla with the news that a distant cousin of hers, who usually lived at Naples, and never had had a chance of seeing her, had begged to be introduced, and that he would arrive at the villa next day.

Drusilla pouted. "I intended having you all to myself for a while, and leading the quietest life down here; and now we must be all gayety and amiability if this young man comes."

"You shall judge for yourself, and if you dislike Leo you may send him home again directly."

But Leo was not sent home. He was a lively, handsome young officer, and after having been quiet for a few hours after his arrival, he turned the house upside down, and every nook rang with his laughter and Drusilla's echo of it. Life changed in the villa on the Adige. Gay parties followed the homely quiet; country dances on the lawn took place almost daily; regattas on the river were arranged. Sister Agnes' face grew grim again, but Drusilla's eyes sparkled, and the dimples in her young cheeks scarcely ever vanished.

Ruggiero spent half his nights awake in his room, standing at the open window, his eyes fixed on the passing silvery wave of the Adige, his thoughts, he dared not acknowledge even to himself, where? He knew nothing to the disadvantage of Drusilla's cousin Leo, and yet he hated him, without being able to despise him. The young priest had sat for hours in the dark church, trying to understand his own feelings, and had reluctantly come to the conclusion, which spread terror over every atom of his person, that he dearly loved Drusilla; that naught but jealousy was the cause of his dislike to Leo. Many a severe battle with himself followed. Ruggiero tried to look upon Leo in the true light; he tried hard to like him; he tried to think him a fit husband for the charming girl-widow, whose heart he knew was purer than the white rosebud on the morn when it first opens to light and sunshine.

One summer night—Leo had been Drusilla's partner all day; a hundred smiles had beamed upon him—the brave young priest went into the garden to give vent to the pain he had disguised so many hours behind a smile. As he stood on the terrace sheltered by a far-spreading tree on the border of the garden, he heard soft voices below, spoken by persons who stood or sat on the marble landing-steps where the waves played musical tunes with a light boat fastened to a column of the landing-place.

"I am so glad you have come, Julia! so thankful!" a man's voice whispered. "You cannot have been blind to my admiration; my eyes must have told you a thousand times what I now say in words—that I love you passionately."

"Are you not here to woo and wed my mistress?"

"Certainly! but we never love the woman we marry!"

"And never marry the woman you love," Julia retorted wisely, although her wisdom seemed of little use to her, for she followed the man, whom Ruggiero had recognized to be Leo, into the boat, and softly echoed the song with which he accompanied the beat of the oar.

Ruggiero stood motionless on the terrace long after they had disappeared in the dusk of the night. He knew nothing of the world, whose faintest echo only reached the walls of his convent cell. Such wanton treachery was a thing he could not at first conceive.

For a moment he had the thought of protecting Drusilla's maid from the danger impending, but she seemed herself so fully acquainted with it, and so openly and joyfully ran into it, that his interference would have been very unwelcome. His thoughts reverted to Drusilla. They might play her false, *he* would not. He would seek her the very next morning, tell her all, and thus free her from present deceit and future misery. But little by little the conviction took hold of him that it was a bad part he intended playing—that it was most likely that something of his foolish, sinful passion would appear in his words. Ruggiero was sadly perplexed; his heart beat violently, his head throbbed; a deadly fever pervaded his body. Many hours elapsed before he came to a decisive conclusion, which was not one to still the pangs of his heart.

The next morning was a sad one for the inmates of the villa on the Adige. Julia, Drusilla's maid, came into the breakfast-room, and said that she had not been able to awaken her mistress. The young Countess lay on her bed, apparently in a sound sleep, but her breath came and went irregularly, her cheeks were hot and red, her pulse was feverish, while nothing could induce her to open her eyes. The uncle hastened up stairs, and finding the maid's tale true, he returned to Leo and Ruggiero, and said that a doctor must be sought immediately. Both young men offered to go, but Drusilla's uncle chose Leo for a messenger, perhaps because he thought him the best horseman, perhaps because he required the quiet Abbate's help in the sick-room.

Poor Drusilla lay helpless and senseless for weeks. A typhoid fever did its best to destroy that beautiful young form, whose strong youth battled hard with death. Kind nurses and nuns from a neighboring convent lent their friendly aid—the doctor took up his abode at the villa, the uncle spent half his time at Drusilla's bedside. But a dark figure was constantly there, watching the suffering girl, watching the doctor, watching the nurse—Ruggiero's dark eyes never abandoned the spot where death was struggling with all he loved. He slept but a few hours during daytime, when he knew that the uncle would not stir from the sick room; no power on earth could have kept him from doing night-watch. The uncle valued his sacrifice, and began to think him the noblest young man he had ever met with. He loved the priest for his sympathy.

Leo asked for news of the progress of Drusilla's illness three times every day at the door of her room, but did not seem much inclined to share Ruggiero's care of his cousin, even if the priest had granted it. Julia—who, as a noisy magpie, had been excluded from her mistress' room—flirted to her heart's content, and tried to enliven Leo's solitary hours.

One night Ruggiero sat by a table, over which hung an alabaster lamp, whose soft light could not pass through Drusilla's heavy bed-curtains, with a book open before him. He did not read, however. He was never tired of watching the sweet girl's breath, which still came and went heavily. She was turned toward him, while on her other side sat Sister Agnes, quietly dropping the beads of her rosary. No other noise disturbed the deathlike stillness of the room. Drusilla started in her sleep—Ruggiero was by her side in a moment. She drowsily opened her eyes, and looked about her wonderingly. Ruggiero recognized the look of consciousness, and gave the nun a sign to wake the Doctor. She glided noiselessly out of the room.

"Then it is no dream!" Drusilla whispered, and a faint smile came like sunshine over her pale face.

The young priest fell upon his knees by her bedside. She slowly laid her hand upon his head, and said:

"Oh, my beloved, we have been very happy!"

Ruggiero felt that she mistook him for another. The thought thrilled through him, and yet her words made him happier than he could have expressed. The caress, the look that he stole from another, were to be the light-tower of his life—the strong place to which he could cling in despair. His large, happy, beaming eyes opened wider, and shone gloriously up to her. She bent downward and gave him a long, soft kiss. When, scarcely a moment later, the Doctor entered the room, he found the young priest prostrate on the floor, Drusilla in a fainting fit, back on her cushions.

Youth and strength got the better of illness and death—Drusilla was convalescent. The balmy Summer air poured into the room through the open balcony; snowy soft cushions covered the couch on which the pale young girl lay, who had had so narrow an escape. Her heart and soul beamed in her eyes. She was so glad to think that the beautiful world should not have been taken from her. Her thin white hand rested on her uncle's arm, as he looked at her, happier than even she was, to see her recover. It was her first day out of bed; she had asked him many questions concerning her household—her interest in every detail had returned with health.

"Where is the Abbate?" she blushingly asked.

"I do not know. Very likely shut up in his room with his books. He has not been in your room since you have returned to conciousness, and I may say health, although you are still so very weak, my poor one."

"And before that?" asked Drusilla, with an eager look.

"Before that he was all devotion to you, my child. Religion is, indeed, something sublime, if it can turn a man into the tenderest of nurses."

"I felt that he was near!" Drusilla said, more to herself than to her uncle. The latter thought to amuse her by telling her how disconsolate Leo had been while she was ill.

"Poor fellow! he did not know what to do with himself. You are his very life, for he yawned and flung himself about like a man who thinks life a burden."

"He did not divide the watch in my room with the Abbate, then?"

"No, child. That would scarcely have been proper, when Leo is your suitor and almost your bridegroom."

"Who told you so, uncle?"

"Leo himself, you little hypocrite! Why not trust your uncle, who brought Leo here for that very purpose? I shall be so happy to join your hands!"

"Uncle," Drusilla began, with an earnest accent, "Leo told you an untruth. We have never said a word upon the subject. He may love me, but he has never told me so."

Drusilla sat still without remarking that her uncle had left the room on tiptoe. When he returned he only opened the door to push Leo into the room: then he shut himself out again.

Leo flew to his cousin's couch, and threw himself on his knees by her side.

"My uncle has told me that I might come to you and hear the words that make me happy for the rest of my life. Drusilla, you love me!"

Notwithstanding her weakness, Drusilla's cheeks became red. She opened her mouth for an indignant speech, but closed it again, and after a while said:

"I am very sorry, Leo. I do *not* love you—nor ever shall."

Half an hour later Ruggiero's step moved falteringly on Drusilla's carpet. She had sent her uncle for him—he was to read to her. With a smile and a blush she received him, and answered his broken inquiry for her health by a shake of the hands and a bright look.

Not only that day did Ruggiero sit by her side in the balmy Summer air that rose from the garden, heavily laden with the perfume of flowers and ripening fruit—but every day for many weeks coming. Sometimes the uncle occupied the arm-chair by Drusilla's side, and then gay talk sounded in the room, and the books remained closed. But very often Ruggiero was alone with the sweet patient, who looked more charming than ever in all the quilted white satin that surrounded her. Those were hard times for the young priest. Drusilla asked the most embarrassing questions. She spoke words that seemed irreverent to him, and yet had the sound of angels' voices.

One day he read in Dante's "Inferno" the glorious chapter on the eternity of love, which, stronger than every anguish they must endure, makes the two lovers Francesco and Paolo cling to each other even in the night of despair. Drusilla made Ruggiero a sign to pause for a while. After long consideration, she said:

"Do you think that those two would have defied punishment had they known what it was to be like?"

Ruggiero blushed crimson. He falteringly answered:

"I do not know. But I dare say that the knowledge of what awaited them would not have changed them."

"What makes you think so, Abbate?"

Ruggiero replied with more faith in his eye than Drusilla had ever read there when he spoke of religious things:

"Because love is stronger than fear, Madonna."

"Because love is stronger than fear," the girl mused. "We will read no more to-day, Abbate, if you please. Tell me how you know that love is stronger than fear."

Ruggiero's heart was eager to speak out. Had not he disobeyed his superior and the holy oath of his order because he loved her? But leaving *himself* aside, he told her a number of examples in history and in tradition where love had been victorious over fear, and other passions besides. She listened in rapt silence, but her face told that she was putting an especial meaning into every one of Ruggiero's words, that she was applying every example to a particular case.

When he ceased speaking she remained silent also. Ruggiero was distrustful of himself. With his look constantly fixed on Dante's book, he sat motionless, knowing that if he looked upon his darling he should be no longer brave. She bent toward him, and with a brilliant look in her still feverish eye, she asked:

"Do you think love can sunder *all* chains?"

Whence came the courage with which the young priest answered:

"*All*, Madonna—save the Church's. The Church leaves its sons no choice but to die or to yield. Few have refused to do the latter by submitting to the former."

The young girl with the childish smile around her rosy lips looked as serious as any of the ancestral dames in the hall below. Time is not exactly the precise thing that our notions call it—with sixty minutes to an hour, and sixty seconds to a minute. It was as if years passed away over that fair bent head. Drusilla had not lived or thought as much in months before as she now did in little more than five minutes. When she looked up a sad smile trembled on her lips. She took Ruggiero's hand, and said seriously, as though she were giving words to an old resolve:

"I have dreamed a long dream during my illness. My eyes were closed, so that I could not comprehend its right meaning. They are wide open now. I know what there is for me to do. I will follow Sister Agnes' advice, and take the veil, for the world brings naught but disappointment with it!"

She threw herself back on her cushions, and covered her face with her hands.

All Ruggiero's blood boiled up. He rose, and letting his fist fall heavily upon the table, he said, in a voice subdued by passion:

"Madonna, you shall not—Drusilla, you must not become a nun! You little know the pangs that await you—the heavy monotony of life; the solitude, nay, sometimes hunger and thirst, Drusilla, I cannot tell you all I have suffered! Blind faith, which alone can console for all, was not my lot. I began to doubt, and with doubt came misery, despair. I have spent years, Madonna, that I defy torments to equal! And you think that I will let *you* meet a similar fate—you, you, whom I—"

Drusilla looked up with eager eyes—with a look that drew the words from Ruggiero's lips whether he would speak them or not. With his eyes riveted on hers, he murmured:

"Whom I love more than heaven!"

Forgetful of illness and weakness, Drusilla jumped up, and was at his side in a moment.

"I have made you say it," she whispered. "You cannot retract. If you love me, Ruggiero, you will throw your chains from you, and be mine!"

What were all the temptations of the saints to the one that tried Ruggiero at that moment! He held the sweet girl, who was his all, in his strong arms. He could fly with her, wherever he liked; she was ready to give up home and religion for him. He could be happy, happier than he had thought it possible for man to be. The struggle was long and painful—but Ruggiero triumphed. He carried her to her couch, and laying her upon it, he kneeled by her side and told her that—he could not!

"I cannot break my vow—I cannot be untrue to my promise. I should not be worthy of you, Drusilla, if I did."

Their interview was not at an end. Drusilla declared her intention of taking the veil, and nothing Ruggiero could say altered her mind. When she ceased saying so, she asked him if he preferred to see her married to her cousin. Ruggiero saw that she was in earnest. There was no other choice, for the will of the girl had suddenly awoke, and grew a giant on the important occasion. Ruggiero preferred to see her a nun to the fate awaiting her at Leo's side. He protested no longer.

The days that followed brought with them despair for both young lives. Ruggiero spent his nights in the chapel, and could not speak a word of prayer. He scarcely knew which was strongest in him—the joy at knowing that she loved him, or the pain of losing her, his own Drusilla.

With a pale face he entered Drusilla's room one morning and spoke the farewell we do. He could not impart his strength or his power of control to her—she fainted in his arms. But now that his resolve was taken, nothing could shake it. He laid her on her pillows, called her maidens, and only waiting to hear that she had returned to consciousness, he departed with a brisk step. He could not help feeling the difference between now and when he had seen the same road from Drusilla's pony-carriage, that bright morning in Spring. He had scarcely nourished more hope then than now, and yet what a difference! Then, it is true, he did not possess her love—but now he had gained and lost her!

Bad conscience alone is not a disturber of sleep. Ruggiero lay awake through long nights, when sleep would have been such happiness, allowing him to forget his trouble for awhile. As it was, Drusilla's sweet voice sounded forever in his ears, her lovely form was forever present to his soul. Weary with the life he led, he fulfilled his duty with over-scrupulous fidelity. One evening he crossed the convent's corridor and entered the church, where but a few women were still kneeling in unfeigned devotion. He entered a confessional, knowing that some of the poor creatures were sure to be in need of the priest's consoling words. A dark figure rose in one of the corners near the high altar, and, whispering something to her companion, she walked with a weary step toward the confessional, which she must have seen the priest enter. She knelt down again, and, hiding her face in her hands, sobbed bitterly. Ruggiero, whose heart ached more than ever, was near tears himself, but it was his duty to administer consolation, so he began to say in a whisper:

"Let me hear what distresses you. Perhaps religion has some balm for your wounds!"

Amid sobs a soft voice answered:

"The Church is itself the cause of my misery. I can hope nothing from it, and yet I have no other resting-place on earth, and must needs come to it."

Ruggiero had immediately recognized the voice of his beloved, and quite sure that if he spoke he must betray himself, he waited in silence for her further words, which, though they made him unhappier than ever, still thrilled through him, and gave him a vague sense of delight. He was not aware that Drusilla would not have approached the confessional had she not recognized his figure as he glided into it. It was to hear his dear voice once more that she knelt there, trembling and sobbing like a passionate child.

The long pause that ensued might have told him all. Less his wish to remain unknown than the ardent desire to hear her voice again made him say:

"Tell me, Madonna." Drusilla could contain herself no longer.

"Ruggiero!" she sobbed out, and then in so soft a whisper, only a lover's ears could distinguish the words, all the endearing terms which her child's heart dictated, mingled with the tale of the sorrow she had endured for weeks past. Ruggiero leaned back half unconscious. When she ceased speaking, he felt faint and heartsick, from the effort of gaining mastery over a body which would have burst open the door of the confessional and borne that sweet kneeling figure away in its arms. She knew why he was silent, and she improved the occasion by asking him in passionate terms to meet her there every evening for the short time she still remained outside the walls of a cloister. He could not refuse her, for it was his own heart's wish she expressed. Besides what danger could come to him or her, whom the chains of the Church held fast?

Thus the lovers met daily, and for an hour could converse on the past, leaving the desolate present and the hopeless future aside. They were never suspected. As the Winter approached the afternoons grew shorter, the dark set in earlier, and the lovers' chances of being together improved. Drusilla mustered up her courage one day to tell Ruggiero that on Christmas Eve she would enter the convent, which, it is true, was situated but a few streets distant from Santa Philomena, but whose doors, once they had closed behind Drusilla, would part them as the grave alone can. They could no longer speak hopefully; despair counted the days that still remained, as though a dead-warrant awaited them at the end. One evening Drusilla came later than usual. She could scarcely walk to the confessional, and sobbed out to Ruggiero that her uncle had in a letter declared that he did not give his consent to her taking the veil, and would never again see her if she persevered in her purpose. The young man clenched his fist, and with an angry movement unconsciously tore the texture of his priest's gown. He could not protect and cherish this poor young thing, whom all the world left lonesome. After having vented her grief in tears, Drusilla at last said:

"If I could but feel your hand in mine once more, if I could but look into your eyes, I should enter the convent with a lighter heart. I strain my eyes ever evening, and yet I see nothing—nothing of you!"

It was what he himself had been wishing for months past—to hold her in his arms once more, as on that day when she had drawn the confession of his love from him—then part forever.

He asked her to stay in the church some time longer, then to pass through a side door into the arched square where the monks of Santa Philomena, who had lived and died here, reposed—some under the vaulted passages, others under the grass, which covered every distinction between their tombstones. This place was sometimes visited by persons seeking quiet for their pious prayer, but it was usually solitary.

Drusilla left her maid in the church and passed noiselessly down the few steps beyond the door; her heavy black dress trailing after her. She had thrown her veil over her face, and crossed one side of the square with an unsteady step. But four lights excluded darkness, and they were hanging each to a centre column of the four vaults, lighting up some marble sculptures, mostly representing dead monks with haggard faces, and leaving all else around to darkness. Drusilla started as an arm passed softly round her waist and drew her onward, but she was reassured by a voice, choked with emotion, which tried to say:

"This is more than I had dared demand of life!"

How could those two young beings be so very, very happy, as the light in their eyes proved them to be? It was an hour and a place and a situation that would make most young girls, brought up as Drusilla had been, shudder with fear. Yet what scene does not lose all its horror in the eyes of a girl when she may lean on the arm of her lover? They passed but rarely under the light in the vault—darkness around them at most times, hiding them to view, when they would have been well worth seeing, as they clung to each other, as if it had been for life. For awhile they forgot all save the sweetness of the hour. Then Ruggiero's heart felt a pang that recalled him to the present and its dangers. He asked Drusilla:

"Which day do you enter your prison?"

"This day week." She could scarcely falter as she clung to him tighter. She had nearly forgotten her fate.

"And we might have been so happy!" he sighed.

Drusilla pained him by saying: "If you had but dared! I have been told that there are thousands, nay millions, who revere the same God as we do, and believe in the same Saviour, who would not think the less of you if you shook off your bonds! We could live in Switzerland or England without a shadow of blame on our lives, if by our deeds we make them noble."

"Would you leave your home, Drusilla, for a strange land?"

"With you a thousand times! Your eyes are my heaven. If I have them I cannot turn homesick. But do not let me make you unhappy. What is she use—"

"We are in the hands of God, Drusilla. Those who have once intrusted themselves to His care must not turn back or repent."

"If He be what you have taught me to believe Him—He would not sever us. Oh, Ruggiero, I feel that my happiness with you would be worth all the saints' ecstasy in their solitary cells."

Drusilla stood opposite the lamp, whose light shone full upon her. Had she nourished one hope of still winning him when she came hither? She looked so beautiful, so childlike in her black garments, that clung to her like a fated attire. Ruggiero looked upon her in silence as he stood opposite her. With a charming movement she leaned far back to the wall, touching the feet of a stone monk with her soft veiled hair—then she stretched both hands towards him, with a loving, supplicating look that thrilled him, and said plainer than words:

"Do not forsake me!"

Ruggiero gazed steadfastly upon her, and if he did not take her hands it was because his whole faculties were centred in his eyes. What at first seemed an effect of the flickering, unsteady light became a fact. The wall behind Drusilla moved. The marble plate with the monk in relief upon it was slowly bending forward. Ruggiero gave one leap, encircled his darling's waist with one arm, and then spread out the other to keep the marble slab from falling. It was three feet from the ground, and must call the whole convent to the spot if it fell—and betray the lovers.

Drusilla had comprehended and stood behind Ruggiero, eager to help him if his strength proved inefficient in retaining the heavy marble plate. But Ruggiero's arm was strong as a young athlete's. Seeing that he could not fasten the tomb-plate in its place, he resolved to let it slide gradually to the ground, where it now alighted, without noise. But what called the lovers as they stood there, both pale as death!

The convent had revealed its secrets to them. Behind the marble tombstone was an empty space, and there crouched, as though they had been buried but yesterday, two of God's young creatures whom death could not sever. He, a young man in armor, with a vigorous form, his arm entwined round his companion—his long hair falling in fair locks on to her young bosom. She, a slender, youthful maiden—her head resting upon his bosom, both arms clinging to his neck—her light form in a nun's dress. They both gave so imposing a picture of what love can endure—of what love has endured—that the hearts of our two lookers-on trembled within them. Ruggiero was the first to move.

"Do you understand what these two tell us, in language too pathetic for a human heart?"

Drusilla's eyes lost their haggard look. She threw herself upon her lover's breast.

"You see the Church retains unwilling sons and daughters!"

"It shall not do so again, Drusilla. It shall not retain you or me. Let us go. No one will miss me, and when to-morrow they find these two they will tell them plainly *why* we fled. They will not dare to follow us."

He carried her to the church doorsteps, sustained her into the dark vaults once more. She beckoned to her maid, and left the dismal old building—which must centuries ago have heard the death-cry of those two lovers, and had not betrayed it—for her home. Ruggiero never left her side, and when the morning dawned they both looked upon a scene which had none of Verona's dismal walls even in the background. They fled; happy notwithstanding surrounding dangers; notwithstanding the picture of misery which rose before their eyes so often—which had been the cause of all their happiness.

Early the next morning mysterious rumors spread about the City of Verona. Sister Agnes had been still asleep when the young couple turned their steps toward happier regions. Her slumbers were broken by the announcement of a visit from the Superior of Ruggiero's convent—while the servant at the same time gasped forth the news that the young Countess and her maid had left the house before

have, for the most part, been superseded. Eboracum is now York; Iaurium is now Aldborough. Still, however, we have Catterick, the ancient Cateractonium; and we have to go as far afield as Tadcaster to find a name marking the site of a Roman camp. One curious relic of Roman occupation we have in the name "street," still popularly given to the great north road running near Ripon, and which coincides, more or less, with the old Roman road. That "street" is the dying echo, as it were, of the Latin "strata," there can be but little doubt.—*All the Year Round.*

AN UNTIMELY THOUGHT.

I wonder what day of the week—
I wonder what month of the year—
Will it be midnight, or morning,
And who will bend over my bier?

What a hideous fancy to come
As I wait, at the foot of the stair,
While Lillian gives the last touch
To her robe, or the rose in her hair.

Do I like your new dress—pomadour?
And do I like *you?* On my life
You are eighteen and not a day more,
And have not been six years my wife.

Those two rosy boys in the crib
Up stairs are not ours to be sure!
You are just a sweet bride in her bloom,
All sunshine, and snowy, and pure.

As the carriage rolls down the dark street,
The little wife laughs and makes cheer—
But—I wonder what day of the week,
I wonder what month of the year.

T. B. ALDRICH.

BELTANE.—There is a place in Perthshire on the borders of the Highlands which is called Tullieheltane, that is, the eminence or rising ground of the fire of Belus. "In the neighborhood," says Dr. Jamieson in his Scottish Dictionary, "is a Druidical temple of eight upright stones, where it is supposed the fire was kindled. At some distance from this is another temple of the same kind, but smaller, and near it a well, still held in great veneration. On Beltane morning superstitious people go to this well and drink of it; then they make a procession round it nine times. After this they in like manner go round the temple." Nine was the sacred number in Druidical times, hence the number of turns here and the number of knobs on the Beltane cakes. Celtic veneration for the sun appears, too, in the way the pilgrims to the well would go round it. All would follow the course of the sun, "deas-iuil," the lucky way, while the opposite is "tuath-iuil," or the way that would make their pilgrimage bring misfortune to them. "When a Highlander goes to drink water out of a consecrated fountain," says Mr. Robertson, "he must approach by going round the place from east to west on the south side. So when the dead are laid in the grave, so when the bride is brought to her future husband before the minister; so a bottle goes round a company, &c." The proximity of dates caused many of these May-day rites to be transferred to Rude-day—which, indeed, is called Beltane several times in old writers, as well as by its Christain name of "The Invention of the Cross." There is a quotation in Jamieson's Dictionary from Beilenden's *Chronicle* that shows this very well: "On *Beltane* day, in the yier nixt following, *callit the Inventioun of the haly Croce*," James Stewart, the third son of Duke Murdo, burned Dumbritane, and killed Stewart of Dun-donald and 32 men because the Duke "was haldin in captivitie" there. From acts of the Scots Parliament, too, it is clear Beltane often meant the season, perhaps equivalent to Whitsuntide. The Scotch proverb, "You have skill of man and beast; you were born between the Beltans," (*i. e.*, in the first week of May,) shows this, too; while we may see in it another proof of sun-worship in the idea that special strength and skill were given to those born during the festival of the god. These Rude-day observances that still linger in many parts of the Highlands clearly point to a pagan origin. There are still traces of the superstition that would not allow a bit of kindled coal to be carried out of a house on this day, lest it should be used for purposes of witchcraft. Children still feel their bannocks down many a hillside on this day, to learn their future fate. On Beltane eve their mothers carefully bake these flat round cakes, marking on one side the cross, the sign of life, on the other the cipher, boding death. Next morning the children meet on some smooth, sloping hill; range their bannocks in a line, and send them down the slope on their edges. This they repeat three times, and read their fate according as the cross or the cipher oftenest turns up at the end of the journey. If the cross, then the owner will live to celebrate another Beltane, but if the cipher, he is doomed to die in the course of the year. Before the pulpit and the school-room waged a successful war against the remains of paganism in many Scotch parishes—and the success has only been very marked since the beginning of this century—Rude-day was a time of much anxiety to country people, and was full of rites designed to allay their anxiety by counteracting the evil influences supposed to be particularly busy on that day. Satan on its eve held a review of all witches, fairies, and imps of evil of all kinds, who, naturally, on this great occasion, tried to work as much mischief as possible. So, to make everything secure, bunches of the sacred mountain ash, "the rowan-tree," were tied above the doors of cow-house and stable, with scarlet ribbon, while pieces were bound by the same means to the animals' tails. This was specially the time when the witches "milked the tether," that is, carried off the cows' milk by pretending to perform the operation of milking on a hair tether; so the milk-maid on this day always milked a little out of each dug on to the ground. This libation, clearly a pagan survival, would give the cow luck all the year, while its omission would be fatal to the animal's usefulness as a milker.—*Belgravia.*

THE MOOLID OF THE PROPHET.—Our tent was close at hand; we sought it with the nonchalance of travelers who rather enjoy breaking the tables of the law. We were glad of the escape and of the occasion of it; likewise grateful for the slight shelter our tent afforded, for by this time El Zaleiseyeh was shrouded in a fine, sifting rain that sparkled in the sunshine as the golden light shot through it. Music (plenty of it) growing louder and more loud, and the roar of 10,000 voices, swept down upon us, and then the rush of heralds crying, "Make way, make way!" and the dervishes thus announced advanced to offer up their bodies to the Dóseh. They hastened up the avenue in groups; each group was clustered about a staff decorated with holy rags and saints' relics. All faces were turned toward the relics—the haggard faces of the dervishes, who hung together with arms entwined, compact as swarming bees; sacred banners fluttered down the whole length of a procession made up of these grouped dervishes. Not one of the victims seemed in his right mind; the majority of them were idiotic. Their swollen tongues lolled from their mouths; their heads wagged wearily on their shoulders; and their eyes were either closed, or fixed and staring. Many of them were naked to the waist, turbanless, barefooted, and barelegged to the knee. In fact, they were of the lowest orders of the East, impoverished, fanatical, forlorn. They hastened to the top of the avenue, a part of those in each group running backward. When they had assembled to the number of 400, the friends who accompanied them separated each cluster of dervishes, and began paving the way with their bodies. They lay face down in the dust, the arms crossed under the forehead; they were ranged shoulder to shoulder, hip to hip, though the heads were not always turned in the same direction, but were occasionally reversed. Friends gathered at the head of each of the dervishes, and with the voluminous breadths of their garments fanned the prostrate forms rapidly and incessantly. In truth the dervishes seemed fainting with hunger and fatigue, and, as the crowd pressed close upon them, they would doubtless have become insensible in a short time but for the fitful breath afforded by those flapping sails. I observed that the majority of the dervishes lay as still as death; but there were those who raised their heads and looked wildly about until their friends had quieted them, or, as in some cases, had forced them to lie still, while the confusion increased, and the intense excitement at the lower end of the avenue announced the approach of the sheik. A few footmen then ran rapidly over the prostrate bodies, beating small copper drums of a hemispherical form, and crying in a loud voice, "Allah!" The attendants, as they saw the sheik's great turban nodding above the crowd, grew nervous, and some of them lost all self-control; one man standing close beside me went stark mad, and three muscular fellows had some difficulty in dragging him away from the spot. He came, the sheik of the saadeeyeh, swathed in purple and fine linen, and mounted upon a gray steed. The bridle was in the hands of two attendants; two others leaned upon the hind quarters of the animal to support his unsteady steps. The horse was shod with large, flat shoes, like plates of steel, that flashed in the sunshine; he stepped cautiously and with some hesitation upon the bodies, usually placing his foot upon the hips or thighs of the dervishes; sometimes the steel-shod hoof slipped down the ribs of a man, or sank in between the thighs, for in no case could it touch the earth, so closely were the bodies ranged, side by side. If any shriek of agony escaped from the lips of the dervishes I heard it not, for the air was continually rent with the cry of "*Allah-ki-ki-ki-ki-lah*," the rippling prayer, a breath long, continually reiterated. The sheik was stupefied with opium, for he performs this act, much against his will, in deference to the demands of the people; he rocked in his saddle until he had passed the whole length of that avenue paved with human flesh, and then withdrew into a tent prepared for his reception, where he received the devoted homage of such as were able to force their way into his presence.—*Charles Warren Stoddard, in Atlantic Monthly.*

PRINCE BISMARCK.—He is a powerful man. That is what strikes at once every one who sees him for the first time. He is very tall and of enormous weight, but not ungainly. Every part of his gigantic frame is well proportioned—the large round head, the massive neck, the broad shoulders, and the vigorous limbs. He is now more than 63, and the burden he has had to bear has been unusually heavy; but though his step has become slow and ponderous, he carries his head high—looking down even on those who are as tall as himself—and his figure is still erect. During these latter years he has suffered frequent and severe bodily pain, but no one could look upon him as an old man or as one to be pitied. On the contrary, everybody who sees him feels that Prince Bismarck is still in possession of immense physical power. Photography has made his features known to all. It is a strange face, which would attract attention anywhere, even if we did not know that it belonged to a man whose doings have changed our modern world. It is a face never to be forgotten—by no means a handsome, but still less an ugly one. It was remarkably bright, full of humor, of merry mischief even, in days long gone by. It has now become serious—almost solemn—with an expression of unflinching energy and daring. The bald round forehead—an object of admiration for the phrenologist—is of quite extraordinary dimensions; the large, prominent blue eyes, seem as if they could look into the sun without blinking. They are not quick—they wander slowly from one object to another; but when they rest on a human countenance, they become so intensely inquiring, that many people, when they have to undergo this searching look, feel uneasy; and all, even Bismarck's equals or superiors, are made aware that they are in presence of a man with whom it would be wise to play fair, as he would probably discover the subtlest tricks. His thick, well-set eyebrows are singularly long and shaggy, and they add not a little to the stern, sad, at times, somewhat fierce expression of his countenance. The nose is of ordinary size—not as long, perhaps, as might be expected from the rest of the face; the chin is large and massive. Prince Bismarck has said of himself, that he was "the best-hated man in Europe." He has, indeed, many furious enemies in various parts of the world; in his own country, to begin with, among the Particularists, the Catholics, and the Socialists; and again at Rome, in Austria, and in France. He has not often been heard to complain of this, still a bright intellect cannot possess the knowledge of such a fact without being saddened by it. Prince Bismarck is by no means a light-hearted man. Sorrow and care have taken up their abode with him. They throw a shadow on his brow, and make themselves felt in the sound of his voice, and in the frequent bitterness of his hesitating speech. He is no longer young; he fully realises the fact that the best part of his life is gone, that his greatest battles have been fought; and maybe in his inner heart there is the feeling, that while he has achieved much for the greatness of his country, he has done but little for his own happiness. Sometimes, when he is sitting among his personal and intimate friends—he has, besides his family, some five or six of these—free from all restraint, smoking his long pipe, patting the head of his huge dog, attending listlessly to a conversation going on around him in subdued tones, there passes over his cold face a something like a soft transparent veil, behind which his hard features relax and take an unlooked-for expression of wistful sadness. After all, Otto von Bismarck, a child of the Marches, where his family has been known since the thirteenth century, is a thoroughbred German. Though one of the most matter-of-fact men the world has ever known, he carries within his breast a hidden vein of deep feeling; and though that feeling is certainly not of the kind which gives birth to morbid sentimentality, and it is difficult to believe that young Bismarck ever addressed his complainings to the moon, still it enables him to feel keenly all that a sensitive heart has to endure during the passage through life.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

NOISE.—Much poetic nonsense, sternly opposed to prosaic fact, has been written about bells. "How soft the music of those village bells!" says Cowper. Not so soft as the people who like the clatter, or as those who don't like it and don't stop it. But dwellers in towns can think placidly of the poetry of bells which they do not hear, though they are often irritated at the banging and clanging of those that they do hear. Church bells may give pleasure to a few, but they are a nuisance to many of us, and all the greater nuisance because they are utterly unnecessary. In days when there were few clocks and watches, the church bell had its definite uses; but in these days of cheap time-tellers of all sorts church bells are not required. The less they are wanted, however, the more noise they make. Of all bells the ritualistic bell is the most aggravating. It bangs at unseasonable hours, and "many a time and oft." Perhaps not more than one in a thousand of those who are called by it have the slightest intention of obeying its summons, but the other nine hundred and ninety-nine forsooth are to be afflicted by an iteration to which *Falstaff* prefixed an objectionable adjective. The old idea, of course, was that all people attended their parish church, and that all were thus told when to come; and this pretty theory is still kept up, though but a comparatively small section of the community attends church, and every one knows when to go without this irritating tintinnabulary reminder, banged alike into the ears of the sick or dying, as well as of those who may be putting the finishing touch to their toilets preparatory to going to church. "Silence that dreadful bell!" in wardly groans many a one lying on a bed of pain and suffering; but the nervous irritation goes on piteously, retarding recovery and sometimes hastening death. Cowper, too, makes Alexander Selkirk lament that "the sound of the church-going bell those valleys and rocks never heard." So much the better for those valleys and rocks, so far as the bell is concerned. "The bell strikes one," says Young; we take no note of time but from its loss." Very true, and a highly important truism; but it is unfortunate that the bell strikes 12 at a very awkward time, just when the majority of people in towns are trying to get to sleep. "Those evening bells," writes Moore, "those evening bells, how many a tale their music tells!" Very pretty poetry; but what about those evening bells which are recklessly rung by college youths, or some other boozing fraternity, merely for their own delectation? They tell a tale only of leg of mutton and trimmings, and of copious libations during and after this selfishly vexatious performance. Out upon their triple bob major and the rest of their mechanical instruments of torture! But, added to this infliction, we have *carillons*, or chimes, persecuting us every quarter of an hour through the livelong night, with an excruciating extra clatter at the hour. At least we might be spared this useless noise from 10 at night till 10 in the morning. School bells and factory bells may be necessary, though this is doubtful.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

SEEING THE ICHTYOSAURUS.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort once paid the British Museum a visit. While they were in the department now presided over by Prof. Owen, the attention of the royal pair was directed to an ichthyosaurus, which, it will be remembered, was displayed on the wall. Just at that moment Mr. König entered the room, when Sir Henry presented him, as the then head of the department, to the Queen and the Prince. The latter, whose ear was struck by the German name, desired to know from whence in Germany he came, and asked "From what part?" König, supposing the inquiry to refer, not to himself but to the fossil, replied, "From the blue lias at Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, your Royal Highness." Sir Henry said that the Queen was especially diverted by the malapropos reply, and laughed heartily.—*The University Magazine.*

DOSING ACCORDING TO BOOK.—I had a gardener, an old soldier, William Finlay; he had picked up somehow a great deal of very graphic language, which he used freely upon the ordinary occasions of life. He came to me and said: "I'm bad all over, inside and out, wants you to give me some physic. They tells me you've got a medicine chest, and a book as belongs to it." "Well," said I, "I have; what will you take?" "Some rhubarb," said he. "I'll look in the book," I said, "and see how much." Now the book has—I have it still, with the chest—at least my wife has, for I carefully made her a wedding present of both—the book has as the beginning a table of doses; quite an inexcusable snare, I think, to simple people. It is constructed on a hypothetical principle: "If to an adult a dram, so much to other ages." The hypothetical part escaped me; as adult, 1 dram—a dram, that's 60 grains—magnesia to be added upon experience; how much? I suppose half—30 grains—90 grains in all. I got a half-sheet of the *Times*—I remember telling Mr. Delane, when they made me tell the story at a dinner at Bishop Wilberforce's, that it was the only use I could find for the *Times*—put it on the dining-table and mixed up. It looked a good deal; but I said to myself, "must be all right, here's the book; Finlay's an adult." He was over 70. So I rang the bell. "Here's your physic; I hope it will put you all right." "I be to take all that?" "Yes, that's just what the book says; small doses are foolish things." "All right," says he. Then I began to encourage him. "Now, Finlay, you're not very well, don't try and do any work to-day; go home, keep yourself warm, and tell your wife to mix it up in some warm water—not too much water; you'll be much better in the morning. I should, if I were you, take it at once." "All right," he said. Poor man, his confidence in me had no limits. I thought no more about it till next morning; my conscience was quite easy; I had done a wise and kind thing; I had made a good use of my dear mother's gift. When I was dressing in the morning I looked out of the window, and there was Finlay standing between me and the garden wall. He looked, so to speak, shadowy, almost ghostly; the wall, as it were, was visible through him, but, as it was daylight, I wasn't afraid. "Hope you're better this morning; glad to think you must be, or you would not have come up." "Well," he said, "I be a trifle better." "Ah," I said, "I thought so; you took your physic, of course?" "Why, didn't you tell me to take it? I'll tell you all about it. I goes home to my wife and says: 'There, you mix that up; mind, not much water.' 'Lord's sake!' she said, 'you be not going to take all that; why it would kill a horse and a cow.' 'You foolish woman, hold your tongue; go and do as I bids you. Master's got a book, and knows a sight more than you.' So she goes and mixes up in a slop-basin, and brings it back with a spoon standing up in the middle." At this part of his report I began to have misgivings. He went on: "I got him down; but it was a tough job—and goes to bed." I draw a veil over what followed. I reeled about with laughing, struggling to look sympathetic, but my misgivings increased. His exact account of what had befallen him during the night I took down just as it came out of his mouth. I shall be happy to communicate it, *ipsissimis verbis*, to anybody who may like to complete the tale. "Well," I said, as soon as I could steady my voice, "go into the kitchen, and have some nice warm breakfast, and then we'll see what is to be done next." Half an hour after I was on my way to Oxford as fast as I could go, and went to my dear friend Dr. Wootton. In the course of conversation, I asked him in a kind of careless way about rhubarb, as a guide for my parochial practice. "Well," said he, "it's a fine medicine, and I give a good dose of it." "Yes, what is a good dose?" "Eighteen grains is quite enough for anybody." "Eighteen grains," I said. "why I gave a man 60 yesterday, and 30 magnesia." He opened his great eyes and said: "Is he very old?" "Yes, over 70." "Then perhaps 'he' won't die. Go home as fast as you can, and pour in porter and port wine."—*Notes of My Life—Archdeacon Denison.*

THIERS' SYMPATHY FOR ANIMALS.—Thiers' sympathy with animals was one of the lovable features of his disposition. In looking over memoranda of visits paid to him I find some of a breakfast at the Elysée, to which Gen. Chanzy, M. Rouland, the Governor of the Bank of France, an African traveler, the President's family and household, and I sat down. The conversation, which had run upon the war indemnity, Count Arnim's incredulity as to its payment, and the climates of Versailles and Enghien, turned upon horses, M. Thiers going to visit a horse-show in the evening. He expressed great sympathy with the chevaline race, and spoke in glowing terms of the exquisite sensibility of the race-horse. The modern thoroughbred, the pride of English grooming, was not so picturesque, he said, as the old-fashioned hunter. But it was superior in its capacity to express delicate shades of feeling. Blind people had a sort of facial sense which enabled them, unassisted by their hands, to tell the height of a man in passing him by; whether the shutters of a shop were up or down; or whether the countenance of a person before them was severe or smiling. The whole skin of the thoroughbred horse, he imagined, was endowed with this sense. He thought that if the horse had the organ of speech it would be the most demonstrative being in creation. Nature gave it a mask which, by drawing down the skin tight over its face debarred mobility of expression. It could not, because of its bulk, rub against a human being like a cat, or paw like a dog, or wag its tail, or whine, or utter sounds that caressed the ear. Yet, such was the intensity of its feeling, that it found channels for its eloquent expression. What in art or nature was there so eloquent as the eye, the nostril, and the quivering skin of the thoroughbred? M. St. Hilaire then observed that the skin sensibility of the horse is becoming more developed. I ventured to observe that the race horse one sees now at Longchamp is a less splendid animal than the thoroughbred of 30 years ago. Thiers agreed that it was less vigorous and picturesque. The exquisite barbs of Gascony were instanced as an argument in favor of the persistence of a fine type, which once fixed is not easily degraded.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

AN INDIAN JUGGLER.—There was nothing very remarkable in the appearance or dress of our conjuror. An elderly man, short and sparely made, dressed in dingy white cotton, with very tight sleeves to his robe and very tight legs to his drawers, he might have been a respectable servant out of place, but actually was a small land-owner who had taken to conjuring for his amusement. When he entered the room he spread a white cloth upon the floor and sat down upon it with his back to the wall, the door of the room being on his right hand. His spectators were disposed in the following fashion: Mr. Smyth sat on a chair nearly in the middle of the room, I was sitting on a sofa near the door, the Parsee merchant stood in the doorway about arm's length from me. The servants stood about in groups, the largest group being between the door and the conjuror. As soon as he had settled himself he turned to the Parsee and asked for the loan of a rupee. The peddler at first demurred a little, but, on being guaranteed against loss, he produced the coin. He was going to put it into the conjuror's hand, but the latter refused and told the Parsee to hand it to Mr. Smyth's bearer. The bearer took it, and, at the request of the conjuror, looked at it and declared it to be really a rupee. The conjuror then told him to hand it to his master. Mr. Smyth took it, and then followed this dialogue: Conjurer—Are you sure that is a rupee? Smyth—Yes. Conjurer—Close your hand on it and hold it tight. Now, think of some country in Europe, but do not tell me your thought. [then the conjurer ran over the names of several countries, such as France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, and America—for the native of India is under the impression that America is in Europe.] After a moment's pause Mr. Smyth said he had thought of a country. "Then open your hand," said the juggler; "see what you have got, and tell me if it is a coin of the country you thought of." It was a 5-franc piece, and Mr. Smyth had thought of France. He was going to hand the coin to the conjuror, but the latter said "No, pass it to the other sahib." Mr. Smyth accordingly put the 5-franc piece into my hand; I looked closely at it, then shut my hand and thought of Russia. When I opened it I found, not a Russian but a Turkish silver piece about the size of the 5-franc, or of our own crown piece. This I handed to Mr. Smyth, and suggested that he should name America, which he did, and found a Mexican dollar in his hand. The coin, whatever it was, had never been in the conjuror's hand from the time the rupee was borrowed from the Parsee merchant. Mr. Smyth and his bearer had both of them closely examined the rupee, and Mr. Smyth and I turned over several times the 5-franc piece, the Turkish coin, and the dollar; so the trick did not depend on a reversible coin. Indeed it could not, for the coin underwent three changes, as has been seen. I need only add, for the information of those readers who know not India, that a rupee is only about the size of a florin, and therefore about half the weight of a 5-franc piece. The juggler performed several other tricks that day, but they were of a commonplace kind, and in no way comparable to the coin trick, which I have never seen rivaled by any other conjurer in India or Europe.—*The University Magazine.*

WITH PIPE AND FLUTE.

"With pipe and flute the rustic Pan
Of old made music sweet for man;
And wonder hushed the warbling bird,
And closer drew the calm-eyed herd—
The rolling river slowlier ran.

"Ah! would—ah! would a little span,
Some air of Arcady could fan
This age of ours, too seldom stirred
With pipe and flute!

"But now for gold we plot and plan,
And from Beersheba unto Dan,
Apollo's self might pass unheard,
Or find the night-jar's note preferred;—
Not so it fared, when time began
With pipe and flute!"

AUSTIN DOBSON.

THE POWER OF NIAGARA.—Dr. Siemens, some months ago, in an address which he then gave, referred to the immense quantity of power which flowed ready-made over the Falls of Niagara. In his Glasgow address he again referred to the subject, in order to show how this gigantic source of power might be utilized to produce action at a distance. "When," he says, "little more than a twelvemonth ago I visited the great Falls of Niagara, I was particularly struck with the extraordinary amount of force which is lost, as far as the useful purposes of man are concerned. One hundred millions of tons of water fall there every hour from a vertical height of 150 feet, which represent an aggregate of 16,800,000 horse-power, producing as their effect no other result than to raise the temperature of the water at the foot of the fall

$$\frac{150}{772} = \frac{1^{\circ}}{5^{\circ}} \text{ Fahr.}$$

In order to reproduce the power of 16,800,000 horses, or, in other words, to pump back the water from below to above the fall, would require an annual expenditure of not less than 266,000,000 tons of coal, calculated at an average consumption of 4 pounds of coal per horse-power per hour, which amount is equivalent to the total coal consumption of the world. In stating these facts in my inaugural address on assuming the Presidency of the Iron and Steel Institute, I ventured to express the opinion that in order to utilize natural forces of this description at distant towns and centres of industry, the electric conductor might be resorted to. This view was at that time unsupported by experimental data such as I have been able since then to collect." Dr. Siemens then shows what has been done in conveying the electric light to a distance; and he points out that if mechanical force is required to be distributed, the arrangements are in every respect similar to those for the distribution of electric light; and it has been proved experimentally that the amount of power recovered at the distant station is nearly equal to half the power employed at the central station." Even as regards the consumption of coal, were that article used. Dr. Siemens shows that the magneto-electric machine is cheaper than the gas or steam engine. But he rightly says: "It would not be necessary to seek on the other side of the Atlantic for an application of this mode of transmitting the natural force of falling water, as there is perhaps no country where this force abounds to a greater extent than on the west coast of Scotland, with its elevated lands and heavy rain-falls. You have already conducted the waters of one of your high-level lochs to Glasgow by means of a gigantic tube; and how much easier would it be to pass the water in its descent from elevated lands through turbines, and to transmit the vast amount of force that might thus be collected, by means of stout metallic conductors, to towns and villages for the supply of light and mechanical power."—*Nature.*

CYPRUS.—The present condition of the people of Cyprus, Ottoman and Greek, must make them inclined to welcome any change. Some information on this head, and extracts from consular reports, will be found in *Cyprus*, by P. Robinson. (Clowes & Co.) The population has steadily decreased since the Turkish invasion, though the Greek traders of the coast are now comparatively prosperous. In the towns the dwellings of the Turks are dismal and neglected, according to Di Cesnola, but in the country the richer Mussulmans are the usurious creditors of the peasants. During the Cretan insurrection of 1867 the Porte ordered all Greek subjects to leave the island in 20 days. It was then ascertained that the husbandmen were deep in the debt of their Turkish neighbors. The impoverished and indebted condition of the agricultural peasant has features which remind one of the state of the Athenian rustic before the legislation of Solon. "I am aware," says Gen. di Cesnola, "for the first time, of the manner in which these poor creatures were obliged to borrow money, from year to year, at an interest of 20 to 25 per cent., in order to live and cultivate their lands, mortgaging to the money-lender their crops in advance." The "principal occupation of many Ottoman subjects," he goes on, "is to lend money to the peasants, and to receive grain in its stead, with which they carry on an extensive trade in Europe and the Levant." In 1874 the Porte added one-fourth to the already heavy tax or "tithe" on grain, and raised the rate from 10 to 12½ per cent. As this demand followed a series of bad harvests, which culminated in an approach to actual famine, the taxation is, as Mr. Acting Consul Biddell says, "impolitic, if not really unjust." Dr. Clarke may have spoken too strongly when he said that "there is hardly upon earth a more wretched spot than Cyprus—agriculture neglected, inhabitants oppressed, population destroyed, pestiferous air, contagion, poverty, indolence, desolation." It seems that we do not receive Cyprus in good repair, and that it offers a fallow field for English capital and enterprise. —*Saturday Review.*

JOIN AT ONCE.—A young Sub-Lieutenant on sick leave put up at a hotel in Poonah, and while recovering his health lost his heart, proposed to the fair thief, was accepted, and the wedding day agreed upon. His Colonel, however, happened to disapprove of Sub-Lieutenants marrying, and telegraphed a peremptory "Join at once." The disgusted subaltern handed the unwelcome missive to his lady love. She read it, and then with a blush of maidenly simplicity, remarked: "I am glad your Colonel approves of the match; but what a hurry he is in! I don't think I can be ready so soon, but I'll do my best; because, of course, love, the Colonel must be obeyed." "You don't seem to understand the telegram, darling," said the dull fellow; "it quite upsets our plans; he says 'Join at once.'" The lady looked up with an arch smile and replied: "It is you, dear, who don't seem to understand it. The Colonel says plainly, 'Join at once.' Of course, he means get married immediately. What else can he possibly mean?" "What else indeed!" exclaimed the enlightened lover, accepting the new reading without demur. So 48 hours afterward the Colonel received the message: "Your orders are obeyed. We were joined at once."—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.—In the study of languages for practical purposes, I have found that courage in speaking is the very best means of advancing. Far more is learned by the exercise of the tongue, which is necessarily active, than by that of the ear, which is necessarily passive. It is a common vanity for people to say that they understand better than they can talk. Such cases are, I believe, rare. Generally speaking, it is more easy to convey one's thoughts by signs and language to others than to receive their thoughts. The art of language-learning is one that requires no superior capacity. There is not much difference in the ages at which the different children are able to express their emotions, and if languages were learned as children learn them, they would be found easy of acquirement. It is scarcely more difficult to acquire five languages than one, and I have known many instances of five or more languages spoken with equal purity and perfection. The proof of the thorough possession of a language is that you are able to think in it, and that no work of translation goes on in the mind. For myself, I often dream in other languages than English, and find that associations with particular countries and particular studies do not take the form of English phraseology; but this, of course, depends upon the extent to which foreign languages have been employed in the daily business of life.—*Recollections of Sir John Bowring.*

BARTON BOOTH AND "CATO."—One of his early successes was the *Ghost* to Betterton's *Hamlet*, in which he was so solemn, so pathetic, and so majestic that he almost shared the honors with the great master. "The *Ghost*," observes Davies, "though not meanly represented since the time of Booth, has never been equal to the action of that comedian. His slow, solemn, and under tone of voice, his noiseless tread, as if he had been composed of air, and his whole deportment, inspired the audience with that feeling which is excited by awful astonishment! The impression of his appearance in this part was so powerful upon a constant frequenter of the theatres for nearly 60 years, that he assured me, when long after Booth's death he was present at the tragedy of 'Hamlet,' as soon as the name of the *Ghost* was announced on the stage he felt a kind of awe and terror, 'of which,' said he, 'I was soon cured by his appearance.'" But while the great actor of the restoration survived, even with failing powers, all others remained second in public estimation, and it was not until the production in 1712 of Ambrose Philip's "Distressed Mother," an adaption of Racine's "Andromaque," that Booth, in the character of *Pyrrhus*, rose to the first rank of his profession. In the next year a yet greater triumph awaited him in Addison's "Cato." It would seem that the managers did not fully perceive the capabilities of this part; Wilks was even doubtful that Booth, being a young man, would consent to appear as so venerable a personage, and took the part himself to his lodgings to meet any objections he might make and persuade and coax him into accepting it. But a very casual glance at the manuscript revealed to our tragedian what a grand chance was within his grasp. He kept the knowledge to himself, however, was cold and indifferent over the matter, and pretended that he undertook it simply to oblige. The play had been much talked about, and on the first night the house was crowded with all the greatest men of the Whig and Tory Parties. The pompous declamations on liberty were applauded to the echo by both sides, each appropriating these sentiments to their own views. It was its peculiar political significance that rendered this cold, turgid play, so destitute of all human passion and reality, a success; but we must not forget Booth's acting. His delineation of the noble Roman must, indeed, have been a magnificent performance and it remained unequaled until John Kemble assumed the toga. Lord Bolingbroke was so delighted with his acting that he sent for him to his box and presented him with a purse of 100 guineas, collected among the gentlemen present. This gift led to another of equal value, for Dogget, who was a furious Whig, was so annoyed at this Tory presentation that he prevailed with his colleagues to bestow upon our tragedian a similar sum out of the treasury, because, he said, he could not bear that so redoubted a champion of liberty as Cato should be bought off to the cause of a contrary party. Booth did well by these political jealousies. For 35 nights, a prodigious run in those days, "Cato" crammed Dury Lane to the ceiling. At the end of the season the company went to Oxford, as was a frequent custom. "On the first day of our acting it," says Cibber, "our house was in a manner invested, and entrance demanded at 12 o'clock at noon and before 1 it was not wide enough for many, who came too late for places. The same crowds continued for three days together." That year the three managers cleared £1,500 each.—*Temple Bar.*

OLD SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.—There were two curious bits of discipline at that school; one, that whenever a boy committed a grave offense every boy of the school was made a party to it; and a penitential letter was written home by every boy precisely in the same terms. Here is an instance: One night as we followed the ushers, two and two, down a passage from the school-room to our bedrooms, William said to me, "George, I hate that usher fellow." "So do I," I said. "I shall spit on his back," said he. "Please don't," said I, "we shall both be strapped." Strapping was administered with a piece of carriage-trace with the buckle-holes in it, through which the air rushed as the strap descended on the hand. "I shall spit on his back," said he; and as I expected, the usher having, I suppose, heard whispering, turned round, and William was caught in the act. The next morning, after the due personal treatment of the leading culprit by a process more painful than strapping, we were all drawn up in single file in the school-room, and every boy, older and younger, had to write from dictation, and then to copy from his slate on a sheet of letter-paper the letter following. (Letters then cost 8 pence each:) "My Dear Parents: We have committed a great sin. For William Denison spat on the usher's back as we went to bed. I remain, your affectionate son, Arthur Shirt." There were four Shirt brothers in the school, Arthur, Lionel, Frederick, and Augustus Shirt. I draw a veil over the feelings and expressions of the Shirt parents upon opening the four letters, price 2 shillings 8 pence. The like thing happened again while I was there, upon the occasion of buying apple-tarts from an old woman over the playground wall. In this case the sin was of a more general character, but, as in the other case, was made universal: "My Dear Parents: We have committed a great sin. For we have bought apple-tarts without the leave of the master, when we have plenty to eat, and that of the best quality. I remain, &c." The other point of discipline was that every boy who had not conducted himself well during the week had no mutton-pie on Saturday. Now this gave the mutton-pie a moral elevation which, in its own nature, it did not deserve, being composed of what was left on the plates in the preceding days of the week. William had been at school at Esher, with our elder brothers Evelyn and Edward before Sunbury. There, one Sunday morning, having lost his hat, he was made to walk to school in a straw coal-scuttle bonnet of one of the daughters of the house. The ways of discipline are various. —*Notes of My Life—Archdeacon Denison.*

WITH A POT OF BEER.—In 1850, when the tide of political passion was still running very high, Bismarck went one day into a tavern at Berlin to take a glass of beer. A man near him, feeling himself supported by the presence of his friends, began to abuse a member of the royal family. Bismarck looked at him, and said quietly, "If you have not left this room before I have finished my beer, I'll break this pot over your head." He then emptied his glass very deliberately, and as the man took no heed of the warning, he did as he had threatened. He went up to the fellow and knocked him about the head with the pot till he fell, howling, on the ground. Bismarck then asked the waiter, "How much for the glass?" and, having paid for it, he walked away leisurely, without any one having dared to molest him. Even at that time he was already a man of some political standing, and the acknowledged leader of the Conservative Party; but, true to his principle, he always took the offensive, attacking his adversaries wherever he met them, and with all weapons.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE SHAKESPEAREAN AGE.—It was an age of passion; of passionate hates and passionate loves; of eager devotions, of fervid abhorrences; of infinite tenderness, implacable fierceness; of the keenest readiness to do or die—to do and die. These violent, excitable, ardent, faithful, wild, impetuous spirits, are they not, then, the children of their age? Writhing with a fierce impatience beneath the intolerant tyranny which would fain have torn from them the old religious creed of their race—a creed deeply rooted in their nature and with tendrils interwined with their heart-strings—stung to a burning resentment by the wrongs daily inflicted on them and theirs; mad for revenge; reckless mutineers against the order that oppressed them; defiant of law and defiant of fate; true unto death to each other and their cause; still intrepid and fixed in the midst of desperate fortunes; in the very jaws of ruin unconquered and unconquerable—it is impossible to observe these men without seeing that they are of the same flesh and blood with those heroes that won for the reign of Queen Elizabeth its honor and glory; that, however deluded and damnable were the uses to which they unworthily lent themselves, they were not unendowed with the splendid energy and valor and devotion which on other fields achieved triumphs that to this day we Englishmen cannot remember without a thrill of joy and pride. What especially characterised the Shakespearean age, both for good and evil, was the comparatively free play of life—the unfettered movement of nature. It was this characteristic that made it so favorable to art. As in the public exercises of their gymnasia and palæstræ the Greek sculptor studied the physical form, and attained that intimate familiarity with it that enabled him to reproduce it with a faithfulness and power never equaled; in the same manner in our Elisabethan age our dramatists studied mind and character, and were enabled to represent the humors and the passions of their time with an insight and force that place their works among the most precious records of humanity. Shakespeare saw "the very pulse of the machine." The springs of action were disclosed to him. He looked into the inmost heart of things. "Off, off, you lendings," and nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not "sophisticated."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE RUSSIAN OFFICER AND SOLDIER.—The Russian officer has the splendid valor of his nationality; he is no braggart, but does his fighting as a matter of course, and as part of the day's work, when he is bidden to do it. As for the Russian private, I regard him as the finest material for a soldier that the soldier-producing world, so far as I am acquainted with it, affords. He is an extraordinary weight-carrying marcher, tramping on mile after mile with a good heart, with singular freedom from reliance on sustenance, and with a good stomach for immediate fighting at the end of the longest foodless march. He never grumbles; matters must have come to a bad pass, indeed, when he lets loose his tongue in adverse comment on his superiors. Inured to privation from his childhood, he is a hard man to starve, and will live on rations, or chance installments of rations, at which the British barrack-room cur would turn up his nose. His sincere piety according to his narrow lights, his whole-hearted devotion to the Czar—which is ingrained into his mental system, not the result of a process of reasoning—and his constitutional courage, combine to bring it about that he faces the casualties of the battle-field with willing, prompt, and long-sustained bravery. He needs to be led, however; not so much because of the moral encouragement which a gallant leader imparts, but because his reasoning faculties, for lack of education, being comparatively dormant, he does not know what to do when an unaccustomed or unlooked-for emergency occurs. He is destitute of perception when left to himself. Somebody must do the thinking for him, and impart to him the result of the process in the shape of an order; and then he can be trusted, while physical power lasts, to strive his pithiest to fulfill that order. But if there is nobody in front of him or within sight of him, to undertake the mental part of the work, the Russian soldier gets dazed. Even in his bewilderment, however, he is proof against panic, and we saw him with sore hearts at Plevna, on the 30th of July, standing up to be killed in piteously noble stubbornness of ignorance, rather than retreat without the orders, which there were none to give. The Turkish

THE HAPPY CALIFORNIANS.

A RISE IN MINING STOCKS.

EVERYBODY BUYING AND MILLIONS CHANGING HANDS—THE BODIE MINE—PRODUCTS OF THE MINES LAST YEAR—A BENEVOLENT MISER—SENATOR SHARON'S RECEPTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 9, 1878.

Things are just booming to-day, perfectly lovely, and the proverbial goose hangs nearly out of sight. For about a week now, but more particularly the last three days, one would imagine that there had been a break from the lunatic asylum, and that the escapes were all brokers, such rushing to and fro, such wild excitement, everybody jubilant, and the cause because stocks are up, for, disguise it as you will, this is a country and a community governed and swayed almost entirely by the condition of the mining stock market. It is the legitimate business of the country, and as well might we set our faces against speculation in wheat in Chicago or your City as to attempt to frown down our mining stocks; our mines are our prosperity, always have been; agriculture is secondary, and always will be, until the mines are all worked out, and when that time comes there won't be much of a community here to be affected, for when we are reduced to the numbers that agriculture alone will support, San Francisco will be a beggarly city of empty houses. We have had a long, dull period, rather a discouraging one. We were getting apathetic, moldy, for want of excitement. There had been no "deal" in stocks for two years or more to speak of. Everything has, consequently, been stagnant, and the brokers have not paid their rents; but somehow things have taken a lively turn this last week. It began by the encouraging prospects in the lower levels of the Comstock. There seems to be a promise of a large body of ore way down in the depths somewhere near China, where it is so hot as to suggest the other place—124°, for instance. But the Sutro Tunnel is doing some good since its connection with the Savage in producing a draught—cooling things off a little. There are indications and certain signs of encouragement, and the information comes from so many different sources that it cannot be a set-up job. It is either the eagerness of hope, sanguine belief in future developments, or the actual evidence. If, as is surmised, a new body of ore has been struck in the lower levels, it is the forerunner of good times again, and we shall see a healthier state of affairs than for three years past. There is plenty of money here, and it only requires some excitement—some such demonstration as we are now having—to prove that. Two weeks ago, on collection days, people ran around with attenuated specie-bags—with a few hundreds—and it did seem as if there was not a thousand dollars in the country. We saw every few days immense dray-loads of silver going to and coming from the Mint or the Bank of Nevada, but that did not go for much; but luring the last few days men have staggered under back loads of gold coin to and from brokers' offices to the banks, and vice versa. It has been money, money everywhere. Everybody seemed to have plenty of it. Where it has been stowed away nobody knows, unless in the savings banks; but that it is here and is once more circulating is evident. We have these stock excitements occasionally, and, unfortunately, a reaction comes often, but stocks have been so low for so long a time that all at once people seem to have woke up to the idea that they are about as low as they can go, and that it is about time for the "Spring rise," and that it is only necessary that they should think so to produce it. If it does break again, it has served to put money in circulation; it changes hands at any rate. The advance in prices within three days in the aggregate has been immense—millions. It seems to be the universal opinion that the time has come to "go in," and the public are going in with a vengeance, and although the rise has been great, the prices are still far below what they had ruled a year ago or more. Many small stocks have come to the surface that were almost out of sight.

In my last I quoted the advance in stocks of the Bodie District from mere nominal prices, the Bodie mine, for instance, from 50 cents to $12. To-day it is $25—and it would seem that the present price is not too high, inasmuch as the mine is producing $15,000 per day, and will pay a dividend of $2, if not $3, per share. The adjoining mines, of course, sympathize, and have advanced, on the prospects of the district. In the present rise, contrary to the usual course of things, men of small means have been benefited. The stock was so low they were able to purchase, and the advance has made them happy. As an instance, I met a young chap within two weeks who was lamenting that he had not money to buy a few shares of Bodie. He was then seeking a friend of whom he hoped to borrow a couple of hundred dollars. He found him, made a raise, and bought 400 shares at $1 a share, hypothecating the stock for the other 200. To-day he could sell out for $10,000, and will get his dividend of $3 per share. Of course, he is as happy as a clam; never had so much money in his life. Another gentleman that I know, who has money and buys largely, bought a short time since a lot of miscellaneous stocks, and left them with his broker, and had entirely forgotten what stocks they were. Yesterday his broker, meeting him, said to him: "Don't you think I had better sell your Bodie stock?" "Bodie, Bodie, have I any Bodie?" "Well, yes, rather; 2,000 shares." "The deuce you say. Sell it." The broker did so, and sent him a check for $50,000. William M. Lent, a well-known mining operator, of whom I spoke in my last letter as holding 10,000 shares in this mine, I learned to-day holds 30,000, which probably cost him 50 cents a share. To-day he could have sold it out for $750,000, and probably can to-morrow, and quite likely more. He will draw in a few days a dividend of $90,000, but he will hold for future dividends—and so we go.

In no other country in the world can such a state of affairs exist, and in no other do such chances occur. No man is safe; almost anybody is likely to make a fortune on the turn; we don't all do it, of course, and these are exceptional cases, but still a great many people have made money by the recent advance. Take Sierra Nevada, for instance; about two months ago it sold for $1 50 per share; to-day it sold for $35. An investment of $1,500 in 60 days returns $33,500 profit. The unexpected dividend of $1 per share declared to-day on California has had a tendency to brace up the market and make people feel cheerful; in fact, everybody feels encouraged, and the feeling prevails throughout the entire business community.

In a previous letter I expressed an opinion that the California and Consolidated Virginia would soon resume dividends, and I am glad to see it verified, and doubtless so are the numerous holders of the stock. A dividend of $1 at present price of the stock ($10) is a good interest on the stock. Consolidated is hardly likely to pay a dividend before September or October, as there is still much work to be done to put the mine in good producing order. A mine is like a manufactory, it is necessary occasionally to suspend operations to repair machinery and wear and tear. While I do not advocate or advise any one to purchase our stocks, I still contend that, taking the average, you cannot do much better on general results, if you can only afford to hold on, for it is almost a certainty that sooner or later almost any stock, however low it may go, fairly out of sight at times, is bound to come up again some day and enable the holder to realize the money invested, if not a handsome profit. I have seen stocks go from $20 to 90 cents, and within a year to jump up again to $25. If the fluctuations are great, so are the profits. The chances in mining stocks are fully equal to those of legitimate business, for, according to statistics, only one merchant in a hundred succeeds, and the average of mining stock speculators is as good as that, if not better. An advance in stocks is an advance in rents and a revival of every branch of business, as it puts money in circulation—people feel better, collections are better, and in results everybody is benefited; such being the case, we hail with joy such a turn in affairs as the last few days has illustrated. My next letter may quote many stocks down that are up to-day; quite likely; but it has had the effect to stir things up, bring money into circulation, and do good generally. Anything for a change from the stagnation of the past six months. There are many mines in California that pay, of which the public know little, the stock of which is not on the boards. Take the Idaho Mine, of Grass Valley, for instance, which has just declared its one hundred and eighth dividend of $5 per share, or $15,500 per month—in total, $2,448,500—about 500 per cent. of the cash cost; and from present appearance of the mine it will continue to pay for years to come. The stock is held in few hands and is never offered for sale on the boards. The present dividend is less than usual on account of dead work or opening up for future working.

The following list of mines that are but little known, and the amounts they have paid during the time specified will serve to illustrate the value of our mining interests, and show that we are by no means exhausted in our staple product, and that the Granger is not the big Injun yet:

HYDRAULIC MINES—PRODUCT IN 1877.

North Bloomfield, Nevada County	$291,000
French Corral, Nevada County	223,000
Manzanita, Nevada County	156,000
Eureka Lake and Yuba Canal Company	230,000
Scott's Flat and Quaker Hill	450,000
Little York, Lowell Hill, &c	375,000
Mines at Dutch Flat, Gold Run, &c	700,000
Mines on Forest Hill, Placer County	300,000
Amador, Calaveras, and Tuolumne Counties	1,000,000
Sierra and Plumas Counties	600,000
Excelsior, Yuba County	450,000
Spring Valley, Butte County, and others	500,000
Shasta, Trinity, and Siskiyou	500,000

DRIFT MINES.

Bald Mountain, Sierra County	$400,000
Empire and Golden Gate	425,000
Buckeye, Plumas County	200,000

QUARTZ MINES.

Gwinn, Calaveras County, belongs to ex-Senator Gwinn	$300,000
Hito, Mariposa County	220,000
Standard, Mono County, (since April)	800,000
Idaho, Nevada County	550,000
Empire, Nevada County	175,000
Medoc, Inyo County	681,000
New Coso, Inyo County	490,000
Sierra Buttes, Sierra County	285,000
Plumas, Eureka, Plumas County	429,000
Black Bear, Siskiyou County	240,000
Klamath, Siskiyou County	100,000

NEVADA.

Northern Belle, Esmeralda County	$1,454,000
Manhattan, Lander County	945,000
Tybo Consolidated, Inyo County	840,000
Richmond, Eureka County	1,350,000
Eureka, Eureka County	1,550,000
K. K. Consolidated, Eureka County	508,000
Martin, White Pine County, (6 months)	300,000
Raymond and Ely White, Plains County	300,000
Leopard, Elko County	250,000
Grand Prize, Elko County	936,000
Mines of Lincoln County	600,000
Other small mines	1,000,000
Or a total of, say	$21,058,000

Exclusive of the Bonuzas and Comstock mines, Arizona produced over $500,000, and will this year turn out nearly $3,000,000.

There are a great many other small mines producing and paying handsomely on the capital invested.

There are plenty of good mines that might be placed on the New-York Mining Board with safety and confidence. We have not the capital to handle all of them, and if you are content with a dividend of say 2 per cent. a month under your own management, such are plenty; but don't send out people who never saw a mine to select, nor put scapegrace nephews to run them. Mining is a trade, and the difference between losing and a profit is as often the fault of the management as the mine. Because you have made mistakes and purchased mines that have turned out swindles, is no reason that you cannot find those that are really good and will prove profitable. It is the easiest thing in the world to ascertain before purchasing, and it is not for the interest of those having the welfare and good name of California at heart to let you be swindled.

The telegraph announced a few days since the death of Michael Reese—one of our well-known millionaires—a man who was generally considered a close-fisted miser, and about the last man who would have been suspected of a benevolent act, inasmuch as he was never known to "treat" a friend. He lived meanly, denying himself every luxury, dining at the cheapest restaurants, on one dish generally, and an expenditure of 25 cents covered the expense of his dinner. Reese was a German Jew, and although a strictly honest man in all his business transactions, his proverbial closeness was a by-word. I remember on one occasion sitting at the same table with him at a restaurant taking lunch, and having a good appetite ordered a dish that attracted his attention. Michael eyed it with some interest, and finally inquired what it was and how much it cost. When I told him, he said, "Dat looks goot, but I can't afford 50 sheats for one dish. How can you afford to spend so much money on your dinner?" They tell a story on Michael which is said to be true—that one of his acquaintances one day chaffed him about his proverbial closeness, which irritated him, and he replied: "I tell you what I'll do. I'll go down on the end of dis wharf, and throw twenty-dollar pieces into the bay with you, and see who holds out de longest." The gentleman, who was a bit of a wag, accepted, and down to the wharf they went. "Come, now, Michael, go ahead." A $20 coin whizzed in the air and dropped well out in the bay. Michael says: "Come, now, it ish your turn." The gentleman. Instead of throwing his, turned around and sauntered up the wharf, remarking: "Michael, I have changed my mind; I believe I won't throw any twenty-dollar pieces into the bay to-day." Michael looked aghast. He saw that he was victimized, and threateningly shaking his cane at the gentleman, said: "Ah! I gets even with you. Shoost wait. Some day you wants to borrow money of me; den you pay back that $20." And yet this man, who had pinched himself and denied himself the actual necessaries of life, and who was never suspected of a benevolent deed, has left bequests to benevolent institutions to the amount of over $500,000, besides legacies to those about him who served him faithfully. It only goes to show that there is good in almost every man, and how much injustice we may do in our estimate of a man's character when we judge him by his outward acts. Our hearts warm toward him now that we know him as he was. His estate will probably foot up nearly $6,000,000 in value, all of which, less nearly $1,000,000 that he had given away, he left to his relatives, omitting none.

Having had a fair opportunity of judging of our great agitator, Denis Kearney, what do you think of him? What arrant nonsense and bosh it is for a man of Gen. Butler's intelligence and judgment to pretend to see in him "the makins" of a great man. The telegraph tells us that the General was greatly "impressed" with his interview with Kearney. How he must chuckle over such gush. Kearney is an instance of what newspapers will do for a man. Nothing but their notice of him ever would have brought him before the people, and he never would have been heard of by his own efforts, for individual capacity he has not, nor talent of any sort or kind. He had just shrewdness enough to see that it was much easier to start a movement that only needed a leader to brig to his standard all the lazy, discontented Communistic element, interspersed with a fair share of the honest, but intensely stupid, class who are ever ready to believe they have a chronic grievance for which capital is responsible, and that other men who happen to be better off than themselves are their natural enemies. Of course, Gen. Butler will make use of Kearney if he can, but it is mighty poor material for even a politician to accept. Denny will soon find his level, for there is nothing in him.

California has been particularly healthy this Summer, and especially San Francisco. We have no sunstrokes here, although there have been two or three cases in the interior which were pronounced to be so, but there is no authentic proof of it. When people get out of sorts here, they go down to Santa Barbara, where they shoot and fish and enjoy the luxuries of the Arlington, a splendid hotel, kept by the jolliest of landlords and the best of fellows, George T. Bromley, well known here as a humorist, a gentleman of education, pleasant manners, in fact, the most popular man on the coast. Everybody likes Bromley, and his assuming charge of the Arlington insures its success.

To all invalids who are looking for a salubrious place to pass the coming Winter, we say come out here and go down the coast to Santa Barbara. The climate is lovely, the hotel excellent, the fare unexceptionable, and the charges moderate—about $15 per week—and they will get more for their money than they ever got in their lives. Santa Barbara is no humbug, and I am not interested with Bromley in the hotel, nor in any steam-ship lines. My advice is therefore perfectly disinterested.

Senator Sharon gives a grand reception to-night at his country seat at Belmont, formerly the country residence of W. C. Ralston, which many Eastern people will remember from having been invited to his hospitable board. Fifteen hundred invitations have been issued, and a train of cars placed at the service of the guests. On their arrival at the station, (it is 26 miles from town,) 50 4-horse teams will be in waiting to take guests to the house, about half a mile from the depot. The young people enjoy these trips, for the girls are proverbially sleepy on the return, and are apt to lean heavily on the shoulders of their escorts, and it is astonishing with what a self-sacrificing spirit a young man will support a matter of 125 pounds of blooming young lady the entire distance, when he would think it perfectly impossible to endure the fatigue of bringing home a two-pound bundle for his sister from down town.

PODGERS.

NOT WHAT HE SEEMED TO BE.

A YOUNG MAN DISAPPEARS FROM BALTIMORE LEAVING MORE CREDITORS THAN FRIENDS.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Aug. 13.

Clarence Campbell, for the last two years a resident of Baltimore, but whose present whereabouts is not generally known, is a dashing young Englishman. A photograph of him, which the writer was shown yesterday, indicates him to be about 28 or 30 years of age, with good features, large, lustrous, dark eyes, and his upper lip adorned with a black mustache. He was faultlessly attired, and his general make-up was well calculated to deceive even those who are not usually victimized by sharpers. The lady to whom he had presented the photograph referred to and to whom he had pledged his hand and heart, was so deeply impressed with his honor and integrity that at his request she placed $250 and her gold watch and chain in his hands on Saturday to aid him in establishing himself in business. He disappeared on Saturday, and the news of his flight soon became known to numerous creditors, who were making anxious inquiries for him yesterday. The case is in the hands of the detectives, and others interested have pursued him in the hope of effecting his arrest.

Campbell came to Baltimore in the Spring of 1877, and applied to Edward J. Welch & Co., job printers, at No. 53 Lexington-street, for a position. He represented himself as from Philadelphia and a native of England, where he said, he had relatives of wealth and social distinction living. He had, he represented, been unfortunate in business affairs, and being of gentlemanly address and apparent respectability, was taken into the services of the firm as solicitor, and latterly had been employed in collecting bills. It is understood that he collected considerable sums of money of which he made no returns to the firm, and it is thought his accounts will show a deficit o about $500. He seems to have been enabled, through his connection with the house of Welch & Co., to obtain credit from various persons and tailors, jewelers, and others are lamenting his hasty flight. Campbell came to the house of Mr. J. S. Beahan, No. 105 West Fayette-street, in the third week in May, recommended by Mr. William Benson, of Welch's establishment. He left the Fayette-street house last Friday with his board bill unpaid. John H. Adriani, keeper of a small jewelry-store, corner Liberty and Clay streets, was also victimized to the extent of $75. Campbell purchased a watch for $90 from Adriani, but only paid $15 cash, saying he required the $60 which he had with him to start in business, but would pay $3 per week until the watch was paid for in full. This was last Monday, and it is unnecessary to say Campbell has not appeared since.

As might naturally be supposed, Campbell was a favorite with the fair sex and two young ladies with whom the *Gazette* representative conversed last evening informed him that he had offered his hand and heart to both. One of these ladies, as already indicated, had been acquainted with him for over a year, and he had entirely won her confidence if not her love. He called upon her frequently and signified his readiness to marry her whenever she was prepared to have the nuptials solemnized. "I was in no hurry to marry," remarked the lady yesterday, "but it is probable Mr. Campbell would have proved himself a man of integrity I would have accepted him at some future time. When he called on Saturday morning and asked me to loan him $250, I did so unhesitatingly, having known him so long and intimately, and when he returned and requested the loan of my watch and chain and a valuable ring for a few days I gave them also. I am, of course, pained and surprised at his conduct, and cannot account for it unless he is a scoundrel." The second love affair was with a very prepossessing and attractive young lady of the West End, to whom, after being introduced, he began paying his attentions. This lady, although not displeased at his attentions, was very cautious, as he came as a stranger. After an acquaintance of only three weeks he proposed marriage. She declined the offer, and after consultation with her parents notified him that unless he could establish his claim to respectability abroad he must discontinue his visits. He promised to do so, but after several weeks failed to receive the promised letters from England, and was requested to discontinue his visits. She laughed heartily at the news of Campbell's flight, but remarked that as far as she knew he had at all times deported himself as a gentleman, and had spoken of engaging in business soon for himself.

Campbell, it was also learned, was a leading member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a regular attendant of the daily prayer-meetings, frequently taking part in the services, and also speaking at the open-air meetings in the cause of Christianity. He was an earnest exhorter, and regarded as a pillar among his brethren. For some months he had been a regular attendant at the German Reformed Church on North Calvert-street.

OYSTER-BREEDING IN CHINA.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 5.

Like so many peculiar things in the Celestial Empire, the system of breading the above-named bivalve differs widely from that pursued in Europe or America. In the southern parts of China "collectors" of bamboo are placed in the oyster beds, much after the same fashion as the elaborate tiles and "hives" employed in France. Those oyster-catchers are, however, prepared in a curious manner. The canes are exposed for about two months to the rays of the sun, and then placed for a similar period in salt water, after which they are again dried for several days, the object being to preserve them from decay and prevent the twisting or warping of the bamboo. Notches are then cut in the canes, into which empty oyster shells are fixed, like so many cups, and thus prepared they are driven into the seashore between high and low water mark, there standing to catch the young spat. Those localities are considered the best where the rise and fall of the tide is the greatest, so that the bivalves may be alternately covered by the flood and exposed to the air on the ebb. There the young oysters thrive well and develop rapidly, and are quite ready for the market when they are 3 years old. This trade is also carried on by persons who pursue the calling, and who have many thousands of these collectors planted in favorable situations, and some successful breeders have been known to realize large fortunes. In China, large quantities of the oyster are dried instead of being eaten in a fresh state. For that purpose they are taken from the shells, simply plunged into boiling water, and then removed at once, after which process they are exposed to the rays of the sun until every particle of moisture has evaporated. In that state they will keep for a length of time, and are said to preserve all the delicacy of their flavor. The finest and fattest bivalves, bred and fed on the leaves and cuttings of the bamboo, are selected for preparation by the Imperial table. Those taken from the natural beds being inferior in quality, and not sufficiently plump to stand the operation.

GOOD AND BAD BEER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since you made some pertinent remarks about lager beer. You wonder why beer brewed in New-York and vicinity is not as good as some that is brewed in far distant cities. I think that there is but one reason, i. e., the greed of New-York brewers. It would seem that there is a formula furnished to all brewers around here, and not one of them dares make for the public anything better than the villainous slop prescribed. About 20 years ago a Mr. Speyer brewed delicious lager beer, (the finest that I ever tasted) near Central Park, using no other water than the Croton. Well, this beer was so good that all other beer, when tried, tasted like nauseous medicine to me. But Mr. Speyer did not allow the public to quaff much of his ambrosia. Perhaps he lost the receipt before he had time to commit it to memory. I used to walk nearly a mile to lunch, because I could get there a bottle of St. Louis beer, then the nearest to perfection of any. One day an ordinary beer was offered, in the same dress that the St. Louis beer had been served by the same firm. When I spoke of the difference in quality I was told that the other did not suit customers, and no more of it was brewed. I have never been in that restaurant since. If every beer-drinker would be as particular as myself, the New-York brewers would soon be forced to furnish a better article or shut up shop. I will not drink the lager beer that is concocted in this City, although I firmly believe that just as good beer can be brewed here as anywhere in the world.

TEUTONIA.

A GIRL WHO COULD THROW STONES.

A Nevada man writes to the Virginia City *Territorial Enterprise* as follows: "The writer once knew a family in which there were six bouncing girls without a break. Being very poor, the father had aken the eldest to assist him in out of door work. To this she seemed to take naturally, and eventually became an adept in mowing, reaping, tree-felling, and even snow-shoeing—one of the most difficult of things to acquire command of. Although fully equal to the boys of her age in doing the above work, there was only one thing in which she showed a decided superiority, and that was in stone-throwing. The precision and velocity with which she could hurl one of those missiles was to me, who was a year or two her junior, a source of never-ending wonder and admiration. As a proof of her skill, she brought home three partridges, (ruffed grouse,) killed in one day with stones."

CAREFUL OF HER SASH.

A California paper says: "In the palace car on the Central Pacific Railroad, the other day, was a little girl whose frock was adorned with a sash. In seating herself, she happened to sit down on a portion of the sash, but suddenly bounced up and, with an expression of pain on her features, exclaimed: 'Oh, goodness!' 'What is the matter, little girl?' asked a passenger in a seat near by. 'Oh, there ain't much the matter,' was the reply, 'but you just better bet your bottom dollar that I ain't going to sit down on that sash again in a hurry.'"

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

HOW FOREIGN OFFICERS ARE ADVANCED IN RANK.

THE SYSTEM IN VOGUE IN THIS COUNTRY—PROMOTION IN EUROPEAN ARMIES—SENIORITY TEMPERED BY REJECTION—FACTS AND FIGURES FROM ARMY REGISTERS.

As was shown in a recent article in THE TIMES, the officers in our Army have some reason to lament, not only the slow flow of promotion, but the system of advancement, that is, regimentally rather than by lineal rank. But however true it may be, that under the rule at present in vogue promotion is mostly a matter of luck, the fact nevertheless remains that our officers are promoted far more rapidly than are those in any European Army. In the German service, for instance, promotion, as a rule, goes by seniority. The Emperor, who is the absolute Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has the right of selecting any officer he may please for special promotion, but this prerogative is rarely exercised. Up to the rank of Captain promotion is, with occasional exceptions, by seniority, in each arm, and not by seniority in any particular regiment; from the grade of Captain to that of Major by army corps seniority; to the higher ranks by Army seniority. But the strict rule of promotion by seniority, which otherwise prevails, is tempered by a system of rejection. An officer must possess the qualifications considered necessary for the higher employment, else he is sure to be rejected and the next officer below who can satisfactorily pass the examination is promoted. An officer twice passed over in this manner quits the service at the first opportunity. On the average, it may be taken that an officer entering the commissioned ranks of the German Army as a Second Lieutenant at the age of 18, becomes a Captain by the time he attains his thirtieth year, or after 12 years' service; a Major after a total service of 18 years, a Lieutenant-Colonel after 23, a Colonel after 27, arriving at the command of a brigade as a Major-General before he is 50, or after about 31 years' total service. It must be borne in mind, however, that the two great wars which have occurred during the last dozen years have materially assisted in causing a rapid flow of promotion in Germany.

In France the same system of promotion by seniority prevails; but it is not tempered by rejection of unfit officers, though largely modified by selection. All officers enter the service as *Sous-Lieutenants*, one-third of the appointments being reserved for efficient non-commissioned officers of the regiments in which the vacancies occur. Of the vacancies in the lists of Lieutenants and Captains two-thirds are filled up by promotion by seniority, the others by selection. Promotion to the rank of chief of a battalion, or chief of a squadron, (Major,) are made one-half by seniority throughout the whole arm of the service, the other half by selection. A prescribed time is fixed which has to be served in one rank before an officer can be promoted to the next grade. Sous-Lieutenants and Lieutenants must serve two years, Captains four years, *Chefs de Bataillon* three years, Lieutenant-Colonels two years, Colonels three years, and Major-Generals three years in their respective grades before they are eligible for promotion. There are times, however, when this qualifying service may be dispensed with, as, for instance, when an officer especially distinguishes himself on the field of battle. It is not easy, owing to the large number of officers promoted by selection, to calculate the average length of service in each grade in the French Army, but some idea of the rate of promotion can be obtained by looking over the Army List for 1877 of tont country. This shows that in addition to the four Marshals of France, there are 100 Generals of division and 200 Generals of brigade on the active list. The first 16 Generals of division are officers who have passed the limit of age, but in virtue of a special decree, on account of special services, are retained in active service. These, however, are in addition to the regulated number of 100. At the head of the second division is a General whose promotion dates back to 1837, but the eighteenth on the list is a General of division of 1870, so that speaking generally all Generals of division have seen less than eight years' service as such. The senior General of brigade obtained his present rank in 1865, but all but 10 have been promoted in and since 1870. There are, in addition, 73 Generals of division, and 133 Generals of brigade on the reserve list.

The oldest Colonel of infantry commands the Sev enty-sixth Regiment, and obtained his present rank in December, 1868. Only two others were promoted previous to 1870, and out of a total of 156 Colonels, 96 have less than four years' standing as such. The senior Lieutenant-Colonel dates from July, 1870, and out of 184 there are 83 who have less than four years' standing. No fewer than 24 *Chefs de Bataillons* obtained their promotion before 1870; but out of 902 there are 434 who have less than four years' standing. The senior Captain obtained his company in 1861, the next senior in 1865, and out of 4,107 only 321 were promoted before 1870. Out of 3,235 Lieutenants there are 898, and 3,181 Sous-Lieutenants, 1,861, of less than four years' standing. In the cavalry there are 903 Sous-Lieutenants, and of these 113 received their commission in 1870 and 167 in 1871. There are 926 Lieutenants, and the average age of the first 10 of these on the list is no less than 45 years, the average of the last 10 being 28 years. There are 1,056 Captains, the average age of the first 10 on the list being 48 years; of the 10 in the middle, 43 years; and of the last 10, 38 years. Of *Chefs de Squadron* there are 290, the average age of the first 10 being 52 years; of the middle 10, 48 years; and of the last 10, 45 years. There are 81 Lieutenant-Colonels, the average age of the first 10 being 54 years; of the middle 10, 47 years; and of the last 10, 42 years. There are 79 Colonels, the average age standing to each of the first 10, 52 years; of the middle 10, 54 years, and of the last 10, 50 years. Finally, there are 45 Generals of Brigade (cavalry) on the active list, their average age being 55 years, and 18 Generals of Division, with an average age of 58 years and 10 months. In the artillery, the senior Colonel was commissioned as such in 1870, as was the senior Lieutenant-Colonel; the senior *Chef de Squadron* is of 1866, the senior First Captain of 1862, the senior Second Captain of 1873, the senior First Lieutenant of 1872, the senior Second Lieutenant of 1874, and the senior Sous-Lieutenant of 1874. Of 74 Colonels there are 34; of 74 Lieutenant-Colonels, 40; of 292 *Chefs de Squadron*, 58; of 647 First Captains, none; of 325 Second Captains, 308; of 523 First Lieutenants, 122; of 831 Second Lieutenants, none; and of 390 Sous-Lieutenants, 229, who have less than four years' standing.

In the French Army we find that in the infantry and cavalry the majority of officers remain longer in the grade of Captain than in any other. In the artillery, and particularly in the engineers, the officers linger a long time in the rank of First Captain and *Chef de Squadron*. Few men from the ranks ever rise higher than the grade of Captain. There are several Generals—two of them Generals of Division—under 46 years of age, and a few Colonels who are under 40. After 30 years' service an officer is entitled to retire on a pension. When an officer arrives at the age of 62 he must retire unless he is a General of Division, in which case he may remain on the active list three years longer. Those, however, who have rendered important services in command of an army or an army corps, or as chief of the artillery or engineers of an army, may by a special decree be retained on the active list until they attain the age of 70.

In the British Army the subject of promotion has given rise of late years to much discussion, both in Parliament and out of it. Since the abolishment of purchase into the Army, there has been little chance for promotion other than those falling due by reason of actual causes. To relieve the service, a royal commission was appointed some time back, and late in 1876 they submitted a scheme of retirement and promotion, which went into effect last year, but which seems to please no one save those who originated it. At the time the new scheme was approved of by the War Office, there was, according to the Commander-in-Chief, one Lieutenant who had been waiting 19 years for his commission as Captain. Three Lieutenants had served for 18 years, 4 for 17 years, 6 for 16 years, 11 for 15 years, 36 for 14 years, 61 for 13 years, 126 for 12 years, and 126 for 11 years, the normal period for promotion being between 11 and 12 years. The probable result of promotion under the new scheme will be, as regards the infantry of the line, an average service of 10½ instead of, as before, 13½ years, in attaining the rank of Captain; 19½ instead of 27 in the case of Majors, 25½ instead of 32½ in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels, and 35 instead of 44½ in that of Major-Generals. It is not necessary at this time to take up all branches of the British service, but, for the sake of comparison, reference will be made briefly to the artillery. Under the old system an officer in the Royal Artillery was slower in attaining the rank of Captain than those in the household cavalry, or the cavalry of the line, by four years; than in the foot guard by three, and in the infantry by four; in attaining the rank of Major, than in either the household cavalry, the cavalry or infantry of the line, or the Guards, by six years; in becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel, than in the household cavalry by eight years and four months, in the cavalry of the line by seven years, in the foot guards by four years and five months, and in the infantry by four years; in attaining the rank of Major-General in the household cavalry by 10 years, in the cavalry of the line by eight, and in the foot guards or infantry by five years. In the line the average was about eight years to become a Captain, and 14 years to attain the rank of Major, in the artillery an officer served, on an average, 12 years before he attained the rank of Captain, and 20 years before reaching a majority.

The great trouble is that the British Army contains officers out of all proportion. Compared with any of the Continental armies the number is simply monstrous, and is only approached by our own Army list. The names of upward of 21,000 individuals are upon the English Army List of 1877. One of the chief difficulties of securing promotion in all corps lies in the fact that the number of officers in each of the successive ranks is widely unequal, those in the upper ranks being few and in the lower numerous. To obviate this difficulty, as far as possible, the British Commission prepared a system of retirement for the lower as well as the upper ranks. Believing that an officer under the new system would rather stay in than go out, they determined that compulsory retirement, after a certain period of service, should be laid down as the ultimate rule, limiting the service to 30 years.

Now, the average duration of service in each grade in the United States Army has been ascertained from the Army Register of 1877. This shows that in the three arms a line officer in our Army can on an average become a Captain after less than 10 years' service, a Major after a little more than 19 years of service, and a Lieutenant-Colonel after less than 20 years. The reorganization of the Army in 1866 brought into active service a number of Colonels who were appointed directly to that rank by the President. The result of this is the extraordinary fact that the Colonels actually average a less number of years in service than do the Lieutenant-Colonels. For while the latter were in service a little less than 20 years before attaining their present rank, the 40 Colonels served only an average of 15 years and 5 months to reach the highest lineal rank in the Army. As to the question of luck, a few instances will suffice to show how that is established. Mackenzie, Colonel of the Fourth Cavalry, graduated but a little over 16 years ago, his first commission being in the engineers in 1862. Merritt, of the Fifth Cavalry, also reached a Colonelcy in 16 years. Upton, of the Fourth Artillery, graduated in 1861, and five years later had reached his present rank. Hazen, of the Sixth Infantry, was but 11 years going from the military Academy to a full Colonelcy. Against these take the eight senior Captains, all of whom are commissioned as such as far back as 1861. Three of them were graduated from the Academy in 1856, 1857, and 1859, respectively.

Some of the officers in the Army have held commissions these many years, especially a few on the retired list. Among these the oldest is Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles S. Merchant, who graduated in March, 1814. He was 20 years a Lieutenant, 15 years a Captain, 8 years a Major, and 4 years a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was retired a full Colonel in 1863. Brevet Major-Gen. David Hunter graduated in 1822, and was 39 years reaching his Colonelcy. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Brewerton graduated in 1819, and served 45 years before he was commissioned Colonel. In active service are Col. Hunt, of the Pay Department, who graduated in 1829; Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, in 1831; Inspector-General Marcy, in 1832; Schriver, of the same department in 1833; Paymaster-General Alvord, in 1833; Quartermaster-General Meigs, in 1836; Adjutant-General Townsend, in 1837, and Cols. Barnard, Benham, Macomb, Simpson, and Isaac C. Woodruff, all five of whom graduated prior to 1840. Major James Belger, of the Quartermaster Department, is perhaps the oldest officer now in service who is appointed from the Army. His original commission as Second Lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry was dated Oct. 15, 1838. He has, however, not been continuously in service since that time.

AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF KEARNEY AND HIS WORK—THE PILOT GIVES HIM SOME GOOD ADVICE.

From the Boston Pilot.

Because the *Pilot* is a working man's paper, because 80 per cent. of our readers are in the truest sense "honest, horny-fisted sons of toil," we feel bound to ask Denis Kearney two questions: First—Does he believe that profanity and abuse are argument? Second—Where are the facts or issues upon which he came to the East to agitate the working men?

It must be admitted that since Denis Kearney came East he has not brought forward a single idea for the consideration of intelligent men. "Pool your issues," he cries in every speech; but he does not attempt to define or propose what the issues shall be. "Capture the State," he shouts; but he gives no suggestion of a policy when the State is "captured."

We are not of those who oppose and condemn a working man who assumes to be a leader. We welcome him as a healthy sign of Democracy. But working men, like other men, must proceed according to civilized methods.

A union of men, utterly without a policy, except the definite one of "capturing a State" so as to control its official power, would be a dangerous and uncivilized factor.

The working men of this country need wise leaders. There are half a score of burning questions for their consideration and action. Has Dennis Kearney any message to deliver on any of these subjects? The working men are all divided on their issues. In another column we give 50 or 60 remedies proposed by working men to the Hewitt committee, ranging all the way from the abolition of labor and property to the abolition of money and Government. On which of these, or on what else are the working men to agree?

Denis Kearney's repeated allusions to "bullets, if ballots fail," is crass ignorance and defiance of democratic principles. There is no danger of ballots failing. If the working men of this country have intelligence enough to be united—for it takes intelligence and practical ideas to unite men—they are sure to succeed, for they have the majority in numbers. To talk of "bullets" simply proves that the intelligence to unite is absent, and this is to libel the working men.

Have you anything to say, man, that is worth saying? Is the country will listen to you. Do you really represent the working men, using the name of the working men, have you simply come to Massachusetts as the hired stump orator of Gen. Butler?

The working men of Massachusetts know Gen. Butler better than you do. They do not want your assurance that he sympathizes with the masses. If you propose with the simplicity of a child speech of the past two weeks, you will effectually injure Gen. Butler's chances of election. If Gen. Butler advises your pointless and profane policy, he makes a mistake that will kill his chances and grieve his friends.

Let us say to Denis Kearney that he had, and has still, if he have, brains and principle, a rare and splendid opportunity. There is no means more effective for the acquirement of fame than that of a trusted leader of workmen. This is the country for the production of such leaders. Labor is free and respected and enfranchised. Turn to the study, man, before it is too late. Seize the deep wishes and hopes; take hold of the strong lines; be wise and powerful and gentle. Be faithful, and able to lead the masses to better laws and greater happiness. Be Rienzi, if you can; be Masaniello, if you fail; but for the honor of toil, be even a desent Wat Tyler or Jack Cade.

It is charged that you are a Protestant Irishman and an Orangeman." We don't care for that, though we don't believe it. You have not come as an Irishman, a German, a Protestant, or a Catholic, but plainly as a citizen. That is good; and now all we ask of you is from this out to study the real wrongs of working men and propose remedies; to abandon abuse and adopt argument; to admit that it is not a crime to grow rich by honest means; to make friends for the working man, not enemies; to say something practical every time you speak, and not to speak until you have the useful word ready; to say nothing about Gen. Butler, but a great deal about the reasons why working men should vote for him; in a word, to be a leader by prudence, foresight, and common sense, instead of by filthy adjectives, riotous allusions, absurd advice, and brass-kettle oratory.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL IN COMFORT.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 6.

Perhaps it is too soon yet to express absolute assurance that the horrors of the Channel passage are finally abolished, but so far as the experience of the Summer months can afford a test it would appear that we are in a fair way of approaching that blessed consummation by help of the new twin-steam-ship. The Calais-Douvres on Saturday last conveyed no fewer than 495 passengers from

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 18, 1878.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report for to-day indicates clear or partly cloudy weather, possibly rain, and warm southerly to colder north-west winds.

MISTAKEN DEMANDS.

It is a strange characteristic of the present time that those who represent the claims and wishes of the mass of the people should be demanding an increase of its powers and a multiplication of the functions of the Government. Heretofore, the cry has been for greater liberty of the people, less interference of governing authority, and a reduction of public administration to the fewest functions consistent with security and the protection of the Commonwealth. Self-government rests on the idea, not only that the people may be trusted to choose their own rulers and to select those who are to make and administer the laws, but that they are competent to take care of themselves and to conserve their own interests, without being continually restrained or driven forward by official power. With an intelligent, virtuous, and industrious people, government could be reduced to a very simple affair, and need scarcely be felt at all. It is only an ignorant, vicious, and perverse people that need to have everything done by the Government, and to have their course marked out for them by law. But though our people are claiming for themselves exceptional wisdom and uncommonly exalted motives and purposes, they are at the same time crying out for more government. They are anxious, apparently, to surrender the self-control and freedom of enlightened citizens, in order that they may be subject to a vast and complicated body of laws, which it would require a greatly-increased force of public officials to execute. They are calling on the Government to control commercial interests by keeping in its hands the regulation of the currency, to take upon itself the management of lines of transportation, to settle the people upon farms and furnish them with capital, to see that all are provided with employment at good wages, and at the same time to limit their hours of labor and exercise a constant supervision over their private affairs.

Strangely enough, the very men who are demanding this extension of the powers and functions of government belong to the class who are most violent in denouncing despotisms; and advocating popular freedom. They evidently do not see that they are doing their best to prepare the way for a despotism more odious than that exercised by any monarchy in the civilized world. They are working with all their might away from the principles of liberty and of a genuine popular sovereignty. Suppose for a moment that their present demands could be complied with; what would be the result? They think that a government with everything to do would be safe and would do right, because dependent on the people and presumably obedient to their will. But our experience thus far shows us what a strong tendency there is, with a great body of office-holders and of professional politicians, for the people to lose their control over affairs and be at the mercy of those whom they have placed in positions of power. These same men who clamor for reform through Socialistic processes, are denouncing the old political parties, and for what? Because they have abused their trusts, favored monopolies, disregarded the interests of the people, and aimed at their own profit and aggrandizement in the public service. And yet they would increase the force of these subject to the same temptations and beset with the same opportunities. The very evils of which they complain have resulted largely from the increase of public business consequent upon the civil war and the multiplication of placemen, and yet they would cure the malady by aggravating its causes. The difficulty of reforming either party, or of effecting any regeneration of the public service, is due in great measure to the fact that there is so much political power wielded by men in official positions, and so much inducement for others to labor to get into office. The people find it no easy matter now, in any party or out of all parties, to secure the nomination of men who are their real choice, or to carry elections by honest and disinterested votes. Increase the domain of the public service, multiply laws and offices, enlarge the field of patronage and of power, and they would find their task immensely heavier. It would soon become impossible for them to exercise control or restraint over the vast combination of governing agencies which they had set up, and it would control them with an iron rule which they could not break. The inevitable result would be that the political machine would fall under the management of cliques and combinations of men, possibly in the end under the power of one man, and the people would wake up to find that they had builded worse than they ever dreamed of, and were living under a despotism of the most unbearable kind.

The way to increase the power, and at the same time the freedom, of the mass of the people, is to make the Government as simple as possible, with the smallest number of duties compatible with an efficient administration of necessary functions, the fewest offices and officials, the least legislation, the slightest association of governing and controlling men. Then, what there are can be more easily held to their responsibility; there will be a better chance of having what is done well done; and the opportunities and temptations to corruption and an arbitrary use of power will be reduced to the minimum. If the people know what will conduce to their own well-being, they will beware of increasing and multiplying the functions of the Government, and will rather demand their reduction and simplification. There must be restraint on the one hand and protection on the other, wherever there is a tendency to an encroachment upon rights; but in the field of fair competition and free effort there should be the least possible interference of law and of authority. It is out of such interference, almost inevitably misdirected and mismanaged, that the derangement and distress from which labor and business are suffering first sprung. To attempt to set matters right by still greater meddling would be madness, and the demands of Labor Reformers and Socialists are in direct hostility to the rights and interests of a free people.

THE RESULTS OF THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

The hundred Anglican Bishops gathered at the invitation of the Archbishop of Canterbury have not separated without an encyclical letter of considerable importance. The special matters which were laid before the conference so largely concern the internal arrangements of ecclesiastical organization and the harmonious relations of diocese with diocese, that they have little interest for the general public. The letter plainly indicates that the Anglican body is gradually feeling its way to what may be called comprehensive unity of action. There is nothing sensational, nothing which specially arrests attention in thus reaching out to definite principles by which actual or possible ecclesiastical difficulties may be removed, but for this very reason the recent Lambeth Conference is entitled to great praise. There was no call for a new departure in religious doctrine or in methods of religious work. The point of insistance has been to awaken the whole Anglican, or, rather, Anglo-Saxon, body to a clearer consciousness of its position; to prevent distant colonial or missionary bodies from feeling isolated; to make widely-separated people feel a common impulse; to centralize by sympathy and common purpose rather than by tightening ecclesiastical strings. There is great wisdom in this. The restraint, the patience, the resolute silence of the conference is admirable. Even its closed doors, so that the public only knows results, not the processes by which they have been reached, is to be commended. The letter, however, speaks discreetly on certain points of present interest, advising rather than dictating what shall be done. The Old Catholics, now somewhat divided by the question of clerical celibacy, will be strengthened by the appointment of a committee, consisting of the Archbishops of England and Ireland, with the Bishop of London, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, the Presiding Bishop of the American Episcopal Church, the Bishop superintending Anglican congregations on the Continent of Europe, and the Bishop of Gibraltar, to whom they can look from time to time for advice and assistance. This is accompanied by a reaffirmation of the protest against the Church of Rome which always goes with official documents of any section of the un-Romanized part of the Catholic Church. The letter touches lightly but decidedly upon the current religious questions in England, marriage, Ritualism, and confession. The Bishops think that "steps should be taken by each branch of the Church, according to its own discretion, to maintain the sanctity of marriage, agreeably to the principles set forth in the Word of GOD, as the Church of CHRIST hath received the same." In dealing with Ritualism, they "affirm the principle that no alteration from long-accustomed ritual should be made contrary to the admonition of the Bishop of the diocese." Plain enough for any one to understand is the authoritative position of this communion in regard to auricular confession. The Bishops record it as "their deliberate opinion that no minister of the Church is authorized to require from those who may resort to him to open their grief a particular or detailed enumeration of all their sins, or to require private confession, previous to receiving the Holy Communion, or to enjoin or even encourage the practice of habitual confession to a priest, or to teach that such practice of habitual confession or the being subject to what has been termed the direction of a priest, is a condition of attaining to the highest spiritual life." It is a common saying that the finger of the Bishop has more weight than a priest's whole loins, and these deliberate opinions of the whole Anglican Episcopate cannot be without significance and weight in toning down the excessive desire of many people to enter upon lines of action in religion which are reasonably forbidden. Little as this conference has apparently done, we honor those prelates because they have done so little, and because they have dared to speak with the utmost plainness where there was a call for definite opinion. The wisdom of discreet utterance is not always vouchsafed to religious assemblies. We are so familiar in this country with resolutions passed by heated organizations which are found to be utterly impracticable when applied to actual life, that the words, few and fit, which these Bishops have thought best to speak, seem to be endowed with unusual meaning. They will bring order out of chaos, and help to restrain religious excess where it exists.

Our American Bishops seem to have been birds of bright and peculiar feather in the conference. The *Guardian* says that "they are just sufficiently foreigners in England to call for the exercise on our part of the courtesy due to guests and strangers; yet so far one with us as to share all the Christian feelings and the highest Church interests which give an ecclesiastical conference its value and life. Their diocesan and conventional organizations demand careful study from us, even if they do not exactly harmonize with our traditions, and the spirit in which their laymen appear to do their part in the whole business of the Church is full of instruction to all promoters of Church assemblies on this side of the water. Their Bishops seem to have commended themselves to the good opinion of their brethren at Lambeth by that straightforward simplicity of speech which springs from a practical habit of mind. It is always satisfactory to have to do with men who know what they mean, and who are accustomed to translate their meaning into action. American Bishops have not been fettered by the social and political complications of an old country; and out of their freedom they can spare some gifts to us in return for the obligations under which the mother Church has laid them long ago." Our Bishops must have behaved with great good sense and discretion to have won words like these from the leading organ of opinion in the English Church, and the fact is not without an influence upon the ties, broader than religion, which now bind the two nations together. The *Guardian*, speaking from a fuller knowledge of the conference, and admitting that its reports do not measure its usefulness, thus sums up its indirect yet not unimportant results: "To have taught the rulers of distant Churches to act together, and to have made them fully acquainted with one another's feelings and modes of thought—to have kindled among a large number of Bishops a friendly interest in the hopes and wants of poor and isolated communities; to have awakened the great majority of them to a livelier sense of the oneness of their work in the sight of GOD amidst manifold diversities of outward condition; to have deepened charity and recommended forbearance; to have revived old friendships and promoted brotherly kindness among those who had been strangers before—will be among the best and most fruitful results of this gathering of one hundred Bishops under the Archbishop of Canterbury's hospitable roof."

THE PEDOMETER.

It is naturally a source of satisfaction to a man to know that he is healthy and strong, and he is entitled to feel pride in his ability to outrun, outwalk, or outswim his fellows; but why should any one care to have his physical points measured mathematically, as we measure the horse-power of a steam-engine? Yet, there are multitudes of men in whom this desire is very strong. In old days, the Coney Island beach was lined with the itinerant owners of odd-looking machines, who greeted visitors with the cry: "Here you are! Test your lungs for ten cents," or, "Walk right up, now, and try your strength for a quarter." In response to these invitations, hundreds of human beings would walk right up, or concede that they were there, and thereupon blow through unsavory tubes, or strain themselves by lifting heavy weights, in order to obtain certificates setting forth their lung or limb power. That this should have been a satisfaction to anybody, except the machine owners, is incomprehensible, but it was a manifestation of a passion deeply implanted in nearly every human heart.

To this passion the inventor of a new pedometer which has recently been brought out appeals. It is his belief that if every man learns that by carrying a small instrument in his pocket he can know at the end of each day just how far he has walked, he will instantly go and buy that instrument. Undoubtedly the inventor is right. There are thousands of men who are ready to buy pedometers the moment their attention is called to the existence of such devices. If you ask them why they want pedometers, they will say that it is in order to know how many miles they may have walked within any given period. If you press the matter, and ask them why they want this knowledge, they will straightway be stricken dumb, or, forgetting the dignity of their sex, will effeminately and irritably reply: "Oh! because." There probably never lived any honest man except a professional pedestrian or an explorer, who really felt that it would do him any good to know the precise length of his daily walk. A wicked man may, indeed, pervert a pedometer to the service of vice, by exhibiting it to his wife whenever the latter requests him to go on an errand for her, and calling her attention to its carefully falsified record, which shows that he has walked forty-three miles, and is consequently utterly tired out. In this case, however, the value of the pedometer would be in proportion to its ability to lie. A truthful and trustworthy pedometer would be as worthless to the wicked as to the just. Nevertheless, man is born with a yearning to reduce himself to figures, and as the pedometer panders to this desire, he buys it.

The particular pedometer to which reference is here made is put in motion by the jar communicated to the human pocket whenever the owner of the pocket in which the instrument is carried takes a step. As a matter of fact, a man seldom alters the length of his step when walking, and hence, if at the end of a day he divides the whole number of steps recorded by the pedometer by the number which are equal to a mile, he can find how many miles he has walked. When Mr. Mahoney, of Clinton, Ill., read the advertisement detailing the manner in which the pedometer worked, he said to himself that it was a most simple and beautiful instrument, and that he would send for one without delay. Mr. Mahoney is a slight, consumptive, and peaceful man, and is married to a most excellent and energetic woman, who is described by her female acquaintances as "a great two-footed thing,"—it being their opinion that no woman can with any self-respect own more than one foot. On the day when he received his pedometer he put it in his pocket, and walked a mile down the railroad track and a mile back again. An examination of the pedometer told him that he had walked precisely two miles, and he was accordingly delighted with it.

That evening the baby cried, and when Mr. Mahoney was ordered by his wife to give it his watch to play with, he gave it the pedometer by mistake. The infant rather approved of it, but still persisted in occasionally bewailing its want of judgment in being born in Illinois, and Mr. Mahoney was, therefore, compelled to get up and rock the cradle. He was a patient man, and he rocked the cradle for nearly two hours before he fell asleep. He had reason to regret that he had suffered sleep to overpower him, for about 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Mahoney, justly exasperated at the unnatural wretch who prefered sleep to rocking the infant, threw a shoe at him and woke him up. He had just replaced the pedometer in his pocket, when his wife, feeling that forbearance was no longer a virtue, rose up and shook him for ten minutes without cessation.

The next morning at breakfast Mr. Mahoney, with a view of propitiating his affectionate wife, showed her the pedometer and explained its operation. "Yesterday, my dear," he remarked, "I walked exactly two miles—one mile down the track and one mile back. No! I give you my solemn word, I did not go any where else, and I didn't see her or any other girl. Now, if you will open the pedometer you will see that the index stands at the figure 2, which proves that I walked two miles only." What was his horror when Mrs. Mahoney requested him to take notice that the index pointed to "17," and that it thus convicted him of having walked to and from the residence of an objectionable young woman with red hair, who lived just eight miles and a half from the Mahoney mansion. The scene that followed need not be described. Betrayed and libeled by his own pedometer, Mr. Mahoney could make no coherent defense, and it was not until he found himself lying in a dark room and subjected to the soothing influences of arnica and brown paper that he remembered that he must have rocked the baby at least six miles, and that Mrs. Mahoney must have shaken him fully nine miles on the previous evening. He no longer puts faith in pedometers operated by the jarring of the human body, and has given the instrument, which so nearly proved his ruin, to the baby as an aid in the development of teeth.

THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE.

Philology is a term that sounds in the ears of most people very much as alchemy or astrology must have sounded to the ancients. The words "an eminent philologist" conjure up a vision of a pale person surrounded with Rig-Vedas, Gâthâs, Sagas, and other works of inconceivable remoteness from modern literature, whose lightest thoughts are intertwined with Assyrian cuneiform inscriptions, and who patters the conjugations of the verbs in his Zend-avesta as trippingly as a boarding-school miss those of her *Télémaque*. Yet if we are speaking of a chemist, what one is there among us who would not be interested to go into his laboratory and observe the beautiful results he produces by his knowledge of the properties and relations of substances? Or if it be of an astronomer, to visit his observatory and listen to his accounts of voyages of discovery, by telescope, among the planets. We feel that we know something of chemistry and astronomy, for these two sciences are taught in our common schools and academies. The science of language is not taught in them, and very little attention is paid to it in our colleges. That makes the difference. But the range of things that may be known widens so much faster than the capacity to grasp and hold them, that teachers, Trustees, and Boards of Education should be requested to add a new branch to the established scheme of study only in cases of grave urgency.

For the private student, however, be he university bred or graduated from a red schoolhouse on a Vermont hill-side, for the man or woman of any age, if he or she have a liking for intellectual diversion or profit, there are delights and benefits, honest pleasures and lasting advantages, in the study of this science. A preliminary word as to its difficulty and the necessary equipment. It is a mistaken notion that one must know Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, and various other languages in order to comprehend philological facts. The patient, laborious investigator—the toiler who brings to the light of day the truths we are to study and admire—he must know many tongues as accurately as he can. We can follow him appreciatively and grasp the grand historical and structural facts of language in plain English; though a rudimentary knowledge of one or two other language is an advantage—especially of a highly-inflected language like Latin or Greek. Inflected languages have a tendency to express several component parts of an idea by one word, and they are called synthetic; analytic languages, like English and French, use separate words for the purpose. It is well to understand the distinction.

The interest and fascination of the study of linguistic science spring from its bringing us to thoughtfully consider the charm, the mystery, and the deep significance of speech. It is our grandest inheritance, but it is an exceedingly common, every-day affair, and very likely we have not thought much about it; we can make excellent practical use of it without knowing or caring how we came by it. Yet the history of the origin, growth, decay, and changes of form and signification of the little words we use so freely and so easily; the story of the rise and development of language; the formation and spread of dialects by the division of great families, inseparably associated, as all these are, with the growth of the human mind and the course of races, are as tempting to study, and when studied as satisfying, as the history of Empires or the principles of physical science. A man who desires to be well educated thinks it worth while to study minutely the history of nations and of dynasties, of invasions, conquests, and migrations of peoples. Why does it not equally become him, if he would be really well educated, to master also the great historic facts of language and familiarize himself with the processes of linguistic growth? He would be thought ignorant of English history if he did not know that the confederacy of the Barons forced King JOHN to sign the Great Charter, but very few people would sneer at his ignorance of the history of English if he had never learned that our word women comes from the Anglo-Saxon "wif-men," or why we say feet instead of "foots," or I "brought" instead of "I bringed"; or that the English language, with the Latin, Greek, German, Russian, Persian, Sanskrit, and some others, belongs to what is called the Indo-European family of languages, which has certain well-marked peculiarities which distinguish it from the other great families, like the Semitic, which includes the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac as its principal members, and the Turanian, or Scythian, which comprises Turkish, Hungarian, and many other tongues. Such facts as these, with many other leading and illustrative truths of philology, should certainly find a place in the mental storehouse of every intelligent and well-educated man. Education is based on studies which discipline, inform, or adorn the mind, and this study does all these, while, at the same time, it is one of the most delightful of pursuits. It is full of pleasant surprises, of revelations of unthought-of relations and harmonies between familiar things, and it suggests themes for reflection and stimulates profitable thought. It leads the student to a knowledge of what men did and suffered, how they lived and treated each other, what their thoughts and capacities were before history began to write her clear record, and it throws a revealing light upon many dark pages of written history.

But the student of language ought to be told that there are some things he should not do, and others he cannot hope to do. Let him not study the history and derivation of words with the mere purpose of "improving his style." Archbishop TRENCH, unfortunately for his readers, fell a victim to this injurious pursuit. He has studied words—not language—and has written books upon them. A word has little interest for him if there be not a sermon or a moral in it, and he seems to write always with a dreadful consciousness of the metaphor wrapped up in the words he uses. His "style" is as painful in the reading as it must have been fatiguing in the writing. And we beg our student to guard against the peril of too much ambition, which will lead him too far, and of over-confidence, which will cause him to make mistakes. To enjoy, or profit by, the study of philology, it is not necessary that he should go on a wild hunt after ultimate roots, or grope amid the beginnings of things for the secret of the origin of speech. In such reckless and remote pursuits he might bump his head against the prow of the Ark, or impale himself on the possibly picketed top of Eden's garden wall. He will learn very early in his reading that the oldest attainable forms of the great families of language are widely separated, do not appear to be converging even, and that philology furnishes little evidence of their genetic unity. This may cause him to jump at the conclusion that there were many first parents of the human race, or that the one primal family was dispersed before it had developed anything more than the rude beginnings of speech; but he will learn to regret haste and rashness in such grave matters. He will be likely, too, to dip into evolution before he has finished his studies in language. That will tend to complicate his researches, and to confuse and unsettle him, and it is not to be recommended.

THE MONKS OF MOUNT ATHOS.

The Treaty of Berlin says, in article 57: "The Monks of Mount Athos shall be maintained in the possession of their privileges and advantages, and shall enjoy, regardless of diversity of nationality, full equality of rights and prerogatives;" which means, on the one hand, the continuation of a social and political anomaly of the most glaring character, the nursing of a pestiferous tendency spreading ignorance, superstition, and swindle throughout the Greek-Catholic world; and, on the other hand, a compliment to the bigotry of the Czar, the preservation in his hands of a most formidable tool of despotism.

Mount Athos is the most eastern of those three peninsulas which, from the Chalcidice, shoot forth into the Ægean Sea, and is connected with the main land by a low and narrow neck, through which, in olden times, XERXES dug the famous canal, now sanded up. The peninsula itself is high and mountainous, rising saddle-like from the shores and forming a ridge which, in the marble peak of Mount Athos, reaches a height of about 7,000 feet. But this huge mass of compact, metal-bearing rock is, by deep ravines and wild glens, cut up into a series of the most exquisitely romantic landscapes, with magnificent forests of oak and chestnut on the peaks, with luxuriant plantations of figs, olives, and vines on the slopes, with perennial brooks running through the gardens of the valleys, with a sunshine and a shade such as are equaled on no other spot on earth. Both mediæval writers, NICEPHORUS GREGORAS, *History, XIV.*, chapter 8, and modern travelers, TISCHON, *Die Mönchsrepublik des Berges Athos*, 1860, VICTOR LANGLOIS, *Le Mont Athos*, 1867, R. CURZON, *Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant*, 1850, describe the land as a paradise. This paradise is, at present, inhabited by about 6,000 monks and a few laymen. The latter are settled in the small towns of Karyäs, situated in the centre of the peninsula, where also the Turkish authorities reside. The former live partly as hermits in huts or caverns in the forests, partly as monks, properly speaking, in 21 large monasteries scattered about the peninsula, mostly along the coasts. To each monastery belongs a little port capable of accommodating fishing smacks and minor coasting craft, and provided with a little citadel. Also, the monasteries themselves have a fortress-like appearance, being surrounded with high, rectangular walls. The largest, richest, and most celebrated of these monasteries are the Laura, Iwiron, Vatopädi, and Russico, the three first being of Greek origin, the last of Slavic. Some of the monasteries are governed by abbots, who exercise an absolutely despotic authority; others have a more democratic constitution, being governed by an assembly of the inmates. Affairs common to all these monasteries are settled by delegates assembling in Karyäs. No women are allowed in the peninsula, which precaution, however, has not prevented the paradise from having its serpent.

According to the local traditions, the first hermits were directed hither by the Holy Virgin herself, and to her are all the various institutions consecrated. According to reliable historical documents, the place seems to have been peopled by anachorets as early as the time of CONSTANTINE the Great, but the first regular monastery, the Laura, was not built until 963. Then followed the Iwiron, in 980. At the close of the twelfth century the peninsula was covered with 300 monastical establishments. The latest of the now existing monasteries, the magnificent St. Dionysius, was founded in 1375. In the history of the Byzantine Empire the monks of Mount Athos played a very conspicuous part, and they enjoyed an almost divine respect. When, after being repeatedly sacked by the Crusaders, they swallowed their pride and submitted to the authority of the Roman Pope, in order to obtain his protection, INNOCENT III., 1198–1216, received them most graciously, and addressed them in a letter as the "celestial army fighting victoriously on earth against Tahan." On the restoration of the Byzantine Empire by the dynasty of PALÆOLOGUS, they threw off their allegiance to the Pope, and stood once more independent and proud, the most brilliant phenomenon in the Greek Church, in some respects rivaling Rome herself. The history of JOHANNES CANTACUZENUS gives a very vivid picture of their power, both social, political, literary, and religious, and the manner in which they used it. In 1354 the Emperor abdicated and became a monk himself at Mount Athos and he lived here in company with NICEPHORUS GREGORAS and other literary notabilities. At the same time, however, Mount Athos sanctioned and adopted the doctrines and practices of the Hesychasts, one of the wildest, most fantastic outgrowths of the mystical tendencies of the Greek theology, and from that day begins its decay. With a most singular, not to say scandalous, submissiveness, the monks bought from the Turkish Sultan a lease of life and property. They paid, and pay still, a tribute of 500,000 piastres a year (others say 20,000.) In the middle of the sixteenth century, when PIERRE BELLON visited them, there was not one among them who could read or write. The difficulty of raising the tribute-money drove them finally into speculations of a rather equivocal character. One-half of them left Mount Athos and spread over the principalities of the Danube and Russia, begging and peddling, and it soon became known that they were intimately mixed up in political intrigues, and took part in many commercial transactions from which even a Jesuit might have shrunk. The generous contributions which, since the time of CATHARINE II., have flowed from Russia into the lap of Mount Athos have improved the institution somewhat, but it is still a centre of ignorance and superstition, and the circumstance that most of its present inmates are Russians or Slavs makes its political diatribes very suspicious.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Only a few weeks have passed since the Chinese Government issued one of the most stringent edicts regarding the cultivation of the poppy which has ever appeared in that country. As to the sincerity of the Government in this matter we, of course, have no means of knowing, but of its ability to enforce the edict there is no reason to doubt. In any event, our attention is attracted to a subject the area of which is a very wide one. The constant immigration of Chinese, together with the extent of the use of this noxious drug in the United States, as shown in a series of articles recently published in this paper, renders the opium question one of great importance to this country. If we look to the source which supplies us with the seductive drug, we find that this pernicious traffic is due primarily not so much to China as it is to England. The British Government succeeded in India to the Mogul Empire and all its prerogatives and powers, among them a monopoly of opium. No opium in British India is grown except for the purposes of the Government, and main and sub-agencies regulate its production. It is removed from the land to factories under the Government, and sold to China merchants. In 1829 and 1830 less than 8,000 chests of opium were sent to China from Bengal. In 1863 and 1864 the trade reached its maximum, 64,000 chests being exported. The average since then has been 52,000 chests per annum. In 1873 there were 560,000 acres in British India, and about the same number of acres in native India, devoted to the growth of the poppy, or over a million acres in all. Seventeen per cent. of the total income of India in 1872 and 1873 came from the sale of opium, while in 1876 one-sixth of England's entire revenue from India, or about $42,000,000, came from this source alone. In 1840 the practice of smuggling opium into China had attained a development which is fearful to contemplate. It was prohibited by the Celestial authorities, and they insisted on seizing all the contraband goods, which were found almost exclusively in the hands of English merchants. The British denied the Chinese this right, the war of 1842 followed, and by the Treaty of Nankin China had to pay about $100,000,000 extorted by England. After this treaty a second convention was concluded, which recognized the right of the Chinese to seize smuggled goods; but the system continued, however, connived at, so it has been claimed, by the British authorities. Time passed, and in 1869 it was openly asserted that England insisted on the opium trade because she was determined to ruin and corrupt the Empire. "China," said the officials to the British authorities, "supplies your country with goodly tea and silk, and you in return deluge China with destructive opium."

The English Government has gone to enormous expense for the sake of maintaining this opium monopoly for the benefit of its Indian revenue. China has long endeavored to check the traffic, but "British interests" are involved, and the Chinese Government is not permitted to suppress its importation or check for the future evils which the English have promoted in the past. Lately, however, this subject has attracted the attention of a large and influential party in England, and a strong effort is being made to induce the present Government to ratify the Chefoo convention, which since 1869 has been left unrecognized. This convention, or rather that clause of it which is of most importance, is that an arrangement different from that affecting other imports may be sanctioned by the British Government. If this is done, British merchants, where opium is brought into a Chinese port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it, and the purchasers the local tax. The party in England to which we refer is known as the Anti-Opium Society. Its members object to the use of opium except as a medicine, and, therefore, to the production of opium except for medicine. They object particularly to the trade being carried on by the Indian Government, and over and above all they are opposed to the course pursued by Great Britain in China in connection with this drug. They protest against the injustice of preventing China from getting the revenue she wishes, and contend that that country ought to be left perfectly free to admit, to exclude, or to tax opium, at her own discretion. They put the question thus: Either opium is frightfully injurious to China or it is not. If it is, why should England compel China to admit it? and if it is not, why may not China as lawfully raise revenue therefrom as the English?

The Chinese envoys to England have also interested themselves in this matter to an extraordinary degree, and not a great while ago they sent a memorial from London to their imperial master recommending the gradual suppression of opium. The memorial scarcely did more than allude to the effects of the practice. It contained no declamation, no denunciation, no pictures of miserable deaths and ruined homes; but it considered the subject from the ground immediately held by the Chinese Government that the occupation of the mass of the population should be the production of a food supply. It said that for many years agriculture had been abandoned, and drew a sketch of the future population of China with no means of livelihood, "with shriveled necks and sallow visages, gasping painfully for breath." It was in answer to this memorial from its Ambassador to England that the Chinese Government issued the edict mentioned at the beginning of this article. The heads of clans and villages are called upon to put down the growth of the poppy; the responsibility is thrown on their shoulders, and if the people refuse to listen to them, punishment must be meted out to the offenders. The restrictive measures indicated are the employment of a wholesale system of supervision, the dispensing of anti-opium prescriptions, and a scale of degradations and literary disqualifications for all those who smoke or connive at smoking. It is true that nothing is said about measures to repress importation; all that is now intended being to stop smoking and prevent cultivation; but the good intention can not be mistaken. In the interests of a common civilization it is to be hoped the British Cabinet will lend its assistance to this great undertaking on the part of the Chinese Government. As showing the prevalence of the poppy cultivation, we quote from the report of one of the British Consuls, which has just been presented to Parliament: "In ascending the numerous rivers wherever cultivation existed, we found numerous fields of poppy. We walked some hundreds of miles through poppies; we shot wild ducks in the poppies, which had already stupefied themselves by feeding on the narcotic vegetable." It is from this enormous extent of production that England has more to fear in the end, perhaps, so far as her Indian revenue is concerned, than from the success of any efforts of the Celestial Government to check the spread of opium-smoking.

HECTORING HEALTH.

Robust, perfect health is so glorious in itself, and so signally satisfactory withal, that they who possess it are inclined both to contemn and and patronize those without it; and this mixture of contempt and patronage is very like bullying. It is, unquestionably, very hard for a man who has not, and who has never had, any ailments, to sympathize with an invalid, or to understand why anybody should be ill. He is apt to think that there is no need of sickness of any sort; in fact, that sickness is culpable, and might be cured by a little attention to hygienic laws, or even by a proper effort of will. He says mentally, perhaps verbally, "Look at me! Nothing the matter with me! I take care of myself. Why do not others follow my example? If they did, they would be well enough." He forgets that he really takes no care of himself; that he obeys all his desires and caprices, and only by physical good fortune is saved from suffering.

It never occurs to him that he depends on, and is indebted wholly to, his constitution for his rugged health and whatever belongs to it. Instead of seeing that it is, in a certain sense, luck, he ascribes it all to merit. He carries his splendid health triumphantly, yea, boastfully, seeming to fling it in the face of those he meets, particularly of those who are never quite strong, who are always reminded of their mortality. "How are you?" he rolls out in the full pride of clear head, sound lungs, and consummate digestion, and to the answering, "Not very well," he scarcely represses a sneer. "Not very well!" he echoes rebukingly; "now, that's very strange. You ought to be well, perfectly well. Some people will be forever out of sorts. Others, again, are always at their best. I enjoy magnificent health; never have an ail or ache. Capital appetite; eat anything; sleep like a dormouse; fine spirits; never let anything trouble me; life's too short to worry. Moping over one's condition, seeing doctors and taking medicine don't pay. I might have done that kind of thing myself; but no fretting or fussing, no doctors or medicine for me."

Imagine these phrases repeated constantly, with slight variation, to the face and in the ear of an invalid or valetudinarian, and it is easy to perceive how they may affect him. He is made to feel, in presence of the grandly corporeal creature, as if he were unworthy to unloose the latchets of his shoes; as if he were inexpressibly inferior, positively degraded, simply because he cannot command his rebellious body to do all that he would like. It is said continually and truthfully that the society of invalids is depressing. But it is never mentioned, and seldom thought, that the society of the ruggedly healthy, who insist on proclaiming their health, is distressing, as well as depressing, to him who is less fortunate in such regard. The man of physical soundness who has sensibility, sympathy, tact, insight, is welcome, helpful, inspiriting to the valetudinarian. But he appears to be an exception. Lustiness of frame, by the perversity of fate, seldom goes with nimble intelligence and nicety of judgment; delicacy of mind appears to be related to delicacy of body; excess of health overflows and soils manners.

It is singular that people blessed of body do not oftener refrain from parading and exaggerating their advantage before those who are deprived of it. Sharp contrast is prone to be a source of pain to him that has the worse of it, and swaggering, hectoring health is an implied accusation and reprimand to the ailing and infirm, even without pronounced self-felicitation. "Talk not of halters in the house of the hanged" is a discreet proverb of the Spaniards. Equally discreet advice would be: "Boast not of health to the unhealthy;" for these are like to be morbidly sensitive to any expressions that may be construed into reflections upon them. It is bad enough to be ill, without perpetual reminders of illness. While we ache we ache doubly when somebody intimates that we need not ache at all, if we would resolve to be at ease, or if we had followed a course that was simply impossible to follow. Amiability itself is in danger of exasperation when told that what is most desirable might have been attained if something had been done that has long since ceased to be practicable.

If the ailing will but watch their opportunity, they may get satisfaction of the burly boasters. Even the sturdiest of these are subject to occasional illness, and when they are ill, they generally make a great ado, a most undignified display of weakness. Having hitherto been free from qualms and pains, they fancy the least of them serious; they are alarmed at a cold in the head; they read their obituary in a passing colic. At such times they should be visited in assumed condolence, and be politely informed that their afflictions are trival; that you had borne them a hundred times without a murmer. This will do them good physically, and shame them into better behavior toward the ailing when they shall have recovered. He who has groaned over trifles is apt to be guarded afterward in company of him who has heard his groaning and smiled at the inadequate cause. But merely as a question of manners, we should try to abate enthusiasm at our health in the atmosphere of the infirm, and remember that any assumption of superiority is a degree of bullying.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. A. S. Kimball will relieve Capt. J. H. Belcher of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the District of New-Mexico. Capt. Belcher will proceed to Yuma Depot, Arizona, and relieve Capt. Lord of his duties at that place. Capt. Lord will take station at Fort Union, New-Mexico. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service will cause all available colored cavalry recruits to be forwarded, under proper charge, to Fort Garland, Col., for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear-Admiral Le Roy, dated "Flag-ship Trenton, Cherbourg, France, Aug. 5," in which he says that after a cruise, the Trenton arrived there on the 4th inst. The Marion was still at Ville Franche, undergoing repairs to her machinery. The Vandalia arrived at Betrout on the 16th of July, where she was to remain until the early part of this month, when she would proceed to Ville Franche, touching at various points on the route. The Alliance was to remain at Havre until Aug. 7, when she would sail for Ville Franche, touching at several points en route.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—The United States steam-ship Constellation will sail for New-Bedford on Monday.

ORANGE COUNTY MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 17.—The Orange County Musical Association closed its fifty-eighth semi-annual convention yesterday, rendering Haydn's "Creation" entire at the concert here last night, and at Port Jervis the previous night, with a chorus of 250 voices—H. R. Palmer, conductor; Ida W. Hubbell, soprano; George Simpson, tenor; George E. Aiken, bass soloist, and Mrs. George E. Andrus, pianist, all of New-York. Large audiences attended both concerts, and the manner in which the work was rendered was commended. Many be musical critics.

THE MEXICAN BORDER RAID

MACKENZIE ACTING UNDER ORDERS.

HIS RAID ACROSS THE BORDER AUTHORIZED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT—THE SITUATION NOT REGARDED DANGEROUS BY CABINET OFFICERS—THE MEXICAN MINISTER APPREHENSIVE OF TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Attempts have been made during the last few days to create another Mexican sensation. Ingenious persons have conveyed to newspaper offices late at night a story that United States troops had crossed into Mexico, and that there had been a collision with Mexican troops. The basis for this story comes this morning in press reports from San Antonio, that Col. Mackenzie has again crossed the border in search of cattle thieves. Assistant Secretary Seward, referring to the subject, said there was no foundation for any sensation. It was quite probable that troops had crossed. Such an event would be in accordance with the instructions to Gen. Ord issued last June. Ord in structions simply meant that if cattle thieves made depredations upon our territory, and Mexican troops did not prevent or punish them, the United States forces would. "Strictly construed," he said, "entrance upon the territory of another country with armed forces, in time of peace, is an act of war; but these operations of Mackenzie were in no sense acts of war, and were not so understood by the Mexican authorities. In every case, the United States officers were instructed to notify the Mexican officials that robberies had been committed, and that the thieves would be followed across the border if the Mexican authorities could not arrest them. The difficulty upon that section of the border," Mr. Seward said, "is that there are no Mexican authorities to notify. The country is a wilderness. The expedition of Mackenzie does not mean war or anything like it. It simply means that the border thieves have again reumed their occupation; that Mackenzie has discovered it and is pursuing them. If the Mexican Government was able to prevent these marauding incursions into our territory, the United States would gladly refrain from doing what it felt bound to do in the discharge of its duty to its citizens. The United States was ready to enter into treaty stipulations with the Mexican Government, and arrange for a united effort on the part of both Governments looking to the suppression of these disorders on the border. The Mexican Government, however, has not as yet evinced a disposition to join in such a treaty, and until it does so we shall be compelled to pursue our present policy, which is, in reality, nothing more than doing police duty for Mexico."

Mr. Seward does not entertain the remotest apprehension that our troops will meet with resistance from Mexican regular troops. It is possible that organized bands of thieves and marauders may attack our troops, but the Mexican Government cannot be held responsible for their acts. What course this Government will adopt in the latter contingency he is not prepared to state.

The Secretary of War stated to your correspondent that he had received no official communication from Gen. Mackenzie on this subject, and that the only information he had was derived from to-day's papers. He did not attach unusual importance to Gen. Mackenzie's reported action, which he presumed was true. The orders to Gen. Mackenzie were explicit, and if he had crossed the Rio Grande he had doubtless done so in pursuit of cattle thieves and marauders.

Zacomna, the Dias Minister here, does not take as cheerful a view of the situation as our Cabinet officers do. While carefully avoiding saying anything that might be considered to reflect upon the United States authorities, it is evident that the action of Col. Mackenzie does not please the Mexican Minister. He said he had received private advices from San Antonio confirming the press report of the movement, and believed that his information was correct. Zacomna said: "Mackenzie is a brave soldier, but it is a dangerous power to intrust to any soldier to cross a border with armed forces into a friendly country." He had seen reports, he said, in newspapers since July, of a contemplated raid, and he could not reconcile that reported raid with the statement of the dispatches this morning that Mackenzie had again crossed on a fresh trail. Zacomna did not know whether or not any conflict with Mexican troops was possible. He earnestly hoped not, but the frequency of these invasions could not be regarded otherwise than as causes of irritation by his countrymen. These military movements might, he feared, embarrass, if they did not entirely defeat, the negotiations now pending between the United States and Mexico, the object of which is to secure a better condition of affairs along the border. Movements like that of Mackenzie, he thought, should follow, and not precede, any such agreement.

It is evident that Zacomna does not understand that the United States, as a condition precedent to the recognition of Diaz, reserved the right to make these incursions in pursuit of cattle thieves. Zacomna considers the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande as very much improved, and thinks that the Diaz Government has done its best, and has done well in preserving order. He has obtained information from our State Department that there is no trouble on the lower Rio Grande, where there had been so much difficulty before, and he hoped that nothing would be done to intensify the difficulties between the two countries. The desire of Mexico, he said, was for entire peace with the United States. The hope of Mexico was an encouragement of friendly, and the extension of commercial, relations with the United States.

THE MONETARY CONGRESS.

A LONG ADDRESS BY MR. GROESBECK IN FAVOR OF SILVER.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Yesterday's session of the International Monetary Conference was almost entirely taken up by Mr. Groesbeck's address. He laid much stress on the popularity always enjoyed in America by the silver metal. He described the inadvertent manner in which the law of 1873, demonetizing silver, was passed. He vindicated Congress from any suspicion of a selfish motive in restoring silver to its former status. He said that nearly half of the silver purchased by the Treasury of the United States had been bought in London, and that, according to the best authorities, the silver production of Nevada would diminish instead of increase.

FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

A LARGE MEETING IN SUPPORT OF THE TREATY AT TOURS.

TOURS, Aug. 17.—A numerously attended meeting was held here yesterday, under the Presidency of M. Belle, Member of the Chamber of Deputies and Mayor of Tours, in favor of the conclusion of a Mexico-American treaty of commerce. Speeches were made by MM. Belle and Wilson, members of the Chamber of Deputies; Leon Chotteau, and Messrs. Pollock, Appleton, Young, Hodges, and Roosevelt. M. Fournier, the French Ambassador to Turkey, was also present. The meeting resolved that the draft of the treaty voted by the Franco-American conference deserves the attention of the French Chambers of Commerce. The Tours Chamber of Commerce was requested to examine the draft and give an expression of opinion upon it.

CHRISTIAN YOUNG MEN.

GENEVA, Aug. 17.—The World's Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, now in session here, is meeting with a measure of success highly satisfactory to its promoters. The average attendance at the conferences is 1,000. Delegates are present from America, Belgium, England, France, Holland, Spain, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The assassins of Gen. Mezentsow fired upon Gen. Markaroff, Chief of the Corps of Gendarmes, who endeavored to arrest the assassins after they had stabbed the Chief of Police. From this circumstance arose the first report that Gen. Mezentsow had been killed by a pistol shot.

BELGRADE, Aug. 17.—The Servian Minister of Finance is negotiating with Paris bankers for a loan of 24,000,000 francs to redeem debts contracted during the war.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—The *Post* announces that the European Commission to reorganize Eastern Roumelia will meet at Constantinople on the 13th of next month. The commission for the reorganization of Bulgaria will meet the same day at the place chosen as the seat of that province by the Russian Commissioner.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Gov. McCormick, Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, gave a brilliant reception Wednesday night, which was largely attended by both French and Americans. On the same evening, M. Teisserenc de Bort, the French Minister of Agriculture, invited the American delegates to the Franco-American Commercial Conference to a dinner and reception.

AFFAIRS AT THE VATICAN.

THE POPE URGED TO GO TO PERUGIA—PROPOSALS TO BE SUBMITTED TO PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, urges the pope to go to Perugia, and has informed the Nuncios that a change of air is necessary for the Pope's hea th.

The Italian Government, in response to overtures from the Vatican, reaffirms its determination to maintain the royal prerogatives.

The Vatican has sent to Mgr. Masella, the Papal Nuncio, proposals to be submitted to Prince Bismarck regarding the return of the expelled Bishops to their dioceses. The Vatican would accept a simple promise of non-interference, and thinks that the German Government might regard this as a much less difficult concession than formal sanction.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

MR. STILLSON HUTCHINS MAKING EFFORTS TO HAVE THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE RE-ESTABLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—It is authoritatively stated here that whatever designs Mr. Henry Watterson may have upon the Secretaryship of the Senate, Mr. Stillson Hutchins, editor of the *Post*, will not be a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms. He is looking after the public printing, which he desires may be let out by contract to him under the same system on which the *Congressional Globe* was published by Blair & Rives. To accomplish this it will be necessary to abolish the office of Public Printer, and do away with the present plan of publishing at the Government Printing-office. This can easily be accomplished, in view of the probable Democratic majority in both branches of Congress, and will be heralded as an imperative measure of reform and economy by the Democracy. Mr. Hutchins, however, will not have a clear and unopposed field, for there will be many hungry aspirants with whom to contend. But he will enjoy a decided advantage, as he is in possession of the old *Globe* building, with all the facilities for performing the work. The Sundry Civil bill lately passed contains a provision which originated in the Democratic House, appropriating $100,000 to purchase from the Rives estate 25,000 bound and 40,000 unbound volumes of the *Congressional Globe*, 46,000 metal and 24,000 composition plates, together with the copyright and a two-story, fireproof brick building in the rear of the *Globe* office, on Pennsylvania-avenue. Of course, this property was comparatively valueless to the Rives estate. Should Mr. Hutchins' plan succeed, the Democracy will be enabled to sustain an organ at the Federal capital of a more lively character, if not as erudite, as the old *National Intelligencer*. It is not thought, however, the *ancien régime* can be re-established.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per sent. loan to-day amounted to $210,000.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. McDowell, inclosing one from Gen. Howard dated Wallula, Aug. 15, saying that "seventy-seven Piutes surrendered at the agency on the 13th inst., including 16 men, and that a very few more of the Plutes are out."

There have been established during the present month the following national banks: Green County National, Carrollton, Ill., with a capital of $100,000; First National, Deadwood, Dakota, capital, $50,000; Jefferson County National, Brookville, Penn., capital, $50,000; National Exchange, Lexington, Ky., capital, $100,000; Merchants' National, Georgetown, Col., capital, $50,000.

National bank notes received for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$1,286,000	$886,000
Boston	1,712,000	1,486,000
Philadelphia	165,000	165,000
Miscellaneous	1,088,000	1,084,000
Totals	$4,251,000	$3,621,000

Receipts to-day, $558,000.

The Treasury now holds $348,755,450 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,880,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,250,500; United States bonds held for circulation, withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $1,202,450. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $320,791,795 50; gold notes, $1,432,120; receipts from internal revenue, $338,609 33; from Customs, $289,905 53.

BOAT-RACING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, Aug. 17.—For some weeks past a great deal of excitement has been manifested in an approaching race between George Weisgerber, of the C. P. Brown Boat Club, and Louis Felsing, of the Null City Club. The race took place at the Beach Bottom course to-day, for a purse of $500. Weisgerber has rowed four races, and has won each, while Felsing has rowed only two races, in which he was an easy winner. The day was all that could have been desired, and the water as smooth as a floor, there being scarcely a breeze. At 6:27 o'clock P. M. the signal was given and the two men rowed to the stake-boat, from which they started at 6:32, with Weisgerber leading on 36 strokes, and Felsing following at 38 strokes to the minute. The men rowed even to the buoy, which Weisgerber turned half a length ahead and gained a short distance, probably two lengths, which he kept for three-fourths of a mile, when Felsing spurted and came up even, and held his position until within one-fourth of a mile of the home-boat, when he again spurted and came in one and a half boat-lengths ahead. The time made by Felsing was 20:40, this being within 24 seconds of the best time on record, that of Courtney. Weisgerber is not satisfied, and will challenge Felsing to row the race over during the present season. The referee was W. H. Travis, a boatman of some note. To-night Felsing was banqueted at his club house.

THE UTICA PARK TROTTING RACES.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 17.—In the 2:26 unfinished race, Nancy Hackett, who won two heats yesterday, hurt her hip bone in the seventh heat and was distanced. The eighth was declared no heat, the judges believing that Bateman was not driven to win. John Murphy was then put in as driver in place of James H. Goldsmith. Following is a summary:

J. H. Phillips' b. g. Jersey Boy	1	1			
A. Goldsmith's br. g. Bateman	2	3			
W. Y. Morris' b. m. Lady Voorhees	4	2			
J. F. Smith's b. g. Wolford Z	3	4			
N. C. & G. Wood's rn. m. Nancy Hackett	dis.				

Time—2:23; 2:25.

PURSE $2,000, FOR 2:20 CLASS.—Eight horses started, Powers selling favorite in the pools from the start, and odds of three to one being offered after the third heat. Following is a summary:

A. Goldsmith's br. g. Powers	5	7	1	5	1
J. Splan's b. m. Adelaide	2	1	5	6	1 2
J. Murphy's ch. g. Richard	1	2	8	3	6 3
W. H. Crawford's b. g. Lew Scott	3	5	2	2	2dr.
J. C. Borden's b. g. John H	4	3	4	5	4dr.
J. P. Gilbert's b. a. King Philip	6	6	7	4	3dr.
J. Trout's b. g. Banquo	7	4	6	7	dr.
G. & Green's b. m. May Queen	8	8	5	8	dr.

Time—2:21; 2:21; 2:21; 2:21¼; 2:23½; 2:22½.

A protest was entered against Richard taking third money on account of running.

PACING RACE.—Special purse, $1,500. Summary:

Sleepy George	1	1
Great Eastern	2	2

Time—2:18¼; 2:19.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—Warren, a son of Thaddeus Wilbur, and George, son of Josiah Clark, 8 and 10 years of age, respectively, were drowned to-day in Miller's River, at Erving, Mass. They fell out of a boat in which they were playing.

BOAT-RACE AT NIAGARA.

NIAGARA, Ontario, Aug. 17.—A single-scull boat race, three miles, open to all who took no prizes at Barrie, was rowed here to-day, and resulted as follows: Ed. Ross first, Morris second, Elliott third, Coulter fourth; McKee upset. Time—21:40.

ROWING MATCH MADE.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—A match has been made between Riley, of Saratoga, and Kennedy, of Portland, for $500 a side, at Owasco Lake, Aug. 28.

QUEENSTOWN, Ireland, Aug. 17.—The steamship Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, bound for [illegible] here to-day.

A STRANGE HOSPITAL TALE

"PLEASE CUT MY FINGER OFF."

A BROOKLYN MAN HAS A FINGER BITTEN, AND A HOSPITAL SURGEON OBLIGINGLY AMPUTATES IT—WHAT CAUSED RUSSELL'S DEATH?

The strange manner of the death of Mr. J. Russell, of No. 214 Franklin-street, Greenpoint, is the cause of excited discussion in that section of Brooklyn. Mr. Russell is alleged to have died from the poisonous results of a bite inflicted upon one of his fingers by a man named Thomas Kelly. The deceased was the owner of the house in which he lived and also of one adjoining it. At the beginning of the present year he let the second floor of the latter house to Kelly. That person, it is said, refused to pay rent, on the ground that he had no work. At length Mr. Russell obtained employment for him with his brother, a blacksmith, in this City. But even then Kelly refused to pay the rent, preferring to spend his money in drink. On the evening of the 23d of March Kelly had a number of friends in his room, and they raised so great a disturbance that a women who has the front room as a newspaper shop complained to the landlord. She said she feared the roisterers would kick her ceiling in. Thereupon Mr. Russell paid a visit to his tenant to expostulate with him upon his conduct. He went so far as to say that he would send for the Police and have Kelly ejected from the place. Kelly said that he could not do it, and derisively offered to slam the door in his face, when Russell put out his left hand to stop him. His tenant caught hold of the hand in both of his own, and, carrying it to his mouth, gave the extreme end of the middle finger a sharp nip between his teeth. Releasing the hand he closed the door in the face of his landlord, and the latter walked down stairs, vowing to have the fellow turned out on the following day. The next morning he felt a throbbing pain in his finger, and had a poultice applied. The skin was a little broken close to the nail, and his son suggested that it should be cauterized. For two or three weeks the finger continued to get worse, and Mr. Russell then went to the Out-door Poor Department of Bellevue Hospital and said to a surgeon, "Please cut off my finger." The obliging surgeon did so, and the man returned home and remarked to his wife, as he threw the severed member upon the table: "There's my bad finger; I shall be all right now." The stump healed all right, but a week or two afterward an abcess made its appearance in the palm of Mr. Russell's hand, and grew so large that another amputation became necessary. The sufferer asked that the other joint should be taken off, but upon examination Dr. Leslie thought it advisable to take out the whole finger right up to the wrist. This second surgical operation was performed at Bellevue Hospital about three weeks ago. It is generally supposed that for any but very simple cases the patient is not treated in the Out-door Poor Department, but has to enter the hospital. In this case, however, which could scarcely be called a simple one, the patient was allowed to proceed home directly after the operation. A severe hemorrhage afterward set in. This weakened Russell very much. His injured hand and arm became violently inflamed. There were fears of mortification setting in, and from time to time for two weeks he held his arm over a steaming boiler of carbolic acid. On Friday last mortification set in, and the patient rapidly sank. Prior to his death, Mr. Russell declared that his "blood had been poisoned" by the bite, and the extreme nervousness caused by this notion may have accelerated his decease. He was 57 years of age, and leaves two children, a son and a daughter. He was formerly employed in the Brooklyn Street Department, and was for a time Inspector of Buildings, but for the last half a dozen years he has lived upon his savings.

In accordance with the strongly-urged wish of the dying man, Kelly was arrested a week ago, and now lies in Raymond-Street Jail. Yesterday Coroner F. Nolan opened an inquest upon the body, but as soon as the jury was impaneled he adjourned the inquiry until to-morrow.

ASTRAY IN A GREAT CITY.

AN AGED CINCINNATIAN FLEES FROM THE SEASHORE—HE IS LOST IN THE METROPOLIS.

It was reported at the Police Central Office, in Brooklyn, yesterday, that Patrick McGrath, aged 55, was missing. It was stated that McGrath, who is slightly deranged, is a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, and on Friday last visited Coney Island with his son. He eluded his son's vigilance and left the island on one of trains of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad. Since that time his friends have not seen him. Acting Capt. Knight, of the Eighth Precinct, received the following letter in relation to the missing man yesterday afternoon:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1878.

DEAR SIR: At 4:30 this afternoon I saw an old gentleman answering the description of Mr. McGrath in Paul Bauer's old saloon, No. 33 Bowery. He was in a private box leading to the stage, in company with a young woman. He left the saloon about 15 minutes later, alone. I did not see which way he went, buthe will probably "take in" all the "dives" to-night. I send you this thinking it the quietest way to set his folks after him. Very respectfully,

E. S. DINGLEY, No. 60 King-street.

THE TUG-BOAT EXPLOSION.

Coroner Crane, of Hoboken, began an inquest yesterday into the causes of the explosion on the tug-boat Alexander G. Cattel, a few days ago, by which Thomas McComb was killed. McComb, who was the engineer, was at his post when the fire-fluе exploded, killing him instantly, and blowing the fireman into the river. The testimony taken yesterday was that of William Lewis, who said that the broken flue was only an eighth of an inch in thickness when it should have been at least a quarter of an inch in thickness. The Coroner stated to the pilot that the owners of the tug manifested the greatest reluctance about giving information relative to the explosion. The boat's officers are said to have treated the Coroner's subpœnas to appear and testify with contempt. The inquest will be resumed on Tuesday next.

FATAL RESULT OF A FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.

The Police of the Twenty-eighth Precinct were notified last night of the death of Mrs. Mary Geraghty, aged 61 years, at her residence, No. 1,410 Second-avenue, from violence at the hands of Mrs. Eliza Condon, of No. 1,680 Third-avenue. On July 30 Mrs. Geraghty and Mrs. Condon quarreled in the apartments of the former, and a fight ensued, during which Mrs. Geraghty was severely beaten. The injured woman was confined to her bed and was attended by Dr. Flynn, of No. 246 East Seventy-fourth-street. At first the aged woman progressed favorably, but within the past few days she grew rapidly worse. Her condition becoming dangerous, Capt. Yale, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was informed of the matter, and Mrs. Condon was arrested on Friday. She was committed by Justice Duffy to await the result of Mrs. Geraghty's injuries. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

A CANADIAN FORGER ARRESTED.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—John Chickley was arrested to-day on a warrant charging him with having uttered forged notes of lawful money of the Dominion, in Packenham, Lanark County, Ontario. The case was brought before Commissioner Bloodgood upon an application for extradition papers. At the request of counsel for the Dominion authorities the examination was postponed until Tuesday next. The accused was committed to jail without bail. It is said Chickley had a partner in the crime, who is now under arrest at Chicago.

EXHIBITING A MURDERER'S BODY.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—After the body of John Ten Eyck reached Chester it was exhibited for several hours in the freight-house of the Boston and Albany Railroad, 10 cents admission fee being charged. The receipts amounted to $15. Two colored men, one of them the father-in-law of the deceased, had the body in charge. They said they were forced to exhibit it by the clamors of the crowd. Sheriff Kellogg went to Chester to stop the exhibition, but arrived too late, the party having started for Blanford.

A NEW SAILORS' HOSPITAL AT CADIZ.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—A. N. Duffie, United States Consul at Cadiz, Spain, reports to the Department of State that, in consequence of difficulties heretofore met in attempting to procure the admission of foreign seamen to the established hospital of Cadiz, the foreign Consuls residing in that city have agreed in founding a new hospital. It was to be opened on the 25th of July last, and to be called the "Protestant Hospital."

POLO PLAYING AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 17.—A match game of polo was played this afternoon between the members of the Westchester Polo and Queens County Hunt Clubs. The following were the players: Westchester team—James Gordon Bennett, S. Howland Robbins, Carroll Bryce, and Fairman Rogers. Queens County team—August Belmont, Jr., Herman Oelrichs, Elliott Zbrouski, and F. Gray Griswold. Five very interesting games were played, resulting in a victory for the Queens County team, they winning three out of the five games played, and receiving gold scarf-pins, presented by Mr. James Gordon Bennett. The playing on both sides was very fine, the [illegible] being applauded at the end of each game. A large number of the prominent Summer visitors witnessed the games. The four-in-hand equipages of Messrs. T. A. Havemeyer, P. Lorillard, Percy Belmont, and Fairman Rogers were on the grounds.

THE GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GRAND SIRE—THE PLACE OF MEETING OF THE GRAND BODY CHANGED FROM AUSTIN, TEXAS, TO BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—At a meeting of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the United States, held in this city to-day, the following proclamation was issued:

OFFICE MOST WORTHY GRAND SIRE,
RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE, U. S., I. O. O. F.

Whereas, The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd-fellows, did, at its last meeting, resolve to hold its next annual session in the city of Austin, Texas, and

Whereas, Great apprehension has been expressed as to the safety of travelling by the usual routes to Texas during the prevalence of the yellow fever, which is now prevailing as an epidemic in many sections of the Southern States, and which is threatening to extend to the cities of the great West, the Grand Sire has been moved by such facts, and in obedience to the request of a large number of Grand Representatives, and especially by an earnest desire to avoid the danger incident to unacclimated persons passing through or sojourning in or near infected districts, to change the said place of meeting.

Now, therefore, I, John W. Stokes, M. W. G. S., in the exercise of extraordinary powers, manifestly necessary for the safety and preservation of the health and lives of the officers and members of said grand body, as the chief executive officer in the United States and the jurisdictions thereunto belonging, do hereby order and direct that the next annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States shall be held in the City of Baltimore, Md., instead of Austin, Texas, and that the officers and members shall, in conformity to this proclamation, convene in annual session on the third Monday of September next, as fixed by the constitution, in the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland.

Given under my hand, &c., at the City of Baltimore, this seventeenth day of August, 1878, and of our order the sixtieth. J. W. STOKES, Grand Sire.
JAMES L. RIDGELY, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The freight-houses of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in East St. Louis were burned Friday night. They were two in number, each 250 feet long by 25 feet wide, and were pretty well filled with general merchandise. Nine loaded cars and 20 transfer wagons were also destroyed. The loss on freight is estimated at $75,000. The stables of the company were not burned. The warehouses of the Ohio and Mississippi Road were in imminent danger, and would have been destroyed had not two fire engines been sent from St. Louis. The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a locomotive falling on some cotton on the platform of the freight-house. According to a report received by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, at Chicago, the loss by the East St. Louis fire is only $30,000; fully covered by insurance in the Royal, of Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in Gould & Co.'s furniture and bedding warerooms, at Nos. 242 and 244 South Second-street, Philadelphia, doing damage to the extent of about $12,000; fully insured.

THE LONG BRANCH GUN CLUB.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 17.—The Long Branch Gun Club met at Elberon to-day. The attendance was fair. A cloudy sky and frequent light showers somewhat marred the pleasure of the day, but it cleared up in the afternoon, when the best shooting occurred. The principal event was the contest for the club badge, 25 glass balls, 18 yards, 3 traps, Bogardus' rules, with nine entries. Edgar Murphy, who broke all except the sixth ball, was declared the winner; I. L. Bright missed the first, ninth, and twenty-third—total broken, 22; Walter Murphy missed Nos. 2, 9, 17, 24, and 25—total broken, 20; J. S. Hoey, total broken 19; J. Jamison, total 19; W. Hoey, total 18; G. Bright, total 16; Dr. King, total 17; J. Hammerless, total 15. A sweepstakes handicap, single birds, miss and go out, three traps, Hurlingham rules, five entries, was won by J. Jamison, killing 13 straight birds at 27 yards; W. G. Murphy, 12; E. Murphy, 4; Hammerless, 1. Another handicap sweepstakes, at three birds each, resulted: E. Murphy, 3; Jamison and W. J. Murphy, first and second; Hammerless, first and third birds. Edgar Murphy, Heights Club and sportsmen with several brilliant shots at single and double balls thrown from a trap behind him, and as the quail flies.

A WIDELY-CIRCULATED COUNTERFEIT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Receiving Teller Underwood, of the Redemption Agency, furnishes the following in regard to the $5 counterfeit on the First National Bank of Tamaqua, Penn., which shows how widely it is circulated, and how easy it is even for bank-tellers to be mistaken about the genuineness of a note: "The first counterfeit was received at the Redemption Agency on Sept. 2 last, since which over 80 have been received. This counterfeit has been received from 36 cities and towns and 24 States. Its detection is a matter of certainty, as, so far, not one has been seen with the correct charter number, which is 1,219, which is printed across the face of the note in large red figures. The counterfeiters in this case did not know the significance of the charter number, as 23 numbers have appeared on this note, and 10 notes have been branded that have a higher number than 2,800, while the highest number on any genuine bank-note is 2,391."

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, Aug. 17.—At 8 o'clock this morning the first scientific conversation on "The Relation of Ethics to Theism" was conducted by Prof. B. P. Bowne, of the Boston University. At 11 o'clock Dr. John Lord delivered his lecture on "Burke." In St. Paul's Grove, at 4 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Warren, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture on "The Universe Beyond," Dr. Vincent following with an address on the plans and future work of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Dr. Warren lectured again at 8 o'clock on "The Heavens Visible at Chautauqua," illustrated by views from Prof. Maynard's stereopticon. Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has been publicly received at Point Chautauqua, on the opposite side of the lake, by the directors of the association and the residents and Summer visitors, with appropriate honors.

HEAVY FAILURE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Einstein Brothers, boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers, suspended yesterday. Their liabilities are estimated at $800,000, half of which is due to Eastern creditors. The assets consist of a stock of goods, a factory, and outstanding accounts. The real estate is supposed to be heavily incumbered. The failure is due to heavy losses in stock speculation carried on by two members of the firm in their name, but in opposition to the wishes of the other members and without their knowledge. Attachments to the amount of $213,791 79 have been levied against Einstein Brothers.

A DEFAULTING POSTAL CLERK.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 17.—The trial of John J. Moore, late postal clerk on the route between Laramie City and Green River, upon a charge of stealing from the mails $5,000 of Canada money a year ago, was concluded, and the case given to the jury at 10 o'clock last night. Upon the opening of court this morning the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. The case had been worked up by the Government officials with remarkable skill, and the prosecution and defense were conducted with great ability. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

A RANCH ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Aug. 17.—A man named Wallace reported at Gen. Bradley's camp yesterday afternoon that a party of four Indians had attacked him Thursday night at his ranch, near the mouth of Hay Creek, about 25 miles from this place, and run off all his stock. He wanted help to follow them, and Gen. Bradley ordered a company of cavalry to accompany him in their pursuit. Wallace tells a straight story, but some are inclined to think that he was mistaken in the color of the thieves.

THE CONGRESS OF MICROSCOPISTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17.—The National Congress of Microscopists, before its final adjournment, completed the organization of a national society, adopted a constitution, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. Ward, of New-York; Vice-Presidents, Drs. W. Dennis, of San Francisco, and D. M. Vorse, of Cleveland; Secretary, Dr. H. Jameson, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, E. F. Atwood, of Chicago.

OHIO ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The third annual session of the State Archæological Association will be held at Wooster, Ohio, on Tuesday, Sept. 3. Invitations have been issued to all the leading archæologists in the United States, and a number of interesting papers will be read at the meeting, which will continue for two days.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17.—The railroad running from Brockton to Corry, Penn., and known as the Ornea-cut, was to-day sold, together with all its equipments, to William E. Lewis, of this city, for $75,000. The original cost of the road was over $1,250,000.

A FATAL FAMILY QUARREL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—On Wednesday night, at Roseburg, Oregon, William Daly quarreled with his wife's brother, J. Woodward, over family matters, when Woodward stabbed Daly twice and Daly shot Woodward. Both fell dead.

THE AMUSEMENT SEASON.

NOTES OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Theatre Comique will be reopened by Harrigan & Hart to-morrow evening.

Her Majesty's Theatre, London, will be reopened in October with operatic performances in English.

The Drury-Lane Theatre, London, rents for £6,000 a year, with an additional £10 for each performance beyond 200.

"Three Years in a Man Trap" will begin the first week of the new management at Niblo's Garden to-morrow evening.

An English wit entitles Mr. Arthur Mathison's version of Mozart's "Cosi fan tutti," as performed by the Carl Rosa troupe, "Tit for Tat."

M. Capoulis in Paris, engaged in studying his part in the "Amants de Verone," which is soon to be produced at the Théâtre Lyrique, under the management of M. Escudier.

Mlle. Galimberti will sing Schubert's "Serenade" at Gilmore's Garden to-night. A remarkable programme is promised for Mr. Theodore Thomas' benefit on the 10th of September.

Miss Ada Cavendish made her farewell appearance in England in the "Lady of Lyons" at a matinée performance. Her words of adieu are described as having been very happy and appropriate.

Signor Galetti's troupe of performing birds and Mlle. Leslie's "subaqueous entertainment" will rival the manifold attractions of the hippopotami, the chimpanzees, and the electric eels at the Aquarium this week.

Mr. J. K. Emmett, whose tour in the British provinces is proving brilliantly successful, if one may believe the newspapers, is compared with Jefferson by an English critic, who hastens to say, however, that the former has only caught the shadow of the immigrant from the Netherlands.

Mme. Gerster comes to New-York with the Mapleson troupe, which, as previously announced, will not embark for the United States until Sept. 24. The Italian opera season at the Academy of Music is set down to commence about the middle of October—possibly a week later than that.

Mlle. Albani, whose marriage to Mr. Ernest Gye, eldest son of the Covent Garden impresario, has been the theme of recent newspaper description, will sing at the musical festivals in Worcester in September, prior to her departure for Russia to fulfill engagements at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Miss Ada Cavendish will open the Broadway Theatre on Sept. 9, in "The New Magdalen," instead of "Miss Gwilt." Miss Cavendish thinks that the character of *Mercy Merrick* is better suited to her powers than that of the blonde enchantress of *Armadale*, and therefore the managers have changed their plans. Miss Julia Hanchett will play *Grace*.

Miss Bateman has, according to English journals, hit the popular fancy in London with her impersonation of *Mary Warner*, in Mr. Tom Taylor's play of that title, written for her eight years ago, and first performed at the Haymarket, and afterward in New-York. She appeared at the Lyceum Theatre in a short engagement, previous to seeking her fortune in the provinces.

Mme. Marie Rôze gave a concert in the large hall of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, last evening, assisted by Messrs. Carleton, Hatch, Nunez, and Colby. Although the weather was stormy, the room was crowded. It was the largest and most fashionable audience ever assembled there at a concert. Selections from Wagner, Verdi, Meyerbeer, and other prominent composers were rendered.

Miss Mary Anderson will have the support of Mr. Frank Mordaunt, Miss Alice Grey, Mr. Owen Fawcett, and Mr. Frank Pierce in "Ingomar," in which she will make her reappearance at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre on the 29th of August. The house is now being redecorated, and a new entrance is being constructed, while a temporary ticket office has been opened at the corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Broadway.

Pollini, impresario of the Hamburg Opera-house, has set himself to perform a gigantic task—no less than the mounting of all of Wagner's operas in the order of their composition, commencing with "Rienzi" and ending with "The Götterdämmerung." When the series is complete, hopes the London *Figaro*, the subscribers to the Hamburg Opera-house will have had enough of Wagner. Possibly they will have had a surfeit at an earlier period.

Miss Katherine Smith, or Mlle. Catterina Marco, who has been engaged by Mr. Strakosch as one of the leading soprano singers of his opera company, is a daughter of the late Mark Smith, the comedian. Mlle. Marco is 26 years old, and has studied music, under proper instructors, in Switzerland, in Italy, and in this country. Some years ago she sang *Elvira* in the last act of "Ernani," at the Union League Theatre, in this City. She made her first appearance on the public stage as *Gilda*, in "Rigoletto," at Torea Piemonte, in 1873, and has since sung in Milan, Genoa, Florence, and in Austria.

Mr. Samuel French, of the publishing-house of that designation, corrects a misapprehension in regard to the relations of the house with foreign dramatic authors. The great offense of the firm seems to be that they have introduced an equitable arrangement of acquiring and paying for the right to produce foreign plays in the United States, and have thus made piracy impossible so far as the plays they introduce here are concerned. The firm paid several thousand dollars for their proprietary interest in "A Celebrated Case," and have given equally large sums for other plays. To say the least, their right has been sustained by legal decision.

Every performance of "Olivia" at the Union-Square Theatre thus far has been witnessed by a large audience. Since the first night, when she was evidently hindered by nervous anxiety in regard to the general representation from concentrating all her energy upon her own task, Miss Davenport's impersonation of the title part has become more finished, and is consequently more effective. "Olivia" may be seen throughout the present week. The elaborate setting of the drama, its refined atmosphere, and the excellence of the acting of some of the less important parts, in the hands of Messrs. Fisher and Stevenson and Miss Dietz, combine, with Miss Davenport's performance, to make the piece as played here more enjoyable than many dramas confessedly produced simply for the exhibition of one actor's gifts.

The evening of Sept. 2 will be awaited with peculiar interest by the large constituency of Booth's Theatre. As long ago announced, the season will be opened with W. G. Wills' new five-act histor

A ROMISH BROTHERHOOD.

THE FOUNDER OF THE ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

PROF. FREDERIC OZANAM'S LIFE AND WORKS —THE HISTORY OF THE BROTHERHOOD —AN INTERESTING MEMOIR.

The reprinting of the memoir of the founder of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the special use of the brotherhood in this country gives a proper opportunity to call attention to one or two notable passages in Frederic Ozanam's life. He was born in Milan, April 13, in the memorable year 1813. The one salient trait of his childhood was an excessive sensibility to the sufferings of others, but this did not exclude a certain self-willed energy and vehemence of temper. He pursued his studies up to his seventeenth year with the Abbé Noirot, who called him an elect soul, marvelously endowed by nature both in mind and heart, working all day without intermission, and part of the night, loving fun but never in mischief, and always most affectionate and sympathetic. His legal preparation was begun in the School of Law at Lyons, where Dr. Ozanam was a practicing physician. His father naturally shrank from exposing his virtuous son to the temptations of Paris, then the hot-bed of atheism and error, with all its schools of education strongly opposed to the principles of the Catholic faith. The opportunity for rapid progress in legal studies at Lyons was limited, and near the close of the year 1831 his father suddenly determined that Frederic should finish his preparation for the Bar at Paris. Probably the success of the son in writing a treatise against the St. Simonians, which struck the key-note of his literary career and called forth the admiration of Lamartine, had something to do with it. The choice for parents was to educate their sons in the rationalistic atmosphere of Paris, or not have them educated at all. Jouffroy and Cousin, Professors at the Sorbonne, looked upon Christianity as only a possible form of religion, and it was rare to find any of their pupils who dared to acknowledge themselves as Catholics. Young Ozanam was fortunate enough to find a home in the family of M. Ampère the elder, then at the height of his fame. He brought his young friend at once into contact with the most distinguished men of science and of letters of the day. It was M. De Châteaubriand who advised him to keep the promise made to his mother, never to put his foot inside of a theatre. "You would gain nothing," he said, "and you might lose a great deal."

It was while a student at the Sorbonne that Ozanam made the acquaintances among men of his own age which were to be of the greatest use to him in after-life, and began the work with which his name will be chiefly associated in the future. It was a remarkable period. The Empire undertook to control both education and religion, and every effort had been made to break up the organized institutions of Christianity. Napoleon had reduced to system the outbursts of defiance which belonged to the revolution, and both Church and society were suffering from the evil effects of his rule. After the revolution of 1830 the conservative part of society displayed the criminal weakness of indifference, and apathy pervaded all classes. But the time had come when from the ranks of the students were to come the men who had the strength to oppose the rationalism of the Professors, and help to bring about a wholesome Catholic reaction. It was Ozanam's signs of displeasure at the absurdities put forth by one of the Sorbonne Professors which attracted the attention of a fellow-student. On coming together, to their mutual surprise, each found that the other was a Catholic. Their number grew. Ozanam was bold enough to draw up a protest, which his companions signed, against M. Jouffroy's teachings, and henceforth there was a notable change in the treatment of Christianity by the Sorbonne Professors. The requirements of the Young Catholic Party grew with their numbers and developed into a debating society in which Ozanam, who was a leader in the debates, displayed for the first time the impassioned and sympathetic eloquence which were later to distinguish his lectures at the Sorbonne. His great object was to form a reunion of friends working together at the edifice of science, under the flag of Catholic ideas. The society which was organized to carry out these ideas soon grew to 60 members. Another uplifting influence were the soirées of the young and gifted Count de Montalembert, where the brightest young men of that day gathered to talk upon science and religion. Ozanam was then a youth of only 20 years; Montalembert was of the same age; Lacordaire was 28; Ampère the younger and Sainte-Beuve were Ozanam's companions in years, though not in full sympathy with his ideas; Lamennais was in his fiftieth year, and had won a reputation for brilliancy and daring. It was these men who were attempting to revive the ancient faith in France, each in his own way. Ozanam, however, did not believe that talking alone would effect the change. He mentioned to a friend one day that it might be possible to organize a meeting, where they would occupy themselves not with discussions but with works, and thus oppose a practical denial to the reproach of the St. Simonians. This suggestion was in reality the seed of the future Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The three companions separated, and the new idea grew in their minds while they were apart. When they next met this coincidence was manifest, and in May, 1833, they felt moved to put the idea into practical shape. The society began with eight members, and now numbers, in various parts of the world, many thousands. At first they had no poor to visit, and no money to work with, but a very noble woman, Sœur Rosalie, gave them her bountiful sympathy and wise direction, and the society found in the practical energy of its young members the best incentives to usefulness and growth. In the beginning of the movement a St. Simonian said, with a sort of pity:

"What do you hope to do? You are only eight poor young fellows, and you expect to relieve the misery that swarms in a city like Paris! Why, if you counted any number of members you could do but comparatively nothing! We, on the contrary, are elaborating ideas and a new system which will reform the world and banish misery from its bosom! We shall do more for humanity in a moment what you could not accomplish in several centuries."

A quarter of a century had gone when Ozanam related this, and the St. Simonians had died away, while in Paris alone the eight poor fellows, whom the St. Simonians had despised as lunatics, had increased to 2,000. In regard to this society, Ozanam truly said:

"I firmly believe that the most solid institutions are not those which man creates after his own fashion, with a deliberate purpose and with elements of his own creation, but those which spring, as it were, from circumstances, and out of elements already existing."

The time had now come when the youth of 21 years was to step out into a larger career. The Abbé Lacordaire had just found his vocation while giving a course of *conferences* in the chapel of the Collège Stanislaus. Ozanam and his friends, anxious for the restoration of the Catholic religion, and knowing what Lacordaire could do, conceived the idea that such *conferences* should be held in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and that Lacordaire was the man to undertake them. They interviewed the Archbishop, who at length hesitated. Lamennais had startled the sober and conservative Roman Catholics by the brilliant and powerful articles which appeared in *L'Avenir*, as often from Lacordaire's and Montalembert's as from his own pen, and then undone, by his bold treatment of delicate issues, the good which his paper had done at first. His course was not approved at Rome, and his youthful compatriots were wise enough to separate themselves from him when they saw that it was his purpose to resist the Papal authority. Lacordaire did not suffer from the fall of his chief. He now held the popular sympathy more than any ecclesiastic in France. At the college chapel strangers began to crowd in on Sundays so that the pupils had to be sent away to make room for them. Among the number of listeners were Châteaubriand, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, Sainte-Beuve, and men of that stamp, and when the chapel was full (it would only hold 600) men sent in haste for ladders and got in through the windows. The young priest stood up and spoke from the fullness of an overflowing heart. "His whole being preached; his eye, like a flame, kindled where it fell; his voice was not modulated to the grave and measured tones of the conventional type, but rang out, natural and unrestrained; now piercing, now persuasive, now supplicating, now menacing;" nothing was new in his lectures except the mode of treatment, made irresistible by the genius of the orator. Montalembert calls him, as he knew him then, the impersonation of "virtue armed for the defense of the truth." Lacordaire's success at first proved a hindrance to his appointment, as Ozanam wished, to the post of special preacher at Notre Dame. The public authorities regarded with suspicion a preacher who was drawing the intellect of Paris to his feet, and the Archbishop, not seeing his way to sanction the young priest's course, commanded that the college conferences should not be resumed for 1835. Ozanam and his friends, who felt that Lacordaire was the great hope of the Catholic party, were in great distress. The Abbé Liantard, the late Superior of the College Stanislaus, whose opinion had greater weight probably than that of any other ecclesiastic of that day in France, took up Lacordaire's case, and wrote a vigorous remonstrance against the vacillating course of the Archbishop. It was circulated in manuscript among the Parisian clergy, and had a great effect. It reached his Grace the very morning that Lacordaire, urged by his friends, had called upon the Archbishop to talk the matter over, and then and there he received at the prelate's hands the appointment of special preacher at Notre Dame, which for twenty years he honored and glorified. Ozanam was now jubilant, and the ranks of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, like the advance guard of a victorious Army, closed around the pulpit of Notre Dame, and claimed the orator as one of its early fathers. At a later time, when the Government threatened the suspension of the society, it was Lacordaire's privilege to address the Catholic heart of France in behalf of the young men "who had placed their chastity under the guardianship of charity—the fairest of virtues under the fairest of guardianships."

All through Ozanam's life (he died in 1853, in his fortieth year) the purpose to revive the Roman Church in France stood out foremost. When he had finished the studies amid which this larger purpose had always been conspicuous, he took a Professorship of Commercial Law at Lyons, because it gave him an income and placed him near his parents in their declining years, but his mind was always chiefly intent upon philosophy and history, and it seemed to him like a direct invitation from Providence, when M. Fauriel, then in feeble health, offered him the position of Assistant Professor in the Chair of Foreign Literature at the Sorbonne, with a salary of not quite £100 a year. This was in 1840, and the change at once gave him position and enlarged his opportunities. When M. Fauriel died he succeeded to the position, and made his lectures remarkable for their fullness of knowledge and their out-and-out Christian tone. He succeeded to a remarkable degree in winning the attachment of his pupils, and in kindling the minds of others in contact with his own. He was unwilling that his lectures should be taken down in short-hand, and fastidious to a fault in their preparation. He composed slowly, and much of his writing was done to meet the needs of the controversies of the hour on the Catholic side, so that in actual fruits the labors of his ripest years could not be gathered up as a permanent work. The literary purpose of his life had been to write the history of the Middle Ages from the fifth to the thirteenth century, inclusive. Only once did he consent that a course of his lectures should be reported, and it resulted in the *Civilization of the Fifth Century*, which was afterward crowned by the French Academy. Of another work, Montalembert said: "I have a volume of the *Etudes Germaniques* always open before me, and I am forced to acknowledge, with a pardonable sort of despair, that M. Ozanam has left absolutely nothing to be said by those who come after him to glean in the fields where he has reaped." His *Dante and the Catholic Philosophy of the Thirteenth Century* is regarded as the best among the many works which aim to show the meaning of the Middle Age philosophy which Dante wove into his great poems. But his literary productiveness was sadly limited by the broken health of his latest years. Too unremitting study made Ozanam prematurely old, and the brilliant historical teacher and religious thinker who had aimed to reinspire the society of France with the principles of the Catholic faith was compelled to withdraw from the scene of his labors at the time when the change which he had aimed at had in some sense been visibly wrought before his eyes. He built the foundation and the copestone of his literary structure, and, had he lived, the intervening years would have been wrought with equal fidelity and art. Miss O'Mara's memoir is one of the few Roman Catholic biographies of the present day which contains nothing objectionable, and may be read with equal interest by persons of different religious names.

The whole career of Ozanam, and the early beginnings of the movement which has so greatly assisted to reunite France to-day to the Catholic faith, correspond with the regular points of coincidence to the Tractarian movement which John Keble and Dr. Newman inaugurated for a similar purpose in 1833 in the Church of England. In each country the established Church was in a state of apathy; abuses had become ingrained; religious discipline was in abeyance; younger men panted for the freer and better life of the earlier days; the efforts to change the religious tone were seemingly fitful, hap-hazard movements, entirely disproportionate to the ends in view; but what Newman did in England Ozanam did in France, by means different in details, and yet similar in general bearing; they both attempted to revive the old faith; they were the inspiring leaders to men who had special gifts to be employed; they had the rare faculty of intellectual attractiveness joined to the like rare gift of conspicuous sincerity, and, in spite of points in which the two careers are widely apart, they were permitted to succeed in what they specially aimed at—the revival of Christianity in their respective nations, and the vast enlargement of the practical applications of Christianity to social life.

HE GOT UP A SEANCE.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* from Duncansville, Penn., says: "This place has managed to get up a sensation. Three persons, two men and one woman, made their appearance before Justice Gibbony, and one of the men, Charles Davis, asked to be married to the woman, who was spoken of as Mrs. Samuel Davis. The 'Squire inquired into the matter, when the third spoke up, saying that he was the brother of the woman, and that she was divorced. The first man was dead. The deputy at last got so that the third man was Abel Davis, brother to the bridegroom and actual husband of the bride. Charles Davis, it seems, had been boarding with Abel in Newport, Ky., and had become intimate with Abel's wife. Abel took his brother to task, and Charles fled to this place, his old haunt. Mrs. Davis swore that she would follow Charles, and did so. Arrived here, Mrs. Davis telegraphed back to Newport that she was sick, nigh unto death, and that Abel must come. Abel sold out his Newport place, bought a revolver, came here, went to Allegheny Forge, where his wife and brother were, and got up a séance. He made Mrs. Davis swear on the Bible at the points of the pistol which she loved best. She picked out Charles, then marched down here without waiting for a divorce or anything of that kind, and had the ceremony put through. As for Samuel Davis, he has four wives somewhere in Blair County, so that it was easy for the parties to play off on the 'Squire."

FREDERIC OZANAM, PROFESSOR AT THE SORBONNE. HIS LIFE AND WORKS. By KATHLEEN O'MEARA. New-York: CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY. 12mo. pp. 345. 1878.

NEWPORT HARBOR'S SIEGE

THE OPERATIONS OF AUGUST, 1778.

D'ESTAING'S FLEET AND SULLIVAN'S FORCES —POPULAR UNDERESTIMATES OF THE AMERICAN FORCES—PIGOT'S GARRISON—THE TEMPEST AND THE HEAT.

Some years ago, while the opera of "Les Brigands" was drawing all New-York to listen to its delicious music, no chorus received more applause or encores than that of the Police, which declared, "We always arrive too late." This might be adopted as the appropriate motto of pretty much every one of the leading Generals and Admirals, especially the latter, during the American first war for independence. The first practical result of the French alliance was to send a French fleet under Admiral Count d'Estaing to America. This sailed from Toulon on the 13th of April, but progressed so slowly that it was not until after 87 days, 8th July, it found itself off the Capes of the Delaware. This was just too late to be of service. The British fleet had escaped and were already in the outer New-York Bay. On the 11th of July Count d'Estaing showed himself suddenly off Sandy Hook. Had he boldly crossed the bar he might have destroyed the British fleet. Even interested historians cannot excuse d'Estaing for not making the attempt. The plea of the French Admiral, that he offered 50,000 crowns to any pilot who would take him in, carried but little weight with it, for this reason that, unless this offer was coupled with some terrible penalty in case of failure, there were plenty of men acquainted with the channel who would have assumed any ordinary risk to acquire a fortune. The sum offered, if English crowns, represented $60,000 par value, equal in the depreciated American currency to an almost incredible amount. Even if only French livres, or francs, this was a fortune in hard money such as few men in America could then hope to acquire after a lifetime of successful enterprise and labor and economy.

When d'Estaing first arrived off Sandy Hook the British fleet, under Lord Howe, was not only inferior in vessels but in guns and in condition. Most of the ships were inefficient through long service, and, moreover, wretchedly manned. If this French Admiral had been an enterprising man, he would have crossed the bar and forced a battle with all the advantages in his favor. The bold front, however, presented by Howe staggered the resolution of d'Estaing. Meanwhile, all the masters of the transports and seamen on board the numerous merchant vessels at New-York volunteered to help to man the British fleet, and, without distinction of grade, to fight its guns. Even large numbers of the Army offered to transmute themselves into marines or marine-gunners for the honor of the "flag," and help "Black Dick" out of his scrape. Howe, who possessed many of the best attributes of a naval commander, took such admirable measures that the odds in favor of the French grew daily, if not hourly, less and less. Accordingly, on the 22d of July, the French hove up their anchors and sailed off for Rhode Island, having thrown away one of the best chances for a victory over a British armament which Fortune had ever offered to their nation. This and subsequent similar inaptitude created great dissatisfaction in the hearts of the Americans. This was shortly afterward greatly augmented by the feeble efforts to support Sullivan in Rhode Island, which led to his failure. These disappointments within a short time gave rise even to bloody collisions between the French seamen and our people in the streets of Charleston, S. C., and of Boston, Mass. * * * The Americans invested every operation at this time with an importance which was scarcely justified by the objective, or by the immediate results, or by any probable or possible results. Their heads had been turned by the "Surrender of Burgoyne." This triumph was entirely due to the overweening confidence of Burgoyne himself—a confidence whose disastrous effects were augmented by his personal misconduct. This last, if the German eye-witnesses are credible, amounted to absolute criminality. Howe might have prevented this disaster if he had exhibited ordinary judgment. Clinton precipitated the British catastrophe, if he was not immediately responsible for it. Over and above all this, "the stars in their courses fought against [the British] Sisera." The philosophic Arnold remarks, in his *History of Rome*, that, doubtless, the Latin cause was protected against Hannibal by Providence, because God saw fit to work out his designs for human development rather through the triumph of Roman civilization, cruel as it was, than by that of the Punic race, which was even more barbarous and less fit. The same course of reasoning justifies the conclusion that the triumph of the Americans, whether justified or not in a human sense, was a step necessary to the predetermined future of the world. The American success was certainly the brand which fired the French revolution. Lafayette had the intelligence at once to foresee the possible consequences at home of the recognition of such principles in America by his sovereign. The French Revolution, with all its horrors, was a blessing in disguise to the European masses. Still, whether a nominal republicanism, or rather democratic license, such as the United States exhibits to-day, with its fast deteriorating tendencies, is better than the calm, solemn progress of constitutional governments like those of Great Britain and the Netherlands, time alone can demonstrate. The fruit of 1775-83 is already decaying, and there is no prospect that a second republican centennial will be celebrated.

Newport Harbor was considered of much more importance a century since than it has proved to be. After the British evacuation of Boston, it was the key to the Eastern States as long as the British retained the control of the sea. It ceased to be so as soon as a French fleet appeared in American waters, strong enough at least to hold that of the British in check, if not absolutely to conquer it.

In August, 1778, Rhode Island was held by a British garrison recently strengthened so as to amount to about 6,000 men. It was commanded by Major-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot, a brave and conscientious, but not an enterprising, officer. Among his troops were two corps which should be of especial interest to New-Yorkers. The first, Col. Edmund Fanning King's American Regiment, raised in the City of New-York and its environs, and officered by men whose descendants, in many cases, have done excellent service to the matured United States, however much they were opposed to the formation of the Confederation. The second was Col. Montfort Brown's Prince of Wales' Loyal American Regiment, which, after hard service at other and intermediate points, was reduced in repelling the attack of Sumter on Hanging Rock, 6th August, 1780, from a balance of 278 to a remnant of 9.

After Monmouth, Washington appeared at first to entertain some idea of attempting the capture of New-York. This plan, if really seriously considered, which is doubtful, was predicated on the co-operation of the French fleet under d'Estaing. This fleet as shown, was always behind-hand. It was too late to catch Howe in the Delaware, it was too late to harass Clinton's embarkation after Monmouth. An English Admiral would at least have attempted the passage of the bar at Sandy Hook. Where English first-rates had crossed, French first-rates should at least have tried to follow. The completest possible triumph invited at least a bold attempt; a probable success promised the tradition of the Rivelloes hope. The French Admiral, too late in June, too late in July, was to be equally unreliable in August. Having accomplished nothing at the North, he sailed away to the South early in November, to effect conquests in the West Indies devoid of any possible effect upon American affairs. Next year, 1779, he returned in the Fall to attempt the capture of Savannah. There he lost a grand opportunity for distinction through additional delays; was beaten off and wounded; and later in the Autumn returned to France with the greater part of his battered and weather-beaten fleet, extremely mortified at the end of all his vast projects."

John Sullivan, of Portsmouth, N. H., Major-General, tenth in rank in the Continental Army, was stationed at Providence when the expedition against Rhode Island was concerted, and received its command. In many respects he may be termed an unfortunate man of an unlucky General. His connection with successive military operations excited so much adverse criticism that, whether he was or was not responsible or blamable, he was more than once induced to tender his resignation, and finally did resign in 1779. Born 17th February, 1740, he commenced life as a farmer, and on his majority became a lawyer and a politician. From the legal stool to the military saddle has always been an easy transition in this country, never hitherto able to learn the folly of such transfers. At the age of 35, from a member of Congress, he became a Brigadier-General. Subsequently he became Major-General during the slaveholders' rebellion, and did not tend to promote the triumph of the Union arms. He succeeded Gen. Thomas in Canada on the 4th of June, 1776, and was the seventh in succession, who within nine months exercised the direction of the military operations in this quarter. Superseded by Gates, he tendered his resignation, but withdrew it. On the 9th of August, 1776, he was made Major-General. He succeeded Greene in front of Brooklyn. In the battle of Long Island he held an anomalous position, was defeated and taken prisoner. Exchanged for the British General, Prescott, he was intrusted with the command of a division under Washington, and was with the latter in successful surprises at Trenton and Princeton. Pride of rank induced a second tender of his resignation, in August, 1777. He was very much blamed for his part at the Brandywine. The public reproaches of contemporaries are charged to be entirely unjust, and Sullivan, like Wayne for the Paoli disaster, was honorably acquitted by a Court of Inquiry. Early in March, 1778, he was placed in command of the American forces in Rhode Island, with his head-quarters at Providence, superseding the judicious Major-Gen. Joseph Spencer, who resigned in consequence of this and the undeserved censure of Congress. He resigned his military commission 30th November, 1779, and resumed his seat in Congress. Sullivan, as remarked, may truly be styled an unfortunate commander. A good General must possess a chain of great and little qualities, each equally competent to bear a strain. The failure of one of these ruins the whole. Success is doubtless dependent on fortune; but character has a great deal to do with it. On the 25th May, 1778, Greene writes of Sullivan: "He is a good officer, but loves flattery; that is his weak side." Is not this apparently slight defect, nevertheless, an all-sufficient explanation of many examples of startling shortcomings in war. Sullivan had a great chance, so promising that Greene wrote to him on the 3Rd July, 1778: "You are the most happy man in the world. What a child of fortune. The expedition going on against Newport can not, I think, fail of success. You are the first General that has ever had an opportunity of co-operating with the French forces belonging to the United States. The character of the American soldiers, as well of their officers, will be formed from the conduct of the troops, and the success of this expedition. * * * I was an adviser of this expedition, and therefore am deeply interested in the event. I wish a little more force had been sent. The Count d'Estaing will block up the harbor, and you may wait until your plan is ripe for execution. I hope you won't precipitate matters until your forces gets together. Everything depends almost upon the success of this expedition. Your friends are anxious; your enemies are watching. I charge you to be victorious. The Marquis de Lafayette is coming to join you. Trust to your own judgment for forming the plan, as you have everything at stake, and pray give your orders positive for the execution. The late transactions at the battle of Monmouth make me drop these hints."

In a recent series of articles on the Revolutionary campaigns, it was shown that the affair or rear-guard fight of Freehold, (magnified by patriotic pride into the "pitched battle" of Monmouth,) was the last occasion in which 10,000 men on each side, in opposition, appeared in arms in the field. The next operation of any importance was this attempt to capture Rhode Island, generally entitled the siege of Newport. To style it a siege is a misuse of language. It is a specimen of the exaggeration indulged in by almost all who have written about the Revolution. It was a side issue, important in nothing else except the arrangements made to capture this post, preparations on such a scale for the time, that Greene justly observed on the 22d August, when hopes were fleeting, for the Americans "to evacuate Rhode Island (again) is death to stay may be ruin." Then, after all was over, giving vent to his own disappointment, he expressed the feelings of the people generally—that every one "was dreaming of whole hosts of men and cargoes of Generals to grace [their] triumph. But all at once the prospect fled like a shadow."

In Rhode Island, August, 1778, the Americans for the last time marshaled anything like an Army in numbers, although scarcely equal to a weak corps of good, bad, and indifferent troops, or a weak division of regulars. The exact numbers are nowhere given, and even Greene is not consistent as to these in different letters and narratives. It is noteworthy that even the ardent Greene wished that Washington had furnished a little greater force to Sullivan. How many, then, did Sullivan have at his disposal? All admit 10,000, but it is most likely, from a comparison of the language used by different authorities, that he had very many more. Besides his own original division of Continentals or regulars, so long stationed at Providence, R. I., to watch the British on Rhode Island proper, and hold them in check, Washington sent him two of his best brigades under Varnum and Brigadier Lyman and Glover. The latter was certainly one of the most eminent subordinates of the great chief. He may be said to have been the principal factor in saving the American Army after the defeat on Long Island in 1776, and he was soon to discharge a similar duty in the withdrawal from Rhode Island. As far as concerns the crossing of the Delaware, in connection with the triumphs of Trenton and Princeton, not a little of the credit belongs to Glover.

The British General, Cust, an experienced soldier and careful military historian, in his *Annals of the Wars*, remarks that Sullivan had 5,000 regulars. This was just about as many as Sir Robert Pigot eventually had besides provincials. Gen. Varnum speaks of "1,500 Rhode Island State troops, including the artillery regiments." Besides these, 4,500 Militia were ordered from Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire, who responded promptly and with even more than usual alacrity, and in excess of the call. At the head of the citizen-soldiery of the Bay State appeared their subsequent Governor, Hancock, who originally aspired to the command of the Continental Armies in place of Washington, and wore anything but an amiable expression when, instead of him, John Adams, backed by Samuel Adams, nominated the Virginian Colonel of Provincials and hero of the Braddock catastrophe. "King" Hancock now appeared for the first time in arms as a military chieftain as Major-General of his State Militia. Besides the Militia proper, "thousands of volunteers, gentlemen and others from Boston, Salem, and other prominent places, even as distant as Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, engaged in the service," quickened with the confidence that they were about to participate in another Burgoyne hunt, *battue*, and capture. The French fleet brought 3,500 to 4,000 land troops, besides marines proper, and seamen fit for service as lesser artillerists, on shore. Taking all these absolute facts into consideration, and judging from them and by implication from the various narratives, criticisms, and correspondence in existence, an impartial reviewer must arrive at a result not unlike that of the German historian, Von Eelking, author of "Die *Deutschen Hulfstruppen*. This distinguished chronicler estimates the besieging forces at "fourfold" the strength of the British. Captured officers of the New-Hampshire Volunteers reported Sullivan's number as ranging from 20,000 to 22,000 men. This number of men—not soldiers—apparently so greatly exaggerated, is most likely nearer the truth than the meagre 10,000 generally assigned to Sullivan, without counting the land forces brought by d'Estaing. The British commander, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Pigot, had from 5,000 to 6,000, including regulars and provincials, &c. Consequently it is very probable, although it is not susceptible of absolute proof, that on the day appointed to inaugurate the operation Sullivan had at his disposition from 15,000 to 20,000 men, French and Americans, the latter, even according to Greene, "10,000 men and more"—between 8,000 and 9,000 rank and file, which might give 16,000 to 18,000 of all degrees and services.

On the 29th July the French fleet appeared off Newport, and at once, or as they became involved beyond escape, a flotilla comprising over 10 armed vessels, carrying 212 guns, was destroyed by the British. They likewise abandoned all unimportant posts and concentrated their troops for the defense of the main position, Newport.

Rhode Island proper, from south-west to north-east, is about 15 miles long. It is almost exactly the shape of a woman's high-heeled boot, with a long loop behind and on top to assist in pulling it on. The long north-east cape, beyond Bull's Hill, between the Bristol, north, and Howland Ferries, east, pointing toward Mount Hope Bay, represents this loop; the Ridge (with Turkey Hill to the west and Quaker Hill to the east, the scene of the engagement of the 29th,) the place where a boot would face the tightest round the ankle; the peninsula between the Seaconnet or Eastern channel and Easton's Bay, the heel; Castle Hill, now Fort Adams, the toe, and the high ground beyond, or north of, Newport and of Coddington's Cove, the instep. The main or inner line of the British defensive works ran across from the instep to what would be the hollow of the foot, 4 miles from Coddington's Cove to a point south of a pond lying within a beach or bar separating the latter from Easton's Bay and the ocean.

On the 8th August the French fleet, which a whim of Sullivan (says Bancroft, X., 147) had detained for 10 days in the offing, ran past the British batteries into the harbor of Newport. Here was a force of over 10 days, unsuscepible of comprehension except it is attributed to the weaknesses of character, which, in spite of all the acknowledged gallantry of both Sullivan and d'Estaing, must serve as explanations of their frequent comings short of success. Nevertheless, several cool assistant at American head-quarters. The bear—meat and hide—was not only counted upon as a spoil, but calculations made as to the distribution of the cubs. At head-quarters there seemed 100 chances to 1 in favor of capturing the British garrison on Rhode Island, and this success was to and all British possessions to sovereignty over America. Robert R. Livingston was so confident that he expressed "the hope that Congress, (Bancroft, X., 147,) in treating for peace, would insist on having Canada, Hudson's Bay, the Floridas, and all the continent independent." Sanguine Livingston! Happy, but premature illusion!

Not until the 8th did the French fleet run into Newport harbor, and enter the other channels surrounding Rhode Island. From that time there was plenty of time for a brilliant success. Ably handled, the French fleet could have annihilated Pigot's garrison with their broadsides, if these had been well aimed. The British had no casemates or bomb-proofs, and d'Estaing's guns should have "searched well" every crook and cranny of the island. The Americans as it was did little or nothing. If the French had held on, the Americans need only to have looked on while d'Estaing's artillery shattered and slaughtered, and then have marched in to take possession. But it was not to be so. The combined operation was to have commenced on the 10th. To d'Estaing's great dissatisfaction, Sullivan on the 9th crossed from Tiverton at Howland's Ferry, and had scarcely obtained a footing, when on the 9-10th Admiral Howe made his appearance off Rhode Island from New-York. The British fleet was unfortunate in the French in number of vessels, but was much inferior in guns and in men. To the disappointment and fury of the Americans, d'Estaing gathered himself up and put to sea to meet Howe, throwing overboard his dead as fast as they were killed in passing the British batteries. The 11th and 12th were passed in manœuvring. Gust says this contest of seamanship prevented any action until the 10th. Meanwhile a strong north-east wind swelled into a fierce gale, and gradually increased into a hurricane. The British fought the elements as they ever have fought these and the French. Indeed, Admiral Keppel remarked of Admiral Byron, who undertook to "bottle up" d'Estaing in Boston, but was driven off not by human strength, but the force of the winds, that, in 1778, he "fought the ocean." The British, who engaged boldly both the waves and the French, were seldom beaten even by the first, and generally thoroughly drubbed the second. For all effective cooperation the French forces were ruined. D'Estaing showed himself off Newport on the 20th simply to announce that he must seek a port to refit, and then made all sail that his shattered spars would bear for Boston.

The same tempest which committed such havoc at sea, broke with scarcely less severity upon the American camps and bivouacs. The tents were not only blown down, but injured beyond repair, and the American Army had to shelter itself as best it could under the lee of woods, trees, walls, and fences. Some of the soldiers perished, and many horses. The heat had killed nearly 130 men at Monmouth, and there the horses "died in troops." The unseasonable cold of the "great storm" of August, 1778, was succeeded by a heat so fierce as to equal Monmouth's fatal experience was repeated on the 28-29th of August, on a small scale, in Rhode Island, where it was thus proved, that against heat as well as cold, men were more hardy than horses. What was worse, the furious rain and wind of this "great storm" rendered the arms unfit for immediate use, and greatly damaged the ammunition. For two whole days, the 11-13th—some accounts extend it over three days—this (still known as the "great storm,") literally raged on shore and at sea. Rain had ruined Burgoyne; rain had prevented Howe's consummating Brandywine; heat and rain checked Clinton; and now rain and wind dashed to the ground the hopes of Sullivan and confident America. The whole plan dissolved like an adobe village, freshly built, under a water-spout—was blown down like a house of cards.

Sullivan should have retreated at once. His army melted away. Whole regiments went off in a body. Between 2,000 and 3,000 volunteers returned home in the course of 24 hours. Thucydides, the great historian of the fifth century B. C., was skeptical of human goodness in the masses, but never for a moment ceased to believe in individual heroism, and the examples of personal good conduct and courage alone redeemed the American attempt against Rhode Island.

Delay had lost success to Sullivan, and now again delay simply led to useles bloodshed, although it gave occasion to the brilliant little fight of Quaker Hill—grandiloquently styled the battle of Rhode Island. This skirmish, in which many negroes, as at Monmouth, participated on the side of the Americans, scarcely lasted over 30 minutes, accomplished nothing, but occasioned a list of some 250 or 300 casualties on either side, and sent from 100 to 150 gallant spirits into the other world to no useful purpose whatever. As the French sails sank below the horizon, the Militia began to leave in crowds. Still, Sullivan kept up the delusion of a seige. Greene in a few words traced the improbability of success. While driving parallels and plying shot and shell, news arrived that Sir Henry Clinton was coming with 4,000 troops to reinforce Newport. On the 26th of August the heavy baggage and ordnance were sent off. On the 29th, the Americans had fallen back to the north end of Rhode Island, and before night of the 30th of August the British were again in possession of the whole of it.

In conclusion, a few words are worth telling, as bearing upon the twin fights on Quaker Hill and Turkey Hill, although the skirmish dignified with the name of a battle is generally designated as occurring at the former, Quaker Hill. This, like the hardest fighting done on New-York soil in 1777, was in a great measure another fratricidal collision. Always, everywhere, the corps organized in America among the loyalists were pushed to the front, and the sad story of these gallant Provincials—as they were styled—illustrates the fighting and suffering phases of the Revolution. Two of the British organizations briskly engaged on the 29th of August were Col. Montford Brown's Prince of Wales' Loyal American Regiment and Col. Edmund Fanning's King's American Regiment, the latter from New-York City. Among the Americans was another regiment, a highland one, commanded by a gallant fellow, Col. William Smith. These came in conflict on Quaker Hill with Fanning's American. The King's Americans finally held a field-work, which Smith advanced to attack. One of Fanning's Captains was an old New-Yorker, whose son was afterward an illustrative military and administrative officer under the United States. Standing on the parapet of the earthworks, the latter could plainly distinguish the faces of the advancing troops. "Man," said he, addressing his company, "do you see that fine fellow leading the Yankees? Spare him for my sake; he is a very dear friend of mine and mine." About the same moment Smith caught sight of L—— in his exposed position. "Soldiers," said Smith, "do you see that gallant roley-poley there on the parapet? [L—— was a short, stout man.] Don't shoot him; he is a great friend of mine." Neither was hit. Years after the war they met and dined hands and told their story how they had mutually spared each other. This story, like many other revolutionary incidents, the writer had from the nephew of one of the parties, himself an octogenarian.

ANCHOR, (J. W. DE P.)

*Major-Gen. Marquis De Chastellux, (1.454,) speaking of a Rhode Island regiment, says: "The greatest part of them are negroes or mulattoes, but they are strong, robust men, and those I have seen had a very good appearance."

DISASTERS CAUSED BY WASH-OUTS.

Some one who keeps track of such matters, writes to the Springfield *Republican* as follows:

The following are a few of the notable disasters that have occurred upon the railroads of this country in consequence of washing out of culverts and undermining of bridges by freshets:

June 27, 1859—A culvert was washed out upon the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, near South Bend, Ind. A passenger train ran into the chasm about 10 o'clock at night. Forty persons were killed and 60 wounded.

July 29, 1872—A bridge was undermined by a freshet on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and a passenger train ran into it. Five persons were killed and eight wounded.

April 19, 1873—A culvert was washed out on the Stonington and Providence Railroad at "Richmond Switch" in consequence of the failure of dam above it. A passenger train ran into the chasm about 10 o'clock at night. Four persons were killed, and 20 wounded.

Aug. 13, 1874—A bridge was carried away by a freshet during the night on the South-eastern Railroad of Canada, near Sutton, Province of Quebec, and a passenger train ran into the chasm at early morning. Five persons were killed, and 15 wounded.

Oct. 4, 1874—A culvert was washed out on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Milford, N. J. A passenger train ran into the chasm, and a part of the train was swept out into the Delaware River. The freshet was then at its greatest height. Seven persons were killed, four seriously wounded.

Oct. 4, 1874—By the same storm that caused the last disaster an embankment was washed out upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. A passenger train ran into the chasm. Seven persons were killed, 50 wounded.

Aug. 29, 1877—A culvert was washed out by a sudden freshet on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, near Des Moines, Iowa; a passenger train was thrown from the track down an embankment and into a creek. Seventeen persons were killed and 39 wounded.

Aug. 7, 1878—A culvert was washed out at Northfield, Mass., on the New-London Northern Railroad line, and a passenger train ran into the chasm, about 11 o'clock at night. Three persons were killed; three wounded.

The above comprises only a list of the disasters attended with a serious loss of life. During the four years ending Sept. 30, 1877, there were 109 detainments of trains reported, caused by washing out of road-bed. The number that were discovered in time to prevent disaster to train was probably "legion."

STORY OF AN AMBITIOUS YOUTH.

Howard Paul, in one of his letters from London to the *American Register* in Paris, tells this:

"It is usual, when a person applies for a position of trust, to furnish some sort of testimonial as to ability and character. That is all right and proper. I have just seen a new form of testimonial. A Mr. James T. Johns applied to the eminent Polish actress, Mme. Modjeska, for the post of acting manager. I quote from his letter:

"'It is customary for a lady, when on a starring tour, to be accompanied by an individual of the opposite sex. I beg to offer my services, and I will add to your brow a few more silvery-decorated laurels,' &c.

"This is florid and nice in its way, and it is satisfactory to know that Mr. Johns is of the opposite sex. He then incloses with his letter a printed 'Phrenological Character, given by Prof. O. S. Fowler,' some of the items running as follows:

"'Desire to know why, Sir, is your great desire, and ability to think and plan is your specialty. Have been overworking your brain. Constitutional fear too smart for your strength. Are intensely ambitious. Are determined to distinguish yourself. Cannot bear one word of blame. Are highly impassioned. Tact as bright as a new dollar. Tremendously forcible—bound to carry your points anyhow. Have a glowing imagination, and marked tendency to overdo. Must restrain yourself,' &c.

"In addition to this burning and comprehensive estimate of his character, Mr. Johns also incloses his photograph, (which represents him as quite a *bon garçon*, with lovely whiskers,) and this satisfactory certificate:

"'To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Mr. J. T. Johns is a young man of good character, habits, and ability. I recommend him to your kind cons

THE HOUSEHOLD.

PRICES OF LEADING MARKET SUPPLIES.

Large quantities of peaches are received daily from Delaware and Maryland, and prices are a little lower. Plums are plentiful, the best coming from the Pacific coast. Watermelons are in good supply from Virginia and New-Jersey, and are cheaper than they were last week. The best cantaloupes in the market are grown in the neighborhood of Keyport, N. J. These from the South are generally of inferior quality. Apples are in good supply, and as the season grows older their quality improves. The best for the table are red Astrachans, Nyack Pippins, and Golden Sweets. Pears are abundant, and there is a large variety from which to select. For eating, the Bartlett is the most popular, but Clapp's Favorite are very good. Grapes are now more plentiful and cheaper, the little Delaware being the highest priced. Vegetables are in liberal supply, and prices are generally a little lower than they were last week. Salmon is scarce and a little dearer, but other varieties of fish are quite plentiful and generally low priced. Following is a list of prices current for the principal kinds of market supplies:

Meats.—Porter-house steak, 20 to 30 cents; sirloin, 18 to 22; round, 16 to 18; good to prime roasting pieces of beef, 16 to 24; shuck ribs, 10 to 14; fore-quarters of lamb, 10 to 12; hind-quarters, 14 to 18; chops, 16 to 20; legs of mutton, 12 to 14; shoulders and breasts, 4 to 6; chops, 12 to 16; fresh pork, 10; fresh hams, 13; shoulders and hearts of veal, 10; loins, 15 to 16; cutlets, 25.

Fruit.—Eating apples, per half-peck, 30 cents; cooking, 20; pears, eating, 30 to 50; cooking, per quart, 10; plums, eating, per quart, 10 to 12; cooking, 8 to 10; peaches, per quart, 15 to 25; grapes, per 3-pound box, 25 to 50; watermelons, each, 25 to 75; cantoloupes, 10 to 12; whortleberries and blackberries, per quart, 10 to 15. In the fruit stores, Malaga grapes sell at 30 to 50 cents per pound, and hot-house at $1 to $1 50; California plums at 50 to 75 cents per dozen; peaches at 30 to 50 cents per dozen; bananas at 75 cents to $1 per dozen, and oranges at 75 cents to $1 per dozen. Inferior foreign fruit is sold on the street stands at lower rates.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, per half peck, 15 cents; sweet potatoes, per half peck, 30 to 35; cabbage, per head, 6 to 10; yellow squash, each, 10 to 20; white squash, each, 5; string beans, per quart, 5; lima beans, per quart, 25; tomatoes, per quart, 5; green corn, per dozen, 20; cucumbers, per dozen, 10; beets, per bunch, 3; egg-plants, each, 5 to 10; cauliflower, per head, 15 to 30; celery, per bunch, 25; lettuce, per head, 2 to 3; white turnips, per bunch, 8; yellow turnips, per half peck, 8; okra, per 100, 25; green peppers, each, 1; radishes, per bunch, 2; green peas, per half peck, 25; onions, per quart, 5.

Spring chickens are a little dearer, selling yesterday in Washington Market at 25 to 30 cents per pound; woodcock sell at $1 per pair, and snipe at $1 50 to $2 per dozen.

Eggs sell at 23 cents per dozen in Washington Market, and are a little dearer in the grocery stores. The best qualities of butter sell at 25 to 30 cents per pound. Bluefish sell at 7 to 8 cents per pound, salmon at 20, and fresh mackerel at 20 cents each. For stable articles not enumerated prices are unchanged.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

SLANQUITTE OF VEAL.—Put the pieces of veal saved for this dish into enough cold water to cover them, together with a tablespoonful of salt and 1 cent's worth of sage, greens, the onion being stuck with 10 cloves; skim occasionally, whenever any scum rises, and simmer until the meat is tender, which will be in half or three-quarters of an hour; then take up the meat in a colander, and run some cold water over it from the faucet; strain the pot-liquor, and let it boil again; mix together over the fire one tablespoonful of butter, (cost, 2 cents,) and two of flour; when they are smooth, add one quart of the boiling broth to them, season with a tablespoonful of salt, quarter of a level teaspoonful of white pepper, and quarter of a nutmeg grated; mix the yolks of two eggs (cost, 2 cents) with about a cupful of the broth, and stir them into the rest; then put in the veal, let it just reserve it, with a quart of boiled potatoes. (cost, 3 cents.) The dinner will cost about 30 cents.—TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS.

FISH AND POTATO PIE.—Use any cheap fish which does not cost more than 5 or 6 cents a pound, such as cod, haddock, or bluefish; cut two pounds of fish (cost, 12 cents,) in pieces about an inch thick and two inches long; lay them in a deep dish with a pint of cold gravy of any kind left over; season with a tablespoonful each of chopped parsley and onion, and a teaspoonful of salt, pepper, and thyme, mixed together in equal quantities, and sprinkled among the fish; put it into the oven for 15 or 20 minutes to partly cook. Put one quart of potatoes (cost, 3 cents,) into boiling water, and boil until soft enough to mash; mash them, season them with salt and pepper, and put them over the fish, which you must take from the oven as a crust; return the pie again to the oven to brown the crust, and then serve with bread and butter. Twenty-five cents will cover the cost of all, and the dinner will be a good one.—JULIET CORSON.

BROILED KIDNEYS.—Mix together in a deep plate the following ingredients, which will cost about 3 cents: one ounce of butter, half a level teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful each of mustard, and any table sauce or vinegar, and as much cayenne as you can take up on the point of a small pen-knife blade; toast half a loaf of stale bread, (cost, 3 cents,) cut in slices one inch thick; wash, split, and broil one pound of pigs' or sheep's kidneys. (cost, 10 cents or less;) while the kidneys are broiling dip the toast in the first-named seasonings, lay it on a hot dish, and lay the kidneys on it as soon as they are broiled; season them with salt and pepper, and serve them quick with some plain boiled potatoes. (cost, 3 cents.) The cost of the entire dinner will be less than 20 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

TABLE SAUCE.—There is no reason why you should not sometimes have a nice relish for cold meats when you can make a pint of it for 6 cents, so I will give you a receipt for it. Get, at Washinton Market, at the herb stand, a bunch of tarragon; it will cost 5 cents in the Summer, when it is green and strong, and not much more in the Winter; put it in an earthen bowl and pour on it one pint of scalding-hot vinegar; cover it and let it stand until the next day; then strain it and put it into a bottle, which you must cork tight. Either put more hot vinegar on the tarragon or dry it, and save it until you want to make more. You may make a gallon of sauce from one bunch, only every time you use it you must let it stand a day longer.—TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS.

BONED HAM.—Having soaked a well-cured ham in tepid water over night, boil it until it is perfectly tender, putting it on the range in warm water; take it up in a wooden tray, and leave it to cool. Afterward remove the bone carefully, and press the ham again into shape; return it to the boiling liquor, remove the pot from the fire, and let the ham remain until it is cold.—MISS L. L.

BERRY PUDDING.—Stew a quart of blueberries or whortleberries; sweeten to taste. Take stale bread, and butter each piece; immerse each piece in the berries, and lay in a pudding dish first a layer of bread, then a layer of berries, taking care to have the last layer one of berries. To be eaten cold, with milk and sugar.—H.

CELERY SALT.—If you mix celery root, which has been dried and grated, with one-fourth its quantity of salt, it makes a nice seasoning and keeps a long time.—JULIET CORSON.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

PLANTS THAT LIKE SHADE.—Plants that rather prefer the shady side of a garden and that will do well there are the fuchsias, begonias, petunias, ageliex, pansies, sweet violets, camellias, primroses, primula, gymnocarpia, candytuft, larkspurs, centaurees, &c. The reason of your plants doing so poorly, I should think, is because the soil needs cultivation. You should have manured it well early in the Spring, and followed that with hoeing it up and stirring it about the roots of your plants so that the moisture could get freely to them. During the dry weather we had during the latter part of June and early in July they must have suffered for the want of water. The tuberoses, if they were in bearing order, could not have been started right. They need bottom heat to fully develop them, and then rich soil and plenty of water.—ADDY LADDS.

TO RESTORE OLD AND SOLID WOOD FURNITURE.—If possible, have an uncarpeted room with no other furniture than the piece to be treated, as the dust is very penetrating; rub the article all over with medium sand paper, taking particular pains with carving, corners, &c., using a fresh bit as soon as the paper gets smooth; afterward brush and dust thoroughly; then rub down with very fine sand paper, such as is used for nice brackets, till the surface feels smooth to the touch; polish with any good furniture polish, not varnish, or make a simple mixture yourself, consisting of five cents' worth of both spirits of turpentine and raw linseed oil, thoroughly shaken; apply with flannel and rub hard; after it is nearly dry go all over it with fresh flannel or chamois skin; it may require several applications to give desired lustre.—H.

TO MAKE THE COLORS STAND IN WASHING LISLE THREAD AND DELICATE COTTON HOSE.—Turn the stockings right side out, and wash in a lather of lukewarm water and white castile soap; then wash the wrong side. If very much soiled two waters will be required. Rinse in lukewarm and then in cold water; dry as soon as possible by heat, not by sun. It is better not to iron them, but when nearly dry smooth and pull them into shape by hand.—H.

FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.—The whites of two eggs well beaten; then mix with pure water (we melted ice,) add one tablespoonful of orange flower water and a little sugar, (as much is apt to make the bowels worse,) give a tablespoonful every hour. It will cure the worst cases of cholera infantum, the egg coating the bowels and healing them.—W. T. S.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to prevent great moisture in the hair.

How to remove peach stains from white goods.

Whether it is better to straw up fury for the Winter.

How to prepare oil for cleaning black walnut stairs.

A good receipt for putting up cucumbers for pickles.

How to color white kid shoes black or bottle-green without injuring the kid.

Whether the use of the smoke of burning cubeb berries for catarrh is dangerous.

BOYS AND SCHOOL-BOYS.

HOW THE VISIONARY GLEAM IS DISSIPATED BY THE PROSY SCHOOL-ROOM.

From the Saturday Review, Aug. 3.

If a man thinks longer, he will be surprised by the interest of his own childhood. He will remember how strange were his dreams of what this or that unknown experience was to be like. His ideas of the world were a patchwork pieced together out of hints from pictures, scraps of conversation half understood, and dreams half forgotten. The influences of places, as of corners in gardens, and of favorite pools in the little trout-stream, and of the first sight of such strange things as snow, or of long lakes covered with ice, or of the stars, remain in the soul of every one, and help to make up the whole of the effect which nature still produces on us. One can recover, by an effort, the sense of living in "worlds not realized," and can recall the strange force of lines of poetry then heard but scarcely understood, and the passion of that earliest affection which alone "needs no winning."

If a man is once interested in the reconstruction of his earliest boyhood, he will find the study of children of 8 or 9 years of age pathetic and amusing. They keep to themselves everything that is not positive, everything that they do not feel perfectly sure of, from a natural reticence and sensitiveness. They are more than half aware that their world is not that in which men and women live, and they earnestly endeavor to adapt themselves to the conditions of the world of grown-up people. It is not so very difficult, happily, to make friends with them and surprise their secrets. If a man is gentle, sympathetic, and never ironical, children will confide to him the secrets of their imaginative existence. They are like the boys who look into the ink-drop of the Arabian magician, and behold processions of wonderful beings that older persons cannot hope to see. De Quincey has described a kind of gorgeous and shifting vision which he was accustomed to see in his childhood—a play of vivid fancy working unconsciously, but so strongly that the inner pictures of the soul were projected outward, and appeared to be seen by the bodily eyes. Probably this kind of experience is not unusual, and we have heard a boy of 8 describe, with curious minuteness, the very phantasmagoria which De Quincey seems to have been able to remember. This faculty of children may be worked on by superstitious or designing people, till a neighborhood becomes famous for visions and apparitions, as was the case in the days of France to-day. The curious tendency of children generally truthful to tell amazing, unaccountable, and proditless fibs is another manifestation of early fancy. Few writers have observed the hidden life of boyhood more closely than Dickens. When he makes Pip, in *Great Expectations*, tell those huge, palpable lies about the flags, the black velvet coach, and the mastiffs which fought for veal cutlets out of a silver basket, he gives a strong proof of this intimate study. The day-dreams and imaginary adventures which David Copperfield kept to himself were not more true to childish nature than the invasions of Pip, which, as Mr. Gargery said, "were of a stunning and outdacious sort, alluding to them which bordered on veal cutlets and dog-fighting."

No two creatures can be more widely different than the boy and the school-boy. The latter has apparently no inner life at all. In ordinary terms he lives all his time in a habit of peopling nature with visionary shapes. He keeps nothing of his old self, has a certain home-sickness, of which he is taught to be ashamed. From the most retired kind of life in the world, a boy delicately nurtured is pitchforked into the most public sort of existence. He is always in the presence of his fellows, who have laws of their own that bind not only outward actions, but inward thoughts. He must adopt their games, their slang, their ideas, their law, etiquette, and way of thinking. In most schools these things are all traditional. They were not constructed by the boy of today, but by the savage and tameless creatures of dead centuries. The old idea of a school-boy was that of a young barbarian who was eternally being flogged and "licked into shape," the grubby game of marbles, fought like a prize-fighter, robbed orchards and hencoops, and passed many hours of the night in torturing the smaller fellows who shared his room. That ideal has been a good deal toned down. Bullying has not altogether disappeared, and probably it never will become extinct. It is perhaps less intolerable than it used to be, and we have not heard for several years of such a thing as a boy being roasted. A lad may have been shot, perhaps, by a playfellow who had a theatrical turn and liked taking the part of *William Tell* with a pistol instead of a cross-bow. Even if that tradition be not purely mythical, it is better to be shot than roasted. Probably the worst form of modern bullying is that which is exercised under a kind of sanction, and is looked on as the expression of a healthy public feeling. A boy is looked on as a *cagot*, and has "the check taken out of him" by all the other members of his form. One sometimes wonders that life is left in him at all; but it is plain that a youth will do well to avoid becoming the butt of this noble indignation. He will do his best, if he is wise, to be exactly like every one else, and he must defer the pleasure of having a character of his own until he gets into the fifth form.

THEY WERE GOING TO HADDINGTON.

AND EACH ONE OF THEM HAD A BASKET OF CATS—WHICH DISPLEASED A COLORED RESIDENT.

From the Philadelphia Times.

About 10 o'clock last night a Haddington car swung around the corner of Forty-first-street into Haverford, and drew up in front of the Market-Street Passenger Railway depot.

"Hello! Stop!" came from up the street, and down the street ran a short, fat man, clad in a linen suit. He carried a small, flat market basket in his hand, from which issued "me-ow-ow-ow," at each step he took. He reached the car and took a seat in the corner. Another corner already held a young girl about 12 years old, at whose feet was a larger market basket.

The car started on, and soon a young man came running around the corner, also bearing a basket, a longitudinal affair of black and red willow, with two drop-lids. This also gave forth "me-ow-ows." By and by, when the car got to Forty-third-street, a middle-aged man stepped inside handling a dainty willow contrivance, and seated himself in the remaining corner, leaving the conductor as the sole man unprovided with an angle in which to insert himself in this interesting game of "pussy wants a corner."

Pretty soon the rolling, jolting movement of the almost empty car stirred up the tenants of the willow-ware, and faint moans began from the little girl's basket.

This struck a responsive chord in the fat man's basket, in the tall man's basket, and in the young man's hamper. The fat man looked at the little girl, the little girl at the young man, and he at the tall chap, who attempted to look unconcerned, but gazed at all three of the other baskets with the air of conviction that something was wrong inside of those receptacles.

The conductor laughed to himself with the quiet air of one who could not be imposed upon by the deceivers, and, as the sounds became more and more troublesome, he laughed aloud.

The young man caught his eye and followed suit in the most undisguised manner, and this breaking the ice, all hands indulged in the most hilarious merriment for several minutes. Then the fat man mopped his glowing, red face, and said to the young man, "I got a cat inside, eh!" The response in the affirmative served to throw him into another cachinatory spasm. "Goin' to Haddington?" "Yes." "I'll bet we're all goin' out to Haddington, and have all got cats in these baskets to lose out there: ain't it so?" he said, looking from one to the other, and receiving an affirmative shake of the head from each in turn. Then they all laughed in chorus, and agreed to release the cats at one point in Haddington. They went around with the car through Haddington to the point where the cars return eastward. Here the basket-lids were raised and the captives freed. The little girl released a horribly-ugly yellow tom-cat, the young man a black and white Thomas, the tall man a tiger-striped feline, and the fat fellow a sort of composite cat. The four cats looked around in a sort of dazed way, then each struck out in a different direction, inspired by the hiss-s-s-s of the party. Just then a tall Haddington darky came up. "What in thunder you doin' dere? Fetchin' some mo' of them cats out yer? We's got moah now dan we know what to do wid. Ev'ry house seems to have three or *fo'*, and dey's runnin' aroun out heah wild, worse'n squ'ls. Sumdin 'l have so be done about it. Kan't make dis a dumpin' groun' for all de refuse cats o' de city!"

AN INEBRIATE LABORED WITH.

From the Illinois State Gazette, Aug. 14.

There resides on South Eleventh-street a man by the name of August Isartberger, who occasionally gets a little "off color," and when in that condition his conduct is such as to be extremely annoying to his neighbors. His case has been talked over by the women of the neighborhood from time to time, and at a council recently held it was decided to inflict corporal punishment upon him the next time he indulged in any of his antics. They had not long to wait. Yesterday August went home at about 3 o'clock in the morning, and taking a position on the side-walk, he roared and howled like seven devils. In pursuance of their previous arrangement, a number of women sallied forth, and falling on to August, they beat him to their heart's content. They smote him, hip and thigh, knocked him down and rolled him in the dust. The attack was made from front, flank, and rear, and was so vigorous that August found himself wholly unable to offer anything like a successful resistance. At last he lay perfectly quiet and feigned death, and then the Amazons became frightened, thinking they had really murdered their victim, and sneaked off to their respective homes. Having thus freed himself from his tormentors, August crawled through a hole in the fence and entered his domicile. It is believed that his conduct in the future will be less objection able than heretofore.

Rev. W. Gaskell, of Manchester, England, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ministerial connection with the Unitarian Chapel in Grosvenor-street, on the 4th inst. A memorial is to be raised by his congregation to take the form of a scholarship bearing his name.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. John Rueger commanding, will celebrate its tenth anniversary on Oct. 8 by giving an entertainment at its armory.

The matches at Creedmoor during the coming week will be the "Ballard" match, otherwise knew as the "dirty" match, on Wednesday next, and on the following Saturday; the twelfth competition for Sharp's prize of $250, in gold, at long range, and the eleventh contest for the *Turf, Field, and Farm* badge at 200 yards.

The veterans of Company I, Ninth Regiment, are fervently hoping for a bright moonlit night on Tuesday evening next, to enable their guests to enjoy the romantic beauty of the scenery along the Hudson. The boat conveying the excursionists will leave the pier at the foot of West Tenth-street at 8 P. M., and West Twenty-second-street half an hour later.

Returns of election have been received at Second Brigade Head-quarters of Capt. Caspar Knauer, Company G, and First Lieut. Cornelius Bads, Company C, Eleventh Regiment, vice Capt. Schlamp, resigned, and Lieut. John W. Fiack promoted. Corp. Jacob W. Hischcock has been chosen Second Lieutenant of Company D, Ninth Regiment, vice Thomas W. Knight, resigned.

At First Division Head-quarters the resignations have been received of Capt. William E. Burkhardt, Troop C; Capt. William Fetterer, Troop I, First Lieut. Henry Lohman, Second Lieut. Herman Ranges and Frederick Stoneke, Third Regiment Cavalry. A commuication has been received from Col. Cruger, commanding the Twelfth Regiment, requesting permission to use the range at Creedmoor on Sept. 5, 6, or 10 for rifle practice. The matter is under consideration.

The current number of the *National Guardsman* contains a valuable article on the system of conducting cadet corps in connection with the National Guard. The essay is a history of the cadet corps of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, and shows how popular that corps became. It contained 151 members on Jan. 1 last, and at the time of its disbandment 94 had qualified as marksmen. The corps was as well drilled an organization of little gentlemen as could be seen outside of West Point.

Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, is contemplating an encampment at Long Branch, during the latter part of this month, for three or more days. A meeting of the company will be held at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening next to consider the proposition, and a general invitation has been extended to members of other companies to co-operate with Company I in the enterprise. The committee having the matter in charge consists of Lieut. Spaulding, Corp. Phillips, and Privates Berlin, Treharne, and E. F. Smith.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, held on the evening of the 7th inst., at the regimental armory, resolutions were passed thanking the Board of Aldermen for the passage of a resolution introduced by Alderman Keenan, granting to the Sixty-ninth Regiment the armory at present occupied by the Seventh Regiment, after the latter command shall have moved to its new armory, and to Lieut.-Col. William De Lacey and Major Edward Duffy, of the same command, for their exertions in securing the favorable action of the Aldermen.

The members of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor to-morrow. Those who have qualified as marksmen will be excused. Lieut. W. G. Dominick, of Company I, will act as Inspector of Rifle Practice, in the place of Capt. Charles S. Robbins, who has been called suddenly to South America on business. Capt. Robbins' absence will prove a serious loss to the regiment, as he has been chosen Captain, and is a shooting member of the team which is to represent the regiment at the Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association.

Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, will parade, mounted, on Thursday, Aug. 29, for practice with its gatlings and carbines at Creedmoor. The organization will march to the range and encamp over night, and on the following day will conduct its shooting. As usual the members of the battery will celebrate the 16th anniversary of their organization, by enjoying a dinner, to which a few friends of the battery will be invited. Among this number will be Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, and his staff. Gen. Beebe formerly commanded the battery.

The Board of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has decided not to renew their contract with Deverell's Band, and is negotiating with the leader of one of the best military bands in the country for its music for the coming season. This command has decided to visit Brighton Beach during the month of September, where a dress-parade will be executed, to be followed by a promenade concert and hop. The Commander, Lieut.-Col. Smith, staff officers of Col. Austen, Lieut.-Col. Beadle, Major King, and Capts. Dillont, Tienken, and Harrison. This command will go to Creedmoor for rifle practice on Friday next.

Company H, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, Capt. William Heerdt commanding, signalized its entry into the National Guard last Monday by having a picnic at Broadway Park. Many prominent military guests and members of other companies were present. Lieut.-Col. John B. Meyenborg, commanding this organization, has appointed Capt. John D. Carroll Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Capt. David T. Lynch. Capt. Carroll received a trial on the occasion of the last visit of the battalion to Creedmoor, and his efforts were successful, being highly satisfactory to his superior officers. J. A. Sonter has been appointed First Lieutenant and Quartermaster on the staff of Col. Meyenborg.

The Twelfth Regiment, Col. S. V. R. Cruger commanding, is under orders to parade for rifle practice at Creedmoor on Thursday, the 22d inst. Such members as have already qualified as "marksmen" will, however, be excused from compliance with the order. The shooting will be in the third and second classes, at 100 and 150, and 300 and 400 yards respectively, but if time permits Capt. Decker will "turn out" a few marksmen. Assembly will be sounded at the armory at 6:30 A. M. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers have been directed to accompany their respective companies. Lieut. Charles M. Williams has been detailed Officer of the Guard. The guard will consist of Sergt. Thomas F. Carney, Company H; a Corporal from each of the three companies, B, F, and K, and three men from each company. The guard details will be made at the place of assembly.

The Fifth Regiment, which, during the absence of Col. Charles S. Spencer in the White Mountains, is under command of Lieut. Col. Henry Gimpel, will go into camp at New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Saturday, Sept. 7, where it will remain for three days, returning to the City on Monday afternoon, Sept. 9. Over 450 men have voted in favor of the encampment, and will be present on that occasion. A requisition has already been made for camp equipage. The site of the encampment is on the southern shore of the island, upon the old Vanderbilt race-course. There is a hotel near by, at which the soldiers will receive their rations, and the men will have an abundance of fishing, bathing, and other resources for amusement. The trench is large enough to accommodate the regiment in the execution of all the evolutions provided in the tactics, and Col. Gimpel says he proposes to avail himself of the opportunity offered. The regiment will charter a boat, which will land the troops at the camp. The distance from the camp to the last landing is eight miles, and may be traversed by the way of the Staten Island Railroad from Vanderbilt's Landing. The camp will include 1,200 tents. On Sunday afternoon, Sept. 8, the regiment will have a dress-parade, which will be followed by a review by Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, commanding the First Brigade. In the evening the regimental band will give a promenade concert on the lawn. At a meeting of Company G, last Thursday evening, John Platt was elected Second Lieutenant. First Sergt. H. Glor, of Company D, was promoted First Lieutenant of that company on the same evening. The regiment has received an invitation to visit Coney Island at the expense of Emil Bauer this week, but will be compelled to decline the handsome offer, owing to the approach of its season of encampment.

EXHIBITING A MURDERER'S CORPSE.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Ten Eyck, the colored murderer who was hanged at Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday, was somewhat worried lest his body should be dissected and his skeleton grace some museum, but his fears were set at rest by Lorenzo Franklin, of Blandford, father of the second of the three Ten Eyck widows, who volunteered to take care of the remains, although his daughter has now another husband to comfort her. The fractional father-in-law seems, however, to have had an eye to the main chance in making this offer, for before leaving Pittsfield he and the negroes with him tried to give the public a chance to view the body for an admission fee, but were not permitted. On reaching Chester, however, they actually put the coffin in the freight-house and permitted the public to look on the face of the dead man for 10 cents a head, netting some $15. It is not certain that Ten Eyck would have objected to this quasi glorification of himself and his fate. He himself realized about the same amount during his imprisonment by the sale of his autobiography. He asked permission to speak for an hour on the gallows, and would probably have devoted the time to a repetition of the familiar facts of his life, with pious phrases.

ABDUCTED BY A CONVICT.

A dispatch to a St. Louis paper from Newport, Ind., says: "There was quite a sensation created in town yesterday evening by the statement that George J. Houghton, the rascal who, it is alleged, stole a horse from Mrs. M. V. Stewart, five miles south-west from here, several weeks since, had returned and had visited John Stribling's residence, a short distance south of town, during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Stribling, stole his 16-year old daughter, and left the country. Houghton had a horse and buggy, which it is thought he had stolen from some one. He visited Mr. Stribling's house about 2:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and after securing the girl, started in a north-westerly direction. The distracted father came to town late in the evening and gave the alarm, and a large number from here started out to hunt down the lecherous scoundrel. Up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon no news of his whereabouts had been obtained. Houghton is a bad case, and has served two or three terms in the Illinois Penitentiary. No one interested in his arrest knew he was back here until he had stolen this young girl and fit his out again. He probably will be roughly handled if caught. There is a standing reward of $50 for his arrest, offered by Mrs. Stewart.

THE CHERRY VALLEY MASSACRE.

THE DREADFUL WORK THE TORIES AND INDIANS DID ONE BLEAK NOVEMBER MORNING, 100 YEARS AGO.

Major Douglass Campbell, in his address at the unveiling of the Cherry Valley Monument on Thursday, thus described the massacre it commemorates, which took place Nov. 11, 1778:

"Col. Alden and Lieut.-Col Stacia, with a small guard, lodged at the house of Mr. Wells, which stood on a little eminence just below the village. The place had formerly belonged to Mr. Lingesay, and is now owned and occupied by Mr. Phelon. Some of the other officers also lodged in private houses. The enemy, learning these facts from the scouts whom they had captured, disposed their forces so that a party should surround the residences of each officer, while the main body attacked the fort.

"Even the elements combined against the hapless settlement. The night before snow had fallen to the depth of several inches; in the morning it turned to sleet, and the air was dark and heavy. The people, trusting to the assurances of Col. Alden, were resting quietly at home, unconscious of approaching danger. One man only was abroad. He lives several miles below the fort, and was coming to town on horseback. When a short distance from the house of Mr. Wells he was fired upon and wounded by the Indians. Putting his horse to full speed he turned out of his way to inform the Colonel of their approach, and then hastened to alarm the fort. Still Alden was incredulous; he thought it was but a party of stragglers, and sent out orders to call in the guard. Before his orders could be obeyed the Indians were upon him. The advance was formed mainly of the Senecas, the most untamed and bloodthirsty of the Six Nations. Now, at length the Colonel realized the danger, and fled down the hill toward the fort. Behind him followed a fleet-footed savage, with uplifted tomahawk. Several times Alden turned and snapped a pistol at his swift pursuer, but in the damp air the treacherous weapon failed him. At last the fort was nearly gained, its doors stood open for his reception, when the indian's tomahawk, buried with unerring aim, cleft his skull. As he fell the savage rushed upon him, knife in hand, and under the very muskets of the soldiers, tore off his bleeding scalp.

"Meantime at the house of Mr. Wells, a dreadful scene had been enacted. When the savages rushed in the father of the family was engaged in his devotions, but a Tory slew him while he knelt at prayer. With him perished his wife and mother, three children, a brother and sister, and three domestics. One daughter, endeared to all by every Christian grace, escaped from the house and sought safety behind a pile of wood. She was pursued by an Indian, who, as he approached, wiped and sheathed his bloody knife and drew his tomahawk. Having some knowledge of the Indian character, she begged imploringly for life, and a Tory who had formerly been a servant of her father interceded for her, claiming to be her brother. With one hand the savage pushed aside the Tory, and with the other smote her to the earth. Of this whole family, but one escaped the carnage. He was a young boy who was absent in Schenectady at school. Thus his life was spared. He grew to manhood, and, settling in New-York, made the name of John Wells famous as the foremost lawyer of his time. Looking down upon the desolation of his homestead, he might have said with Logan, 'There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any living creature.' Like Logan, however, he was fitted alone to represent a race.

"Another party of Indians surrounded the house of Mr. Dunlop, the venerable clergyman whose ministrations the colony had followed from its cradle. Through the intercession of a Mohawk chief the old man's life was spared, but only that he might witness the fiendish murder and mutilation of his wife and the destruction of his little flock. Carried away prisoner, he was soon released, but within a year went down to his grave broken with age and sorrow.

"One other incident and I have done with these sickening details. I tell them that you may know what border warfare meant in Tryon County; that you may know what our fathers meant when they said they were resolved to be free or die. Mr. Mitchell was absent from his house when the Indians came. Finding return impossible, he fled to the woods for safety. When the fiends had departed he approached his home, and there a fearful sight awaited him. He saw before him the bodies of his wife and four children, all lying in a pool of blood, which had been kindled to destroy the house, he bent over his little ones, hoping that life might still remain. In one, a girl of 10 or 12 years of age, a spark seemed yet to flicker; he raised her up, brought her to the door, and with beating heart was watching over her return to life when a volley of rifle-balls from the enemy greeted. He had hardly time to hide himself behind a log fence near by, when they approached the house. From his hiding-place he beheld an infamous Tory named Newberry bury his hatchet into the skull of the little girl. The next day the desolate father, all alone, bore the five corpses to the church-yard, and with the soldier's aid buried them in a common grave. I am glad to say that the following year Newbury was arrested in the Mohawk Valley as a spy, convicted on the testimony of Mr. Mitchell, and hanged as a common malefactor.

"The victims of the massacre numbered about 48 in all, 16 of whom were Continental soldiers, the rest were mostly women and children. The fort was not taken, for the assailants had no cannon, and the Indians rarely attempt to carry fortifications. During the day several attacks upon it were made, but successfully repulsed. Outside of the fort, however, the whole country was laid waste. Houses and barns with all their stores were burned, the cattle were driven off, and nothing but smoldering ashes marked the site of the once happy settlement. From the mere fact of those who lost their lives no idea can be gathered of the misery inflicted. Some families escaped and wandered almost naked to the Mohawk. Others, and these were the larger number, were taken prisoners, and felt themselves reserved for a fate much worse than death."

FREEMAN AND GENTLEMAN.

NICE DISTINCTIONS OF RANK IN ENGLISH SOCIETY—THE CAPTAIN AND THE BANKER.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* is straying through England, and has picked up the following information:

"In England to-day the lines are as closely drawn as in earlier days with reference to the mode of epistolary address to a freeman and a gentleman. That is to say, the city or freeman of olden time, and in many cases now, is addressed as Mr., while the gentleman has his name adorned with an Esquire at the end. Woe be unto the writer of a letter to a non-city man who omits Esquire. It is an evidence of the underbred or ignorant. You may flatter a city man by giving him this affix to his name, but you will not offend him by the prefix of simply Mr. —. In the case of the non-city man being addressed by letter as Mr., offense is created.

"You would hardly think that this matter is dwelt on so strongly in this age. It is; and I know of cases of friendly relations being severed by the application of misdemean Mr. to the impecunious West End gentleman who demands Esquire. In the plays of Massinger I remember numerous illustrations of this distinction. So far as my reading goes, and I must confess to a weakness in reading old books on old subjects, I cannot recall a single evidence that the word freeman was not prior in its creation to the word gentleman. But Mr., a corruption of master, an employer of apprentices in trade, is an after application to either. In the time of Edward III., a city man was a Mr., but no gentleman, and to-day the distinction obtains more or less discriminative. At parties, dinner parties especially, you will see the plain Mr. singled out for the minor places if he be out of the three liberal professions, divinity, law, and physic, and if he be in trade.

"I remember on one occasion a wealthy banker, now of some note as the successor to a great American financier and philanthropist whose bronze effigy is in the shadow of the Royal Exchange, being given a secondary place at a dinner table to a glowingly-uniformed Captain in the Navy, who could not put a penny side by side with every thousand pounds of the banker, and who had not an equivalent proportion of brain or pedigree, but who ranked the banker in his status by reason of his profession. One was a plain Mr., the other a titled Captain. One was a city man, the other a gentleman.

"Not until you go into the English society thoroughly do you learn how rigidly the lines are drawn in such weak trifles. Some say they are becoming weaker and less. Others say the contrary. Of a rank so vague and so difficult of a clear and concise definition as that of gentleman, comprising as well those who have a superior specific station by birth and manners as those possessing no rank at all, possess he other, it is very awkward how to determine a precise period of English society when the word originated. For ages after the Norman forays here you cannot find the word used, and I am at a loss to say when 'the fine old English gentleman,' so rare, &c., appeared first on this soil."

THE NOISE ON THE ELEVATED ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not a philosopher, only a plain business man, but I know what is the matter with the Metropolitan Railroad. The noise is in the hollow posts. The reverberation passes from the horizontal rails to the drums, so to speak, which support them. That is what's the matter, and if the "experts" who are fussing about india-rubber tiers ever tire of their wild goose chase, and look into the vertical drums, &c., the hollow posts, they will find that by solidifying the tops of them, say two feet or so, the noise will cease. J. B. M.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1878.

FIFTH-AVENUE'S CONDITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

How is it that the pavement in Fifth-avenue, below Forty-second-street, is allowed all Summer long to remain in such a dilapidated state? There has been nothing done in the way of repairs since the street was all torn up, about a year ago, to lay large water-pipes and gas-pipes. This avenue being our only thoroughfare to the Park and Grand Central Depot, should have been repaired long ago. As it is it is a disgrace and an imposition on the public.

MADISON-SQUARE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1878.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s		Lake Shore	
$10,000	90⅜	200	64⅞
Ohio & Miss. con.		1500	64⅞
5,000	97½	1200	64⅝
M. & St. P. 1st		400	64⅝
5,000	94⅜	300	64⅝
4,000	94	200	64⅝
C. P. 1st, S. F. Br.		300	64⅝
8,000	93⅝	200	64⅝
Tn. Pac. 1st.		Wells Fargo	
5,000	106⅜	810	64⅞
Del. & Hudson.		300	64⅝
100	48½	200	64⅝
300	49	Cen. of N. J.	
Western Union.		180	83⅛
300	91⅛	North-west.	
300	91¼	600	35½
300	91⅜	200	35⅝
N. Y. C. & H.		50	35⅝
100	88.109⅝	300	35¾
23	109⅞	100	bs. 35¾
Erie Railway.		North-west. pf.	
2200	16⅛	200	56⅛
2400	16⅜	100	56½
Morris & Essex.		200	56⅝
100	81¼	100	56⅝
200	82	100	83. 56¾
100	c. 82½	200	56⅝
100	82⅛	100	56⅝
Ohio & Miss.		200	56⅝
100	7⅜	Han. & St. J.	
Adams Express.		300

THE AMERICAN PAINTERS.

THEIR LANDSCAPES IN THE EXHIBITION.

WHERE AMERICAN ART IS SUPREME—R. SWAIN GIFFORD'S "NEW-ENGLAND CEDARS"—SANDFORD R. GIFFORD'S WORK—DANA'S "SOLITUDE"—WYANT'S DREAMY LANDSCAPES—LAFARGE'S GREEN MAP.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, July 25, 1878.

In ranking the United States after the Belgian and before the Italian and the English, I am moved equally by considerations of performance and promise. In the English collection there is no promise of any importance, but a large number of good works. In the Italian there is much that is good, much that is promising, but also a very large proportion of pictures that inspire no hope, show no excellence, and are altogether wrong. It is the characteristic of the American collection that it displays very few pictures that are altogether off the right road. In the vast majority, whether successful or otherwise, the artistic principles are sound, and show a mastery over the harmonies of color. The exceptions are to be found either among the old painters, whose most undeserved reputations are too great to admit of their changing without pecuniary ruin, or one or two young ones, who have adopted the bad French method, and think they have found a short cut to fame and fortune. The collection is a faulty one, for it is wanting in not a few names which Americans would have like to have seen represented in Paris, and the hanging was evidently done by amateurs, who, though on the whole fair and capable, allowed themselves to be biased in a few instances by personal liking or the reverse. Some pictures have been placed on the line which are utter failures, but they are artistic failures, and reveal to the connoisseur great strength and considerable knowledge. But though the professional wine-taster may recognize the qualities of admirable wine in pure must, it by no means follows that it should be placed upon a dinner-table. In like manner, these pictures of Elihu Vedder and of W. P. W. Dana ought to have been kept in the studio for the judgment of the critic, and should not have been exposed to the derision of the public, who see what is offensive, but cannot reasonably be expected to go deep enough to discover the merits. In the case of W. P. W. Dana, the action of the committee in hanging this unpleasing and faulty work called "Solitude" upon the line was doubly questionable, because his picture of last year, which made his reputation, is also in the collection, and has been badly placed in an upper position.

I believe I am justified in saying that in landscape American art is supreme. I have most carefully examined the landscapes of all other countries, and find none which have the potency and promise of our own. So strongly does the aspect of nature affect the American painter, that even in genre works the setting is often one of landscape. In the present collection this fact stands out very strongly. The pictures of Bridgman and Eastman Johnson are in reality landscapes, and derive their hold upon the imagination through the scenery rather than the figures. Perhaps the best landscape in the room is a small picture by R. Swain Gifford, a study of New-Engl and cedars, but next to this comes undoubtedly the so-called genre pic ture of Eastman Johnson, who, in this work, has shown how thoroug hly artistic he is. The Frenchmen stand before these two pictures and one by Shads, and another by Hamilton, and another by Sanford R. Gifford, and one by Jervis McEntee, and talk furiously. They are bewildered. They cannot understand how a country looked upon as barbarous should have taken such a comprehensive grip of art. We are supposed to be another England, a little less polished, a little less artistic, and England never has grasped nationally the laws of composition and of color. How, then, has it come about that the Americans have? So long as the works of Bierstadt and Church and Bradford were supposed abroad to represent our artistic standing, the French had no fear. But now there is overwhelming evidence that, on the other side of the Atlantic, a school of landscape art has been established, which will in the future materially injure French sales. The fire is burning in too many places at the same time to be quenched. A genius may spring up here and there, as in England, but if this fire is not communicated to those around him, his light, when quenched, will be lost forever. Thus it has ever been in England. Sir Joshua Reynolds awoke no echo in any painter's breast. Gainsborough had no following; the rolling seas of Stansfield, the crumbling stone towers of Prout, the landscapes of Turner have taught nothing to Englishmen. But it is not so in America. We see the differences of individual talent, but besides that we discern a careful study of successful processes. There is no imitation, but our men are quick to learn, from the shining lights around them, what they should try for and what they should cast away.

This being so, how long will it be before the Old World discovers the excellence of our landscapes, and before art dealers come to New-York to snap them up for European connoisseurs? It is only a question of a few years. I am satisfied that before Paris holds again a great exhibition the landscapes of American artists will hold the same place in general estimation as the genre pictures of France and Belgium, or the works of the Fortuny school, wherever located. A glance at the catalogue shows that this elysian period has not yet arrived, and that the pictures as a rule are owned by Americans. The cloud under which they have labored, arising in part from stubborn disbelief in the quality of home talent, and in part also from the depreciating influence of foreign competition, has brought the prices of our landscapes to a point far below their market value. So much so, that some American artists have deserted home altogether, and have established themselves finally in England, where artists receive a far more generous treatment than in any other country. No English picture, whether bad or good, can hope to command in foreign countries anything like the price which will be given for it in England. Whether this arises from the immense wealth of England generally, or from the fact that their aristocracy is unprecedentedly rich, I cannot say; but it is a certain truth. I have seen in Spain the consequences of niggard treatment of artists. They have left in a body, and are colonized either in Paris or in Rome. There is a little disposition on the part of American artists to do the same thing—to establish themselves at London, Dusseldorf, or Rome, and to trust to foreign dealers and patrons for their success. I hope, with all my heart, that this will disappear, and that America will rival old England in her princely treatment of her men of genius.

The best landscape is undeniably the study of "New-England Cedars," by R. Swain Gifford. There is a foreground of stubble grass, and a noble cedar in the middle distance. The background, from the rolling character of the country, does not recede indefinitely, but closes the view abruptly, and beyond is the sky of dull gray and light silvery tones. The harmony of color is evident at once. There is a broad russet mass, which, by its strength of color, preserves its relations with the dark mass of the cedar's foliage, and unites with the gray of the sky by subtle gradations and waverings of light and shade. It is painted with broad strokes, the color being applied massively, by which not only does the artist gain strength of effect in his relief, but he avoids the metallic thinness, the want of resistance, so painfully noticeable in the works of Church and others of the earlier men. This was the charge brought against American art by foreign critics at Philadelphia, and it must be confessed that there was considerable ground for the accusation. But it is a fault hardly visible in the present collection, and there is no doubt that it cannot be found in any of the young artistic blood of our country. With so simple a *motif* it is astonishing how full of work is this little picture. In the broad foreground of the stubble there is a wonderful wealth of suggestion, of hillocks, of tufts, of greater light here, of denser shadow there. There is the same subtlety of feeling in the cedar tree, which is superbly painted, and in the suggestion of rolling ground and of cedars in the background. His namesake, the elder Gifford, who is so famous for the rich mellow golden hues of his best works, is here excellently represented by two pictures, one a Venetian scene, which the committee, with extreme bad judgment, hoisted above a doorway out of sight, and the other a view of a Sierra Nevada mountain and lake which has been excellently placed, and has been continually surrounded by admiring throngs. Each man must give what there is in him, and it is no disparagement to this eminent artist to say that his is a style which pleases the general public immensely. Whereas, the critic has to look at it for some time before he is quite sure that he likes it. There is a fear that these fine effects are merely temporary, and that the gorgeous mellowness of the golden hues will not stand the test of time. This is an unfounded apprehension, for in the Philadelphia collection a picture was exhibited of his which was quite old, and it was even finer than when first painted. The subject of the line picture is fine. It is a background picture, the foreground being, as it were, a mere accessory. Before us is the lake, with Indians paddling their canoes, and in the distance is the snowy peak of Mount Renier and the snowy range to which it belongs, and the granite shoulders of the mountains below. All these are transmuted by the rich gilding of the golden hour—the happy hour for artists, when the light of the sun is no longer white, and when the yellow rays assert their predominance. The water is exquisitely liquid, and the composition is natural and unstudied.

Whittredge, for reasons unknown to the present writer, has not been hung on the line, although his style and the smallness of the picture demanded it, to say nothing of his rank in American art. Immediately below him, if I remember correctly, is placed the very worst picture that Charles L. Miller ever painted in his lifetime. It did seem to the friends of this artist that he could not be inharmonious in color if he tried. He has tried in a picture of oaks at Creedmoor, and he has succeeded. Side by side with his failure is a large painting "In the Woods" by W. T. Richards, dated 1868, and painted in that laborious thin Preraphaelitish fashion which he affected in those days. He has come out of his shell long ago, and has painted sea-pieces that are glorious in their comprehension of color and their subtlety of gradation. It may be asked why, in the name of common sense, a picture so unjust to himself, so unjust to American progress, should have been sent to Paris, and why, being there, it should have been placed upon the line, when Whittredge and S. R. Gifford, in close proximity, are hoisted above the sight of ordinary eyes. Poor James Hart's picture of "Summer Memory of Berkshire" has been placed even higher than Whittredge or Gifford, and this very valuable painting is at such a disadvantage that its merits are hardly perceptible, and its faults of coldness and of thinness are exaggerated. When I consider that the place of honor has been awarded to an absolute failure by Dana, to the exclusion not only of this picture of Hart's, but of a much better picture by Dana himself, I am constrained to believe that the committee were not only prejudiced but somewhat ignorant into the bargain. To injure the great merits of Hart's work and to see only the faults, as they appear to have done, is simply to say in so many words that they were incompetent. I need not describe Hart's picture, which is very well known in America. But as Dana is unknown, it may be well to give the readers of THE TIMES some idea of the picture which has usurped the place due to the former. Dana's picture is entitled "Solitude," and is supposed to represent the middle of the ocean as seen by the light of a moon veiled by clouds. The spectator who looks at it is in serious doubt whether it is the sea or a bed of coal cinders furrowed by a hurricane. Water is generally supposed to be liquid, and also to be translucent. This water is opaque, not in the least liquid, and apparently granulated. The color of the sea-water is usually thought to depend upon the light and the sky. Here, with a very low light and a clouded sky, it is a deep bluish-black. The idea of solitude is not in the picture, because that would be conveyed by immense sketches of anything, desert, prairie, or sea, without a living object. Here there is no such sketch, for from the faulty drawing nothing is visible save the waves in the foreground, if waves they may be called that show neither liquidity nor roll. It is a fact that this is the sort of picture—bombastic, pretentious, ignorant, and unartistic—which every year knocks in vain at the gates of the National Academy of Design, and hails from Oshkosh or Skowhegan. It has not a single good feature. It is bad in conception, feeble in manipulation, utterly false in light and color, and painfully glaring to the eyes. The thing that forcibly strikes the critic is that Dana was painting from his imagination, and, not knowing much, naturally came to utter grief. In his other picture of "Nurses on the Sea-Beach at Dinard," for the purpose, I presume, of conveying sea-weed to the farms for manure, there is much that is excellent. The composition is particularly strong. There is a group of horses in the foreground, in the centre, and beyond them stretches the wet sand, reflecting the light from the sky. Curiously enough, the sky is not in harmony with the picture, but must have been copied from some other picture. It is not a luminous sky in which there is often a reflection from the clouds of light so shiny as to be painful to sensitive sights. On the contrary, it is a dull sky, which would not give that light that shines upon the wet sand. I must believe, therefore, that Dana made his composition without taking the sky into consideration, and then took the first that came handy. The handling of this picture is not good. The color is thin and the manipulation feeble and scrawny. It is only good in composition and light and shade. But in this it is admirable. The dark bodies of the horses, standing against the low light, is well conceived, and nothing can be better than the color of the light horses in shadow. This is undoubtedly masterly, and I proclaim it as such with unfeigned pleasure and pride in him as an American artist. But his Paris friends have done him bitter wrong in shoving his failure into the best place and thereby challenging criticism. I am by no means a friend of James Hart. I dislike the cold tones of the grays in his backgrounds, and his tree-drawing is defective. The greater part of the foliage is behind, and there is hardly any in front, a peculiarity I have never observed myself in elms. But he has great transcendent merits, and it will be long before Dana is his equal.

Both De Haas and Moran are represented here by bad pictures, and it is hard to say which is the worse of the two. Charles Dubois, a new man apparently, has two capital pictures, one called "Autumn," and the other "A View on the Hudson." The latter is a charming finished composition, good liquid water, capital foliage, and good effects of sunlight. The wise committee placed it in the garret row. The other, which is a very strong study of an oak tree covered with brown leaves, with a fore-ground of rocks, is not meant at all as a finished work, and would not have suffered if it had been placed high. But the committee, seeing its strength, but not seeing that the rocks were mere masses of color without much gradation, but just as an indication of what was necessary to be in harmony with the peculiar hue of the dead leaves, clapped it on the line, where it looks as appropriate as a beautiful girl in her morning dress at a full dress ball. Nobody doubts Mr. Dubois' talent, but many would have been glad to see his finished picture considerably nearer, and his sketch a little further off. Arthur Quartley, also a new man, has a picture of New-York Harbor seen in the morning, which stamps him as a strong, vigorous, original artist. The handling is broad and highly effective, the coloring most excellent, and the arrangement of light and shade equally so. Had Edward Moran progressed in the direction which he once foreshadowed, he might in time have painted like this, though even that is dubious. Here, at a bound, a young man hardly known to the public has passed him and surpassed him even in his best efforts. We may expect much from Quartley, who also is a nut that the French will find it difficult to crack. For in my daily visits to the gallery, I notice that the French come there to find out the dangerous men, and to speculate upon the possibility of holding the American market for French landscapes. I shall be intensely surprised if in the distribution of medals these dangerous men are remembered. I am sure that the medals will not be given to the best men, but to those from whose competition the French have least to fear. Another most excellent landscape by an unknown man is "The River Marne," by F. D. Williams. This is characterized by the juiciness of the foliage and by the excellence of the water painting and the reflected light. In coloring this man is remarkably pure. There is in his tones all the brightness and the freshness which we associate with water colors. There is perfect harmony, moreover, and a complete mastery over grays. I fear very much that this gentleman gets better prices abroad than he can hope for at home, and that this will account for his being so little known in America. To the great credit of the committee, let me say that all these meritorious young men have good places on the line.

So also has Wyant, who is well-known in America, as he deserves to be. His wood scenery is admirable. He is one of those who ceaselessly admire the harmony between the sky and foliage, and he gives besides to his interpretations of nature the dreamy poetry of his own nature. In this particular picture perhaps a little fault may be found with the painting of the pool of water, which is altogether vague, as if the artist were undecided how to paint it. Still, it is a capital performance. On the line, too, is Bristol, whose picture of Lake Champlain is side by side with Sanford Gifford's "Mount Renier." The latter is all golden, and the former is all silver. It is beautifully harmonious in tones, very soft and subtle in the gradations of light, equally good whether we regard the composition of the masses or the interesting drawing of the scenery, and in the liquid quality of the water is unsurpassed by any picture in the Exhibition. Bristol came out of the slough three years ago, and ever since he has gone on improving until his name deserves to rank among the foremost of American landscape painters. George Innes is represented by two small pictures, of which I am bound to say little can be said in praise. They do not seem to have any color motif, a quality very conspicuous in the larger canvases of this famous artist. Jarvis McEntee has also two pictures of Autumn scenery, which represent him very fairly, though at Philadelphia his pictures were of his very best, and showed what intensity and what power of coloring were in him. A. C. Howland, a meritorious and hard-working landscape painter, has a picture of Fred's Glen, which shows most marked improvement. He is a trifle hard still, but there is a charm of lightness, a sweetness of color harmony, and a sense of atmosphere about this little work which show that his time is nearly come. Lafarge has a landscape of Paradise Valley, Newport, which is about as much like the place as a green map would be. This unhappy man, I greatly fear, has fallen under the influence of some small art clique, since which time he has produced nothing wholesome, nothing normal. This effort has been placed upon the line, but it ought to have been sternly rejected, as a little wholesome discipline might bring him to his senses. It would be not without interest to gather from the artist himself what he intended and wished to do, because the picture does not contain that information. If you stand it up on its north side, it presents the same effect as when the south side is its base. Turn it sideways, either right or left, and still you have the same unmeaning, inartistic sketch of inharmonious color. When a man neglects art for the enjoyment of his own self-conceit, and surrounds himself by a little knot of foolish admirers, he is on the high road to artistic ruin. That was the fate of Cole, a hundred times greater an artist than Lafarge. Cole was the father of American landscape, but he allowed himself in his later years to be swayed by a wild imagination. He was surrounded by sycophants who applauded all he did. Then he painted the "Voyage of Life," and other disastrous things, by which his name has become a mock, and the real excellence of his early work has been forgotten. Depend upon it, Mr. Lafarge, that eccentricity is not art, and that you would have deserved better of your countrymen and critics if you had not exposed yourself to the derision of foreigners. My remarks upon the *genre* pictures and portraits must be reserved for another article.

GAR.

THINGS THE WORLD SAYS.

From the London World, Aug. 7.

I see, according to the *Globe* that, at the congress of the shrieking sisterhood, lately held in Paris, an enthusiastic creature of impulse is reported to have said: "We were born naked, and yet society makes us cover ourselves with clothes, to earn which we have to work and labor. Such anomalies as these will rapidly disappear when our rights are conceded." Surely there is no need to await this millenium, mademoiselle. Society itself is rapidly getting rid of this grievance, at all events.

He [Cardinal Franchi] was a bit of a Bohemian with all his stately courtliness. Certain austere English Roman Catholics will never forget their sensations when dining with Cardinal Franchi during his brief visit to London. It was at Cardinal Manning's house. During dinner the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda, who spoke in French, kept the table in a roar, and after dinner he coolly took out his cigar-case, and offered cigars all round. Now, smoking is vigorously interdicted at the *maison* Manning, and it is not considered in this country—for priests, at least—at all a proper thing to indulge in the weed. The English Cardinal bore the fumigation with exemplary patience; but patience has its limits, and the limit was reached when the illustrious visitor from Rome took to smoking in his bedroom. He was asked in Rome a few months ago what he smoked. "O," said he, "I only smoke Italian Ministers—Cavours, Minghettis, &c." The Italians brand their cigars with the names of popular Ministers of State. "Don't you smoke Cairolis, your Eminence?" inquired his questioner. "No, they won't last long," was the reply. He was not enthusiastic about the conversion of England to Catholicism. "It will not come in our day," he said, "not till we canonize Saint Mammon." The Cardinal was cynical and not very complimentary.

Speaking of Nilsson, I was grieved to learn from her that America has run away with all her earnings; so that she has to recommence coining money with her *voix d'or*. Such is almost good news for the musical public, which is guaranteed by this necessity from any defection from the stage it might have dreaded; but it is hard upon the poor little woman, who must now sing for her supper.

Princess Bismarck and her daughter had rather a narrow escape at Kissingen the other day. H.S.H.'s coachman turned a corner too sharply, the horse slipped up, and the two lady Bismarcks were flung out. No carriage. Fortunately, they escaped with a few bruises and a shaking, and were able to walk to their hotel.

Never have I seen two faces more painful to look at than those of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, as they passed slowly up to the seat of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall Library. The countenances of the Prime Minister was of a far more ghastly pallor than usual, and the only trace of life which it exhibited was a sepulchral and fearfully artificial smile. The really tragic effect was heightened by the court uniform, the bran-new ribbon of the Garter, and the flash and sparkle of Sir R. Wallace's diamond star. Lord Salisbury looked in the last stage of physical exhaustion, a good 20 years older than on the day of his return from Berlin. His eyes were fixed to the ground, as if he was not too proud of the company in which he found himself, and his face seemed to quiver with intense and suppressed excitement. If this was the progress of triumph, what, I wonder, would that of humiliation have been like?

THE LEE MONUMENT BALL.

Dispatch to the Baltimore Gazette.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 15.

The society event of the season here was the grand ball given to-night under the auspices of the Lee Memorial Association and in aid of the fund to erect a monument to the memory of the great Confederate soldier. It would be impossible to exaggerate the brilliancy of the assemblage. It was a complete triumph, in which the society leaders from the North and South, East and West co-operated with a heartiness most agreeable to the management. The ball-room during the entire night presented a scene of picturesque beauty rarely witnessed. Full dress was observed, and many of the toilets were exquisitely beautiful and heightened the charms of the fair wearers. The most elaborate preparations had been planned, and the programme was carried out to the entire satisfaction of the many hundreds who participated. Nothing of a social character given here for many years has equaled this in point of brilliancy. Among the distinguished persons present are Govs. Holliday, of Virginia, and Mathews, of West Virginia; Senator Butler, Gen. Rutledge, Judge Bacon, Gen. Connor, of South Carolina; Col. Walter J. Green, of North Carolina; Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana. South Carolina, Maryland, and Virginia are recognized as the leading competitors in the prize of beauty. Not alone socially, but financially the affair has exceeded the most sanguine expectations, and a handsome sum will be realized.

The proposed election of a queen for the ball excited the disfavor of many of the guests here. Several of the ladies addressed a formal letter to Col. French, the Secretary of the Lee Monument Association, requesting him to strike that feature from his programme, among whom were Mrs. Judge Perkins, of Louisiana; Mrs. Judge Bacon, of South Carolina; Mrs. Judge Dulk, of Virginia; Mrs. Richard Norris, of Maryland. Col. French promptly responded that he was subject to the will of the ladies, and that "no poll should be opened." The association will suffer a loss of several hundred dollars by this change of programme, which the aforesaid ladies promise to make up by tableaux and charades next week, in which the most distinguished belles will appear.

SHOT HIS GRANDMOTHER.

The Elmira *Gazette* says: "Sunday, about noon, a horrible shooting accident occurred in the Village of Groton. Benson Knapp's son, aged 13, while coming toward his grandmother's house, in company with another boy, thinking to exhibit a degree of smartness, borrowed a loaded revolver which his companion had in his possession, and, aiming to strike a beard in the fence, fired, but missed the mark. The contents of the deadly weapon entered the neck of his aged grandmother, who was standing in the doorway of her dwelling, in such a manner as to cause almost instant death."

THE REAL AND MIMIC SCENE

DREAM-ACTING IN LIFE AND ON THE STAGE.

STRANGE FREAKS OF A SOMNAMBULIST—HENRY IRVING AND HIS WONDERFUL ACTING—"VANDERDECKEN" AND "THE BELLS"—THE PLAYS AND THE PERFORMANCES—ENGLAND'S MAGNIFICENT CHARLATAN.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

A very singular murder trial, resulting in the acquittal of the accused, took place lately in Edinburgh. One Simon Fraser, known among all his acquaintances as a famous dreamer and a champion sleep-walker, rose one night in a profoundly somnolent but most unhappy and troubled mental condition, and catching up his infant child, under the impression that it was a ravenous little wild beast of some sort, dashed it with such violence against the wall and the floor that it speedily died. The poor father on being awakened was sorely distressed, and could only say, "It was a dream—it was a dream! I thought I was attacked by a wild beast that I must struggle with and dispatch." It seems that somnambulism has long been the habit or disease of this unfortunate man—who in his waking hours is most harmless and amiable—and has led him to do most extraordinary things. Some years ago, when he was living on a small island, near the coast of Norway, he sprang up in the middle of the night, ran from his cottage and rushed into the sea, under the hallucination that his sister was being drowned and he must rescue her. The sea was very useful as an awakener and a restorative. Mrs. Fraser must have found comfort and security in her island home, and after coming to Scotland resorted to the ingenious expedient of insulating their bed, by placing about it vessels of cold water—a circumvolution of wash-tubs and buckets, into which, on starting forth on his awful nocturnal bouts with imaginary burglars and wild animals, her husband would take a salutary awakening plunge. Whenever these delicate wifely attentions were omitted he was liable, in his mysterious supersensuous condition, the midnight revel of imagination and passion emancipated from reason and conscience, to wreak his mistaken fury on the best of friends—or his nearest and dearest, or his mother-in-law, even! He was acquitted on the ground that there could be nothing criminal in "dream-acting."

That phrase, dream-acting, suggests the play in which Henry Irving is greatest, at least to my mind. Three years ago I saw this most unique actor as *Hamlet* and *Charles I.*, and failed fully to recognize his genius. I was conscious of an uncomfortable, questioning, antagonistic spirit, which rebelled against the strange, weird power of the man, as something not only unnatural but quite illegitimate in art. At the best, I felt it without responding to it, as one who resents the mysterious and uncanny spell of the magnetizer. I called his power "magnetism," and so, in a great degree, I think it is now, but magnetism with but little of the animal, or even personal, element in it—a subtle psychological influence that gradually wins upon you and enthralls you, fight against it as you will. No tragic actor whom I know so completely masters his audience, except it be Salvini, who has some natural advantages over his great rival—is above all actors of his time splendidly equipped for his career. The gods bestowed their own arms on the Italian, and conducted him to victory. The Englishman has forged his own weapons, found out and fought his own way, step by step—the more honor to him. Much of Mr. Irving's popularity may be owing to his manly and pure character, to careful and refined culture; much to his conscientious and tireless devotion to his art, and to that high ideal of the dramatic artist, which led him, in a late address, to say: "Above all, he should have a sincere and abounding sympathy with all that is good and great and inspiring." But beyond these there is, I am convinced, the supreme mastery of genius, manifested in strange and startling ways, sometimes through a method so original and peculiar as to challenge criticism and dissent, but genius for all and through all—an exceptional indefinable something that rouses and thrills us; not the steady splendor of the old dramatic stars, but rather the light of lightning, uncertain, jagged, electrical.

I think it was Mr. Irving's quaint, weird sort of a voice, with its sudden and surprising changes and inflections, so foreign to my American ear, which at first prevented me from doing justice to the actor himself. I perceived, of course, the marks of rare study and deep thought in his *Hamlet*, and was frequently, throughout the play, impressed by the sombre realism, the almost audacious individuality of the personation; but I could not often see in it—certainly could not hear in it—*my* Prince of Denmark, and perhaps I could not now. Our Shakespearean ideals are our idols; we will have no other gods before them. I thought it, I remember, too strenuous a *Hamlet*. The terrible toil of that performance oppressed me. I looked back to a certain element of scholarly repose and princely poise in the *Hamlet* of Emil Devrient, and sighed. But *Vanderdecken*, in the play of that name, and *Mathias*, in "The Bells," are characters so marvelously well suited to Mr. Irving, are so essentially his creations, that I find it difficult so to disassociate them from him as to imagine them played by any other actor. Each seems the weird shadow, the *doppelganger* of his of his genius—a genius which, like Hawthorne's is best displayed against a sombre or lurid background of supernaturalism. An analysis of his power in these terrible rôles would be an interesting psychological study. *Capt. Vanderdecken*, being something more or less than human, a phantasmal voyager, commanding a phantasmal crew, on a phantasmal ship, yet flesh and blood, though of a sort not destructible by mortal weapons—in short, a case of suspended mortality—is a character which could hardly be expected to appeal to human sympathies; yet Irving makes this exceedingly abnormal personage, this wandering Jew of the seas, master you by his accursed, remorseful spirit, and sadden you with the weariness of his eternal circumnavigations. The scene of "Vanderdecken" is laid on the coast of Norway, among the fiords said to be visited by the red-rigged phantom-ship once or twice in a century. The play is beautiful and poetic, and pure as the auroral lights of that latitude; but it teaches no lesson except that of the mad devotion and measureless self-sacrifice of woman's love, as exemplified by *Thekla*, a character played in a most tender, graceful, and maidenly manner by the lovely Isabel Bateman. Most natural amid all the supernaturalism is the way in which she is drawn into the maelstrom of his melancholy and monstrous egotism. The tempest gives him up, the sea rejects him, but she will not. Heaven was shut against him. Death would have none of him till she was found to love him above love and beyond life, to die with him and for him, and so end the wearisome cruise of the Flying Dutchman forever. This play was not popular here, which was a pity, as Mr. Irving's imagination evidently revelled in its strange, wild situations and poetic language, above all, in its supernaturalism. He was most picturesque and impressive in the part. His voice, which so often has a weary, dreamy, remote sound, seemed to have in it now and then a moan as of distant seas. In its slow, soft cadences, you felt the lassitude of tropical calms and the cold tranquillity of interminable arctic nights. There spoke through it no human passion but remorse.

As *Mathias*, in the terrible play adapted from Erckmann-Chatrian's story of *The Polish Jew*, Mr. Irving's power is more legitimate—the spell less uncanny. He presents a picture awful, because marvelously exquisitely fine in all its details of human temptation, crime, and remorse. The great point in "The Bells" is the dream-acting, which I cannot describe without giving a brief epitome of the drama itself, hoping it has not been already and better done in THE TIMES. *Mathias*, an Alsatian inn-keeper, had, on a certain stormy Winter night, when in great distress for money, robbed and murdered a traveling Jew merchant and burned the body in his lime-kiln, thus destroying every vestige of the murdered man except his fur cap and cloak, and his horse and sledge, dug out of the deep snow after some days. The inn-keeper, being much esteemed, was not suspected, even when his fortunes visibly and mysteriously improved, and the fifteenth anniversary of the crime found him the richest man of the town, respected, beloved, and a Burgomaster. He returns from a neighboring town to find some neighbors gathered at his house, talking over the Jew's mysterious murder, reminded of the tragedy by a heavy snow-storm. Among the most interested listeners is a young Quartermaster, betrothed to the daughter of *Mathias*, and who is filled with contempt for the stupid magistrates of 15 years before for not having discovered the murderer. At the entrance of the Burgomaster, burdened with snow and ruddy with battling with the tempest, all this talk ceases for a time. *Mathias* has his own strange story to tell, of how he has encountered a mesmerist, a Parisian who can put people to sleep and compel them to utter their innermost thoughts, and to divulge the most profound secrets of their lives. He is evidently disturbed by what he has heard and seen, and when the company speak of the subject of their late conversation, the Jew's murder, a shadow of gloom, a swift spasm of agony passes over his face, the precursor of a yet more fearful expression, which comes at the sound of sledge-bells without, or rather when he is convinced that there is no sledge on the road, and that no one beside him hears anything like bells, though they still ring on in merry mockery. He knows then that he hears the bells that the Jew's horse wore on that fatal night, and a gray, ghastly, rigid look, a horrible, haunted look, alarms his wife and daughter, who hurry out to prepare restoratives for him, and he is left alone to hear again the sound of the phantom-bells. While he bows his head on his hands in his agony of remorse and fear, the ghost of the crime itself appears at the back of the scene—a lonely road under the hills, a wild snow-storm, the Jew merchant in his sledge—a crouching figure, *his* figure, stealing up behind, about to strike the traveler down with an axe. Just as all this becomes clear to the audience, *Mathias* rises, and is about to cross the room, when he also sees the vision. At the same instant the Jew turns his head and fixes his eyes upon him, and, with a strange, wild, scarcely human cry, the haunted man falls to the floor in a deathly swoon. This is called "a tremendous scene," but for the reason that so much of the effect is scenic, mechanical, it does not move me so much as some quiet scenes, when the great actor is alone, and we read in his marvelous face "strange matters," awful memories and fears, and unspeakable remorse.

From the time of the vision, the Burgomaster seems ill and half distraught, haunted at intervals by the spectral bells, and by recollections of the perilous power of the mesmerist, and the fear that in his new trouble he may talk in his sleep. He hurries on the marriage of his daughter with the clever young officer, who, he fears, may yet get on the track of the murderer, especially after being told by that enterprising young man that he is actually looking over the records of the case, and even that it has occurred to him that some one of the lime-kilns of the neighborhood may have been used to create the missing body of the Jew. The growing dread, desperation, and madness of the guilty man, whom no real danger menaces, whose conviction by any ordinary human means is impossible, who is accused only by a phantom-sound, are given with a perfection of art, with a power beyond art, a profound intellectual acumen, an exquisite subtlety of perception and gradation, which I have never seen equaled since, at least, the grave closed over the elder Booth. Throughout this play the face of Mr. Irving is a study as fascinating as appalling; the gray, still shadows of fear and stern resolve, succeeded by half lights of penitence and wistful, yearning tenderness; the frown of anger and alarm, followed by the sardonic smile of security, or maniacal cunning. On that last night *Mathias* locks himself in a remote chamber, and lies down to rest in a heavily-curtained bed, exulting that no mortal ear can hear him should he babble ever so much of murdered Jews and lime-kilns in his sleep. Then comes the dream acting. The partition of the bedchamber disappears, and shows a dim and sombre court-room, with Judges and officers and an indistinct crowd of spectators. A strong central light falls from above on a table, on which lie a bloody fur cloak and cap, and on a muffled figure beside it *Mathias*. The President of the court, who seems none other than our old subterranean, sepulchral friend, the *Ghost* in "Hamlet," solemnly charges the prisoner with the murder of the Polish Jew. *Mathias* protests his innocence and demands that his son-in-law, *Christian*, be sent for to defend him. The Judge returns the charge, and reminds him that his is haunted by the sound of sledge-bells. This he denies at first, though they are ringing, then admits, but says: "It is in a dream I hear them. It is no crime for a man to *dream*." At length the Parisian mesmerist, who is present, is commanded to put him to sleep, which, after much resistance, he does, and the poor wretch is compelled to speak, as the wedding guest in the *Ancient Mariner* was compelled to listen. Then follows a scene, which in the hands of a less great and skillful and brave actor, would be grotesque and revolting, as well as terrible. The story of the murder is told in a somewhat wild and dreamy way, with occasional touches of human relenting and sadness, yet with awful faithfulness. It is a strangely picturesque and almost lurid piece of word-painting, while the entire tragedy is acted out in every horrible detail in a way to curdle one's blood, to use the words of an Italian friend, "to make the hair to stand up." Until this part of the vision, *Mathias* has been dimly conscious of its unreality; has repeatedly called out, "I am only dreaming," and in his wildest distress has held on to his secret as with a death-grip; but this dream within a dream is a depth of irresponsible, impassive, introversive, and retrospective existence, into which no flash of fear or hope, no impulse of self-preservation, no whisper of caution or warning, penetrate. He is called out of this trance to be confronted with his own confession, and sentenced to be hanged. Then the spectral court-room scene vanishes, and we have the bed-chamber again—in the morning, with the family and friends of the Burgomaster vainly calling and knocking at the door. They batter it down at last. The son-in-law running to the bed, starts back in horror, and begs the wife and daughter not to come near. In the midst of their alarm *Mathias* leaps from the bed and staggers to a chair, evidently quite mad, and apparently dying of strangulation. He grasps his throat muttering, "Take the rope off my neck." His eyes are fixed and distended, his whole face is convulsed, yet stiffening, his head falls on one side—and it is finished.

I know that many people here of great taste and culture and dramatic knowledge, are not Irvingites. It is said, "you must learn to like Irving, as you learn to like olives and Wagner's music," but I really cannot understand how any one can see him, even for the first time, in this play, without conceding that he is a great actor—without a peer on the "Imperial" English stage. In the course of a late conversation on the drama with Rev. James Martineau, I was surprised to hear him say that he thought actors were not, in England, accorded as good a social position as in America, or as other artists enjoy here. It may be so; I certainly do not remember to have heard of Charles Kemble, or Macready, or Kean being entertained at Windsor on the same familiar terms as Landseer or Gibson. Yet why should they not have been? The painter and the sculptor deal with the forms of life, the actor deals with its essence. Mr. Martineau remarked in explanation, that the English, being a peculiarly earnest and practical people, can hardly hold in the highest esteem the men and women, however clever, whose lives are spent in unrealities, in seeming instead of being, in amusing, instead of helping on, the world. I suppose it must be so until thinkers, workers, and philanthropists recognize the fact that amusement is one of the primary needs and legitimate demands of humanity, and that true and earnest dramatic artists like Irving and Booth and Jefferson, in supplying intellectual amusement for the toiling world, may be as truly helpers, of their kind, as the scientist or the diplomatist, the philosopher or the plenipotentiary. If English people have not great sympathy with the drama, they certainly have strong theatrical proclivities, as is shown by the "pomp and circumstance" with which every hall, highway, or bridge is opened, and every corner-stone laid, and as is abundantly exemplified by the immoderate amount of banqueting and parading which has marked the triumphant return from Berlin of England's Hebrew champion and his co-worker, Salisbury. There seems to be no end to the feasting, toasting, and orating. Lord Beaconsfield, himself, in spite of asthma and bronchitis, seems never to lack wine and words. Very windy and very wordy, and very vulgar was his attack on Mr. Gladstone in that speech in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, where he rode rough-shod over the Liberals. Such boasting, exultation, and taunting is the language of a parvenu, and such he is, without one instinct in common with the common people. He speaks, he acts, he dreams, he breathes imperialism. He rolls every possible royal title "like a sweet morsel under his tongue," he is the champion snob of the world. I know that this idol of English conservatism is gilded with splendid attributes, and a more splendid success; that this man's ambition has attained a dizzy eminence; that like the rose-tree in the ballad, it has "climbed so high it cannot climb any higher;" but for all his great career, I cannot feel that he is essentially great. He is to me the cleverest, the astutest of all his tribe, but after all, a magnificent political charlatan. There is something akin to necromancy in his power; he is the Cagliostro of statesmen. Gog and Magog have just done him honor in Guildhall, and the Lord Mayor has treated him to choice wines and eulogies, and the next thing we are to have a Beaconsfield entertainment at the Crystal Palace, with a grand illumination and his handsome portrait in fire—Greek fire I should suggest. In bad taste, after England's bad faith, have been the Premier's references to Greece. He coolly tells her to "have patience," she whose patience has wearied the very gods! The man who, to flatter a sovereign already burdened with, almost smothered in, pomp and splendor, was ready to shake the Kingdom to gain for her a new imperial title, insolently ignores the sacred claims and immemorial wrongs of the grand mother queen of art and civilization. While humbly kneeling at the feet of Victoria, at Windsor, for a scrap of ribbon, he snubs majestic, melancholy Hellas, in her ruined Parthenon, looking wistfully away toward her stolen provinces and her fair alienated isles.

To those who are familiar with Willis' *Pencillings by the Way*, how little while it seems since he described, as among Lady Blessington's set, the habitués of Gore House, and the companions of Count d'Orsay, two young men—one brilliant, restless, and flashy, the other saturnine, slow, and quiet—Benjamin Disraeli and Louis Napoleon. How strange it seems that in that nest of æsthetic luxury, that perfumed nook of Bohemia, were partly nursed such powers and ambitions, such elements of political change, such masterful, fateful spirits, destined to inaugurate and arrest revolutions, to make and unmake wars and treaties, to heave at great national boundaries, and play the mischief with the map of Europe!

GRACE GREENWOOD.

SALLIE HARDMAN'S VICTIMS.

TWO HUSBANDS IN THE GRAVE AND A THIRD A FUGITIVE—A STORY OF POISON THAT IS AGIT

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, steamers cross the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 as 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28 | *RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*PEREIRE, Dauve.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli.....Wed., Aug. 28, 9 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sarcelle.....Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River New-York.

Ethiopia....Aug. 17, 8 A. M. | Circassia....Aug. 31, 8 A. M.
Bolivia....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46, North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia, Aug. 21, 11 A. M. | Alsatia....Sept. 4, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 5 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMESON.....Thurs., Sept. 5, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $26.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 24-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24 | HERMANN.....Sat., Sept. 7
ODDER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT, Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER....Thurs., Sept 5
FRISIA, Thurs., Aug. 29 | SILESIA, Thurs., Sept. 12

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Greece.W. Aug. 21, 9 A. M. | Italy, W. Aug. 28, 5 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, S. Aug. 24, 1 P. M. | Spain, S. Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

S. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 21
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination in one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freights payable on delivery of bill of lading.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 13

First-class British-built iron steamers. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 66 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....WED., Sept. 4

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA, DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeachy, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24

Steamer leaves New-Orleans, Aug. 25 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.

P. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,868 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
COENTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS.

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st., crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars of Belt Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROOKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Oil City, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" or Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 6:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 8:30 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains leave: From Pittsburg, 5:54, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 8:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M., 2:10, 3:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 12, 2, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning; also to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 962 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 9:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:30 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 6:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-St. Depot for

Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Springfield, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Worcester, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via
THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to the FABYAN HOUSE and all the WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 18.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 8 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier 28 East River, at 5 P. M. Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents, Newburgh and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Newtown Creek,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer Lewis Chancellor sails daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

TAKE THE

PEOPLE'S EVENING LINE,

DREW AND ST. JOHN,

THE FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
LEAVE PIER NO. 41 NORTH RIVER, DAILY (Sundays excepted) AT 6 P. M.

SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND QUEBEC.
ALSO FOR
ROME, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, AND CHICAGO,
AND ALL POINTS NORTH ON THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD,
AND WEST ON LINE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

☞ This is the only Evening Line Steamers selling tickets and checking baggage through to points on New-York Central Railroad.

W. H. DREW, President.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all local ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.

SUMMER TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS.
FOOT OF GREENPOINT,
OPPOSITE 23D-ST., EAST RIVER.

The elegant steamer ELIZA HANCOX, commending as above, will run during the season from pier foot of 23d-st., East River, to connect daily at foot of GREENPOINT, making close connections with all trains to and from Manhattan Beach.

Boat leaves 23d-st. pier at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:20, 11:45 A. M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:15, 5:57, 4:25, 4:50, 5:15, 5:50, 6:15, 6:45, 7:20, 7:45 P. M.

Trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York, via Greenpoint, at 9:10, 10, 10:30 A. M., 12:10, 12:35, 1, 1:30, 2:05, 2:40, 3:12, 3:50, 4:04, 4:37, 5:12, 5:41, 6:07, 6:35, 7, 7:35, 8:15, 9, and 10 P. M. Time from Greenpoint, 12 minutes. Trains connect at East New-York with Rapid Transit trains on Atlantic-av., Brooklyn; also with Canarsie and Rockaway Railroad.

VIA BAY RIDGE.

The elegant steamers THOS. COLLYER and D. R. MARTIN leave

22d-st., N. R.	Leave 23d-st., E. R.	Pier No. 8, N. R.
9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.;	9:10, 10:10, 11:10	9:25, 10:25, 11:25
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.	A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 P. M.	A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, and 7:25 P. M.

Trains leave Manhattan Beach, via Bay Ridge, at 8:45, 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:45, 3:40, 4:40, 5:35, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, and 9:35 P. M.

Excursion tickets from New-York, via Bay Ridge or Greenpoint, 50 cents.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry and Hunter's Point.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, STEEL RAILS, AIR BRAKES.

Leave EAST 34TH-ST. DAILY—9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 P. M.

Leave Brighton Beach DAILY—7:50, 10, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 P. M.

RATES FROM HUNTER'S POINT:
ROUND TRIP, 50 cents.
Single tickets, each way, 35 cents.

Time from New-York to Brighton Beach, ONE HOUR. New-York Transfer Company's coupés and coaches connect with afternoon and evening trains for all points in New-York.

W. M. LAFFERTY, N. Y. Passenger Agent, 261 Broadway.
J. CHITTENDEN, G. P. A. S. SPENCER, Gen. Supt.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA AT NEWARK.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20 and 21, 1878.
THE NEW JERSEY RAILWAY
is the
ONLY LINE THAT WILL CARRY PASSENGERS RIGHT TO THE GRAND STAND.

Races will positively commence at ONE O'CLOCK, and will continue until SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

All races will finish at the GRAND STAND.

Excursion tickets can be procured at the Erie office, foot of Chambers-st., and 23d-st., New-York, and at Jersey City Depot.

Trains for the regatta leave Chambers-st. at 12 noon, 12:45, 2:15, and 4:15 P. M., and 23d-st at 12:45 P. M., 12:45, 2:45, and 4:15 P. M. In addition to the regular trains from Newark to New-York, arrangements have been made for the prompt conveyance of passengers by special trains from Newark to New-York at close of races each day.

JOHN N. ABBOTT,
Aug. 16, 1878. General Passenger Agent.

CONEY ISLAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
EXCURSION TICKETS, ONLY 25 CENTS.
NEW STEAM LINE.

PROSPECT PARK AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains run every 15 minutes during afternoons and evenings, and every 30 minutes in the early morning.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING at 7:30 by
DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND, with the renowned cornet soloist, M. ARBUCKLE.
SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY EVENING.

Take horse cars from Fulton, Catharine, Wall, South, or Hamilton Ferries to depot, 8th-av. and 20th-st., Brooklyn.

FISHING BANKS BOAT.

Commencing SUNDAY, AUG. 11, AND EVERY DAY TILL FURTHER NOTICE, except Aug. 16, SALOON STEAMER NEW CHAMPION; LARGE AND AIRY STATE-ROOMS; BEST AND QUICKEST ACTION. MEN, FAMILIES AND EXCURSION PARTIES. FARE, 75 CENTS; LADIES, 50 CENTS. Refreshments at low prices. Lines and bait obtained on board. Leaves 9th-st. East River, 7:15; Jewell's Wharf, 7:30; 23d-st. North River, 8:15; Leroy-st., 8:30; Pier No. 2, North River, 9 A. M.

Captain, J. BANKS. Pilot, JACK SIMMONS.

A.—A—DAILY OCEAN EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

By the New Palatial Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC, COLUMBIA, and AMERICUS.

Leaving West 24th-st. at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 10th-st. 15 minutes later; Pier No. 2 North River, 30 minutes later; Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9 and 11 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; East 23d-st. 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; South 5th-st., Williamsburg, 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Broome-st., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Musical attractions on EVERY BOAT. FARE, 25 cents.

Excursion tickets, 50 cents, GOOD on EITHER BOAT.

ROCKAWAY BEACH! THE SEA-GOING BATHANIE MARION leaves daily (Saturdays excepted) from foot of Leroy-st., at 8:30 A. M. and 1:37 P. M.; at Franklin-st., 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Arrangements for select parties can be made on the boat.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG, DAILY.

(except Sundays); the DAY LINE advertisement remains as WEST POINT 3, 4 hours; NEWBURG nearly 2 hours, due in New-York on regular at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway.

TIME FROM NEW-YORK, 40 MINUTES.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, trains will leave Long Island Depot, at Flatbush Avenue and Bedford Station, as follows:

Leave Bedford Station at *6:35, *7:35, 8:35, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:30, 11:45 A. M., 12:11, 12:35, 12:51, 1:16, 1:35, 1:55, 2:10, 2:30, 2:50, 3:15, 3:30, 3:55, 4:15, 4:33, 4:45, 5:05, 5:20, 5:35, 5:50, 6:05, 6:20, 6:35, 6:50, 7:05, 7:20, 7:35, 7:50, 8:05, 8:20, 8:35, 8:50, 9:15, 9:30, 9:55, 10:25, 11:10 P. M.

Leave Prospect Park Station from 2 to 5 minutes later.

FLATBUSH AVENUE STATION at *8:30, *7:30, 8:30, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:25, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 9:50, 11:05 P. M.

Trains marked * do not run on Sundays.

RETURNING, LEAVE BRIGHTON BEACH at short intervals from 6:50 A. M. to 11 P. M.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND GRAND SACRED CONCERTS EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING on the Plaza of HOTEL BRIGHTON BY CONTERNO'S CELEBRATED TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.

LEVY,
the only world-renowned Cornet Soloist, will give a grand selection at each concert.

FLATBUSH AVENUE DEPOT is reached by Flatbush Avenue, Bergen-Street, and Atlantic Avenue Cars from Fulton, Wall, South, and Hamilton Ferries. BEDFORD DEPOT is reached by Rapid Transit, Franklin-Avenue, Lee and Nostrand Avenue and Bergen-Street Cars, from Grand-Street, Houston-Street, Roosevelt-Street, South Seventh-Street, and Hamilton-Avenue Ferries.

Single Tickets.....20 Cents.
Excursion Tickets.....40 Cents.

W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

PLYMOUTH ROCK. DAILY.
UP THE ROMANTIC HUDSON,
Stopping at
WEST POINT and NEWBUR

THE FIGHT OF THE FACTIONS

CAN A HARMONIZING COMMITTEE HARMONIZE?

HOW THE FACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY MULTIPLIED ON FRIDAY NIGHT—UNLOOKED-FOR RESULT OF MR. RANSOM'S PROPOSITION.

On resuming operations at Masonic Hall at 10 A. M. yesterday, the Harmonizing Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party was confronted with a new complication. It had been the proposition of Mr. Ransom, of Lake George, on Friday afternoon that each of the contending factions should appoint a committee of five, who, together with the members of the committee from the country districts, would form a deliberative body of 20 persons. This body was to evolve from its own members a special committee of five. The latter was to agree upon the names of seven persons to be presented for membership of the State National Committee. This had the unexpected result of severing the alliance between the Shupe and O'Reilly factions, and each claimed the right to be represented by a committee of five. There were thus, as before, three contending factions on Friday night when the session adjourned.

But to, during the night factions were created as fast as the news of the decision of the committee could be communicated from politician to politician; and yesterday morning factions had so multiplied in number, each claiming the right to be represented by five in the commission proposed by Mr. Ransom, that nearly every person in the room was a faction, and claimed the right to subdivide himself into a committee of five. There was the original Shupe faction, the O'Reilly faction, and the Blair-Connolly faction. There was an O'Reilly-Hanlon faction, Mr. O'Reilly having ingeniously divided himself between two political bodies. There was also a faction claiming to represent the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, and Twentieth Assembly Districts, who nominated Gen. Thomas W. Egan for a place on the State Central Committee. Theodore Allen and Jack Troy had, during the night, evolved a working queen's organization of 1,700 strong in the Fifth Congressional District. There were also isolated rooms who claimed to be factions; that of the one to 50 to 75 persons who assembled at Masonic Hall yesterday morning nearly every one had been transformed into a large and important political organization, and presented himself with a roll of foolscap, describing the constitution and by-laws thereof, and giving a long list of names taken from the Directory as members. When the whole matter had been winnowed and sifted, a process that occupied at least two hours, it was ascertained that five organizations, either genuine or fictitious, were represented by committees of five, as follows:

For the Shupe faction—W. A. Carsey, Henry Michael, O'Reilly, T. Watson, E. W. Maddox. For the Blair-Connolly—George Blair, James Connolly, Dr. E. T. Miller, P. H. Spelman, T. R. Parsell. O'Reilly-Hanlon—George G. Banzer, George W. Tindall, Patrick P. Galvin, M. Norton, Edward O'Reilly. The Theodore Allen and Jack Troy faction handed in a list, of which the organizers were at the head. Thomas W. Egan was pressed for the State Central Committee by a fifth faction. Such a host of factions in buckram never before arose to puzzle the wits of five honest country gentlemen who had come to New-York to put harmony in place of discord. Besides these puzzling details seven names were submitted to fill vacancies on the State Central Committee, to wit, George F. Gardner, to whom, talking being a part of his profession, long harangues were the easiest matter in the world; M. Hanlon, C. O'Reilly, G. T. Dolan, Sinclair Myers, George G. Banzer, and Jeremiah J. Driscoll. The Blair-connolly faction was the only one to present seven names submitted, and still held sullenly aloof, deaf to the persuasive eloquence of Mr. Gardner, and insensible to the smiles of Mr. Carsey.

At this juncture, when about going into the evidence to be submitted, it was discovered that the Harmonizing Committee had also divided itself into two factions during the night, and Mr. Ransom and Mr. Wright declined to take further part in the investigation. The result was that the committee had to stop the proceedings and take a protracted executive session, by way of harmonizing their own differences. It was now 1 o'clock.

It required but an hour's comparison of notes harmony was restored, and Messrs. Wright and Ransom became reconciled to the inevitable, thereby consenting not to present a minority report. It was freely asserted by the Blair-Connolly men that the two dissenting gentlemen were trying to capture the National Greenback-Labor ticket for Senator Conkling, and that money had been offered to the majority of the committee to indorse names for the vacancies in his interest. On the other hand, it was alleged that the Blair-Connolly leaders were in the interest of Tammany Hall. The result was that on resuming their session some of the members of the committee thought best to purge themselves of such a suspicion, and to explain that they were not in the pay of any person or political combination.

It was evident when the open session was resumed, at 4:2 P. M. that Messrs. Ransom and Wright were not likely reconciled, nor that they had yet conceded the point raised by the majority that the evidence would be heard. This was exactly what the fictitious factions did not want. They desired that the programme announced by Mr. Ransom should be carried out to the letter, and were not exactly prepared to submit the evidences of their existence and claims to recognition. There was a great deal of filibustering and excusing and apologizing, therefore, when Mr. Copp announced that the committee was ready to hear statements from the several committees in support of their claims, and Mr. Gardner advised that body that the evidence would be interminable, and it was not worth the while to take their valuable time in listening to it. Mr. Carsey rose, and with his accustomed sweetness made overtures for reconciliation with the Blair-Connolly men. Mr. Connolly retorted that he could not make a compromise with men who had sold out in the past and broken pledges as fast as they made them. Mr. Carsey appealed frantically to the committee to prevent these disgraceful personalities, but regarded it as beneath him to reply to Connolly's innuendos. The meeting was on the verge of a fight again; epithets were hurled at each other by members of the opposing factions, and the tumult was terrific. On the night of it a motion to adjourn until Monday morning at 9 o'clock prevailed.

A NEW USE FOR AN UMBRELLA.

FREDERICK STRAIN STORES STOLEN JEWELRY IN HIS PARACHUTE.

A sleight-of-hand performance by an enterprising young man who yesterday visited the jewelry store of Alling Brothers, No. 170 Broadway, was not attended by success, and the performer, one Frederick Strain, is now in the Tombs awaiting trial for larceny. Strain entered the store of Alling Brothers between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and asked to be shown some gold sleeve-buttons. Mr. William B. Kerr, a salesman, placed a drawer containing a number of the desired articles upon the counter. While examining the jewelry, Strain deftly dropped a pair of onyx and gold buttons, valued at $10, into his umbrella, which he held partly open and in an upright position. Kerr saw the young man commit the theft, but said nothing. A few minutes later Strain remarked that he saw nothing which suited his fancy, but would call again next week. Mr. Kerr then asked him for the sleeve-buttons he had concealed in his umbrella. He gave up the property and apologized for taking it, but was handed into the custody of a policeman, who took him before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court. He was locked up in default of $300 bail to await trial.

AN OLD POLICY-PLAYER'S MISFORTUNE.

Harriet Powell, an old and decrepit colored woman, complained to Justice Duffy, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, that Thomas Marsh, of No. 1,629 Broadway, sold her a lottery ticket, but refused to pay her a prize of 31 cents which the tickets drew. The Justice questioned Mrs. Powell in regard to the mysteries of policy-playing, and drew from her the astounding statement that lotteries are great aids to the poor. She had played Cotton 15 years, she said, and had made many large hits. Once she drew $775. This time she only bought a 10-cent ticket. Marsh denied the alleged intent or attempt to cheat, but admitted selling the ticket. The Justice held him in $500 bail to answer for violating the law against lotteries.

DEATH OF AN AGED QUAKER LADY.

Mrs. Rachel Hicks, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died at her residence, at Westbury, Long Island, on Wednesday last, in the ninetieth year of her age. She was buried from the Friends' meeting-house at Westbury on Friday. Mrs. Hicks was the daughter of the late Gideon Seaman, of Westbury, and lived and died on the farm of her family, which was purchased from the Indians over 200 years ago. She was universally respected and beloved. Under a sense of religious duty, Mrs. Hicks at one time traveled extensively, and at her own expense, through the Western and Middle States, doing good and seeking to extend the particular tenets of her faith.

THE BOSTON BELTING COMPANY.

The capital stock of the reorganized Boston Belting Company, amounting to $700,000, has all been subscribed, and a large portion of it already paid in. The affairs of the old company have been satisfactorily adjusted, and it is stated that the creditors are to be paid in full. The business of the McKillop & Sprague Company Commercial Agency has not been affected by the Tappan irregularities, and will continue without interruption.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between the Rockaway steam-boat Americus and the Erie Annex boat Morris near Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn. The Americus was approaching the dock from the Fulton Ferry side, and the Morris, stepping from an opposite direction, was trying to make a landing on her slip. The bow of the Americus struck the Morris amidships on the port side, breaking the pad-dle-box and carting away the guards down to the water's edge. The Americus was uninjured. Great excitement prevailed for a time among the passengers on both boats, but, fortunately, no one was hurt. The Morris was towed to Jersey City for repairs.

WILLIAM RILEY'S MALADY.

THE YELLOW FEVER PATIENT TAKEN TO QUARANTINE.

Drs. Day and Janes and Prof. Janeway, of the Board of Health, held a consultation yesterday morning at the bedside of William Riley, the young man who arrived in this City from New-Orleans Friday morning, sick with what was thought to be yellow fever. Dr. J. W. Stronach, the physician who had attended Riley and reported his case to the health authorities, was also present at the consultation. The Health officers all concurred in Dr. Stronach's diagnosis of the case as soon as they saw the patient yesterday morning, and it was decided to send Riley out of the City at once. The Quarantine officers were telegraphed to send a boat for the sick man immediately, and at noon the steamer reached the foot of West Fifty-seventh-street, and Riley was taken on board. He was taken to the yellow fever hospital at Quarantine, where he will receive careful treatment. The house at Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue was thoroughly fumigated by the burning of sulphur after Riley's removal, together with his clothing and bed-clothes.

Dr. Stronach said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that when the consultation was held at Riley's bedside the patient was found to be in the "intermission stage" of yellow fever, in which there is an abatement of all the symptoms excepting the yellowish tinge of the skin. This "intermission stage" is almost invariably followed by a third stage, the crisis of the disease, in which all the worst symptoms are fully developed.

The report which was published last evening to the effect that all the doctors did not agree in calling Riley's sickness yellow fever, and that his removal to Quarantine was ordered simply to allay public apprehension, is, according to Dr. Janes, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, untrue. There was no doubt in the minds of the consulting physicians that Riley's disease was genuine yellow fever. They decided that as soon as the patient was seen in the morning. The report probably arose from the fact that at an early hour yesterday morning a man called at the house where Riley was confined, and, representing himself to be a physician, asked to see Riley. He saw the patient, and then declared to the people of the house that the disease was not yellow fever at all, and that it was all foolishness to remove him. The health authorities were unable to learn this person's name.

It is also denied that Riley was sick before leaving New-Orleans, and had been treated for simple climatic fever by a physician there.

There was no noticeable excitement in the neighborhood when the reporter visited the place yesterday afternoon, the temporary commotion caused by Riley's removal having quickly subsided.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS AT GRENADA.

Acting Mayor Roberts received the following communication yesterday in response to the call for aid for the sufferers by yellow fever in Grenada, Miss.:

No. 85 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1878.

Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor, &c.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find my check for $500, which you will kindly use in reference to the letter of the Mayor of Grenada, Miss., for relief of the sufferers of that city by the visitation of yellow fever. Please acknowledge the receipt of same to me, and oblige. Yours respectfully,

MRS. C. L. SPENCER.

During the afternoon the following contributions in aid of the sufferers were also received at the Mayor's office: K. M. K., $2; L. C. A., $2; Dodge, Cammeyer & Co., $25. Alderman Morris: Mrs. John J. Morris, $5; Mr. John J. Morris, $5; Jacob L. Hallett, $1; A. W. Greene, $1; Matthew Clarke, $2; Messrs. Ryerson & Brown, $3; James Richard, $2; John Jones, $4. These sums will be promptly forwarded to their destination. Contributions may be sent to the Mayor's office in aid of this humane work.

"BIG JIM" WATSON AND HIS "PALS."

HE AND AN ACCOMPLICE IDENTIFIED AS HIGHWAY ROBBERS AND BURGLARS—A USEFUL BROTHER FOR A THIEF.

The case of "Big Frank" McCoy, the burglar who was arrested by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on suspicion of being implicated in the highway robbery of Mr. Stone, was called up before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. The prisoner's counsel was not present, and Justice Murray adjourned the hearing again until to-morrow at 12 o'clock. He then proceeded with the examination in the case of "Billy" Hart and Lucien Parker, alias "Big Jim" Watson, who are charged with having committed a burglary on the house of Mr. William Palmer, in No. 254 West Twenty-fourth-street, on June 3. Hart and Parker are also believed to be two of the men who garroted and robbed Mr. Stone.

The counsel for the prisoners cross-examined Mr. Palmer and the ex-burglar, Charles Serene, who has been acting with the Police. Nothing new was elicited. Mr. Palmer told his story just as it was reported in THE TIMES of last Wednesday. Serene's testimony corroborated Mr. Palmer's in every respect. Mr. Stiner, counsel for the prisoners, then endeavored to invalidate Serene's evidence, taking the ground that it was worthless because the witness was once convicted of a felony. Justice Murray disputed Mr. Stiner's point, but the latter pressed it. The magistrate thereupon adjourned the further hearing until next Tuesday at 11 noon. It was expected that the question of the identification of Hart and Parker as the assailants and robbers of Mr. Stone, would be brought up, and Mr. Palmer had several persons present to give testimony on that point. Among them was Mr. Henry H. Boyce, of No. 114 Clymer-street, Brooklyn. Mr. Storms saw the robbery, and had a good look at the escaping robbers. He said he would single Parker out from among thousands as the man who sat at the tail end of the cart in which the thieves were, and who held a pistol toward Mr. Stone. The matter of Hart's identification, however, was doubtful, and Mr. Storms was not sworn. The conviction is gaining ground among the Police that Parker and Hart were the two men who garroted Mr. Stone.

In a conversation with a TIMES reporter, Mr. Palmer, the victim of the burglary, said, referring to the "respectable" brother of the prisoner Parker, that young man occupies a responsible position in a well-known wholesale house. He was introduced to Mr. Palmer by respectable people. While in Mr. Palmer's house he saw the stolen jewel-box and its contents. He communicated the knowledge thus gained to "Big Jim," and upon that information the latter and his gang planned and executed the robbery. Mr. Palmer said that he refused to believe in the "respectable" young man's complicity with "Big Jim" until he was actually forced to do so. "I have," said Mr. Palmer, "got a confession from the young man, and I refuse any longer to screen him. I now, therefore, say that this respectable Parker, after having obtained admission to my house, gave valuable information, there learned about it, to 'Big Jim,' his brother, knowing what use the latter would put it to. He knew that his brother was a professional thief, who had served at least one term in the State Prison for felony. I have said that I believe the brother innocent. I said that to protect his friends so long as I had a doubt on the subject. I have no longer any doubt, and I make my present statement accordingly."

A SOUBRETTE WITHOUT CLOTHING.

HOW AN ADVENTURESS IMPOSED ON THE POLICE OF JERSEY CITY—A HOTEL-KEEPER UNJUSTLY ARRESTED.

Last Thursday night a woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Soubrette, appeared at the First Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, and asked for accommodations. A babe, 4 days old, covered only with a shawl, rested on her arms. She said that she was still so weak as to be unable to stand. Her child had been born in the Philadelphia Hotel, where she boarded, and the proprietor had kept her clothing, and turned her into the street. The Police conceived a lively sympathy for her, and with unquestioning faith, proceeded to act upon the woman's story. Yesterday they arrested August Julin, the proprietor of the hotel, and charged him with having stolen the woman's clothing. No formal sworn complaint had been made against him, and the arrest was made without a warrant. He was, nevertheless, locked up in a cell and kept confined there till evening, when Judge Peloubet was summoned. It appeared from the statements then elicited that the woman, who is probably an adventuress of no great skill or standing, had boarded in the Philadelphia Hotel. She registered as Antoinette Gertzel, of Germany. Two weeks ago she took a female friend to the hotel. Mr. Julin had asked for the amount of Antoinette's board bill. She said she would pay on Friday of last week. On that day she went to New-York and did not return. Toward evening her friend went to the hotel and removed from Antoinette's trunk all the articles of clothing of any value it had contained. A few days subsequently Antoinette appeared at the hotel and demanded her clothing. She was informed that her friend had taken is away. She left and said she would return the next day, but the proprietor of the hotel alleged that he did not see her again until he saw her in court last evening. Judge Peloubet at once discharged the hotel proprietor from custody.

A VIOLENT FEMALE PEA-NUT VENDOR.

During a quarrel yesterday between Edward Hooley, stage carpenter of Wood's Theatre, corner of Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, and George Joseph and his wife, Italians, who keep a pea-nut stand opposite the theatre, Mrs. Joseph seized a hatchet and made a blow at Hooley's head. She missed his head but struck his left foot, causing a severe wound. Mrs. Joseph was about to renew the attack, when she was seized by Detective Corr and Officer Bennett. Both Mrs. Joseph and her husband were locked up.

BOOMING OUT THEIR SAILS.

FORTY YACHTS RACING ON THE SOUND.

FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-ROCHELLE YACHT CLUB—THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS WATCH THE LITTLE CRAFT—SEVERAL ACCIDENTS, BUT NOBODY HURT—THE SUSIE S., NETTIE, H. H. HOLMES, BROTHERS, AND LIZZIE C. WINNERS IN THEIR CLASSES.

The regattas of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club have become famous for the large number of entries made for them, and the fifth annual regatta of the club, sailed on the waters of the Sound yesterday, was no exception to the rule. There were 40 starters in the races, out of about 50 entries. These races are sailed to windward, from off the Neptune House, New-Rochelle, and are open to all sloops and cat-boats under 30 feet; so that yesterday little fellows not more than 12 feet long were entered and started, and the competitors were of necessity divided into five classes, two of jib and mainsail boats, and three of "cats." For the first three classes the course decided upon as soon as the breeze blew with strength sufficient to determine its direction, was from a stake-boat anchored off the western point of David's Island to and around the buoy off Throgg's Point, and return, passing between Hart's and City Islands both ways; this course to be sailed over twice, making a distance of 20 miles. For the fourth class, the course was from the same starting-point to and around the Stepping Stones and return; this course also to be sailed over twice, making 15 miles. The course for the fifth class, that of extremely little fellows, was the same as that of the first class, with the exception that the distance had to be covered but once. The prizes were in money, and were $150, $100, $75, $50, and $40, for the respective classes.

The races were to have been started at 10:30 o'clock A. M., but, as there was no perceptible breeze at that time, and as nobody was ready or had the slightest expectation that they would be started on time, the actual start did not take place until a few minutes after 1 o'clock. By this time the shores and jutting promontories commanding a view of the start were lined with spectators, and half a dozen excursion steamers were crowded; for the New-Rochelle Regatta is a great event in Westchester County, and everybody feels in duty bound to witness it from start to finish. At 1 o'clock the tide had just turned ebb, and a brisk breeze, that momentarily freshened, had sprung up from the south-east. The start was to be from an anchorage, and as the 40 yachts, with snowy sails spread, lay huddled close together awaiting the signal that should set them free, they presented a beautiful sight. But the scene was made doubly beautiful when, at 1h. 2m. 45s., the signal-gun was fired, and the whole fleet sprang away on opposite tacks, bending before the breeze, dashing clouds of spray off either bow, and leaving foaming wakes to mark their course. By some misunderstanding a number of the smaller boats attempted to pass outside the stake-boat, instead of inside, as they should have passed. They had to be driven back by the judges' steamer at the expense of much confusion and delay. The 40 yachts that started were the Clara Devil, William Swan, W. F. Davids, N. R. Fowler, Susie S., Eleanor L., and Josephine in the first class; Agitator, Mary, Nettle, Martha M., Bertha, and Excelsior in the second; H. H. Holmes, Truant, Inspector, George B. Dean, Mayotta, Annie, and Frou Frou in the third class; Brothers, Rush L., Chanticleer, Clara W., Dart, Emma D., Maria, Alice, Lillie, Fidget, Anita, and Gertrude in the fourth, and Centennial, Nettie, Mary B., Reed, Rush, Little Tease, Lizzie C., and Lulu in the fifth class.

The first stretch of the race was beat to windward, and, though the Davids got the best start, closely followed by the Eleanor, the Susie S. quickly took her accustomed place in the van, and was the first to round the buoy. The breeze was sufficiently fresh to cause several accidents, among which was the capsizing of the Dare Devil by the Eleanor L. when off Orient Point; the loss of her mast early in the race by the Mayotta, and the withdrawal of several of the little fellows after a series of knock-downs that nearly proved fatal to them. On the return from Throgg's Point the wind was dead aft, and with everything boomed out, the flyers bowled along at a rattling pace toward the home stake, with the Fidget leading her class, which, only counted from the Stepping Stones—and the pretty Susie S. in here, as she is wont to do. One after another the yachts whirled around the stake-boat, so close as almost to graze it, with main-sails jibing over with a crash, and sand-bags flying to windward, in the following order: Fidget, Anita, Brothers—with Clara W. fouling her as they passed together—Chanticleer, Susie S., Gertrude, Fowler, Dart, Lillie, Josephine, Nettie, Davids, Swan, Martha M., Bertha, Mary, Agitator, Annie, Excelsior, Frou Frou, Holmes, Inspector, and Truant, which started from the line last and came over the Sound for their second round, and, soon the little fellows began to run in, their task completed, with the Lizzie C. leading and winner of the prize in her class.

During the second round more of the first, second, third, and fourth class boats dropped out, so that when they came home for the last time, with the Fidget, Susie S., and Frou Frou leading their classes, but 20 out of the original 40 yachts remained. The winners, who are the Susie S., Nettie, H. H. Holmes, brothers, and Lizzie C., each in her class, were greeted by cheers and shrieks of steam whistles, as their time was taken, but none received such applause as greeted the splendid sailing of the fleet-winged Susie S. The following is a table of the start and finish and actual and corrected times of those boats whose time was taken at the finish:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
Third Class.				
Susie S.	1:02:45	4:39:09	3:36:24	3:34:54
N. R. Fowler	1:02:45	4:44:10	3:41:25	3:40:35
W. F. Davids	1:02:45	4:58:27	3:55:42	3:54:22
William Swan	1:02:45	4:57:57	3:55:12	3:54:22
Josephine	1:02:45	4:56:15	3:53:30	3:52:10
Second Class.				
Nettie	1:02:45	4:56:52	3:53:07	3:52:47
Martha M.	1:02:45	5:01:32	3:58:47	3:58:19
Bertha	1:02:45	5:05:28	4:02:43	4:02:43
Mary	1:02:45	5:08:20	4:05:55	4:04:16
Excelsior	1:02:45	5:13:41	4:10:56	4:04:55
Third Class.				
H. H. Holmes	1:02:45	5:17:10	4:14:25	4:09:05
Frou Frou	1:02:45	5:14:25	4:11:40	4:10:00
Fourth Class.				
Brothers	1:02:45	4:26:32	3:23:47	3:22:02
Gertrude	1:02:45	4:28:16	3:25:31	3:23:01
Fidget	1:02:45	4:26:11	3:23:26	3:23:26
Anita	1:02:45	4:28:08	3:26:23	3:23:45
Dart	1:02:45	4:27:32	3:24:47	3:24:47
Clara W	1:02:45	4:29:19	3:26:34	3:24:19
Chanticleer	1:02:45	4:32:13	3:29:28	3:25:10
Lillie	1:02:45	4:39:31	3:36:46	3:32:53
Fifth Class.				
Lizzie C.	1:02:45	3:43:35	2:40:50	2:39:10
Nettie	1:02:45	3:48:22	2:45:37	2:45:37
Rush	1:02:45	3:49:17	2:44:47	2:45:43
Mary B	1:02:45	3:49:01	2:46:16	2:45:31
Reed	1:02:45	3:55:08	2:52:23	2:51:38

THE NEW MANAGEMENT AT NIBLO'S.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Col. Dodge, the agent of Mrs. Stewart, appeared at Niblo's Theatre armed with the warrant from Judge Clancy ordering Mr. Bache to give up possession. Only a few of the theatre's employes were present, and no sort of fuss was made. All the actors, even those to whom arrears of salary are owing, speak in the highest terms of Mr. Bache, and express their sorrow that his friends, who ought to have backed him up, were absent from the City at the time. Col. Dodge reappointed Mr. L. J. Vincent as manager, stating his intention of running the theatre himself until the end of the week; but, as a fact, within half an hour after possession of the theatre was obtained, it was re-leased to another party. Mr. Edward F. Starin is the new proprietor, a young man of about 21 years of age, son of Mr. John Starin, for 10 years Superintendent of Streets in this City. He has engaged Mr. L. J. Vincent as stage manager, Mr. E. G. Odell as business agent, and most of the employes of the theatre. Mr. Bache complained of the hardship of being compelled to stop business just after having contracted for two new pieces, with the advertising expenses and other contingent matters. If he had only been allowed to run "Masepa," he believes that his would have cleared his liability. So that he might have no reasonable ground of complaint, however, it was arranged by Col. Dodge that the new management should take these new pieces and run them as contracted. Col. Dodge has complained, with reference to the Bache management, that they did not conduct the theatre according to agreement; that a low class of business was sought for, and that there were too many free passes used. An endeavor was made yesterday to find if any specific allusion to these matters had been made in the new lease. Mr. Starin, Sr., talked of raising the position of the theatre to that which it had once held as the first theatre in New-York, but he would not commit himself so far as to state how this was to be accomplished. "One thing we shall stop at once," he said, "and that is the wholesale system of 'papering,' or complimentary ticketing." "But you must fill your house somehow during the Summer," was suggested. "Yes, but they scattered these tickets broadcast among people who never would go to a theatre if they had to pay for admission."

TRYING TO DISPOSSESS A TENANT.

A curious case, in which a decision was given by Judge Sinnott, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday, is illustrative of the difficulties which may attend an effort to dispossess a tenant. James J. Lee, a milkman, owns the premises at No. 1,540 Second-avenue, and a barber named Henry Weissman is one of his tenants. There have been many quarrels between their respective families. On July 26, Lee's wife Rosetta had a scuffle with Weissman and his son. Lee afterward became desirous of getting rid of his tenant, and with that purpose in view began dispossession proceedings before Justice Pinckney on the 1st inst. He urged that Weissman was only a monthly tenant, and that his term had expired. In opposition, Weissman filed an affidavit insisting that the term had not expired, and that under the statute affecting such tenancies in this City he remains a tenant until May 1, 1879. The case came before Judge Sinnott, and a verdict was given in Weissman's favor. Then the latter was arrested on an order from Judge Sinnott in a suit for alleged assault and battery brought by Mrs. Lee on account of the occurrence of July 26. The bail, which was fixed at $250, was promptly furnished. Mr. Weissman, becoming aroused, retaliated by bringing a similar suit against Lee on account of the alleged assault by the latter's wife in the scuffle of July 26. Lee was held in $500 bail by Judge MaAdam. Ex-Assemblyman Langbein, who appeared for Weissman in the various proceedings, discovered that the undertaking on the order of arrest in Mrs. Lee's suit was defective in being entitled in the Supreme Court instead of the Marine, and he moved before Judge Sinnott to vacate the order of arrest on this ground. This motion was granted yesterday.

SIX BOLD SWIMMERS IN THE HARLEM.

SECOND ANNUAL CONTEST FOR THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP—D. BUTLER, OF BROOKLYN, THE WINNER.

The second annual swimming contest for the amateur championship of America, held under the auspices of the New-York Athletic Club, took place yesterday afternoon in the Harlem River. The course was from Macomb's Dam Bridge to Hunt's lumber dock, near the railroad bridge, the distance being one mile. There were nine entries, as follows: H. M. Martin, Nonpareil Bowing Club; George Kegler, Elizabeth Turnverein; F. J. Hynes, New-York Athletic Club; James Fraser, New-York Athletic Club; T. E. Kitching, New-York; John Bittner, New-York; H. J. Heath, New-York; G. W. Alcott, Brooklyn, and D. Butler, Brooklyn. The conditions of the race were that all those contesting were to be amateurs, and that the judges would reserve the right to withhold the prize from a successful competitor whose status as an amateur was not definitely settled. One of the competitors, Mr. H. J. Heath, is recently from London, and was formerly a member of swimming clubs in that city. Another, T. E. Kitching, is the young man who recently won the two-mile swimming match against W. R. Weissenborn, of Jersey City. Weissenborn was the winner of the championship last year. Kitching was then second in the race. All the participants in the contest yesterday were young men.

The start was made at 5:51, and the men swam with the tide, which was running ebb. Seven of the nine entered started in the race. They were taken in row-boats from the club-house, on the Westchester shore to the starting point, just below Macomb's Dam Bridge, where they plunged overboard, and started in a line at the word "Go." Butler took the lead, swimming on his left side, with a very pretty English overhand stroke. He was followed closely by Alcott, who used the same stroke. The other competitors swam in order as follows: Heath third, Kitching fourth, Martin fifth, Fraser sixth and Kegler last. For the first half of the race the relative positions of the swimmers were not changed, with the exception that Alcott gained on Butler. Kegler gave up the contest and was taken into a passing row-boat. When about three-quarters of the course had been completed, Alcott led Butler by about five feet, and was wildly cheered by his friends. But his triumph was brief, however, for Butler, by a magnificent burst of speed, again took the lead, which he kept until the finish, winning the championship and the gold medal. His time was 19·5. Alcott was second, about 15 feet behind Butler, and Heath third, about 20 feet behind Alcott. After Heath was Kitching, with Martin following him, while Fraser was last. Butler, the winner in the championship, is a South Brooklyn oysterman, 22 years old. He never swam a race before. After the race was over a protest was entered against Alcott, the winner of the second prize, on the ground that he had entered the contest under an assumed name, and that he was really a professional swimmer named Wade. The judges therefore decided that under the terms of the contest they were compelled to hold the badge won by him until they were satisfied that he was really an amateur swimmer.

ONE WHO PLAYS THE PIETY TRICK.

HOW MARY DALY PRAYS AND THEN PREYS UPON HER BENEFACTORS—A SHREWD CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

A pious lady, who, "for persecution's sake," has been obliged to change her name from Mary Daly to Eliza Buckley, and, failing to escape her enemies by that means, has also borne the cognomens of Roland and Riley, appeared before Justice Otterbourg yesterday morning, at the Essex Market Police Court. A dear friend, who had "gone back on her," appeared to prefer against her a charge of larceny. Miss Mary Daly, a little woman dressed neatly in black, about 36 years of age, simpered up to the rail, and, when her accuser appeared, meekly crossed her hands and cast her eyes heavenward. Mrs. Mary Brady, of No. 36 Suffolk-street, stated to the Justice that "the other Mary" was at one time a close acquaintance of her. The latter became destitute and applied to her for assistance until she could procure some employment. The rest of the story will read best in Mrs. Brady's own words: "Mary was very religious, and I used to trust her very much; I trusted her with money to pay bills and to make purchases. On the 15th of July I returned home after a visit, and found that several of my silk dresses and other things had been stolen, altogether over $90 worth. Mary said she didn't know nothing about it, but she only staid a day my house a week after that."

Mary Daly afterward found another "dear friend" in Mrs. Ince, the wife of Mr. Edward T. Inca, furniture dealer, of No. 345 East Eighteenth-street. Only a week after Mary took up her residence with Mrs. Ince a gold watch and chain, gold spectacles, and overcoat, and merino suit, and $4 in silver were missed from the latter's bedroom. The pious Mary was not suspected of stealing, however. On Aug. 4 Mrs. Ince went to Manhattan Beach, leaving Mary in charge of her house. An hour after her departure Mary, it is alleged by one of the neighbors, "Murder," "Thieves," "Police," "Lord save us," &c., at his store and ran up stairs, where he found Mary in a half-fainting condition upon the bed. She told him that a burglar had been in the room, and had only just left, taking with him a shawl brooch, a bank-book of the Seaman's Bank representing $194, and several articles of clothing. As the house could not see how any one could have entered when the outer doors still remained locked on the inside, but his suspicions against the prayerful Mary were not fully awakened until a few days later, when Mary Janery, a girl who lives in the same house, informed him that she saw Mary a few days after the robbery go into the cellar and dress herself in the suit of clothes belonging to Mrs. Ince which had been stolen. He went up stairs to ask Mary about it, but she had discreetly sought some other "dear friend." Information was given to the Police, but she evaded arrest until Friday. When she was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday, Mrs. Brady identified the dress she was wearing as one that had been stolen from her [Mrs. Brady's] house. The prisoner was held in $1,000 for examination. It is alleged that she has also robbed Mrs. Booby, No. 77½ James-street; Mrs. Siegel, No. 105 East Broadway, and several others.

THE ENGLISH EXCISE LAW.

New-Yorkers who complain of the stringency of our Sunday Liquor laws, even when as feebly enforced as they are in this City, may find some consolation, perhaps, in the fact that in England the laws against selling liquor on the Sabbath are much more severe and more thoroughly carried out than in this country. Not only is the London landlord liable to fine and imprisonment if he dispenses spirituous liquors during Sunday, but the purchaser is also held guilty of a punishable offense. The law is even more severe than this, for it has been held that the proprietor of a public house in London, where the bar-room was on the first floor, and his dwelling-rooms on the floors above, cannot sell liquor to private guests of his family during "unlicensed hours," without making both himself and his friends guilty of law-breaking. In other words, a liquor-seller cannot lawfully serve liquor in his own private apartments on Sunday if he happens to live in the same building in which he carries on his business.

A MISSING CHILD.

Capt. Turner, at the Police Central Office, was informed yesterday that Henrietta Fountine, aged 11 years, had been missing from her parents' home, No. 3 Westervelt-avenue, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and the aid of the Police was asked to find her. On Thursday afternoon the girl was sent by her mother to a neighboring grocery store to make some purchases, but she failed to return home, and on making inquiry for her it was learned that she was seen at the Quarantine landing on that evening, but it could not be ascertained whether she took the boat to this City or remained on Staten Island. She is a very attractive child, with black hair and large black eyes, and when she left home was attired in a calico dress and straw hat. It is feared by her parents that she has been decoyed from her home for immoral purposes.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Col. E. Cerero, of the Spanish Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Alfred H. Terry, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. Kennedy, of the steam-ship Germania, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

François de Corcelle, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Major E. A. Burke, of New-Orleans, and Bronson C. Ramsey, of Buffalo, are at the Brunswick.

Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, of England, and T. B. Blackstone, President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Attorney-General Amos T. Akerman, of Georgia, State Treasurer James Mackin, of Albany, and Rev. W. Urwick, of London, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Fifteen hundred and forty-eight persons were arrested by the Police last week.

Bernhard Wendt, aged 30, of No. 232 East Third-street, died suddenly yesterday noon.

The Congregation of Ahawath-Chesed gave a garden concert and festival at Terrace Garden last night.

There will be a Summer night's festival and Odd-fellows reunion at Sulzer's Harlem River Park on Friday, Aug. 23.

Rev. James D. Wilson will continue his labors at the Central Presbyterian Church at the close of his Summer vacation.

The Charles Welde Association will hold "a Grand Summer Night's Carnival and Rocky Point Chicken Chowder" at Sulzer's Harlem River Park to-morrow.

The receipts for Croton rents last week amounted to $8,659 28. During the same period the Mayor's Marshal issued 626 licenses and collected $1,323.

Matilda Kruse, aged 7 years, fell from the roof of the four-story building No. 313 Pearl-street, last evening, and received injuries which resulted in her death.

The Congressional Labor Committee, of which Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is Chairman, will meet on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at Room No. 1 in the New-York Post Office.

James Dalton, aged 55, was instantly killed at 9:30 A. M. yesterday, while at work on Riverside Drive, at One Hundred and Twelfth-street, by the falling of a derrick that was being used in hoisting stone.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 569 deaths, 467 births, and 118 marriages, showing an increase of 9 deaths, 35 births, and 18 marriages, as compared with the report of the preceding week.

While David Parker, a letter-carrier attached to Station A, was passing the new building No. 107 Mercer-street, yesterday afternoon, he was struck on the right shoulder by a brick which fell from a scaffold, and was severely injured.

The gas metre in the basement underneath the shoe store of Charles Wochrel, No. 129 Division-street, exploded last ev

The New-York Times.

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ANGELL'S BREACH OF TRUST.

THE ROBBERY OF THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRUSTED SECRETARY'S CRIME—HIS BUSINESS AND SOCIAL RELATIONS—RUMORS OF PREVIOUS IRREGULARITIES—THE WOMAN IN THE CASE—A STORY THAT ANGELL HYPOTHECATED FORGED SHARES OF THE PULLMAN COMPANY—WHAT THE NEW-YORK MANAGER SAYS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The announcement of the defalcation of Mr. Charles W. Angell, Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the head-quarters of which are in this city, has caused a profound sense of grief among all who were acquainted with the dishonest officer. The statements contained in Mr. George M. Pullman's letter, which was telegraphed to THE TIMES last night, seem to comprise all the essential facts in the case, so far as the loss of the company and Mr. Angell's relations to it are concerned. In brief, Mr. Angell was an old and trusted employe of the company, having been its Secretary since its organization. He was highly respected both in business circles and in society, and he betrayed the trust reposed in him by running away with $120,000 of the company's funds, ending discovery by going away for the ostensible purpose of taking a vacation. The fact that he was an absconder was not known or suspected until several days after Mr. Pullman's return from Europe on Aug. 7, and then all hope of arresting the fugitive was gone, for he had sailed for Europe, and was at the moment of the discovery of his dishonesty far away from the reach of extradition treaties. This alone shows that Angell had contemplated the robbery for some time, and had selected the most opportune moment for executing his well-matured plans.

The woman mentioned in THE TIMES' dispatch last night, with whom Angell had been an intimate terms for some time, is Sadie Wilson, an inmate of Carrie Watson's bagnio. She came here from New-York City a few months ago, and has ever since led a life of public shame. Her people live in New-York, and are, it is believed, quite respectable. An interview with the woman who keeps the house of ill-fame shows that Angell was a frequent visitor there. He went there to see Sadie, and spent considerable money on her, but gave her no jewels, as the girl would not take them. The girl says she loved Angell; that he had been smitten with her in the street, and sought her out, saying she resembled his dead wife. He used to call very often, and she also visited his room at the Palmer House, attired in short clothes, so as to make the elevator boy think she was a little girl boarding in the hotel. They were in the habit of riding on the Boulevard, where she would meet him after dusk. She said Angell was very good to her, but she would not take any great sum of money from him as she thought it would be robbing his child. He never gave her, she says, more than $500. The girl expresses great solicitude to know Angell's whereabouts, and says she will go to him if she can get trace of him.

This does not appear to be the first irregularity on the part of this official of the Pullman Company. There is a story to the effect that a few years ago Angell was discovered to be behindhand in his accounts about $2,500; that the officers of the company when they found it out were very much worried and mortified. Under ordinary circumstances a man would have been discharged, but this person was an old and a trusted servant of the company. He was allowed to remain. The deficit was carried along on the books for some little time, and was finally wiped off by increasing his pay; that is, his pay was raised so much, and the increase was devoted to clearing up this shortage.

Rumors have, it appears, been in circulation for a short time among bankers that things were not right in the Pullman Palace Car Company. They had, in some mysterious way, smelt out the stealings of Mr. Angell. One of them, who was questioned as to whether any of the stock had been hypothecated with him, said that none had been. It was one of the theories on the street that forged shares to a large amount had been issued by Mr. Angell during Mr. Pullman's absence abroad, the other name which was necessary to complete them being forged by Angell. If anything of this sort has been done it cannot be found out for a day or two, until the bankers, if there are any, with whom the shares have been hypothecated present them for verification. Of course if Mr. Angell had gone to a bank with a lot of shares and wanted to borrow money on them, being so well-known, no questions would have been asked, and he would have gotten the money. It was supposed for a time that he had lost on speculations, and some surmised that he had been short on wheat, and others that he had been long on stocks. He was naturally thrown in the way of men who were in the habit of speculating in stocks, and nothing would have been easier for him than to have indulged in the same fascinating pastime. Those who know him best, however, assert positively that he never did anything of the kind, and that he was singularly free from that form of excitement known as gambling, whether with cards or in coin or stocks. It is apparent that he hadn't lost anything in the way of speculation, but that all the money which the company had been deprived of went directly into his pocket and is now with him on the other side of the water.

There is no doubt that the disappointment in love which he met with last Spring had much to do with unsettling his mind, but yet it hardly supplied a sufficient cause for his deliberate rascality. The only explanation that can be advanced is that this disappointment had made him extravagant, that he had squandered larger sums than his salary would stand, and that seeing that he must finally come to grief he decided to steal all he could, secure a competence and decamp. Apart from what he spent on railroad excursions and what he lavished recently on the girl Sadie Wilson, his personal habits were not especially extravagant.

It is understood that immediate steps were taken to see what could be done for Mr. Angell's apprehension. Cable dispatches were sent to the detectives at London and also at Paris, giving full descriptions of his person, the steamer by which he left, &c., and urging that measures be taken for his arrest if he could be found, and the holding of him until a representative of the company reached the other side. The child which he left behind him is believed to be amply provided for. Her grandfather, Mr. A. C. Sadger, is still living in the city. There were stories in circulation yesterday that he was accompanied by a woman, either a woman of the town or a more respectable person. None of them, however, appear to have any foundation in truth; as far as can be found out, no one accompanied him in his flight. If he had a companion, it certainly was not a courtesan.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 18.—The TIMES correspondent had an interview this afternoon with Gen. Horace Porter, manager of the Pullman Car Company's office and affairs in New-York, at his cottage home on Ocean-avenue. Being questioned about the defalcation of Charles W. Angell, Secretary of the company in Chicago, Gen. Porter said, smiling: "I hardly know what I can tell you that will be new. The truth is, I found many details in the TIMES' dispatch from Chicago this morning that were previously unknown to me, and so must thank the TIMES for informing me fully as to the position of our affairs in Chicago. The statement of Mr. Pullman, it seems to me, covers the ground thoroughly. I am extremely glad that he has thus placed the matter clearly and in detail before the public. There can now be no chance or excuse for misrepresentation in any quarter. Nothing has been concealed, and, as I said, Mr. Pullman has given more details than were known to the Directors and members of the company of which he is President.

"This is a terrible fall," continued Gen. Porter. "It is utterly incomprehensible to me how Angell could do it. I cannot conceive the motive strong enough to lead such a man as he was to become a criminal and an outcast. I could not have believed it possible had I been forewarned. There is no man in whom I had greater confidence, and I feel both shocked and grieved at what cannot be doubted or undone."

Gen. Porter said he had known Mr. Angell personally for many years, and had always esteemed him highly in business and social relations alike. Angell was a man capable to inspire confidence in all with whom he came in contact. He was not known to have one habit to which exception could be taken. He was economical in his private affairs and economical in the company's affairs. No man was more thoroughly devoted to the interests of the company. He was at his desk early in the morning and late at night; always to be found when any business required his attention.

"What could induce such a man to ruin his life irretrievably is a question beyond me," said Gen. Porter. "Look at his position. He had an excellent salary; he possessed a competence; he stood high socially; he seemed to have all a man could desire, with a clear road to increasing position and influence. He throws this all away at one cast. Why, Sir, and the General's voice quivered with intense feeling, "no amount of money that he could take with him would be any recompense for what he has robbed himself of; and think of what it is for a man, if he care not for himself, to leave his little child to grow into a heritage of shame!"

This led Gen. Porter to speak of Mr. Angell's intense grief at the loss of his wife. The circumstances were peculiarly sad. The lady was for years a belle in Chicago society, and her marriage to Mr. Angell was the leading society event of a season. One year from the day of her brilliant wedding fête she was buried. She died in giving birth to twins, one of which is living. "I was in Chicago at the time," said Gen. Porter, "and poor Angell was completely out of his head. After awh le he seemed to recover, but he had frequent fits of depression, and was never quite himself again."

Gen. Porter was asked if he thought Angell had committed his crime in one of these fits of despondency. "No, I cannot think that," he replied, "because Angell's action was premeditated, carefully and shrewdly planned and carried out. No, it is evident that he knew well and clearly what he was about. The change must have been wrought by the associations mentioned in the TIMES' dispatch. The writer says Angell had but one bad habit, that of being fond of fast women. I do not believe he had that habit until recently. If so, he kept it successfully concealed from all of us who were in business relations with him. In fact, up to the day of his departure there was not one thing to arouse suspicion. He certainly had not dissipated openly. So implicitly was he trusted that he was allowed to draw those two checks for $50,000 without presenting the vouchers—a thing directly against our rules, and one that no other man in the company's employ would have done. The rule was made to prevent the very mortification of being victimized that I feel to-day; but, despite precautions, all corporations are liable to be imposed upon. Corporations must place confidence in single men, and it these men are false there is no help for it. We certainly had every reason to believe Angell trustworthy. He was with the company from its organization. He grew with its interests, and his fall comes upon the public with the same shock it brings to us. He was generally trusted, and we have all been sadly deceived."

Gen. Porter added that it seemed as if there were an epidemic of this class of crime. "Look at the past year," he said, "and see how many men high in esteem, position, and trust have been false and gone down to ruin."

Gen. Porter said that no clue to Angell's whereabouts was in possession of the officials in New-York. As it was stated that Angell is in Brussels, perhaps there was a clue at the Chicago end of the line. Certainly, every effort would be made to capture Angell and recover the stolen money and securities. Concerning the statement that Angell had sold the stolen securities in New-York previous to his departure, Gen. Porter hardly thought that possible. He believed the company's officers in New-York would have heard at once of any attempt to sell such securities, where it was so easy and natural to go to the office and verify them. Angell did not appear at the New-York office, and Gen. Porter is of the opinion that he kept clear of the City for fear of meeting associates or acquaintances.

THE JEWELRY ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.

WOODARD, ALIAS WHITE, REFUSES TO EXPOSE HIS COMPANIONS IN THE CRIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Pinkerton says he is satisfied the man Woodard, who was arrested yesterday for the Palmer House jewelry robbery, is the person who committed the robberies in St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Worcester, and has been smart enough to keep himself under cover in all of those transactions. Superintendent Seavey and Detectives Dixon and McGarigle say the man is an unknown character to them. The Superintendent thinks he is the man who was here about two years ago, and was suspected of being engaged in some "crooked" work on the West Side.

When the detective attempted to question him he said, very coolly: "Gentlemen, I'm in for this, but I give nobody away. I have nothing else to say. You must find out the other parties in the same way that you have found me." Beyond this he absolutely refused to say a word about the robbery, or about the parties who were with him. He refused to tell where he came from or who he was, giving only the alias of Charles Woodard. From incidental conversation it was learned, however, that he is a New-York man, has a wife and family residing there, and when he mentioned them the tears started to his eyes, and he made the remark that he wished he had a dose of poison. He appeared to be well acquainted with the noted New-York "crooks" and others. Woodard, alias White, is an Englishman, a little below the medium height, about 40 years of age, of dark complexion, with a short mustache, which is inclined to be stiff.

DISORDERLY SCENES IN A CHURCH.

ATTEMPT OF A PASTOR AND HIS FACTION TO EJECT A PROMINENT MEMBER BY FORCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OBERLIN, Ohio, Aug. 18.—For some time past there has been "blood on the moon" in the colored church at Oberlin. The principal difficulty has been between the Pastor of the church and H. Lee, a man who has largely aided to build up the church. An attempt was made by the Pastor and his faction to expel Lee from the church a week or so ago, but without success. The conflict went on until yesterday, with varying degrees of intensity. Yesterday Lee was engaged in opening the Sunday-school, when the Pastor, at the head of four of his flock, came up to the door of the church. Here all were ordered by the Pastor to take off their coats, and then they rushed in like madmen. They directed their attention entirely to Lee, who was in the pulpit. Taking hold of him roughly they crowded him from the pulpit. The Marshal of the village was immediately on hand, and ordered the five under arrest, and at this they cooled down somewhat. Lee is said to have behaved very well during all the fracas, and appeared the coolest man in the house. The others are reported to have been armed with clubs, and had not the Marshal arrived in the nick of time, there would undoubtedly have been a bad fight. The excitement raged high all the rest of the day. The trial takes place to-morrow morning.

CONQUEST OR OCCUPATION?

THE AUSTRIAN AND BOSNIAN STRUGGLE.

AN INSURGENT FORCE DEFEATED AT BUZOVACA—A TURKISH GARRISON IN SYMPATHY WITH THE BOSNIANS—THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO ADVISES THE BOSNIANS TO SUBMIT.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—A telegram from the head-quarters of Gen. Philippovich, at Foinitza-Cupri, Aug. 16, announces that the Austrian Army on that day advanced in three columns against the insurgents, who had fortified themselves in a strong position south-east of and near Buzovaca. The column forming the right wing of the Austrian Army took the insurgents on the flank and rear and captured their entire camp, with a large number of wagons, ammunition, and other property. The other columns were somewhat delayed by the ruggedness of the ground, so that the insurgents had time to withdraw with their artillery. They fled en masse in a south-easterly direction to Kiseljak, near which place the Austrians are now posted. The insurgents also occupy Visoka. Gen. Tegethoff was marching thither, and expected to arrive on Aug. 17. The Austrian losses in these movements were inconsiderable.

Gen. Srapary was still confronting the insurgents at Doboy on the 17th inst.

A demonstration from Dalmatia against Livno, on the 15th inst., compelled the Turkish garrison of 3,300 men, who had started to harass the Austrian communications, to return to that town.

RAGUSA, Aug. 18.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has formally advised the insurgent leaders in the Grahovo district to submit to the Austrian occupation.

BELGRADE, Aug. 18.—The Christians in Bosnia are flocking to arms in consequence of the heavy fines imposed on them by the Austrians.

MAGLAI, Aug. 18.—The Mahomedan insurgents receive ammunition from the ports on the Ægean Sea, through private hands. Arnauts and Albanians continue to muster in great force in the direction of Mitrovitza.

A Vienna dispatch to the *News* says at least four more divisions of the Austrian Army will go immediately to Bosnia.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch says Mehemet Ali Pasha started for Albania on Saturday.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says Austria has strongly cautioned Servia against violation of her international obligations.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—It is thought at Vienna that Gen. Philippovich ought to reach Serajevo by Wednesday, his victory at Bazovaca having opened the way for him.

AUSTRO-TURKISH RELATIONS.

THREATENED BREAKING OFF OF NEGOTIATIONS—THE PORTE'S LAST PROPOSITION REJECTED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says the negotiations between Austria and Turkey are on the verge of failure, and a rupture is imminent. The last propositions of the Porte have been rejected. Caratheodori Pasha is awaiting instructions as to whether he shall quit Vienna. All Vienna special correspondents deny that a convention has been signed; public opinion and the press are unanimous against it.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "In consequence of the intrigues of the Porte in Bosnia and Hergegovina Austria is endeavoring to protect her interests by negotiating an understanding with Servia and Montenegro."

LEAVING TURKISH STRONGHOLDS.

RUSSIANS AND BRITISH PREPARING TO WITHDRAW—OPPOSITION TO RUSSIANS AT BATOUM.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A grand review of the Russian troops was held on Saturday. Their embarkation begins on Monday.

Minister Layard has also given instructions for the commencement of the withdrawal of the British fleet.

Commissioners to Roumelia and Bulgaria have been appointed by Russia.

The Turkish troops will evacuate Batoum within a fortnight.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *Standard* says the Russian Commission have arrived at Batoum. The Lazis are daily becoming more resolute. They have established four intrenched camps.

LONDON, Aug 19.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin says Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has demanded the evacuation by Sept. 1 of the territory allotted him by the congress. If the Porte evades the demand, trouble is feared.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

ELECTION RIOTS IN GERMANY—REPRESSING SOCIALISM IN BOHEMIA AND GERMANY.

HARBURG, Hanover, Aug. 18.—During the progress of the second balloting for member of Parliament here, the Socialists and Guelphists created a riot, which the troops were called upon to quell. One of the rioters was killed and several were wounded.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—The German Federal Council has passed the Socialist bill on its first reading, and referred it to a committee. The Council apparently will pass it unaltered.

PRAGUE, Bohemia, Aug. 18.—The Police authorities have made domiciliary visits to the offices of the three Socialist newspapers, and to the houses of the Socialist leaders in this city.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Rome to the *Standard* says Cardinal Nina, Papal Secretary of State, has decided to drop, for the present, the negotiations for the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the Vatican and England.

A fire occurred at Kissingen, Germany, yesterday, which destroyed a large number of houses.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the *Post* says the arrests of Nihilists and Panslavists are innumerable.

GILMORE'S CAPTURE IN KENTUCKY.

CONSORTING WITH "MOONSHINERS" AND RANGING KENTUCKY ON HORSEBACK—A FRUITLESS SEARCH FOR THE STOLEN MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—On the 4th of July last James Gilmore, a trusted employe of the United States Express Company, in this city, embezzled $13,000 of the money intrusted to his keeping and disappeared. He crossed the river into Kentucky, bade farewell to his family, and started on horseback into the interior of the State. For weeks he wandered through mountain fastnesses, associating with mountaineers and drinking freely of moonshine whisky. On one of his rides he came across Sam Price, a Government detective, and rode on horseback through the country with him. The abundance of money which he displayed, and some incautious remarks which he let drop, led the detective to suspect his character. Arriving in Lee County, the detective communicated his suspicions to three mountaineers, who placed Gilmore under arrest, bound him, Mazeppa-like, on the back of a horse, and took him to Richmond, where he was turned over to the proper officers and returned to Cincinnati. When captured he had only $300 or $400 on his person. He claimed to have been robbed of the rest of his booty. Being hard pressed, however, he, this morning, confessed that he had buried $11,000 near Crittenden, Ky., and offered to take the officers of the company to the spot. A special train immediately started with the prisoner and several detectives, but up to midnight nothing has been heard of the party. There is no telegraph office at Crittenden, and no particulars of the search can be learned. Had the hunt been as successful as was expected, the party would have returned by noon. It is inferred that the money cannot be found.

THE COLCORD TRAGEDY IN ST. LOUIS

A PROMISING CAREER BLIGHTED BY DEBAUCHERY—DETAILS OF THE SHOCKING AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—The Girard House tragedy, in which Josiah P. Colcord, a well-known and once prominent attorney and politician, yesterday afternoon, blew out his brains, after shooting and killing his mistress, Lillie Gibbons, continues to be an exciting topic of conversation. At 1:15 P. M. four shots were heard in rapid succession coming from Room No. 4, accompanied by one shriek in a woman's voice. Mr. Adams, the proprietor, and several attachés hurried to the room on the second floor, and finding the door locked burst it open. A man and a woman lay on the floor at right angles to each other, and the carpet was stained with blood that poured from the woman's side. She gasped once or twice with great difficulty, but expired without uttering a word. Mr. Colcord had died before the arrival of the physician. A smile spread over his face as he expired before the horrified spectators. At the inquest, held immediately afterward, by Coroner Auler, few facts were ascertained bearing on the motives and causes of the tragedy. Mr. Colcord and the woman had been living at the hotel for some time as man and wife. A few weeks ago it was observed that they had been quarreling, and the woman showed a bruised arm to a servant and said that Mr. Colcord had beaten her. She kept her room almost constantly, refusing admission for days even to the chamber maid. Nothing unusual was noticed in the conduct of either. Yesterday, about noon, Mr. Colcord left his office, leaving a note for his partner, Mr. Sternberg, to the effect that his wife was sick at the hotel and he must go to see her at once. Arriving at the hotel, he met a client at the foot of the stairs whom he dismissed with a few words. He then went to his room. This was at 1 o'clock. Fifteen minutes afterward the shots were fired which resulted so fatally to both. The most reasonable theory of the affair is that, finding the woman in bed at that hour, with nothing on but her chemise, a quarrel ensued. As she stood at the head of the bed, he fired at her from the door, the ball taking effect in the left thigh. She rushed forward and received another ball in the region of the heart. She then fell, the ball having passed entirely through her body. Noticing that life still remained, he advanced to where she lay and fired another which took effect in the abdomen. Assured that he had killed her, he stepped over her expiring body, placed the revolver to his right temple and fired. Death in his case was instantaneous. The entire tragedy did not occupy 10 seconds, and the woman had only time to utter one piercing shriek before she fell.

Another theory assumes that the deed was committed in a moment of desperation caused by Mr. Colcord's futile attempts to break the toils in which she held him. Their criminal intimacy had lasted about four years. He had made her acquaintance in a house of ill-fame, and her physical and mental charms had alienated him from his wife, who was compelled, three years ago, to seek a divorce. From that time he and Lillie Gibbons lived together as man and wife. Dissipation and intemperance completed the ruin of Mr. Colcord begun by his association with this woman. About six months ago he took the pledge and attempted to reform. He found his paramour an insurmountable barrier to restoration to his former domestic relations, to the respect of the community, and to prosperity. In a moment of despair he determined to end the existence of both.

The case has excited a great deal of sympathy. Mr. Colcord, a few years ago, was a young man of character and promise. He filled the position of Prosecuting Attorney of the Court of Criminal Correction with credit and ability. He was subsequently elected to the Legislature as a Republican, and nominated Frank Blair for the United States Senate in a speech of admitted eloquence. As a lawyer he stood high in the line of his profession chosen by him, the criminal practice, and he might have reached almost any professional or political position but for the intemperance which overshadowed and finally wrecked his life.

THE POWDER MAGAZINE DISASTER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF THE TWO PERSONS KILLED—INCIDENTS OF THE EXPLOSION AND THE LOSSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—Thousands of people from Pottsville and the neighboring towns visited the scene of the powder magazine explosion to-day. It has been learned that only two persons were killed—Richard Vaughan, aged 17, and Andrew Galligan, aged 11—both of whom were at the picnic. Galligan's head was carried away by a stone, and Vaughan received such a severe blow in the back that his intestines were forced out of his abdomen. Coroner's inquests were held this morning, and verdicts found in accordance with the facts. The jury add: "We find no person or persons censurable for the explosion, and we believe the explosion was caused by lightning." Instead of being only a few rods from the magazine, as telegraphed last night, the picnic ground was at least half a mile away, in a straight line, with a wooded hill intervening. The whole place is strewn with large stones, some of them heavier than a strong man could lift, and trees, a foot thick, are cut off as if with a cannon ball. Every house on Mount Hope, 25 or 30 in number, was more or less injured by stones, and all of those nearest the scene of the explosion will have to be torn down. It is a severe blow to the little community, which was principally composed of poor but industrious and respectable people.

Your correspondent had an interview this evening with Mrs. Watson and her son, John, a youth of 16, who were eye-witnesses of the catastrophe from a point dangerously near. They were walking along the Upper Minersville road toward the magazine, and were scarcely 200 yards from it when they saw the lightning strike. "Look there, John!" exclaimed the mother, and the next instant a sight of terrible grandeur was presented. A mass of clear, smokeless flame burst out on all sides of the building and sprang into the air. It was instantly followed by a shower of stones, iron, and débris, enveloped in a cloud of smoke and dust, and accompanied by a terrific crash. The frightened spectators turned to run when a stone, which John—who seems to have retained his presence of mind through it all—declares was two and a half feet long, dropped between them, coming so close as to tear the tail of the boy's coat. The mother was struck down by a stone which inflicted a severe wound on her thigh, and another stone crushed the side of the boy's foot.

The magazine was built 13 years ago at a cost of $1,500. Its contents were valued at from $2,500 to $2,700, but this is the smallest part of the loss. The damage to property in the vicinity cannot be less than $10,000 or $12,000.

A MEMORIAL PARK IN HADDAM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 18.—Judge Field, David Dudley, Cyrus W., and Rev. H. M. Field have bought 10 acres of land in Haddam, to be laid out at once with fine drives, as a public park, and will be dedicated Oct. 31. Their father, Rev. Dr. David D. Field, preached there over 20 years. The sons a few months ago bought two acres, covering the site of the old church, and that is being laid out, and will be called Meeting-house-square. The new tract is in a delightful location, and when the park is completed the old town, which is the birthplace and residence of many distinguished men, will be better favored than any country place in the State.

INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

THE REVENUE LAWS IN THE SOUTH.

SPURIOUS CLAIMS TO THE CREDIT OF THE POLICY OF CLEMENCY TOWARD ILLICIT DISTILLERS EXPOSED—OFFICIAL PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH THE LAWBREAKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, expresses great surprise at the statement made by Attorney-General Youmans, of South Carolina, in the course of a recent interview with a reporter of the *Post*, when, referring to the late surrender of the illicit distillers in his State, he said that the generous policy of allowing that class of offenders to plead guilty, and then releasing them under a suspension of sentence, originated with Gov. Hampton. Gen. Raum states that Mr. Youmans is entirely mistaken. Gov. Hampton was neither the originator of the policy nor did he influence the illicit distillers to surrender themselves and accept the Government's leniency. That policy was first adopted by President Grant in March, 1877, when 792 illicit distillers pleaded guilty, and were released under a suspension of sentence, at Atlanta, Ga. Touching the late surrenders in South Carolina, Gen. Raum said that they were effected by a vigorous effort of the internal revenue officers, who, assisted by a large force of Deputy Collectors and Deputy Marshals, were ordered by him to seize all illicit distilleries, and arrest all illicit distillers they could lay their hands on. The illicit distillers became greatly alarmed, and fled to the mountains, where they remained concealed until Commissioner Raum's letter of July 31 to Revenue Agent Chapman was published. A few distillers then made overtures to Collector Brayton, who assured them he would recommend a lenient course toward them if they surrendered. Gen. Raum wrote to Collector Brayton, Aug. 2, informing him that his promises would be carried out in good faith. The publication of this last letter brought the illicit distillers from their hiding-places in the mountains in large numbers. Nearly 300 presented themselves before the United States District Court sitting at Greenville, pleaded guilty, and, according to promise, were released upon a suspension of their sentences during good behavior. Gen. Raum declared that the condition of public opinion in South Carolina, the attitude of her newspapers, and the action of the State courts had added incalculably to the difficulties of enforcing the laws in that State. The Government, however, was determined to suppress illicit distilling, and a large force of Deputy Collectors would be constantly maintained in those districts where the law had been most frequently violated. This was the surest means of securing obedience to the laws.

A SWINDLE CHECKED.

HOW THRIFTY PERSONS HAVE BEEN PUTTING THE TRADE DOLLAR TO USE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 —The Treasury Department has received a number of communications from large firms and others respecting Dr. Linderman's circular of July 25, relative to the value of the "trade dollar." The writers, judging from the tone of their letters, belong to that class of thrifty persons who before the department informed the public that the "trade dollar" was only worth its bullion value, which, at present rates, is but 90 cents and a fraction, were in the habit of buying the coins in question at a discount varying from 5 to 3 per cent. and then passing them off at par. This was the case in some large manufacturing establishments where the employes have been invariably paid partly in "trade dollars." Railroad companies have also realized a large saving by using "trade dollars" at their ticket offices, and palming them off on the public at their par value. It was to check this swindle that the Director of the Mint published his circular cautioning the public against accepting the "trade dollar" for anything more than it was worth. And now, that their harvest is at an end, the holders of "trade dollars" are very indignant at the Government for having interfered with their operations. Some want to know how it is that a dollar which, like the "trade dollar," weighs 420 grains, is only worth 90 cents, while the new silver dollar, which weighs but 412½ grains, is not only valued at 100 cents, but is made an unlimited legal tender, and is receivable for Customs dues. Others characterize the action of the Government in refusing to redeem the "trade dollar" at par as "a swindle."

Strange to say, many of the largest holders of "trade dollars" are national banks, who have doubtless been speculating in them.

In view of the importance of the subject, the following letter, recently written by Mr. E. E. Preston, Acting Director of the Mint in the absence of Dr. Linderman, will be found interesting:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1878.

* * *

SIR: I have your letter of the 14th inst. relative to the value of the trade dollar, and requesting to be informed at what rate the Government paid these dollars out and how they got into circulation.

The trade dollar was authorized to be coined by the act of Feb. 12, 1873, and was not intended for circulation in the United States, but for export to China.

That Empire possesses no Mint for the coinage of gold or silver, and depends upon foreign coins for its domestic circulation, and until the institution of the trade dollar the principal shipments of coin to China were in the form of Mexican dollars.

The trade dollar was designed to compete with the Mexican dollar, and therefore was made a trifle more valuable, about 2 mills per piece, thus not only affording a market for the surplus silver of the mines on the Pacific coast, but furnishing merchants and importers from China with silver in a convenient form for payment for commodities, instead of their being obliged to purchase Mexican dollars for that purpose.

At the time of the passage of the act authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, silver bullion was worth, in London, about 59 15-16 pence per ounce, British standard, at which rate the bullion or intrinsic value of a trade dollar was 103 47-100 cents in gold. Fluctuations in the value of silver were not so wide at that time as in subsequent years, and taking the average value for the year 1873 the trade dollar was intrinsically worth 102 3-10 cents in gold.

This fact alone was sufficient to keep these coins effectually out of circulation and insured their use for the purpose for which they were intended.

The act above mentioned made them, however, a legal tender in sums not exceeding $5 in any one payment, which limited their use in circulation after the fall in the price of silver reduced their bullion value below their nominal value.

As the price of silver continued to fall rapidly and trade dollars were being circulated to a considerable extent in the Pacific States, the joint resolution of July 22, 1876, abrogated the legal-tender quality of the trade dollar. At this time, July, 1876, silver had fallen to the lowest price on record, and the bullion value of a trade dollar was only 80 7-10 cents, in gold. It afterward rose rapidly and in December of the same year the bullion value of that piece was 101 cents, gold. Since that date the fluctuations in the value of silver bullion, and consequently of the trade dollar, have not been so great, and have been comprised within a range of 11 cents to the dollar.

Under the Coinage act, which authorized the coinage of trade dollars these pieces were coined for depositors of silver bullion at the mints, and a charge imposed for coinage, at a rate not to exceed the actual cost to the Government of manufacture; by this act any owner of silver bullion could have the same coined into trade dollars. They therefore were not issued or paid out by the Government in payment of obligations, or exchanged for other money.

The standard silver dollar and silver fractional coins are coined from silver bullion purchased by the Government for that purpose, and on its own account, and are not coined for depositors, differing in this respect from the trade dollar, which was so coined.

It may be readily seen that whenever the price of silver fell to a point at which the bullion value of the trade dollar, added to the cost of coinage to the depositor, was less than its face or nominal value, it could be placed in circulation at a profit by speculators, to the extent of its legal tender.

The joint resolution repealing the legal tender of the trade dollar also empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to limit its coinage to the actual export demand, but this was not sufficient to prevent depositors of silver for returns in these coins diverting them from their true object and placing them in circulation, and their coinage has since been entirely suspended by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Most of the pieces in circulation east of the Rocky Mountains have been coined and placed in circulation since the passage of the act repealing the legal tender of the trade dollar.

It cannot therefore be rightfully charged "that the Government has perpetrated a swindle on the people in putting the trade dollar out as a dollar, and then marking it down to 90 cents," for the fact is that the Government has endeavored to keep the trade dollar in its lawful and proper channel, and that from ignorance of the law relative to this coin, parties have taken them in ordinary business transactions when they could have been lawfully refused.

As to-day's London quotations for silver bullion, 52⅜ pence per ounce British standard, the lowest price for nearly two years, the trade dollar is worth as bullion 90 4-10 cents per piece. Very respectfully,

R. E. PRESTON, Acting Director.

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

MESSRS. RAINEY AND CONOVER AND THE ENROLLMENT OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Green Adams, chief clerk to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, confirms the accuracy of the TIMES dispatch of yesterday, and distinctly asserts there is no reason whatever to doubt the integrity of Congressman Rainey or Senator Conover respecting the omission of the Hot Springs Commission clause in the enrollment of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Adams says that Mr. King, the enrolling clerk, who was sought to be implicated, has not been discharged, as reported, and that he is a man of excellent character, in whose honesty both the Clerk of the House and himself place implicit confidence. He further states that Mr. Rainey unselfishly and commendably performed the entire duty of the Enrollment Committee on the last night of the session under trying circumstances. Senator Conover, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, could not, under attendant circumstances, have connived at or participated in any fraud in the enrollment, and Mr. Adams pronounces the report as cruel and unjust to Messrs. Rainey and Conover. The omission, in Mr. Adams' opinion, was accidental, and the result of the extraordinary pressure consequent upon the hurried enrollment of the bill. Although Government detectives have been endeavoring to trace up this matter, inquiry at the Treasury Department developed the fact that nothing tangible had been obtained, and that the mystery remains as far from a satisfactory solution as ever.

THE MEXICAN BORDER QUESTION.

GEN. ORD'S INSTRUCTIONS—MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MACKENZIE'S FORCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The latest story about the situation on the Mexican border is this: That some 10 days since Gen. Ord telegraphed here asking what course to pursue in the event that, having crossed the Rio Grande in pursuit of cattle thieves, he should be opposed by regular Mexican armed forces; that the reply was that if he should be so met he should recross the Rio Grande and wait instructions from Washington. The story further is that a small detachment of Mackenzie's force had crossed a week ago, been opposed by Mexican regular forces, recrossed, received new instructions, and that the movements of Mackenzie, reported on Friday last, with full force, is of a serious character. This report comes from persons who ought to be well informed in Mexican affairs, but who are given to sensation. It is not confirmed by anything that can be learned in official circles.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the *News* from Eagle Pass says Mackenzie's forces on Friday, after crossing the river, surrounded Newtown, but Auerola, whom the Americans were after, escaped. All the Mexican troops at Piedras Negras, numbering about 100, have gone up the river. They have been ordered to skirmish with the Americans, but avoid a general engagement.

THE MISSOURI STATE TREASURER.

HIS EXPLANATION OF THE DISCREPANCY IN THE REPORTED AND THE ACTUAL BALANCE IN THE MASTIN BANK, OF KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—State Treasurer Gates has submitted a supplemental report to Gov. Phelps relative to his connection with the Mastin Bank, at Kansas City, giving the amount of State money deposited therein and the value of the securities in his possession. There is nothing specially new in it, excepting that he says in his regular July report that he reported having in the Mastin Bank $296,383 20, while in reality there was $516,383 21 of State funds on deposit there. He explains this discrepancy by saying that after making an order on the Mastin Bank to remit $220,000 to the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, as part of the payment of the July interest on the State bonds, he was informed by its officers that they could not comply with his order at once, but would make the remittance very soon after July. Relying upon this promise, the Treasurer went to New-York and secured from the Bank of Commerce an advance of $220,000 for payment of the July interest, which he agreed to return by Sept. 1. The promise of the Mastin Bank was not kept, and the Treasurer was charged back with it—the $220,000 which it failed to pay—and he now has, he says, in that defunct concern $506,187 80. For this he holds a bond of the bank in the sum of $1,000,000, with John J. Mastin, Thomas H. Mastin, David O. Smart, Seth E. Ward, Thomas Corrigan, and James H. McGee, as securities. He also holds $350,000 bonds of the National Water-works Company, Kansas City, and $38,000 of solvent notes. Mr. Gates closes by saying that notwithstanding the misfortunes which have overtaken him his hands are clean, and he expresses the belief that the obligations and credits of the State will be met and protected.

A MYSTERIOUS MINE ACCIDENT.

TWO LABORERS FOUND IN AN ABANDONED CHAMBER, ONE DEAD AND THE OTHER UNCONSCIOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 18.—Samuel Carl and John Richards, miners employed at Cameron Colliery, Shamokin, failed to return from work last evening at the usual time. They had not been seen recently by their comrades in the mine, but it was known that they had been out during the day and had returned to work. Men went in search of them at once, and about 11 P. M. they were found in an abandoned chamber at the foot of the slope, Carl dead and Richards badly injured on the head. They had no business in this chamber, which adjoined their own. There were no indications of an explosion or a fall of rock, and as Richards has remained unconscious ever since he was found, the cause of their injuries is wrapped in mystery. The most plausible theory is that they attempted to walk down the slope—which is very steep, pitching 75 degrees—l

time have filled the graves on the hill. The disease has not developed rapidly enough to kill its victims in the streets. All who have had it have known what their fate was to be. They have felt ill at night when they lay down, pains shot through their bones, and their heads ached in the morning.

There have been some brave souls here. Dr. Peoples, who keeps the Chamberlain House, near the station, determined that he would not leave the place. He is a man of firm will, but will does not always defend one against the yellow fever. He is now sick, and in his hotel are 25 patients. Among them are Mr. and Mrs. Friedman, who were put off the New-Orleans train sick with the fever a day or two ago, and they will probably not recover.

To-day, a car loaded with flour was sent to Grenada from Cairo, and by the same train a box of bread was taken to the sufferers from Holly Springs. The Grenada people have, from the first, been objects of the greatest sympathy at Holly Springs. The town was thrown open to all refugees, and many persons accepted the offer as it was made. No fever has appeared among them, and no quarantine is maintained. At Abberville and Taylors the quarantine is strict, and at Water Valley, although south-bound trains are not quarantined, north bound ones are.

The people are thoroughly frightened and look upon strangers suspiciously. However, there are few white people here. They have all gone back into the country out of reach of the railroad. The danger of infection to the Water Valley people seems but slight to that of travelers in the cars. True, they have a case. It is that of J. E. Booker, who took the fever in Grenada and came back to Water Valley before he could be stopped. He is attended by a black nurse, who does not go out of the house. Should the fever break out here it would wage terribly. The town is low and flat, with sluggish streams running through it. To a stranger the miasma that rises from the flat country seems deadly. The houses are built closely together, and the infection would go from one to another rapidly. All the people who could leave have gone, and I believe a second case would drive out nearly all the remaining population.

It is impossible to overestimate the sense of fear that hangs over all the dwellers along the line of the railroad running through Grenada. An early frost is prayed for, but it never comes before October, and in two months the disease may have become more fatal than any plague that ever fell upon the land. Mrs. Bellow, who died at Grand Junction, was buried on Saturday.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the *Avalanche* from Grenada to-night says that 65 deaths have occurred to date, and that 100 persons are sick at present. Fourteen new cases were reported yesterday. People are dying without attendance, and relief is greatly needed.

NOTES OF THE PESTILENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—It has become known to the Health Officer that since sending a physician to Belmont to examine all north-bound trains for yellow fever cases, and the establishment of street quarantine regulations at Cairo, passengers by steamer from the South have been landed on the Arkansas shore some miles below Belmont, and have crossed the country in wagons to the main line of the St Louis and Iron Mountain Railway. Last night Dr. Emanuel was sent down that road to Poplar Bluff, Ark., to examine all up-bound trains; and not a moment too soon, for upon the first train he found two cases of fever, which are now in the quarantine hospital. All trains from Belmont, Poplar Bluff, and East St. Louis will be kept under rigid surveillance.

MOBILE, Aug. 18.—The case of the mulatto woman who died her last Friday morning, which was pronounced yellow fever by the attending physician, is undecided, as physicians disagree regarding the correctness of the diagnosis. There is little sickness of any kind here, and none bearing any resemblance to yellow fever.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.—There is no contagious or infectious disease in this city or on the line of the road, as there has been this season.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The health authorities are taking measures to prevent the spreading of the yellow fever, should any case be brought here. In such event, the patient would be removed to some isolated locality. The Health Officer is in telegraphic communication with the health authorities of the several cities between this city and the infected section, and will be kept fully advised if the progress of the disease should continue on its way north.

CAIRO, Aug. 18.—The steamer James W. Gaff, from Memphis, filled with passengers, passed up the Ohio to-day without landing. There is no sickness on board. The Chicago, St. Louis and New-Orleans Railway have discontinued through passenger trains, and will carry the mails on local freight trains.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Potter Palmer has sent to the Howard Association at New-Orleans $100, and to Memphis $50, to be used for the relief of sufferers, and has authorized the association to draw on him for more if the epidemic continues.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Announcement was made by Dr. Vincent during the exercises of the Chautauqua Assembly that private subscriptions would be received and forwarded for the relief of yellow-fever sufferers in Louisiana and other Southern States.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—The report that there is a case of yellow fever in a hotel in this city is false. There is not a single case in the city.

NEW-YORK NOT IN DANGER.

WHAT HEALTH OFFICER VANDERPOEL SAYS—THE QUARANTINE REGULATIONS—HOW TO TREAT THE MALADY.

"There is positively not the slightest danger to be apprehended from yellow fever in New-York," said Dr. Samuel O. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of the port, to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. "Of course, human foresight cannot anticipate the future, and we never can tell what may happen, but every avenue by which the epidemic may be brought here is carefully guarded."

The quarantine regulations are so excellent and so rigidly enforced, according to Dr. Vanderpoel, that there is very little danger of yellow fever being brought to New-York by water. Every vessel, from whatever port it may hail, is inspected with great care by the health authorities before it is allowed to pass Quarantine and come up to its pier. From the 1st of May up to the 1st of November all vessels are stopped for examination in the Lower Bay. During the other months of the year they report either at the Upper or the Lower Quarantine stations. Most of the European passenger steamers, coming from ports known not to be infected, report for inspection at the Upper Quarantine station, where Dr. Vanderpoel has his residence. The first thing the Health Officer does after boarding a vessel at Quarantine is to look over the bill of health of the vessel and its log-book. In the latter the Captain records during the voyage every case of sickness among the sailors or passengers, even to the most simple and trifling disorder. Every feature is recorded with great minuteness, so that the Health Officer can see at a glance just what sickness there has been during the voyage, and just how each case has been treated. "These reports are almost invariably correct," said Dr. Vanderpoel. "The Captain can gain nothing by concealment, and he knows he is liable to heavy penalties if he makes a false report. I have never known a Captain who willfully concealed any case of sickness on his vessel, or who failed to give the facts of any case to the best of his knowledge." The penalty for such concealment or false statement on the part of ship's officers is a fine of $2,000 and 12 months' imprisonment. This penalty is very rarely enforced, however, from the fact that the Captains never, or, at least, very seldom, render themselves liable, and then it is generally through inadvertence. "I once had a case," continued the Doctor, "where a Captain reported his men as all well, and the vessel was passed, though it afterward appeared that there was a case of small-pox on board at the time. The sailor who had it had never lost an hour from his work, and neither he nor the Captain suspected that there was anything serious the matter with him. The Captain had evidently made his report in good faith, and I took no steps to have him punished."

If the vessel to be inspected has come from a port known to be infested, the Health Officer, after looking over the bill of health and the log-book, has all the men brought before him, and each is carefully examined. If any are sick they are at once removed to the hospital. All the hatches are opened, and the steerageways and decks thoroughly gone over. All the baggage of the sailors is overhauled and thoroughly disinfected, and their sleeping quarters carefully cleansed. The vessel is then fumigated, together with her cargo, in every part, and is then allowed to proceed on her way to the Upper Bay. The detention at Lower Quarantine is generally from 24 to 36 hours. The disinfectant employed on the vessel is chlorine gas, which the fumigation can be accomplished in 10 or 15 minutes. Sulphur, which is generally used in disinfecting clothing or baggage, is seldom used on shipboard, on account of its slow operation—occupying 10 or 12 hours—and the danger from burning it in all parts of the vessel. After the suspected vessel has been completely overhauled in the Lower Bay she is taken to the Upper Bay, and there again carefully fumigated. She is then permitted to unload her cargo upon lighters, which bring it to the City. After the cargo has been removed, so that the lower decks and the hold of the vessel can be reached, the filthy bilge-water is pumped out, and every part of the ship, from her hold up, is scrubbed clean and bright. The vessel is then considered as safe as if she had just left the stocks. The cargo itself does not require special attention, for the thorough airing it receives in being hoisted from the vessel upon the lighter, and in being transported across the bay to the docks, is sufficient to destroy any yellow fever germs there may be.

"The one great essential in preventing an attack of yellow fever," said Dr. Vanderpoel, "is cleanliness. Yellow fever cannot live in a clean place. It is for this reason that we are so particular in cleaning the infected vessels, and causing them to discharge their cargoes upon lighters instead of directly upon the docks. There is no possible chance for this disease germs to live in the Bay, for there is nothing there but pure air and water, and yellow fever must have dirt to feed upon. I am not well enough informed about the present condition of New-York," the Doctor continued, "to criticise anything in the City. It is the impression of the Board of Health that the streets are better cleaned this Summer than they have been for a long time before. The great mass of the streets, I mean. Of course there are some localities where filth accumulates, but we have had a world of rain lately, which has been of great benefit in washing away the filth. No city, however, can be well prepared which has an extensive system of docks. It is impossible to prevent the accumulation of stagnant and filthy water around the docks, and it is in such places that the yellow fever gets a foothold. That is why we require the cargoes from infected ships to be unloaded away from them, as the germs of disease, or germs which would become germs of disease, if allowed to remain in the filth which is necessarily about the docks. A system of sewers is another great essential in the prevention of disease, and it is a great thing for New-York that her sewers all empty into tidal water, which establishes a sort of current beyond the docks. This is particularly the case on the East River side of the City."

The danger of the disease being brought into the City by rail is considered by Dr. Vanderpoel to be very slight. "We must expect that sporadic cases will come every day or two by rail, but such cases are very easily managed. There are hundreds and thousands of mechanics and laboring men who have lived in New-York and have gone down to Southern cities to work. These men consider New-York their head-quarters, and they are constantly returning and leaving again. In this way there is a continual going to and fro between the City and the South, and cases would easily be brought into the City in this way." The Doctor is of the opinion that it would be absurd to attempt to establish a quarantine against the railroads connecting New-York with the South and South-west. It would be impossible to do so effectively with our present force of physicians, and it is not at all necessary. "Besides," said he, "if one from infected points wanted to get to New-York he could readily make a circuit around the City, and come in from Boston or some Eastern city. And you will notice," the Doctor continued, "that these special cases have generally been in the central part of the City, where it is comparatively clean, and hence there is not so much danger of a spread of the fever. The disease is not brought here by the men who live in the filthy parts of the City, for these are not the ones who travel out of town for work. The case of Jim Fisk is the only one I have known in such a filthy place as where he was found. The treatment of yellow fever is very simple. The first thing to be done is to give the patient a strong mustard foot-bath and put him to bed between flannel blankets to induce perspiration. A mustard plaster should also be placed on the spine, and lemonade, lemons and lemonade given to the sick person. It is essential that the patient's bowels should be moved in the very first hours of the disease. There is always a disposition to constipation in yellow fever cases, and the bowels must be kept open at all hazards. The poison seems to be carried off in this way. The poison appears, after the first stage, to attack the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. All this must be done in the first six or eight hours after the patient has been attacked, and absolute rest is required. In the Quarantine Hospital the yellow fever patients are not even allowed to raise themselves in bed enough to help themselves to water, though the latter stands on a stool beside the bed. The black vomit is often brought on by even light movements."

Dr. Vanderpoel says he never knew a yellow fever patient to recover where his removal was necessary after the disease had developed. For this reason he has no hope that Jim Fisk will escape death. The treatment as given above by the Doctor is generally modified somewhat in the South, partly on account of the different climate, and partly because of the many swamps and marshes there, which often give a malarial element to the disease. In this case large quantities of quinine are used. "It is a mistake," said Dr. Vanderpoel, "to suppose that yellow fever attacks children sooner than adults. It is no respecter of persons. It is as much a fever of adults as of children. Of course, I mean the pure yellow fever. If there are malarial influences present, then the fever will attack children first. Other things being equal, the strong, healthy man, and the one who takes the most care to keep his bowels open, will be the least likely to be attacked."

There are at present only three yellow fever patients in the hospital at Quarantine, one of whom is convalescent. Dr. Vanderpoel wished to have corrected the statement made by a morning paper yesterday that there are 30 to 35 cases of yellow fever now under treatment. This is the total number during the present season. He anticipates as many new cases next month as have thus far been reported, as September is more prolific in yellow fever cases than any of the earlier months. All the patients in the Quarantine Hospital are treated by Dr. Vanderpoel personally. The law allows him two deputies, one of whom is kept busy inspecting vessels and attending to their fumigation if infected, and the other is stationed at the upper Quarantine station.

AID FOR GRENADA.

The following telegraphic dispatch has been received from Grenada:

GRENADA, Aug. 18.

Col. J. G. M. Buffalos, New-York:

Our distress and need are great. Raise money to help us. People dying without a nurse. Seventy have died. E. N. MULLEN.

JOHN POWELL, } Relief Committee.
T. W. WALTON. }

Any contributions for the relief of the people at Grenada, Miss., sent to the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, No. 303 Broadway, will be forwarded daily by Thomas Pinckney or Mr. Buffalos.

THE OLD WHIG PARTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I saw in a recent issue of your paper that the President had suggested the restoration of the old Whig Party. It is certain to my mind that that party was much more honest and respectable than any party we have at the present day. The fact is, the old Whig Party, for the purpose of abolishing slavery, has been forced to step down into Democratic mud more than waist deep, and is still sinking lower and lower. For the sake of reconciling the Democracy to the abolition of slavery it has felt forced to conciliate Democratic leaders at every step from the beginning of the war of emancipation until now. For this purpose the Whigs became Republicans, so called, and met honest, though mistaken, Democrats, more than half way on the Republican platform; but so much has been surrendered to the Democracy that the Republican Party is more Democratic now, in most respects, than the Democratic Party itself was before the war. The Whigs have made altogether too many concessions and too many apologies to the Democracy for the privilege of abolishing that great capital in trade of the Democratic politician—negro slavery. It is a greater concession than the Republic can bear. The duty of the Whigs is, not alone to abolish slavery, but to save the Republic; and to do that, it must now abolish the infinite corruptions of the Republican Party, so called. All the continued and unending concessions that have been made to Democratic leaders for the purpose of reconciling them to the abolition of slavery have been made at the vital expense of the Republic. No honest, intelligent Democrat ever demanded or required such concessions. It would have been far better for our Government if almost every Democratic leader at the beginning of the war had gone over and joined the rebels. There they could only have harmed the cause which they had spurned all their lives, while the Government would have been freed from even the imaginary necessity of conciliating them, in which the injury to the Government cause was incalculably immense. Whether viewed from a historical or a political standpoint the old Whig Party has a most respectable record. It was the party of America's thought, habit, feeling, tradition. It was a party of law and order, and of devotion to constitutional government, for our Government is a constitutional government, and not a Democracy, nor the Government of a corrupt Republican Party, which is looser still than our old Democracy. For my own part, I can see no reason why every true American should not feel proud to be a Whig, and desire to get back on to solid Whig ground as soon as possible. VERMONTER.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17, 1878.

A RAILROAD FOR GENESEE VALLEY.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "The project for changing the Genesee Valley Canal to a railroad, to be operated by the Erie Road, is being pushed with energy. It will be a continuation of the line already built south from Rochester, and with the design of making a Pittsburg connection. The recent meeting at Cuba brought the subject to a focus, and a report of the committee then appointed, of which Hon. Wilkes Angel was Chairman, has been made public at an adjourned meeting at Belfast. This made the building of the road feasible and held out a cheerful prospect for an early connection between Rochester and Pittsburg. A series of meetings, commencing at Bradford or Olean, and extending on to and including the City of Rochester, has been agreed upon. The decision as to the points at which the meetings shall be held was left to the committee and the co-operation of communities along the line. The probabilities are that the first meeting will be held at Bradford, and thence at Olean, Cuba, Belfast, Canadea, Hume, Portage, Nunda, Mount Morris, closing with a grand and conclusive assemblage at Rochester."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Signal Officers at Life-saving Station No. 3, North Carolina, reported to the Chief Signal Officer this morning that Mr. J. B. White, of Currituck Beach, had found the body of an unknown white man seven miles south of the station. The remains had no clothes on, and the head was severed from the body.

THE STATE OF THE BAYARDS.

OUTLOOK IN DELAWARE.

PROBABILITY THAT NO REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET WILL BE NOMINATED — MR. BAYARD'S FRIENDS TALKING ABOUT HIS CHANCES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16.—Since the Democratic nominations have been made it is evident that they have no unusual strength, and that, in an animated contest, with "a free and fair election," in which Republican citizens are not disfranchised by wholesale, they will run some risk of defeat. Mr. Hall, the candidate for Governor, is more popular than Mr. Martin for Congress, and yet the former is simply an amiable, respectable, rich, party man, with no public record of consequence, and no special fitness for the Governorship. Mr. Martin has the secret opposition of a strong faction in his own party. There is an unsavory story of his operations in the lobby of the Legislature three or four years ago, and altogether he appears to lack robust elements of popular strength. But there is not the least appearance of any sort of an opposition ticket. The Republicans have postponed action until they see how the city election in Wilmington results on the 3d of September, and the prospect as to that now appears discouraging enough. Three aspirants for Mayor presented themselves for the Republican nomination, of whom one received about 1,100 votes and the others about 800 each. Capt. Gallagher, the nominee, is extremely un satisfactory to many of his own party. He says that he expects at least 200 of them will refuse to support him, and others increase the estimate of the dissatisfied class to 300 or even 400. Some of these will doubtless vote for Mr. Allmond, the Democratic candidate, and, considering the number of disqualified colored men, it is difficult, if not impossible, to see how the city can be carried for the Republicans. If, then, the nomination of a Republican State ticket is contingent on success in the Wilmington election, it seems altogether improbable that one will be put in the field.

There are stories afloat that the Nationals have made, or are making, an organization here, but there are no signs of it. The working people are extremely conservative, and nearly all the men who might lead in such a movement are this year affectionate and fervid in their embraces of the Democracy. Some of these showed signs, two months ago, of making trouble in the party, and especially indicated a purpose to wave seditious greenback, soft-money banners in the State Convention, but the friends of Mr. Bayard, alarmed at the possibility of his being weakened before the country by a defiant opposition in his own party at home, clapped a vigorous extinguisher upon the inflationists at the delegate elections, smoothed over every appearance of ill-feeling, as far as possible, and arranged a financial resolution which, providing for gold *and* silver, may mean a 90-cent dollar, to please Mr. Bland and excuse Senator Saulsbury's vote, or a 100-cent dollar, with its legal tender limited, which would indorse Senator Bayard and Representative Williams. In such close-fitting harness, strapped and buckled to the closest pinch, was the convention run, that its proceedings were tame and dry to a degree that fairly disgusted everybody, and displayed conspicuously how it was put under restraint.

Senator Bayard's friends have hopes that he will be nominated for the Presidency. They say the next election must turn on the three hard-money States of New-York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The question for the "solid South" to consider is simply, not whom it would like to have for President—who would be popular in Georgia or Texas—but who can carry these pivotal States. It is true, they say, that the South is inclined to the soft-money theories, and would rather train with Ewing and Bland, but what of that? The great thing is to oust the Republicans and get into power. The South's 138 votes are sure for any Democratic candidate, and it only needs to make him certain of the three close States where hard money is popular. They alone have 50 votes, and will swell his total to 188. It is assumed in this calculation that the candidacy of Mr. Bayard is in competition with that of Mr. Tilden, who might be looked to first as the man to carry New-York, and it is said with confidence that if both are equally available for the purpose, the South would infinitely prefer the Delaware Senator. Hence the financial plank in the recent convention was fashioned with care. It may not look well to the dwellers on the Wabash, but the question is whether it will prove attractive to the States that cast 50 doubtful votes, and whether the Gramercy Park artisan is likely to hew out anything of neater shape and more correct proportions.

All suggestions of such a combination as Thurman and Bayard are declared, by persons presumed to be in the latter's confidence, impracticable. Mr. Bayard, they say, is not a candidate for Vice-President, and would decline the nomination.

WELLS COLLEGE.

A NEW BUILDING TO BE ERECTED BY HON. EDWIN B. MORGAN.

From the Auburn Advertiser, Aug. 13.

In addition to the munificence of Mr. Wells, the founder of Wells College, in establishing and equipping the institution, Hon. E. B. Morgan, who a few years ago gave it an endowment of $100,000, now proposes to erect at once a new building which, when completed and furnished, will make the equipment of the college second to that of no other similar institution in the country. This building is to be of a style in keeping with the present commodious and elegant building, and of sufficient size to contain all the music-rooms, geological and other cabinets, chemical laboratory and lecture-room for the physical sciences, art gallery, and gymnasium. These rooms will all be appropriately furnished, and every effort will be made to make the building complete in all its appointments.

Among the advantages that may be mentioned as resulting from the erection of this building, which will probably be completed by the Winter holidays, are the quiet in the main building in consequence of the removal of the pianos, larger and better rooms for all that the new building is to contain, better accommodation for classes in daily recitations, room for the enlargement of the library, which is being increased by the expenditure of several hundred dollars, and not least, full provision for the needs of health, physical training, and physical development.

It may be added that other improvements are under way, so that the college will be for the coming year more attractive and desirable than in any previous year of its history.

Under the able administration of Rev. E. S. Fribee, D. D., the college has already attained an eminent position among the foremost educational institutions of the land, and we are pleased to make this gratifying mention of an improvement that will greatly augment its usefulness in the years to come.

TEMPERANCE AT ROUND LAKE.

ROUND LAKE, Aug. 18.—The temperance camp-meeting at Round Lake closed to-night. About 5,000 persons have taken the Murphy pledge. Large crowds were in attendance, and great enthusiasm and a strong religious spirit prevailed throughout the entire meeting.

TO CHINA TO BE MARRIED.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "Miss Annie E. Davis, an Oberlin girl, and step-daughter of George W. Ells, Esq., of that place, latterly residing with relatives in Northboro, Mass., is now on her way, in company with a returning lady missionary, to Hong Kong, where she expects to be married to Dwight B. Bradley, Esq., a graduate of the Oberlin College, Class of 1875. Mr. Bradley is a son of the late celebrated missionary, Dr. Bradley, and Sarah Blachley Bradley, of the Oberlin Class of 1845. He is an editor, and since the death of his father, business manager of the publishing house at Bangkok, and is also the official interpreter of the King of Siam. The journey from Hong Kong to Bangkok will be an extensive a wedding tour as most editors and publishers in this enlightened land enjoy."

A WOMAN IN POLITICS.

Mrs. Plummer, of the Pennsylvania oil region, has a capacity for politics. Mrs. Plummer's husband, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature last Winter, is a candidate for Congress. He wanted the nomination of the Nationals, as also did one Smith, an old Pithole oil operator. The Congressional Convention being in session in Butler County, the Titusville *Herald* tells the story thus: "Smith had twitted Plummer for fighting a free pipe bill while in the Legislature. Plummer replied that he did move the indefinite postponement of the bill, but that he was representing Crawford County then, and his constituents remonstrated against it, as tending to kill the refining interest here and build it up in Baltimore at our expense. But as luck would have it, the original petitions or remonstrances were found by Mrs. Plummer at her home in this city. She has been in the habit of preserving her husband's letters and writings, he being very careless in that respect. Casting her eye over the remonstrances, whose name should she see there, bold as John Hancock's, but L. E. Smith's, her husband's rival and antecedent. Her woman's wit told her how to make use of this discovery, and, armed with this damaging document, she took the cars and repaired to Butler, the scene of the convention and the arena of conflict. Plummer then turned on Smith, showed him up, and turned the tide, won an easy victory, and is now the National nominee for Congress."

HIEROGLYPHICS DECIPHERED.

TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS ON CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

From the London Times, Aug. 7.

Dr. Birch, of the British Museum, has just favored Mr. Dixon with the following revised translation of the hieroglyphical inscriptions:

"*First Side—Central Line toward East when Erected on Embankment.*—The Horus, lord of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, crowned in Uas or Thebes, the King of the North and South, Ramen Cheper has made his monument to his father, Haremachu, (Horus in the Horizons,) he has set up to him two great obelisks, capped with gold, at the first time of the festivals of 30 years, according to his wish he did it, the son of the Sun Thothmes, (III.,) type of types did it beloved of Haremachu (Horus in the Horizons) ever living.

"*First Side—Left Line.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, beloved of the Sun, the King of Upper and Lower Egypt, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, lord of the festivals, like Ptah-Tanen, son of the Sun, Rameses beloved of Amen, a strong bull, like the son of Nu, (Osiris,) whom none can withstand, the lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, giver of life, like the Sun.

"*First Side—Right Line.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, son of Tum, King of the South and North, lord of diadems, guardian of Egypt, chastiser of foreign countries, son of the Sun Rameesu, (II.) beloved of Amen, dragging the South to the Mediterranean Sea, the North to the Poles of Heaven, lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, son of the Sun Rameesu, (II.,) giver of life, like the Sun.

"*Second Side—Central Line, toward River (South) as Erected on Embankment.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country. The powerful bull, crowned by Truth, the Lord of the Gods and Souls, Amen Cheper. The lord of the gods has multiplied to him festivals on the great Persea tree in the midst of the place of the Phœnix (Heliopolis.) He is recognised as his son, a divine chief, his limbs come forth daily as he wishes, the son of the Sun Thothmes (III.,) ruler of An, (Heliopolis,) beloved of Haremachu Horus in the Horizons.

"*Second Side—Left Line.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, beloved of Truth, King of the North and South, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, born of the gods, holding the two lands, (of Egypt,) as the son of the Sun, (Ra-mesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, making his frontier wherever he wished, who is at rest through his power, the lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, son of the Sun, Rameesu, beloved of Amen, the lustre of the Sun.

"*Second Side—Right Line.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, son of the god Chepera, the King of the North and South, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun. The golden trait, rich in years, the most powerful, the eyes of mankind behold what he has done, nothing has been said in opposition to the lord of the two countries. Ra-user-ma approved of the Sun, the son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, giver of life, like the Sun.

"*Third Side—Central Line, West Side, as Erected on Embankment.*—The Horus lord of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, crowned in the country, the lord of Truth, beloved of Tum, the King of the South and North, Ramen Cheper. His father Tum has set up to him his great name, placing it in the temple belonging to An, (Heliopolis,) giving him the throne of Seb, the dignity of Cheper, the son of the Sun, Thothmes, (III.,) good and true, beloved of Amen, the lustre of the Sun, like Tum.

"*Third Side—Right Line.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, well-beloved of Ra, the King of the South and North, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, lord of festivals of 30 years, like his father Ptah, son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of man, son of Tum, beloved of both lords, the goodness of whose crowning there in these countries, has given him birth, the lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, the son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of men, giver of life, like the Sun.

"*Third Side—Left Line.*—The Horus lord of the two countries, the powerful bull son of Shu, the King of the South and North, Ra-user-ma approved of Ra, the lord of diadems, director of Egypt, chastiser of foreign lands, son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, bringing his offering daily in the house of his father Tum; not has been done as he did in the house of his father, the lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, the son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, giver of life, like the Sun.

"*Fourth Side and Central Line Toward Road (North) as Erected on Embankment.*—The Horus of the Upper and Lower country, beloved of the god of the tall upper crown, the King of the South and North, Ramen Cheper, making offerings, beloved of the gods, supplying the altar of the spirits of An, (Heliopolis,) welcoming their persons at the two times of the year, that he might repose through them with a sound life of hundreds of thousands of years with very numerous festivals of 30 years, the son of the Sun, Thothmes, (III.,) the divine ruler, beloved of Haremachu (Horus in the horizons) ever living.

"*Fourth Side—Right Line.*—The Horus lord of the Upper and Lower country, the powerful bull, beloved of Ra, the King of the South and North, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, the Sun born of the gods, holding the countries, the son of the Sun Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, the strong hand, powerful victor, bull of rulers, King of Kings, lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, beloved of Tum, lord of An (Heliopolis,) giver of life.

"*Fourth Side—Left Line.*—The Horus, the powerful bull, Thothmes of Ptah-Tanen, lord of the Upper and Lower country, the King of the South and North, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, the hawk of gold, rich in years, the greatest of victors, the son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, leading captive the Rutennu (Syrians) and Peti (Libyans) out of their countries to the seat of the house of his father, lord of the two countries, Ra-user-ma, approved of the Sun, son of the Sun, Rameesu, (II.,) beloved of Amen, beloved of Shu, the great god, like the Sun.

"The scenes on the pyramidion represent the monarch Thothmes III., under the form of a sphynx, with hands offering to the Gods Ra and Atum, the two principal deities of Heliopolis. The offerings are water, wine, milk, and incense. The inscriptions are the names and titles of the deities, the titles of Thothmes III., and the announcement of each of his special gifts."

CLERICAL CLOTHES.

TROUBLE OCCASIONED BY A CURATE'S TROUSERS.

From the London Figaro, Aug. 10.

An amusing scandal has arisen in a certain parish in the Diocese of Worcester. A young clergyman, curate of the parish, has incurred the displeasure of his Vicar by daring to wear a dress which did not exactly accord with the worthy Vicar's taste, in these matters. No small stir has been made in consequence of the curate officiating in a pair of "unmentionables" not of the regulation black, but being of some ordinary mundane color and pattern, such as are usually worn by a layman while riding or walking. The cleric, who is charged with wearing the ordinary dress of an English gentleman, is uniting the parish (where he has secured the esteem and respect of the parishioners) "in consequence of the Vicar taking objection to the color of a pair of trousers which he wore while officiating on several occasions."

If the curate had donned a cassock which had trailed upon the encaustic tiles, a surplice reaching only to the knee, and with colored stole and biretta had ventured to perform his clerical functions, it is doubtful whether he would have provoked in a greater degree the ire of the offended Vicar. But his only offence appears to be that of wearing a pair of "unmentionables" not of a sable hue.

What would the Vicar think of a clergyman who, not so long ago, used to appear at divine service in top boots, and possibly wearing under his surplice "the pink" in which he had been following the hounds? That—no unfrequent occurrence in days gone by—might have been viewed as an offense against the laws ecclesiastical, as well as indicating an unfitness for the sacred office; but merely appearing in church in nether garments of a lighter hue than the coat would surely only be viewed as an unpardonable offense by a mind given to dwelling upon mere trivialities, and sedulously desirous of getting rid of a clerical junior who was so rash as not to submit his clerical attire to the judgment of his Vicar.

Report does say that the condemned trousers—or a portion thereof—have been solemnly submitted to the Bishop of the Diocese, but we have not learned the Episcopal judgment pronounced. We sincerely hope the Bishop's license will not be withdrawn for so trifling an offense (!); but we shall certainly look now for a duly prescribed code of clerical attire, approved by Convocation; also for a list of tailors specially appointed to manufacture clerical suits, who shall favour the public with their charges for making and selling to young unbenefited clergymen other than the solemn, sober-suited attire usually worn at funerals. We cannot conclude these observations without expressing our admiration of the good sense of the parishioners, who, after the manner of Englishmen—and, we doubt not, in this case of Englishwomen also—are about to show their appreciation of the young clergyman's services during his residence among them by presenting him with a testimonial. What form the presentation will take we have yet to learn, but we trust it will be in some sense a solace for his recent experience of clerical tyranny, and that in his new parish he may meet with a Vicar of larger and more liberal views, and that his future clerical career may be a prosperous and happy one, culminating in a deanery, or at least a respectable canonry.

AN OREGON IDEA OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

The Portland *Oregonian* says: "The figure-head which ornaments the prow of the bark Bella of Oregon is certainly very handsome and appropriate. It consists of the figure of a woman dressed in the height of fashion—with all the ruffles, tucks, frills, and modern 'taggery. Even the indispensable 'pull-back' is not omitted. As the name of the vessel indicates, the figure-head represents a web-foot belle. Her right arm is extended at full length forward, and in her hand she holds a cluster of wheat."

BRAZILIAN COFFEE MARKETS.

SANTOS, Aug. 15.—Coffee—Superior Santos, 5,500 @5,700 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 15.—Exchange on London, 27½. Coffee—Good fivts, 6,000@6,150 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

LAWS OF FICKLE FASHION.

WHIMS, FREAKS, AND CHANGES.

TIGHT-FITTING DRESSES GIVING PLACE TO THE BOUFFANTE STYLE—SEASIDE COSTUMES—WHITE WAISTS—BATHING-SUITS—HATS AND TRIMMING.

It is positively asserted that there is to be a great change in the fashions. The tight-fitting dresses are to be replaced by the "bouffante" style, which means a combination of puffs, the "panier," and the crinoline. Something quite new is promised. The fashion always inclines to extremes. First the dresses are made so tight-fitting that they can be no tighter, and from the moment a change is anticipated nothing short of "paniers" and crinolines is thought of. Fuller details of this change must be deferred until more complete information can be obtained on the subject. This will serve, however, as a warning to ladies not to have too many expensive new suits made.

The dresses worn at the sea-side are mostly of the usual fabrics, such as striped grenadines, lawns, batistes, and the usual variety of evening tissues. There are, however, some novelties to be seen, as, for instance, the suits made of "mouchoirs bordelais." The following description will fully explain the material, and in what manner these suits are made. The cardinal-colored linen skirt is trimmed with a plaited flounce. The tunique is composed of five large handkerchiefs, with écru groundings, red dots, and red borders. Two of these handkerchiefs are gracefully draped in front, the borders corresponding handsomely with the skirt. The three other handkerchiefs form the rather full trimming in the back. The "corsage bébé" is plaited, with the inserted piece in the back, and the sleeves of plain red linen. The stripes on the borders of the handkerchiefs serve for the trimming on the lower part of the waist. This style of suit is very peculiar, and attracts general attention.

White vests are much worn with short suits, both in the city and country. A suit with one of these vests consists of a short skirt, trimmed with a moderately deep plaiting. The square apron has the borders lined with faille, which falls below. It is draped in regular plaits and buttoned to the seam in the back, which is trimmed down the sides with buttons in the color of the silk. The seam is drawn up to form a puffing by means of cords. On the lower part of this piece is a faille hem. The "veston" is tight-fitting around the waist, and closes by means of a single button, showing a white vest. Around the veston is a bordering of faille. The sleeves have faille cuffs. The vest, which is of English piqué, serves as an underwaist. It closes down the front by means of round mother of pearl buttons.

Ecru is not as much used as it has been. Pink is very much favored both for day wear in batistes and lawns, and for evening use in more expensive materials. Lawns and batistes are very pretty in this color, trimmed with white lace and faille bows. Pink linen dresses are trimmed with cherry-colored loops of ribbon, and bands of lace and embroidery. The evening dresses of charming fashion are made of gauze and light fabrics. In consequence of such quantities of imitation lace being made, linen suits and matinées are covered with insertions and lace. There are, however, laces for all purposes, and it is necessary to know how to make a distinction between the different kinds to be used for different occasions. There are laces for morning wear, for evening wear, and for extra dressy occasions. For evening wear and full dress the selection of lace is very important. Point lace is only suitable for the most elegant evening toilets. Point de Tênes, de Venise, de Hongrie, and d'Argentan have always been considered as exclusively for Winter wear. These rather heavy laces are admirably suited to velvet and heavy materials. Point d'Alençon and light malines are for Summer toilets. Bruges and valenciennes laces are as much used by lingères as by dress-makers. Although they are quite expensive, they no not compare in value to other kinds named. Fashionable ladies only consent to wear imitation laces for very ordinary purposes, for instance, when the trimming is plaited and the beauty of expensive lace would be completely lost. Rich lace can always be used as long as it lasts.

There is scarcely anything now worn in the way of waists, but "habits Directoire" and plaited waists and casaquins. The polonaise still retains favor.

Aprons formed of ruffles or fringes, placed in lines one above the other, are still made upon the most elegant dresses. A suit made in this style is of black grenadine, with transparent and Pompadour stripes. The apron is composed of black and white lace ruffles, with a band made of the Pompadour stripe over each heading. The same trimming is down the sides of the apron. From the sides fall draperies of bias grenadine, which terminate in the back. The tunique falls over the short skirt in draperies fastened up under bows. The borders are trimmed with lace ruffles. The baby waist, which means plaited front and back, is trimmed with black and white. The sleeves terminate at the elbow, and are also trimmed with lace. The belt is of Pompadour ribbon.

The heated term invariably brings out a number of white muslin dresses. They are this year more generally adopted than usual. The waists are gathered or plaited, and the aprons are composed of ruffles, trimmed with lace. These dresses may be trimmed with insertions and embroidered bands, or shirrings, with colored ribbons underneath. When a white dress is used for out-door wear, the most suitable garment that can be worn is a "basquine," or "casaquin" of crêpe de chine, embroidered with silk in several colors. There is a white material now used which is all wool and as fine as cr

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—Short stories in the magazines are not often successful, but for September *Harper's Monthly* has secured at least two which are very readable. One is by Rebecca Harding Davis, and is called "A Day with Doctor Sarah," the other by Rose Terry Cooke, called "Cal Culver and the Devil." The former is a sketch of a woman belonging to the woman's rights movement, a female physician, who is at work to secure the suffrage for her unwilling or indifferent sisters. It is well told, showing a good grasp of plot and excellent attention to the details of the story. Rose Terry Cooke deals much in New-England dialogue. Her hero is a New-England Rip Van Winkle, who marries a virago and disappears, leaving a presumption that the devil has carried him off. The skeptical reader may surmise that he has either slipped off on a whaling voyage or secretly obeyed the injunction: "Go West, young man." It is also a very well-written story. Henrietta H. Holdich has a short story without a name. It would have saved her from the possible ridicule of the ungodly if she had understood the genesis of the curious hieroglyph which takes the place of the title; but *naturêt* is always exquisable. Mrs. E. W. Latimer supplies a fourth short tale called "An English Bride in Roumania," and Mr. T. B. Aldrich a short dramatic piece called "Mercedes." The latter is founded upon an incident told in the "Memoirs of the Duchess d' Abrantès." The stock serials are as before: Black's "Macleod of Dare," and Hardy's "Return of the Native." Among the illustrated papers is one relating to a singular genius in the art of engraving. Thomas Bewick, (pronounced *Bew*-ick,) the engraver whose coarse billheads and odd wood-cuts fetch a round sum, and whom Ruskin ranks with Holbein and the greatest artists of engraving in Italy. Few persons who have not made a study of engravings will recognize the power and skill of Bewick in the specimens given, but in engravings hasty judgments will not do; where the uninitiated only see an expressive but clumsy cut, the connoisseur falls into raptures over the bold simplicity of the lines and the firmness of touch that halted the graving tool just at the right hair's breadth to give the fullest effect with the least possible use of ink. "Sheen, the Beautiful," by Clara F. Morse, guides the reader about certain famous spots near London, and "Reformed Wiesbaden," by Dr. Robert Tomes, performs the duty of *cicerone* for that ancient gambling-place. In "A Spring Jaunt in Staten Island," by W. H. Rideing, and "Ab'm: A Glimpse of Modern Dixie," by Charles D. Deshler, we return to the United States. The poets of the month are: Ruth Dana, ("On Regaining Consciousness;") Mrs. E. T. Corbett, ("The Foreclosure of the Mortgage,") and Harriet Prescott Spofford, ("Parlor Magic.") Charlotte Adams has an enthusiastic piece of writing on "Caterina Cornaro, daughter of Venice and Queen of Cyprus."

THE ATLANTIC.

—The trial of Fitz John Porter, which has been reopened at the instigation of his friends, receives a bit of outside testimony which seems to have been cleverly managed so as to appear in the nick of time. Gen. Francis J. Lippitt reviews the campaign of Pope, and gives particular attention to the figure which Porter cut in that disastrous movement. His verdict is that Halleck was stupidly obstinate in conducting the defense of Washington from his Cabinet at the Capitol; that McClellan was inexcusably slow in supporting Pope; that Pope was outnumbered two to one without knowing of the fact, and that under such delusion he ordered Porter to attack when attack meant annihilation. Porter, in remaining still, acted with sound judgment and kept the army of Longstreet from joining Jackson and overwhelming Pope at once. This is the view Gen. Lippitt takes of the matter. His descriptions are clear, whatever may be said by authorities in military matters of the justice of his conclusions. Two or three outline maps accompany his paper. Arthur G. Sedgwick has an instructive article on "Primitive Communism," and Axel Gustafson a biographical sketch of Schouvaloff, the Russian diplomat and Minister to England. John Watts Kearney contributes a first paper on "American Finances from 1789 to 1835," and William F. Apthorp rejoices the souls of lovers of classical music, by an appreciative article on "Additional Accompaniments to Bach's and Handel's Scores." Thomas Sargent Perry, after the lightly pondering *Atlantic* fashion, discourses on some recent French novels, and Richard Grant White has a fourth installment of "Americanisms." The poets' corners contain names of the august. Here is Whittier with a mildly melodious "Vision of Echard," and Holmes with a gentle strain called "The Silent Melody." Barton Grey laments in even and smooth stanzas a maiden fair named Joan Mellish, and H. Everett embodies in a sonnet, herewith given, the pleasures that a landsman may often find on the deck of a yacht:

AUGUST SAILING.

In the bright morn from out the little bay
We slowly drifted, and at noon the wind,
O'ercome with heat, had flagged and dropped behind
Under the tyrannous sunshine all the day.
We moved so lazily one scarce could say
We moved at all. Upon the deck at night,
Beside the moon-blanched sail, beneath the bright,
High-hung, great stars, with open eyes we lay;
Slept for a moment in the utter hush,
Then waked again to hear the sudden rush
Of swift-flowing water, as we made our way
Straight to the east, and coming o'er the sea
Blew the young morn, that with slow, sweet delay
Began to draw her veil of mystery.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—Nothing of much consequence is to be seen in *Lippincott's* for September, unless exception be made in favor of a short story by Rebecca Harding Davis. Like Miss Woolson, she finds the South a good field for contrasts. Her heroine is a pretty girl of Yankee descent; her heroes two shiftless Southerners, one being absolutely a do-nothing, the other a brilliant but superficial genius who has given up work and taken to drink. The difficulty in the story is to believe that Major Fetridge could live in a small country place for many years and conceal his identity from friends and acquaintances. "His Great Deed"—the name of the story—consists in resigning a fortune in favor of his rival in order to make his sweetheart happy. Sherwood Bonner has a short tale called "C. G.; or, Lilly's Earrings," and Mary Dean tells about "The Boy on a Hill Farm." There are personal sketches of modern French littérateurs, contributed by Arthur Venner; and E. S., a naval officer, relates a visit to Tantah, a town of Lower Egypt, on the "Damietta branch of the Nile," according to the Gazetteer. The inquiring officer discovered that it is not on the Damietta branch, but in the heart of the Delta, and hence seldom visited by travelers. Truth to say there is but little more information than this conveyed by the entire paper. The two illustrated articles are more to the point. One is by a lady rejoicing in the initials J. P., who describes a visit to the desert south of Algiers. The second is by Edward C. Bruce, and describes, with numerous wood-cuts, modern Cashmere, or Kashmir, as it is now fashionable to spell it. D. C. Macdonald is an Englishman who has taught school in the United States, and gives his opinion on some educational matters. The prizes in the professions of teaching are much better in England than America; salaries are higher for responsible positions. On the other hand, American boys are easier to manage, quicker to learn, and have more respect for mental superiority in their teachers. The accommodations for teachers in this country are also superior. The serials for September are "Parcival" and "Through Winding Ways." The latter is by Ellen C. Olney. Verses of small importance are contributed by John B. A. Tabb—"The Vision of the Tarn"—and by Louise Chandler Moulton—"Across Strange Waters." The department called "Our Monthly Gossip" has a paper from D. K. on the Russian press that will interest those who study closely the development of the aggressor in the late war in the East.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. William Black is yachting among the Hebrides.

—Mrs. Ward's *Sensible Etiquette* has already reached a third edition.

—Dr. John Hill Burton is hard at work on his *History of the Reign of Queen Anne.*

—D. Appleton & Co. will add Spielhagen's *Platt Land* to their "Collection of Foreign Authors."

—Twenty-one American publishers are represented at the Paris Exhibition by their printed books.

—Mr. A. M. U. Stedman will publish in September a volume on *Social and Intellectual Life at Oxford.*

—The article on "Catharine of Russia" in the July *Quarterly Review* is written by Mr. George Strachey.

—Mr. Skelton, the "Shirley" of the English magazines, is to reprint another volume of his *Naga Critica.*

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have just published *The Parallel and Meridian System of Map Drawing*, by W. V. Marshall.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have just published a *Topical Course of Study for Primary Schools*, prepared by E. C. Stone.

—The scenes of Jules Verne's next volume will be on the African coast, where he has recently been making studies.

—Sarah D. Jewett, author of *Deep-haven*, will have ready this Fall a collection of her delightful stories for children.

—Mr. James De Mille, the Nova Scotia Professor of Rhetoric, has a new volume in press, entitled *A Castle in Spain.*

—Prof. William Everett, of Harvard University, is writing a series of papers on going to college, for the New-York *Ledger.*

—Canon Leeper, of Dublin, is engaged upon a historical hand-book of the national cathedral of Ireland—St. Patrick's.

—George Routledge & Sons, No. 416 Broome-street, have in press Augustus J. C. Hare's *Memorials of Baroness Bunsen.*

—Mrs. Burnett's new novel, *Haworth*, will begin simultaneously in the November issues of *Scribner's* and *MacMillan's Magazines.*

—The Paris Société Bibliographique has published a curious essay on the state of the French Navy during the fourteenth century.

—Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin were appointed by Archbishop Tait to print the official report of the late Lambeth Conference.

—It is reported that Mr. Winter Jones has resigned the position of Principal Librarian of the British Museum on account of ill health.

—Right Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M. P., has an article on the "Business of the House of Commons" in *Macmillan's* for August.

—Henry James, Jr.'s "Europeans," now running through the *Atlantic*, is on the point of publication by Macmillan & Co., in London.

—The *History of the Ancient British Church* by Rev. John Pryce, Vicar of Bangor, is announced for publication by the Messrs. Longman.

—Mr. Theodore Martin intends to collect his translations of Heine's *Leider* into Lowland Scotch, and to republish them in a separate volume.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. expect to publish Hans Christian Andersen's *Letters to His Friends and Their Letters to Him*, translated from the Danish.

—Rev. John Laing, of Edinburgh, has completed his dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain. It contains 20,000 entries.

—Cross' *Eclectic Short-hand*, a new system adapted to general use and to verbatim reporting, will be published by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, early in September.

—Mr. James Caird has written a book on *The Landed Interests and the Supply of Food*, which will soon appear from the press of Cassell, Petter & Galpin, London.

—Mr. H. Van Laun, the translator of Taine's *English Literature*, has nearly ready for the press a *History of France from the First Revolution to the Fall of the Empire.*

—The forthcoming volume of the "Theological Translation Fund Library" is Baur's *First Three Centuries of the Christian Church.* The translator is Rev. Allan Menzies.

—*Bombay to the Bosphorus* is the title of Mr. Grattan Geary's narrative of his recent journey along the Persian Gulf and of his ride of over 1,000 miles through Asiatic Turkey.

—Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Wolcott is preparing a book which will contain a short history of the monasteries and religious houses of the Kingdom before the dissolution of Henry VIII.

—E. Worthington & Co., No. 750 Broadway, are soon to publish from English advance sheets, Richard A. Proctor's *Pleasant Ways in Science*, and Dr. Andrew Wilson's delightful *Leisure-Time Studies.*

—Steele's *Philosophy*, a popular schoolbook in the "Fourteen Week Series," has been revised and improved by the author so as to bring it up to the latest advances in that science. A. S. Barnes & Co. are the publishers.

—The Catholic Publication Society, of Barclay-street, will shortly publish a *History of the United States*, for the use of schools, by J. R. G. Hassard, and a *History of the Middle Ages*, adapted from the French of Fr. Gazeau, S. J.

—Rev. C. H. H. Wright, of Trinity College, Dublin, late Bampton lecturer, is preparing a critical edition of the Chaldee text of the *Megillath Antiochus*; or, *The History of the Maccabees*, chiefly from manuscrips in the Bodleian Library.

—Henry Holt & Co., have kindly added an index to their new edition of Mrs. Brassey's *Round the World in the Yacht Sunbeam.* Those who found the earlier edition without the index, can have it by applying at No. 25 Bond-street, New-York.

—Mr. Thomas Whittaker is about to issue *On Holy Ground*, by Edward Hedder, author of *Memories of New-Zealand Life.* It is principally a series of sketches of scenes and incidents in the "Land of Promise," and has attracted considerable attention in England.

—The August *American Naturalist* is specially remarkable for the amount of intelligence contained in its general notes. In this number Edwin A. Barber begins a series of papers on "The Ancient Pueblos, or the Ruins in the Valley of Rio San Juan."

—Mr. Charles F. Richardson's *Primer of American Literature*, just ready at Houghton, Osgood & Co.'s, is not the first effort of this kind. The late Henry T. Tuckerman made a very full sketch for an American edition of Shaw's *English Literature* some years ago.

—A work on Mount Etna, containing topographical and geological maps, and giving a detailed history of the mountain and of its eruptions, has been prepared by Mr. G. F. Rodwell, Science Master in Marlborough College, and will soon be published by C. Kegan Paul & Co.

—The number of announcements in the particular department of juvenile books for the coming year is very large. The publishing house of T. Whittaker alone has no less than 72 forthcoming works for children, and D. Lothrop & Co. announce nearly double that number.

—According to James T. Fields, in his recent lecture on Rufus Choate, the worship of the young men of Boston 25 years ago was all centred in Mr. Emerson in the lecture-room, Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury, in the pulpit, the elder Booth on the stage, and Rufus Choate at the Bar.

—A large portion of the Latin works of Wieliff, which are mostly still in manuscript at Vienna, have been transcribed by Dr. Rudolf Buddensieg, of Dresden, and will be published by him, with careful historical and critical notes. The first part will consist of polemical tracts; the second, of ecclesiastical treatises.

—The recent death of Isabella Richardson, at the age of 96 years, breaks one of the few personal links that bound the Scotland of literature to the Scotland of the tourist. She was best known under the pseudonym of "Tibbie Shiel," the mistress of a cottage on the edge of St. Mary's Loch, under whose roof Christopher North and the Ettrick Shepherd used to meet and concoct the famous *Noctes Ambrosianæ.*

—S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago, will publish next week a new edition of Prof. Bacon's *Manual of Gesture.* The work has over 100 illustrations, and is founded upon Austin's *Chironomia*, published in London in 1806. Bacon's work is considered to be the most thorough book of its kind yet published in this country.

—Carter & Brothers have nearly ready *Home Lessons on the Old Paths*, by Miss Mary T. Symington, which is intended as a series of instructions on conversations on the Shorter Catechism, specially prepared for the use of parents, Sunday-school teachers, and all who have to do with the religious education of the young.

—Mr. Charles F. Thwing says, in the September *Sunday Afternoon*, that the religious life in American colleges has notably increased during the last 25 years. In Dartmouth College, for instance, in 1802–1803, only one student was known to be religious. It is now thought that at least one-half of the students in our colleges are Christian men.

—The great literary success of the day in France, says the *Academy*, is Victor Hugo's *History d'un Crime.* The sale of the people's edition at two francs has reached 150,000; and a new and still cheaper edition is to appear, with illustrations, published at two sous the number. *Les Pupe* has likewise passed through half a score of editions.

—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just ready *A Heart Twice Won*, by Elisabeth Van Toon. They have recently published *Sandi's Expiation*, a description of Russian despotism in the time of serfdom, translated from the French of Henry Greville by Mary Neal Sherwood, and regarded as the novel which established her fame in Europe.

—Miss Kathleen O'Meara, the author of the *Life and Works of Cuanon* and of numerous works of fiction, begins a new story, entitled "Pearl," in the September *Catholic World.* She is a graceful and entertaining writer, and a much more interesting biographer than Mrs. Oliphant, who has made her reputation in much the same lines of authorship.

—Macmillan & Co. have recently published a volume of sermons, bearing the title *The Present Fruit of Faith*, by Canon Vaughan, of Leicester, England, which is well worthy of attention for its discussion of living topics and burning questions, and for the bright and winning way in which truth is presented. It is a book much above the average.

—Prof. Haeckel, of Jena, has answered Prof. Virchow's famous speech on evolution, delivered at Munich at the meeting of German naturalists and physicians. Virchow denied that evolution could ever change an ape into a man. Haeckel reasserts the possibility, and more than possibility, of that change, and represents Virchow as the ally of the Jesuits.

—Miss Helen Stanley, the occasional Paris correspondent of the *Evening Post*, has made a contract to become the regular translator of "Henry Greville's" (Mme. Durand) novels. She alone will have advance-sheets for this purpose, and the books will appear simultaneously in Paris and in America. *D'Ames* will be published next month in French and English.

—May Rogers, an enthusiastic lover of Walter Scott's novels, has prepared a *Waverley Dictionary*, which contains in alphabetical order all the characters in the Waverley Novels, with a description and analysis of each one, and illustrative selections from the text. It resembles the *Dickens Dictionary* just published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., and will be issued early in September by S. C. Griggs & Co., Chicago.

—Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have purchased a large number of Warne & Co.'s popular red-line poets, known to the trade as the "Lansdowne Editions," which are sold at such prices that no young man or woman can excuse their ignorance of the best of English literature by saying that they cannot afford to buy the writings of Tennyson, Wordsworth, Shelley, Milton, Shakspeare, Cowper, Scott, and other great poets.

—Houghton, Osgood & Co. have published in pamphlet form two lectures by E. F. Waters, of the Boston *Advertiser*, given before the young men of Boston last Spring, on "The Great Struggle in England for Honest Government," with special reference to civil service reform in the United States. Its explanations of the English system as compared with our own, present in a few pages what the larger share of our people imperfectly understand.

—The writings of "Saxe Holm" are thought by the "Editor's Table," in the September *Sunday Afternoon*, to be by two people; the stories by Mrs. Lucia G. Runkle, and the poems by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson. Mrs. Runkle is a vigorous and brilliant writer, and has been for many years a contributor to the New-York papers, both secular and religious. In its palmy days of the old time, she was an editorial writer on the *Christian Union.* There is strong probability that Mr. Gladden has guessed the secret of this mysterious *nom de plume.*

—Some readers will remember the enthusiasm with which the three first volumes of Dr. Merle d'Aubigne's *History of the Reformation* was received in 1842. After a lapse of 36 years, the work will be completed by the issue, in a few weeks, from the press of the Carters, of the eighth volume of the *History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin*, or the thirteenth volume, counting from the first of the original work. The author's brilliant genius imparts to the work all the fascination of a romance, and, if not always reliable, it is certainly one of the most readable which has been written upon the Continental Reformation.

—In Mr. J. C. Wells' treatise on the *Separate Property of Married Women*, recently published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, is to be found almost the only existing collection of married women's laws, which can with good reason be said to be complete. He gives the latest statutes of the States and Territories, which have rapidly reached something like system within the last three or four years, with a reasonably distinct view of the different adjudications in the several States; and his purpose is to spare no censure upon "the villainous operations of professional divorce lawyers" or upon the design of "disorganizing revolutionists."

—Robert Carter & Brothers have nearly ready Principal Cunningham's *Theological Lectures on Subjects Connected with Natural Theology, Evidences of Christianity, and the Canon and Interpretation of Scripture.* These lectures are now published at the urgent request of a large number of ministers, who were formerly students of Dr. Cunningham, and in whose minds this particular course of lectures was associated with their revered teacher, and with their first entrance into theological studies. They have also nearly ready *John Whom Jesus Loved*, by James Culross, D. D., giving in terse and graphic style all that the Scriptures tell us of the beloved apostle, and containing in an appendix the numerous traditions and legends which cluster around his name.

—The nearest recent approach to the most delightful of all Hugh Miller's volumes, *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, is *The Reminiscences of an Old Teacher*, by George B. Emerson, now almost an octogenarian. He has been closely identified with education in Massachusetts for half a century, was the intimate friend of Agassiz, Everett, and Horace Mann, and is widely known and honored by what he has done for the trees and shrubs of his native State. His autobiography is only a booklet of 154 pages, and is entirely unpretending, but the story of his purposes, of the growth of his ideas, of his relations with the foremost men of his time in New-England, is told with such charming modesty and freshness that it is one of the most fascinating sketches of personal history which has been published since Hugh Miller told the story of his earlier days. The book is privately published, but copies may be obtained through Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

—Mr. Thomas Hardy, the author of *Far from the Madding Crowd*, is 38 years old. According to the *Literary World*, he was born in 1840 in an old-fashioned house in Dorsetshire. He was articled as a pupil to an architect in his seventeenth year, but at an early age began to pay attention to literature as an aside. His higher education was looked after by a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Mr. Hardy took up his permanent residence in London in 1862, and worked at his profession with the son of the late Bishop Bloomfield, winning prizes for his papers on architecture, and for his architectural designs. He was so successful in his profession that he purposed to become an art critic, but his early taste for romantic literature was so strong that at this juncture he sent his first attempt in fiction to a London magazine. It was at once accepted, and its success determined Mr. Hardy's career, though his interest in art has by no means been extinguished. His first complete novel, *Desperate Remedies*, (1871,) was both applauded and condemned. *Under the Greenwood Tree*, (1872,) was slow in making its way, but was well received on all sides. *A Pair of Blue Eyes* (1873) attracted a good deal of attention. In 1874 his position as a novelist was much enhanced by *Far from the Madding Crowd.* *The Hand of Ethelberta* did not diminish his growing fame, and his sixth novel, *The Return of the Native*, is now reaching American readers through the press of Harper's Monthly.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE FEUDAL LAND-HOLDER.

ANOTHER SIDE OF THE MONTGOMERY COUNTY ANTI-RENT CASES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

So many misstatements have been made in regard to the anti-rent matters in this section that justice, as well as a regard for the truth of history, requires the correction of the most glaring misrepresentations. The courts did not decide that the original grant, by which Mr. Clarke claims to hold his lands, was valid, but that the possession of his tenants inured to his advantage, and consequently his title was indisputable on account of the lapse of time. Previous to about 1870 comparative quiet had existed for a long time, Mr. Clarke having assured his tenants that their rents should never be raised beyond $1 per acre, and that price having been acquiesced in, his tenants paying the taxes and making their own repairs and improvements without expense to the landlord. He had also recognized what may be termed "tenants' rights," that is, that the tenants, having built the buildings and made the other improvements, were entitled to possession of the premises, which possession they might sell and transfer to another party, who would take their places as tenants. Mr. Clarke had recognized these transfers as valid, and himself had bought and sold these "tenants' rights." This state of things having existed so long, tenants had invested in purchasing and repairs considerable sums of money. Mr. Clarke announced, about this time, that he would no longer recognize these rights, and, a large number of leases having expired, advanced his rents, oftentimes without notice to the tenant until he came to pay, when he would be told he must pay 50 cents per acre additional, or incur his landlord's displeasure and be in danger of ejectment. Where lands had been occupied at $1 per acre, in some cases he advanced, without notice, to $1 50, then to $2, and announced that he must have $2 50, when the tenant was compelled to quit the premises, after which Clarke would cite him before the County Judge, to show cause why he did not deliver up possession. He commenced proceedings for the ejectment of a large number of tenants, including old men who had spent a lifetime on his lands, and who, confiding in his word, had believed they had a home which they might occupy during their lives. The tenants viewed these proceedings with alarm, as in many cases their entire savings were invested in these lands, and set to work to endeavor to effect a compromise with Mr. Clarke, which led to the formation of the "Montgomery Tenants' Mutual Society." This society was organized Feb. 19, 1874, its objects being to effect a definite understanding with Mr. Clarke as to rents, so as to allay discontent among the tenants, while giving to Mr. Clarke a fair annual rental for his lands. At its first meeting a committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Clarke, who was stopping in the place, (Charleston Four Corners,) and invite him to participate in its deliberations. This invitation was declined on the ground of "inexpediency." The meetings of the society were largely attended by all classes, among whom were the very best, including lawyers, doctors, clergymen, mechanics, and solid owners, as well as tenants—the entire community being interested, as they knew the facts in the case and sympathized with their neighbors as well as being anxious to see matters of dispute adjusted, as Mr. Clarke refused to pay his taxes on unoccupied lands, which touched the pocket of every tax-payer. Mr. Clarke's affidavit calls this a secret society, with the "avowed purpose of burning his buildings and doing all the damage possible." Mr. Clarke must know better. A secret society organized for the purpose, he states would not be apt to invite Mr. Clarke to attend its meetings, nor to hold its sessions with open doors, nor to publish its proceedings in the newspapers, all of which this society did. Besides this, its officers, who are gentlemen in every respect, and who stand deservedly high in the estimation of the entire community, indignantly deny that the society was secret or had any sinister motive whatever, and in this they are sustained by the entire membership, and by the community, who are naturally indignant against Mr. Clarke for the recklessness he manifests in his attempt to destroy the good name of prominent citizens. The society denounced all unlawful acts, and the fires which occurred were undoubtedly set by desperate men, without knowledge or complicity on the part of the great body of tenants; and if confirmation of the above is needed, it may be found in the fact that three sets of farm buildings were burned previous to the formation of the society, among which were the Levi Dygert farm buildings, on a charge for the burning of which Mr. Clarke procured the arrest of Charles Montanye, and also that one of the avowed objects of the society was the public discountenancing by law-abiding citizens of the overt acts of the unknown persons.

Mr. Clarke would certainly be fortunate if he could obtain the amounts at which he values the property destroyed. In case of the highest valuations, the lands and buildings together would barely bring the prices at which he values the buildings, as his system of doing business keeps his lands continually growing poorer. A few illustrations will, perhaps, make the matter clearer. He values the Zina Allen house and barn at $1,200; the house was so poor it could not be used for a dwelling, and was used only for storing farm-tools, for which purpose it was worth probably $50. The barn was propped to keep it from falling, sills and roof being rotten, and had been considered dangerous for two or three years before it was burned. The Brice Bowdish House he values at $400. This was too poor to find any kind of an occupant; everything useful had been removed to repair buildings on his other farm, and it was absolutely worthless except for firewood, for which purpose it would be worth $5 to $10. The house on the A. M. Scott farm he values at $1,000. Clarke had taken the windows out, the doors off, and the flooring out, and had removed one entire end of the lower story. In this condition it was not worth $100. These are fair samples of his reckless valuations, while several fires enumerated in his published list are not here regarded as so-called anti-rent fires.

This community has suffered much from misrepresentations of Clarke and others, and scarcely a tithe of the inaccuracies recently published are noticed in this article, but the reader is warned, notwithstanding all that has been written, that the majority of the people are law-abiding, and discountenance all violence, and for integrity and morality will compare favorably with farming communities generally.

RURAL GROVE, N. Y. G. J. G.

BY FOUL MEANS IF NOT BY FAIR.

THE SOUTHERN DETERMINATION TO SUPPRESS THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Raleigh correspondent has lately called public attention to the extent to which partisan meanness has carried Democratic legislation in framing the election laws in North Carolina. But it must not be supposed that their brethren in the Palmetto State are at all deficient in providing means for overcoming the great majority which would naturally be cast for candidates of the Republican Party in South Carolina, were fair and untrammeled balloting permitted. There has been no registration of voters in this State since that performed under Gen. Canby's order, during the reconstruction period in 1867, although while Republicans were in power the Democrats were forever howling on account of the failure of the Legislature to pass a law requiring registration to be made at stated periods. Since their own revolutionary accession to power, however, they have seemingly forgotten all about the importance of the measure, but have hit upon a means of suppressing Republican votes as devilishly ingenious as it is utterly at variance with the principles of republican government.

At the recent session of the General Assembly, the law regulating the polling precincts in the several counties of the State was so amended as to increase the number of voting precincts in Democratic counties and to reduce them in such as are Republican. Beaufort County having been cut in two, with the view of making the upper portion, now called Hampton County, go Democratic by the successful adoption of the "Mississippi plan" within its limits, the lower portion, still known as Beaufort, would be strongly Republican, and would greatly aid in the election of a Republican member of Congress. In order, then, to stifle the voice of the people, the means of expressing their political preferences must be denied them, and the number of voting precincts has accordingly been reduced in this county from 18 to 9, leaving certain polling-places 25 miles apart. When it is remembered that this county embraces many of the islands along the coast, which are surrounded by the winding estuaries of the sea, it will be seen that the additional hardship of crossing wide and swift streams is added to the increased distance to be traveled by the citizen who wishes to exercise the right to vote. On the other hand, we find in the Democratic County of Spartanburg, whose area and population are just about as great as those of Beaufort, the Legislature has in its wisdom (which is, indeed, that of the serpent) increased the number of polling precincts from 26 to 30. There is no pretense that the reductions are made for the sake of economy, for the officers of election receive no compensation. In certain precincts upon these islands, were all who have voted in former years to attempt to deposit their ballots at the circumscribed places now designated, it would be a physical impossibility for the voting to be performed within the hours during which the polls are to be kept open.

That the attempt is to be made to carry Hampton County under the "Mississippi plan" is undisguised, as it was openly announced a few weeks ago by James W. Moore, the Democratic nominee for State Senator, that no Republican speakers from the lower portion of the old county were to be permitted to participate in the approaching canvass. It is doubtless in consequence of the existence of this state of affairs that some of the Republican leaders think it inadvisable to make nominations for State officers, indulging in the hope that the Republican tickets bearing the names of Hampton may secure a fairer count for Republicans who may be candidates for other offices on the same ballot.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 16, 1878. X.

CAN THE EAST PRODUCE GOOD WINE?

THE SUPERIORITY OF THE CALIFORNIA SOIL —THE EFFECT OF GRAPE-GROWING THERE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in commenting upon the announced purpose of A. T. Stewart & Co. to engage largely in the manufacture of cheap wines, says: "Good wines cannot be made from the grapes which are grown in the Northern and Middle States. There is no other State in the Union which is producing to-day so large a variety of rare semi-tropical wine grapes as California. Wine-making experiments have been thoroughly tried in Southern Ohio for more than 30 years. Nicholas Longworth, after spending large sums in experiments, came to the conclusion that there were only two varieties of grapes which would be worth while to cultivate in that vicinity, viz.: Catawba and Isabella. The former would make a moderately good white wine, but nothing like as good as the Hock or Reisling made in California. The latter was a passable table grape. Delaware, Scuppernong, and Concord are produced farther north.

"These five varieties constitute the bulk of the grapes produced from Missouri on the west to Maine on the east; and not one of these varieties is of sufficient value to cut any figure in the agricultural product of California. They are considered here of inferior quality, and no extensive market could be found for them. It is not true that the production of cheap and good wines in California has been a failure. It is true that in no other State in the Union is to large a variety of the best kind of wine grapes cultivated as here. It is also true that these grapes cannot be grown in the Northern States, except under glass. The most common grape produced here (the Mission) cannot be made to thrive in the Eastern States. Now, where the best varieties of grapes are produced it is fair to suppose that ultimately the best wines will be made. The 'alkaline soils' constitute but a small part of the grape-growing districts of California. The mountain and volcanic soils bring the grape to perfection. The disintegrated rock which has come down into many of the valleys is of the same general character.

"More than 50 years ago a colony from Switzerland settled in the town of Vevay, in Indiana, and went extensively into the viniculturral business. The enterprise was ahead of the times probably. Grape-growing in that vicinity, except for domestic use, was abandoned long ago. The best varieties of grapes cannot be produced in Indiana, and that fact would be sufficient to account for the want of success of the Vevay colony.

"The Germans settled the town of Hermann, on the Missouri River, some 250 miles above St. Louis. A tolerable claret is produced there, good enough to place on the tables of steam-boats going up and down the river, but not good enough to gain any extended reputation. The production of cheap wines in California, we take it, has been moderately successful. Probably two thirds of the imported claret sold in this city is 'doctored' before it reaches the consumers. As for 'doctored California wines' we only hear of them abroad. No doubt they can be had in a pure condition of agents in Chicago and New-York, and there is little doubt that they can be had to any extent in a doctored condition. The producer here cannot help that. But the fact ought to be clear enough by this time to people of reasonable intelligence in the Eastern States, that, starting with the most extensive variety of foreign grapes produced anywhere in the Union, cheap and good wines are made here, and every year there is a substantial gain in this productive industry."

AFTER TEN YEARS.

AN OTTAWA WOMAN EXPOSES A MURDER COMMITTED BY HER HUSBAND AND BROTHER-IN-LAW.

From the Toronto Globe.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.

Ten years ago last April Andrew Leamy, a prominent citizen of Ottawa County, met with a tragic death near his residence, near the Chelsea Road. The circumstances connected with the case were of the most suspicious character, and at the time it was very generally believed that he had been waylaid by roughs and robbed and murdered. Deceased had spent the day in the city, and on returning home in the evening met with his death on a forced roadway leading to his property from the Chelsea Road. When discovered his head was severely cut and his side bruised, but life was not completely extinct. He was, however, perfectly unconscious, and, although every effort was made to restore him, he expired shortly afterward. An inquest was held, but no light could be thrown on the manner of his death. An open verdict was, therefore, returned. At the time, however, it was known that when he left home that morning he had in his possession a very valuable gold watch and chain, as well as a small sum of money, but when picked up the watch and chain were missing. This naturally created great excitement in the community for a time, and the authorities at Aylmer undertook an investigation. There were no new developments, however, and in the course of time the matter was almost forgotten. Nothing more was done until Tuesday, when Bailiff Clawson, of Aylmer, informed Mrs. Leamy, wife of the deceased, that a woman had called on him, and said that on the night of the 21st of August her husband presented her with a gold watch and chain, which she produced, and handed to Mr. Clawson for inspection. She said this was Mr. Leamy's watch, but how her husband came into possession of it she did not know. Mr. Clawson then left, and returned with the woman herself, who made the following statement to Mrs. Leamy: "On the night of Mr. Leamy's death, my husband and brother-in-law were working on a piece of land on the side of the forced road through which Mr. Leamy had to pass to reach his residence. When they came home at night my husband presented me with a gold watch and chain. Shortly afterward I discovered that the chain and watch had been the property of Mr. Leamy, which I mentioned to my husband. He said: 'Yes, it is the watch and chain, but we did not kill him.' I said no more, but kept the secret until I gave Mr. Clawson the particulars. I did this in consequence of a falling out with my husband." The woman then left in company with Mr. Clawson, and was followed by a son of the deceased gentleman, who insisted on the woman making a sworn affidavit of the facts as above, which she did. On the strength of this her brother-in-law was arrested Tuesday night. The husband, whose name is Henry Maxwell, was captured last evening.

A LITTLE HELL GATE EXPLOSION.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times*, from Easton, Penn., dated the 16th, says: "The great 'blast' for which preparations have been making since Feb. 16, in the Glendon Furnace limestone quarries, was fired last evening at 7:50 o'clock. These quarries are situated one mile above Easton, on the Lehigh River, and from them all the limestone used in the large furnace is obtained. The idea of making so large a blast was to loosen enough stone to supply the demand for a long time without further need of blasting. Crowds of people swarmed the surrounding hills and points of observation to witness the explosion. A flash of light, a muffled sound, and the event was over, successfully and without accident. The manner of working the drilling and blasting is interesting. A gangway of 240 feet was cut into the rock from the western side of the hill. Four drifts were cut on the south of this gangway, and at the end of each was sunk a shaft varying in depth from 18 to 24 feet. At the bottom of each shaft, in a cube 5 feet 3 inches each way, was placed a powder-box measuring 4 feet 8 inches. In shaft No. 1 was placed 2,800 pounds of powder; in No. 2, 2,760 pounds; in No. 3, 3,000 pounds, and in No. 4, 3,500 pounds. This total of 12,060 pounds of powder was placed in the powder-boxes in four hours' time, by 60 men, who passed it along, keg by keg, to the top of the shaft; then it was run into the boxes through funnels and pipes. This work was done in total darkness, as it was deemed unsafe to use light. The powder was then lightly tamped, and 6,000 kegs of sand were placed upon it. Limestone was placed upon the sand and the drifts blockaded. In the centre of each box was placed an exploder, consisting of fulminated mercury with the platinum wire 1,000th of an inch in diameter running through. To the platinum wires were attached wires running to a 26-cell battery on a hill 800 feet away. Mr. Frank Firmstone, Superintendent of the Glendon Iron Company, gave the word when all was ready, and Mr. Ellis Clark, Jr., the engineer, closed the circuit. No more noise was heard than the noise of a two-horse wagon would make running over a road. It is estimated that 60,000 tons were broken. The effort would pay, but it is now thought that 100,000 tons of rock were moved.

BURR-STONES FROM OREGON.

The Portland *Oregonian* says: "S. Lewis, of Sweet Home Valley, Linn County, some time ago discovered a deposit of burr-stone on Bald Peter Mountain, a prominent landmark near the valley, and having taken some of the stone out sent it to San Francisco for inspection. It was tested by Wagner, the mill-stone manufacturer of that place, and he writes that it is fully equal to the French stones which he imports for use in his manufactory. Mr. Wagner is considerably interested in the discovery, and immediately sent up word for 2,000 pounds to be taken out so that he could manufacture a pair of stones from it, and thus give it a better test. This is now nearly ready for shipment. The importance of this discovery will be realized when it is known that all burr-stones are now imported from other countries. Numerous substitutes are found in the United States, but all are inferior to the French."

THE CULTIVATION OF WOLVES.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says: "About as sensible as the bounty of $10,000 for a steam road-wagon, is the provision giving a reward of $5 for the scalp of every wolf killed in this State. Added to this is the sum paid by different counties, the whole sum footing up about $16,000 annually paid in this direction. The whole system, instead of a bounty for killing wolves, is really an incentive to their culture, and bids fair to soon become one of the large items in the tax-levy. It would be a wise plan to repeal the law by which bounties are paid by the State and counties. It would also be troublesome then will be killed off, and if there is no bounty to make their increase a matter of profit they will soon vanish from the State."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

AN EXPERIENCED ELOPER.

HAVING ELOPED TWICE WITH ONE WOMAN, HE TAKES HIS BROTHER'S WIFE FOR

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 19, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport. Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—CONCALENTES, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, clear or partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly northwesterly, stationary temperature, falling, followed by stationary or rising, barometer.

In reply to an inquirer, who demands, with some asperity, to know how the trade dollar, worth only 90 cents, is put into circulation, Mr. PRESTON, Acting Director of the Mint, explains that the trade dollar was never meant for circulation in this country. He might have added that the trade dollar was invented to satisfy the clamors of the Pacific coast financiers, who are perpetually complaining that their wants are not attended to by the Government. As the ridiculous twenty-cent coin was designed to meet a fancied want for a piece which should represent two "short bits," or dimes, the trade dollar was ordered to enable California merchants to export American silver to China, instead of Mexican silver, which they were forced to buy at a disadvantage. Of course, the trade dollar being a legal coin, it was bound to get into the circulation of the country, by some means, though only designed for export. The depreciation of silver has affected this coin, but the joint resolution repealing its legal tender came too late to change the volume of the existing circulation. If sundry speculators have been surprised with a large stock of trade dollars on hand, they have suffered for their ignorance of the law in regard to this much-discussed variety of dollar.

Clerk ADAMS, of the House of Representatives, has not been able to satisfy himself, or anybody else, how the Hot Springs Commission clause was omitted, in his office, from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. On the authority of the Chief Clerk, it is asserted that the integrity of Congressman RAINEY and Senator CONOVER, who inspected the enrolled bill, cannot possibly be called in question. It was hardly necessary for the Clerk to make this assurance, though it was the least he could do, under the circumstances. Neither is it necessary to explain that there was "a pressure" in the Clerk's office during the last nights of the session. It is generally known that what is called "a pressure" in the Clerk's office is "cold tea" in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Señor ZAMACONA, the Mexican Minister to the United States, in an interview with an Associated Press reporter, has summed up the present condition of the relations between the two Republics with much fairness. The disproportion of the claims of American citizens against Mexico, to the amount of the awards, is very striking; it is a comment on the character of the agitation which is maintained on the American border. The Mexican Minister declares that his Government desires peace with the United States and is trying to suppress disorders on the border. This is not always easy, but we may well give our neighbors credit for good intentions. On the other hand, some of our own people are not only anxious for war, apparently, but they are circulating false and inflammatory reports of operations on the Rio Grande. Col. MACKENZIE lately made an excursion across the boundary in quest of a noted Mexican bandit. It does not appear that the fugitive was captured, or that anything ever came of the "raid," as it is called. But this insignificant event has been magnified into an invasion of Mexico by three columns of United States troops, and a reporter gravely asks the Mexican Minister if he thinks we shall have war.

Latest advices from the South-west give assurance that the plague of yellow fever, which has afflicted that region of the Republic, has materially abated. No new cases are reported at Memphis, and the panic which prevailed in that city and at other points on the Mississippi has subsided. The little town of Grenada seems to have suffered more, in proportion to its population, than any other point yet visited by the pestilence. But the reduction of the number of its inhabitants from 1,200 to 200 is due rather to the departure of the people than to death. The total number of deaths is less than 70, and the 900 or more who are absentees have escaped alive. In Memphis a grotesque controversy has arisen between the negroes and the whites. The colored people accuse the fugitive white citizens of cowardice, and the latter retort by charging that the negroes take advantage of the desertion of the city to rob and plunder the houses. It may be added that there is no present reason to suppose that the yellow fever will make the slightest advance northward from the region in which it has been confined.

The flight of the Secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, a defaulter to the amount of $120,000, has naturally set his acquaintances in Chicago at work trying to discover why this man stole from his employers. If it be true, as reported, that ANGELL was once before a defaulter to the same company, and that the amount—$2,500—was carried along on the books as a deficit until the dishonest Secretary had made it up by having his pay increased, the later theft is fully explained. But this story is not verified, and it is natural to suppose that the agreeable gentleman and competent officer, who assuaged his private griefs by consorting with abandoned characters, favored by the blindness with which his employers trusted him, converted his stealings into available funds and ready cash, and fled to Europe to enjoy his fortune. It is superfluous to say that ANGELL was highly respected, and that he was above suspicion. If this had not been true of him, it would have been impossible for him to steal $120,000 in Chicago, come to New-York, and reach Europe before his thefts were discovered.

THE SILVER DOLLAR A FAILURE.

The persistent efforts which the Treasury is making to get the silver dollars into circulation, and the very moderate degree of success with which those efforts have been crowned, would seem to indicate that the public hankering after that venerable coin is not so great as its advocates have represented. Although the department has gone to the very verge of the law in offering to furnish the dollars to depository banks throughout the country free of charge for transportation, the demand from this source is said to have reached only about $300,000 a week. Even this demand is due partly to the novelty of using coin and partly to the willingness of the banks, as fiscal agents of the department, to aid it in carrying out its policy of forcing the coins into circulation. As soon as the novelty of handling coin wears off, the demand will cease, for the plain reason that there is no place in the circulation for such a coin. Why should any one load himself down with these cumbrous and inconvenient coins when he can obtain notes of unquestioned soundness for the purpose? In countries like France, where a general distrust of paper prevails, such a coin might circulate, as, indeed, the *écu*, or five-franc piece now does, but in this country, where the habits of the people are fixed in favor of the use of paper for the smallest practicable payments, there is no place for it. That this is the case is shown by the fact that during the eighty years from 1793 to 1873, during which their coinage was unrestricted, only $8,045,838 in silver dollars were issued from the Mint. The annual coinage of the coin out of the use of which, according to its worshipers, the people were so basely cheated, during the period when any person could take his silver bullion to the Mint and have it converted into dollars, was, it appears, only one hundred thousand dollars. And to right this great wrong Congress has made it obligatory on the Government to issue from three to four millions of silver dollars a month—or from thirty to forty times the annual amount coined when coinage was unrestricted.

The experience already had is sufficient to show how wild and extravagant were the notions of those who predicted that the passage of the silver bill would set in motion throughout the land the rusting wheels of industry. So far as its effect on the business operations or financial condition of the country has thus far been manifested, it is absolutely *nil*. A few millions, just how many does not appear from the Treasury statements of certificates representing the precious dollars, have been paid out for silver bullion, and have been paid in again for Customs dues, while the dollars have all the while reposed undisturbed in the vaults of the Treasury. But this process can be of no benefit to the business interests of the country, save the single interest of silver mining. Its only apparent effect has been to pile up silver instead of gold in the Treasury vaults. To the extent to which the operation has gone, it has driven abroad gold which would have flowed into the Treasury in payment of duties, and has forced upon the Treasury the silver which would otherwise have been exported. The Treasury is just now so strong in gold that this process produces no immediate effect upon the operations of the department, but the ultimate effect will be most pernicious. It is beyond question that practically the entire amount of silver dollars will forthwith return to the Treasury in payment of duties on imports. No merchant will use gold dollars worth 100½ cents, or even 100 cents, for the payment of duties when he can obtain silver dollars, worth only 90 cents, which will answer the same purpose. Even if the Treasury pays them out again for ordinary demands or for interest on the public debt, they will at once return to its vaults. So long as the Customs receipts exceed in amount the dollars disbursed from the Treasury, as they necessarily must at the present rate of coinage, the entire amount will be absorbed in the payment of duties. The only possible way in which they can be kept afloat is for the Treasury to pay them out faster than they can be returned for duties—a process which it could not long keep up. There is no benefit to the commercial and industrial interests of the country to be derived from such a game of see-saw as this. The only parties benefited are the producers of silver bullion, unless we take account of the advantage which the Government derives from issuing 90 cents' worth of silver for one dollar, and which is outweighed a thousand times by the loss which it will ultimately sustain through the substitution of silver for gold in its coin receipts.

The obligation exacted by the department from the recipients of the dollars furnished through the depository banks, that they will not use them for the payment of duties or for the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds, is both futile and foolish. It is futile, for the reason that the dollars, like every commodity under the sun, will go where there is a demand for them. If the person who receives them directly from the Government observes the stipulation exacted, there is no such obligation resting on the next holder. Before they have passed through many hands they will come into the possession of those who will use them for whatever purpose is most advantageous, which is manifestly the payment of duties or the purchase of bonds, for both of which purposes gold must otherwise be used. The exaction of such a stipulation is foolish, for the reason that the holders of the coins have a right to use them for any purpose to which they can be legally applied. Congress has declared that the silver dollars shall be a full legal tender for all purposes, and the Treasury has declared its intention to carry out the act in good faith according to its intent. Its intent plainly is that the public shall be permitted to use the coins for all the purposes for which they are a lawful tender. To profess to comply with the law by forcing the dollars into circulation with one hand and to attempt with the other to hold back the public from using them for the purposes for which the law declares they may be used, is a fresh exhibition of that shifty, trimming policy by which the present administration of the Treasury has been too much marked. The best and quickest way to teach the public the folly and stupidity of the law is to carry it into full and immediate operation.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Though an incessant, pitiless rain-storm ruined the review at Spithead as a naval pageant, the substance for admiration was there. Nevertheless, the display was not less conspicuous for what was absent than for what was present. The powerful double-turreted monitor *Thunderer*, or else her sister ship, the *Devastation*, was there, with her 12 to 14 inches of iron armor at the water-line and her four huge 38-ton guns in position; but the far more powerful *Inflexible*, with her 16 to 24 inches of armor and her two enormous pairs of 81-ton guns, was absent. The stout broadside iron-clad *Hercules*, with her 9 to 3 inches of water-line armor and her two 12-ton and eight 18-ton guns, was on show, but not the stouter broadside *Alexandra*, with her 12 to 8 inches of cuirass and her two 25-ton and ten 18-ton guns. The fast corvettes *Boadicea* and *Euryalus* were ready for manœuvre, but not the incomparable cruiser *Iris*, the pioneer armed steel war-vessel, whose keel, indeed, is of iron, but the hulls proper, frames, beams, platings and masts of steel, and which, on a trial trip, the other day, ran twenty-one miles an hour.

Indeed, were it possible to assemble a major part of the British war Navy, the display would be overwhelming in numbers, in tonnage, and in battery power. It might include among the armored turret ships of the first class the *Inflexible*, *Dreadnaught*, *Thunderer*, *Devastation*, *Agamemnon*, *Ajax*, and *Monarch*, all mastless but the last, ranging in displacement from 8,322 up to 11,165 tons, each armed with four guns, ranging from the 25-ton to the 81-ton, with armor from 10 to 24 inches, with from 5,600 to 8,000 indicated horse power, and speed from 12½ to 15 knots.

Then we might pass to about a dozen first-class broadside armored ships—the *Alexandra*, *Téméraire*, *Sultan*, *Hercules*, *Bellerophon*, *Swiftsure*, *Triumph*, *Audacious*, *Invincible*, *Iron Duke*, and *Penelope*. Only two or three of these were present in the Solent at the review, as many are on duty in the Mediterranean waters, and were among the vessels that took possession of the Sea of Marmora, whereas the Portsmouth display was only of a part of the home squadron. These vessels have, with a single exception, displacements of from 6,034 to 9,492 tons, carry each a large number of guns, from the 12-ton to the 25-ton, have from 6 to 12 inches of armor at the water line, and an average maximum speed of about 14 knots.

We should then find three large armor-belted cruising ships, the *Shannon*, *Nelson*, and *Northampton*, with 9-inch armor, 12 and 18 ton guns, and a speed of 14 knots. Then come fifteen breastwork monitors, like the *Glatton*, *Cyclops*, and *Gorgon*, including the rams *Hotspur* and *Rupert*, ships not so large as those hitherto named, but only four falling below 3,000 tons displacement, and some rising to nearly or quite 5,000, and all useful for coast defense.

With such an array, we need hardly cite the six enormous but elderly broadside iron-clads of the *Warrior* class, and the four somewhat later ones that are, nevertheless, in the old-type category; nor the dozen or more wooden broadside ships of the old type still in the Royal Navy. But as speed must play a large part in modern warfare, as well as thick armor, we should have to note the many swift unarmored British war-ships, frigates, and corvettes, having iron hulls cased in wood, or, in some later instances, being built of steel. Of these vessels there are more than two dozen built or building, several of the *Boadicea* class being in the late review. The load-displacement in tons of the three frigates is respectively 5,200, 5,700, and 5,782, that of the six corvettes from 3,000 to 4,000, and that of the composite corvettes 2,100 and 2,300. All these have a speed of from 13 to 16 knots. While the frigates *Inconstant* and *Shah* have proved themselves too costly and too unwieldy, no such objection is found to the corvettes. The great speed of the new steel dispatch vessels, well named the *Iris* and the *Mercury*, has recently attracted public notice through the trial trip of the former.

Very justly does Chief Engineer KING devote more than half of his admirable and valuable "Report on European Ships of War" to England, as being "the leader and model to all European naval powers." She has in commission upward of 250 vessels, most of them propelled by steam, exclusive of her iron-clads, which latter, including those building and the powerful ones built in her yards for foreign nations which were purchased last Spring by the Admiralty, number no fewer than 70, fully a third of which have upward of 7,000 tons displacement each, five having upward of 10,000. These iron-clads carry, we believe, upward of 750 guns, four of which are 80-ton, while 125 others range from 18 to 38 tons, and 163 more are of 12 tons. In addition, England has a large fleet of torpedo vessels.

While thus fully appreciating the prodigious strength of the British Navy, we must yet point out that these vessels represent different stages of advance in naval construction, insomuch that each more powerful class is practically the master of all inferior to it. It is, therefore, at once obvious that many scores of vessels of obsolete or inferior types must really be counted out of the narrowing list of formidable vessels, simply because more formidable ones now exist in the modern navies of other powers. Thus all the British wooden war-ships of the old type, and many of the old broadside iron-clads, are now chiefly to be assigned to home defense; and this is why the *Warriors* and *Lord Wardens* made such a disproportionate show in the Spithead review. And, powerful as is the British Navy, the smaller Italian Navy contains, in the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, with their uniform 22 inches of armor and their four 100-ton guns each, a standard both as to impregnability of armor and penetrating power of artillery much higher than the highest in the British Navy.

As for our American Navy, it makes, of course, a most sorry show compared with the British. A member of the House Naval Committee tersely described it last May as "utterly worthless for aggressive warfare and alarmingly weak even for national defense." Nevertheless, there is good ground for belief that national defense will soon be secured, and even aggressive warfare largely provided for, by a liberal resort to that most terrible form of modern naval warfare, the torpedo system. On the 10th of this month Capt. ERICSSON's new torpedo-vessel was launched; if this turns out to be what the engineering genius of its inventor may justify us in expecting, it will probably not be long before a fleet of these iron-clad destroyers will remove all apprehension regarding attack even by a navy as great and powerful as the Navy of England.

"GREECE FOR THE GREEKS."

The rôle played by Greece now and for some time past has been a singular one. Prudently inactive during the heat of the war, noisily valiant at its close, alternating between peevish clamor and sulky silence during the whole of the Berlin Congress, and now breaking out once more, just as everything is fairly settled, with demands against which even the helpless Porte turns indignantly, she may fairly claim the credit of having given more trouble to Europe than all the other minor States put together; and it will be well for Europe if she do not yet cause infinitely more.

But this inconvenience, like others of the kind, is merely the natural consequence of imprudently adopting as a pet some barbarous or semi-civilized race, and expecting it to conform at once to all the tastes and feelings of its new master. Russia has expended thousands of lives and millions of rubles in freeing Bulgaria, only to find that the Bulgarian's first use of his freedom is to grumble for "national unity," and to indulge in objectionable picnics upon the Rhodope Mountains, with a loaded rifle on his shoulder. Austria has offered the pearls of "order and settled government" to the self-reliant swine of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which, in place of accepting the gift, are using their tusks with the heartiest energy upon the unwary giver. England, who made a pet of the Greek "patriot" fifty years ago at BYRON's dictation, and who has revived her ancient sympathies within the past twelvemonth, as a means of opposition to Russia, is naturally disgusted at finding her cherished hero realizing to the letter the pithy description of one who knew him well: "The Greek is half stoat, half vulture, and half devil; good to slip through a keyhole if there's a half-penny lying loose on the other side, and quite ready to sell his own father at a good valuation, and then take him back again half-price."

The really troublesome feature of this new complication, however, lies in the fact that, according to the strict law of nations, Greece has undoubtedly some show of justice on her side. Her present demand for a rectification of frontier, indeed, is glaringly absurd, since neither during the war nor after it did she do any service whatever; and the claim is seemingly put forward in the spirit of the English Chartist who, when arrested for firing at Sir ROBERT PEEL, remarked, with an injured air, that "he didn't see why he could not have his shot like everybody else," as if poor Sir ROBERT had been a target set up expressly for public competition. But when we pass from this particular instance to the general view of the question, it assumes a totally different aspect. The territory which the Turks have held for four hundred years was previously occupied by the Greeks for a thousand, and the transfer was nothing more than an act of successful pillage. Hence, in strict justice, when the Turk goes out the Greek should come in; and the known wishes of the Greeks of Macedonia and Roumelia add the claims of nationality to those of hereditary right. But the history of Greece itself, since its first independent appearance in 1830, amply confirms the arguments of those who denounce the folly of intrusting the government of others to men who cannot govern themselves; and thus the European powers are placed in the embarrassing position of trustees to a property which the present owner is incapable of managing, and of which the next heir is still a minor.

Nor is this all. The complication which hampers Western Europe may minister to the secret designs of Russia. The latter's favorite weapon of "the Panslavist idea" has been blunted for the moment by the emancipation of Bulgaria and the alienation of Servia and Roumania; but the question of "Panhellenic unity" furnishes her with another equally formidable. True, the existing relations between Greece and Russia are not specially friendly; but community of interest will solder any feud. The cry of "Greece for the Greeks," once raised, would be echoed instantly by every man of Hellenic blood from Crete to Corfu, and all the more so when it should be explained that "Greece" comprised Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, and the Ionian Archipelago, Cyprus itself included. Could Russia once put herself at the head of such a movement—a contingency by no means impossible—England would then be left between the alternatives of standing forth as the foe of Greek liberty and the upholder of Ottoman despotism, or relinquishing all the advantages so unexpectedly acquired for her by the unscrupulous dexterity of Lord Beaconsfield.

FORTY-EIGHT VIRGINS.

No naturalist has yet examined and described that curious variety of human being who loves to travel in droves. He nevertheless exists, and is quite numerous. Companies of gregarious tourists, ostensibly united by the common possession of some odd taste, frequently set out from this country to wander over and astonish Europe. For example, a party of Freemasons recently started from New-York with the intention of devoting every evening of their stay in Europe to the exciting and improving occupation of visiting foreign Masonic lodges. About a year ago, a temperance party, numbering scores of men and women, went abroad in order to visit together localities of total-abstinent interest—such, for example, as the town in England where a distinguished temperance reformer first described ardent spirits as "liquid damnation." And now there comes from Italy a report that forty-eight American women doctors, under the charge of a grave and venerable "Prof. LOOMIS," are striking terror to the Italians as they march through the wondering peninsula.

Who these forty-eight remarkable females are no one appears to know. Similarly, the origin and nature of "Prof. LOOMIS" are a mystery. There was a Prof. LOOMIS who concocted algebraic, geometrical, trigonometrical, and astronomical text-books twenty years ago, and thereby excited much hatred and bad language among the youth of our colleges. Perhaps much mathematics have made him mad, and he has imagined himself to be a wandering sun surrounded by a system of forty-eight female medical planets, each revolving on her own axis. Still, there is no positive evidence that the "grave and venerable" Professor who is conducting the forty-eight medical girls, is identical with the Professor of geometrical fame. The Italian newspapers remark that he is a silent man. Of course he is; how could any man in his situation be other than silent, unless, indeed, he were rude enough to interrupt at least a dozen girls at the same time?

It is obvious that the tie which unites the forty-eight young medical women is their interest in their profession. Other people may go to Italy to see its beautiful scenery and its treasures of art, or to enjoy its climate and its historical associations. Prof. LOOMIS' fair gang prize Italy for its diseases, its anatomical museums, and its opportunities for medical and surgical practice. If they visit an art gallery, they study its pictures and statues purely from an anatomical point of view. When they stand before the Medician Venus, Dr. Jane will find fault with the development of her biceps, and Dr. Susan will insist that the narrowness of her chest indicates pulmonary weakness and possible aneurism of the aorta. Turning their blue spectacles to TITIAN'S Venus they will be filled with a simultaneous longing to dissect her, and Dr. Eliza will rapturously exclaim to Dr. Phœbe upon the deep delicious way in which the amputating knife would sink into the ample leg of the luxurious Venus, were she a real cadaver instead of a mere picture.

But the art galleries will have little attraction for the forty-eight medical women, in comparison with the anatomical museums and the hospitals. In the former—especially in the famous Florentine Museum—they will find pathological preparations that will draw tears of joy from their eyes. They will linger before wax representations of tuberculous lungs, which they will unanimously declare to be "too lovely for anything," and they will constantly call to one another to come and see this "perfectly splendid stomach," or this "heavenly liver." In the hospitals they will revel in forms of diseases comparatively unknown in this climate. They will hunt for leprosy as the average woman tourist hunts for rare jewels, and will cherish fond dreams of meeting in Naples or Messina with a stray case of the plague. Doubtless, Prof. LOOMIS has made arrangements for them to witness a clinic every evening—with the possible exception of Sunday. We can imagine the zest with which they will attend these improving amusements, but it would not be easy to imagine the astonishment of the Italian medical students at the irruption of forty-eight spectacled virgins with note-books, and perhaps opera-glasses, in their hands.

As Prof. LOOMIS is, of course, held to be responsible in the eyes of the local municipal authorities for the conduct of his band, it is to be hoped that they will not yield to the temptations which will be so plentifully presented to them in Italy. When they become involved in disputes with cabmen and porters, they will naturally long to revenge themselves and advance the cause of science by dissecting the offending natives. There is also in Italy an enormous volume of beggars, which is far in excess of the commercial necessities of the country. How can we expect forty-eight female doctors to uniformly resist the temptation to capture a valueless beggar and to dissect him in the secrecy of their bedrooms? This sort of thing cannot long be carried on with impunity. Some day the forty-eight doctors will dissect a man too much, and the authorities, acting upon the theory that Prof. LOOMIS is responsible, will hang him and turn his body over to the weeping girls, who will mournfully cut him up and divide him into forty-eight separate souvenirs, to be preserved in alcohol.

We are not through, in these days, with one international exhibition before another is in preparation. Every country seems to think that it ought to have the next great fair. Italy is last in the field. She proposes to have a grand exposition, either at Florence or Rome, in 1881; the former is being more vehemently urged on account of superior healthfulness, and of her need to recruit her finances by some such measure. Such an enterprise would hardly be remunerative, and it is not likely to be carried out. The time named is entirely too soon after Paris, and Italy, besides, has not yet shown herself able to compete in mechanical and industrial arts with France, Germany, Great Britain, or the United States. The suggestion has been made that Florence have a special local loan art exhibition on the plan of the one recently held at Lucca. That might be done at no great expense, and the collection would be so attractive, in all probability, that thousands of persons would go there and leave enough money in the treasury of bankrupt Florence to assist her somewhat. But a great international exhibition in Italy three years hence is little less than absurd.

The widening of Broadway from Thirty-fourth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, a scheme which was made the occasion of numerous depredations upon the City Treasury, is in some of its branches not yet disposed of. Before leaving office Controller GREEN took measures to defend the City against the monstrous claims for costs made in this business, amounting in all to something over $300,000. What progress they are making toward the Treasury now we are not able to say, but the Commissioners in the second proceedings, Messrs. WILLIAM WOOD, JOHN Q. JONES, and JAMES HENNESSY, secured their claims through proceedings in the courts. It is perhaps not generally known that Mr. JONES was only a formal participant, in order to secure payment of certain claims of subordinates, and that when he received his share during his lifetime he immediately returned to Mr. GREEN $6,375, being the portion allotted to him for his services, less a few dollars for law costs. Mr. GREEN, in a letter which has never been published, remarked respecting Mr. JONES:

"He was engaged in the responsible duties of his own private business. He held no public office, and whatever time he gave to this business was his own. And I think that delicate and generous sentiment that has inclined him to refuse to receive any portion of those questionable allowances for his services, however often they have been 'passed on' by the courts, will, as it should, meet with the appreciative recognition of the tax-payers and the public."

EX-GOV. TALBOT, of Massachusetts, is again talked of as the Republican candidate for the office of State Executive, and certain speakers of the party are earnestly advocating his claims. One of these was recently haranguing a crowd in an interior town, (the Governor, who was present, tells the story himself,) and said, among other things: "Gov. TALBOT you know. He has been tried, and found faithful and competent. You incur no risk in giving him your suffrage; you know how he stands, and where to find him. He is capable; he is honest; he is moral; he is honorable. The best part of the community will stand by him; all the religious people will vote for him, except," he added, after a moment's pause, "those who have been recently sent to State Prison."

A picture robbery, even more extraordinary than that of the Gainsborough Duchess of Devonshire, occurred some years ago in Elizabeth, N. J. A member of a historic family, connected with that of AARON BURR, had a picture of that notorious character's idolized daughter, Mrs. ALLSTON, better known as THEODOSIA BURR. This portrait was stolen from his house, nothing else being touched, although valuable property was lying around. Notice was given to the Police throughout the country, and every possible effort exhausted to track the picture, but in vain. The then Chief of New-York Police said, some years after, that in all his experience he never knew of so absolutely mysterious a robbery. None of the loser's family could even hazard a conjecture as to any one likely to have committed it. There are lovers of books, china, and all those things which the Japanese comprise under the term "curios," who are capable of any degree of kleptomania. LOCKHART mentions in his life of SCOTT how some one took from beside the pistols with which BYRON had presented his brother poet, the lines with which they were accompanied, and it is most probable that a thief of this order became the owner of THEODOSIA BURR'S portrait.

Everybody who has been in Italy any time can not but have noticed the passion of the common people for gambling, especially their mania for buying lottery tickets. The latter is one of the main reasons of the poverty of the country, and intelligent foreigners very justly blame the Government for conducting lotteries which draw so heavily on the lower classes. A Government can hardly look to be respected, or to exercise any wholesome influence when it gets a revenue from such a source. Buying lottery tickets is not confined to the lower classes either. Everybody buys them, women and children, not less than men in all grades of life. Even the clergy are not free from the weakness. They are nearly as much interested in the lotteries as the laity, and it can not be expected that these should refrain from doing what those do openly. This is an infatuation with the whole Italian community, and one of the chief causes of the poverty of the country. The custom debauches the national character; and an Anglo-Saxon cannot comprehend why it should be sanctioned by a Government that is incessantly reminded of the enormity of the evil.

Mr. MARCUS CLARKE, the best-known literary man of Melbourne, Australia, has lately published an essay there on "The Future of the (Anglo)-Australian Race." It is not a very flattering estimate:

"The author, having deduced from a comprehensive review of history and art that the quality of a race of beings is determined by two things—food and climate—and having proved to his own satisfaction that some of the best nerve-power of England was attracted by the gold discoveries to Australia, and that criminality, being as abnormal a condition as skill in painting and playing, is not reproductive, draws a picture of the Australian of the future that is anything but attractive. He will be, [Mr. Clarke maintains,] a tall, coarse, strong-jawed, greedy, pushing, talented man, excelling in swimming and horsemanship. His religion will be a form of Presbyterianism; his national policy a democracy tempered by the rate of exchange. His wife will be a thin narrow woman, very fond of dress and idleness, caring little for her children, but without sufficient brain-power to sin with zest. In 500 years—unless recruited from foreign nations—his breed will be extinct; but in that 500 years it will have changed the face of nature and swallowed up all our contemporary civilization."

Physically, Australian-born men are conspicuous for length rather than breadth, and have thus gained the nickname of "Corn-stalks." "Oh, he's a Corn stalk," means an Australian born. They are not hard drinkers as a rule, but can, for the most part, fairly say, as the Irishman did to the Judge, "Wimen's my wakeness, my lord."

When we have known men for some time, generally or by reputation, who sign their last names with initials alone, and then abruptly write all their names full, the effect produced upon us is singular and surprising. They seem to have lost their identity; they impress us with a sense of strangeness; they appear to have taken on new characters, antecedents, and belongings. When we meet them, however well they and we may have been acquainted before, we feel like being introduced again; for we cannot get rid of the notion that we are taking an unfair advantage to speak to a man familiar to us as M. T. Thompson, after he has blossomed out as Marcus Tullius Thompson. Whatever our reason says, our instinct tells us that Marcus Tullius must be quite different from M. T. Thompson. There cannot but be an inward change, we think, to correspond with such an outward change. A man would not fly in the face of nomenclature in this manner unless he had undergone interior revolution. Plainly, he must wish to begin anew, to start afresh, to put himself absolutely on another basis. It is our duty to approach such men cautiously; to feel our way; to be sure of our ground before we profess or confess any of the old intimacy with them. We have noticed the effect of expanded terminology on various persons, for it has been unmistakable. They neither looked nor acted after its adoption as they did before it, and it is scarcely to be expected that they should. They could not, of necessity, feel as light and easy under the profound consciousness of Aristides Lucullus Wiggins as they felt under their previous A. L. Wiggins. For the sake of individuality and remembrance, it is better, no doubt, for men to be known by something more than initials, which are abstract, having no association and unretainable. But when they decide to flower, they should do it gradually, instead of startling their friends by bursting all at once into bloom. P. E. Watson should be Peregrine E. Watson for a while, ere he descends like a thunderbolt with Peregrine Epaminondas Watson. His nearest and dearest can barely recognize him in such prodigious nominal effusion, and are certain to be in doubt whether he is in any sense what he was. There are, we presume, noble motives for people with patronymics like Smith, Green, and Brown blazing forth upon an ignorant world as Mirabeau Wilberforce Smith, Dante Ariosto Green, or Napoleon Bonaparte Brown; but they should not be too precipitate. They should duly notify their circle of their intent, so that its members may make affidavit, if need be, that they are no others than they who have been plain M. W. Smith, D. A. Green, or N. B. Brown. Prudence prompts the course.

REVIEW OF THE FISHERIES AWARD ASKED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Secretary of State has, in accordance with the view of Congress, addressed a letter to the British Government setting forth the reasons why the Canadian fisheries award, $5,500,000, is considered excessive, and asking for a review of the case in order that the sum may be reduced. No reply has yet been received from the Government.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Blaine will speak in Des Moines, Iowa, the week preceding the election. Secretary McCrary will speak in Keokuk, early in September.

Col. Carroll D. Wright is being put forward by the Seventh Massachusetts District Republicans to succeed Gen. Butler in Congress. Ex-Secretary George S. Boutwell's name is mentioned, also.

The North Carolina correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* makes out that two of the *eight* Congressional districts of that State are doubtful, gives two to the Democrats, and claims four for the opposition.

The Wilmington *Every Evening* contrasts the "Delaware idea," or sound money, with the "Ohio idea," and warns its Ohio brethren. Thurman included, that it is a better platform to fight the fight of 1880 on than one built on the Greenback model.

Gen. Butler's heart is wrung with pain at the "apparent disposition of the Executive Department to evade and set at naught" the Eight-hour law. He has therefore written an open letter on the subject, which is calculated to win for him the enthusiastic support of the Springfield armorers and the Charleston Navy-yard employes.

The imitative and unscrupulous Greenbackers of Arkansas have forced the Democrats there into a novel position, for them—that of protectors of the negro. The Little Rock *Democrat* says it is opposed to that policy which seeks to defraud voters of their rights, and consequently it condemns the intimidation policy inaugurated by the Greenbackers of that county. Through brow-beating and threats, they are endeavoring to prevent colored people who have expressed a determination to support the Democratic ticket from carrying out their desires.

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

THEY ARE NOT CONSIDERED GOOD IN SOME QUARTERS—THE REPUBLICANS SURE TO ELECT THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Templeton," the Hartford *Courant's* Boston correspondent, who is a veteran observer of Massachusetts politics, says, in a letter to the *Courant* of the 17th: "The political conundrum agitating many minds among the politicians of this State at present is, will Gen. Butler capture the Democratic Party? There are plenty of people who believe he will do it, and there are others who think he is to be elected Governor by the aid of the forces he will thus be able to muster. The Democratic leaders are troubled and perplexed over the state of affairs. They have been brought to see what I wrote you weeks ago, that the campaign this year is to be a campaign to keep the party together. All thought of nominating a man for any other purpose is abandoned. Mr. Charles Theodore Russell and Judge Abbott are considered as candidates no longer. Gov. Gaston and Mr. Charles P. Thompson are the only men talked of now, with a decided leaning toward Gov. Gaston, the opponents of the latter acquiescing under a belief that, as the candidate is likely to be betrayed to a great extent by the voters, the place is not one to be coveted. I have always thought the fear of Butler to be exaggerated, and I am very sure it is now. Butler has lost much ground already, and he is likely to continue losing it till the day of election. A month ago he had a considerable following in both parties. It was much larger in the Democratic than in the Republican, but there were many Republicans inclined to enlist under his standard. But Butler, as I have often had occasion to say, is an ass in politics. He has already upset nearly all his opportunities in this direction. There never was a more ineffably stupid move than he made when he went down to Biddeford last week and told the people there that he had left the Republican Party. His policy was to have kept up a connection with the Republicans that would have given the Republicans an excuse to vote for him, and to have relied upon his general cussedness to have got the rampageous vote in addition. To make the case worse, while he burned his ships behind him in one direction, he didn't build new one in another. He banned the Democrats—put 'a plague on both your houses.' Thus you see he is in a position where both sides must leave party to go for him.

"The Republican State ticket is not in the most remote danger. There never was a wilder conception in the brain of man than that which assumes that there is a chance for Butler to be chosen Governor. Reports that go out of the State to the effect that the Republicans are disturbed or anxious as to the result of the State election are entirely baseless. There has not been a year since the Republican Party was organized when it was more sure of carrying Massachusetts than it is this year. Gen. Butler is playing into its hands with every move he makes. The temperance issue is practically out of the way; the party is united on its candidate, and there is no lack of harmony in its councils in any other direction. There may be some difference of opinion as to indorsing the Administration, but the opposition on this point is not so strong as it was a year ago, and then it readily yielded. There is no occasion, either, to make this so prominent an issue as it was then. Massachusetts has declared herself and fought out her battle on it."

FOREIGN NOTES.

There has been an epidemic of typhoid fever in the vicinity of Bristol, England, caused by contaminated milk.

An exhibition of bees and all the apparatus pertaining to their care and keeping was lately held at South Kensington.

Prof. Darwin has been elected a corresponding member of the French Institute by 26 votes out of a total number of 43.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are visiting their German cousins prior to taking their departure for Canada.

A flash of lightning at Morley, England, lately did terrible execution by striking a powder-magazine, which exploded with terrific effect.

A milk tavern has been established at Bristol, England, and is spoken of as a desirable innovation. The lacteal fluid is sold over the bar without a license.

The man King, who has been undergoing a long trial in London for manslaughter, for selling poisonous violet powder, has been acquitted and discharged from custody.

The Marquis of Lorne's brother, Lord Colin Campbell, who proposes to succeed the Marquis as member of Parliament for Argyleshire, is a pronounced Liberal, and has been criticising the Government's Eastern policy.

Mr. Arthur Locker, editor

PARIS FREAKS AND FOLLIES.

THE STRIKE OF THE CABMEN.

COMPLAINTS OF THE PARISIAN JEHUS—THE APPETITE FOR VILE LITERATURE—VICTOR HUGO'S RESPONSIBILITY — WHAT TAKES AT THE THEATRES—MORE SUICIDES—SAD CASE OF A FALLEN FAVORITE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1878.

The thermometer at 80° in the shade, with a dry, stifling heat like that of the Egyptian *khamsin*; along the distant horizon dark banks of thunder clouds occasionally breaking into violent gusts of rain, which is powerless to lay the dust as it is whirled down the wide avenues; the grasshopper's song a burden; and all the hack-drivers of the capital on a strike. Such is our climatic situation at the opening of the month of August, and such is the result of universal suffrage and a too popular City Government, where the desire to get votes at the coming Autumn elections has pushed out of sight every other consideration. I am not disposed to be over lenient with the Jehus, who are certainly the most despicably abominable class, as a class, existing upon the civilized or uncivilized globe, but, in this particular instance, it looks very much as if they were in the right. What they want does not yet seem clear, but their manifesto complains of insufficiency of food to their cattle and extortionate demands upon themselves. A mixture of bran, sawdust, spoiled beans, and moldy hay, in homeopathic doses, is not a nutritious diet for hard-worked horses, and it Mr. Bixio and the other magnates who guide the administration of the Petites Voitures Company really insist, as is alleged, that each driver must pay in 32 francs every evening for his day's work, something must be substituted for the poor half-starved jades whose sufferings prompted the epigram that Paris was the paradise of women and the hell of horses. But, without going into the merits of the present quarrel, I may say that its occurrence at the present moment is very unfortunate, with crowds of strangers pouring in by every train, all anxious to see the lions of the wondrous city and unable to get a conveyance even from the railway station to the hotels for themselves and their luggage.

The trouble began on Monday—or rather the storm began to break on Monday, for it had long been threatening—with the inauguration of the Police regulation prescribing sign-boards on the boxes marked *Loué*, in order that the public might not tire itself by running after supposed-to-be-empty vehicles. It is not clear what those ingenuous souls, the city *cabs* hoped to gain, or what the drivers lost by the new institution, but it was obnoxious, and therefore resented as insulting to the dignity of this noble guild, for whose benefit and guidance exactly 42 ordinances have been published since the year 9 of the republic, or, in plain English, since the year 1800 A. D. It was the straw which broke the camel's back, and we, the public, are the sufferers, while the omnibuses and the furniture vans are making fortunes. Only about one-third of the hackmen struck on the first day, when 2,080 vehicles, instead of the average 4,700, were registered at the Porte Rapp and the Trocadéro, but, as the syndic of the corporation refused to interfere, these numbers dwindled down to 40 on Tuesday, and by Wednesday, except in the cases where the driver and the owner are one and the same individual, nothing on wheels could be found at any of the cab-stands. If it were not for the dire inconvenience and fatigue of getting over the immense distance, which separates the Exhibition from the centre of the capital, I think I should be rather glad than otherwise, not that I am of Rochefoucauld's opinion, that there is something in the distress of others agreeable to every one, but because the Sabbath-like calm of the great thoroughfares is such an intense relief after their usual unceasing din and bustle. And besides, you can cross the boulevardes now in safety, even at that generally dangerous point, their intersection with the Faubourg Montmartre, where circulation without accident is often an impossibility. Then, too, it is amusing and instructive to watch the scenes at the railway stations, where wearied travelers sit like disconsolate pelicans in the midst of a wilderness of trunks and boxes, waiting vainly for the wagon, and finally are only too glad to accept the extortionate offer of some one who, at two or three times the ordinary price of a conveyance, will vouchsafe to carry their luggage, as they trudge through the streets, sometimes for hours and miles, on their pilgrimage in search of a shelter for the night. Funniest of all is it to know that these good Samaritans, the improvised porters, are generally hackmen out of work, malcontents who have taken to this new trade to earn their daily bread, while the question involving their dignity as citizen electors is in a peyance. There was something like this in 1865, when the citizens brought the mutineers to reason by breaking up the monopoly and putting soldiers on the drivers' seats, and Mr. Gigot threatens to do likewise now, but it cost the city 16,000,000 francs then, and there was a tyrant on the throne who, if he made Paris to prosper, was known to have an iron hand under his velvet glove, whereas we are, in 1878, enjoying the blessings of a Republic, and it may be doubted whether the worthy Prefect of Police has the backbone necessary for this "arbitrary exercise of authority."

No immediate trouble, nothing more serious than universal discomfort and inconvenience, will result, at present, from this rebellion. The coachmen will come to terms with their employers, or the employers will come to terms with the coachmen, and there will be a compromise of some kind, which, while making both masters and servants more extortionate, will have the public as its victim. But it is a sign of the times, and a very ugly one, as, taken in connection with the recent strike of the miners throughout all the great coal basin of Northern France, and even with the ridiculous rebellion of the Duval waiter-girls, it is a symptom of the daily increasing discontent of the people, not so much with their rulers, as with the principle of being ruled. In and out of France, there are indications of breakers ahead to all who are not willfully blind, and though the Government may forbid the intended public receptions of delegates of foreign co-operative societies, who, under pretext of visiting the Exhibition, veiled their real errand, the constitution of a Socialist congress to determine upon a Socialist programme—it foresees the danger; it has itself sapped the dykes to revolution, and knows that when the crash comes it will be important to stop the flood of popular violence, led on by those who have been so long suffered, if not positively encouraged, to teach that law and religion are hostile to true liberty, and that—to quote the words of one of their great Gamaliels, Proudhon—"Property is crime."

Penny dreadfuls and realist novels, where everything is called by its crudest name, without even the most flimsy veil of decency to hide their disgusting nudity, are snapped up by millions of readers at the book-stalls, and scribblers, without name or fame to-day, may wake up to-morrow to find their obscenities cited as *chefs d'œuvres* of literary genius. But it is not by such as these that harm is done to society; they have no real authority upon the multitude, who devour them with avidity simply because they offer thrilling situations and act upon their *blasé* senses as spiced drinks act upon the palate of the confirmed drunkard. At the worst, they are guilty only of vulgarizing [illegible], and it is at the door of those who are recognised as men of mind and genius that must be laid the charge of systematically arousing the evil passions of the mob, and exciting the hatred of class for class. Chief among these comes Victor Hugo, whose skillful pen has done more real injury than could be wrought in a century by such authors as Dandet and Belot and Emile Zola. It is not with a deliberate intention of malevolence that the ex-exile of Guernsey exhales his gall; born an aristocrat, the son of a Peer of France, Victor Hugo, in his heart, is not only amiable and charitable, but a hater of the ignoble rabble, for whose adulation he has abdicated his real principles. His vanity has been his ruin; flattery is a necessity to his existence, and, as he did not find this in sufficiently large doses among his equals, he has gone to seek it in the depths of social mud. From a clever book just published under the name of *Victor Hugo at Home*, by M. Rivet, I will quote one anecdote, which will show the character of the man and illustrate the style of proceeding adopted by his present associates. The poet tells the story himself, the editor is his devoted partisan, and so we may give credit to the recital:

"I was going up my stairs," he said, "a few days ago, when I met an artilleryman, who, after a military salute, told me that he was a reader of the *Rappel* and therefore out of favor with his Colonel, who would condemn him to five years' imprisonment for losing his overalls. 'They were only worth 2 francs, but, to replace them immediately, I need 15 francs. Great citizen, I have come to ask you for them.' I think," added Hugo, "that he called me Father of Democracy, and what could I do but comply with his appeal?" There was a laugh, says the narrator, which we suspended when we learned that there was a sequel. Four-and-twenty hours afterward, the same soldier presented himself to M. Spuller, the great I Am's chief henchman, with the same story, varied only by a change in the name of the newspaper, which had now become the *République Française*; overalls, clothing belonging to the State, five years of prison, 40 sous, 15 francs—not a detail was wanting; but Spuller only bled to the tune of 5 francs, and was thanked for his generosity. "All very well," concluded the poet, "you only gave 5 francs because he pretended to be a victim of his partiality for your journal, but if he had called you, as he called me, 'great citizen,' if he had named you, as he named me, the Father of Democracy, you would have given 15 francs."

Such is the feeling which animates the great guns of literature, and similar motives prompt the acts and guide the pens of hundreds of humbler imitators, who have all their defects without their talents. It is the same thing upon the stage, where nothing is popular and successful except it be founded upon a crime or accompanied by a display of legs. On the whole, legs are the surest winning card, and rarely fail to bring up to the surface a drowning manager, for whom "Orphée aux Enfers" or "La Belle Hélène," during the last six or seven years, have been like benevolent Newfoundland dogs to imprudent bathers. Particularly providential, indeed, has been the first named; it had already saved the founder-ing ship of the Gaîté, five years ago, and now, after the "Puss in Boots" had been pronounced "rot," in spite of its ballets and transformations, it has been called upon to bring the theatre and its manager through the dog-days. The world has been unjust to Offenbach; until 1869 he was the great amuser, and the first care of every foreign potentate upon his arrival in Paris was to hire an *avant-scène* in one of the temples dedicated to his lively music. At the Palais Royal, at the Variétés, at the Bouffes, nobody cared for aught which was not signed by this inventor of the operetta, and his memory will always be connected with the pleasures of that joyous epoch. But times have changed; a host of rivals have invaded the scene, a new generation has arisen which knows not Jacques and goes wild over "Le Petit Duc" and "Les Cloches Corneville." Long ago, when Hervé wrote his "Œil Crevé," the maestro was warned by his kind friends that there was another competitor in the field who would share his glories; not a few then hoped by their incessant meddling to bring about a duel between the two, and even now there are to be found well-intentioned individuals—they would not, of course, say so if they were not well-intentioned—who pretend that Hervé could not devise anything more mischievous for Offenbach than to play the chief rôle in his musical extravaganza. Yes; Hervé filled the part of *Jupiter* and seemed to struggle with Leonce—*Pluto*—as to which of the two would sing the most inaudibly. Both, although Leonce was the creator of the infernal god, did badly, and the latter appeared to have the stage fever, frightened to death, as it seemed, for himself, for his fellow artists, and above all for the machinery—so much so, indeed, that, in the first act, nothing could persuade him to go through the trap with *Eurydice*, whom he left, as she was swallowed up by the earth, prosaically going out by the side slips, and just saving the situation by a gag, that he would get there quite as soon by the *Barrière d'Enfer*.

In the orchestra sat the maestro himself, for, anxious to win the plaudits of a sympathetic audience, he led in person the overture which, for this occasion only, had been transplanted from the first to the second act, and there was something touching in this spectacle of a composer thus battling against oblivion, and arousing all his energies to regain his lost popularity. In listening to the second act, led throughout by Offenbach, so lively, so full of action and movement, so brilliant in execution and conception, we could almost fancy ourselves back once more at the splendid successes of long ago, and the applause of the house proved that the sympathy of the spectators was not wanting for him who showed himself so worthy of their suffrage. What the caprice of the next week's fashion may decide none can tell, but the revival will none the less procure for the author the consoling reflection that this, his work of predilection, has lost none of its former prestige. A splendid *Venus* was Angèle, with face and form worthy of a Phidias; the new *Cupidon*, an ex-danseuse named Laget, was—but when I quote her former comrades, who pretend that she sings like a dancer and dances like a singer, I have made her criticism. *Eurydice* was the pearl of the evening, as represented by that great artist Blanche Péschard; she was adorable, although she must have been ill at ease, as, on that very day, her manager, M. Conte, had served her with an injunction not to sing on any other than the stage of the Passage Choiseul. But then Péschard knows her value, and is sure that, not one, but a score, of *impresarii* are waiting for the day when the capricious actress will consent to leave Paris for St. Petersburg or Vienna or New-York, and M. Conte knows it, too, and if his writ had been sent in by the hands of a Sheriff's officer to the diva, he was not one of the least noisy of those who applauded her lovely voice and faultless execution. As always, she was perfection, and yet, to my taste, her style and method are even better in the "Chanson de Fortunio," in which neither Nilsson nor Patti can compare with the comparatively unknown débutante who, refused at the *concours* of the Opéra Comique, has quietly worked her way to the first place among living artists for comic opera. The house was variegated, and, as at "Aïda" and the "Favorita," without a single well-known face; never, indeed, have I seen so utter an absence of celebrities, but the foreigners, as is their custom, were attentive and appreciative, and frantically cheered Offenbach after the overture, and would not quiet down until, in spite of his gout, the old composer hobbled upon the stage to bow his gratitude. The scenery and appointments were dirty and ragged—a *pot-pourri* collection from discarded fairy plays, but they, too, came in for applause, although the dresses had evidently given less to do to the costumer than to the dyer and scourer, for the immortals were in a good humor, and I can but wish to the manager that his daily receipts during the Summer may always average the 4,025 francs of the first night of the revival.

Suicide continues to be epidemic; there were ten cases in this morning's papers, eight yesterday. Tailors, shoe-makers, speculators at the Bourse, ladies' maids and coachmen out of place, shuffle off this mortal coil nowadays on the slightest provocation, and are passed by without a single thought of pity. But one of the queens of Parisian *galanterie* has made away with herself, and every one deplores her fate. Two years ago she was the leader of Berlin society, wife of a Russian Secretary of Legation, before whom seemed to stretch a brilliant future, immensely rich, rivaling in the splendor of her toilets the highest ladies of the Imperial Court, of which she was the idol; married to the man of her choice, to whom she had been betrothed when she was yet a school-girl at the Sacré Cœur of Paris, the lot of the young couple seemed most enviable. But they went too fast, debts came, and to fill up the deficit the Baron wooed that fickle goddess the Stock Exchange, where he failed, and, in spite of the influence of his family, was declared a bankrupt. The scion of a sovereign house carried off the lady and then abandoned her. Without resources, she came to Paris, threw herself into the maëlstrom of the *demi-monde*, and at last, in a moment of madness, sought a premature ending to her lost honor by shooting herself. Her disfigured body lies now at the Morgue. Her husband, who was attached to the Red Cross during the recent war, and was in charge of the hospital at Sistova, is at Bucharest, where he nurses the sick and wounded, and not one friend has come forward to save the corpse from the scalpel of the dissecting table and the coarse jests of the brutal students of the Quartier Latin.

DIVINE WORSHIP AT OCEAN GROVE.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS—A SERMON BY REV. W. X. NINDE, OF DETROIT—PREPARATIONS FOR THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CAMP-MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 18.—The preparations for the annual camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church have been completed. The meeting will begin to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, with the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The services will be continued 10 days.

To-day every tent owned by the Camp-meeting Association was occupied, and the hotels and cottages were crowded with visitors. At the morning services, at 6 and 9 o'clock, the attendance was fair. At 10:30 the congregation in and around the auditorium numbered about 5,000 persons. The sermon was preached by Rev. W. X. Ninde, of Detroit, Mich., who took for his text First Peter 1.: 8. In illustrating his thoughts, the preacher said the words of the text were written to Hebrews scattered through Asia Minor, exposed to the malice of enemies, and hence the apostle addressed them with the greatest affection, urging them by their well-doing to put aside the malice of ignorant men. He referred them to the example of Christ and the glory of that inheritance that fadeth not away. Human malice might rob them of many temporal comforts, but they could love the immortal Christ. In point of real soul-testing trials, there is little difference between us. Their domestic afflictions, poverty of spirit, &c., were the same. How often we take words addressed to oppressed saints hundreds of years ago as applicable to us. We love things we see—as the house we live in from childhood, the landscape, and familiar scenes—and we have the greatest attachment for persons with whom we have closely associated. If personal intimacies should cease, friendship would fade away. After we have passed away, will our friends love us then as now? To some hearts the dead are nearer than the living. Witness the token of love of the departed in the portraits we hang upon our walls and the visits we make to their graves. A great stumbling-block to nations is the doctrine of an unseen God. It was not enough for the Jews to see the pillar of fire; they were not satisfied until an apostate priest held up to them the golden calf. The cry of the human soul had ever been to God to show man his glory, until at last the Word was made flesh, and sensible to the touch. No wonder the contemporaries of Christ learned to love Him, but the marvel is that multitudes through all the ages who never saw Him, or even His sepulchre, have loved Him. Natural reasons will not account for that love. Admit the supernatural and we can apprehend it and appreciate. There is an eye of the soul superior to the eye of the sense. Faith lends its realizing sight. The book we call the Bible has effected a moral change in the condition of our world; contained therein are great living facts that take hold of men's hearts. A great High Priest is ever making intercession for us. Did those who sat at the feet of Jesus know Him better than we do? Ah, the Christ of the Gospels has lost none of His winning power, and in the Bible we ever behold Him, our risen and exalted Lord. We never saw an original portrait of Christ, yet in the thousands of paintings representing Him there is a marvelous likeness. So the careful reader of evangelical history sees his Saviour in the midst of men and women; he sits with the rests, an eager listener in the temple, and sees Him call Lazarus from the tomb. The divine spirit comes in contact with the human soul. We see Him not, but the manger at Bethlehem and the cross of Calvary are familiar things to us, and we welcome Christ to our hearts. Whom having not seen, we love. We need no longer envy them that saw Him ages ago. We, too, are blessed. Do we love Him? Do we sit down with Him in the banqueting house? Our faith now beholds Christ, not crucified but glorified and on the throne. The joy of the world is degrading, but the joy of the believer is of divine communion, of heritage beyond the river, is joy unspeakable and full of glory. How it rests us. Every wish is satisfied. In the poor-house or the dungeon, the believer can always be happy. The devil, in his maddest assaults, cannot destroy the believer's joy. The Lord giveth His people songs in the night. Blessed be God, who giveth us joy unspeakable. He gives it with a lavish hand. Take to your heart the adorable Saviour, and then shall the words be realized, "Whom having not seen ye love; in whom, though now ye see Him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, and the morning service closed with the singing of "More Love to Thee," and the benediction by Rev. W. P. Corbit, of Jersey City, N. J. The Sabbath-school, at 2 P. M., was attended by 2,800 children. At sundown the multitude gathered on the beach and held a surf meeting, Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes presiding. In the evening a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. J. L. Scoy, of Lexington, Ky.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

SERMON BY DR. DEEMS, OF NEW-YORK—THE TENTH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

FAIRPOINT, Aug. 18.—The Tenth Chautauqua Assembly Sunday-school was held at 9 o'clock this morning. President Geo. P. Hayes, of Washington and Jefferson University, was Pastor, Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New-York, Superintendent, and George H. Babcock, of Plainfield, N. J., Secretary. About 2,800 persons were present. At 11 o'clock Rev. Charles F. Deems, of New-York, preached from Revelation v.: 9. Dr. Deems stated at the opening that he thanked God that he had nothing new to say, but that he had the privilege of again repeating the old, old story of Jesus and His love. The book of Revelation did not fully fit any one system of theology; neither did the Bible, as a whole. It nearly fits Calvinism, but not wholly. It seems to be saturated with Arminianism, but it has passages which neither Calvinists nor Arminians can manage. The Bible is bigger than any of the great systems of theology, as nature is bigger than geology or astronomy or any system of science, or all of them together. The Bible is in some respects like a night in Arabia, dark but lustrous. The text first shows the personality of God, symbolized in Christ. In the Bible was the news of the sermon Lord Beaconsfield was spoken of as the man who wished to remove the Empire of Great Britain from London to Delhi. John Stuart Mill was mentioned as a master of modern science, and more like the Apostle Paul than any man of modern times, but as one who could not open the seals of this book. Only God can do it. Bible was the news of science know, the more they discover of limit. The real science of the day is a science of limitations. The Doctor stated that he could not see God through nature; only revelation reveals him. John wept heroic tears because the book was sealed. Then there was a revelation made to him. It was made out of doors, on the Isle of Patmos. Divine revelations are always made out of doors. The angel showed him the book open; and opened by a lion that was indeed a lamb. The Doctor said: "My brethren, there is no chemistry without the atonement; there is no geology without the atonement. God's love governs God's omniscience and God's omnipotence. The fact that the blood of Christ and the grace of God are sufficient for every fallen man, and fallen woman solves every social enigma, and answers every question in the world. Infinite love breaks the seal and solves the mystery.

At 2 o'clock Frank Beard, of New-York, gave a Bible reading, illustrated with drawings on the blackboard. Young people's and missionary meetings were held at 4 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock a sermon was preached by Rev. W. H. Perrine, D. D., of Michigan.

A WEALTHY LUNATIC AT LARGE.

While Officer Quinn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was patroling his post last night a stranger rushed up to him at the corner of Prince-street and the Bowery, and cried out: "Oh, they're after me; there after me! Help! help!" The policeman asked him what the matter was. He begged to be protected, and said he had no home. Quinn took him to the station-house and reported him as insane. He said his name was Peter Lynch, and on his person were found six different savings bank-books and $132 in cash. The bank-books showed that Peter Lynch had a credit of $800 in the Greenwich Savings Bank, $1,080 in the Bleecker-Street Savings Bank, $1,080 in the New-York Savings Bank, $115 in the Emigrant Savings Bank, $136 in the Bowery Savings Bank, and $900 in the Seaman's Savings Bank. On his person was also found a silver watch. All these things were closely crammed down into the bottom of a very deep pantaloons pocket. When questioned as to how he got his money, Lynch said he made it by selling shoes in the country. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A BOLD THIEF CAUGHT.

On the evening of July 20 William Cochran, a newspaper messenger, was assaulted and robbed of a sachel containing $285, as he was about to ascend to the Thirty-third-street station of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad. The thief approached him from behind, assaulted him, snatched away the valise, and ran. Cochran gave chase, and a large crowd joined him. The thief ran up to Thirty-fifth-street and over toward Fifth-avenue. As he neared Fifth-avenue the chase became too warm for him, so he threw off his coat and cast away the valise. He thus made his escape. The money was recovered and the case was reported to the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Last night Detective Schmittberger, of that precinct, succeeded in arresting John Fitzgerald as the person who robbed Messenger Cochran, and locked him up pending his arraignment in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

A CARRIAGE UPSET BY A STREET CAR.

As Mr. Peter Morris, of No. 455 West Forty-sixth-street, with his wife and two children, were crossing Eighth-avenue, at Forty-first-street, last night, in a carriage, car No. 20 of the Eighth-Avenue Line, driven by Joseph Yates, ran into their vehicle and upset it. Its occupants were all slightly injured. The car-driver was arrested.

LEET LODGED IN A CELL.

ONE OF POTTER'S WITNESSES IN JAIL.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER—IN SEARCH OF TILDEN TO GIVE HIM HIS DIARY—THE "CONSPIRATORS" WHOM HE MET ON HIS JOURNEY—DISCHARGING A REVOLVER AT A HOTEL CLERK.

John E. Leet, the talkative witness who appeared last week before the Potter Committee, yesterday succeeded in adding another ridiculous act to his long catalogue of recent ridiculous actions, and creating a brief, but very lively, sensation in one of the sleeping apartments of the Astor House last evening by discharging a revolver through the door at the clerk of the hotel. The act, which was one of the most wildly foolish and unprovoked ever committed, can only be accounted for by the effects of too frequent potations in liquor, or in temporary aberration of the mind, the latter being the most probable cause, as Leet himself talked rather insanely and profanely of being pursued by assassins, political and otherwise, whom he thinks were afraid of his testimony to be given before the Potter Committee.

It appears that Leet had in his possession yesterday his private diary, which he esteems a great political treasure of inestimable value, and started out to find the "still-hunt" hero, Samuel J. Tilden, as the person who was most likely to appreciate the value of the diary, and to guard it with proper care. When he started on this journey his mind, which, he said, was worn out with anxiety, and disordered for want of sleep, was troubled with constant fears that he was being shadowed by "conspirators," who were determined to get him and his testimony out of the way by foul means. He left a second-class down-town hotel early in the morning, and, while under the influence of liquor, went into a Democratic newspaper office to ascertain the whereabouts of Tilden. He then got on a car to go to Gramercy Park, and after considerable difficulty, which he attributes to a car-conspiring conductor, at last found the Tilden mansion. Tilden was out, the servant stating that he had gone to Long Branch, and giving him the address of Manton Marble, on Fifth-avenue, as the next best man to see in reference to his treasured diary. Leet got on a Broadway car, managed, as he thought, by another "conspirator," and without waiting to know whether he had reached Mr. Marble's residence, jumped off and entered the Rossmore Hotel with the design of appeasing his rising hunger. After dispatching two courses, he ordered some Sauterne, but subsequently refused to take it upon seeing several gentlemen enter whose actions he thought stamped them also as "conspirators." After a short dispute about the wine order, he wrote on the card on which his order was written the startling words, "I am pursued by assassins and poisoners, and can't find my friends." This he presented to the cashier, with solemn warnings to keep it, and departed, carrying his precious diary with him, to find Mr. Marble, whom he also failed to see. Then he took a sort of amateur detective trip on the Broadway cars to see that they were run "squarely," his suspicions about "conspirators" on that line, as well as the Third-avenue, being aroused by a changing of the conductors on the up trip.

Having verified to his satisfaction the existence of some conspiracy on the cars, he next departed for the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, selecting it, it seems, for the reason that he was convinced that, if he was to be murdered at all, the hotel in question would be the most likely scene to make the deed of blood a sufficiently sensational one. He took great care to inform the clerk of his identity, took exception to the price of a room, but finally made arrangements for occupying one for the day. The arrangements completed, he startled the clerk by inquiring for the Chief of Police. He was informed that the hotel was not the spot for any sensation making, whereupon he demanded the return of his money, and left. The diary seemed to have preyed upon his mind so that he was determined to see the Chief of Police himself in reference to it. In his search he again fancied himself the dupe of designing men, and would not believe for some time that Superintendent Walling was really a Police officer, considering him either a Western farmer or one of the numerous horde of conspirators who were dogging his heels. Superintendent Walling, learning who the visitor was, did not seem to put so high a value upon the diary as Leet would have liked, and declined to carry out the latter's suggestion to "seal it up." The Superintendent assured him that the book would be kept safely, and that he himself was in no danger from conspirators or other violent characters. Leet at length left him without taking a receipt for the diary, reassured, and, for the time being, disarmed of his feverish fears. Hedrank some wine previous to the interview with Superintendent Walling, and afterward started to find the Astor House, which he reached with great difficulty, meeting more conspiring conductors on the cars. In the hotel he had some difficulty in securing a room, through an error on the part of the negro porter, but was finally directed to No. 225, on the second floor, after a conversation about suspicious-looking pass-keys carried by the porter. His watch had run down during the day, and as he retired he was under the impression it was morning instead of evening. With his brain still haunted with wild fears of sanguinary pursuers and plotters, he bolted the door, lay down on the bed facing the door, and placed his revolver, a five-chambered weapon of peculiar pattern, upon the bureau within easy reach. He began to read a morning newspaper, and gradually forgot his pursuers in sound slumber.

About 8 o'clock he awoke with a start, and again becoming possessed with dread, groped about the room for the matches, lit the gas, and rang the bell at the head of his bed.

A porter responded, whom Leet, without opening the door, requested to send to the room either Mr. Gibson, of the *Sun*, or some reporters, and gave other excited orders, which the porter not being able to comprehend, delivered in a way that rendered it necessary for Mr. Von Leer, the clerk, to go to Leet's room himself. Not wishing to expose himself to any danger from a guest whose actions were very singular, the clerk stood against the wall near the door-way and asked what was wanted. Leet called for the Chief of Police and reporters in an excited way, saying that he was being pursued, when Von Leer inquired politely if he would not walk out and make his wishes known. The reply came in the shape of a sharp report of a pistol and the crashing of a bullet through the panel of the door. There was at once great excitement in the corridor, and the clerk sent the hotel's officer, McWilliams, to alarm the Police. McWilliams rushed into the street, and meeting Officer Probst, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, told him of the guest's violence, and Probst, summoning to his assistance Officers Murphy and Scully and Detective Flynn, ran to the hotel, which at the time of their arrival, was in a ferment of excitement. They broke the lock of Leet's room by pushing in the door, and Leet, seeing hands on the panels, fired a second time, the shot narrowly grazing Officer Murphy's side. The officers then rapped the door with the design of making the infuriated occupant of the room empty his weapon at random at the door. Leet fired a third shot, and then, catching sight of the officers' uniforms, threw his pistol upon the floor. The instant he did so Officer Probst ran in and caught Leet by the arm, while Detective Flynn picked up the revolver, which still held two loaded chambers, and pointing it at the prisoner's head, demanded his surrender. Leet submitted to arrest with comparative quietness, and was taken to Capt. Saunders, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The prisoner was put in a cell, which again aroused his stormy denunciations of conspirators and schemes against his life.

He was subsequently visited by a large number of reporters, but at first refused to say anything, walking up and down his cell in his shirt sleeves, with his beaver hat thrown on his head, and denouncing all visitors as "conspirators and frauds." He began with narrating his wanderings about the City in search of Tilden and Marble, and his visit to the Rossmore House, where he had written the singular memorandum mentioned above, and left on the entrance of fancied conspirators.

"While I was giving this warning to the clerk," said Leet, "another man rushed in. I said to him: 'You can keep a copy of this, too.' I did not know whether he was a conspirator, detective, or something else. I went from the hotel to Mr. Marble's house and rang the bell. He was not in. I asked the servant to tell him that it was very important he should see him. I told her my name and asked her if she could remember it. She thought she could. I started then to find the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. An accommodating gentleman gave me some directions. By the way, I have recently found a great number of accommodating gentlemen—many more than are usually found in this City, or down in New-Orleans where the people are not generally so rough as they are here. I took a car on a line parallel with the one I was on before. The conductor was an accommodating fellow apparently, and he said he would let me off within a block of the hotel. Pretty soon I looked up and saw another conductor on the car. He was a savage-looking fellow, and I made up my mind that he was a conspirator. I asked him where the other conductor was, and he said a change had been made, and the other man had been taken off. I asked him if we were near the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and he said we had passed and were a long way below it. I jumped off that car at once. Then I thought I would find out if the conductors had been changed, or whether the appearance of the savage-looking conductor was another evidence of the conspiracy. I took a car up town, and found that the change of conductors was a hocus, for the man who was on the up car stood on it to the end of the route, and if it was customary to change conductors, he would have been changed. Then I took another car, and, by holding the conductor down close, I finally got to the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. I went to the clerk, and asked for the proprietor. He pointed to a man who stood in the corridor. I told this man that I wanted a room, and wanted him to send for the Chief of Police to take charge of a very valuable book I had in my possession, my diary, that I have kept for years in a peculiar way. The man said, gruffly, 'Well, I ain't the room clerk.' I think I registered my name. The clerk asked me for $4 for a room, and told me I must pay for it for an entire day. I had $10 or $12 with me, so I thought I would cover that cost. Then the proprietor said to me: 'What did you say about the Chief of Police?' I told him again that I wanted the Chief to take charge of a book I had, and he said: 'Well, we don't want to make this hotel a head-quarters for conspirators.' I left the hotel in disgust. Next I thought I would ask the way to the Battery. I wanted to go to the Astor House, but I made up my mind that I wouldn't let people know where I was going. I got on another car, and asked the conductor to let me off at the City Hall. He said he didn't know where it was. I asked him if he knew where the Post Office was, and he said he did not—that he was a stranger in these parts, and had only just been appointed. I thought when I started for the Fifth-Avenue Hotel that it was the most conspicuous place for a man to be murdered, if he had to be murdered. I thought the Astor House was the next most conspicuous place. I got down town, and went to the *Sun* office. Hold on, now. Before I went to the *Sun* office, I went into a place where I got a glass of wine. The German behind the bar hadn't been let into the conspiracy, so he directed me right to Police Head-quarters, where I wanted to go. A kind gentlemen who stood near by helped him. When I got to Police Head-quarters there was an old policeman sleeping in a chair at the door. I saw the Chief, and I didn't believe he was the Chief; he looked like one of the conspirators. I told him I wanted to take charge of my book, and I said that conspirators were following me to kill me. He told me I was in no danger in New-York. Before giving him my book, I wanted to seal it up. He belittled the importance of the book, and I said, 'That's all right. No one but myself knows the importance of its contents.' I sealed it up poorly with the means he gave me, and handed it over to him, but took no receipt. After that I went down town and entered the *Sun* office, where I procured data to go to Long Branch to-morrow, as I must see Tilden. When I registered at the Astor House I said to the clerk: 'I had a big scare this morning, but I guess it's all over now. I have seen the Chief of Police, and he told me I was in no danger.' There was a circumstance that happened in the hotel which aroused my suspicion. The darky who was ordered to take me to my room opened a door with a key and led me into a room where a man was asleep in bed. I said to him: 'Can fellows like you open a man's door after he has locked it on the inside and has gone to sleep?' He said he had a pass-key which would open all the doors in the hotel. I didn't like that, so when I finally reached my room I looked around for some way to close the door and keep out conspirators. I found a little bolt, and made up my mind that nobody outside could turn that lock with a key."

Next Leet recounted, in a hesitating way, his proceedings in the room with the pistol. He started to walk out of the station, when the members of the press left, and, upon being reimprisoned, cried out angrily that they "were all a lot of frauds and conspirators anyway," and threatened to hurt somebody before he got out. The pistol, he said, he had carried for two years, ever since he had been invited to fight a duel in Louisiana, which he "ran down to" rather than fight him."

The night clerk of the Astor House, Mr. Van Leer, told a reporter of THE TIMES that Leet entered the hotel at 9 o'clock and asked for a room, at the same time inquiring the prices of apartments. He chose Room No. 225, on the second floor, the price of which is $1 50 per night. He was calm, and did not appear drunk or over insane. He said nothing beyond giving the order for a room. Twenty minutes after he had gone to his room he began to ring the bell violently. Mr. Van Leer sent a boy to ascertain what he wanted. The boy returned in a few minutes, and said Leet wanted the Chief of Police to take his testimony. Mr. Van Leer thought he must be drunk, and decided to let him alone, thinking that he would soon fall asleep. Then the bell was rung violently again. Another boy was sent up-stairs, and he returned with a statement that Leet was having unintelligible. After another interval, Leet pulled the bell once more, and then the clerk and Detective McWilliams went up to the door of his room. They knocked upon it, but Leet did not answer. While they were debating a course to be pursued, Leet suddenly discharged his revolver. The bullet crashed through the door and fell in the corridor. They then notified the Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct of the violent conduct of the lodger. Three officers entered the hotel, and were conducted to the door of Leet's room. They rapped upon it with their clubs, and Leet answered their summons with a second discharge of his revolver. The bullet grazed the side of one of the officers. He fired a third shot when the policemen rapped again. They were about to break open the door, when he opened it and looked into the corridor. Seeing the officers, he threw down his revolver, and said, "Here, take me," whereupon he was taken into custody.

THE RELIGIOUS RITES OF THE HAYTIANS.

A RACE WHO EAT CHILDREN—THEIR REMARKABLE BELIEFS—PRIMITIVE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

A traveler in Hayti writes from the City of Aux Cayes to the Cincinnati *Gazette* of some of the habits of the out-of-the-way people of that island. "The City of Aux Cayes," he says, "is built of adobe for the most part, with a small sprinkling of frame buildings, and, in the suburbs, bamboo thatched with grass. None of the buildings have any shape to them, and all are ancient and crumbling away, and are no better than stables. The streets are unpaved, and are full of holes and gullies, and ponds of water covered with green scum, and great pools of mud with swarms of horrible-looking brutes of hogs wallowing in them are to be seen everywhere, and the odor that arises from them is sickening. Droves of goats and donkeys wander about the streets and affiliate with the pigs, and all run back and forth through the houses without receiving any check from the inhabitants. The ignorance of the people is appalling. All their acts are governed by the most miserable superstition. They are, however, a kind and hospitable. Every man carries his revolver and poniard in his belt, and if another insults him he considers it a breach of honor if he does not at once kill him or get killed himself in the effort. The consequence is human life is held cheap and the law seldom revenges. Last evening a party of young men called for me to go with them to the bathing place, a small river about a mile and a half east of the town. On the way as we proceeded along the beach we came to a small inlet which had to be waded. A few days ago I had my foot badly crushed and had it still bound up and did not like to remove the bandage, and therefore would have to turn back, which was sad in the crowd squatted before me and signed me to get on his back, which I did, and he carried me over nobly.

"Returning, we passed a small morass by the roadside, and at the further end, on a small elevation on the ground, burned a small light which looked ghastly. I asked one of the party who spoke broken English what it was. He shrank back with fear, and replied that it was an *obia*—a something which a man who hates another is popularly supposed by these people to mysteriously perform, so that great evil and even death comes to him. They told me that if the light was extinguished it would at once take fire again of its own accord. I quite astonished them all when I announced my intention of visiting this so-called *obia* and making an examination, and not one of them would accompany me. When I reached the spot I found it to be simply a calabash full of oil and a taper burning in it. I overturned it, and the fire was extinguished. I learned from my host on my return home that when a man falls in battle during the frequent revolutions, and his place of interment is in doubt, his relatives every Saturday night place one of these tapers over the spot where he is supposed to have been buried. The inhabitants of the mountains back of Aux Cayes, and, in fact, nearly all the interior of Hayti and a few in Aux Cayes itself, adhere still to the old African system of heathenism called Obiadism. They have their churches in the mountain fastnesses in almost impenetrable thickets, where none but their own kind dare enter. They are the most degraded cannibals. Some of my readers may be astonished to know this, but, nevertheless, I assure them that such is the fact. Americans are engaged in missionary work in China and Japan, but this country is much nearer home, where actual cannibals exist even in one of its largest cities. this work has been sadly neglected. These people do not eat adults, but children, which are constantly stolen for the purpose.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 17.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Dis. ctCol.5.5Os.	Lake Shore.		North-west. pf.	
$10,000	80⅝	200	84⅞	400	87⅜
M. & St. P. s. a.		200	84⅝	100	87
2,000	84⅜	600	84⅜	100	87
5.20s 1867 c.	100	200	84⅝	200	87⅛
10,000	113⅛	100	84⅜	200	86⅞
St. Paul.		100	84⅝	200	86⅝
200	81	200	85	300	86⅞
200	80⅞	600	84⅜	600	86⅝
300	80⅜	200	85	100	86⅝
100	80⅜	300	85	100	86⅞
100	80⅜	100	s5. 84⅞	200	87
100	80⅝	North-western.		200	86⅞
100	80⅜	500	85⅛	100	87
100	80⅜	800	85	100	87⅛
200	80⅜	300	85	100	87⅛
100	81	500	84⅞	100	87⅛
100	81	100	85	Union Pacific.	
100	81	100	84⅞	100	64¼
100	81⅛	500	84⅜	200	64¼
St. Paul pref.		800	84⅜	100	64¼
100	s5. 70¼	300	84⅜	Illinois Central.	
100	70⅛	100	84⅞	100	80½
200	70	100	85	100	80¼
100	69⅞	Del. Lack & West.		100	80
100	69⅝	100	s5. 92	100	79¾
100	s5. 70	200	61⅞	10	80
100	70	200	62	100	79½
100	69⅞	500	62	Pac. Pal. Car.	
100	70	300	62⅜	100	73
100	70¼	100	61⅞	Western Union.	
C. C. C. & I.		Michigan Central		100	91⅝
100	26	100	66¾	Erie Railway.	
Han. & St. Jo.		200	66¾	200	16⅜
100	s3. 12	100	66½	100	15⅞
Delaware & Hud.		100	66½	400	16⅜
100	49⅜	100	66½	500	16⅛
200	49	Cen. of N. J.		200	16⅜
Chic. & Alton.		100	33⅞	Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
100	84	100	33¾	100	30½

MONDAY, Aug. 19—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a decrease of $593,400 in surplus reserve, leaving $20,246,525 as the amount now held by the banks above the 25 ₱ cent. legal limit. The changes were a decrease of $4,664,700 in loans, $1,173,300 in specie, $867,100 in legal tenders, and $5,845,000 in deposits. The circulation increased $135,800.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 18, 1877.
Loans	$240,220,100	$235,555,400	$243,896,300
Specie	20,407,600	19,234,300	13,449,700
Leg'l-trs	56,288,500	55,479,400	52,696,000
Dep'ts	223,432,700	217,884,700	213,414,600
Cir'l'n	19,189,800	19,325,600	15,545,900

The Money market was without essential change, and the banks and trust companies have experienced great difficulty in securing employment for their large balances at satisfactory rates, borrowers on call having supplied their wants at 1@2½ ₱ cent. These low figures continue to direct capital to Government bonds and other first-class securities. In the discount market prime names sold readily at 3@4 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices reported that the Directors, at a special court held on Monday, advanced the nominal Bank of England rate of discount from 4 to 5 ₱ cent., at which it has since remained, the rate for three months' bills in the open market at London having been up to 4½ ₱ cent. The bank lost £97,000 bullion for the fiscal week ending Wednesday, when the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 35⅞ ₱ cent., against 36 ₱ cent. the previous week. British Consols were strong, and advanced ⅝ ₱ cent. United States bonds declined ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., excepting 10-40s, which were firm. In American railway shares Erie common lost ⅜, preferred 1, Illinois Central ½, and New-Jersey Central ½ ₱ cent. on the week's transactions, while Reading gained 2 ₱ cent. Bar Silver was quoted at 52¾d. ₱ ounce. English standard. At Paris Rentes were strong, and advanced about 3 ₱ cent., closing at the best figures. The Bank of France gained 5,300,000f. specie during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was active at full rates, on the increased dearness of money at London, and the great supply of commercial bills here. The demand for bills, even at the close, was fully up to, if not in excess of, the supply. Cables, however, were not quite as firm as they were on Wednesday, considerable amounts having been sold at $4 89¾. The shipment of gold on Thursday has not, so far, been followed by others, as the profit of the transaction is not at all apparent. The demand from regular remitters at present is not large, and, unless bond importers are enabled to do business, the rates are likely to weaken. The nominal rates at the close were $4 85 for bankers' 60-day bills and $4 89½ for demand.

Affairs in the Gold Room were characterised by a greater degree of activity early in the week than had been noted for some time, and the market exhibited considerable firmness. The price advanced from 100⅛ to 100⅜, chiefly on account of the rise in exchange on London, but the specie shipping podnuts, the export of $500,000 gold coin to Europe on Thursday. The early advance, however, was subsequently lost under a slight favorable turn in exchange, the firmness of Consols at London, and the call by the Treasury for $5,000,000 5-20s for redemption. On Gold loans the rates were flat to 2 ₱ cent., alternately for carrying and borrowing.

The Government bond market was firm in tone, with an advance in prices ranging from ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. The improvement was well maintained at the close. The demand was quite active throughout the week, considerable amounts having been taken for the account of financial institutions. The Treasury on Friday issued a call for $5,000,000 5-20s of 1865 for redemption, making the total called in since May 1 $65,000,000. The subscriptions to the popular 4 ₱ cent. loan continue to be on a large scale, the demand coming mainly from very small and very heavy investors, people of moderate capital preferring the other classes of bonds. Railroad mortgages were moderately active at generally steady prices. The fluctuations for the week, outside of those which were merely fractional, were as follows: Wabash, St. Louis Division, ex-matured coupon, declined 6 ₱ cent., Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols 3, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated Firste 3, Cedar Falls and Minneapolis Firsts 2, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds 1¼, North-western gold coupons 1⅛, C. C. & I. O. Firsts 1½, Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts 1, Michigan Central 7s 1, and Great Western Seconds 1 ₱ cent.; while Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s advanced 3, Delaware and Hudson registered Firsts of 1884 2, and Erie Seconds 1⅛ ₱ cent. In State bonds the only notable feature was a decline of 3 ₱ cent. in Louisiana Consols, attributable to the prevalence of yellow fever in New-Orleans.

On the Stock Exchange the dealings were characterized by some wide and important fluctuations. The most active stocks were the Granger shares, Lake Shore, the coal stocks, and Erie. Early in the week prices advanced ½ to 2 per cent., but subsequently this improvement was more than lost, St. Paul preferred being most conspicuous in the decline. Toward the close, however, a firmer feeling set in, accompanied by a sharp advance in the Wisconsin stocks and Lake Shore, with a sympathetic rally in the coal shares. This was followed by renewed depression and a subsequent partial recovery. In the final dealings the market was feverish and irregular.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 17.	Closing.
American Gold	100¾	100⅛	100⅜	100⅜	105⅜
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup	104⅞	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	109
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	106⅜	106	106	106	109⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅜	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	109¼
New-York Central	110⅛	108⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛
Rock Island	114⅜	112⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
Pacific Mail	24⅜	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅜	29	29	29	28⅜
Mil. & St. Paul pref	71⅜	65	65	65	65⅜
Lake Shore	65⅜	61⅜	63⅜	63⅜	59¾
Chicago & North-western	36	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	27
Chi. & North-western pref	68	64½	64½	64½	56
Western Union	92	88	89	89	79
Union Pacific	65½	62	64	64	64⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	54	50⅜	49⅜	49⅜	50⅜
New-Jersey Central	35	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	17⅜
Delaware and Hud. Canal	51½	47¾	47¾	47¾	48
Morris and Essex	81⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
Panama	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	110
Erie	17⅜	16	16	16	15⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	4¾
Harlem	139	138¾	141½	141½	141½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	30	26⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
Michigan Central	67½	63	63	63	63⅜
Illinois Central	81½	80¼	80¼	80¼	82

* Ex. dividend.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

AUG. 17.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing— Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅜	109	110
Erie			38	39½
Erie preferred	16⅝	16¼	16½	16⅝
Lake Shore	65⅜	64¼	64⅞	65
Wabash			13¼	13½
North-western	35⅝	34⅝	35	35⅛
North-western pref	68	66¾	67	67⅜
Rock Island	114¼	114	114	114⅜
Fort Wayne			94½	95
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅜	30⅝	31¼	31⅜
Mil. & St. Paul pref	71⅜	68¾	70¼	70½
Pittsburg			79	80½
Del., Lack. & Western	53	51¼	51⅞	52
New-Jersey Central	35	33½	34	35
Del. & Hudson Canal	49¾	48¾	48½	48½
Morris & Essex	82½	81¾	82¼	82¾
Michigan Central	66¾	66	66	67
Illinois Central	80¼	79½	79	79¾
Union Pacific	64⅞	64¼	64½	64¾
St. L. & Iron Mt.	26	25½	25½	26
Chic., Burl. & Quincy	111	111	111	111¼
Chicago and Alton	84	84	84	84½
Chicago & Alton pref				103
C. C. & Ind.				3½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¾	12	11¾	12¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref	30	28⅜	28⅜	30
Ohio & Mississippi	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
Panama			125	130
Adams Express			106	108½
Wells, Fargo & Co.			89½	90¾
American Express	49½	49¼	49	50
United States Express			44¾	45¾

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,298,096
Corresponding week last year	7,275,317
Since Jan. 1 this year	181,862,413
Corresponding period last year	214,814,359
Gold, Aug. 17, 1878	100⅜
Gold, Aug. 18, 1877	105⅞

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,636,778
Corresponding week last year	4,464,348
Since Jan. 1 this year	209,933,428
Corresponding period last year	164,874,767

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$634,568
Corresponding week last year	226,555
Since Jan. 1 this year	9,641,866
Corresponding period last year	22,644,091

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,001,187
Corresponding week last year	2,242,597
Since Jan. 1 this year	68,927,428
Corresponding period last year	60,582,727

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$502,942
Corresponding week last year	333,940
Since Jan. 1 this year	44,958,937
Corresponding period last year	38,543,939

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

Latest earnings reported.

	Week or Mo.	1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S.F.	1st in Aug.	$95,500	$49,734
Atl. & Gt. West.	June	301,256	312,828
Atlan., Miss. & O.	June	120,094	128,009
Burl., Rap. & N.	1st in Aug.	13,507	17,068
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	June	90,590	70,668
Cairo & St. Louis	July	18,359	15,141
Central Pacific	July	1,517,000	1,391,887
Chicago & Alton	1st in Aug.	121,741	121,218
Chic. Bur. & Q.	June	897,090	957,734
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	1st in Aug.	116,000	119,930
Chic., R. I. & P.	June	536,232	557,217
Cleve., M. V. & D.	June	22,584	24,484
Dakota Southern	June	17,386	17,892
Denv. & Rio G.	1st in Aug.	28,500	16,694
Dubuque & S. City	1st in Aug.	11,869	10,890
Erie	May	1,172,961	1,234,095
Gal., H. & St. Ant.	June	85,058	58,121
Grand Trk. & Ind.	May	110,225	98,483
Grand Trunk. Wk. end	Aug. 8.	137,817	166,216
Gr't Western. Wk. end	Aug. 9.	75,212	75,763
Ill. Cent. (Ill. line)	July	460,698	381,373
Ill. Cen. Iowa lines	July	106,059	92,719
Ill. Cen. Sp'ngf. div	July	23,106	
Indiana., B. & W.	July	88,597	84,726
Int. & Gt. North	July	92,698	89,500
Kansas Pacific	1st in Aug.	92,269	75,830
Mo., Kan. & Tex	July	219,926	253,125
Mobile & Ohio	June	90,341	88,949
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	June	91,833	117,459
Ped. & Hiwassee	July	26,553	23,950
Pa. & Memphis	July	13,190	15,297
Phila. & Erie	June	219,024	250,705
Phila. & Reading	June	1,498,658	1,199,518
St. L. A. & T. H., brs.	1st in Aug.	8,850	8,034
St. L. Iron Mt. & S.	1st in Aug.	85,200	92,903
St. L., K. C. & N.	1st in Aug.	63,118	61,288
St. L. & San Fran.	1st in Aug.	17,966	22,940
St. L. & S.E. (St. L.)	2d in July.	8,200	11,591
St. L. & S.E. (Ky.)	2d in July.	5,974	11,488
St. L. & S.E. (Ten.)	2d in July.	2,306	2,970
St. Paul & S. City	June	46,734	40,442
Scioto Valley	July	28,176	
S. City & St. Paul	June	29,954	21,455
Southern Minn	June	53,624	35,781
Tol., Peoria & War.	1st in Aug.	30,471	25,434
Wabash	1st in Aug.	115,054	114,024

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Aug. 13—Schooner W. B. Knighton, Bieta—Foreign silver	$1,700
Aug. 15—Steam-ship Celtic, Liverpool—Mexican silver dollars	79,868
American gold coin	500,000
Aug. 15—Steam-ship Scevia, London—American silver bars	35,000
Aug. 17—Steam-ship City of Berlin, Liverpool—American silver bars	8,000
Total for week	$624,568

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 17, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beans, bbls.	180	Molasses, bbls.	8
Beans, bags	910	Naval Stores, bbls.	828
Cotton, bales	738	Resin, bbls.	1,123
Copper, bbls.	294	Oil-cake, pks.	1,140
Dried Fruit, pks.	23	Oil, lard, bbls.	25
Eggs, pks.	798	Oil, linr., bbls.	62
Flour, bbls.	9,762	Pork, pks.	69
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,830	Beef, pks.	25
Corn-meal, bags	70	Cut-meats, pks.	3,937
Wheat, bushels	364,002	Lard, kegs	1,164
Corn, bushels	75,050	Lard, kegs	210
Oats, bushels	48,301	Butter, pks.	4,505
Rye, bushels	2,252	Cheese, pks.	5,073
Malt, bushels	20,900	Rice, tcs.	40
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Rice-chaff, bags	356
Flax-seed, bags	1,014	Sugar, hhds.	200
Grease, bbls.	65	Skins, cases	200
Grease-sack, bags	8	Starch, pks.	119
Hides, No.	1,342	Tallow, pks.	244
Hides, bales	475	Tobacco, hhds.	698
Hops, bales	13	Tobacco, pks.	150
Lead, pigs	530	Whisky, bbls.	981
Leather, sides	15,087	Wool, bales	286

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, and quoted steady. Sales include 4,250 bags Rio per Tycho Brahe, and 2,288 bags Maracaibo on private terms.

SUGAR—Has been quoted up 1-16c. @ ₱ lb. for early delivery on, however, a very moderate movement....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 711 bales, (of which 400 bales were on last evening,) including 701 bales to arrive, and 10 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery. Cotton has been in moderate demand, partly for shipment, at generally steady rates....Sales reported of 1,150 bbls., chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$4 85 for ordinary to fancy, (mainly within the range of $5 30@$5)....City Superfine steady, with sales reported of 175 bbls., in lots, mainly Superfine State at $3 75@$3 85 for ordinary to very choice, (fancy fresh ground in small lots, at nigher figures,) and Superfine Western at $3 65@$3 90. Corn-meal has been in fair request, and ranged firm prices, with sales reported of 1,250 bbls. of which Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 40@$2 70 for fair ordinary to very choice, and 600 bbls. Brandywine at $2 95@$3....City supplies form-meal in fair request, chiefly at 82c., country at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—An unusually expensive business has been reported in Wheat since our last, at variable prices. Winter grades attracted most attention, for prompt and forward delivery, opening at an improvement of ¼c.@1c. a bushel, subsequently about losing the advance, rallying again near the close, and leaving off somewhat irregularly. Of the purchases for various August and September deliveries, important amounts were of New-York No. 1 Red or Amber Michigan, (part last evening,) and New-York No. 2 Red, at a premium of ½c. Red Spring Wheat was more active, but unsettled, and at the close, weaker as to prices. Of the sales of Spring, the most important as to quantity were of No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, for export, and about closed out the supply held here on speculative account....Sales have been reported of 281,000 bushels, (of which 457,000 bushels for prompt delivery, part marketed last evening,) including 1,500 bushels White State at No. 2 at $1 04¾; 5,000 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 21@$1 21½; 24,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 23@$1 23; 82,000 bushels do., early September delivery, on private terms, quoted at $1 20 bid; 24,000 bushels do. September delivery, at $1 20¾@$1 21; 1,200 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 19@$1 19½; 41,000 bushels No. 2 White, part to arrive, at $1 14@$1 15, nearly all at $1 15; 2,600 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 12@$1 12½; 7,000 bushels No. 1 Amber Michigan, at $1 19@$1 19½; 7,000 bushels do. September delivery, at $1 19½@$1 19¾; 7,000 bushels No. 2 White at $1 16½ for early, and $1 17@$1 17½ for September; 49,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 11¾@$1 12¼, chiefly at $1 12½; 3,600 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 09¾; 40,000 bushels ungraded Amber, in lots, at $1 07@$1 09; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Winter Red at $1 11½; 7,000 bushels do. September delivery, at $1 12@$1 12¼; 19,000 bushels No. 2 Red, in lots, at $1 12@$1 12¾, chiefly at $1 12½; 3,600 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 09¾; 40,000 bushels ungraded Amber, in lots, at $1 07@$1 09; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Amber at $1 11¾@$1 12¼, chiefly at $1 12; 3,600 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 09¾; 40,000 bushels ungraded Amber, in lots, at $1 07@$1 09; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Winter Red

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 17.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 17, was $110,232, as against $242,131, the figures for the previous week.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 19.

By L. J. & L. Phillips, Supreme Court foreclosure, R. Goldsmith, Esq., Referee, of the two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 90.10, Nos. 337 and 339 6th-st., west side, 125 feet west of 1st-av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 147th-st., south-west corner of 8th-av.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

By William Kennelly, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story frame buildings, and two two-story brick stables, with plot of land 39.10 by 70, Nos. 322 and 324 Goerck-st., north-east corner of Stanton-st. Also, similar sale, I. Minor, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 100, No. 375 1st-av., south-west corner of 22d-st.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Carman, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 23 by 212, on Oliver-av., west side, known as lots Nos. 26 and 27 on a map of lands of John W. Devoe, at Fordham; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on Jacob-st., south-west corner of Berrian-av.; also, two lots, on 1st-av., west side, known as lots Nos. 22 and 23 on map of the farm of John Cromwell.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

By Richard V. Harnett, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Alfred Wagstaff, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 1110 Hammond-st., north side, 25 feet west of Thompson-st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 147th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 8th-av.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, No. 325 East 82d-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, No. 327 East 82d-st., north side, 292.11 feet east of 2d av.

By Van Tassell & Kearney, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of 3d-st., 23d Ward.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.10 by 100.11, No. 153 East 117th-st., south side, 63.4 feet east of 4th-av.

Friday, Aug. 23.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. A. Casserly, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 158 East 58th-st., south side, 145 feet west of 3d-av.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of the two two-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 70, Nos. 710 and 712 Madison-av., north-west corner of 69d-st.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug. 16.

116th-st., s. s., 150.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, irregular; Samuel F. Simpson and wife to Martin W. Brett..... nom.

10th-av., s. e. corner of 59th-st., 50x126.6; Andrew B. Valentine and others to Mary E. Woolf..... nom.

12th-st., e. s., 34 ft. s. of Hudson-av., 100x165; Jacob R. Schermerhorn to Whitmore B. Schermerhorn..... $500

10th-av., s. e. corner of 159th-st., 50x126.6; Annie L. Valentine to Mary E. Woolf..... nom.

6th-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 24th-st., 37.6x75; Eliza Delafield to Richard Delafield..... 50,000

6th-av., e. s., 24.8 ft. s. of 24th-st., 37.9½; also, Bleecker-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Wooster-st., 25x75; Edward Delafield, Executor, to Richard Delafield..... 20,000

Clinton-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Grand-st., 70x100; also, Grand-st., No. 384; also, Attorney-st., Nos. 13 and 15; Richard Lewis to Helen Burnett..... nom.

Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Suffolk-st., 23x100; also, Clinton-st., Nos. 182, 184, and 186; also, Attorney-st., w. s., Nos. 13 and 15; Louis K. Eaton to Helen Burnett..... 5,834

Same property; James A. Eaton to Helen Burnett..... 5,984

96th-st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; Ira E. Doying and wife to Theodore Schumacher..... 26,000

Houston-st., n. s., 151.8 ft. e. of Avenue C, 89.4 x65x irregular; also, Houston-st., n. s., 301.8 ft. e. of Avenue C, 44.4x70.9; R. M. Henry, Referee, to Reuben A. Mapel-den..... 2,500

113th-st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18x100.10; E. Hamersley, Referee, to Mary A. Eller and others..... 3,000

5th-av., e. s., 245.135.8 ft. n. of 27th-st., 16.10x100; William W. Sherman, Executor, to Henry H. Man..... nom.

5th-av., e. s., same property; Henry H. Man to Annie W. Sherman..... nom.

Xavier-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Grand-st., lot No. 646; William Hastings and wife to Emma L. Denison..... 650

113th-st., n. s., 52 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16x100.11; William Noble and wife to Lavinia A. T. Dearing..... 6,500

105th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Frank A. Ramson, Referee, to Mary McGay..... 1,000

103d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; Frank A. Ramson, Referee, to Mary E. Harris..... 1,000

106th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11; same to same..... 1,000

3d-av., e. s., 50.11 ft. s. of 105th-st., 50x100; Frank A. Ramson, Referee, to John McL. Nash..... 3,450

105th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.11; same to same..... 2,130

3d-av., e. s. corner of 105th-st., 50.11x100; same to same..... 4,050

106th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; same to same..... 1,050

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Adams, Charlotte E., to Francis M. Goss; n. s. 19th-st., w. of 1st-av., due..... $1,000

Beach, Moses S., and wife to Mutual Life Insurance Company; s. w. corner Nassau and Fulton sts., 1 year..... 50,000

Cozzo, Henry, and wife to Edward Tracy; s. w. corner 1st-av. and 111th-st., 4½ years..... 4,900

Decker, Clara, and husband to Willett Bronson; Cliff-st., 23d Ward, due..... 2,500

Delafield, Richard, and others to Robert B. Minturn, Trustee; n. s. 9th-av., n. of 24th-st., 3 years..... 31,000

Doying, Ira E., and wife to Willett Bronson; n. s. 96th-st., e. of Madison-av., due..... 4,578

Eller, Mary A., to Eighth Avenue Bank; 113th-st., e. of 3d-av., 1 year..... 1,800

Haffner, Charles J., and wife to Barbara Kreuzer; No. 3 Thompson-st., installments..... 6,000

Ham, Hannah V., to Smith V. Ham; Greenwich-st., s. e. corner of Morton-st., 3 years..... 375

Mechenfelder, Eva, and husband to Louis Arnold; s. s. Delancey-st., e. of Suffolk-st., 1 year..... 1,000

Moller, Frederick, and wife to John Richter; s. s. Morris-st., 24th Ward, 2 years..... 5,000

Nash, John McL., to Mary McGay; s. s. corner Nassau and 105th-sts., 1 year..... 2,813

Nash, John McL., to Mary E. Harris; e. s. 2d-av., s. of 105th-st., 1 year..... 2,013

Perkins, L. M., and wife to Adelina S. Lee; 1 year..... 1,200

Schmeer, Amelie, and husband to David Koehler; s. s. 11th-st., w. of 2d-av., 2 years... 2,300

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Bloomfield, August, to John Cameron..... $928

Man, Henry H., to William W. Sherman and others, Trustees..... nom.

Miller, George S., Executor, to John A. Deady... 10,000

Sherman, William W., Executor, to Henry H. Man..... nom.

Whitehead, Isaac P., to Bertha A. Deane..... 600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—MY NEW RESIDENCE, WHEN Horace Greeley lived with me and ran for President—a elegant brown-stone frescoed and furnished house; No. 154 W., on 28th-st., in the most central part in the centre of a beautiful, quiet block; no exchange for other property; terms easy for a quick sale. A. J. JOHNSON, No. 11 Great Jones-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON West 23d-st., four-story high-stoop brown-stone; price, exactly $16,000. There has been no such bargain offered since 1864; no offers will be entertained less than above price. JAMES R. EDWARDS.
No. 107 West 23d-st.

I CAN SELL AN ESTATE PROPERTY FOR $30,000, which, a few years since, was held at $70,000; near 8th-av., between 23d-st.; paying a first-rate interest, and is good order; terms as wanted.
JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 107 West 23d-st.

A VERY HANDSOME LEASEHOLD COTTAGE property for sale on West 23d-st. at a great bargain; ground, 25x142, and 8 feet carriage way; will lease for 21 years, &c. JAMES R. EDWARDS,
No. 107 West 23d-st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON WEST 33D-ST., a three-story high-stoop; must be sold; want an offer; somebody can have a great bargain; low price.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME BROWN-STONE dwelling, No. 57 West 46th-st., in perfect order. Apply to ROBERT W. TAILER, No. 36 Beaver-st.

A ROW OF NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses for sale. Price low. Apply on premises, No. 342 East 79th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J., (Woodside,) a bargain, a house containing 11 rooms; high range, minutes from 2 railroads; minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF GOOD FARM, GARden, and fruit land, 42 miles from New-York, on and adjoining the Long Island Railroad, cheap and on easy terms. Apply to or J. BLEECKER & SON, No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

ELEGANT FLATS TO RENT ON WEST 14th-st., large, well ventilated, and with first-class appointments; janitor, &c.; seven rooms; also, 21st-st., West, near 5th-av. JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

A BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP HOUSE. large, to rent, fully furnished, on West 20th-st., to a responsible family only; rent $125 per month.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 107 West 23d-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TERMS AND A HALF-STORY BRICK stoop houses to rent, 18 rooms, on West 21st-st., $1,000; another on West 23d-st., $1,000; another on same street, $1,500; another near 6th-av. on 23d-st., very large, 25 rooms, $2,400, or two together, suitable for two families. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 107 West 23d-st.

A FULL-SIZED, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED brown-stone house to let in West 34th-st., near 6th-av.; will be rented only to private family.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA..WED. Aug. 21 | ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets at favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*PEREIRE, Dante.....Wednesday, Aug 21, 11 A. M.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli...Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Salaun...Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Circassia....Aug. 31, 3 A. M. | Anchoria. Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia, Aug. 21, 11 A. M. | Alsatia....Aug. 28, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy. Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of Kingst.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewards, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room.) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5

First cabin, $80; second cabin, $40, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Chariton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ETNA.....Aug. 8
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES.....Aug. 13
First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, TOWNSEND & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA;
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage also at Company's Down Office, No. 287 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND, will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Tryon, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, Summerside, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4

Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Sailing at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,269 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7

Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 9th-av., to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av, to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.
WM. K. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 8:20 A. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 8:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 5:30 A. M., 12:50 P. M., except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 1:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:35, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 9:30, 10:30 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:30 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12 (Cape May Express, 2:35 P. M.) 2, 4, 5:20, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.: No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington, and sleeping-cars to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River; next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
8 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 3:30 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 8:45 and 8:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 12 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:45 A. M., 1, 11:30 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For Harlem R.R., 8:30 A. M., 1, 4:40, 9:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor cars on 4:30 P. M. train after June 16.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Lessee depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

BRIGHTON BEACH.
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway.
TIME FROM NEW-YORK, 40 MINUTES.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, trains will leave Long Island Depot, at Flatbush Avenue and Bedford Station, as follows:
Leave Bedford Station at *6:35, *7:35, 8:35, 9:15, 9:46, 10:15, 10:46, 11:15, 11:50, 11:55 A. M., 12:11, 12:35, 12:51, 1:15, 1:28, 1:55, 2:10, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:50, 3:55, 4:15, 4:43, 4:45, 5:03, 5:20, 5:35, 5:50, 6:05, 6:20, 6:35, 6:50, 7:05, 7:35, 7:50, 8:05, 8:20, 8:35, 8:50, 9:15, 9:30, 9:55, 10:25, 11:10 P. M.
Leave Prospect Park Station from 3 to 5 minutes later.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE STATION at *6:30, *7:30, 8:30, 9:10, 10:10, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 12:30, 1:10, 1:50, 2:20, 3:10, 3:50, 4:28, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 9:50, 11:05 P. M.
Trains marked * do not run on Sundays.

RETURNING, LEAVE BRIGHTON BEACH at short intervals from 6:50 A. M. to 11 P. M.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, AND GRAND SACRED CONCERTS EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING on the Plaza of HOTEL BRIGHTON BY CONSOLIDATED CELEBRATED TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.
LEVY,
the only world-renowned Cornet Soloist, will give a grand selection at each concert.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE DEPOT is reached by Flatbush-Avenue, Bergen-Street, and Atlantic-Avenue Cars from Fulton, Wall, South, and Wall-street Ferries. BEDFORD DEPOT is reached by Rapid Transit, Franklin-Avenue, Lee and Nostrand Avenue, and Bergen-Street Cars, from Grand-Street, Houston-Street, Roosevelt-Street, South Seventh-Street, and Hamilton-Avenue Ferries.

Single Tickets.....20 Cents.
Excursion Tickets.....40 Cents.
W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY.
SUMMER TIME-TABLE.
WEEK DAYS AND SUNDAYS.
VIA GREENPOINT.
OPPOSITE 23D-ST., EAST RIVER.

The elegant steamer ELIZA HANCOX, commencing on above, will run during the season from foot of 23d-st., EAST RIVER, direct to company's depot at GREENPOINT, making close connections with all trains to and from Manhattan Beach.
Boat leaves 23d-st. pier 11 A. M., 12:45, 10:45, 11:20, 11:45 A. M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:20, 1:50, 2:25, 2:50, 3:15, 3:37, 4:25, 4:50, 5:15, 5:50, 6:15, 6:45, 7:20, 7:45 P. M.
Trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York, via Greenpoint, as 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:35, 1, 1:40, 2:05, 2:40, 3:12, 3:30, 4:04, 4:37, 5:12, 5:41, 6:07, 6:35, 7, 7:35, 8:15, 9, and 10 P. M. Time from Greenpoint, 42 minutes. Trains connect at East New-York with Rapid Transit trains on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; also with Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Railroad.
VIA BAY RIDGE.
The elegant steamers TOM. COLLYER and D. R. MARTIN leave

22d-st., N. R.	Leroy-st., N. R.	Pier No. 8, N. R.
9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.	9:10, 10

SCHWAB AND HIS FRIENDS

THE COMMUNISTS AT A SUNDAY PICNIC.

SOCIALISTS SOCIALLY CONSIDERED—WHAT CITIZENS GLEBE AND OSBORNE WARD HAD TO SAY—THE REDISTRIBUTIONISTS IN TURTLE BAY PARK.

The "grand" demonstration of the Socialistic-Labor Party at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-third-street and East River, yesterday afternoon, did not turn out to be a very important event except to the local dealers in lager beer, who made a very good day of it. The crowd was neither very large nor very noisy, and the leaders of the movement in this country did not venture to speak at all. Citizen Henry Drury, with his thin retracted lips, and voice like the bark of a hungry wolf when he is excited, rendered the occasion conspicuous by his absence. Citizen J. H. Schwab had recently invested in a new hat, which, being very becoming to his Gothic countenance, he declined to remove long enough to address the multitude. Indeed, it is to be feared that Citizen Schwab's opinions respecting property rights are suffering a slow transformation with every dollar added to his bank account, and that he will turn out in a year or two, if his prosperity continues, as determined an opponent of universal redistribution as he ever has been advocate of it. Yesterday afternoon he circulated himself as extensively as possible among the vast concourse of his humble worshipers, making a sort of levee of the occasion, shaking hands with everybody who had any disposition to indulge in that relic of barbarism, and taking a glass of lager with whomsoever insisted. Now and then a cloud of something like pensiveness and gloom passed over his placid countenance as he thought of the oppressed millions who cannot afford lager as a beverage, and his stentorian laugh was hushed for a moment of silent sympathy with the proletariat. At such times something like a sentiment of awe fell upon the assembled multitude, perhaps from an apprehension that something phenomenal was about to happen. It was a picture to see the foaming glass stand idle upon the table, or suddenly arrested on its way to the thirsty lips, as Citizen Schwab paused in his laughter, and wiped a tear from his pale-blue eye in token of sympathy with his imprisoned countrymen. But such intervals were happily not frequent during the long three hours that intervened between the opening of the gates and the salutation of the first "*Meine Brüders und Freunden*," which has become a sort of stereotyped invocation on such occasions, and thereby equivalent to the apostrophe to the muses with which an epic poem properly commences. Each member of the organization who was present wore a scarlet ribbon pinned into a buttonhole, and a scarlet flag fluttered in the breeze above the main stand. It was a very small and unobtrusive flag, however, and there were no revolutionary mottoes to interpret it painted in red letters upon the fences and blank walls. Citizen McGregor, with a saturnine expression upon his generally vicious countenance, encountered about dreamily, cogitating, perhaps, upon the terms of an oration that was never delivered. On the whole, it was a very tame affair, and the crowd suggested a large collection of misfits gathered from the wreck of a ready-made clothing store. Everybody evidently had put on somebody else's coat by mistake, or possibly by the division of property advocated by the leaders of the demonstration. There was also evident in the physical aspect of the crowd a tendency to irregular tissue development which was very lamentable to the scientific eye, and manifested itself in the most abnormal collection of noses ever placed on exhibition at an admission of 25 cents. But when the speaking commenced the scene assumed a certain dignity such as a highly excited crowd always has when acting in unison and moved by a common impulse.

Citizen Glebe, of Newark, was the first speaker, and denounced Bismarck in a manner that would have covered very mortifying to that gentleman had he been present. Citizen Glebe spoke in German, and his sonorous periods, copiously interlarded with "heits" and "keits," served the purpose of attuning the multitude to the extraordinary historical exposition of Socialism (or Communism) that was to follow in the line of Mr. Osborne Ward.

Mr. Ward was an abnormally thin little man, with limbs like a pair of pipe-stems, and as his internal capacity was evidently very limited, the mercury was where his tremendous voice came from. Before coming bones," observed a corpulent person at one of the tables, as Mr. Osborne Ward made his way to the front, scarcely interrupting the sunlight any more than a ghost might have done. Mr. Ward commenced his discourse with a description cribbed from Von Mauser of the happy condition of the Germans under the Communistic system previous to the time of the "monocratic Cæsars," from whom it is bitterly denounced. He then proceeded to describe the state of Germany under the "Carlovingian dynasty," giving the impression that it was very bad indeed. Lastly, he came down to modern Germany, and felicitated his hearers upon the 500,000 Socialist votes that had been cast at the recent election. The audience, having in the meantime waited patiently for something they could applaud, clapped their hands at the mention of 800,000, and stamped with their feet, and made such a tremendous uproar that Mr. Ward was encouraged to repeat the statement. But he did not abuse Bismarck, thus showing his originality as a Socialist orator, and had nothing to say about the execution of Hoedel.

At this stage Citizen Schwab waved his hand. *Presto*, there appeared upon the platform a number of German gentlemen with singing-books in their hands, who formed in a circle about a dapper little conductor and sang "Arbeiter Heil!" with a vehemence that brought the entire crowd to their feet. After that, Mr. Frederick Sterzel recited a Socialist poem, the last two lines of which he shouted with terrific emphasis:

"*Noch ein Mal ruf' : Bis hierher und nicht weiter*
Und dann zum Schwerte wenn die Stunde schlagt."

This ended the demonstration, and the crowd melted away.

DEATH UNDER SAD CIRCUMSTANCES.

HOW MRS. RATH WAS RESCUED FROM DROWNING AND HER SUBSEQUENT DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

Mrs. Margaret Rath died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning under peculiarly sad circumstances. On last Tuesday morning, at 6 o'clock, the steamer Providence came into collision with a scow in the East River at Sixty-second-street. Michael Rath was Captain of the scow. His wife Margaret, and her three children—John, aged 5½ years; Ellen, aged 2, and Margaret, aged 1—were in the cabin in the rear of the scow at the time of the collision. Mrs. Rath was preparing breakfast, and the three children were fast asleep in their bunks. The scow was at the time loaded with earth, which was being carried from the Brooklyn anchorage of the East River Bridge to the Eighth-avenue improvement at Macomb's Dam. The force of the collision turned the scow bottom side up, and it remained in that position. It was supposed at the time that the mother and her three children were all drowned, but Mr. Rath had been thrown into the water, and was subsequently rescued. In order to tow the upset scow to Ninety-eighth-street, where the nearest landing-place was, holes had to be cut in the keel at the rear end. It took the workmen nearly an hour to get the first aperture made. The last blow of the axe went through directly over the head of Mrs. Rath. She had been all this time in the hold of the craft, up to her chin in water, with her face closely pressed against the keel. She was rescued in an exhausted state, and fell into a prolonged swoon. An hour afterward, when she had recovered her senses, her three little children were brought up from the hold, all dead, one holding in its arms a young kitten, which it had gone to sleep with, the kitten being still alive. The terrible sight utterly prostrated the poor mother, who was at the time in a delicate condition. She was removed to the New-York Hospital, where every attention was paid to her, and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning a child was born to her, but the mother did not survive its birth more than a few moments, her system being utterly broken down, and the little one followed her within an hour.

A WELL-KNOWN THIEF ARRESTED.

Some six months ago a well-known thief, named Frank Morris, made the acquaintance of a pretty girl named Cora Woodruff, aged 15, living with her parents at No. 43 Orange-street, Newark, N. J. He won her confidence and love, and finally induced her to run away from her home and come with him to this City. Before the girl left her parents' house Morris got her to steal a valuable gold watch and chain from a cigar-maker named Mahon, for whom she was at the time working. She gave the stolen articles to her lover, and came with him to New-York. He took her to a hotel and there ruined her. Having accomplished his purpose he next day deserted her. The girl told her story to the Police, but Morris eluded arrest until yesterday, when he was seen by Roundsman Cosgrove, of Inspector Murray's force, in Houston-street, near Crosby, and taken to Police Head-quarters, where he was locked up. The prisoner admitted the seduction, but denied all knowledge of the watch and chain. He will be transferred to the custody of the Newark authorities to-day. Morris has been arrested before by Inspector Murray's force, once for shoplifting. His picture is in the Rogues' Gallery as No. 1,040.

A SIXTY PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

The dispute between the Receiver of the Asbury Life Insurance Company and the Insurance Department has been adjusted, all legal proceedings are now at an end, and the policy-holders will receive what is due them. The Superintendent of Insurance has insisted that he alone had the right to distribute the funds in his hands. Judge Donohue, however, decided that under the law of 1876 the money deposited at Albany should be given to the Receiver. An appeal was taken from this decision on the ground that the act of 1876 was unconstitutional. Owing to the efforts of the Receiver this plea was withdrawn, and an order entered that the Superintendent distribute the funds by turning them over to the Receiver. Mr. A. V. Stout. The assets consist of $121,900 in Government 6 per cent. bonds, $6,000 in bonds and mortgages, $1,360 in loans, and $15,000 due from agents. The latter is considered worthless. The total liability is $229,389, of which $39,611 44 come under the head of "death losses due and unpaid." The Referee to whom the question of priority of death claims was referred decided in favor of the claimants, and these will, it is stated, be paid in full. The Asbury Life was organized under a special charter making policies non-forfeitable after the annual premium had been paid, hence nearly every policy-holder will share in the dividend. The Receiver will be ready to pay a dividend of 60 per cent. within three weeks. He was appointed Oct. 7, 1874.

DEATH OF VINING BOWERS.

THE END OF SIX YEARS OF ILLNESS—HIS CAREER AS A COMEDIAN.

George Vining Bowers, the well-known comedian, died in this City, at his home in Fifty-seventh-street, yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, after a lingering illness, of consumption. Mr. Bowers was born in Philadelphia April 23, 1835, and was a younger brother of the late D. P. Bowers, whose widow is the well-known actress. When only a young lad, Mr. Bowers began his profession at the bottom of the ladder as a call-boy at the Chestnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, and of this fact he was wont to speak with pride. In 1849, when Joseph Foster became manager of the theatre, young Bowers was sometimes intrusted with small parts. In 1850 he played "second low comedy" at Barnum's Museum, and also in the Albany Museum, appearing in such characters as *Thomas*, in "The Secret." The next engagement of Mr. Bowers was with E. A. Marshall's company at Washington, where he played for three successive seasons, and in 1853 he joined the Walnut-Street Theatre Company in Philadelphia. His first appearance in important parts was at Cleveland, Ohio, after which he played a successful star engagement at Wheeling, Va., opening in "Paul Pry," and as *Jem Baggs*, in "The Wandering Minstrel." Mr. Bowers was then secured by the late Ben De Bar, of the St. Charles' Theatre, New-Orleans, under whose management he continued four years, and became a great favorite with the audiences of the South and South-west. In 1859 he returned to the Walnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, when it was under the management of Mrs. Garretson, and remained there until New-Orleans was taken by the Northern forces, when, in conjunction with Mr. Ryan, Mr. Lewis Baker, and Mrs. Gladstone, he assumed the management of the Varieties Theatre, and played there with great success, both professionally and pecuniarily. After that, he joined Mr. John Buckland in the management of the Theatre Royal, Montreal, but left the theatre occasionally to join Lotta with whom he played *Dick Swiveller* to her *Little Nell*. He afterward played at Galveston, Texas, for two seasons, and at the New-Orleans Varieties, under the management of Mr. W. R. Floyd, now connected with Wallack's Theatre. His professional work in New-York only dates back a few years. He played at Booth's and Niblo's, and last year took the part of *The Judge*, in the New Boadway, in "The Danites." During the past season he traveled through the country with McKee Rankin's company, playing his old part in "The Danites," and on the 23d of April last left that company at Boston, as his health was failing fast. Some six years ago he left Washington, to play an engagement at Toronto, and the sudden change to a cold climate gave him a severe cold. This cold developed into a lung disease which the physicians could not cure. From this he gradually fell into consumption, and had several hemorrhages, but his indomitable will made him continue to act even when suffering severely. On reaching his home in this City everything that medical skill could accomplish was attempted to save his life, but the disease was too far advanced, and he became aware that he could not live. His sufferings were intense, and on Saturday evening an internal hemorrhage set in, from which he died yesterday morning. Among the best parts that Mr. Bowers has played before New-York audiences were *Asa Trenchard* to Sothern's *Dundreary*, *Major De Boots* in "Everybody's Friend," and *Green Jones* in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

In 1857 Mr. Bowers married Miss Virginia Carpenter, of Philadelphia, who survives him. He leaves two daughters and a son, the eldest being about 17 years of age. Mr. Bowers was a member of "The Actors' Order of Friendship," of Philadelphia. He made the request that he might be buried from "The Little Church Around the Corner," and the funeral will probably take place on Wednesday. The burial will be in the family lot at Philadelphia.

A SUCCESSFUL PIGEON FLIGHT.

NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BIRDS TRAVEL AT THE RATE OF 66 MILES AN HOUR.

Pigeon-racing, an amusement so popular in Continental Europe that it is no uncommon event in France or Belgium to start 20,000 carriers in a single flight, is rapidly gaining a foothold in this country, and especially in this vicinity. As those engaged in the breeding of the birds are as yet mostly foreigners, the matches are frequently arranged and flown on Sunday. The birds to be entered for the contest are selected with great care, and shipped, by express, in baskets, well supplied with food and water, to the city or town from whence it is proposed to fly them. "Antwerp stations," or places in which reside persons who have signified, through the columns of the fanciers' journal, their willingness to receive, care for, and liberate birds at certain specified hours, already exist to the number of several hundred, in all parts of the country, and one of these known stations is always selected as the starting point of the flight.

One of these flights came off yesterday, the race being between 26 young birds, bred this year, and born in March or April, from Tobyhanna, Penn., on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and 122 miles from this City by rail. Of the birds entered for this flight seven were owned by Mr. Van Opstal, the veteran fancier, of No. 4 Lewis-street; ten by Mr. Oscar Donner, eight by Mr. John Mumpeton, and one by Mr. Oswald Rothmaier, all of Williamsburg. The birds were shipped on Saturday to the express agent at Tobyhanna, with instructions to liberate them at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, if the weather was fine. The day was as perfect as it could well be; the air cool and clear, and the wind north-west. At 10:50 o'clock, and before the most sanguine of the owners was expecting them, 10 of the graceful birds ended their long and rapid flight at Mr. Donner's cote, and by an examination of private marks on their wings he found that they were the same birds that he had liberated to Tobyhanna the day before. Mr. Donner instantly liberated one of Mr. Van Opstal's birds that had been left with him for the purpose, and sent it, with a note giving the time of arrival, to the fancier on this side of the river. In another minute he received a dispatch by similar messenger from Mr. Van Opstal informing him that the Lewis-street birds had arrived at 10:52, and at the same time a bird flew home from Mr. Mumpeton's bearing the time of arrival of that gentleman's birds, which was at 10:51 o'clock.

The birds had evidently flown in a flock, for those belonging to Mr. Van Opstal were seen to come from the Brooklyn side of the river, where they had temporarily parted company with the Williamsburg birds. Two more flights have already been arranged for these same young birds; one to take place on Wednesday next from Scranton, and the other next Sunday from Towanda, a distance of 267 miles. The longest flight of carrier-pigeons on record is from Rome, Italy, to a point in Belgium, 900 miles away, as far as from Chicago to New-York. Since the extensive use of these birds during the Franco-Prussian war, many European Governments have established columbaries, where the best Antwerp carriers are extensively bred for use in case of war, and it has been suggested that they could be made of great excellent service in our own frontier warfare against the Indians, where bodies of troops are so frequently beyond reach of the telegraph.

IT SPOILED THEIR APPETITES.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "Although it happened over half a century ago, the following story, vouched for by Mr. Chester Burbank, of Watervliet, an old resident of the town, will be found interesting, even at this late date: In the year 1826 the sloop Robert Burns, of Castleton, was lying at anchor off the Palisades. The sloop was 200 tons burden, and was manned as follows: Captain, Arad Buckman; pilot, William Forsy; cook, Chester Burbank, who now relates the story; and Henry Douglass, Titus Mink, and one Bogue, of the crew. There were also two young ladies aboard, who occupied the cabin, one of whom was named Miss Almira Austin. About 12 o'clock at night the crew were roused by the shrieks of the young ladies, and a terrible commotion in the cabin. The door was broken in, when it was found that a huge sturgeon was the cause of the trouble. Appearances indicated that the fish had leaped from the river upon the locker, and slid through the open window of the cabin, landing in the berth occupied by the young ladies. The young girls, unable to realize what the object was, were paralyzed with terror at first, but soon regaining their senses, gave utterance to shrieks for help, and, springing from the berth, crouched in the furthest corner of the cabin, while the fish, finding himself in strange quarters, flopped about in the berths. It is needless to add that the sturgeon was speedily dispatched by the sailors, and divided equally among those on board. The young ladies, however, refused their shares, and could not be induced to even taste of the fish after it was cooked.

THE WHEAT CROP IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Chicago, has collected a large amount of information concerning the wheat crop in the North-western States. According to these returns, the acreage shows an increase of 34.81 per cent., while the average yield per acre shows a reduction of 5.68 bushels. The aggregate yield of Spring wheat in the North-west is estimated at 121,947,000 bushels, against 128,507,000 bushels last year—a decrease of 6,559,000 bushels. The quality is rather poor in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa, while in other sections considerable good wheat will be marketed.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

POLICE-OFFICER MEAGHER SEVERELY BEATEN.

THE ROW WHICH "THE GROWLERS'" GANG CAUSED IN A FIRST-AVENUE SALOON—A BRUTAL ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN—HE IS DANGEROUSLY INJURED—THREE OF THE RUFFIANS ARRESTED.

In the Twenty-first Precinct there is a gang of roughs known as "The Growlers' Gang." It is composed of thieves, thieves' apprentices, and ex-convicts. They are not only a nuisance, but a terror, to all the respectable citizens of the neighborhood. About three weeks ago, a respectable German widow named Augusta Willey opened a lager-beer saloon on the south-west corner of Thirty-sixth-street and First-avenue. She had a good trade, complied with the law, kept an orderly house, and her establishment never gave the Police any trouble until Saturday night last. On that occasion 12 of the rowdies belonging to the Growlers' gang went into Mrs. Willey's saloon a few minutes after 11 o'clock. She was alone and powerless against the invasion. She suppressed her dislike of the crowd, and treated them civilly, hoping they would soon go away. After a couple of "rounds" of beer the fellows went out. They stood about the corner for a half hour. Then some one in the crowd suggested that they again go into Mrs. Willey's, drink all they wanted, raise a row about the payment of the score, and in that way cheat the woman out of her bill. "Come along, boys, let's give the old gal a christening; she's a woman and can stand it," cried out one of the loafers. The invitation was at once accepted by the crowd. They went and ordered beer, and, after they had all they required, the quarrel about the payment was begun. The noise became greater and greater, until at last poor Mrs. Willey was almost frightened out of her senses and began to scream for help. At this some of the Growlers, fearing trouble, attempted to suppress the quarrel. These attempts begot a misunderstanding among the gang, and the quarrel became serious and blows were exchanged.

It was now considerably past 12 o'clock. Officer John Meagher, of the Twenty-first Precinct, whose beat covers Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets from Park-avenue to the East River, being near the saloon, heard the row and forced his way in with great difficulty. He notified all parties within that they were violating the Excise law, the saloon being open after the hour of midnight. Mrs. Willey attempted to explain the situation to the officer. But before she could make herself heard, and before the policeman could utter another word, the door was locked and he was surrounded by the mob. The leader of them, James O'Donnell, alias "Red O'Donnell," an ex-convict who has served a five-year term in the State Prison, picked up a heavy chair, and, dealing Meagher a violent blow with it, sent him staggering against the wall. Then the ruffian placed the heavy chair against the policeman's breast, and thus pinioning him there, called out to his companions, "Now go for the —— cop!" Clubs, beer-glasses, and all sorts of missiles were thrown at the imprisoned officer, and he was held firmly during the entire fusillade.

At last some one more savage than the rest threw some heavy blunt instrument, supposed to have been an iron bar or jimmy, at Meagher. The murderous missile struck him squarely upon the left side of the head, directly above the ear, and laid his scalp open clear to the bone from a point about an inch forward of the ear, down and around almost to the nape of the neck. The blood spurted out. Meagher fell insensible to the floor, and his cowardly assailants all fled in dismay.

While the attack on Meagher was in progress, Officer Lawrence Clinton, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was on Thirty-sixth-street at the time, and not far distant, heard the noise of the fight, and believed it to be a case of shooting. He immediately ran to Mrs. Willey's. He reached the place just as the door was opened, and Terence Clark, aged 18, of No. 332 East Forty-fourth-street, one of the Growlers, ran out. Clinton pursued Clark. The latter ran and passed into the dark hallway of the tenement at No. 336 First-avenue, Clinton followed him, but could not for some time find him. At length the officer noticed a man apparently asleep in the yard at the rear hall door. He tapped him on the feet with his club, aroused him, recognized in him Clark, and marched him off to the station-house. Mrs. Willey was already there. She identified him as one of the gang who had struck her and locked up. Then Officer Clinton went out again, and, with the assistance of Capt. Murphy and a squad of officers, succeeded in arresting and locking up John Hurley, aged 24, of No. 730 First-avenue, and Edward Casey, aged 17, of No. 696 Second-avenue. Both were identified by Mrs. Willey. Neither O'Donnell nor any more of his confederates in the affray were found up to a late hour last night.

When Capt. Murphy reached Mrs. Willey's, and saw the condition of the still insensible Meagher, he telegraphed for an ambulance, and had him removed to the station-house. There Police Surgeon Clemens made an examination of the wounded man's person. A great number of bruises and contusions were found all over his body, showing that he had undergone a most terrible beating. No pistol or gunshot wound or stab was found, and nothing of a serious nature beyond the scalp wound above described. That was a most terrible and gaping wound, the heavy scalp, loose and unsevered with clotted blood, lying open and exposing the bone the whole length of the cut. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital at once. There the best of attendance was given him, but up to a late hour last night he had not regained consciousness. Still, the physicians do not believe that Meagher is fatally hurt, and think that he will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. Meagher is a most deserving and brave officer. He has been on the force five years, has a good record, is but 32 years of age, and has a wife and family living at No. 554 Second-avenue.

Later in the day the three prisoners were taken before Justice Duffy, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. Lizzie Smith, a domestic, testified that Terence Clark drew a pistol from his pocket while Meagher was attempting to turn out the crowd, and, with threatening language, said he would shoot the officer. The prisoners were held to await further investigation.

James O'Donnell, one of those who have not been arrested, is 28 years of age, and bears a notoriously bad character. He served a term of five years in Sing Sing for robbing the house of Commissioner Allan Campbell of a lot of silver-ware, and, a little over a year ago, he was arrested by Officer Meagher for assault, and was taken by that officer to the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. He received then a sentence of six months' imprisonment, but when the officer attempted to remove his prisoner down to the cells he resisted so violently that Meagher was obliged to have a young-and-able bystander with him in the presence of the court. It would appear that the officer then handled his prisoner somewhat too roughly, for he was summoned before the Commissioners and fined three days' pay. Since that time there has been an open grudge between Meagher and O'Donnell, and the latter has frequently been heard to say that he would kill the officer on the first opportunity. A large number of witnesses to these threats can, it is said by the Police, be produced.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

While Officer Lamb, of the Fourth Precinct, was patrolling his post on South-street yesterday morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, he was informed that two young men of suspicious appearance had just come out of the hallway adjoining the cigar-store of James L. Davis, No. 180 South-street, and had jumped on board of a Second-avenue car going up-town. The officer, who gave pursuit, caught up with the car in Oliver-street, near Chatham, and with the assistance of Officer Kernan, arrested Lawrence McCarty, alias Burke, and Charles Lewis. One hundred and thirty boxes of cigars were found in the prisoners' possession. An examination of the premises No. 180 South-street, was afterward made, and it was discovered that the thieves had effected an entrance by making a hole in the wooden partition which separates the store from the hallway. McCarty and Lewis were brought before Justice Flammer yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and were remanded until this morning.

BOAT RACE ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.

The boat race between William Barry, of Jersey City, and John Uford, of Newark, for $100 a side, served to draw a large concourse of people to the banks of the Passaic River at Newark yesterday. The course was three miles straightaway from the plank road bridge to a stake-boat stationed beneath the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Market-street. Uford took the lead at the start, and kept it till the curve in the river was reached, when Barry, by a vigorous spurt, succeeded in distancing him. Uford quickly recovered his lost ground, and taking the lead again, kept it till the close, winning by about three boat lengths. His time was 28 minutes.

A PICKPOCKET HELD FOR TRIAL.

On Saturday night, while Mr. Augustus M. Perry, of No. 781 Sixth-avenue, was walking in the Bowery, he was jostled by a young man, who attempted to snatch his watch and chain. Mr. Perry was too quick for the thief, however, and held him until Officer Wade, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrived and took him into custody. The prisoner, who gave his name as John O'Brien, was arraigned before Justice Flammer yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court, and was committed to await trial in default of $1,000 bail.

NO WONDER HE IS CRAZY.

A man of respectable appearance entered the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house yesterday morning, and proclaiming aloud that he was a victim of policy-playing, said he would never rest until every gambler's den in the City was suppressed. It appearing to the Sergeant at the desk that the man's mind was disordered, he directed him to be taken into custody, and Officer Lent introduced the stranger to Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court. The prisoner gave his name as Abner W. Stearns, of No. 131 East Eighty-first-street, and stated that he had lost $30,000 during the last 10 years by playing policy. Stearns indulged in a rambling discourse on the evil effects of gambling, and Eph Simmons, Joe Burr, and Tommy Brush came in for a large share of his vituperation. Justice Flammer temporarily committed the prisoner for medical examination.

THE RECENT ASSAULT AT BRIGHTON.

MR. MULDOON'S INJURIES PRONOUNCED SEVERE—A LETTER FROM THE INJURED MAN TO SUPERINTENDENT CAMPBELL.

William H. Muldoon, who was assaulted and severely beaten at the Hotel Brighton, at Brighton Beach, Coney Island, on Thursday night last, was reported to be still suffering yesterday from the effects of the rough treatment he then received, though his condition was said to be no worse than it was the day before and no apprehensions of immediate danger were entertained by his friends. Dr. A. W. Shepard, the physician who is in attendance upon the injured man, said, yesterday, in a written opinion in regard to the case, that the injuries from which Mr. Muldoon is suffering are very severe, and that it is uncertain whether inflammation of the brain will follow or not. Perfect rest and quiet are essential, the Doctor says, to ward off such a dangerous sequence. Mr. Muldoon dictated a letter yesterday to Chief Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, in which he says:

"After getting into a sleep for the first time in 50 hours, I was awakened at midnight by the Police, and asked if I would make a complaint against the assailants who kicked, clubbed, and stabbed me—as I understand they claim—in the interest of law and order. I am unable to leave my room, but I signified, through a messenger sent to Inspector Waddy last night, my intention of making a complaint with the earliest possible moment against my would-be assassins. The inquiry seems to me an unusual one. Dr. Shepard is not willing to pronounce me out of danger, owing to the fact that I am still suffering from concussion of the brain. My assailants have boasted in print of their work, so there can be no mistaking who are responsible for my injuries. If, as charged by them, I was guilty of a breach of the peace, I should have been arrested. If, as charged by them, I was grossly intoxicated, it should have been no great difficulty for these valiant night-watchmen to have arrested me. The offense for which they say they clubbed and stabbed me, I am informed, was for overturning some chairs. This I denounce as utterly untrue. But supposing to be otherwise, I know there is no justification for their treatment of me.

"Please understand that I wish my assailants arrested, if possible. It seems odd to me that the Police, knowing my condition, should stop to consult my wishes in the matter, at such an unseasonable hour. It occurs to me that there have been frequent cases wherein the Police of this city have acted, in cases of like character, without regard to the wishes of the victim of the assault or the political influence of his assailant. I have dictated this under the heat of excitement, perhaps, not knowing whether I will be able to give proper instructions later."

The document was sent to Superintendent Campbell by a special messenger, and Mr. Campbell sent orders to Inspector Waddy to arrest Mr. Muldoon's assailants as soon as it became apparent that there was likely to be a fatal termination of Mr. Muldoon's injuries. Inspector Waddy said last night that nothing had yet been done in the matter, but that it was probable action would be taken to-day, provided the injured man was still ready to make a complaint.

AN OLD PHYSICIAN DEAD.

DR. BENJAMIN R. ROBSON'S SEVENTY-THREE YEARS OF PRACTICE.

Dr. Benjamin R. Robson, formerly well known as a practicing physician in this City, died yesterday at his residence, No. 50 South Washington-square, in the ninety-third year of his age. Dr. Robson was born in 1785, and was the youngest of five children. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Seaman, his fellow student being the late Dr. Valentine Mott, and at the early age of 19 was elected House Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, retaining his connection with that institution for a long time. In 1805, when but 20 years old, he was appointed by Capt. Minot surgeon on board the ship Sansom, plying between India and this port, and on his return to New-York he opened a drug store on the corner of Ann-street and Broadway, and commenced practice there as a physician. He soon, however, relinquished the drug store, owing to the rapid increase of his professional business, and established his office first in Water-street, then in Roosevelt-street, afterward in East Broadway, and finally at his late residence on Washington-square. For 60 years he was in the constant practice of his profession in this City, and became widely known as a most skillful and careful physician; but about 1865 his sight became impaired, and he was compelled to abandon his active duties, his advice, however, being still sought by many of his brother practitioners in difficult cases. Dr. Robson was one of the incorporators of the New-York County Medical Society in 1806, was for many years its treasurer, and at his decease was the oldest member of the society. He was also one of the incorporators of the Jefferson Insurance Company, of this City, in 1824, and in 1813, and for many years subsequently, he held the position of Attending Physician to the New-York Dispensary. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, having served as Surgeon to the First Regiment, Third Brigade, under Col. Dodge, and was afterward appointed Surgeon on the staff of Gen. Van Rensselaer, Commander-in-Chief of the veterans of that war.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., at St. Mark's Church, and the remains will be interred in the family plot at Woodlawn Cemetery.

THE MERRICK CAMP-MEETING.

OUTLINE OF THE SERVICES YESTERDAY—THE PREACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.

The camp-meeting at Merrick, held on the grounds of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association, was at its height yesterday. The attendance since the opening, on the 13th, has been much smaller than in former years, the weather having been exceedingly unpropitious. At the morning service yesterday there were probably not more than 2,500 persons present; but the attendance largely increased as the day progressed. The wind having shifted to the north-west, the atmosphere was cleared, and a pleasant breeze blew through the grove of oaks in which the services are held, so that the mosquito pest was much less noticeable than usual. The army worm has disfigured the foliage of the grove considerably, and it is proposed this Fall to let loose a flock of sparrows, to stop its ravages. There are three services each day at the preachers' stand, interspersed with the usual love feasts, prayer-meetings, children's meetings, &c., a great deal of earnestness being manifested. There are on the register of preachers who have already been in attendance the names of A. S. Graves, (of Brooklyn,) George Filmer, (of Amityville,) A. Smallwood, Haslandis, (of Brooklyn,) (of Brooklyn,) W. L. Holmes, (of Sayville,) D. W. Thurston, (of Syracuse,) Charles G. Mills, (of Hempstead,) James Porter, (of Brooklyn,) J. Simmons, (of Brooklyn,) F. C. Overbaugh, (of Amityville,) E. A. Blake, (of Babylon,) Marcus D. Buell, (of Great Neck,) L. W. Reeves, (of Baltimore,) James Robinson, (of Westhampton,) George A. Hubbell, (of Bridgeport,) Charles W. Fordham, (of Pearsalls,) W. W. Bowdish, (of Brooklyn,) George Dunbar, (of Williamsburg,) William McNicholl, (of Uniondale,) A. Lowrey, (of Cincinnati,) J. O. Worth, E. A. Seaman, (of Newbridge,) and E. R. Putney, (of New-York). The sermon yesterday forenoon was preached by Presiding Elder Albert S. Graves, of Brooklyn, his text being taken from John xvi.: 8, and Jude 14. Its intent was to show man's responsibility for the commission of sin, as proved by all Scriptural teachings. It was strongly argumentative and made a decided impression on its hearers. Dr. A. Lowrey, of Cincinnati, preached the afternoon sermon upon the necessity of sanctification. Among other distinguished preachers expected before the close of the meeting—which will occur on Thursday at midnight—are Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church; Dr. O. H. Tiffany, of St. Paul's, New-York; Dr. C. N. Sims, of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Alexander McLean, of Yonkers; Rev. George E. Reed, of Stamford, Conn., and Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Washington.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Robert E. Carr, of St. Louis, is at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

Commander Byron Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. James H. Means, of Boston, is at the Park-Avenue Hotel.

Count Lewenhaupt, Swedish Minister at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Senator W. W. Rockwell, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., and ex-Congressman Stephen Sanford, of Amsterdam, N. Y., are at the Gilsey House.

THE CHAIR OF PHILOSOPHY AT VASSAR.

The Albany *Argus* says: "The report is that Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D., will be designated for the Chair of Moral Philosophy in Vassar College, made vacant by the death of the late President Raymond. The necessity to fill the chair before the opening of the Fall term accounts for the scarcely gracious haste indicated in the report which came the day after the burial of the last incumbent. The statement about Dr. Palmer does not necessarily or probably, that we know of, imply that he will take Prof. Raymond's principalship, as well as his Faculty position. Dr. Palmer is a Christian poet of much consecration and some talent. His fitness for the new place cannot be called manifest; but it may be real for all that."

SPILLING MILK TO SAVE HIS BARN.

The Rochester *Gazette* says: "While milking under a shed during a severe thunder-storm the other day, lightning struck the barn, near by, of Philip Oswalt, who resides near Lyons. The milker, although badly stunned, seized his pail full of milk, and with it succeeded in extinguishing the flames."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

An old man named John Young was found helplessly sick at Thirty-second-street and First-avenue yesterday afternoon, and removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Frances Heister, a child 7 years of age, living at No. 132 Chrystie-street, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell from the roof of her home to the yard below, and was fatally injured.

On Saturday evening Albert Kruse, a lad 14 years old, escaped from the Juvenile Asylum, and, at a late hour, was found entirely nude in a butcher's cart near High Bridge. He was taken back to the asylum.

A boy named Charles Dietz, of No. 333 East Fifty-second-street, while playing on the dock between East Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

A boy named Joseph Adams, of No. 100 Canal-street, fell to the ground last evening from the roof of the five-story house at No. 35 Eldridge-street, breaking an arm and leg and receiving other and dangerous injuries. He was removed to Chambers-Street Hospital.

The excursion steamer Republic ran into and sunk a small row-boat in the East River, off Pier No. 10, yesterday morning, throwing its two occupants into the water and drowning one of them, named Rodney Conners, aged 26, of No. 178 South-street. His body was not recovered.

At midnight on Saturday William Turner, of High Park, Long Island, quarreled with James Trainor, proprietor of the oyster saloon at No. 203 Bowery. During the fight Trainor bit Turner savagely in the lips and cheek, and then fled. Turner refused medical attendance and was removed home.

At an early hour yesterday morning John Johnson, of No. 628 First-avenue, quarreled with some unknown man at the corner of Second-avenue and Eighteenth-street. The stranger picked up a brick and with it struck Johnson a blow on the head, knocking him insensible, and then fled. The injured man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Wenzel Pago, a Bohemian cigar-maker, of No. 288 Second-street, left his home on the 25th of July last, with considerable money on his person, and, despite the closest search by his relatives and friends, has not been seen or heard from since. Fears are entertained by his family that he has met with foul play and the case was given to the Police yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer Fenker, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found the dead body of an unknown man floating in the Hudson River at Pier No. 1, and removed it to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently about 55 years of age, was 5 feet 5 inches in height, had gray eyes, hair, and whiskers, and wore black coat, pantaloons, and vest, and checked shirt.

Mary Holden, of No. 676 Tenth-avenue, testified before Justice Duffy, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday morning, against her husband, James Holden, for violent assault. On July 20, when she was shortly to become a mother, he kicked her several times, and from the injuries then received she gave birth to a still-born child. He has also frequently abused her since. Holden was held in $500 bail to await trial.

John Caramino, a Greek sailor, boarding at No. 50 Oak-street, went home last evening in a beastly state of intoxication and made an assault with a knife on his landlady, Fanny Clase. She fled from him, and he then commenced venting his fury on himself by cutting the veins of his arm. He was taken to Chambers-Street Hospital, where his wounds, which are slight, were dressed, and was afterward locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house.

Edward Lynch, of Washington-place, was charged before Justice Duffy, at the F

The New-York Times.

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DOWN AMONG THE DEAD MEN

THE GHASTLY WORK OF THE PLAGUE AT GRENADA.

ONLY 75 WHITES LEFT IN THE TOWN—SIX OF THE MEMPHIS NURSES STRICKEN DOWN—THE DISEASE APPEARS AMONG THE NEGROES, AND A STAMPEDE FOLLOWS—PEOPLE DYING WITHOUT ATTENDANCE OF ANY KIND—THE DISEASE MORE MALIGNANT THAN EVER BEFORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., via PARIS, Ky., Aug. 19.—Last night was the most gloomy of all the nights in Grenada since the yellow fever broke out. No one can adequately set forth the distress of the living. About 75 whites are fenced up in the place, so tied to it by sympathy that they cannot leave, be their longing for life ever so strong. The whole country fears Grenada and shuns its infected inhabitants.

Yesterday was the ninth day since the fever began to rage, and of the cases developed—about 200 in all—not one has given a symptom of improving. All the patients have been seized with great suddenness; each has had medical attendance and nursing, and still 74 deaths are recorded as having occurred up to this morning. The town is not merely desolate—it is a place so devastated by an unconquerable foe, that its condition is one of pitiful horror. No one is seen in the streets except the undertakers, the physicians, and the nurses, going about on their hopeless and ghastly errands. In every house almost a body is composed for burial. Not that there is any ceremony. A man is taken with the fever; he lies down exhausted, falls into a state of collapse or delirium, and in a few hours is wrapped up in the blankets in which he has died, and is hurried off to the burial-place. A force of black men construct the grave, the undertakers bring in their coffin, the body is hastened in, and the hearse is driven off. The burial service is omitted, for the living have no time to think of other services than those to the sick. The clergy have stood up nobly in their places, Rev. Mr. McCracken, of the Episcopal Church, being constantly on duty as a nurse and counselor of the sick.

Until last night there was no fear evinced by the nurses, although there seemed to be reason enough why they should be afraid. Twelve deaths occurred in 24 hours, and the poison seemed to be more virulent in its action than ever. In the Bristol Hotel there were 12 inmates; the fever was among them, seven cases having appeared. Among the sick was Mayor Conley, whose family were in the same house. He was prostrated on Friday night. Before that he had been one of the brave men who were determined to outface and fight the pestilence. His son-in-law, Mr. Atwood Wilshire, a telegraph operator who came down from Memphis to assist Mr. Redding, was with Mayor Conley when he was taken sick. In the midst of his labors the Mayor's nerve gave out suddenly, and he went up stairs to his room, lay down upon the bed and declared that it was all over for him, as the fever was upon him. He rapidly became worse, and in his delirium tore the bedclothes in pieces. He died early this morning. His daughter, Mrs. Wilshire, wife of the telegraph operator, and her two lovely little children were in the house, but they had not taken the infection, and Mrs. Wilshire was not less brave about it than her husband. She did not know of her father's death, or of that of her brother, Don Conley, 10 years old, who died last night. Mr. Wilshire left the place this morning with his wife and two children. He took them to Holly Springs. That place is still healthful, fortunately, notwithstanding it has been made a welcome asylum to all Grenadians. Wilshire declared to me this morning that he would return to Grenada in the afternoon, as he must be near his mother and sister, who are both sick and will probably die.

The deaths at the Bristol House last night were five in number, being Mayor Conley, his son Handren, 10 years old, Miss Kate Clarke, Miss Bristol, and a Mrs. Moore, from the country. Dr. Gillespie, a faithful physician, died this morning. He was sick about 15 hours. It is believed that he could have resisted the disease physically, but his system had been so prostrated by hard work that his nerves were unstrung. He was at the telegraph office yesterday, where he made several attempts to write a dispatch to inform some one of a death. He spoiled a number of blanks before he succeeded, and then went away, having told Mr. Wilshire that he was afraid exposure had fastened the disease upon him. The next thing heard of him was that he had died. He was buried at daylight. Only one case of fever has been so sudden in its development as to prostrate its victim in the street. Mr. Revers was the only case of this kind.

The occasion for the panic yesterday, besides the general tendency of the disease to become swifter and more malignant in striking down its victims, was the prostration of the nurses of the Howard Association of Memphis, and the report circulated quickly that the blacks were dying, and that six who were sick would not recover. The supposition had been that the blacks would not take the pest. They had been reasonably calm about the matter, but the prostration of one caused a stampede of all the others. The remaining colored people hastened to pack up a few things, load ox-wagons and other vehicles, and start for the country. With six nurses down with the fever, the blacks running away, and the sick likely to die unattended, the situation becomes more alarming than it has yet been. Already, deaths have occurred under nurses who had more than one patient to attend. They would leave one to visit another, and find the first patient dead on returning. The number of nurses is so small that sufferers sometimes cry piteously for water, and no one answers them. As frequent drink in small quantities is almost essential to induce perspiration, this deprivation, that cannot be helped, must continue. It is a fearful fate that stares the three score white people of Grenada in the face, and there seems to be no probability that it will be avoided.

Dr. Mandeville, who came from Port Eads to devote himself to the Grenada patients, yesterday declared that the disease was so virulent as to astonish him. "God knows," said he, "that this is terrible. I have seen the fever at Brunswick, at New-Orleans, at Memphis in 1873, and at Shreveport, and I have never seen anything that can for an instant be compared with this."

The regular telegraph operator here is Mr. W. M. Redding. He has been so busily employed sending and receiving dispatches that he could scarcely venture out into the street, and has had little time to think about danger. He has immense pluck, and will stick to his post until the disease is conquered or there is no one left.

In the Chamberlain House, the same building in which the telegraph office is situated, there are five or six cases, not 20 as reported. One of these is Dr. Peoples, one of the proprietors of the house. His case is not a violent one, but the chances for his recovery cannot be considered greater than those of any other stricken person. Night before last Henry Hart died in the room next to that occupied by Mr. Peoples. This patient, a young man, was violent, and the nurse could not keep him in his bed in the night. While Dr. Peoples lay quiet, patiently awaiting the crisis in his case, the noise in the adjoining room ceased. The negroes who brought up the burial case for his body took off their shoes in order to do their work silently, but Dr. Peoples heard them. He noticed that the cries and ravings were over, and he said to his nurse: "Oh, they need not mind me. I know that Hart is dead. Let them go on and make a noise if they must."

The dead so far number 74. Following are their names in the order of their death:

Mrs. FIELDS.	EUGENE INGRAM.
ROBERT YOUNG.	THOMAS E. PEACOCK.
Mrs. ROBERT YOUNG.	WILLIAM A. SHANKLE.
Mr. WILSON.	HARRY FIELDS.
Mrs. DAVIDSON.	D. M. MOORE.
Miss M. HUFFINGTON,	GEORGE CROMWELL.
Mr. WELSH,	ALICE JOHNSON, (col'd,)
Miss WELSH,	Mr. McMILLAN,
Miss VINNIE PEACOCK,	Mrs. McMILLAN,
Miss ANNIE LAKE,	Mrs. S. DEBOURNETTE,
Mr. RIVERS,	Miss LULA McLEAN,
Miss LULA KENDRICK.	Major JOHN MORROW.
Miss ROSIE SADLER.	WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP.
ROBERT MAYHEW.	JOHN ESKRIDGE, (col'd.)
Mrs. CHAS. COFFMAN.	BARNEY ROSE.
D. C. CROWDER.	W. C. ESKRIDGE.
Dr. J. E. MILTON.	F. K. HALL.
Mrs. Dr. W. B. MAY,	Mrs. Judge GRABY,
GEORGE W. LAKE,	Miss M. HUFFINGTON,
H. S. DERRICK,	WALTER SADLER,
FOX ESKRIDG,	Miss S. HUFFINGTON,
Mrs. FLORENCE INGRAM,	Mrs. MAYHEW,
DAN YOUNG, (colored,)	HUGH GRAHAM,
Mrs. GEORGE LAKE.	ROB SHANKLE.
THOMAS POWELL.	Mrs. FRENCH.
Mrs. MARY ANGEVINE,	GALUSHA SHERMAN.
SUE SIMMS, (colored.)	Mrs. PETER KIRBY.
Mrs. J. DAVIS.	Miss LIZZIE AYRES.
Miss MOLLIE POITEVANT	Mrs. H. S. DERRICK.
Dr. HANKINS.	HARRY HART.
ROBERT STEVENSON.	Miss KATE COFFMAN.
ALICE LAYCOCK.	Mayor M. CONLY.
Mrs. McLEAN.	LANDON CONLY.
Miss KATE CLARK.	Mr. MOORE.
Miss ORA POITEVANT.	Dr. GILLESPIE.
JOHN BYRNAN.	Mrs. INGRAM.

No one complains because they are caught by the fever, when they might have gone away. Those who are imprisoned rejoice that some escaped. There was too much heroism. Life would have been saved if there had been a greater sense of alarm at the first, and a more general desertion of the town.

LATER.—Several additional deaths have occurred since the above was sent, and the total number is now over 80. The mortality is increasing rapidly.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., Aug. 19.—From Louisville, all along the line of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railroad, in every great and every little town, there is only one subject of conversation, and that is the fever. The trains stop at the stations, groups of men who had waited for them straggle up to inquire the news, and are eagerly questioned in turn about the condition of things in the place stopped at. "Any cases of fever here?" is the inevitable anxious inquiry, and it is almost invariably answered by a very glad no. The up trains from Memphis and New-Orleans have been objects of the gravest suspicion, not without good ground, perhaps, as a few cases of fever have been landed from them at different places. One poor woman who was taken sick on the train, on her way from New-Orleans, was taken off at Paris, Ky. The people at Paris became greatly excited, and a panic and desertion of the town seemed imminent. The patient was cared for, but not in the hotel, it being considered imprudent to keep her in a place where a large number of passengers dine every day. The trouble proved to be not yellow fever, but a mere sickness at the stomach, such as any one might have had while traveling.

At Bowling Green there was talk of quarantining the place, and there had been not a few departures of frightened residents. The further South the greater the excitement, and the more intense the feeling of distrust toward passengers from Memphis and New-Orleans. The passengers from those points came along in sleeping-cars and coaches redolent of carbolic acid and sulphur, and they were not welcomed to hotels with as much hospitality as persons coming from the North.

At Milan quarantine was established. It was little more than an annoyance while it lasted. Passengers were held and disinfected; if it was found that they had come from Memphis, they were detained a day or two, their baggage thrown into a shed and sprinkled with disinfectants, and the owners compelled to spend a day or two at one of the hotels, where they had fried meats and fritters, because their journey to the healthful North was interrupted. It seems to a stranger in these parts that if the people would change their course of living, for a little while cease frying apples, corn, chicken, steak, and flour in hog lard before they eat these naturally nutritious articles, they would not only be less nervous about disease hundreds of miles away, but they would be better prepared to resist disease if it came among them. They really have no idea of braving yellow fever anywhere. If the fever comes to Milan there will be a general flight to the North, to the springs not far away, or to the woods—which seems to be a term equivalent to the country.

Passengers from Memphis have been especially inconvenienced. When the fever became so bad there on Thursday and Friday orders were sent to Milan to let no passengers go North by way of Cairo. This was a very hard order for some people who came along early Sunday morning from Memphis, bound for Chicago. There was one family in particular whose case was pitiful, consisting of a lame Irishman, his wife, five children running about, and a baby a few months old, that was fed with the milk of a goat. The goat was carried along to supply the infant's demands. All were in quarantine on Sunday at the Milan Depot, trying to hide away from the scorching heat. Their meals were sent by a black man to the depot. None of the proprietors of the greasy hotels, that seem to be dreadfully in need of a quarantining, would entertain them. Though hospitable to the well, they were positively cruel toward those who might bring death among them.

THE PESTILENCE AT MEMPHIS.

FIFTEEN NEW CASES AND TWELVE DEATHS—GROCERS AND ICE MEN CHARGING EXTORTIONATE PRICES FOR GOODS—HOPES THAT THE FEVER WILL NOT SPREAD FURTHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug 19.—The day opened with more hopeful signs. The panic had subsided; the anticipated trouble about the poor people's encampment was settled; the various relief committees organized to afford such relief to the sufferers as they could command, and the bright, hot sunshine, and continued dry weather all served to restore to a great degree the confidence that the fever would not spread to any great extent beyond the district to which it is at present confined. There are great apprehensions of suffering caused by the grocers raising the prices of provisions. The ice companies set the example by increasing the price of ice to two and a half cents per pound last Saturday. This cannot go very far, because there are already threats made that if the grocers attempt to take advantage of the people in this terrible calamity, they will break open their stores and help themselves. The Police force was increased 20 men this morning—10 white and 10 black men.

A commissariat has been established on South Court-street, in charge of Hon. Luke E. Wright, with Capt. J. C. Macabe as Chief Commissary. As soon as the doors were opened the building was thronged with negroes, many of whom, it is said, have deserted their farms in the country in order to draw rations from the Commissary Department. The committee will endeavor to regulate matters so that only the needy will be supplied.

A rumor was current on the streets this morning that three or four leading wholesale houses were packing up their goods in order to remove permanently to Northern cities. Your correspondent had interviews with members of each of the firms mentioned. They said that they had no such idea, but they had stopped shipments of goods. They have already heavy fall stocks on hand, and are daily filling orders.

When the fever first broke out in Memphis nearly every town, village, and hamlet within a radius of 100 miles quarantined against us, but within the past day or two many of them have raised the quarantine and informed our people that their doors are open. This will give comfortable retreats to many who would have had to go into camp.

One new case was reported in Chelsea, the northern suburb, to-day, the first that has appeared in that quarter. Six more negroes were added to the Police force this evening, making 16 negroes added to the force to-day. This is the first instance of negroes serving on the Police force of Memphis.

One of the military stationed at the poor people's encampment came into the city to-day. He says that tents are being put up and occupied rapidly. He says also that the citizens in that vicinity continue to make threats against the camp, but the military will remain there to prevent any violence.

The Board of Health reports 15 new cases from 9 o'clock last night to the same hour to-night, and 12 deaths within the same time.

The *Tennessee Baptist* and *Western Methodist*, newspapers, have suspended publication during the prevalence of the fever.

The demand for suburban residences has run rents in that quarter up to fabulous prices. Houses that ordinarily could be leased for $10 per month are commanding $50 and $75 and $100 per month. Many people have taken to camps in the fields in order to rent their houses out at the high rates.

All sorts of rumors are in circulation about the Cincinnati packet, James W. Gaff, which left here Friday night crowded with panic-stricken people. One rumor is that she had been tied up at Hickman, Ky., with 20 or more cases of yellow fever aboard, and that her passengers had taken to the woods.

Work was resumed on the Masonic Temple a week or so ago, but it had to be discontinued this morning. It was begun in 1873, when work was suspended from the same cause, and nothing has been done on it since until a few days ago.

The furniture-dealers are reaping a rich harvest in selling cheap furniture for camps.

THE SITUATION AT NEW-ORLEANS.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINE NEW CASES AND FORTY-TWO DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—The new cases of yellow fever reported to-day number 129, the deaths 42. The presiding officers of the Cotton Exchange and Chamber of Commerce have addressed a communication to the Postmaster-General, protesting against interference with the United States mails by the quarantine authorities in the towns and cities of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi. They represent that great losses and inconvenience have resulted to merchants of New-Orleans and their clients in the States named from the arbitrary action of such local authorities in preventing any and all mail communication. They appeal to the Post-master-General for relief, in view of the apparent illegality of any interference with the United States mails. In response to an appeal yesterday, the Howard Association sent 12 more yellow-fever nurses to Grenada.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTION.

STRINGENT MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE AUTHORITIES OF WILMINGTON, RICHMOND, SAVANNAH, SHREVEPORT, AND OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—Orders have been issued forbidding any vessel to enter the harbor from Southern ports, without first having been examined by the Port Physician, to see if there are any symptoms of yellow fever on board.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 19.—The City Council will meet to-morrow to consider the propriety of quarantining the city against the importation of yellow fever. The meeting has been called at the instance of the Board of Health. The President of the Council is opposed to taking such steps, and says that the health of the city is remarkably good at present, and thinks there is not the slightest cause to fear. The doctors of the city are, however, divided in opinion on this subject.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 19.—The following was issued to-day by the city authorities:

In consequence of numerous false statements, reflecting detrimentally regarding the health of the City of Savannah, having been circulated, the Sanitary Board announces that during the present Summer, not a single case of yellow fever has been either at quarantine or in the city, and that the general health of the city is unprecedentedly good. The board has, for good and sufficient reasons, determined not to publish the week's mortuary reports unless we should be visited by a contagious or infectious disease, which would be made known promptly. The mortuary report is open at the office of the Clerk of the Council for the inspection of all who may wish to see it.

S. P. HAMILTON, Mayor pro tem., and Chairman Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

J. B. HABERSHAM, M. D., Health Officer and Secretary Board of Sanitary Commissioners.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 19.—The Board of Health, having ascertained that passengers by steamboats from yellow-fever infested districts have landed at points above and returned to Cairo by south-bound steamers, has adopted a resolution prohibiting the landing of steamers at this point from any direction except by special permit. There is no fever here.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 10.—The brig Akbar has reached quarantine. Her sickness proves to be Chagres fever, and not yellow fever. All vessels from infected ports will be detained at quarantine until frost comes.

SHREVEPORT, La., Aug. 19.—All inlets to Shreveport are strictly guarded by volunteer Police. Nothing resembling yellow fever has appeared here as yet. The Board of Health this morning passed an ordinance requiring merchants to make oath that the goods they receive are not from infected ports since July 1 before they are allowed to be delivered. The greatest precautions are used here to prevent the introduction of the fever. No fever is reported from the surrounding Louisiana or Texas towns.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 19.—The following communication was made by the Health Officer of Mobile City and County to the Board of Trade to-day: "I hereby certify that to my knowledge there is not a case of yellow fever in the City or County of Mobile."

A special dispatch to the Mobile *Register* from Montgomery to-night says: "The quarantine against Mobile has been raised by a unanimous vote of the Board of Health. It was established by the recommendation of the board, but, in view of the accumulated evidence of a non-existence of yellow fever, has been promptly rescinded." The Board of Health of Mobile report the health of the city as never having been better than now.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The City Council to-day rejected the bill to establish quarantine against the Southern cities, proposed by the Board of Health.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Police force of this city have contributed and forwarded $573 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis and Grenada.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Mayor Overstols has received telegrams from several cities in the South—notably from Texas—asking if the fever prevails here, and threatening to quarantine against St. Louis. To these telegrams the Mayor has replied, in substance, as above. All the best and ablest physicians are unanimous in their assertions that there has never been a case of yellow fever contracted here; that disease ceases to be contagious or infectious when developed here, and that the only cases that have ever occurred were imported from the South.

SENDING AID TO THE SUFFERERS.

The following telegram from prominent Hebrew residents of New-Orleans was received yesterday by Alderman Lewis:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 19, 1878.

Sickness, disease, and suffering among the poor increasing daily. Our funds are nearly exhausted in this sad calamity. We deem it our melancholy duty to appeal to the sympathies of our brethren throughout the United States for speedy aid.

CHARLES SIMM,
JAMES K. SUTHEIM,
J. KURSHEEDT,
ERNEST F. FLORENCE.

Alderman Lewis will gladly take charge of subscriptions sent to him either at the City Hall or at his office, No. 294 Broadway. Subscriptions in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever at Grenada, Miss., were received yesterday at the Mayor's office, as follows: Ex-Senator Lenz, (through Alderman Morris,) $5; James Loroque, check for $100; I. L. H., $5; In Memoriam, $3, and C. A. H., $25.

The sum of $520 had been subscribed for the sufferers from yellow fever at Grenada, Miss., by the members of the Cotton Exchange up to the time of closing business yesterday afternoon. Superintendent Powers, of the Exchange, sent the money to Grenada in care of Adams Express Company last night.

Subscriptions to the amount of $930 were received yesterday at the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, No. 303 Broadway, for the relief of the people of Grenada, and were dispatched to that town last night. The following is a list of the subscribers: E. S. Jaffray & Co., $100; H. B. Claflin & Co., $100; Kayne, Spring & Dale, $50; Evans, Peake & Co., $50; Bates, Reed & Cooley, $50; Edwin Bates & Co., $50; Anderson, Starr & Co., $25; Wm. C. Browning & Co., $50; Cash, $25; A. T. Stewart & Co., $100; Cash, $25; W. B. Hutchinson, $5; W. E. Wailes, $5; C. F. Wildey, $10; T. H. Francis, $5; S. D. T., $5; Rev. Samuel Buel, $5; Rogers, Peet & Co., $25; H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., $25.

Mr. James E. Halsey, of No. 104 Duane-street, acknowledges the receipt of $25 from Frank Brothers, of No. 232 Fulton-street, and $1 from Jeremiah Oronin, which amounts he forwarded to Grenada last night.

A SUPPOSED CASE IN BROOKLYN.

A dispatch was received yesterday morning at the Police Central Office, Brooklyn, from the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, stating that William Wogan, the owner of the premises No. 132 Dykeman-street had reported that William Schultz, aged 35 years, residing in the same house, was sick with yellow fever. Sanitary Inspectors Corbin and Pendleton investigated the case and reported that the case had not as yet sufficiently developed itself to make its nature absolutely certain. Schultz is a German, and resides with his family on the top floor of No. 132 Dykeman-street. He is a lighterman, and was employed four hours on Saturday of last week in assisting to remove a cargo of logwood from a vessel at Quarantine. On Saturday night he was taken sick with chills and fever, and Dr. Harrigan, a neighboring physician was called in to attend him. The present diagnosis of the case, Sanitary Superintendent Raymond said, was not positive. Some of the symptoms indicated yellow fever, and others did not. The temperature of the patient on Sunday was up as high as 106, and yesterday it was 104 at one time, and at other times it was as low as 92. His pulse was up to 102. His stomach was considerably irritated, and he had vomited a considerable quantity of a yellowish substance. There was nothing to apprehend the doctor said, even if the case should prove to be a genuine case of yellow fever, because every precaution will be taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The premises will be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated, and, should a clear case of yellow fever be developed, the patient will be removed to the Quarantine Hospital. Dr. Crane, the President of the Brooklyn Board of Health, who visited Schultz at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, would not pronounce the case one of yellow fever.

HIRAM H. KIMPTON'S DEFENSE.

THE HEARING IN THE EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY—WHAT KIMPTON'S COUNSEL WILL ENDEAVOR TO SHOW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The hearing before the Attorney-General of the State, Charles R. Train, in the matter of the requisition of the Governor of South Carolina for the delivery of Hiram H. Kimpton, ex-financial agent of South Carolina, to the officers of that State, will be held to-morrow. To-day ex-Gov. Chamberlain, D. M. Porter, of New-York, and M. F. Dickinson, of this city, of counsel for Kimpton, have been in close consultation, and State Attorney Tunstall, of South Carolina, and Judge J. G. Abbott, of counsel for the State of South Carolina, have also been closeted. The counsel for the prosecution claim that the Governor has only one course to pursue—to satisfy himself of the legality of the papers and the authority of the persons presenting them, and then deliver the prisoner. Counsel on the other side contend that the Governor has discretionary powers, and must exercise them. He must not only consider the legality of the papers, but what is behind them, whether the prisoner is really wanted on the indictment solely, and whether that is not incidental to some other purpose. That it is incidental to some other purpose counsel for Kimpton will endeavor to show, and this purpose, his presence in the State to testify to the numbers of certain bonds—which testimony cannot be obtained from any other source—in order that the State may be enabled to repudiate its obligation. Kimpton still remains in jail in Springfield, and it is possible that his testimony will be taken there.

THE MURDER OF PATRICK COLLINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 19.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Collins, who was found dead in an alley in this city, on Sunday morning, Aug. 11, concluded its labors to-night, after eight adjournments, when the following verdict was rendered: "That Patrick Collins came to his death by violence in the house of Mary McCann, on the night of Aug. 10, or the morning of Aug. 11, at the hands of Mrs. McCann, James McClain, and Andrew Flynn; and that William Peyton, William O'Donnell, and Michael Daven were accessories." All of these persons are known to have been in the saloon on the night of the murder, but all told different and contradictory stories as to what was going on. A piece of board, with which it is probable that the wound was inflicted, was found under the house, and blood was traced from the house to the place where Collins' body was found.

J. E. TAPPAN'S INDIAN OPERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BISMARCK, Dakota Territory, Aug. 19.—The recent investigation by Inspector Hammond into affairs at the Fort Berthold Indian Agency has developed an $8,000 divide between John H. Charles, of Sioux City, and the late Agent, John E. Tappan. The witness who testified to the facts, and was personally cognizant of the fraud, is the writer's informant. It was a transaction in bacon and flour, Charles furnishing the bogus invoice for the $8,000, and Tappan receipting for the goods and afterward issuing a voucher with a false certificate of delivery attached.

THE DISCOUNT ON TRADE DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—The Cincinnati banks to-day refused to receive trade dollars, except at a discount of 5 per cent. It is understood that to-morrow they will only pay 90 cents for them. Similar action has already been taken by country banks in Ohio and Indiana. This course has caused considerable stir in business circles, as the trade dollar is in general circulation.

A TURKISH OFFICER SHOOTS HIMSELF.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 19.—Corporal Hassan Saith, of the Turkish Army, detailed as inspector of arms, shot himself in the abdomen at his boarding-house this morning, after a night's carouse. The ball has not been found. He was removed to the Rhoda Island Hospital. This is the man who, a few months ago, attempted to take the life of his mistress. It is believed that the wound will prove fatal.

THE EAST ST. LOUIS MUDDLE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Judge Snyder, of the Circuit Court at Belleville, Ill., to-day decided that the general law Council and officers of East St. Louis may hold the city records, books, papers, &c., pending the final question by the Supreme Court as to which Council and which of the city officers were legally elected.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A match has been arranged between Faulkner and Reagan, of this city, and the Ward brothers for a pair-oared race, distance, three miles, for $1,500 a side.

THE CONTEST OF PARTIES.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

ACTING POSTMASTER-GENERAL TYNER'S INTERCOURSE WITH THE EX-PRESIDENT WHILE ABROAD—ABSURD STORIES DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Acting Postmaster-General Tyner is annoyed at the repeated publication of sensational statements, the purport of which is to represent him as the ambassador of Gen. Grant, with a commission to introduce to the American people the Presidential ticket of Grant and Key. Referring to the subject to-day, Gen. Tyner said there is absolutely no foundation whatever in the story. He had only had a conversation since his return to America with one newspaper representative on the subject of Gen. Grant, and to that person he stated that Grant had never mentioned the Presidency to him. As a matter of fact, Gen. Tyner said the story regarding Judge Key's aspirations and Gen. Grant's suggestions was utterly absurd. Gen. Tyner stated that, although he saw Gen. Grant many times during his residence in Paris, he never had any conversation with him on subject of the Presidency, or of Judge Key and the Vice-Presidency. All that Gen. Tyner ever heard Grant say upon the subject was under these circumstances: Gen. Grant moved freely among Americans and naturally was compelled to submit to much good-natured talk from those he met with respect to the Presidential campaign in 1880, and the suggestions as to his candidacy contained in the American newspapers. Gen. Grant was frequently approached by people who asked him if he was preparing for 1880, and like questions, to all of which the late President generally made evasive answers. On one occasion, however, Gen. Grant did say he had been 16 years in public life, and thought that he deserved rest, and ought to be let alone. That is all that Gen. Tyner heard Gen. Grant say on the subject of the Presidential election in 1880, and all reports, Gen. Tyner said, connecting his name in any way with any Presidential slate or anybody's Presidential aspirations are absurd inventions.

GEN. KEY'S POLITICAL "ASPIRATIONS."

NOT A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE—THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes an interview with Postmaster-General Key at Niagara Falls yesterday. Referring to rumors of his candidacy for the nomination for Governor of Tennessee by the anti-inflation Democrats and Republicans, he said: "This same idea has been advanced before, in practically the same shape, but I have never given it any serious thought, as I never have aspired to be Governor of Tennessee." As to his being associated with Gen. Grant on the Presidential ticket in 1880, his first intimation of it was in the press dispatches of this morning. His answer was equivocal—that they would have to find something a great deal worse to say before making him very angry. With reference to Southern politics, he said that the tendency of the Democracy was toward an exclusive legal-tender currency and repudiation; that the greenback movement would make no progress at the South outside of the Democracy; that the success of the Southern Democracy in national affairs would doubtless result in a repeal of the Resumption act and a universal demoralization of the general financial situation. As to South Carolina, especially, he looked for a fair election, and generally throughout the South, and for Republican gains in Congressmen not anticipated in the North. Regarding Southern war claims, he did not think the awards would be greatly increased in case of Democratic control of the Government, as they were based on representations of loyalty during the war, and nearly all those who are willing to make affidavit of loyalty have done so.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—Postmaster-General Key and party arrived here this evening, on their way to Minnesota and California. The party, consisting of the Postmaster-General, his wife and two daughters, S. A. Key and wife, Dr. J. H. Baxter and wife, John Jameson, and C. M. Hendley, will leave on the early morning train for Chicago.

A SOUND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE SCHUYLKILL DISTRICT — THE PARTY UNITED ON A HARD-MONEY PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 19.—The Republican County and Congressional Convention of the Schuylkill district met here to-day. Much anxiety had been expressed by the Republican leaders before the meeting, as a spirit of discord had shown itself, and a serious split in the party was feared. So wide had the breach become, and so much was the influence of the third party feared, that the candidates were very few, and the only prominent ones for Congress, Col. J. L. Nutting and Daniel R. Miller, both positively declined to accept a nomination. In this emergency Howell Fisher, of Pottsville, was urged by his friends to let his name be used, and, after some hesitation, consented. He was nominated almost unanimously on the first ballot. Mr. Fisher is a gentleman of high character, active both as a lawyer and as a business man, and widely and favorably known throughout this district. His nomination is universally accepted as satisfactory by the Republicans, and has entirely closed the breach in the party. His financial opinions are strongly for hard money, and the platform adopted by the convention repudiates and denounces all affiliation with the Greenback Party, while every candidate who came before it, who was suspected of soft-money sympathies, was vigorously hissed. Ex-Congressman Cake, who tried to secure the nomination for Congress from the National Party, was again a candidate to-day, but the announcement of his name was the signal for such a storm of hisses that the Chair declared it out of order, and no vote was taken on it.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The *National Republican* of to-day says it is gratified to state authoritatively that voting citizens of the several States of the Union connected with the departments of the Government will be granted the usual voting leaves to attend the approaching elections in their several States; and further, that the President has been in the habit of contributing to the Republican campaign funds ever since he came into public life. Last year he contributed $500 to the Ohio fund, and this year he has done better, although he has not yet done contributing, and every member of his Cabinet has contributed this year.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Nationals arranged for a State ratification meeting and picnic to-day at a park in South Broad-street, at which Gen. B. F. Butler, Denis Kearney, Congressman H. B. Wright, and S. R. Mason, the Labor candidate for Governor, were advertised to speak. About 3,000 people were in attendance, but none of the speakers advertised were present. Mayor Powderly, of Scranton, and Brumen, the Labor candidate for Congress from Schuylkill, addressed the assemblage, and the festivities were kept up till nearly midnight.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Light-house Board give notice that on and after Sept. 15, 1878, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected on Port Austin Reef, entrance to Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron, Michigan. The light will be fixed white for one minute, followed by five consecutive red flashes of 12 seconds each. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the fourth order, lighting 360° of the horizon.

MACKENZIE'S MEXICAN RAID.

A TOWN SURROUNDED—A NOTORIOUS THIEF ESCAPES THE TROOPS—MEXICAN AUTHORITIES IMPLICATED IN THE CATTLE ROBBERIES.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 19.—A *News'* San Antonio special contains the following statement in relation to the recent movement of the troops on the Mexican border: As near as can be ascertained, on the night of the 16th inst., Col. Young, with two battalions of cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande and surrounded Newtown. Early in the morning he charged the town for the purpose of capturing the notorious stock-thief, Ariola, but he had fled, riding off bareback without clothes or arms. The Alcalde of Newtown was called upon and induced to accompany Col. Young to this side of the river, where he stated that Ariola stole cattle from Texas for a living, taking the stolen stock to Mexico, where he sold it, regular Mexican troops being the purchasers and the Mexican officers knowing the stock to be stolen. The Alcalde also gave information implicating high Mexican officials in robberies. Owing to high water a part of Mackenzie's force failed to cross the river, and the trail of the stolen stock being obliterated, Col. Young's command was forced to return. Some Mexican troops arrived at Newtown from the direction of Piedras Negras on the 17th, but made no demonstrations against the American troops.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE.

APPALLING CONDITION OF CASHMERE, INDIA—RELIEF MEASURES—CHOLERA IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says: "Reports from Cashmere are very gloomy. The Durbar is said to be thoroughly aroused to the appalling state of affairs. The authorities are buying grain in large quantities. Relief works are being started in all directions. A mixed committee of Hindoos and Mussulmans are working together to relieve distress. The crop reports from other parts of India are favorable."

MADRID, Aug. 19.—Cholera prevails in Northern Africa at Fez, Mequinez, and Tetuan. The presence of the cholera in Morocco is denied in official quarters, but it is admitted that great misery and anarchy prevail.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 19.—Ira H. Pauley, railroad contractor, failed to-day, with liabilities amounting to $5,000; assets, $2,000. O. B. Brace & Brother, notion dealers and millinery goods, have also failed. Their liabilities are $5,200, and their assets are not yet determined. The principal creditors are in New-York and Cincinnati.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 19.—Notices were posted on the doors of the Quincy Savings and First National Banks this morning, stating that, in order to do equal justice to all parties, and to insure the full and speedy payment of all creditors at the earliest possible moment, the Board of Directors had decided to close both banks. The officers and Directors of these institutions assure the creditors that the assets are ample to liquidate all debts in full, and that the cash assets now on hand are sufficient to pay a large portion of the indebtedness. This action was caused by the insolvency of a large manufacturing house of this city. The failures have caused little or no excitement, as the citizens feel confident that all liabilities will be paid in full and business resumed in a short time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—E. B. Martindale, of the Indianapolis *Journal* filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities, which aggregate $315,000, are all secured by mortgages on real estate valued at $503,000. This valuation is about two-thirds of the appraised value of the property at the time the mortgages were executed. This proceeding in nowise affects the *Journal*, its management, or accounts. The paper will, as heretofore, be published under the firm name of E. B. Martindale & Co., which has been adopted by the publishers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—Messrs. Marchand & Son, dealers in gas fixtures and steam heaters, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $75,000; assets, $60,000. The principal creditors are in Cleveland and New-York.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—The dividend-sheet of the late firm of Bond Brothers, Dorchem, Dawson, shows their liabilities to be $919,000, upon which their assets will only pay one-quarter of a cent on the dollar.

THE SCRANTON-CHASE LIBEL SUITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 19.—Popular expectation was disappointed to-day at the office of Alderman Fuller, where a large crowd had assembled to listen to the preliminary hearing in the libel suit of W. W. Scran

OARSMEN AT NEWARK, N. J.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA OF AMATEURS.

FAMOUS SINGLE SCULLERS WHO WILL CONTEST GEORGE LEE'S CHAMPIONSHIP—FULL LIST OF THE OARSMEN WHO WILL ROW—PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY'S RACES—DESCRIPTION OF THE COURSE.

Since the Centennial Amateur Regatta on the Schuylkill River in 1876, there has been no such collection of amateur oarsmen as is now assembled at Newark for participation in the sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, to be rowed on the Passaic at that place to-day and to-morrow. They come from as far west as Michigan, from as far south as New-Orleans, from Canada, and from this vicinity, and represent many types of men and styles of rowing. The most interesting of the race will be those of the senior single sculls, and the entries in this class comprise many names already famous among oarsmen. Prominent among them is George Lee, of the Triton Club, of Newark, who, by an easy victory at Watkins last May, was sent to England to row at Henley, where he lost the race by a few feet only, and has won the reputation of being the champion amateur single sculler of America without having been obliged to work very hard for it. His claim to the title will, however, be severely tested in this regatta, and he will have to fight manfully to sustain his position against such men as Frank Ystes, of Grand Haven, Mich., who used to pull in a double-scull with Courtney; Julian Kennedy, Yale's whilom champion at Saratoga; Frank Holmes, of Pawtucket, who won an easy victory over half a dozen competitors at Silver Lake last week, and who had a walk-over at Albany last season, William Rathbone, of the New-York Athletic Club, who has made a reputation as a single sculler second to none in this part of the country, and H. Livingstone, of the Yale University Boat Club, who is acknowledged by Kennedy to be a better oarsman than himself. Besides these, the senior single scullers are George Gaisel, of the Gramercy Boat Club; A. McLafferty, of the Watkins; Denis Callahan, of Portsmouth, Va., all three competitors with Lee at Watkins; James O'Donnel, of New-Orleans; J. S. C. Wells, of Hackensack, N. J.; H. P. Dare, of Peekskill; F. J. Mumford, of New-Orleans; S. Bowlesby, Jr., of Monroe, Mich.; Harry McMillan, of the Vespers, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Magnan, of the Waverley Club of this City—17 in all. All the single scull trial heats will be rowed to-day.

For the junior single sculls the entries are: R. S. Keator, of the Yale University Boat Club, who is spoken of as a decided favorite in the coming races; Frank Campbell, of the Triton, of Newark; W. E. Cook, of the Friendship Club, of this City; T. O'Connor, Neptune Club, of Philadelphia; Frank Henderson, of the Bennett, and the Zephyr Boat Club, of Detroit, P. W. Keating and David Linn. As there are only four entries in this class, this race will be rowed in a single heat, and will be thus the only one decided to-day.

The entries for the four-oared shell race are as follows:

Arlington Rowing Association, Brooklyn, N. Y.—George W. Thomas, bow; R. V. Young, A. J. Valentine, George W. Paynter, stroke.

Centennial Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—Peter Keeler, bow; John Schaefer, A. Stegmeyer, J. C. Possallins, stroke. Substitutes, Frederick A. Alder, F. J. Blesser, Emanuel Siewert.

Elizabeth Boat Club, Portsmouth, Va.—D. Callahan, T. Gallagher, T. Riely, P. McGrath. Substitute, J. O'Connor.

Eureka Boat Club, Newark, N. J.—John Young, bow; Peter Young, William R. Flavell, John Angelman, stroke. Substitutes, Thomas W. Byrnes.

Friendship Boat Club, New-York City.—William Hurley, M. Robinson, Robert Evans, P. Birmingham. Substitutes, Robert Tillson, P. S., Biglin, Henry Burden, W. E. Cody.

Hope Boat Club, New-Orleans, La.—W. Tanaley, bow; Joseph Lusk, John McNiel, M. Carey.

Longueuil Boating Club, Montreal, Canada.—F. Foster, bow; A. E. Pell, H. Pell, William I. Gear. Substitute, Henry J. Gear.

Mutual Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.—Charles E. Bulger, bow; Henry C. Graves, Abram Mull, Robert I. Wilson, stroke.

Olympic Boat Club, Albany, N. Y.—J. H. Girvin, bow; F. R. Gorman, T. Sheehy, M. Monohan, stroke. Substitutes, F. Tompkins, Charles Goul.

Saugerties Rowing Club, Saugerties, N. Y.—F. Phillips, bow; J. Young, E. Young, J. O. Austin, stroke.

Zephyr Boat Club, Detroit, Mich.—David Linn, bow; F. W. Keating, John McGregor, John H. Clegg, stroke. Substitutes, W. F. Craig, R. B. Oliver, M. Fornam, George H. Leaher.

Of these the Eureka crew is the favorite. The Canadian Club has sent on a crew of boys who, like all English-trained crews, row in beautiful form, but apparently have not the best or staying qualities of many of the others. The Zephyr crew as it is entered would make a pretty contest with the Eurekas for first place, but they are badly demoralized by the loss of Clegg, their stroke, who was unexpectedly detained at home by business. The four-oared races will be rowed to-morrow, as will the final heats of the others.

On each day the races will be begin promptly at 1 o'clock P. M., and no postponements will be allowed except for very rough water. An effort will be made to row a race every half hour, thus finishing the 10 races for to-day by 6 o'clock.

The programme of to-day's work is:

At 1 o'clock the first heat of the junior single sculls, to be rowed by Rommell, Cody, and Campbell.

At 1:30 o'clock the first heat of the senior single sculls, to be rowed by Mumford, McCartney, Kehnedy, Callahan, and Livingstone.

At 2 o'clock the second heat of the senior single sculls, to be rowed by Dain, Rathbone, O'Donnell, and Gaisel.

At 2:30 o'clock the third heat of the senior single sculls, to be rowed by Yates, McGinn, Lee, and Bowlesby, Jr.

At 3 o'clock the fourth heat of the senior single sculls, to be rowed by Holmes, Wells, McLafferty, and McMillan.

At 3:30 o'clock the second heat of the junior single sculls, to be rowed by O'Connor, Morgan, and Lynch.

At 4 o'clock the third heat of the junior single sculls, to be rowed by Lowden, Keator, and Bowlesby, Jr.

At 4:30 o'clock the pair-oared race, to be rowed by all four of the crews entered in one heat.

At 5 o'clock the first heat of the double sculls, to be rowed by the crews of the Crescent, Mutual, and Vesper Boat Clubs.

At 5:30 o'clock the second heat of the double sculls, to be rowed by the crews of the Hudson, Hope, and Friendship Boat Clubs.

The course is on the Passaic, between the bridges of the Midland and Erie Railways, the start to be just below the former, and the finish just above the latter bridge. The distance is a mile and a half straightaway. The river here is wide enough for five boats to race abreast with comfort, and the course so nearly straight that the slight bend to the right, about half-way down, is hardly perceptible. All the races are to be rowed with the tide, which here runs very strong, some very wonderful time will undoubtedly be made. The west side of the course is lined for half its length with grand stands, three in number, capable of seating 10,000 persons, the boat-houses of the Ariel and Triton Boat Clubs, and also numerous booths for the sale of refreshments. The gradual rise of land from the east bank of the river at this point is covered with thick groves of trees, sweeping lawns, and the grounds of fine private residences, of which that to be seen rising above the trees opposite the lower end of the course belonged to the late Gen. Phil. Kearny. On this side of the river, too, are the houses of the Eureka and Woodside Boat Clubs.

The citizens of Newark take an enthusiastic interest in the regatta, and the river banks along the course were lined with interested spectators of the peculiar spins of the fleet of swiftly-darting single shells, pairs, and four with which the placid surface of the river was covered. Everybody was out, many of the late arrivals pulling for the first time over the course and anxiously studying its currents, others trying new boats for the first time, and all keeping a sharp watch upon the performances of rivals. Lee, Kennedy, Yates and Holmes were all out and attracted a large share of the attention of the critical crowd who commented upon them freely from the floats and bank. Yate's boat attracts almost as much attention as the famous sculler himself. It is the paper shell exhibited at the Centennial Exposition by Waters, of Troy. It weighs but 23 pounds with the outriggers, and, though staunch and strong, is probably as light and fragile a craft as can be used by a full-grown man. Much to the disappointment of thousands who went to witness the performances of the famous scullers, the Saratoga excursion was unable to spare the time or undertake the journey to the East so soon after their recent prolonged absence from home, and so are not entered for the regatta.

A meeting of the Regatta Committee was held in the Common Council room of the Newark City Hall, to receive final reports as to the progress of the published entries, and to give competitors a chance to draw for positions. Strange to say, not a single protest was made to them, and it was evident that that they barred R. L. Phillips, of the Triton Boat Club of Newark from the senior single scull race, for which he was entered, because he had within three months rowed a race as a member of the Mystic Boat Club, and according to the rules of the association no oarsman can sail from two clubs in the same season. This decision was very generally regretted by the friends of Phillips, as he has been doing good work this season and felt confident of making a good record at this regatta.

After the races of to-day, the regular annual meeting of the National Association will be held in the City Hall, and the location of the next annual regatta be fixed.

The presentation of prizes to the successful oarsmen will be made to-morrow evening in Association Hall, probably by Gov. McClellan.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the association, held last evening, the principal item of business transacted was the requalification as an amateur of William Tompkins, of the Highland Boat Club, who had been counted a professional because when 13 years old, and with no knowledge of the distinction between amateur and professional, he had pulled a race for a small sum of money.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in W. B. Ladd's building, at the corner of Railroad and Main streets, Perrolia, Penn., which totally destroyed that building, together with the Boulger House, Grimm & Sonefield's hotel and billiard-rooms, the Centennial Hotel, Smith's restaurant, the Pennsylvania Transportation Company's building, F. L. Taylor & Co.'s office and dwelling, E. Jennings' office, the Oil Exchange building, the Western Union Telegraph office, and L. N. Ireland's machine shops. The loss, which is estimated at $50,000, is mostly covered by insurance.

A large dwelling at No. 1,026 East Grand-street, Elizabeth, N. J., was found to be on fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Valentine escaped with difficulty with their infant. The damage to the building, which is owned by Senator Magill, was $2,000. Besides his ordinary household furniture, Mr. Valentine lost a large number of valuable paintings. James H. Williams, who occupied the lower floor, loses his household furniture. The total loss reaches $5,000, mostly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

The two-story frame building Nos. 847 and 849 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, occupied by W. Josiah as a planing and moulding mill, took fire at 12:25 o'clock yesterday morning. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,200, and the stock and machinery was injured to the extent of $9,000. The amount of insurance, and the names of the companies insured, could not be ascertained. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The residence of Mr. Warner Lauderdale, on South Vance-street, Memphis, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning, and a new building adjoining was badly damaged. The residences of Mr. Beck and Mr. Hawley, near the corner of Brinkley-avenue and Hawley-street, were also burned. The fires are supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

A dispatch from Biggs, Butte County, Cal., says: "A fire here yesterday morning destroyed 19 buildings, all of them, except two, business houses. Loss about $51,400; insurance, $33,200. Several arrests have been made of persons suspected of having started the fire, which originated in an unoccupied building."

The Washington Mills, at Ashland, Mass., were burned by an incendiary on Sunday. B. L. Crocker and O. Ames & Son were the principal stock-owners. The loss exceeds $25,000. The insurance amounts to $11,900, divided among six companies.

A fire yesterday morning, at Victory Mills, N. Y., burned the dye-house, the machine and blacksmith shops. The mills were badly flooded. The property was fully insured.

The residence and farm-buildings of Samuel D. Philbrick, at Bethel, Me., were destroyed by fire Sunday night. The loss is $6,500; partially insured.

THE AUBURN PRISON.

A RELEASED PRISONER COMPLAINS THAT IT IS BADLY MANAGED—POOR FOOD AND ABUSE OF PRISONERS.

John Milan, an Englishman, who has just finished a five years' term in the Auburn Prison for grand larceny, tells the Oswego *Times* that he doesn't like the way the prison is managed. The *Times* says:

"Milan is very severe in his comments upon the prison discipline maintained at Auburn under the new regime, and says the treatment of the prisoners is horrible. He says Leonard Wells, the Superintendent in charge, is known by the prisoners by the name of 'Big Mike.' He is ruffianly and brutal beyond description. The keepers are more afraid of him than the prisoners. He has a big Irishman for a deputy or assistant, known by the prisoners as the 'Irish bull-dog,' who is more ruffianly and brutal in his treatment of prisoners and keepers, if possible, than 'Big Mike' himself. He is kept because he is a brute, and he don't dare to be otherwise. All through the fore part of July and through June the potatoes upon which the prisoners were fed were rotten and unfit for food. John Murphy, an old, debilitated, one-eyed man, said to Barnett, the kitchen-keeper, that the potatoes were not properly boiled. For this offense he was locked up for four days on three ounces of bread a day and a cup of water, and when he begged to see the deputy, was not permitted to do so. Prisoners have no redress from the brutal treatment they receive from the keepers. If they complain, no matter how well founded their statements, they are locked up as 'incorrigible white sisters.' They are frequently 'paddled' upon their bare persons, a punishment which is expressly forbidden by law. Barnett is the kitchen-keeper. He is the dirtiest and most disgusting man in the State of New-York to be found in the charge of food for human beings. He boils potatoes three times a week, and only half boils them, so that the man won't eat them. Then they are boiled over again and put into the stuff called 'hash.'

"The law of 1873 gives each discharged man an $18 suit of clothes, or he can take the money instead. But since Pilsbury came in he makes them take the clothes. 'Big Mike' compels them to take the clothes. Milan asked his suit. It is of cotton jean, no wool, a coarse shirt, and a boy's felt hat, worth say 75 cents. The whole rig he estimated to be worth about $5. Since Pilsbury has had charge, all the unemployed men are locked up, the lame, the aged, and the cripples, and this treatment has made 50 lunatics in Auburn Prison alone, besides the men who have died from this treatment.

"One George Allen, a young man in the last stage of consumption, is compelled to empty his own bucket. He was seen carrying it down, and had to rest from exhaustion. 'Big Mike' saw him and ordered him to the hospital where he was kept but a few days, and sent back to his cell to die. He now is compelled to carry his own bucket and is dying. He is a finely educated young man, was in for 10 years for some offense, and ought to be cared for. His home is Cleveland, Ohio.

"Milan wound up his narrative with a fervent 'I hope to God that some honest man will get hold of this matter and cause a thorough investigation, in order that these abominations may cease. He expected that criminals would be punished and treated with due severity, so that, indeed, it might be truly said that 'the way of the transgressor is hard,' but the brutality of the discipline in the Auburn State Prison is a disgrace to a civilized and Christian people, and it was a duty he owed to society and to civilization to expose the whole matter. He was expressly anxious that the papers of this State should make this state of things known. It was a duty he owed to humanity and to those he left behind him in Pilsbury's hell in Auburn.

"We give the tale precisely as Milan gave it to us. Whether it is exaggerated or not we have no means of knowing. We should suppose that the officers of the Prison Association of this State would be apt to know if there is any real cause of complaint about insufficient and improper food, and brutality of treatment in one of the principal prisons of the State. *It* they do not know all about these things they ought to."

METHODIST CAMP-MEETINGS.

OPENING SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J., AND NORTHVILLE, N. Y.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 19.—The opening ceremonies of the annual camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place this evening in the great auditorium, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper being administered to about 2,500 people. The congregation opened the service by singing the old Methodist hymn, "Deliverance will Come"; and, after a prayer by the presiding officer, Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, the hymn, "My faith looks up to Thee," was sung. The Scriptures were then read, after which Dr. Stokes and five others knelt about the communion table, upon which was an elegant silver service containing the sacred elements. About 100 Ministers then descended from the platform and knelt at the altar rail, while the congregation sang, "Oh, the blood; the precious blood." Dr. Stokes then read the ritual, while those within the rail passed wine and bread to the communicants. After the ministers had retired, all Christians, irrespective of denomination, were asked to come to the table, and rank after rank of worshipers bowed at the altar. The ceremonies were continued until nearly 11 o'clock. To-morrow morning Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, of New-Haven, will preach the opening sermon.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The annual camp-meeting of the Albany and Saratoga Districts, Troy Conference, began to-day at the beautiful and commodious grove near Northville, N. Y., with a fair attendance. The grounds have been greatly improved, being owned by the railroad company, a permanent pulpit and preachers' cottage, both very handsome, have been erected. The auditorium, which is capable of seating 3,000 people, was well filled this evening, and the pulpit was occupied by 10 clergymen, among them Rev. D. W. Dayton, Presiding Elder of the Saratoga District; Rev. Homer Eaton, Presiding Elder of the Albany District, and Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, of Ash Grove. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. E. K. Arnold, of West Amsterdam, who took his text from Hebrews, ii. 3: "How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation." Mr. Clark and Mrs. E. B. Wilson, sister of the late P. P. Bliss, will be in attendance to-morrow, to take charge of the singing.

THE WOUNDED OFFICER AGAIN SENSIBLE.

The condition of Officer John Meagher, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was murderously assaulted in Mrs. Willey's saloon, at Thirty-sixth-street and Third-avenue, at an early hour on Sunday morning, by 12 roughs of the Growlers' Gang, one of whom shot him, remained unchanged until 12 o'clock last night, with the exception that he "came to" occasionally. He is still in a dangerous condition.

TWO FAVORITES ECLIPSED.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THEIR SUPPORTERS.

FOUR RACES, OF UNUSUAL INTEREST, WITH CLOSE AND EXCITING CONTESTS—PIQUE BEATS LADY D'ARCY—BUSHWHACKER BEATS BRAMBLE—A DEAD HEAT BETWEEN LUCIFER AND HIGGINS—WALLER WINS THE STEEPLE-CHASE — UNSUCCESSFULLY TRAINED CHARGE OF FRAUD.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The week has opened favorably for the series of racing events contemplated. The racing to-day was very close and exciting, and will be remembered as a day of great slaughter of the "knowing" ones, two strong favorites having met defeat. The pouring rain of yesterday had made the track very heavy, but the attendance of spectators was large and brilliant, many noted persons being present, including Judges, politicians, and artists. Four races were on the programme, as usual. Pique won the three-quarters dash after a very brilliant struggle with Lady D'Arcy, whom she defeated by a neck under the whip. In the second race, a dash of a mile and three-quarters, Bushwhacker succeeded in getting to the front, beating Bramble, and creating an immense sensation. The third race was the mile dash, and this resulted in a dead heat between Lucifer and Higgins, and they were compelled to run it off, Higgins finally succeeding in the run off. Waller, the favorite, won the steeple-chase, Dandy stumbling in the race and breaking the leg of Gaffney, his jockey. The mutual pools paid on the first race $12 40; on the second race, $27 70; third race, $47 80, and on the fourth race $8 10.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The sport began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse. There were penalties and allowances, and seven horses appeared; when the bell rang, namely: A. Smith's gr. m. Lady D'Arcy, 4 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, 103 pounds, (Blaylock;) P. Lorillard's b. f. Pique, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Emmal, 95½ pounds, (Barrett;) Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 122 pounds, (Hayward;) H. Stanford's b. f. Fusillada, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, 93 pounds, (Cortlow;) J. & W. Malhahon's b. g. Ike Bonham, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Viola, 98½ pounds, (Miller;) C. Paine's ch. g. Kilburn, 6 years, by Ringmaster, out of Ontario, 109 pounds, (Ector;) and J. A. Smith's ch. c. Bennett, 3 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Bet Arlington, 93 pounds, (Harney.) Although Rhadamanthus was at first a favorite in the pools, there was a combination in favor of Pique, and toward the close she became the first choice. Lady D'Arcy had been well tried with her stable companion, Inspiration, and the Canada party backed her to a man. A vast crowd surrounded the pool-stand, and the bidding became very spirited, the closing pools being as follows:

Pique	$205	$230	$360
Rhamanthus	175	200	275
Lady D'Arcy	105	145	170
Ike Bonham	65	95	140
Kilburn	40	50	50
Bennett	30	40	55
Fusillada	30	30	45

The horses were not long in getting ready for the signal in the chute, and when the flag fell they bounded away with Bennett in the lead, Ike Bonham second, Pique third, the others close up. As they ran down the chute Pique went to the front rapidly, and was followed out from the rush by Lady D'Arcy, with Bennett third. Rhadamanthus turned into the regular course in the half-mile pole, Pique was showing a length in advance of Lady D'Arcy, who was a length and a half in front of Ike Bonham, with Bennett on his quarter; Fusillade fifth. Rhadamanthus sixth, and Kilburn in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Pique went up to the saddle-girth of Lady D'Arcy, and the pair thus opened a gap of four lengths, and left the others out of the race. The struggle between the two fillies up the stretch was fierce and strong, Lady D'Arcy having the best of it at the furlong pole, from which point both came up under the whip; but Pique lasted the longest, and reached the goal first, a neck ahead of the Canada mare, and she was five lengths before Rhadamanthus, who was a neck ahead of Fusillade, fourth; Ike Bonham fifth, Kilburn sixth. Time—1:19¼.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second affair was a purse of $400, of which $100 to the second horse; one mile and three-quarters; also with penalties and allowances. There were six competitors, namely: Larry Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Estelle, 114 pounds, (Walker;) T. W. Doswell's b. g. Bushwhacker, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Annie Bush, 105 pounds, (Barrett;) D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Peyton, 85 pounds, (Booth;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 109 pounds, (Hayward;) Sanford Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 116 pounds, (Hayward,) and T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenny, 5 years, by Curley, dam by Red Eye, 114 pounds, (Hughes.) Notwithstanding the fact that Bramble was giving older horses so much weight in the mud, he so far outclassed the others that he was an immense favorite, while Bushwhacker, who has been called "the champion second horse," having run second many times, was the second choice, the final pools being as follows:

Bramble	$500	$425	$200
Bushwhacker	130	135	60
Maumee	40	45	25
Shylock	40	35	10
Kenny	30	35	25
Owens	20	10	15

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were mustered in the chute, and when the flag fell Owens was the first off, Bramble second, Maumee third, Kenny fourth, Bushwhacker fifth, and Shylock sixth. Running round the lower turn, Kenny moved up to the rail of Owens, and Bushwhacker to that of Kenny, with Bramble lapping the quarter of Bushwhacker, Maumee fifth, and Shylock four lengths off. Owens kept the lead into the stretch, but Bushwhacker had taken the second place, and Bramble the third, the pace being very slow. Coming up, the lot got closer together, and at the run end of the first three-quarters, which was reached in 1:28, Owens had only a neck in front of Kenny, who had run up again, and he was a head in advance of Bramble, who led Bushwhacker a neck, and he was lapped at the quarter by Maumee, with Shylock a length in the rear. Going round the turn Owens increased his lead a little, and Bramble moved into the second place, Owens having half a length the best of it at the quarter pole, Bramble being a neck before Kenny. The brush along the back stretch was magnificent. With the exception of old Shylock, who remained in the rear, the competitors were lapping each other, and a blanket could have covered them all. Owens in the meantime was rapidly falling back under the pressure, and by the time they reached the half-mile pole Barrett had sent Bushwhacker to the front, and he was leading Bramble half a length, while at the latter's trail was Maumee and Kenny, Owens falling back and keeping company with Shylock. Coming round the lower turn Bushwhacker pushed out a length in front of Bramble, while Maumee ran up to Bramble's saddle girth, and the trio thus ran three lengths away from Kenny, who, with the others was already in distress and out of the contest. When they turned into the stretch Bushwhacker kept his lead while Maumee appeared to have the best of Bramble, as she came to the outside, but she was third at the furlong pole. Finish made strenuous exertions with Bramble to overtake Bushwhacker, but Barrett used his whip freely, and amid great excitement reached the goal the winner by two lengths, Bramble being three lengths before Maumee, third, Kenny fourth, three lengths ahead of Shylock, fifth. Owens brought up the rear. The time was 2:18¾.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

There was now a long delay, which was very annoying to the spectators, and was caused by a charge of fraud, preferred against H. O. Bernard, who was accused of attempting to bribe the trainer of Lucifer to throw the race, for which he was to receive the amount of the purse. The judges investigated the matter as far as possible, and the pool-book was sent to the judges on their demand. The Executive Committee, in conjunction with the stewards and judges, investigated the charges to-night, and that gentleman was fully exonerated. The committee ordered the posting of the following notice:

"Charges having been made against Mr. Bernard, of attempted fraud by the offer of a bribe to Henry Avis, as a consideration for the pulling of Lucifer, the Executive Committee decides that the charges were not proved, as they were made on the authority of Mr. A. Platt; and in having under oath admitted making the proposition to Mr. Avis, without any authority from Bernard, said Platt is ruled off the course, and he is also excluded from the betting rooms and grounds of the association."

THE MILE DASH.

The third was a selling race of one mile, for a purse of $300, with the usual allowances, which brought to the post eight horses, so evenly matched with the weights that the betting fraternity were at their wits' end. The nominations were W. P. Burch's ch. c. Governor Hampton, 4 years, by Planet out of Merry White, to be sold for $500, 97 pounds, (Brown;) William Mulkey's br. h. Lucifer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Mosley, $500, 93 pounds, (Cartwright;) George B. Reed's b. h. Miss Malloy, 3 years, by Ten Malloy, dam by Engineer, $500, 84 pounds, (E. Booth;) T. W. Ball's ch. f. Marizana, 3 years, by Leamington out of Black Slave, $750, 91 pounds, (Sheldon;) W. E. Babcock's ch. h. Estes, 6 years, by Planet out of Lady Barry, $500, 105 pounds, (Donahue;) Robert Gray's b. h. Jim Fisk, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Yellowbird, $500, 97 pounds, (Barrett;) C. Paine's b. g. Patsie, 6 years, by Preston out of Belle Ferrell, $500, 86 pounds, (Blaylock,) and J. A. Smith's ch. f. Pamela E., 4 years, by Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, $300, 98 pounds, (Harvey.) Of this lot Egypt was the favorite, as will be seen by the quotations:

Egypt	$375	$200	$150
Lucifer	185	230	150
Patriot	170	200	65
Miss Malloy	130	150	45
Governor	95	120	35
Higgins	30	60	40
Nannie H.	20	55	15
Hampton	35	30	20

After breaking away once, the flag fell, and Patriot was off first, Miss Malloy second, the others in a bunch. Going to the turn, however, Egypt rushed to the front, and was soon a length ahead of Lucifer, and he a neck before Patriot, third, Governor Hampton fourth, and the others in a rush. Patriot then went up, taking the second place, and when the quarter pole was reached, Egypt was half a length before Patriot, who was a length ahead of Lucifer and Maritana, with the others in a bunch at their heels. As they ran along the back stretch, there was a kaleidoscopic change, so rapid that it was trying to keep track of them. Egypt had shaken off Patriot, and he fell back a little, and then Maritana went up second and again fell back, and both Higgins and Patriot, who were together, passed the filly, so that by the time they passed the half-mile pole Egypt, who was still in front, was lapped at the quarter by Higgins and Patriot, who were head and head; the others still at close quarters, with Nannie H. last of all. Coming round the turn, there was another change, for Lucifer came up, and took the second place, a neck before Maritana and Higgins, who were still on even terms. Egypt held the lead into the stretch, when he gave it up, and Lucifer was in the van at the furlong, but only a neck before Higgins, with Hampton third. After leaving that point, Higgins and Lucifer came to the front, and the others behind them; Higgins had the best of it to the mile distance stand, but both were being whipped, and Lucifer got to the head of Higgins, and the pair passed the goal simultaneously, amid loud cheering, the judges declaring a dead heat. Governor Hampton was third, the others coming in close together, with the exception of Miss Malloy, who was three lengths in the rear. Time—1:49½. After the steeple-chase the dead heat was run off, Lucifer being the favorite at $265 to $180 for Higgins. When they were started Higgins had the best of it by a length. Lucifer caught him on the turn, but fell back again, and Higgins led two lengths at the quarter pole. On the back stretch Lucifer again closed on Higgins. Round the turn Lucifer headed him, and they were even at the three-quarter pole, and after a close struggle up the stretch, Higgins won by a length in 1:49. He was bought in without advance.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The day's sport was concluded with a handicap steeple-chase over the second fractional course, for which there were three competitors, namely: Charles Reed's b. h. Waller, 6 years, 165 pounds; W. Carson's ch. m. Katie P., aged, by Colossus, out of Vanetta, 136 pounds; and L. Wood's ch. g. Dandy, 4 years, 136 pounds. Waller was a great favorite, selling for $250, Katie P. $90, and Dandy $70. Starting from a point opposite the three-quarter pole, they took the first obstacle, a rail, with Waller in the lead, Dandy second, and Katie P. third; then a fence, and the hedge under the tree, and then they came to the north section of the water, which Waller went over two lengths in front of Dandy, and the two lengths before Katie P. Across the chute into the west field they went, and they were four lengths apart over the wall. They crossed the track, and dropped down to the outside field, and were still in the same order, two lengths apart. Thus they jumped the hedge in front of Lorillard's stable and the big wall before Belmont's stable. Crossing the track once and the chute near the half-mile pole, they entered the east field again, and still remained in the same relative positions. When they came to the wall near the furlong pole, Waller and Katie P. got over safely, but Dany stumbled and threw his rider, Gaffney, heavily to the ground. The others went on about their business across the chute, but Waller had the best of it all the way. They finished between two flags in the chute on a line with the judges' stand, and Waller won easily by six lengths in 3:01½. Gaffney was picked up after the race and taken away in a carriage, it is said with a compound fracture of the leg below the knee.

THE RACES TO-MORROW.

The following are the starters, weights, and the pool-selling on to-morrow's races:

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH DASH.

Bonnie Wood, 98 pounds	$150	$130	
Oriole, 115 pounds	75	45	
Bertha, 98 pounds	35	35	
Lady Salyers, 113 pounds	20	20	
Pilot, 100 pounds	15	10	

The second race is the Harding Stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and a half, the starters being Duke of Magenta and Helmsman. No pools have been sold.

THE TWO-YEAR OLD STAKES.

Annie Augusta and Monitor	$170	$125	$80
Dan Sparling	110	100	55
Boardman	85	75	50
Belinda	80	70	45
Tom Scarlet	13	13	10

THE THREE-QUARTERS DASH.

Dan E., 101 pounds	$120	$200	
Lady Darcy, 99 pounds	50	70	
Queenston, 106 pounds	15	25	
Wade Hampton, 94 pounds	13	30	
Fusillade, 89 pounds	10	11	

SELLING RACE—ONE MILE.

Gov. Hampton, 101 pounds	$50	$125
Lotteras, 98 pounds	45	85

PLANS OF ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

THE REPORTS OF INTENDED INTIMIDATION CONFIRMED—PREPARING TO POLL A LARGE DEMOCRATIC VOTE.

We recently republished from the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* a Memphis dispatch stating that the Mayor and several citizens of Helena, Ark., had made application in that city for two cannon, which were to be used, it was stated, in overpowering all opposition to the Democratic vote in Phillips County this Fall. The Fort Smith (Ark.) *New Era* confirms this dispatch. It says:

"We have since seen private letters from reliable parties living there, confirming the statement in every particular. The Democrats have actually 1,000 men under arms and organized with the open avowed purpose of electing the State ticket by hazards, and prominent Republicans have been notified that unless they abstain entirely from taking part in the coming election they will be killed. At Helena they organized one company of cavalry, one company of infantry and one of artillery, and the letter from Gov. Miller approving their action; they propose to bring voters from Mississippi, just across the river, to assist them; the Republicans, although having a majority in the county of 2,000, are already more or less overawed, and have made a proposition to divide the ticket with them, giving them the Judge, Treasurer, Assessor, and two members of the Legislature. This they refused to do, and propose to have it all. The Republicans, knowing they can expect no help, either State or national, naturally feel despondent. This in the much boasted 'free State' of Arkansas—the best Government the world ever saw.

"What means the Helena *World* by the following:

"'Helena should furnish to the righteous movements of the Democracy now going on, at least four companies of cavalry and the battery of artillery which is proposed. The countrymen, old and young are immersed in the matter, and they are already beginning to ask why should the city people stay back and leave the work to; as surely they are equally interested.'

"The Memphis *Staats Zeitung* says: 'This paragraph can only mean that the Democrats mean to carry the county by force.'"

A DEFAULTING CANAL OFFICER.

From the Utica Herald, Aug. 19.

Fred Maus, Superintendent of the Utica division of the Erie Canal, left town Saturday morning, and, it is rumored, has gone not to return. The action of his bondsmen gives color to the statement. It is stated that he had not paid the hands employed by him for the State in some time, and just before his departure he borrowed as much ready money as he could obtain. As his business reputation has always been good, this was easily done. He procured $260 of one man, and various smaller sums of others, besides leaving quite a number of small accounts unsettled. He has been a hard and steady worker, and so far no fault has been found with the manner in which he discharged his duties. He was fond of excitement, however, and often indulged in gambling. Last week, it is reported, that he had dropped from $500 to $900 in this way. He had about $250 the night before he left. He took the train from Utica to New-York. It is reported that John Bowes, who has been closely connected with Mr. Maus, left town with him. Bowes distinguished himself Thursday morning by kicking his wife and family out of doors and smashing all the furniture. He leaves a wife and family in this city. His official bondsmen are Charles K. Grannis and William N. Weaver. Mr. Weaver has seized Maus' house for security. It is estimated that his liabilities foot up to $1,000. He may have effected loans at Rome, Oneida, or other places along his division of the canal.

A RARE ROMAN COIN.

The Toledo *Blade* prints a fac-simile of the face and reverse of a Roman coin in the possession of Mr. William Wallace, of Toledo, and describes it as follows: "The coin is of ancient brass, a metal widely known among the ancients, and although it has suffered considerable hard usage in the 2,000 years or so that it has been knocking about the world, the lettering and the outlines of the head are yet remarkably clear and distinct. Mr. Wallace states that the head is supposed to be a likeness of Caius Julius Cæsar, the great Roman Emperor who was assassinated on the Ides of March, 44 B. C., after a reign of three years and four months. The inscription on the reverse of the coin, 'Veni, Vidi, Vici; I came, I saw, I conquered,' is the famous utterance attributed to Cæsar after his defeat of Pharnaces, son of Mithridates the Great. This coin is very rare even in the Old World, and we believe the one owned by Mr. Wallace is the only one known to be in existence in America. This particular specimen was found in the River Thames, near London, 100 years ago. One of these coins was sold at a London auctioneer for $31 10s. The sight of such a coin awakens strange feelings of wonder and curiosity; it is a marvellous link connecting us with the shadowy and nearly forgotten past."

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.

HOW TWO THIEVES WERE DETECTED IN THE ACT OF REMOVING VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Mr. John J. Burchell, a bankrupt builder, sailed for Europe on Saturday last to bring back the members of his family who have been sojourning there for some time past. He left his residence, No. 708 Lexington-avenue, a brown-stone and brick building, in charge of Delia Dervine, a servant, who, in preparing for the renovation of some of the apartments by painters, stowed about $2,000 worth of wearing apparel and silverware on the fifth floor. After seeing that the house was in readiness for the mechanics, the woman absented herself temporarily on Sunday. At midnight Catharine McClusky, a domestic in the house of Capt. Thomas McManus, of No. 709 Lexington-avenue, while looking in the direction of Mr. Burchell's residence, saw the head of a man protruding from a window on the second story. She immediately called the attention of Patrolman James Fitzpatrick, of the Nineteenth Precinct, to the suspicious circumstance

EXPENSE OF PUBLIC WORKS

COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

REDUCING EXPENSES IN THE DEPARTMENT—WORK ON THE NEW STORAGE RESERVOIR—HIS VIEWS ON THE SUPPLY OF WATER FOR THE FUTURE—SUGGESTIONS AS TO OUR PAVEMENTS—POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Commissioner Allan Campbell has prepared a report of the operations of the Department of Public Works for the quarter ending June 30, 1878, and it was sent to Mayor Ely yesterday. The document contains a great deal of important information on the subject of paving streets and the various plans for increasing the water supply. It commences by giving a summary of the expenditures of the department, including the amounts for street improvements, at the following dates:

Second quarter of 1874	$1,815,389 81
Second quarter of 1875	1,316,484 95
Second quarter of 1876	1,892,597 01
Second quarter of 1877	798,614 37
Second quarter of 1878	691,207 94

These and other figures are also presented, showing the economy which now marks the administration of the department.

The operations of the Bureau of the Chief Engineer are next given in detail. They include the work on the new storage reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton River. Up to the date of the report it had accumulated 1,450,000,000 gallons of water, and has been steadily filling since that time. The dam, says the report, proves to be secure and watertight. The contractors are gradually finishing up the work about the reservoir. A contract has been made and work begun on a new macadam road, on the north-east side of the reservoir, in place of an old road, which has been flooded. The other new roads, built in place of those that have been or will be flooded in filling the reservoir, have now been in use for some time, and appear to give general satisfaction. The storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, and the natural lakes and ponds upon which we draw for a water supply in case of drought, are all flowing over except Lake Glenside, which lost eight inches, and Lake Gilead, which lacks four feet of high-water mark. The rain-gauge at Boyd's Corners Reservoir showed a rain-fall of 2.85 inches in April, 4.97 inches in May, and 4.65 inches in June, making a total of 12.47 inches for the quarter. For the corresponding quarter of last year the rain-fall was 8.15 inches, and in 1876 10.94 inches.

At the annual inspection, the interior of the Aqueduct was found to be in good condition. The water was shut off for 76 hours, during which time the reservoirs in Central Park were drawn down 7 feet 8 inches, showing a daily consumption of 85,000,000 gallons of water. With the advent of the extremely warm weather the consumption increased to 98,000,000 gallons on June 28. During the quarter 38,746 lineal feet of pipe were laid and 310 fire hydrants were erected. For water furnished to shipping and for building purposes the sum of $35,323 65 has been collected. Seventy-six meters are now in use along the water fronts.

On the important subject of the supply of water for the future the following views, derived from the latest investigations, are submitted by Mr. Campbell:

First—The present aqueduct is now taxed to its utmost capacity to deliver sufficient water for the daily consumption, and a constant diminution in the quantity delivered by the Aqueduct. Leaks in the Aqueduct have been stopped, and waste in the City has been reduced by the application of meters and by house inspections. An additional conduit to bring water into the City is, therefore, necessary, and no other must be met, though it will entail considerable expense.

Second—If the City were not in its present deplorable financial condition, loaded with an enormous debt, and overburdened with taxation, it would be the part of wisdom to prepare for the construction of a new and large aqueduct from the Croton basin. Such a work would require four years for its completion, and would cost at least $12,000,000. I discard all propositions and suggestions to enlarge the present Aqueduct, or to lay mains alongside of it, as impracticable. We cannot run the hazard of severing the single artery on which the very life of the City depends, by the laying of mains close proximity to it would subject it to such disaster. Before the lapse of many years a new and large aqueduct must be built from the Croton basin to meet the wants of increasing population, and its capacity should be such that when added to previously existing conduits, and to be combined, it should be sufficient for a city of 3,000,000 of inhabitants. Impressed, however, with the importance of postponing for some years the large outlay required for a new aqueduct, I have carefully considered the feasibility of some other means of providing an additional supply of water at a moderate cost which shall meet the wants of the City for several years, and until it is better prepared to incur the cost of the greater work. In verbal and written communications to you I have indicated the Bronx and the Rye Ponds as the source from which such auxiliary supply may be obtained. Further study of the question confirms this opinion, which is also unanimously the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, based upon actual and careful surveys. The Rye Ponds are situated on one of the branches of the Bronx, about five miles north-easterly of White Plains, and have an area of 210 acres. Their waters are pure. It is proposed to erect a dam of height sufficient to impound 5,000,000,000 gallons may be stored. About one mile lower down, and on the main stream, another reservoir of 900,000,000 gallons may be formed by a dam of 30 feet in height. These lakes, with the natural flow of the stream, will furnish 10,000,000 gallons daily, or enough to supply the City of 1,000,000 by the Croton Aqueduct. It is practicable at very small cost to lead into Rye Pond the flood waters of Byram River, by which a considerable additional supply may be obtained. It is proposed to convey the waters of the Bronx by an iron pipe of 42 inches in diameter and 15 miles long to a receiving reservoir near Williams's Bridge, elevated 50 feet above the Croton Aqueduct, whence so much of it as may be required can be distributed to the upper wards, and the remainder discharged into the Aqueduct or otherwise conveyed to other parts of the City. It is computed that 10,000,000 gallons daily will be sufficient for the present supply of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, leaving 7,000,000 gallons to be added to the present supply south of the Harlem River. The work is estimated to cost $1,250,000. Iron pipe is now lower in price than at any previous period, our last purchase having been 30 cents per foot less than the year before, very favorable for such a work. The cost per 1,000,000 gallons will not exceed the cost for the same amount by the Croton Aqueduct, and, considering that this latter work was constructed nearly 40 years ago, when labor was cheap, the comparison exhibits the Bronx project in a favorable light. The elevation of the reservoir at William's Bridge will furnish water by naturil pressure to the high grounds of the annexed district, which are destined to be occupied by large and valuable buildings. The country from which the supply is to be drawn is purely agricultural, and the water will be as potable as that of the Croton. About two years will be required to complete the work. There is no other plan by which an equal quantity of water may be so cheaply and quickly added to our present supply. The present laws which authorise the expenditure of not exceeding $1,000,000 annually for increasing the supply of water, by the issue of bonds, will only need to be supplemented by the consent of the Common Council, but if additional legislation is necessary to carry out this work, it can no doubt be obtained on application of the City authorities. This work will always remain a valuable part of our water system and I recommend that early steps be taken to put it in execution.

Third—For the greater supply of water which will be required in the more distant future, by the medium of a new and large aqueduct from the Croton basin, reliance must be had upon the Croton watershed and the Housatonic River. The former, with an area of 340 square miles, will furnish, if the water be impounded in reservoirs, a supply at the present rate of consumption for more than double the present population. But as it is well not to rely altogether on stored water, my attention, as I have explained in previous reports, has been turned to the Housatonic. A party of engineers is now engaged in making a survey, to ascertain the practicability and cost of drawing 60,000,000 or 100,000,000 gallons daily from that river, and of leading it to the Croton basin, whence it will flow to the City, through the new aqueduct above spoken of. If this project be feasible, an abundant supply of water will, with the two aqueducts, and the conduit from the Bronx, be assured for a population of 3,000,000. I have recently, with his Chief Engineer, made an examination of the Housatonic River and the three lines of canal which are being surveyed for directing its waters to the head of the Croton. Which of the three will be preferable can only be ascertained by an instrumental examination, and it is not necessary that I should at this time enter into a minute description of the plan proposed, as this will be done in a special report at the close of the survey and completion of maps and estimates. The water appears to be pure and soft, the very few manufacturing works upon the stream above the point of effluence not being of a character to pollute it. The drainage above the head of the proposed canal is 750 square miles, or more than double that of the Croton. The Housatonic being in Connecticut, the consent of the Legislature of that State must be obtained for the construction of a canal and the diversion of any part of the waters of this river. I believe the cost of water-rights would be quite moderate. Although there are falls and rapids on this stream affording good water power, very little use has been made of it. At Falls Village a water-power canal was constructed several years ago, but it remains dry and unused to this day. Water power, when situated near populous markets, has been in great measure superseded by steam power. That is to say, the cost of transporting the raw and manufactured materials to and from the water power situated inland, exceeds the cost of steam power, which may be planted on tide-water and close to markets. I shall look with interest to the results of the surveys in progress, because of their bearing upon one of the most important questions connected with the growth and prosperity of the City. Although it may be some years before the actual work of the contemplated plan is undertaken, [illegible]

Fourth—I would again urge the early commencement of the high service works at Ninety-seventh-street, near Ninth-avenue, for which an ordinance is now before the Common Council. The rapid extension of water-pipes, by which pressure is reduced, and the erection of buildings on the high grounds in the upper part of the City, make this improvement a necessity. It will cost about $200,000.

OUR PAVEMENTS.

The report next says that 9,282 square yards of pavements were laid on new streets, and 28,930 square yards in repaving streets under the law of 1875, and that work is in progress on seven contracts for repaving. About 110,000 square yards of pavement were repaired. Referring to pavements for the future, Mr. Campbell says:

"Had $500,000 been appropriated and expended during each of the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, as authorized by law, considerable improvement would already have been apparent; instead of which, the total sum appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for repavement during these three years was $50,000. Some of the more important down-town thoroughfares, and a few of those up town, have with this meagre sum been repaved in a substantial manner with stone blocks of approved dimensions, at a very moderate cost per square yard. But when it is remembered that a single mile of such streets as Fourteenth-street and Seventh-avenue (both of which will in good part be renewed with granite this season) costs nearly $70,000, it is very evident that progress in renovating some hundreds of miles of worthless pavements must be painfully slow with such inadequate means. It is, of course, very desirable that the tax levy should be kept down to the smallest proportions consistent with the preservation of health, comfort, and the interests of commerce; but I am assured by many tax-payers that they will cheerfully submit to the imposition of the small additional fraction required for a regular appropriation of $500,000 every year for repavements until the City shall assume a respectable appearance. It is the opinion of these tax-payers, in which I concur, that the annual levy may, without injury to the public interests, be materially reduced in other ways than by curtailing the indispensable work of renewing our pavements in a proper and durable manner. Accordingly, I shall again ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as I have done for the past two years, to appropriate the full sum of $500,000 for repaving in the year 1879, with the usual allowances for ordinary repairs, and I would most earnestly advise that this expenditure be authorized and continued for each succeeding year until the desired end is attained."

Reference is then made to the opening of pavements for the laying of water and gas pipes, and for connecting houses with sewers, which seriously affects their condition. The greatest derangement occurs in connecting buildings by means of transverse pipes with gas, water, and gas mains. A notice will be served on persons engaged in this work, requiring them to properly replace such pavements.

In alluding to the kind of pavements most proper for this City, Mr. Campbell says: "I have given the subject much consideration. Of the stone-blocks, granite, from its being more regularly and uniformly quarried, makes the smoothest pavement. The trap-blocks obtained from the quarries of the Palisades make an excellent pavement, but sufficient attention has not heretofore been given to their quarrying and shaping. By a small additional expenditure these blocks may be made nearly equal to granite, in form and size, and, being at our very doors, may be delivered and laid at a cost of 40 or 50 cents per square yard less than granite."

He alludes to the application of prominent citizens to have Hanover-place paved with the asphalt block pavement on account of it being noiseless, and also to the adverse report of Controller Kelly on the subject, when it came up for consideration. The criticism upon the plan for paving Hanover-street is, he says, evidently made without any knowledge of the subject, and I maintain that the recommendation was proper, and in the true interests of the City. The best plan of pavement for cities which has engaged the attention of engineers and practical road-makers for many years, can hardly be considered as settled by the opinion of the Controller."

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Campbell closes his report as follows:

"In view of the demoralizing effects upon the public service, of assessments for political purposes upon the employes of the City, I have issued the following order for the government of this department:

"The collection of assessments or contributions for any political or party purposes from any officer, clerk, or other employe of this department, within the offices, rooms, or places, or on the works where such employes may be engaged, and the payment of the same by said employes within such offices and places, is hereby prohibited. The payment of such contributions is a private and personal matter, to be decided by every employe according to his own wishes and convictions, and it is in no way connected with the public service, or his employment therein. Heads of bureaus and offices, and all others in charge of any of the works of this department, will see that this offier is enforced."

THE ASSAULT ON W. H. MULDOON.

HIS ASSAILANTS SURRENDER THEMSELVES TO SUPERINTENDENT CAMPBELL—WHAT GIDDINGS SAYS ABOUT THE ASSAULT.

Superintendent Campbell, of the Brooklyn Police, went down to Brighton Beach Sunday evening after receiving the communication sent him by William H. Muldoon, asking for the arrest of the parties who committed the assault on him on Thursday night last, and had a conversation with Mr. Breslin, one of the proprietors of the Brighton Beach Hotel. The Superintendent told Mr. Breslin that he wanted the men produced at Police Head-quarters at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Breslin agreed to have the men on hand, but they did not make their appearance until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that hour Mr. Breslin and Mr. Sweet both appeared before Superintendent Campbell, and with them were six of the employes of the hotel, who gave their names as follows: Michael Keating, Michael Watterson, Joseph Reynolds, Henry Foley, and J. A. Campbell, night watchman, and Charles T. Cunningham, night clerk. They were all taken before Justice Walsh, before whom James Giddings, who was with Mr. Muldoon when the assault was made, preferred a complaint against them in behalf of Mr. Muldoon, charging them with assault and battery with intent to kill. The men pleaded not guilty, and their examination was set down for 10 o'clock this morning. The penalty for the crime with which they were charged, if convicted, being over five years in the Penitentiary, it was out of the jurisdiction of the Justice to take bail in the case. District Attorney Catlin was applied to for the purpose of having him fix bail, and that official agreed to admit the prisoners to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. Subsequently Sheriff Daggett entered Justice Walsh's court-room and the prisoners were turned over to his custody, and immediately thereafter left the room, the Sheriff thus assuming the responsibility of their appearance in court this morning. Assistant District Attorney Oakey appeared for the prosecution, ex-Judge Troy for Mr. Muldoon, and Mr. John P. Hudson for the prisoners. Mr. Muldoon's condition was about the same yesterday as it was the day before.

Mr. Giddings, Mr. Muldoon's companion on the night of the affray, made a statement to a reporter yesterday, in which he says that Mr. Muldoon had been drinking lager, and was "a little bit" under its influence, but not enough to show it in his walk. He says they left Engeman's Pavilion about 12:30 o'clock in the morning, and started to go to the Ocean House. They passed over the piazza of the Brighton Hotel. Muldoon was ahead, Giddings next, and Engeman behind. About midway of the piazza Giddings says he saw a watchman run out and hit Muldoon on the head with a club. Muldoon had not said a word. Giddings ran to his assistance, but he was knocked down with a club by another man. There were five or six of them, and they seemed to jump from under the tables like a lot of Indians. Muldoon was dragged off the stoop and left on the sand; three or four men were on Giddings, and that was the last he remembers. When he came to himself he was also lying on the sand. Engeman had disappeared and Muldoon was not to be found. Giddings went to Engeman's and waited there about an hour and a half, when Muldoon came along. He was a terrible-looking sight. They subsequently came home in a carriage.

COURT NOTES.

A Chinaman named Nicholas Mayoski was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of manufacturing cigars without a bond at No. 12 Second-street, Williamsburg. Counselor M. E. Waite succeeded in proving that his client was merely teaching a pupil cigar-making, and not manufacturing cigars for sale. Mayoski was thereupon honorably discharged.

Mrs. Cecilia Newman has sued her husband, Isidore Newman, in the Supreme Court, for an absolute divorce on the ground of his marital infidelity. They were married at Posen, Germany, in 1863. Mrs. Newman says her husband is living with a woman named Minnie Belchair. Judge Van Brunt yesterday referred the case to Adrian H. Joline, Mr. Newman having put in no defense.

John Adolph Sussman, jeweler, of No. 79 Nassau-street, gave John W. Goodale, who was in his employ, 137 pennyweights of gold to melt and alloy, and which was to be returned to nine carats. Goodale returned the gold to Mr. Sussman, appropriating 63 pennyweights to himself. He was arrested yesterday, and was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, who committed him to await trial in default of $300 bail.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO CONEY ISLAND.

The certificate of incorporation of the New-York, Sea Beach and Coney Island Railroad Company was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office yesterday. The road, which is three miles long, begins near Forty-sixth-street and runs along Gravesend Bay to a point where it connects with the Bay Ridge branch of the Manhattan Beach Railway. The capital stock is $350,000, in 5,000 shares. The Directors are John W. Bigelow, Alexander McDougall, Charles K. Clark, Edward S. Rand, W. R. Bigelow, A. Hayward, S. P. Platt, Charles Wagner, F. H. Davis, W. F. Mosher, Eli Cheney, E. M. Gould.

HISTORY OF OUR PANICS.

THREE GREAT FINANCIAL DISASTERS—THE PANIC OF 1819—WORKINGS OF THE UNITED STATES BANK—THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITS—THE CRISES OF 1837 AND 1857.

The Pittsburg *Telegraph* publishes a review of the various financial panics which have occurred in our history, and, after reciting, briefly, the history of the United States Bank up to the year 1819, thus tells the story of the disaster that befel our trade in that year:

"Fortunes were wiped out in a day, speculative companies that stood everywhere thick as shocks in a wheat field, vanished magically, and shareholders were aghast; suburban lands and city lots that were to return a hundredfold dropped to almost worthlessness. As an example of the effect of the panic on real estate here, an old citizen says that land on Boyd's Hill held at $2,000 an acre dropped to $100 lots on Fourth-avenue held at $2,000 fell to $100; property in the region of Market-street, on which were good brick houses, only partly paid for, were wholly abandoned, as property quite as good could be purchased for less than the sums due on these. But the United States Bank with its capital of $35,000,000 weathered the storm, and by furnishing the country again with a stable currency of uniform value, won back coy confidence, and again compelled the State banks to go into liquidation, or to raise the value of the notes to the standard of the national bank notes. This, together with the temporary settlement of the slavery agitation by the compromise of 1820, and especially with the impetus given to home manufacturers by the tariff of 1824, and the work of internal improvements, set the country upon its feet once more.

"It is not in man, however, to let well enough alone, above all when it stands in the way of his political theory. The second charter of the bank was to expire in 1836. When the Thirty-third Congress assembled on the 2d of December in that year, President Jackson said in his Message that in the interim his Secretary of the Treasury had ordered the removal of the Government deposits from the United States to the State banks, and he gave as his principal reason for this that the bank had used these deposits for partisan purposes. The parliamentary warfare that followed this action was unparalleled for vindictiveness, and it took long to be forgotten here even if forgiven on the subject. The constitutional point involved was the old one that Jefferson had contended for, viz., the power to charter banks is a right reserved to the States; they alone could supply a constitutional paper currency. The State rights question had come boiling to the surface again. The legislative recognition of the value and usefulness of the State banks, and the importance attached to them as Government depositories, stimulated their organization to an extraordinary degree. Many were chartered to take the place of the United States Bank, the closing of which was expected. The State banks increased from 232 in 1880, to 632 in 1837. During the same period their capital rose from $145,000,000 to $290,000,000; their circulation from $61,000,000 to $149,000,000; their loans and discounts from $200,000,000 to $485,000,000; their deposits from $55,000,000 to $127,000,000. Thus during these seven years the banking facilities of the country had been considerably more than doubled, while the increase in the capital of the country was small, and there was no manifest need of the addition of a dollar to the currency. The result of the increase of the currency was unexampled delirium of extravagance and speculation, in the midst of which came the destructive collapse of 1837. Ruin reigned on every hand; almost every business man and business house in the land was involved in the common wreck. Collections were next to impossible, and in some States, as notably Mississippi, wholly so. Credit everywhere was destroyed. There was a general suspension of the banks at the first blast of the storm in 1837. In 1838 they made a heroic endeavor, and resumed payment, but the year following those of Philadelphia and the regions of New-York and Boston again felt the storm. The distress was pitiful, and during the first two years of the panic it was necessary to import large quantities of food from Europe. The country that a short time before abounded in what it called wealth, and boasted loudly of its many resources, could not furnish bread to the hungry. The failure of the banks in holding the deposits of the Government left it without a penny. Congress was hastily summoned, and Treasury notes were issued to keep the department going until the Sheriff could sell out the shareholders of the defunct banks and recover the deposits. Finally the Government divorced its monetary affairs from those of trade and commerce, and established the Independent Treasury. The divorce was so complete that one cannot point to any exact date when the hard times ceased. The recovery was in fact in the gradual re-creation of the ruined industries.

"Until 1853 the volume of paper money increased slowly, and only according to the actual wants of expanding trade, but at that period specie began to gain largely on the volume of paper, and the people, learning nothing from the painful lessons of the past, enlarged the volume of paper in proportion to the influx of gold from California. Until 1857, the circulation reached $214,000,000, which was far beyond legitimate need, and then came the third great commercial crisis of our history—the panic of 1857. According to Treasury statistics, the actual bank circulation of that year was $211,777,822, and inside of a twelvemonth it had sunk to $155,244,644, a contraction of nearly $60,000,000. And during the same period the total of bank loans shrank from $684,456,000 to $533,165,000, a contraction of more than $150,000,000, which of itself reveals the suffering of business then. The crisis was quick and sharp and bitterly felt, but our rich soil, as in foreign markets for our agricultural products, and the rapid development of industry under mild taxation, restored property, and by 1860 the paper circulation had risen to $207,000,000, almost as great as before the panic. Another panic was imminent then, and only averted by the outbreak of the war and the suspension of specie payment by the banks, Dec. 30, 1861, when the Government issued $150,000,000 and then of $150,000,000, had been drawn by Secretary Chase.

"Several prominent facts are observed as one glances over our commercial history. The first of these is its popular passion for paper money. No disaster has been severe enough to teach the people the dangers of speculative wealth. The second is the fact that the longest and direst period of suffering that this country ever endured, previous to the civil war, was brought on by political tampering with the currency. The financial question was a leading issue in the re-election of President Jackson, and he had hardly stepped from his high office when the panic of 1837 spread dismay in every household. The third fact is the marvelous recuperative powers of the country, as exhibited in the signal instances, to take only one, of the aggregate wealth of the country, in spite of the shocking panic of 1857, increasing twice as much during that period as from 1840 to 1850 as it did during the 10 years from 1850 to 1860."

CAN ONE JUSTICE ACT FOR ANOTHER?

Henry C. Denison, a lawyer, recently applied in the Ninth District Civil Court for an attachment against a person who was accused of endeavoring to remove his property with intent to defraud creditors. Justice McGowan, who presides over the court, is on his vacation, and will not return until next month. Mr. Denison, learning of this, made application to Justice Pinckney, in the Seventh District Court, and obtained the required warrant. He then asked Alonzo B. Caldwell, the Clerk of Justice McGowan's court, to sign the warrant, but Caldwell refused, saying no one except the Justice of that court had the right to grant such a warrant for that district. Mr. Denison applied to Judge Noah Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained an order requiring Caldwell to show cause, on the 22d inst., why he should not be compelled to affix his signature.

MRS. MARIA L. HUBBARD'S WILL.

The will of the late Maria L. Hubbard, the victim in the mysterious Gravesend poisoning case, was filed in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County by ex-Judge Samual D. Morris yesterday. It is dated Aug. 22, 1863, at which time the name of the deceased was Powell. It directs, after providing for the payment of her just debts, funeral expenses, &c., that all her household furniture, beds, bedsteads bedding, and wearing apparel shall go to her niece, Mary Atsely, and all the residue of her real and personal property to John Henry Powell, her adopted son. Her niece, Mary Atsely, and her friend, Charles Robinson, both of Brooklyn, are appointed Executors of the will. The present value of the estate is said to be between $5,000 and $6,000.

INDIAN AND MONGOLIAN.

The Reno (Cal.) *Gazette* tells of a good Indian as follows: "Yesterday afternoon a pretty well-dressed Pitte stopped a Chinaman on Virginia-street, within a few feet of a *Gazette* reporter. The two were evidently acquaintances, for they shook hands and grinned at one another with the greatest friendliness. 'How do, wha' foh Pite man say sit?' inquired Jim. 'Whites man no likee Chinaman. He tellum lebe Reno alle same too dam quick. No go, heap shoot.' Jim was lost in deep thought for a moment, then brightening up and taking his Mongolian friend's hand again, shook it heartily, with much animation, cried: 'No good, Pite man's wiskup—you know—my wiskup; Pite man mike git, you some sleep, eat me.' Not being a Christian, the grateful Chinaman did not invite the hospitable Indian to take a drink."

POISONED HIS NEIGHBOR'S CHILDREN.

A dispatch from Wheeling, West Va., to the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says: "Rev. Lyda of the M. E. Church, attempted to solve the tramp problem by dosing a couple of apples with an emetic and leaving them on his porch. Three children of his neighbor, John Martin, ate the fruit and came near dying from the effects of the poison. Martin has brought suit against the minister for dangerously poisoning his children."

SUBSIDIES AND HARVEST.

The Washington *Star* says: "People around here make all manner of fun about members of Congress sending seed from the Agricultural Department and all kinds of dry official reports to their constituents in the rural districts. It seems however, that the promptness with which the member returns the favor, and the value of the seed to the recipient, are not to be sneered at. Here is a letter received by Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, from a constituent: 'Dear Sir—Please send me some of that seed you sent me last spring. It was the best I ever had. Every seed grew. Yours truly.' Here is another from Mr. Hooper's constituent: 'Dear Sir—Please send me some more of that seed you sent me last spring. Mine was the only crop in the county. Yours truly.' Here is another: 'Dear Sir—Please send me some more of that seed you sent me last spring. Mine was the only crop that was not destroyed by the grasshoppers

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA.—Miss Fanny Davenport. Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE.—MUSIC.—CONCLAVISTS, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH.—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, rain areas, winds mostly brisk northwesterly, stationary temperature, followed by rising barometer.

The Republicans of New-York are still without any intimation as to whether they will be allowed a State convention or not this year. It is said that no decision can be reached until the arrival of Mr. SMYTHE, ex-Postmaster of Albany and actual Superintendent of the Insurance Department and Chairman of the State Committee. If that is the case, the fact that he is about to sail from Glasgow on his way home is one of considerable public interest. We are at a loss to understand what good reasons there can possibly be for denying a State convention to the party. It is true that the committee could do the nominating, and might do it in a very acceptable manner. But nomination is not the only business of a State convention. The declaration of principles is equally important. Just at this juncture it is, in fact, much more so. The Republicans of New-York are called upon to face questions which, though unfortunately not novel, have during the past year assumed some new phases. An organized attempt is being made to repeal the Resumption act at the next session of Congress, to secure a Congressional declaration in favor of a new issue of greenbacks to replace the national bank-notes, and to get from Congress an indorsement of the wild idea of the Labor Reformers that the Government should provide work and guarantee wages for every one who wishes them. These are questions on which the great majority of the Republicans of New-York have very clear and strong convictions. They ought to have an opportunity to give them an authoritative expression. If not, why not?

It was yesterday resolved by the Potter committee to present Senator STANLEY MATTHEWS to the House "for contempt." We do not understand that the charge is confined to contempt for the committee; that would be very narrow, and would give the honorable Senator an opportunity to offer to "justify," which he would not be slow to seize. It is a sort of reflexive contempt of which he is accused, the committee being only its immediate, and the august House of Representatives its remote, object. We are not prepared to say that, even in this form the charge would not permit Mr. MATTHEWS the plea of justification. It is nearly as difficult to see why a Senator, or any other man, should not feel contempt for the whole House which appointed the Potter committee without cause or excuse, as it is to see how he can avoid contempt for the committee, which has fully demonstrated the contemptible folly of the House. However, we presume that Gen. BUTLER takes no such trifling view of the matter. He regards himself and his committee as representative of the Representatives—*crême de la crême*, as it were—and he probably reasons that any one who is guilty of contempt toward him must entertain the sentiment in a far stronger degree for the general body.

At the session of the Monetary Conference at Paris yesterday, some definite expressions of opinion were made. Mr. FENTON and Mr. GROESBECK undertook to explain in what way the adoption of the silver dollar had advanced this country on the road to specie payments. We venture, with all respect to these gentlemen as representatives of the United States, to remark that this task was one to which not even their great abilities can have been equal. The Silver bill has so far done nothing but heap up silver dollars in the Treasury vaults, which the Secretary either cannot pay out at all or cannot keep out after they are got out. Mr. MEES, the representative of Holland, hit the nail on the head when he said that the United States would only be supported by nations laboring under a forced paper currency. He would probably be surprised to hear that most of the advocates of silver in the United States do not regard a forced paper currency as a burden, and many of them would like to see such a currency the only one. M. LEON SAY, for France, avowed the position which we some time since pointed out would be taken by that nation, viz.: one of absolute reserve. England and Switzerland, in the politest manner, maintain substantially the same view, and there is not the slightest evidence that our Commissioners will accomplish anything by their zealous labors.

Gen. BUTLER made a speech yesterday in the office of Mr. SHUPP'S newspaper, the *Advocate*. The speaker evidently felt ill at ease in a den from which "lying newspapers" issue for the corruption of the human race. But he had his little fling at the newspapers, the gentlemen-coachmen, and polo-players. Unfortunately, he had no views on the sinful folly of yachting, and none on the wickedness of making a living by politics. The General, however, is clearly of the opinion that a capitalist is an enemy of mankind, and he thanks GOD that he is not as other men are—lecherous bondholders and midnight thieves—but an honest manufacturer, who has his money invested in mills. All this the type-setters cheered; but chiefly were they delighted with the proposition that a day's work ought to be limited to one hour.

Precisely why Congress failed to make any appropriation for the pay of three special agents and three clerks for the Southern Claims Commission is not known. This, however, was what Congress did, and, as appropriations were made or withheld in the most capricious manner, it is possible that this particular appropriation was not intended to legislate these persons out of office. But, as soon as it was discovered that no provision had been made for the pay of the officials, it was claimed that the commission must give up their services. The act of 1872 makes permanent the tenure of the offices held by the agents and clerks, and the First Controller has just decided that the failure to appropriate money for their pay does not end their official existence. They have a valid claim on the United States for their compensation up to the end of their term, which has nearly a year more to run. If anybody thought to hamper the Southern Claims Commission, there must be a disappointment.

A correspondent of THE TIMES sends a striking account of the desolation wrought at Grenada, Miss., by the pestilence. It is difficult to imagine a town left so nearly uninhabited as this; and when even the negroes, who are usually proof against yellow fever, take the alarm and flee for their lives, Grenada must needs be almost a solitude. Only seventy-five white people are now left in the town, and the sick among these are not properly cared for; there are not enough well people to nurse the dying. The virulence of the disease in Grenada seems to be almost phenomenal. Of the 200 cases developed within the past nine days, not one has shown any symptoms of recovery; and, in many instances, the stricken patient has fallen a victim to death within a very few hours after the first attack. It is too late to draw any practical lesson for Grenada from this remarkable epidemic; but there ought to be some valuable observations gathered from such a painful experience, useful hereafter for warning and preventive.

"POOLING THE ISSUES."

The Butlerian phrase which KEARNEY is credited with inventing is the expression of tactics that are not confined to the trumpery demagogue from San Francisco and his adherents. "Pool all your issues" may not be literally the counsel of more reputable party leaders, but it is the plan which many of them have virtually adopted in shaping the outlines of the Fall campaign. KEARNEY'S purpose is to bring together all possible evil influences in support of a wild crusade against the rights of property and whatever authority stands in the way of his anarchical projects. The purpose of the leaders of the regular parties who act upon the rule which he has formulated is to evade the responsibility involved in explicit declarations of principle, and to profit by the largest license in bidding for votes. The brutal violence of KEARNEY is peculiarly his own. His method as a politician is an adaptation of the device always employed by men without principle in the conduct of partisan affairs.

Gen. BUTLER'S candidature, if it amount to anything, will be a shameless exemplification of the doctrine which KEARNEY has been sent forth to preach. WENDELL PHILLIPS has had the reputation of a man intent upon tearing down while destitute of practical ability to reconstruct, but at least he has been faithful to certain defined principles and has not pandered to the base passions of a mob. "Pool your issues" is a direction coined in a different mint. There is no pretense of principle. A popular leader who earnestly advocated intelligible ideas, and attempted to divert votes from the old parties by a strong exhibition of individual conviction would deserve consideration. We might dissent from his notions, but we should recognize the redeeming virtue of sincerity. Such a man, however, would never talk of "pooling the issues." He would proclaim his principles and invite only those who accepted them to rally around him. The Butler-Kearney programme is of the opposite character. It aims at bringing together every conceivable faction. The lazy and shiftless who have grudges against society will, of course, have no objection to any help they may derive from the various sets of peculiar people who are expected to "pool their issues" for the benefit of demagogues. The assumed readiness of people with crotchets to forego their isms for the sake of enticing persons who do not even affect the possession of principle is a strange commentary upon the moral sense of movements which presuppose superiority to ordinary partisan tactics. With the worthless and dissatisfied the case is different. To them, "pooling the issues" has no meaning. Their sole "issue" is with those who are better off than themselves, and KEARNEY'S senseless abuse suits them exactly. One who is not incumbered with principle can very well afford to ask others to forego principle and help him to break up parties.

The indecency of the procedure is readily appreciated when BUTLER ventures to explain his desertion of the Republican Party. He has not a word to say about its principles, and does not pretend to be scrupulous about the means of effecting its defeat. "Pool your issues" is the sum of his advice to its opponents of every grade and to the discontented of every degree. It is infamous advice, as any one who reflects a moment must perceive. But its infamy passes uncondemned in many quarters, because politicians who would deem themselves aggrieved if classed in the same category with BUTLER and KEARNEY, really act upon the rule in their own sphere of party management. The Massachusetts Democrats who stand prepared to vote for BUTLER with the view of keeping a Republican out of the Governorship place themselves on his level. They cannot pretend to be guided by principle. On a broader scale, and in a different way, the Democratic leaders in other States are doing the same thing. The "swollen of fortune" in their contrivance for ridding themselves of the difficulties incident to the financial question, and for checking the defection occasioned by the Greenback-Labor agitation. At the outset, they tried to hide this disposition. The vague terms they employed in the treatment of the financial issue were supposed to be adequate for the purpose. It was believed that they would propitiate the Greenbackers without shocking the ancient faith in honest money. But the mass of the Greenbackers, with all their faults, cherish a purpose too steadfastly to be tempted thus easily. Therefore the Democrats have been obliged to yield still more. "Let us all pool issues," is their saying to the Greenbackers and the Labor Reformers in States where these factions are powerful. Any semblance of principle is given up. Everything is subordinated to the possibility of success, and KEARNEY'S maxim is but the avowal of a policy which the Democrats are carrying out in doubtful States and even in States where the pretext for license is less obvious. Everywhere it has a demoralizing tendency, and one that becomes stronger every day. So far as finance is concerned, the little character which the Democratic Party had at the close of the late session is gone. The leaders have "pooled issues" with the Greenbackers until the latter have the Democracy at their feet. What KEARNEY preaches Senator THURMAN has practiced.

It is satisfactory to note a totally different tendency on the part of Republican managers. While their opponents have surrendered principle at the bidding of demagogism, they have gradually acquired a clearer estimate of the situation and a more courageous spirit in the discharge of its duties. The proposal to throw all issues into a heap and to cover that heap with the tattered "bloody shirt," has been silently dropped. The common sense of the party has effectually stifled the cry with which a few leaders imagined that victory might be won. Equally wholesome is the change that has been wrought in the handling of the financial question. There was a willingness here and there to "pool issues" that that question might be avoided. An eminent Senator of this State wondered at the fatuity which led New-York journals to denounce the greenback and silver movements, which, in his judgment were too formidable to be assailed. He would have courted and conciliated them by silence, and would have "pooled the issues" had they so desired. Timidity of this sort is disappearing. Mr. BLAINE, whose attitude at one time seemed equivocal, has responded to the honest impulses of his party with a frankness which other leaders must imitate if they would achieve the success for which it is preparing to fight. The policy which attempts to conceal an abandonment of principle under cover of "pooling the issues" should be left to the Democrats, and to the worthless crowds who see in BUTLER a prophet and in KEARNEY his high priest. The true policy for Republicans is to emphasize great issues, and to so present them that there can be no room for doubt as to the position in regard to them maintained by the Republican Party.

INDIAN WARS AS INVESTMENTS.

If it be true, as tidings from Idaho assert, that the Bannock war is substantially over, we shall soon be entitled to an official reckoning of what it has cost and what it has come to. Happily, it has not proved nearly as bloody as most of its predecessors, comparatively few soldiers and settlers having perished; but its pecuniary cost, reckoning the expense of transportation, of volunteers, of extra supplies, of material used up or lost, and so on, is likely to approach or exceed a million dollars, exclusive of the property destroyed by Indians. Yet, on the high authority of Gen. CROOK, it is declared that "hunger, nothing but hunger," drove the Bannocks and Shoshones to the war-path; and Commissioner HAYT says that these Indians had, through insufficient appropriations, long been on short rations, which was their cause of complaint, and that he had urged an increase of $15,000, which Congress refused to grant.

If this latest of our Indian wars stood alone in the negligence or recklessness that caused it, it would still point a moral. But it is only the last item in a disgraceful as well as costly catalogue. Not to go back more than a quarter of a century, the Sioux war of 1852 to 1854 estimated to have cost upward of $20,000,000, besides hundreds of lives and much private property. At the close of that war there broke out an $8,000,000 war in Oregon, lasting two years; some accounts trace the original cause of trouble to an outrage by a white man on an Indian woman, although it was unquestioned offenses of the Rogue River Indians that our troops punished. The four Navajo campaigns, arising from trivial causes, cost, it is said, $28,000,000, though this seems an extravagant estimate.

The famous, or, rather, infamous Cheyenne war of 1864 is well remembered. A ranchman went to Camp Sanborn and accused the Cheyennes of stealing his stock. A detachment of troops went to find the stock in the Cheyenne camp, and failed. Coming upon some armed Indians, they undertook to disarm them. An encounter followed, and so began the war. However, during the following Winter some of the chiefs, with their bands, voluntarily surrendered at Fort Lyon. The officers guaranteed them protection, and caused them to camp on Sand Creek. While there encamped, a regiment of Colorado volunteers, under Col. CHIVINGTON, approached, and began an indiscriminate slaughter. The warriors, who were mainly absent consulting with the rest of the tribe or procuring food, were driven to fury by the butchery of their wives, old men, and babes. The Kiowas and Comanches joined them, and this Cheyenne war is said to have cost $35,000,000, though that is, perhaps an overestimate. It certainly cost many lives, for the slain soldiers and settlers were numbered by hundreds. So much for firing upon peaceful Indians, to whom the national flag was no protection.

A treaty of peace with the Cheyennes, made without difficulty in the Autumn of 1865, was so well observed that, a year later, Sept. 30, 1866, Gen. SHERMAN wrote:

"The tribes are harmless and peaceable, and the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are off after the buffalo. [illegible] I do not [illegible] my men make a decent excuse for an Indian war. I have traveled all the way from Laramie without a single soldier or escort. I met single men unarmed traveling along the road, as in Missouri. Cattle and horses graze loose far from their owners, and most tempting to a starving Indian; and though the Indians might easily make a descent on these scattered ranches, yet they have not done so, and I see no external signs of a fear of such an event."

In the following April Major-Gen. HANCOCK attacked a village of Cheyennes and Sioux, on the Pawnee Fork, burned down the homes of three hudred lodges, and all their provisions, clothing, utensils, and property of every description. The Secretary of the Interior reported to Congress, the next year, that this attack was "without any known provocation." It is not to be believed, however, that any officer of the regular Army would make such an attack without known provocation; but for our present purpose it is enough to note that the resulting war was estimated by the Secretary to have cost $40,000,000.

Just prior to that war, *i. e.*, in 1866, came a bloody and costly struggle with the Sioux, produced by the location of forts in the Powder River region, claimed by the Indians. It is said that this war cost the Government $10,000,000; it certainly cost hundreds of lives. At the close, peace was made by a mixed military and civil commission, on which four Generals of distinction served, who reported that "the treaty was broken, but not by the savage." They added that "the war was something more than useless and expensive—it was dishonorable to the nation."

In 1868, Gen. HARNEY, then in charge of the Sioux, reported that he could "unhesitatingly declare that, to secure perpetual peace with the Sioux Indians it is only necessary to fulfill the terms of the treaty made by the Peace Commission." In 1874, however, occurred Gen. CUSTER'S expedition to the Black Hills, which discovered gold. A rush of miners broke down the Government guarantees under the treaty. While negotiations for buying the Black Hills were pending, some of the dissatisfied Sioux wandered off to visit SITTING BULL, a non-treaty and maraunding Sioux. With the reinforcements thus acquired, he annihilated CUSTER'S command in the Battle of Little Big Horn. The war was short, but cost the lives of 283 brave soldiers, besides the wounding of 125 men, and $2,312,530 cash.

We might also speak of the Modoc War, which had its origin in forcing the Modocs on the reservation of the Klamaths. It began with the treacherous murder of Gen. CANBY and his associates, while under a flag of truce, and it cost 160 lives of white men and some millions of dollars to hunt down a few scores of Modoc warriors. The Nez Percé War of last year was produced by a like attempt to force Indians on a reservation where they did not want to go, in order to give their homes to white men who coveted them. Chief JOSEPH, with law on his side and Government promises, was driven to a war costing $931,329 and many gallant officers and men.

If to such an array of Indian wars, we add the present season's, it must be admitted, we think, that the most expensive use the Government can put an Indian to is to fight him. Even as a question of economy, it is high time to change an Indian system so fruitful in fraud, mismanagement, broken faith, and violence, and leading to such costly wars.

IN DEFENSE OF THE NEGRO.

Some years ago an article on the negro appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, written by E. W. BLYDEN, the author being a colored man, which attracted a great deal of attention. In that paper it was shown that for one negro converted to Christianity, thousands were becoming Mohammedans. That it was the merest fringe of Africans on the coast who felt in some degree the influence of American or European missionaries, while whole countries were embracing the faith of Islam. Distinctions of color, and their effects on the negro race, were presented in a novel and striking light. Mr. BLYDEN proved quite conclusively that it was only among the followers of Mohammed that true religious and social equality existed. In all white races professing Christianity, the author insisted that the man of color was always made to feel his degradation. One argument very strongly put was somewhat as follows: How was it possible for the negro to assume Christianity without feeling humiliation? White was ever held as a symbol of virginal purity, black as one of depraved corruption. A black man must worship a white CHRIST. The Mohammedan had in his creed no such distinction of shades. The instant the negro accepted the Koran he might marry an Arab woman, and there was no social degradation, for it was told to him, as a guarantee of his rights, that when the Prophet set up his standard at Mecca his stanchest follower was a negro, whose name Mohammedans all revere as a saint. The paper concluded with the hope that the advance of the negro to Mohammedanism was but the first stage to the future adoption of Christianity.

In a more recent article Mr. BLYDEN strongly urges the formation of "exodus associations" for people of color in the United States. "Those," he writes, "who ignore it and fight against it will be baffled and thwarted in all their attempts at elevation in the land of their former oppressors, if not crushed by the odds so overwhelmingly against them. This is the teaching of history." In defense of this exodus scheme, the idea is advanced that in the fifteen years which have elapsed since the abolition of slavery in America more has been learned of Africa by the civilized world than was ever previously known. To-day, then, it is quite possible that the African returning to the land of his ancestors, will not be journeying to a country of which he has no knowledge. But with the noble attempt made to explore the Dark Continent, Mr. BLYDEN declares that very little has been done to study the man of Africa. Scientifically, the African may have been minutely described, "from his skull to his heels," but that is but a superficial examination. Two things, Mr. BLYDEN declares, are quite positive in regard to his race: Firstly, that he is irrepressible and inextinguishable, that he does not fade away before the white man, as the Indian or Australian; and, secondly, that in any calculations looking to the material improvement or aggrandizement of his native home, he cannot be wisely ignored.

There is a fine bit of satire in what Mr. BLYDEN says in regard to the feelings of the intelligent negro who travels. He meets in greatest number those who are professional philanthropists. "These, at the sight of the negro, go into ecstasies over this 'man and brother,' and put themselves to all sorts of inconveniences to prove to this unfortunate member of the human race that they believe God hath made of one blood all nations of men," &c. As the author expresses it, there is but one class an educated colored man cares to meet. These treat him as they would a white man of the same degree of culture and behavior, basing their demeanor altogether upon the intellectual or moral qualities of the man. The most interesting portion of this vigorous and manly article is the defense made against the constant assertions that the colonization of Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Hayti have been failures. In dealing with this question the white world totally ignores important and vital facts. There are negroes and negroes, just as there are whites and whites. The innumerable tribes inhabiting Africa cannot be regarded in every respect as equal to the numerous people of Europe or Asia. Tribal and family varieties exist. Suppose a colony were made of Southern Italians alone, or of Spaniards, or English? Which of these three nationalities would make the best settlers? Suppose they were combined in equal proportions? Would there be harmony? How long a time would it take before the more manly, intelligent, or industrious race would make their supremacy felt? It has been the poorer races of Africa, Mr. BLYDEN insists, who, having been carried into slavery, when transplanted again, have even deteriorated. Long years of servitude have made them losers, not gainers. When carried back to Africa, or left by themselves in the West Indies, ill-contrived, unsuitable, and unstable governments are the results.

Mr. BLYDEN inveighs against the ridicule to which his race is subjected. Sir SAMUEL BAKER says somewhere, that a man in full Highland dress in the wilds of Africa could at any time collect an audience by playing a lively air on the bagpipe, and would be more revered than a Bishop or a missionary. The author of the article in *Fraser* rather grimly replies, "The traveler in Africa will find himself in need of far more solid acquirements when passing through Mohammedan districts than the ability to play the cornet, organ, or bagpipe." One curious thought the author expresses is, that, despairing of that Christian influence which might lift up the destinies of his race, he rather looks up to the Moslem philanthropists and reformers "who will give to the negro the hand of a brother, and perhaps outstripping their Christian brethren in liberality, accord him an equal share in political and social privileges—a liberality in dealing with a weaker race which some Europeans confess themselves unable to exercise."

THE TROUSERS-TRAP.

The old-fashioned man-trap was a very undesirable affair. We all remember the favorite picture in the Sunday-school book of the last generation, showing the bad boy, who has been stealing apples, writhing with his leg in a pair of iron jaws. It was perfectly clear that the boy could never succeed in breaking his foot off and so making his escape, but that he would suffer terrible tortures for the next forty-eight hours, and then be released only to be thrown into jail. Fortunately, the man-trap is a thing of the past. The modern boy of Sunday-school literature who steals apples merely breaks his leg by a fall, or is inoculated with hydrophobia by the bull-dog. Public sentiment has decided that the man-trap is a barbarous instrument of torture, and has virtually banished it from the grass in which it once lurked for unwary victims.

Though the man-trap is gone, the devilish spirit which devised it still exists. It is evident that the user of the man-trap was actuated more by a hatred of mankind than by a love of apples. He took a fiendish delight in catching boys and men in the jaws of his traps, and the more acute were their sufferings the better was he pleased. When man-traps were prohibited by law, his nature was not changed. He still longed to cut feet and to lacerate legs, and he cast about for means of gratifying his wicked desires. In some cases he strewed broken glass under his fruit trees, and tin-cuttings in the beds of streams frequented by small-boys for bathing purposes. These, however, produced little effect, except upon bare-footed persons, and fell far short of the man-trap in misanthropical efficiency. Who was the wretch who finally invented the trousers-trap we shall probably never know, but this infamous invention is so sure and painful in its action, and can be used with such complete impunity, so far as the law is concerned, that we need not wonder that it has obtained among wicked people a popularity completely eclipsing that of the man-trap in its palmiest days.

The trousers-trap is very simple in construction and almost any person can make one for himself. It consists merely of a seat—a chair, bench, or sofa—in which a few nails or tacks have been driven so as to leave their heads exposed about an eighth of an inch above the level of the seat. Almost every man has a chair or bench which he can convert into a trousers-trap with five minute's labor, and if he sets it with judgment he cannot fail to secure his prey. Usually, however, the wretch who sets trousers-traps constructs a few especially for the purpose, building them in the form of rustic seats, and placing them in shady nooks in his garden or on his lawn. These are the most efficient of all trousers-traps, since their elaborate roughness gives room for the concealment of scores of nail-heads, and invites the victim to throw himself upon them in a careless way that insures his capture.

The extent of the ruin wrought by trousers-traps would, if generally known, awaken the wildest public indignation. The victims, however, conceal, so far as is possible, their sufferings, and hence the very existence of trousers-traps is known only to a few careful students of crime. There was a wretch residing in a suburban town who for three years kept a trousers-trap, made in the shape of a light willow chair, in his drawing-room. The trap contained but a single tack-head, but that was so cunningly placed that it never failed to do its devilish work. A game-list found among the wretch's papers after his sudden and recent death shows that in three years this single trap had caught five hundred and seventy trousers, exclusive of ladies' skirts. Whenever a man entered the house he was invited to sit down on the trousers-trap, and in course of two or three minutes a slight rending sound would be heard, while at the same moment an expression of agony would pass over the miserable victim's face. On leaving the room he would always retire backward, as if from the presence of royalty, and after he would complain of sudden chilliness, and ask to borrow an overcoat. Surprisingly large as the number of trousers destroyed by this single trap may seem, it does not appear that its existence was generally known, and the record shows that the average catch was quite as large during the last month of the third year as it was when the trap was new. This is a striking proof of the extent to which our trousers may be ravaged by traps, the existence of which is kept a secret by nearly every victim.

A peculiarly dangerous trousers-trap, and one against which Summer boarders ought to be carefully warned, is set during the Summer season in a grove on a bluff overlooking the Sound, a short distance above Roslyn. This trap is one of the rustic bench kind, and is placed where every pedestrian who passes in its neighborhood must see it. Of course, the desire to sit down on a pleasant rustic bench in the shade, and to gaze at the beautiful landscape, seizes nine out of every ten who notice the trap. When it is mentioned that there are no less than twenty-two nail-heads in this trap, it may be easily imagined that it does its work thoroughly. Only a week ago a Methodist Bishop of great size and strength was caught in this trap, and, before he could escape, his trousers were mangled past identification. Persons residing in the neighborhood tell the most terrible tales of the suffering caused by this formidable trap, and the constant appeals made to their sympathies by victims seeking temporary aid in the shape of ulsters, blankets, or umbrellas, render their lives almost insupportable.

We must have immediate and stringent legislation upon this subject. The men who set a trousers-trap do so simply and solely to gratify a morbid love of cruelty. They are even without the excuse put forward by those who formerly set man-traps, that ey desired to preserve their apples or pheasants from robbers. The trousers-trap is not, indeed, so dangerous to life as was the man-trap, but the mental agony felt by him who is wounded in a vital part of his best trousers cannot be overestimated. It should be made a felony, punishable with at least twenty years' imprisonment, for any man to set a trousers-trap either in doors or out. A law to that effect could be readily passed, and with the possible exception of the tailors, it would command the enthusiastic approbation of all honest men. Were the annual ravages of trousers-traps in this State alone to be made known, we should witness an outbreak of popular fury which would be fraught with the most serious consequences to the wretches who gloat over the destruction of the best and noblest trousers.

The stipulation of the Porte that Austria shall recognize the Sultan's authority over Bosnia, and consider the occupation at an end when the proposed reforms have been carried out, comes at an unlucky moment. Were Austria to accept this proposition after refusing it a month ago, she would lay herself open to the imputation of having been scared from her purpose by an unexpected show of resistance. But while the dispatch to Bosnia of four fresh divisions and the contemplated mobilization of her entire Army prove that she is thoroughly in earnest, they show also that the struggle which requires such preparations is no slight one. Gen. JOVANOVICH'S advance from Mostar has evidently been checked. The Austrian "victory" at Buzovaca has ended in the orderly retreat of the insurgents, with all their guns and material, while the Turkish garrison of Livno has only been kept from joining the rebels *en masse* by an Austrian demonstration from Dalmatia. Meanwhile, fresh troubles are breeding between England and Russia. The stories of outrage and massacre which inflamed the British public against Turkey in 1876, are now inflaming it against Russia in turn; while the reported attempt on Gen. TODLEBEN'S life, whether true or not, will have its effect upon the irritated public feeling of Russia. The declaration of the London *Times* that "the English Government will speak with the voice of the country in any fresh remonstrances that it may address to Russia on the subject of the rumored outrages," is, under the circumstances, nothing short of a direct menace.

The iconoclasts are still at their rueful work. An Italian scholar has been searching among the manuscripts of an ancient monastery in his country—the Italian monasteries continue to be keepers of many terrible secrets of great families—and claims to have discovered by indubitable evidences that BEATRICE CENCI, whose sad story has touched the heart of civilization, was the reverse of all she has been represented. Instead of the pure and suffering saint that poets and historians have portrayed her, she is declared to have been a very wicked woman. Even the world-renowned Guido picture is declared not to be her portrait, but a Madonna by PAOLO VERONESE. Thus it is that our idols are broken one by one. Before long, no hero or heroine of the past will be left to us. But then we have our compensation in the fact that, if the good and great that we have been taught to revere, are made bad and small by merciless criticism, the eminent scoundrels and monsters are unfolded as very amiable and generous persons who have been woefully maligned. The mission of present research seems to be to reverse all popular judgments.

Every day almost one hears or reads something about the wonderful prosperity of France, which is mentioned as a conspicuous exception to other nations in point of commercial depression and stagnation of trade. For four or five years after her war with Germany she did flourish financially, owing to the active demand for French products of nearly every kind, but since then there has been a great reaction, and it is felt in every department of the land. Her chief industries, such as silks, laces, embroideries, and wines, are now sorely crippled, so much that the cause has lately been the subject of governmental inquiry. The pervading dullness is ascribed to the expenditure and waste of the war and the subsequent stimulus of manufactures to a point which could not be sustained. In no country of Europe is there to-day greater complaint of mercantile depression than in France. Another popular error is that France is free or nearly free of debt. She paid with astonishing promptness the milliards levied upon her at the close of the war, but most of them are still owing to her people, who came forward so patriotically with their savings in order to get rid of their detested foe. The public debt of the country is more than twice ours, and ours, in regard to size, is certainly respectable. France at present is suffering commercially with all the rest of the civilized globe.

A curious case as to the validity of the attestation of a will lately came before the Dublin Probate Court. A testator, stricken down by typhus, sent for two persons to witness his will, whom he intended to name as his executors. They objected to entering an infected house, so a table and chairs were placed outside the window of the sick man's room in such a manner that he could see those sitting at the table. A boy who had recovered from sickness carried on communications between the testator and those at the table, and when the will was made carried it, in presence of the two witnesses at the table, to the testator, who thereupon made his mark in their sight. Then the boy carried it back to the witnesses, who signed it in sight of the testator. The execution of the will was impugned, but sustained by the Judge, who said that he saw no reason why witnesses should be exposed to needless risks.

The *Electrician* says: "It is somewhat over 200 years since the first public lantern was put up in Paris—a lantern inclosing a candle. This was in 1668. LOUIS XIV. was so pleased with this innovation that he ordered a medal to be struck, with the legend, *Securitas mitter*. In our days the dazzling spectacle offered by the Avenue de l'Opéra is that which most excites the admiration of strangers. The application of the electric light is in Paris daily extending. Many large workshops and other commercial establishments have adopted it, and it is to be found at the termini of several of the railways. Besides the Avenue de l'Opéra, the Place de l'Opéra, a portion of the terrace by the banks of the river at the Tuileries Gardens, the front of the old Chamber of Deputies, and the Place de l'Etoile, are illuminated by the electric light. Yet in London there is not one such light to be seen!" Nor is there in New-York, we may add.

Many of the interior cities are fond of giving themselves flattering names that do not seem, with any propriety, to belong to them. Cincinnati has been obliged to drop her old self-bestowed title, Queen of the West, but she has found compensation in the Paris of America, also self-bestowed. Cincinnati has no little culture and taste in art, and has reason to be proud of these. But there is no special reason why she should couple herself with Paris. She reminds no one of Paris save by contrast. The French capital is particularly bright, and Cincinnati is particularly obscure, being one of the smokiest, most begrimed towns in the whole country, rivaling Pittsburg, foulest of the foul. The Ohio metropolis suggests Germany, not France. She has a very large German population; her habits and her tastes are rather German; her pleasures, especially her Sunday concerts and beer-garden convocations, are German. If she affects what is European, let her christen herself the Leipzig or Dresden or even the Vienna of America. That might pass. But the Paris of America is so supremely pretentious and so utterly untrue as to be ridiculous.

The great curse of working men in this country and in Great Britain is their uncontrollable appetite for drink. The greater part of their poverty in ordinary times comes from indulgence in this habit. If they would only save what they spend for liquor, they would not have such cause to complain. It has been ascertained recently that the wages of the English laboring class amounts annually to about $1,500,000,000, of which, it is said, they might put by one-half. They do not put by much over one-eighth of the sum, but they squander about $55,000,000 yearly for drink.

Lord Beaconsfield has thrown several sops to Irish cerberi of late, in assenting to measures dear to their hearts, and this has raised a surmise that he has an Irish surprise measure on hand. It is by no means unlikely that this will be the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Viceroy of Ireland, at no distant date. During the recent debate on the Duke's Annuity bill, Irish members were hearty, and even enthusiastic, in praise of this popular and praiseworthy Prince, and now that one of the Queen's daughters is going, with universal acclaim on the part of Canada, to that country, it is quite likely that Prince ARTHUR WELLINGTON PATRICK, Duke of Connaught, who, from his cradle, was marked out, for Ireland, will be his mother's lieutenant in that kingdom. It would be a politic move. No people on this earth love a lord, a duke, a prince, stars, ribbons, rank, title, family, position, &c., more intensely than do the Irish, and there would be this great advantage about a royal Viceroy—that divergent political parties would meet under his roof, whereas now, when the Tories are in power, only the Tory aristocracy goes to "the Castle," and vice versa. An alteration will have to be made in the constitution of the Irish Government should the Prince become Viceroy, inasmuch as the Viceroy is now not only an executive, but a political officer, but there is really no reason why he need be the latter. All political power might easily be vested in a Secretary of State for Ireland, and the position of Viceroy might be assimilated to that of Viceroy of Hanover, which the late Duke of Cambridge held under GEORGE IV.

A German editor has amused himself by making a collection of mixed metaphors. Among them are the following:

"'We will,' cried an inspired Democrat, 'burn all our ships, and with every sail unfurled, steer boldly but into the ocean of freedom!' Justice Minister Bayo, in 1848, in a speech to the Vienna students, impressively declared: 'The chariot of the Revolution is rolling along and gnashing its teeth as it rolls.' A pan-Germanist Mayor of a Rhineland corporation rose still higher in an address to the Emperor. He said: 'No Austria, no Prussia, one only Germany, such were the words from the mouth of your Imperial Majesty has always had in its eye.' Prof. JOHANNES SCHERR, in a criticism on LENAU'S Lyrics, writes: 'Out of the dark regions of philosophical problems the poet suddenly lets swarms of songs dive up, carrying far-flashing pearls of thought in their beaks.'"

We doubt not that they could be matched by a careful student of Fourth of July orations.

THE FOURTH ALABAMA DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the Montgomery *Advertiser*, the leading Democratic organ of this State, the following misrepresentations of the Republicans of this district and myself:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Advices received from Alabama indicate that the Fourth Congressional District is likely to be again lost by dissensions among Republican aspirants for Congressional honors. At the election in 1876 James T. Rapier, colored, who was the regular Republican nominee, was defeated by the bolting of Jere Haralson, colored, who ran independently, drawing off sufficient votes to elect Charles M. Shelly, the present Democratic member, the vote standing: Rapier, 7,236; Haralson, 5,676, and Shelly, 9,685, showing a clear Republican majority of 6,225. Haralson contested Shelly's seat, on the ground of fraud in the count, but is not likely to obtain it under Democratic surroundings in the House. A few days ago Rapier and Haralson rival district committees met and fused, by allowing each an equal number of votes, and proceeded to determine as to what point the nominating convention should be held. A majority voted in favor of meeting at Marion, Perry County, which not being relished by Haralson, he again bolted, and called a convention to assemble at Selma, Dallas County, his home. Hence all efforts at reconciliation have proved futile. There are a legion of candidates anxious to serve in the Forty-sixth Congress, among them, it is said, Major E. M. Reynolds, the present First Auditor of the Treasury. Col. Morgan, of Wilcox County, is prominently named as an available candidate, but the district being a colored one, white candidates are in an inglorious minority. In fact, there is not a white Republican in the district. Even if a white candidate should be nominated, he would be bled to death by his constituents, and if a colored man received the nomination, he is certain to be opposed by some other ambitious freedman. Hence the Democrats are likely to "walk over the field." The present District Attorney, Charles E. Mayer, successfully prosecuted a number of "White Liners," indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for flagrant and violent infractions of the Election law in the district, but these prosecutions have not been properly sustained by the Department of Justice, owing to the efforts made by Senator Morgan to have the indictment nol prossed by order of the President, as part of the Administration policy of Southern pacation. Senator Morgan's letter demanding the discontinuance of these is now on file at the Attorney-General's office.

The writer of this article evidently is writing in the interest of the Democratic Party, and if not, is an office-seeking tramp. The Republicans are suited in this district. Both factions will meet on the 22d inst., when there will be but one convention called, and a Republican nominated and elected. I am unable to say how the count will turn out, though we have a registered majority of 15,500. That is the majority of the blacks over the whites. If the writer would have troubled himself just a little he would have ascertained the truth to be as I have stated. I am satisfied this article is intended to mislead public opinion, and to prepare for the count after the election. There being no Republican press in this State I am forced to ask your indulgence for the insertion of this as the only means of correcting the misstatements contained in this article above referred to. Every colored Republican of this district will support whoever their party nominates—white or black—without bolting or bleeding.

JERE HARALSON.

SELMA, Ala., Thursday, Aug. 15, 1878.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, Aug. 19.—Rev. Dr. Warren, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture this morning on the "Significance of the Universe." Prof. Edison having failed to meet his engagement to be here to-morrow, his place will be supplied by

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION

DECISION OF THE FIRST CONTROLLER OF THE TREASURY AFFECTING THE PAY OF THE COMMISSION'S AGENTS AND CLERKS —CONGRESSMAN QUINN'S ALLOWANCE OF STATIONERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Judge Porter, First Controller of the Treasury, has decided a question of vital importance to the Southern Claims Commission. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill passed at the last session omitted to provide for the compensation of the three special agents and three additional clerks allowed to the commission under the act of 1872, and repealed the section of the Revised Statutes which made the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the commission permanent. It was at first supposed that the six officials in question had been legislated out of office, and as the effect of such action would have crippled the work of the commission to a serious extent, and left it with a clerical force wholly inadequate to discharge the duties devolving upon it, great importance was attached to the decision of the First Controller upon the subject. Judge Porter, in an elaborate opinion delivered to-day, holds that the repealing clause in the Legislative Appropriation bill of this year does not affect the act of 1872, which created the special agents and additional clerks for the Southern Claims Commission and made the appropriation for their salaries permanent, and that consequently they have not been legislated out of office and are entitled to the payment of their salaries as usual. The official life of the commission expires by limitation on March 10 of next year.

In reply to an inquiry addressed to Judge Porter by Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, asking whether the balance due on account of the allowance for newspapers, postage, and stationery to the late Congressman Terence J. Quinn, of New-York, ought to be paid to his widow, the Controller has decided that the section of the Revised Statutes providing that the salary of deceased members of Congress which remains unpaid at their death shall be paid to their widows, and not to their Administrators, ought to be construed since the passage of the act of 1874 to mean that whatever salary, compensation, and allowance is due to a member at his decease shall be paid to his widow. The propriety of this construction," is the Controller, "is reinforced by the consideration that it is not probable that Congress meant while giving a deceased member's unpaid salary to his widow to make it necessary to appoint an Administrator to draw the inconsiderable remnants which might be owing to him upon an allowance for postage, stationery, or other items."

THE SOUTHERN REVENUE OUTLAWS.

THE SPECIAL ATTORNEY OF THE GOVERNMENT TAKING A RETAINER FROM REDMOND, THE DESPERADO—LENIENCY TO REDMOND REFUSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Commissioner Raum is very indignant at the action of Earl, the special attorney in the whisky cases in South Carolina, who has been retained to defend the revenue officers, on account of his appearing in court yesterday as the defender also of Redmond, the notorious whisky outlaw, who was the immediate cause of the death of Ladd, and of the troubles of the United States officers. Commissioner Raum is unable to see how Earl's conduct in appearing for Redmond can be excused, and it is not improbable that his commission as special United States Attorney will be revoked. The Government has very great difficulty in securing any one to faithfully represent its interests against Southern violators of the revenue laws. The following are the Commissioner's letters on the subject:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

To Hon. L. C. Northrup, United States District Attorney, Greenville, S. C.:

I have your dispatch in regard to Redmond. His frauds and violence led directly to the killing of Ladd. I have no terms to make with him while our officers are either incarcerated or in jeopardy. I am surprised that Mr. Earl should appear for Redmond, considering the fact that he has been retained by the United States to defend Kane and others, whose present misfortunes are attributed to the very acts which Mr. Earl would have to defend in Redmond.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

Hon. W. E. Earl, Special Attorney, Greenville, S. C.

In reply to your dispatch I will say that the apologist of Redmond shows him to have been a violator of the law of the most desperate character, pursuing the business of defrauding the Government for a livelihood, and shooting officers without mercy who undertook his arrest. His gross misconduct led directly to the death of Ladd. I cannot consent to grant any leniency to Redmond while Deputies Kane and others are incarcerated or in jeopardy. A little leniency by the State Government toward United States officers would seem at this juncture to be worthy of consideration.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

THE RECENT PATENT DECISION.

ITS TRUE SCOPE AND INTENT DEFINED—MISAPPREHENSIONS RESPECTING IT CORRECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—There is some misapprehension as to the effect of the recent decision of the Attorney-General respecting patents. The scope of the decision is this: It has sometimes happened that inventors without money have induced other persons to advance them money to take out and perfect their patents, in consideration of an interest in the invention. In some cases persons who have thus advanced money have joined with the inventors in an oath which requires the applicant for the patent to state that he is the real and true inventor. It has happened in some instances that the money-lender and the inventor have made oath that they were the joint inventors. This has been done without a proper understanding of the law. The Attorney-General now decides such an oath invalid, because the capitalist should not be considered the inventor; that no application for a reissue of patents in such a case could be granted, because a reissue only contemplated a correction in a valid deed; whereas, in fact, a patent granted to two persons claiming to be joint inventors, one of whom was in no sense an inventor, was not valid, as the oath was not good. The Attorney-General, consequently, decided that all such patents are void. It is not believed that the number or importance of such patents is as great as has been reported. This decision in no way affects an assignment of a patent before it has been issued; such an assignment is entirely valid, provided the patent is issued in the name of the actual inventor.

A NEW COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

THE APPOINTMENT OF EX-CONGRESSMAN PAINE, OF WISCONSIN, EXPECTED—MR. SPEAR PREPARING TO GO INTO BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—It is expected at the Interior Department that Gen. Halbert E. Paine, ex-member of Congress from Wisconsin, will accept the position of Commissioner of Patents tendered to him by Secretary Schurz, and will enter on the duties of that office as soon as he shall have gained his health. Gen. Paine is now in the Virginia mountains to rusticate. He will probably return early in the Fall to take his new position. That Mr. Spear is to be removed there is no longer any doubt. It is stated upon authority that his resignation has been demanded, and although he has had in the past a strong support among New-England public men, it is intimated that his New-England supporters are not making strenuous efforts in his behalf. Mr. Spear is now reported to be making business arrangements in contemplation of retiring from the Commissionership of Patents. Gen. Paine's friends say that although he would prefer a judicial position, which might be offered him from a possible vacancy on the District Bench here, he would accept the Commissionership of Patents, as the resignation of Judge Olin is by no means a certainty.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1878.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $1,261,000.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounted to $558,556, and from Customs $381,628.

Acting Secretary Hawley, of the Treasury Department, has awarded the contract for carting dutiable goods at the port of New-York, under the recent advertisement, to Bernard Biglin from piers Nos. 44 and 45, and to Messrs. McPherson & Brown the remaining districts, these parties being the lowest bidders.

Mr. D. W. Bartlett, the American Secretary of the Chinese Legation, arrived here to-day, accompanied by Yung Win, the Chinese Commissioner of Education at Hartford. They called at the State Department to-day and paid their respects informally to Mr. Seward, Assistant Secretary. The object of the visit of these gentlemen at this time is to obtain a suitable residence for the Legation, as "Castle Stewart," which it was thought they would occupy, is entirely too large for the Embassy.

The Secretary to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia has published a pamphlet to correct misapprehensions, which he says evidently exist as to the so-called 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, affecting injuriously their market value, and the credit of the District securities proper. The amount is by law limited to $13,743,250. The secretary publishes authentic information to show that the faith of the United States is pledged to the payment of the principal and interest, and that the interest is made permanently payable by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the same manner and with the same convenience to holders in all respects as in the case of any of the other United States bonds.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Theatre Comique was reopened for the season last evening, with Harrigan and Hart in one of their most familiar pieces, namely, "The Doyle Brothers." The house, which has been renovated and put in the best of order, was packed in every part, and Mr. Edward Harrigan and Mr. Tony Hart were given such a reception, after their tour through the West, as Booth or McCullough might be proud of. But nothing could cajole or flatter either of them into making a speech. Harrigan and Hart each take six parts in "The Doyle Brothers," making the changes with such swiftness and dexterity as fairly to bewilder the audience. The performance was well received, and the Comique opens with every prospect of a highly successful season.

The Theatre Royal, Manchester, England, was crowded to excess last evening on the first production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Jarrett & Palmer's company. The performance was highly successful, the colored warblers and dancers receiving an enthusiastic greeting.

The reopening of Niblo's Garden, last evening, with the highly moral drama of "Three Years in a Man-trap," attracted a large audience. The play was well mounted, and the horrors and effects of the sin of drunkenness were depicted with vigor by Mr. Frank Evans, Messrs. Dalton, T. G. Riggs, and F. A. Tannehill and Miss Annie Ward Tiffany rendering efficient support.

OBITUARY.

HON. BAILIE PEYTON.

Bailie Peyton, formerly one of the most prominent politicians in the country, died on Sunday afternoon at his residence, in Gallatin, Tenn, of effusion on the brain. He was born in Sumner County, Tenn., was liberally educated, and adopted the profession of law. He represented his district in Congress from 1833 to 1837, and subsequently served on the staff of Gen. Zachary Taylor, in the Mexican war. In 1849 President Fillmore appointed him Minister to Chili, and, on returning from that country, he was made United States District Attorney of Louisiana. He practiced law in San Francisco subsequently, but, becoming tired of life in California, he returned to his native State. In the political campaign of 1860, he was chosen a Presidential Elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, and on the outbreak of the rebellion he joined the Confederate Army. At one time he was an extensive raiser of stock and was always a liberal and enthusiastic patron of the turf. Mr. Peyton was a man of rare abilities, and for many years was one of the most prominent figures in the politics of the nation. He was a Whig, one of the "old line" sort, and was always conspicuous in the councils of that once powerful party.

OBITUARY NOTES.

The death of M. Renouard, a member of the French Senate, was announced in a dispatch from Paris yesterday.

Col. William A. Bird, one of Buffalo's oldest and most honored citizens, largely interested in Black Rock improvements and President of the Erie County Savings Bank since its organization in 1854, died at Buffalo yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, after a short and severe illness, aged 82. He was a member of the Legislature in 1842 and 1852, elected by the Whig Party.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Nathaniel P. Banks and United States Marshal Roland G. Usher are among the aspirants for the Republican nomination in the Fifth Massachusetts Congressional District.

Hon. Charles H. Bell is being frequently mentioned as a probable Republican candidate for Governor in New-Hampshire this Fall. He lives in Exeter, and is an active Republican.

The St. Louis *Post* (Democratic) says: "The Democracy of Missouri, just now, is in a state of high disgust and demoralization." Perhaps the emptiness of the State Treasury interferes with the party's plans for the canvass.

The Washington *National Republican* says: "We are gratified to be able to state authoritatively that voting citizens of the several States of the Union connected with the Departments of the Government will be granted the usual voting leaves to attend the approaching elections in their several States."

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The Convention of Volunteer Firemen of the State of New-York will begin here to-morrow. The large hall is being rapidly filled with samples of firemen's goods from manufacturers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester, and other cities. One hundred and fifty delegates are expected to-night and in the morning. The people of Ithaca form one immense committee on reception, decoration, and illumination. Four mammoth arches have been erected across State-street, and others have been put up by private individuals. There will be 2,000 firemen and 18 brass bands in the procession on the 22d, the last day of the convention. Twenty out of the twenty-seven hotels are filled. The public halls are being fitted up with cot-beds. All the large villages and cities in the State having volunteer Fire Departments will be represented. Hundreds of firemen will be fed in the public parks. This will prove the greatest convention of firemen that has yet been held.

ANXIETY FOR THE MAN-OF-WAR WYOMING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Considerable apprehension is felt here in naval circles and elsewhere as to the whereabouts of the United States steamer Wyoming, which was signaled on the morning of Friday last, off Cape Henlopen, while on the voyage to this city from Havre. There has been ample time for the Wyoming to reach this Navy-yard since she was last signaled, but she has not been sighted since she passed on her course off Cape Henlopen. The vessel was short of coal and under sail, and it is very probable she has been blown off the coast in recent gales.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR BLAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 19.—While driving near the Town of Mount Vernon, yesterday afternoon, Senator Blaine and family were overtaken by a sudden and violent thunder and hail storm, when the horses became unmanageable and dashed the carriage against a tree, throwing out the occupants and wrecking the carriage. All escaped injury save Mr. Blaine, who received painful, but not serious, bruises.

AN ALLEGED FORGER PARALYZED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 19.—The examination of William George, charged with having in his possession forged Greene County bonds, was postponed at Catskill to-day, because of the prisoner having had a serious paralytic stroke. He cannot speak, but gives answers to questions in writing.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

DANVILLE, Quebec, Aug. 19.—Mr. Jacob Haddock, of Warwick, was instantly killed by lightning, last evening, on his way from church. His wife and two children were in the carriage with him. The former escaped unhurt, but the two latter were seriously burned.

EX-GOV. PADELFORD SERIOUSLY ILL.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 19.—Ex-Gov. Seth Padelford, of this city, received a shock of paralysis yesterday, from which he is now reported to observe

MONTAGUE'S LAST WISHES.

PREPARING FOR A QUIET FUNERAL.

HIS BODY TO ARRIVE HERE TO-DAY—THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE SERVICES—ONLY HIS FRIENDS TO BE PRESENT.

The remains of Mr. H. J. Montague, the actor, whose death in San Francisco has been the topic of recent obituaries, and who will be remembered as a polished actor, are expected to arrive in this City at 7 o'clock this morning, when they will be escorted by a committee of his former friends to the residence of Lester Wallack, No. 13 West Thirtieth-street. The arrangements for the funeral will then be more explicitly announced. The committee appointed to receive the body at the railway depot, consisting of W. R. Floyd, John T. Raymond, Arthur Sewall, John A. Stow, John E. L. Grainger, Francisca Marra, George W. Walker, and John A. Wiley, were not at a late hour last night informed by what route the remains would arrive here, but they momentarily expected to receive telegrams notifying them more fully as to such arrangements. The body left Chicago at 5 o'clock on Sunday night, escorted by the members of the company to which Mr. Montague belonged. Mr. Floyd was of the opinion last night that the Erie Railway was the route taken, and, unless advised to the contrary, his committee will rendezvous at the Erie Depot, in Jersey City, at 5 o'clock this morning, to await the arrival of the train.

About 1,000 tickets for admission to the Church of the Transfiguration have been issued to the personal friends and acquaintances of the deceased, and most of the necessary details to avoid confusion have been arranged. Admission to the church will be only by ticket. The restriction to personal friends and acquaintances, which has been insisted upon by the committee, is in accordance with the last wishes of Mr. Montague, conveyed to members of his company. It was, also, one of the last wishes of Mr. Montague that no flowers should be provided for the occasion by his personal friends or others, and that those desiring to show their respect for his memory should contribute to the erection of an appropriate monument in Green-Wood Cemetery where his remains will be committed to the earth. Those who were in Mr. Montague's confidence wish to impress this point very particularly upon the minds of his many admirers and friends whom the sentiment of respect for the dead would incline to the contribution of floral decorations on the occasion of the funeral. It was an often-expressed wish of his that some more substantial commemoration should mark his place of burial, and that those who loved him in life should be first to raise some lasting memorial above his remains. He had, like many other refined natures, a horror of being forgotten or confounded with others in the vast democracy of the grave-yard, and desired that those who would care to remember him as Montague should contribute to a lasting monument rather than an evanescent floral memorial. Mr. Floyd observed yesterday that he hoped this wish would be respected, as it was one of the special sentiments of a nature too genial and refined, as well as too resentful, to admit of a slight. It will be understood that, although the body will remain at the residence of Mr. Wallack until all arrangements for the funeral have been perfected, no one save possibly a few intimate friends will be permitted to view them there, nor will the coffin-lid be removed before then, for moments, until after the funeral services have been performed at the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. A cordon of the Police will be placed across the street at the Fifth-avenue entrance, and another at that on Madison-avenue, thus excluding spectators from the whole square in front of the beautiful Gothic structure while the services are in progress. No person, upon any pretext whatsoever, will be admitted to the square without a ticket during the ceremony, nor will the Police be permitted to take any messages or cards to any ruler or member of committee; so that those who have been overlooked in the distribution of the black-bordered cards of invitation should give prompt notice thereof and save themselves the mortification of a refusal. Superintendent Walling was waited upon yesterday, at the instance of Mr. Lester Wallack, and has promised that a sufficient force of Police shall be detailed to carry out the instructions of those having the arrangements in charge.

The services will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. One hour before the services commence the following gentlemen, 20 in all, will meet at Mr. Wallack's house, and escort the remains to the church in the capacity of pall-bearers: Arthur Sewall, Dion Boucicault, A. Wright Sandford, Harry Beckett, John E. J. Grainger, John McCullough, Louis Simon, Arthur Wallack, Dr. Bradley, Charles Gregory, George A. Freeman, and Charles A. Stevenson—the list including the most familiar names in the dramatic profession. The cortège having arrived at the church, Rev. Dr. Houghton will precede them to their place at the altar, reciting the usual sentences from the Liturgy, the organ playing a low requiem during the progress of the procession up the aisle. The general arrangements at the church have been delegated to a Committee of Ushers, consisting of gentlemen who are prominent in dramatic art or literature. Their names are E. M. Holland, George Holland, Harold Wallack, W. R. Floyd, George W. Walker, George Pell, Charles Rockwell, William Herbert, W. P. Seymour, Joseph Clare, Francisco Marra, and John A. Wiley. It is their function to escort invited friends to their seats, assigning to members of the company at Wallack's Theatre places in front of the altar in the body of the building, and to others in the same profession seats in the central pews a little further down the aisle. The wings will be occupied by social friends and acquaintances of the deceased, among whom are many prominent members of the Union, Manhattan, Lotos, and other clubs. In accordance with a special request of Mr. Montague, all pomp and ostentation will be avoided, and the solemnities of the services will not be marred by any extravagant display. The organist will be assisted by a number of volunteer singers, among them Mr. Jameson, tenor of St. Thomas' Church, and Messrs. R. Parker, M. Newman, and P. Newman, who are Mr. Jameson's colleagues at St. Thomas.

After the last rites have been performed, the remains will be carried from the church by the pall-bearers, and the procession will take its way to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they will be interred in the plot belonging to Mr. Wallack. Rev. Dr. Houghton will officiate at the grave. Mr. Lester Wallack was out of town all day yesterday, but had the matter in the hands of an efficient committee of arrangements, consisting of his son, Mr. Arthur Wallack, Mr. Theodore Moss, and Mr. Julian Magnus, the dramatic author, who were busy in the private office at Wallack's Theatre from 10 A. M. until late in the afternoon, perfecting the last details for the reception of the remains and the subsequent ceremonial. It has not yet been decided whether the casket will be opened in the church after the ceremony, although it is probable that such will be the case.

A PREMONITION OF DEATH.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 12.

Mr. Montague was a gentleman whom the stage could ill afford to lose. Bright in intellect, persevering in study, unbiased by the temptations and flattery of the mimic world in which he moved, noble and generous hearted, he has left behind him a name revered and loved by his associates, and respected by the world at large. Death came not to him unprepared nor unexpected, for scarcely a week ago, in conversation with some friends, he intimated that his end was near. Ambitious to a fault, his great aim was to reflect honor upon his name, and thus pay a loving tribute to the mother whose affection was his guiding star through life. His last words to the public were to beg their indulgence to bring down the curtain as he felt unable to proceed with the play; then, realizing the consternation of the audience, he directed that the play should go on, as he could not consent to have "an evening of pleasure for a multitude of people converted into one of sadness and depression because of the misfortune of one individual." In speaking of the circumstance afterward, he expressed his gratitude to the people of San Francisco for their kind treatment of him always, and for their delicate consideration on that night.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The handicap match, 10 birds each, for the Lorillard Cup came off on the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club here to-day. There were 22 entries. Carroll Livingston, Isaac Townsend, and Howland Robbins each killed nine birds; and in shooting off Livingston killed three, Robbins two, and Townsend one. Mr. Livingston took the cup, Mr. Robbins 40 per cent. of the entrance money, and Mr. Townsend saved his stake of $10. Of the other competitors, Messrs. J. B. Roche, P. Belmont, J. G. Heckscher, P. Lorillard, Jr., and Pierre Lorillard, each killed eight birds, and Robert Garrett, Walter Hidden, A. J. Thornhill, and R. Peters, seven birds each. Several sweepstake matches were then decided. The first was won by John G. Heckscher, of New-York, who killed all of his birds, five in number. The second was won by H. S. Bloodgood, of Providence, who also killed five straight birds. The stakes in the third match were divided between J. S. Freek, of Baltimore, and Carroll Livingston, of New-York, who were tied. The fourth was won by Mr. Heckscher, who killed seven out of ten birds. A match for $150 was then shot by T. C. Van Buren and Carroll Livingston. Each gentleman killed eight out of ten birds, and the match was declared a draw by mutual consent. The stakes in the next match were divided between Messrs. Livingston and Heckscher, each of whom killed all of their birds, and the same courses was pursued in the succeeding match between Messrs. Livingston and Van Buren. In the final match, for $75, 10 birds each, E. W. Davis killed eight and T. C. Van Buren five birds.

SUICIDE OF A BANK CASHIER.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—A Canton dispatch to the *Leader* says that Charles F. Hane, Cashier of the Exchange Bank of that city, was found this morning in an ante room in the third story of the Trump Block in a dying condition. An immediate investigation showed that he had taken his own life by administering poison. The first suspicion was aroused last night when Mr. Hane failed to return to his family at his usual hour. Search was made last night, and lasted until 9 o'clock this morning, when the unfortunate man was found as above stated. Hane was about 30 years of age, and an active business man. No cause can be assigned for the act. The financial condition of the bank is not at present known, the dead Cashier being the only person in possession of the combination of the safe, which is not yet open.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

An employe in the Recorder's office in Chicago received a letter a few days ago from George Von Hollen, the defaulting City Collector, intimating in unmistakable terms that he is starving in Canada, having neither money nor friends, and that he is desirous of returning to Chicago. He was engaged in the grocery business, but failed some time ago, and is now entirely without means of support. Chicago has between $40,000 and $60,000 by him, all of which disappeared in the grocery business, and in high living.

William E. Forster, one of the leading English Liberals, is to visit the United States next month. His record is a bright one. When, in 1846 and 1847, 4,000,000 of Irishmen were starving from the failure of the potato, and pestilence in the wake of famine was filling the roads of Ireland with the dying and the dead, this Yorkshire Quaker was among the first to cross the Channel and take them food. Where the plague was most deadly he stood nobly among the dying, administering relief. Ireland will never forget him.

Water costs nearly as much as bread in San Francisco. California is poorly supplied with this necessity, and the people are sinking artesian wells to obtain it in abundance and of good quality. One sunk near Tipton, in the San Joaquin Valley, lately, drew the farmers from many miles around to see the flood it poured upon the parched plains. At Alameda a well, sunk 250 feet, yielded plenty of the purest water. It is supposed that by boring deep enough water sufficient for the irrigation of the whole State can be reached under the clays, and that Oakland and San Francisco can fill immense reservoirs, ample for the wants of millions, at no great expense.

The Mennonites are increasing rapidly in Nebraska, Kansas, and Minnesota, owing, chiefly, to the immigration of the Russian Mennonites, who are allowed by the Russian Government until 1880 to leave Russia to avoid military enlistment. There are about 70,000 of this sect in America, about one-tenth of them in Canada. They are a cross between Baptist and Quaker, though they baptize by pouring. They are non-resistants, and allow no oaths. The Omish among them use no buttons, preferring hooks and eyes, as less sinful. This makes the division of Hooker Mennonites and Button, or Knopfler, Mennonites. They are industrious and thrifty, and are excellent farmers, and among the best citizens of the West.

A bachelor farmer in Missouri, 65 years old, was disheartened by poor crops and loss of stock, and contemplated suicide. Going out one morning and finding his finest hog dead, he seized a hatchet and gave himself several severe cuts in the head. This proved rather painful, and he varied it by jumping into a lake. Here the water was too shallow to drown him, and in his desperate hunt for death he climbed a tree, and tried to dash his brains out by throwing himself from the top. But intervening limbs caught him, and sympathizing neighbors carried him home to recover. Another Western man tied a stone to his neck, after unsuccessfully taking poison, and sprang into the canal, but the stone broke and let the man was fished on shore and locked up. Both of these men are evidently unacquainted with the uses and abuses of the well-loaded shot-gun.

It has been noted (and, it cannot be denied, with a great deal of truth) that godliness and baldness go over the earth hand in hand. Sitting in a church gallery and looking down over the congregation, the number of smooth, bald heads to be seen is overpowering. This is noticeable among every denomination except the Quakers, who, in the first place, have no godliness in their churches, and who keep their hats on in meeting. The same thing, though, must be said of the theatres. Every fourth male head is a bald one. If it is not already quite white and bare, a little more time will make it so. And, after all, some people prefer a perfectly bald head to a fiery red one. A young clergyman was once ruined in his profession by a bright red head, although his own hair was as black as ink. In the midst of a solemn sermon on remembering the Sabbath day he looked up at the gallery and burst into a roar of laughter. The congregation, of course, looked round, and saw a youngster in the second row of seats holding his open hands over a burning red head before him, and then rubbing his hands together as if warming them.

MURDER WITH A RAZOR.

TROY, Aug. 19.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Richard Shannon murdered Mrs. Ella Bice at Waterford, by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Mrs. Bice's maiden name was Miller, and she was formerly a resident of Baltimore, where Shannon made her acquaintance. He deserted his wife and family and lived on terms of improper intimacy with Miss Miller at Cohoes; but, after considerable moving about, she left him, and four months ago married Theodore Bice, an employe of the Button & Son steam fire-engine builders at Waterford. Shannon yesterday visited Mrs. Bice and requested her to leave her husband and accompany him, but she refused to do so. Maddened by his ill success, he exclaimed: "If I can't have her no one shall;" and suddenly drawing a razor from his pocket he cut her throat. He then fled, but was captured after an exciting chase and desperate struggle, and lodged in Ballston jail. The prisoner is a man about 50 years of age. Great excitement prevails in the locality.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Albanys, 4; Pittsfields, 2. Thirteen innings.

TROY, Aug. 19.—In a game of base-ball played here to-day, the Haymakers defeated the New-Bedfords by a score of 5 to 4.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—At a game of base-ball here to-day, the Buffalos defeated the Chicagos by a score of 3 to 2 in 13 innings.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Hornells, 4; Oswegos, 2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Providence, 3; Nationals, 1. Game called at the end of the fifth inning on account of rain.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 19.—Peoria Reds, 11; Milwaukees, 5.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 19.—Bostons, 4; Rochesters, 2; 14 innings.

A TRADER'S TRAIN IN DANGER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Col. George L. Shupe, of Idaho, a merchant trader there, was here to-day to secure the aid of Gen. Sheridan for a train of his valued at $10,000, which he had been informed was beleaguered by Indians. His partner, Mr. McKaleb, was killed by the savages, and there was, according to his advices, danger that the whole train would be captured and destroyed. Gen. Sheridan was absent, and he has gone to Omaha to seek assistance from Gen. Crook.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will convene here on Wednesday.

NEW ALABAMA COTTON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The first bale of cotton from Alabama was sold on 'Change to-day at 56½ cents. It was classed strict low middling.

FIRE IN GREENPOINT.

At 9:30 last night information was received at the Ninth Precinct Police Station, Greenpoint, that a fire had broken out on the premises at Nos. 133 to 139 Huron-street, occupied by Mr. J. H Robinson as a planing shop. The first alarm bel brought upon three engines, which played on the fire for a quarter of an hour, and then a light breeze springing up, and from the combustible materials lying about, there being a fear of the fire spreading, a second alarm was given, and two other engines came up and two trucks. Even with this force it is almost wonderful that the fire did not clear the whole block. The flames of the blazing timber were blown over the residences at either end, making the families anxious to remove their household goods, and the brilliant reflection upon the sky could be seen for miles. By 10:30 the fire was partially under control, and two hours afterward the bulk of the firemen and Police withdrew. The whole of the space from Huron to Green streets, an area of 200 feet by 75 feet, had been cleared, but the whole loss only amounted to something like $13,000. It is said that the fire originated in Mr. Robinson's engine-room. This and the planing shop were entirely burned down, the damage to building and machinery being roughly estimated at $6,000. This is insured in the Williamsburg City Office for $3,000. The next loser is Mr. James L. Jansen, of the Empire Porcelain Works. His dwelling-house and model-room were entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $1,500, which is fully covered by insurance. Messrs. Reeves & Church, of No. 140 Green-street, had their pretty one-story frame house destroyed; damage, $8,000, fully insured. There were two carpenter shops in the yard, one rented by John Doy and the other by James Gould. The damages in these cases amounted to over $200, which is not insured. Mr. James Maloy has a small screw factory adjoining, and here damage, not covered by insurance, was done to the amount of $200. During the fire Maloy charged Robinson with being the cause of it. A quarrel ensued, and both men were taken into custody, but afterward released.

SIX LUNATICS LOCKED UP.

Six persons were removed from their homes yesterday to Bellevue Hospital as insane. They are Mary J. Moth, aged 54, of No. 42 Orchard-street; Mary Sullivan, aged 38, of No. 12 Jay-street; Michael Welsh, aged 40, of No. 27 Prince-street; Frank Oliver, aged 36, of No. 209 Third-avenue; Andrew Barrett, aged 28, of No. 363 Madison-street, and James Rooney, aged 24, of No. 304 East Twelfth-street. Early last night Rooney ran into the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, and excitedly told Sergt. Fanning that his mother and sister were in a conspiracy to murder him. He added that they had just succeeded in giving him a large dose of poison that would certainly kill him. Upon being examined at Bellevue Hospital he was pronounced insane, and was placed in the department for lunatics.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest in the South Atlantic States, and is lowest in Nova Scotia. Occasional rain has fallen in all the districts except the East Gulf States, Lower Missouri Valley, and Tennessee. North-westerly winds prevail in the Middle States and New-England; south-westerly in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the South Atlantic States, and variable in the lake region; elsewhere they have been light southerly. The temperature has remained nearly stationary. The Mississippi has fallen 18 inches at Vicksburg.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, stationary temperature, followed by rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy weather in the south portion, rain areas, winds mostly brisk north-westerly, stationary temperature, followed by rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, warm westerly winds, stationary or lower pressure.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, stationary temperature, with stationary or lower pressure.

For the West Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southeasterly, nearly stationary temperature and pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, westerly winds, veering to southerly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the lower lake region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, variable winds, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	68°	71°	3:30 P. M.	89°	83°
6 A. M.	67°	68°	6 P. M.	85°	78°
9 A. M.	73°	72°	9 P. M.	77°	73°
12 M.	80°	79°	12 P. M.	75°	70°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 74½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 76½°

A TERRIBLE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Capt. A. H. Coates, a well-known tug-owner, shot and killed himself and wife at Saugatuck, Mich., last evening. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 19.—An *Eagle* special from Sing Sing says: "The Saratoga special on the Hudson River Railroad to-day, while passing through Sing Sing, struck and instantly killed James McKanery and his son, aged 9 years. They were running across the tracks at the time to catch the steamer Monitor. A man who was with them had a very narrow escape."

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—Capt. William Norris, of Erie, Penn., master and part owner of the schooner John S. Richards, committed suicide this morning by hanging himself in the forecastle of the boat. The unsatisfactory condition of the season's business is supposed to have been the cause.

BATH, Me., Aug. 19.—The schooner Normandy, of 544 tons burden, was launched here to-day.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—W. J. M. Gordon, wholesale druggist, has suspended, with $100,000 liabilities.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	15¼	Julia Consolidated	16¼
Alta	13	Justice	8½
Belcher	11½	Kentuck	5½
Best & Belcher	19½	Ophir	4
Bullion	12½	Leopard	1½
Caledonia	3½	Mexican	24¾
California	11	Northern Belle	10¾
Challar	38½	Ophir	45
Confidence	6½	Overman	16½
Consolidated Virginia	9½	Raymond & Ely	5
Crown Point	10½	Savage	14¾
Eureka Consolidated	39	Segregated Belcher	91
Exchequer	6½	Sierra Nevada	41¼
Gould & Curry	10¾	Silver Hill	3¾
Grand Prize	5½	Union Consolidated	30
Hale & Norcross	9½	Yellow Jacket	16

A Voice from Japan.

From the Tokio (Japan) Times, June 8, 1878.

Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., manufacturers of scales for the world in general, have circulated in America the *fac-simile* of a certificate in the Siamese language and character, showing that their wares have been for many years in use at the Custom-house at Bangkok, and have not only given constant satisfaction, but have occasioned surprise by their durability and unchanging accuracy. This does not seem so remarkable a testimonial in the East as it possibly may be at home.

If Messrs. Fairbanks & Co had any desire to obtain similar autographic assurances from all the States in Asia where trade is carried on, they could do so without difficulty. No Custom-house in China, we believe, and certainly none in Japan, is without a supply of them; and in all official departments where the use of scales is requisite, these alone are relied upon. The quaint Siamese chirography may have plenty of companion curiosities whenever it suits the parties concerned to send for them.—*Exchange.*

FAT PEOPLE MADE LEAN.—Physicians and physiologists have long "scratched their heads" and "burned the midnight oil," seeking to devise some means whereby excessive corpulency might be either prevented or controlled. Until recently all "theories," "special directions," and "remedies" have failed. But at last the problem is solved. ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT will surely and positively reduce flesh at from three to six pounds per week. No medicine, or combination of medicines, has ever been discovered that would produce such wonderful results, and at the same time improve the general health Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: The Angell Defalcation; Progress of the Yellow Fever; A Powder Magazine Struck by Lightning; The Potter Committee: A Howl from the Tennessee Democrats; The Interests of the Nation; Letters from Our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; all the General News; Reviews of New Books; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature; Agricultural Matters; Fall Plowing; Fears; Notes from the Field and Garden; Financial and Commercial Reports, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,238 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

"Surf Hotel," Fire Island.
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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

N. W. C. C. &	Erie Railway.	Union Pacific.
$1,000...98⅜	200.....83	100.....64⅛
U. & St. J. Ss con.	200.....83⅛	100.....64⅜
1,000...97⅞	100.....83	100.....64
Northwest.	100.....83⅛	100.....64
1,000.....109⅜	300.....83⅜	100.....64⅜
Lake Shore.	200.....83⅝	St. Paul pref.
220.....65	500.....83⅞	100.....70⅜
200.....65⅛	200.....84	200.....70⅝
200.....65⅜	100.....83⅞	300.....70⅞
200.....65⅝	600.....83⅞	300.....70⅞
400.....65⅜	Michigan Central.	400.....70⅞
400.....b3. 65⅝	200.....b3. 67	100.....70⅝
1500.....65	22.....67	300.....70⅞
North-west.	100.....67⅛	100.....70⅞
1500.....65	Pfd.	St. Paul.
300.....35⅛	300.....31½	100.....52⅜
200.....35⅜	700.....31½	100.....52⅛
100.....6. 35⅜	200.....31½	100.....52⅜
200.....35⅝	100.....31½	100.....52⅛
200.....a3. 35⅝	100.....31¼	300.....a. 52
200.....35⅛	100.....31¼	300.....a. 52
100.....35⅜	100.....6. 31⅜	300.....a. 52
100.....35⅛	100.....31⅜	600.....52⅛
100.....35⅜	100.....31½	200.....52⅜
100.....b3. 35⅝		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.
$5,000.....107⅝	$50,000..a3. 106⅛	$50,000.....100⅞
U. S. 5-20 R. '67.	U. S. 4½'s, '91 C.	
$9,000.....105¼	20,000.....104⅜	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

N. Cen. 6s, n.-f.	Pacific Mail.	Chi. & R. I.
$1,000.....b. 2	50.....b.c. 14⅛	200.....b.c. 114⅜
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	N. Y. C. & H.	Chic. Bur. & Q.
5.000.....70⅛	100.....b.a. 109⅜	100.....b.c. 111¼
3,000...b.c. 70	Illinois Central.	200.....b.c. 111⅛
M. & St. P. c. & f.	100.....b.c. 71⅛	C. & N. W.
1,000.....95	Union Pacific.	100.....b.c. 83⅜
N. W. C. C. G.	300.....b.c. 64⅛	Chic. & N. W. pf.
1,000.....c. 98¾	500.....b.c. 64⅜	800.....b.c. 67⅜
Mor. & Ha. 2d.	200.....b.c. 64⅝	200.....67⅞
1,000.....105	200.....b.c.s3. 64⅝	Chic. & St. P. pf.
H. & St. J. 8s, con.	200.....64	200.....67⅜
5,000.....98	100.....b.c.s. 64⅛	100.....67⅝
1,000.....b. 97⅛	200.....64⅜	Chic. & N. W. pf.
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	100.....b.c. 65⅛	1300.....68
2,000.....73⅛	500.....65⅛	1300.....68¼
Kan. P. 1st 7s, Den.	200.....65⅛	Morris & Essex.
D. 65⅜	200.....65⅜	100.....b.c. 82⅜
5,000.....66	600.....65⅜	100.....83
1,000.....66⅛	300.....65⅝	C. & St. P.
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	1800.....65⅝	100.....b.c.b3. 31⅝
1,000.....43	1000.....65⅝	100.....32
2,000.....42½	200.....66	300.....31⅞
2,000.....43	1000.....66⅛	225.....32
N. Y. Elc. 1st.	2500.....66⅛	1100.....32⅛
3,000.....87	600.....66⅜	1230.....32⅛
4,000.....87	100.....b4. 66⅜	200.....32⅜
A. & T. H. 1st.	400.....66⅜	700.....33
3,000.....103	300.....66	100.....b3. 32⅛
L. & Nash. 2d.	700.....66⅛	100.....a3. 32⅜
2,000.....97	100.....b.c.s3. 66⅛	C. & St. P. pf.
N., C. & St. L. 1st.	Michigan Central.	100.....b.c. 71⅛
2,000.....100¾	100.....b.c.c. 67⅜	200.....71
No. Mo. 1st.	200.....67⅛	800.....a3. 71
2,000.....b. 106¾	300.....67⅜	600.....71
Fourth Nat. Bank.	100.....68	600.....71⅛
28.....95	300.....68⅛	100.....71¼
Western Union.	300.....68⅜	Del., Lack. & West.
200.....b.c. 91⅞	200.....68⅝	100.....b.c. 93¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	Chi. & N. W.	100.....a3. 93⅜
11.....90¼	100.....b.c. 35⅝	400.....93⅝
American Ex.	200.....35⅞	100.....93⅞
50.....b30. 93⅛	200.....b3. 35⅞	100.....94
Quicksilver pf.	600.....a3. 35⅝	100.....94⅛
100.....45	900.....67¼	Mich. Central.
Mich. Central.	200.....67⅜	100.....b.c. 67⅜
100.....b.c. 67⅜	200.....67⅝	50.....67⅜
50.....67⅜	800.....67⅝	200.....67¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81 R.	U. S. 5s C., '81.
$10,000.....107⅞	$50,000.b.c. 106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s '81 C.	U. S. 5s R., '81.	U. S. 4½s R., '91.
$30,000.....107⅞	$50,000.bc. 108⅛	$10,000.....103⅞
U. S. 6s C., '67.	U. S. 5s, C.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
5,000.....102⅝	82,000.....106¼	30,000.....120

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.	Erie Railway.	Union Pacific.
$10,000.....81⅜	200.....16⅜	500.....64⅛
Louisiana consol.	200.....16⅝	100.....s3. 64⅜
2,000.....72¼	100.....s3. 16⅝	100.....64⅜
Kan. P. 1st. R. 10 Sinks.	100.....b3. 16⅞	100.....b3. 64⅜
1,000.....13	300.....b3. 16⅞	200.....64⅜
C., R. I. & P. s. f.	100.....16⅞	200.....s3. 64⅜
10,000.....108	Lake Shore.	200.....64⅜
C., R. I. & P.	200.....b3. 68⅛	Illinois Central.
6,000.....108¾	1000.....b3. 68¼	100.....79⅛
M. & St. P. c. & f.	1000.....b3. 68¼	200.....79¼
3,000.....95¼	1000.....68⅜	North-western.
1,000.....95	140.....68	North-west. pf.
Han. & St. J. 8s, con.	100.....68⅛	300.....67⅜
7,000.....99⅝	200.....b3. 68⅛	200.....67⅜
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	100.....68⅜	200.....67⅜
16,000.....102	100.....b3. 68⅜	200.....67⅜
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	200.....68⅜	200.....67⅜
1,000.....70⅛	500.....b3. 68⅜	900.....67⅜
Pacific Mail.	200.....68⅜	200.....67⅜
100.....18⅞	200.....b4. 68⅜	200.....67⅜
100.....17	400.....a3. 68⅜	400.....67⅜
100.....17⅛	300.....68⅜	400.....67⅜
100.....17⅜	100.....68⅜	100.....s10. 67⅜
100.....17⅜	Michigan Central.	100.....67⅜
300.....17⅜	100.....67⅞	100.....s5. 67⅜
500.....17⅜	100.....67⅜	200.....67⅜
100.....17⅜	200.....67⅞	300.....67⅜
500.....17⅜	St. Paul.	Cen. of N. J.
100.....17⅜	300.....33	100.....34⅝
American Express	100.....31⅞	D., L. & West.
89.....s3. 50	300.....32	100.....52¼
Del., L. & West.	100.....32⅛	100.....52⅜
50.....49⅞	St. Paul pref.	600.....52⅛
300.....49⅜	500.....71⅜	1100.....52⅜
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	100.....s3. 71	C., B. & Q.
100.....109⅜	100.....71	100.....111⅞
C., C. C. & I.	100.....71	H. & St. J. pf.
80.....24⅜	500.....71⅛	100.....s30.

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 19.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

California.	Dahlonega.	Northern Belle.
16.....11⅛	100.....b30. .15	30.....s.c. 10⅛
Consol. Va.	Lacrosse.	
5.....s.c. 9⅜	100.....28	

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Sunkeye.	Gold Placer.	Lacrosse.
500.....b.c. .35	100.b.c. .31	500.....s60. .27
Hukill.	100.b.c.s30. .30	
100.....s3. 4⅛	100..b.c.s30. .30	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

California.	Dahlonega.	Gold Placer.
500.....b.c. 12	100.....s.c. .14	100.....31
15.....11⅛	N. Y. & Col.	300.....s30. .30
Consol. Virginia.	100.b.c. 10.2	
500.....b.c. 9⅜	100.b.c.b10.2	

MONDAY, Aug. 19—P. M.

The week opened with an active speculation on the Stock Exchange and some wide and frequent fluctuations were recorded. In the early dealings there was an advance of ¼ to 1⅞ ₱ cent., as compared with the closing quotations of Saturday; but the improvement was partially lost at the second call, when there was some selling of the Granger stocks. Toward the close the market was firm again and some of the decline was recovered. Lake Shore and Michigan Central led the upward movement during the day, and the former closed at the highest price.

The transactions aggregated 130,794 shares, embracing 33,100 North-western, 31,595 Lake Shore, 23,465 St. Paul, 19,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,100 Erie, 4,872 Michigan Central, 4,350 Union Pacific, and 2,400 Pacific Mail.

North-western common advanced from 35½ to 36⅜, and closed at 35⅞@36. The preferred declined at the opening from 67⅛ to 67¼, and after rising to 68¼, fell back to 67⅛, and closed at 67⅞@68. St. Paul common fell off from 31⅝ to 31⅜, rose to 32⅛, reacted to 31⅝, and closed at 32⅛. Lake Shore advanced from 65 to 66¾, and, after receding to 65⅞, rose rapidly to 66¾. Michigan Central advanced from 67 to 68⅜, and closed at 67⅞. Erie advanced from 16¾ to 17, declined to 16⅝, and recovered to 16⅞. Union Pacific fell off from 64⅜ to 64, and advanced to 64⅝. Pacific mail was quiet early in the day at 16⅝ @16⅞, but later advanced to 16. Quicksilver preferred advanced to 30. Among the coal stocks Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 49⅛ to 50, reacted to 49¾, and finally sold at 50⅛; Delaware and Hudson rose from 49½ to 50, declined to 49¼, and returned to 49½; Morris and Essex was firm at 82¾@83, and New-Jersey Central at 34⅛@34⅜.

The Money market continued to work easily, with call loans at 1 to 2 ₱ cent. on Government bonds and miscellaneous collateral. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston depressed, par @ ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 3-16, bank, ¼; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 80 cents discount, and Boston, easy at par.

The foreign advices reported a steady market at London for Consols, which sold at 95⅜@95⅛ for money, and 95⅛@95¼ for the account. United States bonds were firm at 105¼ for new 4½s, 106½ for 1867s, 105¼ for 10-40s, and 107½ for new 5s. In American railway shares, Erie common advanced from 16⅜ to 17⅛, and Erie preferred from 32 to 32⅝, while Illinois Central declined 1 ₱ cent., to 81. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅜@52⅝ per ounce. In Paris, Rentes rose to 112f. 35c. The Imperial Bank of Germany gained 3,021,000 marks specie during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was weaker, on a very light business. Prime 60-day bills were offered at $4 84½. Cables were offered at $4 89¾, and sales were made at $4 89⅛, net, to the seller. The quotations for actual business were: $4 84@$4 84⅛ for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 88⅛@$4 88¾ for demand, $4 89⅛@$4 89¾ for cables, and $4 81⅛@ $4 82½ for commercial bills.

Gold opened and closed at 100⅝, with intervening sales at 100⅞. On Gold loans the rates were 1 ₱ cent. for carrying and "flat" to ½ ₱ cent for borrowing. The imports of specie for the week were $187,488, mostly Silver.

Government bonds were strong and in good demand. Railroad mortgages were dull, with an irregular course of prices. Alton and Terre Haute Income bonds advanced 1¾ ₱ cent., to 21½, while do. Firsts declined 2 ₱ cent., to 103. Kansas Pacific Firsts advanced to 108; do., Denver Division, to 66½; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 70⅛, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 95, Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts to 92, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s to 98½. Union Pacific Land Grants declined to 104½, Missouri Pacific Firsts to 101⅜, Louisville and Nashville Consols to 105½, New-York Elevated Firsts to 87, C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 42, and Morris and Essex Seconds to 105. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3-65s sold at 81⅞@81¾, Louisiana Consols at 72½, and South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, at 2.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1878.

Coin receipts	$429,892 70
Coin payments	286,352 97
Coin balance	121,969,147 98
Currency receipts	855,193 16
Currency payments	869,769 28
Currency balance	49,685,262 04
Customs	381,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅝
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅜	106¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105	105⅛
Bills on London	$4 84@$4 84⅛	$4 84@$4 84⅛
New-York Central	109⅝	109⅜
Rock Island	114⅛	114⅛
Pacific Mail	17⅜	17⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅜	32⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	70¼	71⅜
Lake Shore	64⅞	66⅜
Chicago and North-western	35	35⅞
Chicago and North-western pref	67⅜	67⅞
Western Union	91⅝	91⅞
Union Pacific	64⅛	64⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	51⅞	52⅜
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	34⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49	49⅛
Morris and Essex	82⅛	83
Panama	125⅜	125⅜
Erie	16⅝	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅝	7⅝
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12	12
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	29½	30
Michigan Central	66⅛	67⅞
Illinois Central	79½	79½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅞	109⅜	410
Erie	17	16⅝	6,100
Lake Shore	66⅜	65	31,595
Wabash	13⅛	13⅛	100
North-western	36¼	35⅜	10,600
North-western pref	68¼	67¼	22,150
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¼	31⅜	12,505
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	71⅛	70⅛	10,960
Del., Lack. & Western	53	52	19,600
New-Jersey Central	34⅜	34⅛	900
Del. & Hudson Canal	50	49⅜	850
Morris & Essex	83	82⅜	400
Michigan Central	68⅜	67	4,872
Illinois Central	79½	79¼	800
Union Pacific	64⅜	64	4,350
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	111⅛	111¼	350
C., C. & I. C.	3⅜	3⅜	100
Han. & St. Joseph pref	30	30	100
Western Union	91⅞	91⅞	900
Pacific Mail	18	16⅜	2,400
Quicksilver pref	35	34½	300
American Express	50	50	180
United States Express	46⅜	46⅜	100
Total sales			130,794

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅝	1:00 P. M.	100⅝
10:30 A. M.	100⅝	1:30 P. M.	100⅝
11:00 A. M.	100⅝	2:00 P. M.	100⅝
11:30 A. M.	100⅝	2:30 P. M.	100⅝
12:00 M.	100⅝	3:00 P. M.	100⅝
12:30 P. M.	100⅝		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119⅞	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅞	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅞	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅝	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅛	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅛	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107⅛	108
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107⅛	108
United States 10-40s, registered	108½	108⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	109	109¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¾	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¾	106⅜
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103¾	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅞	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅞	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $90,000 for interest and $73,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$7,200,000
Gold balances	736,000
Currency balances	738,596

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$64,173,606
Currency balances	2,165,364
Gold exchanges	12,102,139
Gold balances	1,124,062

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '66	103
Alabama 5s, 1888	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	103
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '81	113
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chi. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '91	120
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '98	120
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	20½	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	14⅞
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. 8s	3	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	14⅞
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	3	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	3	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70⅜
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	51
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	51
Conn. 6s, 1883-4	103	N. C. 6s, F. & A. c. '86	8½
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86, 100	100	N. C. 6s, F. & A. c. '86	8¼
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886-1907	9	N. C. 6s, n. bds., J. & J.	8
Ga. 7s, indorsed '86-1890	9	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
Ga. 7s, G. bds. '90-1907	9	N. C. 6s, tax, cl. 1, '98-9	2
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879-1002	3	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Ill. War Loan	101	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	3
Kentucky 6s	103	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s	50	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 6s, new bds	50	R. I. 6s, O. 1893-4	110
La. 6s, new F'g & t.	50	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 7s, Penitent'ry	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J	27
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O	27
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	27
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	71½	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	41
La. 7s, small bonds	69	S. C. 7s or '88	32
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	101	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	1¾
Mich. 6s, 1883	104	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1878, 100	100	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., r. s.	33½
Mo. 6s, due in '82 or '83	102	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1886	102	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1887	103	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72⅜
Mo. 6s, due in 1888	103⅜	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c	54¼
Mo. 6s, due in '89 or '90	104	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	28½
Mo. A. or U. due '92	106	Dis. of Col. 3.65s	90½
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5	106		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	70	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	110
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	27	Clev., P. & A. old	102
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Clev., P. & A. new	110
Chic. & Alton inc.	103	D. M. & D. 1st 7s	106
C. B. & Q. 8s, s. f., 1st	111½	Lake Shore G. O. 1st	111
Chic., R. & P. con. 7s	113	Lake Shore C. & I. 1st	111
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup	108⅛	Lake Shore C. 2d	103
C. R. of N. J. 1st con.	52	Lake Shore C. & I. 2d	102⅜
C. R. of N. J. as'd	71	Mich. Cen. con. 7s	109
L. & W. con. 7s	55	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104⅜
Am. D. & L. 1st 7s, '96	105¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105¾
Am. D. & L. inc. as'd	26	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	127	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 2d 7s, 10 P. D.	102⅞	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	117¼
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, 2 R. D.	101	H. & H. 7s, 2d M.	108
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	106⅞	Can. So. 1st, g'd	73½
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99⅜	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	98⅛	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	130
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	98	North Missouri 8s	104
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	101	O. & M. Con. 7s	97
M. & St. P. C. & F.	94⅞	O. & M. Con. 6s	97
M. & St. P. 2d	100⅜	O. & M. 2d	20

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(All Prices are in Currency.)

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5.....s.c. 9⅜	100.....28	

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Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅜	32⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	70¼	71⅜
Lake Shore	64⅞	66⅜
Chicago and North-western	35	35⅞
Chicago and North-western pref	67⅜	67⅞
Western Union	91⅝	91⅞
Union Pacific	64⅛	64⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	51⅞	52⅜
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	34⅝
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49	49⅛
Morris and Essex	82⅛	83
Panama	125⅜	125⅜
Erie	16⅝	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅝	7⅝
Harlem	139	139
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12	12
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	29½	30
Michigan Central	66⅛	67⅞
Illinois Central	79½	79½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	109⅞	109⅜	410
Erie	17	16⅝	6,100
Lake Shore	66⅜	65	31,595
Wabash	13⅛	13⅛	100
North-western	36¼	35⅜	10,600
North-western pref	68¼	67¼	22,150
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¼	31⅜	12,505
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	71⅛	70⅛	10,960
Del., Lack. & Western	53	52	19,600
New-Jersey Central	34⅜	34⅛	900
Del. & Hudson Canal	50	49⅜	850
Morris & Essex	83	82⅜	400
Michigan Central	68⅜	67	4,872
Illinois Central	79½	79¼	800
Union Pacific	64⅜	64	4,350
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	111⅛	111¼	350
C., C. & I. C.	3⅜	3⅜	100
Han. & St. Joseph pref	30	30	100
Western Union	91⅞	91⅞	900
Pacific Mail	18	16⅜	2,400
Quicksilver pref	35	34½	300
American Express	50	50	180
United States Express	46⅜	46⅜	100
Total sales			130,794

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅝	1:00 P. M.	100⅝
10:30 A. M.	100⅝

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Only two auctions, and they unimportant, were held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Aug. 19.

L. J. & I. Phillips, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. Goldsmith, Esq., Referee, sold the two five-story brick tenements, with lots, each 25 by 90.10, Nos. 337 and 339 6th-st., west side, 125 feet west of 1st-av., for $26,250, to Isadore Lahman, plaintiff.

William Kennelly, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, by G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, disposed of five lots, each 25 by 100, on 147th-st., south-west corner of St. Ann's-av., for $3,000, to Gothard Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 17.

42d-st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Henry P. Riebalr and wife to Frederick Loechel..... nom.

42d-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5; Marcus R. Sanford and wife to Martha R. Sanford..... nom.

Prescott-av., s. s. corner of Bolton-st., 64.3x113.9; F. X. Sinsiatz to Frederick G. Potter.. $2,175

2d-st., No. 156, and 162 198; Anna C. Cummings to Mary B. Cummings..... nom.

31st-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9; Harriet Palmer, Executrix, to John E. Lahman.... 3,450

233d-st., s. s., 56.6 ft. w. of 9th-av., 21.10x49.4; Henry Gilbert to Charlotte Johnson, Executrix..... 6,000

Lexington-av., e. s., 50.9 ft. s. of 35th-st., irreg.; William Byrnes and wife to William H. Wilkens..... 100

136th-st., n. s., 321.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 18.4x99.11; Matilda C. Fay and husband to Lincoln Kilbourne..... 5,371

83d-st., n. s., 148 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9; Anna M. Thlesen to Edward Sanders... 1,000

91st-st., s. s., 244.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.6x99; Noble Heath to Harris Cohn..... 25,000

36th-st., s. s., 38 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94; Peter H. O'Neill to Peter Regan..... 10,000

LEASES RECORDED.

34th-st., s. s. corner of 5th-av., 6 years; Otto Lewis to E. Wegner..... $900

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Raheny, Patrick, and wife to Herman Witte; s. s. 71st-st., w. of 3d-av., 2 years..... $1,000

Murphy, Thomas and wife, to Michael Hallenan; s. s. 146th-st., w. of St. Ann's-av., 4 years..... 600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Banks, Jane A., to Clara Banks..... $5,000

Bradhurst, Elizabeth T., to Caroline Swarts..... 7,810

Schreyer, John, Executor, &c., to William H. Palmer..... 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—THE ELEGANT house, with stable, No. 32 West 56th-st., being off 5th-av.; house built by the owner; fine large dining-room, conservatory, &c.; first-class stable on 55th-st., will be rented or sold together or separately at low figures. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

AT BARGAINS.—THE NEW AND ELEGANT 3-story brown stone house, No. 234 East 63d-st., in the best manner and expensively finished. Apply on premises or F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—EITHER NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST. or No. 18 East 57th-st.; both with extensions, and finished with most elegant cabinet work. Inquire of the owner, Mr. A. SCHEFTEL, No. 31 Spruce-st.

SEE AUCTION COLUMN FOR IMMENSE Chromo sale, THURSDAY NEXT, by V. K. STEVENSON, JR., Auctioneer.

A HOW OF NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses for sale. Price low. Apply on premises, No. 342 East 79th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE,

SOUTH-EAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 25TH-ST. TO RENT,

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSE

just finished, will be rented in whole or en suite, for one year or longer.

The rooms are well suited for FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

The situation is one of the most desirable in the City and near all the principal clubs.

For plans and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 7 Nassau-st., and
No. 1,198 Broadway.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT-HOUSE, No. 2,260 AND 2,262 BROADWAY, between 81st and 82d-sts. Desirable apartments, containing from six to eight rooms, fully arranged for housekeeping, at reasonable rates.

A VERY COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY basement house, brown stone, to let, furnished, to private family only; between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $200 a month. Apply to OWNER, No. 38 West 35th-st.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN APARTMENT House No. 230 East 17th-st. and No. 229 East 18th-st.; all modern conveniences; steam heat, janitor, &c. Apply on premises.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be rented very low. HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO CHARGE FOR REGISTERING HOUSES at my three offices!!! V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th-st., and 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Greece...W., Aug. 21 | Italy...W., Aug. 28, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Helvetia, S., Aug. 24, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50, at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA...WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28 | *RUSSIA...WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., North River, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, 21st August, 1878. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*PERIERE, Dawes.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, foot of Union-place.
Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Circassia.....Aug. 31, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Australia, Aug. 31, 11 A. M. | Alsatia.....Aug. 28, 4 P. M.
Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Least Easterly Course, and are the largest, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARROTT.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 5 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. MEADUS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, noon.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are in the midship section, where the motion is the least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $26.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having fine saloons, smoking-room, piano, and library, also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries as good ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Tuesday, Sept. 5
Rates—$50 to $75; according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lower rates.
For passage apply to ALEXR. HALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at 154 Canal-st., corner of Canal, North River.

SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat. Sept. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
GELLERT...Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER...Thurs., Sept. 5
BERLIN...Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING...Thurs., Sept. 12
Rates of passage: To Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
NEDERLAND sails Friday, Aug. 23, noon.
For free pamphlet, passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 6 Battery-place.

SAVANNAH,

FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DASHIEL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
62 South-st.
CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, Pier 43 North River, 2 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. G. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 21
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 24
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALLEN, AGENT, 5 SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. OAEONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Tickets issued also for
SANTA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 (Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Leaving Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:48 P. M.,) 3, 4, 4:30, 5:30, 7:30 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARNER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:30 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington, with drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
5:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
9:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Rutland via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott's Express Company's offices, Nos. 8 Park-place, 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Boston.
O. H. MERES, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
7 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
8 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 6:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Stonington and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9:2 P. M. For Harlem RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 8 direct connections will be made via the GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
ROUTE-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest points for Parsons and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 52d-st. along 2d-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
"Delaware Division Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Plainfield, Bethlehem, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Philadelphia, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 4:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARNER, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair Heights and way, 9:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.
THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st. Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLER, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P. M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From 28, N. R.
June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier
Leave Brooklyn, via Annex boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the pier, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. COMTON, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, and all points North and West.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THERE IS BUT ONE NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
S. F. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 20 E. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Pond's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

SEA BIRD. CAPT. H. B. PARKER.

FOR RED BANK.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th...12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st...9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st...1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 23d...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d...3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 25th Ex.9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th...8:30 P. M.
Monday, 26th...8:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th...6:45 A. M.

HELEN. CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

FOR RED BANK.	FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...9:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th...6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...9:00 P. M.	Thursday, 22d...6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d...6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th...8:30 A. M.	Monday, 26th...2:30 P. M.
	Tuesday, 27th...2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—ACK. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vesey-street Pier at 6:30, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
8 P. M., daily, Pacific Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 6:45 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 4, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Stonington and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 4, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9:2 P. M. For Harlem RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 334-2d-st., connecting with Danbury and Norwalk Railroads. Single tickets, 25 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

ANOTHER
"NEW LINE"
TO BOSTON.
On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (7 miles below Norwich) and Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, forming, with a NEW FAST TRAIN, via NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD
A New Line Between
NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
FARE EITHER WAY
ONE DOLLAR.
Rates subject to daily reductions.
The old attractions of the Sound revived.
A first-class supper for 50 cents.
No advance in prices for State-rooms.
BERTHS FREE.
Continuous trips—no stop over.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Boats leave Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, at 5:30

BUTLER BIDDING FOR VOTES

DENOUNCING WEALTH TO A HANDFUL OF PEOPLE.

AN ADDRESS TO SOME COMPOSITORS—WHY HE HAS NO BONDS—HE QUOTES GOLDSMITH AND DENOUNCES NEWSPAPERS—REDISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY FAVORED.

Gen. Butler visited the *Advocate's* office yesterday, and after viewing the premises and shaking hands with all the compositors, he condescended to make a speech to them in the machine-room. Addressing them as if he were speaking to a representative meeting numbering thousands, he said: "Laboring men and women of New-York." After this grandiloquent sentence he paused to consider upon what he was about to speak. "Fellow-laboring men and women," he at length continued, "for I hold that all men and women, in whatever sphere of life, are laborers who are engaged in doing something every day to render their country better and to render the condition of their kind more endurable and more favorable. I do not make the ordinary distinction between capital and labor; I divide it into three classes—capital, enterprise, and labor. I define capital as that wealth which is so invested that, without any action on its owner's part, whether he lives or dies, will bring to him or his children an income, and which income he may spend simply in pandering to his own vices and his own selfishness, whether of greed or pleasure. Enterprise is that capital which is used for the purpose of producing that which will make men better, give them instruction, and aid in carrying on the great work of civilization and progress, whether in building houses, carrying on manufactures, or otherwise. Labor is simply that employment where men work for a certain rate of wages, and do not share either with the man of enterprise or capital in any of the profits. Now, there never has been a fair division in this country, or within the last generation, between capital and enterprise, nor has there been a fair division of the profits between enterprise and labor; and for the reason that most of the money invested in enterprise is borrowed of capital and pays it a large interest, and then when that interest has to be got again it has to be got out of labor. It can come from nowhere else. Under these circumstances enterprise is made to have, necessarily almost, interests antagonistic to labor. You meet the man of enterprise, and you ask him for an increase in the amount paid for your labor; he cannot give it. Why? Because in nine cases out of ten, if he is a just man, he will bring his books and show you he has to pay so much for the use of capital, and that he has to screw it out of you, or fail; and to-day the man of enterprise is not to be envied by you who have fair wages for regular work. But with the men of capital, who are driving their 'daily bo' coaches, some of them, [laughter, and 'That's so,'] it is very different.

"Now, the difficulty has been that the legislation of the last 18 years—16 years, certainly—has been continually in favor of capital and against enterprise. Let me illustrate what I mean, so that there may be a mistake. I am accused of having a large quantity of Government bonds. It makes no difference that I have denied it, the accusation still remains. I only wish I had. [Laughter.] But the difficulty is that, being a manufacturer, and living in a manufacturing city, and having, after some years' work, accumulated something in my profession, I had more faith in manufacturing than in bonds. I thought they were payable in greenbacks. If I had known in 1869 that the people would have been fools enough to send to Congress men who would make them payable in coin, I would have put all my money in bonds. It did not think it possible that it would be arranged in that way, therefore I took my stand with enterprise, and am now the foolish proprietor of very considerable manufacturing stock. Now, suppose I had those bonds, and you came to me wishing to borrow $50,000 say, to found an establishment. If I wished to accommodate you I should say: 'Well, I get now 4 per cent. on my money, untaxable, and taxes in New-York are about 2 per cent., therefore it is fair that you pay me 6 per cent. Also, I have the Government behind me, while if I have your business or property insured, the building might be burned down and the insurance office fail, or your cashier run away with the money. I must have something for the increased risk. I am not trying to be a Shylock, but simply a political bull.' Then, again, my bonds may increase in value, so that altogether I may reasonably expect from you 8 per cent. for the use of my money.' That is what a man has to pay for capital. The man of enterprise has to take that capital, put his brain, his anxiety, his work into it, and employ others to attempt to get back this 10 per cent. and something beside. Therefore, you see that the non-taxation of the bonds falls directly upon the laboring man. Take this coat I am wearing—the product of one of my own mills—80 per cent. of the cost goes in plant and material, 20 per cent. in labor, and I have to squeeze that labor down until I get the 9 or 10 per cent. interest. In the meantime the tax gatherer comes round and says: 'You have a fine institution there; I must tax you a couple per cent. more.' The legislation has been in favor of money, and the men of money, and not in favor of enterprise or the laborer. There are enterprising men in this City laboring day by day, and in this way being rid of all the profits they are getting. But, in spite of lying newspapers, they are awakening to an understanding that your cause is their cause, that you and they stand upon the same platform. They are beginning to say they must have legislation which shall provide that they shall pay taxation on property just once, and no more. [Loud cheers.] Then your taxation will grow less. In the olden time, when this country was first organized, our fathers saw this state of things which have now arisen, and attempted to provide for it. They abolished the laws of primogeniture, and the laws of entail, by which great estates could be accumulated, so as to prevent a few people accumulating vast amounts of property, for, wherever such accumulation takes place, and the property is managed by one man for his own use and nobody else's, it is always detrimental to the prosperity of the country.

"'Til fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

"Our fathers undertook to stop this accumulation of estates by having them divided after death. But about that time the invention of trading corporations was made, by which the holding of property in one hand and one interest is made perpetual. And how is it to-day? Why, four men I could name—but I never trouble myself with talking hardly about men. Men are pretty much all alike, and do pretty much the same thing when they have the chance. [Laughter.] If you had a railroad you would raise the fare if you could. But I am talking of systems now. Four men can settle what the price of food shall be in New-York by altering the prices of transportation. If they choose to put it up or down, they do so, and the only safeguard you have for the transportation of grain from the East to the West, at something like proper prices, is the fact that the trading corporations do not always agree. They get together at Saratoga and elsewhere, now and then, and try to make an arrangement to charge all alike. If the system were a little more honest they would agree, but they go away and cut under each other, and so break up the combination. But the system is that the business of the country gets into a few hands, and this is always detrimental to its prosperity. When a man dies his wife gets her third dower in the real estate, but no interest at all in the personal estate. It cannot be found; shares are here, there, and everywhere; she loses it. In other words, the system of corporations allows this state of things, with a permit of wealth being concealed from taxation. In Suffolk County there was an attempt made to find out how much the personal property amounted to. The taxation books and the record of the court where the estates of deceased persons were settled were looked into, and it turned out that if the taxation records were true, all the personal property in the county belonged to the men who had died that year. All the rest had no property at all, to such an extent had it been concealed. But it comes out after death, when the estates are settled, and I think that the amount a man has got out of the public this way should in turn be redistributed to the public. [Enthusiastic cheering and laughter.] I know no other remedy. I am afraid I shall be called a Radical if I say much more.

"Let me say, however, that there is no occasion for strikes or Communism in this country. The power of this country is in the hands of the working men, [loud cheers,] and it ought to be in the hands of the working women as well. It is they who can work out its salvation by the ballot. And yet you want unity. You can secure it by electing men who will be under an obligation to you. You cannot find a set of men in Congress or elsewhere who will not lick the hand that feeds them. And when the time comes, you laboring men, you National men, you men who want change, don't quarrel as to who shall be Chairman of the ward caucus. [Laughter.] Let every man understand that he serves who only stands and waits, and that, as God has set forth in His law, 'The last shall be first, and the first shall be last,' so it is in politics. I ask you to take this matter up. Let the working men of this country come together and organize, and take the country into their own hands. They have as much right to do so, under our law and under the higher law of God, as any other set of men. The change in the whole course of legislation in favor of labor getting its fair share of the profits, which, as you see, it has not got now. Sixty years ago, when all the men and women of the country were engaged in producing that by which they could live and be comfortable, they worked from 10 to 14 hours a day. Now, by the aid of machinery, we are able to do 10 times as much. A single spinning jenny will do more in a day than all the girls in the State would then with their distaffs. Therefore, if you are able to produce 10 times as much as formerly, instead of working 10 hours a day you only ought to work one hour a day [loud hurrahs] if there was a fair division of labor, but there is not. You ought to lighten the hours of labor as it enriches the capital and the capitalist. Yet a man who speaks of the shortening of the time of labor is looked upon as a heretic, and by those who are crying out about overproduction."

Gen. Butler concluded his address with an exhortation to organization, asking the men to stand together as the Evangelical churches did. They believed in the Atonement and the Trinity, but they did not allow themselves to dwell much on the difference between infant sprinkling and baptism. In like manner they must sink their minor differences, and work together by legal, peaceable, and proper means—setting aside as their enemy the man who speaks of the destruction of property—to gain the ends they had in view. Then a formal welcome and votes of thanks were tendered to the General, who again shook hands with the compositors and left.

THE HARMONIZING COMMITTEE.

CLAIMS OF THE CONTENDING FACTIONS—PETER COOPER'S ELECTIONEERING EXPENSES.

The Harmonizing Committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party resumed their session yesterday at 10 A. M., at Masonic Hall, in East Thirteenth-street. The day was one of general laundry work among the small political leaders who are now struggling for supremacy, and there were bitter recriminations between Mr. James Connolly and Mr. W. A. Carsey. On coming to order, Mr. Copp, as presiding officer, announced that the committee was prepared to hear any statements that the delegates named by the contending factions might be ready to present. As the investigation developed, it was found that the consolidation agreed upon by the leaders of the Shupe and O'Reilly organizations, merging both into one under the leadership of Mr. William Lalor, a man named by Peter Cooper, had fallen to pieces, leaving the two bodies where they were when the inquiry commenced. Mr. Gardner, who professed on Saturday afternoon to carry both factions in his pocket, was not only absent, but through his representative notified the committee that his function as a pacificator had ceased.

Substantially, therefore, the work had to be taken up *de novo* and carried to a conclusion—no easy matter, considering that there were now six factions to deal with, to say nothing of fragments of factions all clamoring to be heard. Of these factions, the first and most implacable was the Blair-Connolly, claiming to represent the working men of the City and County of New-York. Mr. George Blair was not present, and in his absence Mr. James Connolly acted as spokesman. The Shupe faction came next, with W. A. Carsey as spokesman claiming to represent the greenback men of the City more especially, but to have a large support of working men. The O'Reilly faction was represented by C. O'Reilly. The Theodore Allen faction claimed to have full control of the Fifth Congressional District, and to be in affiliation with the Shupe faction, but not an integral part of it. The O'Reilly-Hanlon faction claimed three Assembly districts, with M. Hanlon as spokesman. Lastly, the Gen. Thomas Egan faction claimed one Assembly district, with M. Norton as spokesman.

The morning session was consumed in hearing statements and examining documents, rolls of names, &c., from these various organizations; and when the committee met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, having taken the time to examine the evidences, saving a document submitted by the Blair-Conolly faction, which they declined to receive, it was announced by Mr. Copp that two advocates would be heard from each. It had also been decided to receive the Blair-Connolly document, which disposed of a bitter feud revived in the morning by objection on the part of Mr. Ransom. As at the beginning, the committee was evidently broken into two factions, Messrs. Ransom, Copp, and Bliss being inclined to admit the regularity of the Blair-Connolly organization and exclude the rest, and Messrs. Ransom and Wright apparently committed to the Shupe wing. It was rumored that an arrangement had been effected by which the Blair-Conolly organization was to have the nomination of three members of the State Central Comittee; the Shupe, including the Allen faction, three, and the O'Reilly faction, one; but the authenticity of this rumor was promptly denied by the committee.

In the afternoon Mr. Norton was the first leader questioned. He claimed an organization of some 50 or 60 members, and that there was no other in his Assembly district. Mr. Carsey spoke next, giving the history of his organization from the campaign when John Swinton was nominated for Mayor down to the present time. He claimed that the faction had more than 5,000 members, and was represented in nearly every Assembly district in the City by efficient organizations. Mr. Carsey deprecated disputation and personalities, but claimed most decidedly that the Shupe party was the only regular Greenback organization in the City of New-York. He begged to make a personal explanation. It has been alleged that Mr. Peter Cooper was improperly dealt with during the Presidential canvass. Mr. Carsey wanted to say that Mr. Cooper never paid one cent for the printing of the tickets or the preparation of the boxes on election day. He had paid out of his own pocket every cent that the men who worked for the Cooper party on that day ever received. It was true that he had an unsatisfied judgment against Mr. Wallace Groom for the amount advanced, but that was not worth the paper upon which it was recorded. He denied that Mr. Cooper had ever advanced him any money, and intimated that that gentleman was fonder of seeing his own documents in print than he was of advancing money to carry on political canvasses.

Mr. Connolly spoke next on behalf of his faction, denouncing the leaders on the other side of the house in bitter terms. It was set forth in substance in his address that the political career of the organization he represented had its inception at the Labor Convention in Pittsburg, held in April, 1876, at which George Blair, President of the Workingmen's Assembly in this City, represented the State of New-York. That convention adopted a platform and resolutions referred to finance that had been previously adopted by the National Labor Union at Baltimore, in 1868, and approved by the Industrial Congress in April, 1874. The delegate from this State to that Congress was George Blair, who represented the trades unions of the City of New-York, and was commissioned by it to act as deputy for the State of New-York for one year. In January, 1877, the Working Men's Assembly of the State of New-York empowered George Blair to name agents in each Assembly district in the State for the organization of a Labor Party, and in August of that year Committees of Organization went to work in every county. Among the agents thus appointed were Ralph Beaumont, John J. Junio, C. Kane, and Elias Mapes, who issued a call for the State Convention at Troy in 1877, at which the following ticket for State officers was nominated: For Secretary of State, John J. Junio; for Controller, George Blair; for Treasurer, Samuel G. Rice; for Attorney-General, Warren T. Worden; for State Engineer and Surveyor, Walter T. Griswold. On the State Committee were George Blair, Thomas J. Creamer, R. Rue, John C. Graham, James Connolly, John Ennis, T. W. Messick, James Marion, Thomas J. Carr, William Robbins, W. F. McElroy, and C. Kane. A mass-meeting was held at Tweddle Hall, Albany, at which George Blair, John J. Junio, and George Bliss were the speakers. In February, 1878, came the conference of the Greenback advocates and the working men, with a new State Committee, of which John J. Junio and C. Everson were members. George Blair and Mr. Ennis representing the City of New-York. Mr. Connolly recited the exclusion of the Blair-Connolly party from the last Syracuse Convention, and concluded by demanding their recognition as the only regular organization.

It was now 7 o'clock, but in order to complete their labors the committee insisted upon hearing the replications of Messrs. Carsey and others, and closed their session, promising to render a decision to-day.

THE COURT WOULDN'T GRANT IT.

HOW A LAWYER SENT A CASE TO BE PUBLISHED IN ADVANCE IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

A breach of promise case, involving many scandalous details, was erroneously published in a number of newspapers on Sunday and yesterday as having been brought to the attention of a Supreme Court Judge. The action is by one Beatrice Strafford, who says she is 22 years old, and an actress by profession, and is against T. Potter Wight, of T. Potter Wight & Co., brokers, of Nos. 35 Wall and 13 Broad street. The plaintiff says she answered a "matrimonial" advertisement in the *Herald*, and thus made the acquaintance of Wight; that the latter, at their first interview, promised to marry her; that two days later she removed to apartments in the same house in which he was living, and that almost immediately afterward they began living together as husband and wife without going through any ceremony of marriage, formal or otherwise. Within three weeks Wight's ardor abated; he refused to provide further for her and ordered her out of the house. She employed some lawyers, who are well known about the Tombs, to bring suit for $25,000 damages against Wight for breach of promise of marriage. These lawyers, who are anxiously seeking notoriety, began their suit and drew up an affidavit which the woman swore to and signed. On this affidavit the lawyers sought to obtain an order of arrest against Wight. As the case was apparently what Sam Weller described as taken up "on spec," the lawyers endeavored to gain their coveted notoriety by sending an account to certain of their newspaper cronies. They informed the latter that the application for the order of arrest had been made and granted, and thereupon highly colored accounts of the case and the order of arrest were printed in several morning newspapers in this City. The facts are, however, that the papers on the motion for the order of arrest were not brought to the notice of any Judge until yesterday morning, when they were submitted to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers; that this Judge read the papers through carefully, and then absolutely refused to grant the order of arrest, as no case had been made out which would justify resort to such a remedy, and that the Judge subsequently expressed the opinion that he thought the whole thing was a fraud. Conduct of this kind is getting to be quite common among a certain class of lawyers, who, of course, have no pretensions to respectibility, and who are only anxious to have their names appear as often as possible in the daily newspapers in connection with sensational cases. In this way they manage to be advertised in an inexpensive manner, though the newspapers, gullible enough to be betrayed into using their columns—for the lawyers often take the trouble to write up their cases, or set some one to do it for them, in a highly-colored manner—are apt, as in the present case, to be not only deceived themselves, but also to be made instruments for deceiving the public. In many of the cases of this character there is also the justifiable suspicion that the lawyers are trying to compel the subject of a scandal to settle up rather than submit to having his personal affairs inquired into and discussed in the public manner in which proceedings in the courts are carried on.

LEET'S STRANGE LUNACY.

A QUEER SCENE IN THE POLICE COURT.

HE LOOKS FOR AN HONEST MAN IN THE TOMBS—REPORTERS IN THE GUISE OF CONSPIRATORS—A TALK WITH DR. LAMBERT.

John E. Leet, of New-Orleans, who lately gave some remarkable testimony before the Potter Investigating Committee, and who was arrested on Sunday night for discharging a revolver in the Astor House, created a new sensation when brought before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning. Leet was confined in a cell in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police Station during Sunday night, where he was calm and violent by turns. When Officer Flynn went to his cell yesterday morning, he became very violent, and loudly demanded the pistol which was taken from him when he was arrested. The weapon is an old-fashioned "horse-pistol," which he has carried for years. Officer Flynn was compelled to handcuff him while taking him to court. On the way Leet talked loudly and continually about the thieves and conspirators who he imagines are pursuing him to "put him out of the way." The officers had considerable trouble to induce him to ascend the steps leading to the court-room, which Leet dreaded to enter. When he was finally brought before the Justice, the latter said to him: "What have you to say to the charge against you, Mr. Leet?" Leet excitedly asked him what right he had to ask him [Leet] any questions, and, without waiting for an answer, turned his back to the magistrate. He then uttered a tirade against the gang of thieves, conspirators, and assassins who, he said, were starving and attempting to murder him. "There is not an honest man among you," he shouted to the crowd in the court-room, "you are all assassins and conspirators, who are trying to take my life and suppress my evidence before the investigating committee." He then pleaded piteously for some one to come forward and take him out of the power of his enemies. He was being starved, he declared, and was not allowed to rest or sleep. Then he demanded to be taken before the Potter committee to go on with his testimony. His language was marked by strong and frequent outbursts of profanity.

Justice Flammer at once decided to commit Leet to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for medical examination, as it was evident that he was insane. The officers indnced Leet to go down stairs to the prison with them, to go with them quietly toward the prison, but as soon as he saw the dark little hallway which leads to the stairs he vigorously protested against being taken into "that dark hole," and refused to go further. "I will surely be assassinated if I go into such a place as that" he declared. He was finally persuaded to sit down for a time on one of the wooden benches in the court-room. He remained silent for about three minutes, and then, without warning, suddenly sprang upon his feet and began another appeal to the spectators for their assistance, and asked a second time to be taken before the Investigating Committee. This speech, like the first, was replete with oaths. Pretending to accede to his request, the officers conducted him out of the court-room by the main entrance into Centre-street, and thence around to the Franklin-street entrance. Realizing that he was not being taken in the direction of the Post Office Building, where the Potter committee sits, he again became violent, and force was necessary to get him into the prison. While struggling he cried out continually that he "must see Potter." The Tombs physician immediately pronounced Leet insane, but allowed him the liberty of the prison corridor. There he met ex-Insurance President Lambert, who offered him his hand. Leet at first refused it, taking him for a conspirator, like everybody else. Afterward, however, he conversed with Dr. Lambert, who he at one time thought was Gov. Tilden. "I want to see Gov. Tilden," said Leet. "He is the only man I can trust." "And I can't trust even him," he immediately added in a piteous tone, "because I don't know him." The prison physician, Dr. Hardy, prescribed a sedative—some valerian and bromide of potash in a wineglassful of brandy—but Leet could not be induced to touch it.

"Excuse me a moment," said Leet, turning to Dr. Lambert. "You are a doctor, I believe?"

"Yes," replied Dr. Lambert.

"Would you advise me to take this?"

"I would."

"Then you are a murderer!" Leet yelled, defiantly, and gesticulating violently.

"Oh! it is terrible, terrible," he continued, walking excitedly up and down the corridor, "how so many dishonest-looking scoundrels know me away from the only man who can save me"—referring, apparently, to ex-Gov. Tilden. "There's an honest man somewhere. I know there is, but I can't find him," said Leet, weeping. His violence finally became so great that Dr. Hardy was compelled to order him to be confined in the insane cell. He was put into the cell once occupied by William M. Tweed. Two men had to seize him by the arms and force him into it; but as soon as the door was closed he dropped upon the cot and became calm again. After Dr. Hardy had left, Leet was induced to taste the sedative the Doctor had prepared. He took it, but instead of putting the liquid into his mouth, refused to take even another drop. He was certain it had been poisoned by the "gang of conspirators" who were after his life.

Leet will neither eat nor drink anything that is offered him, he declares, unless it is in some very public place. He thinks, because only in a public place can his enemies be prevented from poisoning his food. During the afternoon he was visited by several of his friends, to all of whom he told the same story of his great danger from the gangs of murderers who have conspired to take his life. Among his visitors was Mr. Lopez, of No. 42 Pearl-street, whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Leet. Mr. Lopez said to a TIMES reporter that he believed Mr. Leet was insane during the whole of the time he was giving his testimony before the Potter Investigating Committee. "He has thought, talked, and dreamed about nothing else since he first came to the City," said Mr. Lopez. "He is of a very nervous temperament, and I advised him all along to keep out of the business. I was in Louisiana during the time the things he testified about happened, and I am sure his testimony would have been different if he had been in his right mind. When Gen. Sherman left Jefferson he recognized me immediately. I tried to soothe him by speaking of his wife, who is a very estimable lady, and his children, and I did bring him to tears." Dr. Hardy stated that he believed Leet's trouble will develop into permanent insanity, or that he will at least be crazed for several months. The physician has no doubt that the insanity has been brought on by the excitement attending the patient's examination before the Potter committee. When the Doctor first saw him, Leet asked that a Catholic priest should be sent for immediately.

"Are you a Catholic?" asked Dr. Hardy.

"No," was the reply, "but I want to make a confession."

AN ALIBI PROVED FOR "BIG" FRANK.

The hearing in the case against "Big" Frank McCoy, who was arrested by Capt. Williams, of the Twenty ninth Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the highwaymen who garroted and robbed Mr. Stone of $2,950 on the 3d inst., was up again before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and Leo Schwab, counsel for the prisoner, produced two witnesses to prove an alibi on McCoy's behalf. The robbery took place at 1:30 o'clock on the 3d instant. Mr. William H. Newbury, of No. 506 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, testified that he was Superintendent of Carrington's storage warehouse at No. 384 Third-avenue, and had been, for the past three years; eight months ago a man named Frank Cummings and his wife took board and lodging at his house, and remained there ever since. Frank Cummings was the prisoner McCoy; witness did not know his character until the time of his arrest, and never had any idea that he was a cracksman; he always conducted himself like a gentleman and paid his bills regularly; on the day of the robbery the prisoner and his wife ate breakfast with witness and his wife; Mrs. Newbury went away during the morning, but witness remained at the house, and the prisoned stayed there all the time; he saw the prisoner in the house at 12 o'clock he was sure, and at 12:30 he saw him again, and at 1 o'clock he had lunch with the prisoner, and afterward they had a social smoke together. Witness was positive that the prisoner was at home all that day until after 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The testimony of Mr. Newbury was corroborated in almost every particular by that of his servant girl, Delia Martin.

At this stage of the proceedings the further hearing was adjourned until Saturday next.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

A communication was received yesterday by Surveyor Graham, of the Custom-house, from Congressman Fernando Wood. Inclosed with it was a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives under which the committee, of which Mr. Wood is chairman, was appointed to inquire into the methods of business pursued in the Custom-house. Mr. Wood asked the Surveyor to co-operate with the committee in its work, by making suggestions as to matters to be inquired into, as the purpose of the investigation is to ascertain whether the Custom-house cannot be conducted more economically than it is at present. The committee is to assemble for work on Sept. 2, in the large room used by the clerks of the Third Division. Inquiry will first be made into the manner of making entries at the Custom-house.

TWO WILLIAMSBURG THIEVES ARRESTED.

Edward Schmidt, one of the barkeepers on the excursion yesterday of the Star of Hope Lodge No. 430, F. and A. M., noticed, when all the people had left, the outer barge on the arrival of the flotilla at the foot of South Fifth-street, Williamsburg, two men rifling the pockets of a young man who was asleep on one of the benches of the deserted barge. Seeing that they were noticed, they offered Schmidt 50 cents if he "wouldn't squeal." Refusing the bribe, saying that he did not want thieves' money, they fell upon him, knocked him down, and kicked him. As he struggled to escape from them, one advised the other to haul him to the closet, cut his throat, and throw him overboard. Managing by a desperate effort to trip one of his assailants, he escaped from their grasp and fled to the dock. Here he found Officers Dredger and Brinkerhoff, and Police Captain Worth. The officers discovered the thieves sneaking through the crowd. At the Fourth-Street Police Station they described themselves as John Murray, of No. 175 Hamburg-street, and Harry Parmenter, of No. 181 Myrtle-street, by occupation clerks in merchandise vendors. When searched the watch, and theirs, stolen from the sleeping young man, who said his name was Frank Fagan, of No. 65 Throop-avenue, were found in Murray's possession.

A FORGER ON HIS TRAVELS.

A BELGIAN'S DOINGS IN STOCKHOLM—HE DEFRAUDS THE BANKS OF 175,000 FRANCS—HE IS ARRESTED FOR EXTRADITION.

Emil de Gruytters, a Belgian, 38 years of age, was arraigned yesterday, before United States Commissioner White, on an application for his extradition to the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway, to answer in a prosecution for forgery. He was arrested on Saturday last by United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard, on board the steam-ship Mosel, on her arrival at Quarantine, the officer having been there waiting for him since Thursday last. The warrant for his apprehension is issued on the complaint of Christian Börs, the Consul-General of Sweden and Norway, his affidavit being based on the contents of a cable telegram from B. Jorstjoens, Foreign Minister of Sweden and Norway, asking for his detention and extradition, and alleging that he had committed forgeries whereby he had obtained 175,000 francs from various banks in Stockholm. It further set forth that he had sailed under the name of Couen. The passenger list of the vessel showed no such name, but there was a Cohen on board, and Marshal Bernhard began paying him some delicate attentions at first. Finding Cohen was not the man he was in quest of, he next found on the list the names "Herr de Corven," and "Frau Gerald de Corven," and Consul-General Börs pointed out to Marshal, he addressed him as Mr. Couen, but the man denied that that was his name, and said his name was De Gruytters. The Marshal then arrested him and took him to Ludlow-Street Jail, where he was locked up until yesterday morning. De Gruytters was accompanied on the steamer by his wife, to whom he has been married but two years, and her distress on the arrest of her husband was very deep. She is now domiciled at a down-town hotel.

On being taken before the Commissioner yesterday the prisoner was informed of the nature of the charge against him, and was notified that if he desired to defend himself and obtain the services of counsel a reasonable time would be granted him. After some consideration of the matter he said he did not desire to make any defense, nor cause any needless delay or exposure, but would consent to return to Sweden. A formal acknowledgment of this fact was then made and signed by him, and he was remanded to Ludlow-Street Jail to await the arrival of the mandate of extradition from Washington. He will sail for Bremen on Thursday next in the steam-ship Gellert, in custody of Deputy Marshal Bernhard, who will probably convey him to Stockholm. De Gruytter's wife will, of course, accompany him. Marshal Bernhard found in the prisoner's possession about 28,000 francs in 20 and 10 franc pieces, together with new American and French gold coins. This amount was contained in two large wallets on his person. When the Marshal asked him what he had done with the remainder of the money he made a statement to the effect that 50,000 francs of the money had been invested in business in Europe. What had become of the remainder he declined at present to state. Consul-General Börs is not in receipt of any precise details as to the nature of the forgeries, but says he is informed that De Gruytters was engaged in mercantile pursuits on his own account in Stockholm, and victimized the banks by forging drafts on them. The prisoner is a tall man, of fine gentlemanly appearance, with brown hair and grayish eyes. His wife is a young French lady, tall, and slight of figure, and of decidedly prepossessing manner and appearance.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

EX-GOV. KELLOGG CONTRADICTS THE TESTIMONY OF LEET—STANLEY MATTHEWS TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

The session of the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday was very brief, owing to the scarcity of witnesses. Mr. Potter, the Chairman, and Messrs. Hiscock, Stenger, and Butler were the members of the committee present. Half an hour was wasted in waiting for the appearance of Mr. William E. Horn, a witness who had been subpœnaed and was expected to present himself. The interval of time was spent in a buzz of conversation, in which everybody seemed to be engaged, and of course Leet and his misfortunes were the chief topic of discussion. When Mr. Butler's patience as to Horn was exhausted, he inquired about Horn, and moved that an adjournment be taken till this morning, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to secure his attendance, as it was known that he is now in the City. In the course of the discussion Mr. Butler said that Horn was the go-between of the Wormley conference with Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Hiscock then said he had received a telegram from ex-Gov. Kellogg which he desired to read, and he read the following:

CHICAGO, Aug. 19, 1878.

To Hon. Mr. Hiscock:

Just arrived here, and read Leet's evidence as published. Any statement that I requested him to manufacture affidavits or do any improper act connected with any elective officer, or that I had any communication with him, as he details, either regarding Anderson's protest or the visiting statesmen, or even that I proposed to introduce him to the visiting statesmen, as stated by him, is absolutely false. Through the influence of Packard's friends Leet was chosen delegate to a State convention; for some unexplainable reason he voted against Packard; Packard's friends denounced him for treachery, and he was not thereafter considered in connection with the canvass or election; months after the election he wrote me an apologetic letter, evincing friendship; hence the letter of Dec. 25. He wrote me several times last Winter, claiming that he was rendering me service on the *Times*. I merely replied in friendly manner. I defy him to produce other letters, or any evidence save his own assertions, in any way implicating me, or even in corroboration of any of his material statements regarding me. He has been for years past begging for office, later threatening and denouncing because he did not receive one. Any statement that Packard, myself, or leading Republicans ever took Leet into our party councils will be received with derision in Louisiana.

W. P. KELLOGG.

The Chairman directed that the dispatch be placed on file, and said to Mr. Hiscock that he supposed Mr. Kellogg would also produce before the committee the letters from Leet referred to in the dispatch. Mr. Hiscock replied that he presumed so.

Mr. Butler next moved to consider his motion made a week ago yesterday, in reference to Senator Stanley Matthews, which was that the due service of a subpœna on Mr. Matthews to appear as a witness, and his failure to comply with its mandate, be entered on the minutes by the clerk, and that his dereliction be reported to the House of Representatives for its action. The resolution was adopted without discussion, and the committee adjourned until 11 A. M. today. The witness Horn, above referred to, is at present a clerk in the Attorney-General's Office, Washington.

SERVING PAPERS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A woman, almost breathless, came rushing into the Third Precinct Station-house, in Brooklyn, last evening, closely pursued by a constable, who was trying to serve some papers on her. She had scarcely got herself safely stowed away behind the railing of the desk when her husband came running in also, wiping the perspiration from his heated brow. His name is John Duffy, and he owns the house in which he lives, at No. 344 Hicks-street, and another in Emmett-street. The woman screamed for the Police to protect her, and declared that she would not accept service of the papers. The constable tried to force the document into her hands, and to pin it to her dress, but she resisted him, and he was unable to do so. He finally gave up the contest, saying that he would swear he had served the papers, and that would be sufficient. The woman said that her husband was trying to get rid of her, and that he wanted to sue her for divorce on the ground that she was an habitual drunkard. She admitted that she drank, but claimed that she was no worse than her husband. She also said that he had knocked her down four times, and cowhided her; that he had offered her $500 to consent to a separation, and had tried to force her to sign deeds of the houses he owned, but she had refused. She had five children, she said, and, with the exception of her love for liquor, her character was as good as anybody's. Mr. Duffy finally took his departure, but Mrs. Duffy remained under the protection of the Police.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE SANFORD.

A telegram was received in this City on Sunday afternoon announcing that Judge Sanford, of the Superior Court, had been stricken that day with paralysis while staying at the Overlook House, in the Catskill Mountains. Later telegrams yesterday state that the attack was a very slight one, and that the Judge was fast recovering. Dr. Livermore, of this City, was at the "Overlook" at the time, and is in attendance on Judge Sanford. The attack is not considered a dangerous one, and, as it is the first the Judge has experienced, it is believed that he will speedily recover from it. The wife and son of Judge Sanford are with him, and some of his friends left this City yesterday to join him.

THE LATE VINING BOWERS.

The funeral of the late George Vining Bowers, the actor, will take place to-day from "The Little Church Around the Corner," at 2 P. M., Rev. Dr. Houghton officiating. There will be some fine wood mantle by popular artists. Mr. Bowers was a Freemason, and was formerly a member of George Washington Lodge, New-Orleans. He never affiliated with a lodge in this City, but he had many friends in the order here.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The balance in the City Treasury is $2,052,777 18.

Mr. Isaac C. Kendall, an old merchant of this City, died at Newport on Sunday last.

Secretary Sherman left this City at 9 o'clock yesterday morning for Mansfield, Ohio, where he is to make a speech on financial and other topics, in reply to the recent address of Senator Thurman.

The rooms of Acting Collector Merritt, in the Custom-house, are now in the hands of workmen, who are to repaint and recarpet them. They have not been thoroughly cleaned out for five years.

Some citizen who was ignorant of Gen. Butler's address yesterday inclosed a letter intended for Kearney's political ally in a note to Postmaster James, who sent the communication to the Potter Committee.

Complimentary promenade concerts will be given by Dodworth's Band, of New-York, to the passengers on the steamer Rhode Island, of the Providence Line, to and from Boston on the evenings of Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

A cable dispatch was received in this City yesterday from Mr. Gilmore denying the reports concerning his band which had appeared in a morning paper. He says the band has been most successful, and has been well received on the Continent.

Col. Pelton has resigned and retired from the position of Vice-President of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company. His successor, Mr. H. R. Bishop, was formerly a sugar merchant in Cuba, and is a brother-in-law of D. O. Mills, ex-President of the Bank of California.

The third open-air concert was given in the Battery Park by Crook's Amateur Cornet Band last evening. As usual, an immense crowd was present, and the Police had so arranged matters that the women and little children were given the seats nearest the music stand.

The body of John Price, of Pike and Monroe streets, who was drowned off the Battery by the upsetting of the lighter Hebe, on which he was employed, on the afternoon of the 16th inst., was found floating in the water near the place of the drowning, yesterday afternoon, and removed home.

A very large quantity of wheat was received in this City from the West yesterday. The New-York Central Road brought 640 car-loads, the Erie 391, and the Pennsylvania 138. The total was 1,169 car-loads, containing 525,970 bushels. There was also received by way of the canals, 73,900 bushels.

The first bale of upland cotton from South Carolina was received yesterday by Messrs. Hinson, Cuming & Co., of this City, from Messrs. Holmes & Denham, of Charleston. It was sold in front of the Cotton Exchange to Gwathney & Co. for 12⅜ cents per pound. It weighed 500 pounds, and was graded as low middling.

The dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hudson River at the foot of Eleventh-street yesterday afternoon and removed to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently 35 years of age, of fair complexion, with light hair and remarkably high forehead. He had on a striped flannel shirt and dark pantaloons.

Unusual preparations are being made this year to celebrate the anniversary of the Fat Men's Association at Dorlon's Point, South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday next. The arrangements are under the immediate supervision of Mr. P. Dorlon, of Fulton Market, and Mr. Frank Foote, of the Dorlon House. It is estimated that upward of 1,000 persons will sit down to dinner together, and preparations will be made to feed 5,000.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Moore yesterday denied a motion for a new trial in the case of Bartlett and Martin, convicted of the Planet Mills robbery, and sent the case to the General Term.

Ann Crosaly, of No. 88 Navy-street, attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp last night, when the oil became ignited, setting her clothes on fire and burning her severely on the back and arms. She was removed to the City Hospital.

A motion was made before Justice Gilbert, in the Special Term of the Kings County Supreme Court, yesterday, for the appointment of a commission to take land for the construction of the Brooklyn, Winfield and Newtown Railroad. Corporation Counsel De Witt opposed the motion on behalf of the city. Decision was reserved.

Edward Grace, a young man, residing at St. Vincent's Home for Boys in Poplar-street, who was arrested on Saturday for intoxication, was identified yesterday by Alexander Elder, of Astoria, and John Turnivall as the person who stole $214 from Elder's pocket on Saturday morning last while he was asleep off a drunk on the steps of Turnivall's bagging factory in Furman-street.

The body of Margaret Courtney, of Greenpoint, was found in a pool of water near the Long Island Railroad track at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Courtney said that he retired at 10 o'clock Sunday night and advised his wife to retire also. She complained of a severe headache, and said she could not sleep. He woke at 4 o'clock and missed her, and was looking for her when the body was found. The Coroner was unable to decide whether Mrs. Courtney committed suicide or was accidentally drowned.

James Levins,

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVII.....NO. 8406. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK AT NEW-ORLEANS.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX NEW CASES AND FORTY-ONE DEATHS—FIFTY THOUSAND CITIZENS AWAY FROM HOME—BUSINESS RUINED—THE FEVER RUNNING ITS COURSE WITHOUT EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION — JUVENILE MORTALITY — DISAPPEARANCE OF THE FLIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—It may be safely assumed that 50,000 residents of this city are now absent. They have taken with them the wealth of the city, so that if the fever becomes intensified any further, as anticipated, the suffering will be very great. Little more than a suspicion of business is seen on the streets, and the only really thriving persons are the doctors, druggists, undertakers, carriage drivers, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Most correspondence is done through the latter medium, owing to the rigid quarantine abroad against mail matter. The prospect is gloomy, as we are now within a few weeks of the business season, and there is little hope that the fever will have subsided by that time. Besides, several towns interested in diverting trade from New-Orleans, will rigidly enforce quarantine till frost comes. No wonder long countenances are met everywhere on the street, and gloomy forebodings uttered by every tongue.

This is the sixth week since the commencement of the fever in New-Orleans. According to tradition, therefore, it is the decisive week—the one which shall determine whether it is possible for medical skill to check it or whether it shall eat out all its material. Physicians who went through the epidemics of 1859, 1858, 1867, are of opinion that it is impossible to kill it, and the reports of this week, so far, indicate that the fever will assert its own way to the last. Fortunately, the great majority of the raw material has left, and the panic outside will prevent the accession of new fuel. It is confined to the present inhabitants. The great fear is associated with the period intervening between Aug. 25 and the middle of September, when there is generally a great weather change, which brings the fever to its crisis. There are no apprehensions of a high mortality, and all the military and benevolent associations have resolved themselves into committees for the care of the sick. In the meantime everything is at a stand-still. Steam-boats and schooners are tied up, and the quarantine embargo threatens to prevent early shipments of cotton, &c.

Strangely enough, persons born here seem to be as susceptible to the disease as others, and the old theory that a man can't have yellow fever a second time has received a rude shock. Children are being taken down in large numbers. Some French physicians who are opposed to carbolic acid as a disinfectant, say the latter, which is freely used throughout the city, is the cause of the juvenile mortality.

Out of 186 deaths which have occurred during the last week, there were only four negroes. This is accounted for on the theory that the fever attacks the nervous system, and the negro constitution being less refined than the white, is less subject to attack.

It is worthy of note that since the inception of the fever the flies have disappeared. This encourages believers in the doctrine that the fever travels by atmospheric waves. Though not declared epidemic, the fever has passed the epidemic standard.

The Chief of Police has received instructions to remove the bells from ice-cream wagons and to instruct drivers of vehicles to drive slowly when passing localities where there are any persons suffering from fever.

From 40 to 50 applications per day are made to the Howard Association, and the officers report that donations are coming in liberally for use in caring for the indigent sick. The death list includes Max Villery, druggist; A. R. James, ticket agent of the Jackson Railroad; Sylvanus Ecklett, and D. W. Jones, business manager of the *South-western Advocate*.

The new cases of yellow fever reported to-day number 136; deaths, 41.

The following are among the deaths: Rev. F. S. Murphy, of St. Alphonso's Church, Mrs. D. B. Morrey, and James E. Pernet.

The authorities are trying irrigation in the upper portion of the city, and there was a good flow of river water in many of the streets to-day. The Health Board continues the use of carbolic acid as a disinfectant, and lime was to-day scattered through Constance and other streets in the First District by carts of the Improvement Department. Lime is also freely used around the Custom-house. The Howard Association unremittingly continues its work of relief, and many cases of destitution have been discovered by members in their various districts. A case was reported from the First District of a family with several members suffering from the fever, and with neither food nor money in the house. In such cases the association is under the necessity of relieving the distress by contributions of money sufficient to purchase food.

REDUCED DEATH-RATE AT GRENADA.

HOPES OF GETTING THE PESTILENCE UNDER CONTROL—EIGHT MORE DEATHS AND SEVEN NEW CASES—AN APPEAL TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT FOR TENTS AND PROVISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 20.—The condition of affairs is slightly encouraging. The number of deaths during the past 24 hours has been reduced to eight, with seven new cases. The fever, however, is still unchecked. It is the opinion of the doctors that they will succeed in getting the disease under control by to-morrow; yet the weather is threatening rain and unfavorable. The increasing fatality among the negroes has brought forth an appeal from the President of the Board of Health and the Relief Committee to the Secretary of War for tents, provisions, &c., and an Army Surgeon to take charge of them. The plague will spread rapidly among them, and concentration will be their only salvation. It seems as though Grenada was doomed.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—The following has been received by the Howard Association of this city from Grenada, Miss.:

As your representatives, sent here for the purpose, we have looked carefully into the situation of everything connected with the yellow fever in Grenada. The epidemic, considering the size of the town, appears to be the most malignant and fatal that has ever been known in the country; and this after only nine days. The fever is unabated and unchecked. The great want is for nurses and money to pay them; for there have been persons here sick for long periods without a single attendant. At present the contributions amount to not more than one-half of what seems to be necessary. The funds are entirely managed by the Relief Committee, with a rigorous economy and wise judgment; and the men who handle them are known to the business men of the South-west as a certain guarantee for their faithful application to the purposes for which they are intended. We hope the liberal and generous contributions made up to this time will not cease. The appeal to the charitable has no equal in the sad history of this disease.

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
BUTLER P. ANDERSON,
of Memphis Howard Association.

The Howard Association of Memphis indorse the appeal of their associate members, now on duty at Grenada. Messrs. Smith and Anderson, who have labored among the sick there for nine days past, are fully posted as to the exact condition, and are gentlemen in every way worthy of public confidence. A. D. LANE-TAFF,
J. H. SMITH, Secretary. Vice-President.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCES ABOUT GRENADA.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRAVELING IN THE SOUTH—A STRANGER LOOKED UPON WITH SUSPICION — THE PEOPLE TERROR STRICKEN—GRENADA BADLY IN NEED OF AID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Aug. 20.—This is a place to which no unacclimated person ought to come in the middle of August, or at any other time of the year, for that matter. It is hardship enough to be compelled to spend a night here. The place is so flat and malaria laden that after sundown the fog can almost be cut with a knife. It is a little more compact than some of the straggling collections of huts that are here called villages, and the land around the place is planted with cotton, corn, and cane. It is only 26 miles from Grenada, and as I reached Water Valley after sundown, and did not care to go further, I inquired for a hotel. A shambling old "uncle" grasped my sachel and started off up the railroad, leading me across the two shallow streams that run through the town. As I walked along I recollected that reports had been circulated among the train hands—for your correspondent was about the only south-bound passenger—that there was a case of fever at Water Valley.

"Where's that case of yellow fever, Uncle?" I asked.

The old fellow glanced quickly to the left, stopped, swung the sachel toward the west side of the town, and said: "Hit's up dar in a bidin' all by itself; dat man gwine to git well."

We went on to a hotel, the Howd House, a square building, with a broad, covered piazza. The house stands back from the street, and a double row of evergreens shades a path that is very gloomy, and covered with a very bad wooden pavement. At the door a man in the costume of the country—a shirt and trousers—started up.

"Whar ye from? north of this? reckon they won't let ye stay" said the man.

"But I came direct from New-York."

"But they say"—who 'they' were I couldn't imagine—"that you came from Memphis. People hyar don't want to take in anybody from Memphis."

I got my room and my supper, although the meal was an uncomfortable one, as a couple who were the only remaining boarders would not come down stairs while "the stranger" was there, and the two black servants seemed inclined to avoid me. During the evening I found that the yellow-fever case was in a building about 200 feet distant, on the opposite corner, and that I stood just in front of the door when the deceitful darky told me a story that was intended for the benefit of his employer. In the morning I was told that I couldn't stay any longer; that the cook refused to remain if I were kept as a guest, and the cook was of more importance than the guest of a day.

On the street, after I had been thus turned out, I met a courteous man walking under an umbrella.

"Whar ye from, North; from Milan or Memphis?"

"No, from New-York, but I stopped at Milan."

He did not seem to be alarmed in the least, but a crowd stared when "the stranger" got on the caboose that was to run down toward Grenada. The trip down the road was interrupted by the coming of the up train from New-Orleans. On board of this were five refugees from Grenada, of whom I have spoken. All of them counseled me to travel the other way. The results of the disease were so sudden that it would be impossible to say how many hours a stranger would live in the town. The prospect all along down the road for reaching Grenada had been discouraging. On every hand I was declared insane. The refugees from Grenada at Louisville did not expect to see me return without the fever, if I went to the infected town. Conductors, porters, and physicians who were met shook their heads and looked strangely.

"Doctor?"

"No."

"Friends in Grenada?"

"No."

"Then you must be crazy," said an old fellow at Paris. "'Pears to me you never knowed the fever."

On the way back the situation was uncomfortable in many ways. At all stations the Grenada passengers were avoided. No one wanted to go near them. How thoroughly frightened many of the passengers on the train would have been if they could have known that Mr. Brannam, a man who kept the Chamberlain House in Grenada, opposite the station, and who had been in the town from the outbreak of the disease, was on board, and that besides a nurse from Memphis, who was going home, there were four or five others from the dreaded town in one car.

I heard this morning of one sudden case of death in Grenada. It was that of a man who had been a painter about the town. No one knew when he was taken with the fever, but he was found dead, propped up in a sitting position, under a shed. The need of Grenada just now is money to pay nurses. The necessity is very great. The cost of attending the sick and burying the dead is about $500 a day. Unless the money is paid there is danger that the service, or a part of it, will not be performed. This possibility is too dreadful to contemplate. The town is indeed in trouble; its physicians are courageous and attentive, its relief committee have behaved nobly, but with nobody to attend to general business, and all the shops except the drug stores closed, it is plain that outside aid must be extended to the place. Children are rapidly becoming orphans, but as yet seem to have escaped the ravages of the disease.

ABATEMENT OF THE DISEASE AT MEMPHIS.

A MORE HOPEFUL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS—DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NEW CASES AND DEATHS—SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE STOPPAGE OF BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 20.—The situation of affairs to-day is more favorable than at any time since the fever appeared. A marked decrease in the death-rate and number of new cases leads people to hope that the plague has been checked in its fatal course. While the medical gentlemen of the city have done much to accomplish these great results, it is generally conceded that the desertion of the infected districts by those able to leave and the removal of the poorer people to the camps, has done more good. That part of the city which now, as in 1873, seems the abiding-place of the poison, is almost entirely deserted, save by a few families who are compelled to remain and take care of their sick. But train-loads of people continue to be carried out to the camps as rapidly as they can be gathered together.

The fever troubles are no sooner lessened than we are forced to look with dread upon the suffering staring us in the face. Nearly every branch of industry has been paralyzed, and the working people, whose wages in the best times are barely sufficient to provide for their families, are out of employment, and accommodation from the retail dealers is out of the question. How they are to obtain support is the question yet to be solved. Hundreds of white and colored people are standing on the street-corners, ready to turn a hand to anything that may offer, but there is nothing to do. It is feared that demoralization will result from this hopeless condition of affairs, but the various relief committees are receiving favorable responses to their petitions for aid, and may soon be able to provide against this threatened trouble. Absent citizens are contributing money and provisions liberally. Boston responds to a telegram from Mayor Flippin for assistance, with a contribution of $1,500, while smaller sums have come from various other sources.

Leading physicians conversed with to-day assured your correspondent that because the outlook is so favorable to-day, it should not be considered that the fever had been conquered. It will remain here as long as there is material for it to feed upon, and there are no hopes of its entire abatement until the thermometer marks 32°. The doctors say the disease is gradually spreading in a northeasterly direction, with very little inclination toward the southern portion of the city, but cases may occur in all parts of the city. They also say that the death-rate will not be so great as has been the case, as the physicians and nurses have better control of the disease, and the people are not so overwhelmed with fear.

Eighteen new cases have been reported to the Board of Health during the past 24 hours, with 6 deaths. The weather is not so favorable to-night, and if a rainy season sets in, an increase in both new cases and deaths may be expected.

THE FEVER IN OTHER CITIES.

TWO HUNDRED CASES AT VICKSBURG—TWELVE DEATHS YESTERDAY—SEVEN DEATHS AT OCEAN SPRINGS—A MASONIC APPEAL FOR AID.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 20.—It is estimated that 200 cases of yellow fever are under treatment here. There were 12 deaths during the past 24 hours, among them R. H. Shelby, a lawyer. Among the new cases to-day are Dr. Balfour, the Health Officer, and Dr. Robbins. The following appeal has been made:

By authority of Most Worshipful Grand Master Murphy an appeal is hereby made to all Masons, wheresoever dispersed, to contribute to the relief of the sick and destitute in this city.

W. G. PAXTON,
Grand Commander of Knights Templar and Chairman of the Masonic Relief Committee.

OCEAN SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 20.—One death from yellow fever has been reported here.

PORT EADS, La., Aug. 20.—Two new cases and one death are reported.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 20.—The reports in circulation that yellow fever prevails in Wilmington are entirely without foundation. There has not been a case of yellow fever or anything approximating to it here for 14 years. The city is in an unusually cleanly condition, and was never healthier.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 20.—This city is very healthy at present. No cases of fever of any kind exist here, and a rigid quarantine is still kept up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Register and Receiver at Jackson, Miss., have sent the following dispatch to the Commissioner of the General Land Office: "There is great excitement in Jackson. The people are fleeing in all directions. The Board of Health advise all to leave. There are 160 cases in Vicksburg and 20 in Canton. The fever is liable to appear at any moment; then escape from the city will be impossible, as a rigid quarantine will be established against Jackson by the surrounding country. What shall we do?" The following answer has been sent: "You may close the office and leave the city when it becomes necessary by local regulations or by actual visitation of the city by the fever."

RICHMOND, Va. Aug. 20.—The City Council this evening discussed at length the question of establishing quarantine regulations, and finally passed a resolution authorizing the President of the Board of Health, with the approval of the Council Committee on Health, to take such measures as may be requisite for the protection of the health of the city. This will require a concurrent vote of the Board of Aldermen, which will probably act to-morrow. The precautionary measures of the Board of Health will only affect vessels coming to the city from infected ports, the board being entirely opposed to any land quarantine. The health of Richmond has never been better at this season of the year than now.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 20.—The City Council have adopted resolutions, reciting that so far from restricting the movements of travelers as well as refugees from the infected cities, towns, and precincts, they cordially invited all those who may wish to do so to make Nashville their home.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 20.—Twelve hundred dollars has been subscribed by the citizens for the yellow fever sufferers. Two hundred dollars were sent to Grenada and $300 to Vicksburg.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—In answer to a dispatch from Postmaster Badger, on the subject of the Vicksburg quarantine against mails, Acting Postmaster-General Tyner says: "The department has no power to interfere with quarantine regulations. You must negotiate for the best attainable arrangements with Postmasters at quarantined offices."

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—A telegram received to-day reports that 50 cases of yellow fever had occurred at Port Gibson, Miss., with two deaths, and that refugees from Ocean Springs report that, of the nine cases of yellow fever there, seven had proved fatal.

A dispatch from the Mayor of Vicksburg to Dr. Banks, at New-Orleans, says: "You are wanted here immediately; sickness spreading; Drs. Balfour and Robbins sick."

THE INFECTED OHIO RIVER STEAMER.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—The steamer John Porter, which passed up the river last week with several cases of yellow-fever on board, has been obliged to anchor three miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, the engineers refusing to remain longer at their post of duty. The Gallipolis health officers have placed a strong guard over her to prevent any one from leaving the boat. Two cases—Charles Degelman, engineer, from Pittsburg, and William Koedler, from Pomeroy—have died. There are ten cases on board, three being very ill. Among the sick is Capt. John Bickerstaff.

NEW-YORK'S RESPONSES TO APPEALS.

The people of this City continue to manifest sympathy with the sufferers from yellow fever in the South, by making contributions to their relief. New requests for aid arrive here daily, however, and every sum of money that can be fowarded, however small, will prove useful to procure aid for the stricken populations of Granada, Memphis, New-Orleans, and the other places where the pestilence rages. Mr. Henry Ogden, of No. 860 Broadway, yesterday received a telegram from Rev. Mr. McCracken, of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, in Grenada, Miss., appealing for help for the sufferers in that town from our citizens. Mr. McCracken has remained at his post in Grenada since the beginning of the epidemic, and, as the special dispatch to THE TIMES of yesterday from that town attested, has worked heroically, regardless of danger to himself, to save the lives of his fellow-men, or, at least, to mitigate their suffering from the terrible fever. Contributions to be forwarded to Mr. McCracken may be sent to Mr. Ogden, either at No. 860 Broadway, or at his home, No. 70 Fifth-avenue.

The following dispatch from the Mayor of Memphis, Tenn., was yesterday received by Mayor Ely:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 19, 1878.

Hon. Smith Ely, Mayor:

We are sadly afflicted. Our people are in great distress and we are unable to meet their wants. Can New-York help us? J. R. FLIPPIN, Mayor.

In view of this dispatch a number of merchants of Memphis, who are now in New-York, have called a meeting, to be held at 10 o'clock this morning in the parlors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, to devise measures for the immediate relief of those of their fellow-citizens who have fled from their houses to the suburbs to escape the fever, as well as those who have been stricken by it. All present or former citizens of Memphis who are now in New-York are requested to attend the meeting and to interest themselves in the benevolent enterprise. The call for the meeting is signed by B. Loewenstein & Brother, J. M. Tomeny, J. Frank, J. Happeck, Isaac Schwab, N. S. Otis, W. C. Potter, Menken Brothers, William Frank & Co., Samuel B. Jones, J. W. Jefferson, M. T. Ryder, Hamilton Borden, and S. Tonbe.

A telegram was received at the head-quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, yesterday from the President of the corresponding association in New-Orleans, stating that the members of the latter body will be glad to receive aid from our citizens, and to distribute it among the yellow fever sufferers in that city. Those who desire to contribute to charity through this channel may send their contributions to Association Hall, from where they will be dispatched to New-Orleans.

Mr. N. Barnett, of the firm of Katz & Barnett, New-Orleans, acknowledges the receipt of the following sums sent to him in response to an appeal for aid addressed to the Hebrew residents of New-York by Rev. J. K. Guthelm, President of the Judah Touro Infirmary and Benevolent Association of New-Orleans: J. & W. Seligman & Co., $50; S. Loeb, $50; Jacob H. Schiff, $50; Hallgarten & Co., $50; Moses, Blum & Weill, $50; Auchincloss Brothers, $50; Cash, $50; Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., $50; J. & A. Binmenthal, $50; A. Wolff, $25; H. Wallach's Sons, $25; W. H. Rothschild, $25; Herrmann, Aukam & Co., $25; A. Prochownick, $25; Hyman Blum, $25; S. Lautenbach, $25; Kuraheedt Manufacturing Company, $25; Solomon Brothers, $25; Dessar Brothers & Co., $25; A. Friedman & Co., $25; P. Pfeiffer & Co., $25; L. Goldsmith & Co., $25; Solomon Rosenthal, $25. Mr. Barnett also acknowledges the receipt from Hallgarten & Co. of $150, to be forwarded for distribution by the Howard Association of New-Orleans. Further contributions may be sent to him at No. 115 Franklin-street, and they will be at once transmitted to New-Orleans.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday at the Mayor's Office: Charles Mayer, through Alderman Lewis, $5; James F. Noyse, $25; H., through the Sun, $10; Mrs. Roweua M. Marvin and wife, $5; Prof. D. S. Martin, $5; John J. Fariah, $100; R. M. Vail & Co., $10; Friend, $1.

The receipt of $1 from "Sympathizer," to aid the sufferers in Grenada, Miss., is hereby acknowledged by THE TIMES. Capt. Thomas Pinckney, and Col. J. G. M. Buffaloe, agents of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, yesterday received $195 50 for the Grenada sufferers. The subscriptions to this sum were as follows: James L. Noyes, $25; E. L. W., $2; Cash, $53 50; W. W. Tompkins, Tarrytown, $25; August, Bernheimer & Bauer, $50; Michaelis & Lindeman, $10; A. Blum, $10; T. Frank & Co., $10; T. H. Maddux, $10. Messrs. Pinckney & Buffaloe have also received from the Erdensals Chemical Company and forwarded five barrels of disinfectant—three to Grenada and two to Memphis.

ALARMED WITHOUT CAUSE.

The Brooklyn Board of Health received a dispatch yesterday from Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer of this port, stating that the brig Leenan, which was then discharging her cargo at Prentice's Stores, near the Wall-Street Ferry, was not a proper vessel to discharge at the wharf. Dr. Vanderpoel was satisfied, he said, that the Captain had made false representations, and that he had a case of yellow fever at the Delaware Break-water. A man had been sent, he said, from the vessel to some hospital—either at the Seaman's Retreat or the Brooklyn Hospital. The brig passed Quarantine Friday last, and proceeded to Prentice's Dock to discharge her cargo. She is commanded by Capt. Dreese, and had on board 380 hogsheads of sugar, which she had shipped at Trinidad de Cuba, in the West Indies. Sanitary Superintendent Raymond hastened to the place indicated, where he found the vessel, the work of unloading having been in progress since Monday morning, and 140 of the 380 hogsheads of sugar being already on the wharf. He stopped the work, and on inquiry found that a Swedish sailor named Dehl had been sent the day before to the Seaman's Retreat, at Staten Island. He then telegraphed to Dr. Vanderpoel, informing him of what he had done, and asking him if he should send the vessel and crew back to Quarantine. He also informed the Health Officer where the sick sailor could be found. In reply, Dr. Vanderpoel sent a dispatch to the effect that he had seen the seaman Dehl, and did not think he had yellow fever. He had sent him to the Quarantine Hospital in the Lower Bay, however, as a precautionary measure. Subsequently another communication was received from Dr. Vanderpoel saying that he had thoroughly investigated the case, and had ascertained that the Captain had not misrepresented the condition of his vessel, and that there had been no sickness on board. The story was started by a member of the crew, from whom, for some reason or other, the Captain had withheld his pay. He apologized to the Brooklyn authorities for the trouble he had given them. Permission was thereupon given to the Captain of the brig to discharge her cargo without further interference.

RILEY DIES IN QUARANTINE.

William Riley, the yellow fever patient who came overland to this City from New-Orleans while suffering from an attack of the disease, and who was removed on Saturday last from his boarding-house, corner of West Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, to the Lower Quarantine Hospital, died at the hospital on Monday afternoon.

A TIMES reporter visited Quarantine yesterday, and had an interview with one of the assistant Health Physicians. The gratifying intelligence was received that not a single patient now remained in the Quarantine Hospital up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. On Sunday last it held three yellow fever sufferers, of whom Riley was one, but one had become convalescent, and had been discharged, while Riley and the other were dead. Of 30 cases treated this Summer in the hospital, only three resulted fatally. Riley's body was buried shortly after death in the Quarantine Cemetery of Seguine's Point. The remains were covered with a strong disinfectant, and in the coffin was placed a sealed bottle which contained the name and full particulars relating to the dead man. This is the usual course taken with all buried from the hospital, and the graves are also numbered and registered. After the first hard frost the friends of the dead are permitted to remove the bodies of those dear to them, provided that they bring a metallic coffin in which to put the remains, and which must be hermetically sealed before it leaves the cemetery.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM SCHULTZ.

The case of William Schultz, of No. 132 Dykeman-street, Brooklyn, who was reported to the Police on Monday as suffering from a supposed attack of yellow fever, was closely watched by the authorities of that city all day yesterday, and in the early part of the day they still adhered to the opinion expressed by them the day before, that it was not yellow fever. Toward night, however, Dr. Crane, the President of the Board of Health, visited the patient, and found that a marked change had taken place in his condition, and that he was beginning to show unmistakable signs of being afflicted with genuine yellow fever. There was considerable irritation of the eyelids, the whites of the eyes and skin of the face were beginning to turn yellow, the moisture of the skin was gone, the patient was weak and exhausted, a raging fever had set in, and there were other indications of a somewhat alarming character. Dr. Crane decided at once that it was unsafe to keep the patient longer in the city, and he telegraphed to Dr. Vanderpoel, at Quarantine, to have the tug sent to convey the sick man to the Quarantine Hospital. Meantime, all the necessary measures are to be taken to purify the locality where Mr. Schultz lived. No apprehensions are felt by the health authorities in regard to the spread of the disease, as it is conceded that if it is yellow fever, it was contracted in working on a vessel at Quarantine, and not in the house or neighborhood where the man lived, and that, therefore, the locality itself is in no way infected with the disease.

DEATH AT SEA FROM YELLOW FEVER.

A death from yellow fever occurred on the steam-ship Hudson, of the Cromwell Line, which arrived from New-Orleans yesterday. E. M. Staats, the chief engineer, was not feeling well on Wednesday last when the vessel sailed. On the following day the disease, which he had evidently contracted on shore, began to show itself, and after an illness of two days he died, and was buried at sea. The deceased engineer was a widower, of about 50 years of age, and has followed his occupation for quite a number of years. The Hudson will discharge her cargo at Quarantine.

A WOMAN MURDERED.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Aug. 20.—Mrs. John Collison was found dead in her bed this morning. Her forehead had been broken in with some heavy instrument. No clue to the murderer or reason for the crime has yet been discovered.

THE KIMPTON REQUISITION.

ARGUMENTS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.

THE COUNSEL FOR SOUTH CAROLINA CLAIM THAT GOV. RICE CANNOT GO BEHIND THE REQUISITION—KIMPTON'S COUNSEL ALLEGE ULTERIOR MOTIVES AND DETAIL THE POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE CASE—KIMPTON TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The hearing by the Attrrney-General in the case of Hiram H. Kimpton was begun this forenoon, and was not finished at the close of the day. Contrary to expectation, Kimpton was present, having been brought from Springfield by a couple of Sheriffs, and was himself heard, after counsel for both sides had made their opening arguments. Besides the counsel on both sides, there was present Col. J. T. Trentlin, Chief Constable of South Carolina, and Gov. Rice appeared soon after the opening.

The argument in behalf of the granting of the requisition was first heard. It was made by Richard B. Tunstall, of New-York, representing, with Attorney-General Leroy F. Youmans, of South Carolina, and Judge J. G. Abbott, of this city, this side of the question. Mr. Tunstall's argument was comparatively brief. He quoted the United States Constitution and laws on the rendition of fugitives from justice, and the State statutes, and maintained that the reference of the papers by the Governor to the Attorney-General was simply that he might examine them, and ascertain their validity. There was no provision for his hearing any other testimony in the case. If there were, he would be instituting a court to decide the guilt or innocence of the person charged with the crime. He maintained that such a construction of the statute of the State as would make it unconstitutional must be avoided. He referred to the case of Trigg against the State of Pennsylvania, (16th of Peters, page 537,) and to the case of Moon against the State of Illinois, (14th of Howard, page 20,) and urged that the same construction of the statute in the case of a fugitive slave would apply to a fugitive from justice. The Chief-Justice, in these cases, maintained that if the statute of the State interfered in any way with the execution of the United States statutes, it must be considered void. The Governor, he held, has no judicial functions to perform, but merely ministerial duties. If, after the requisition had been granted, the prisoner felt aggrieved, he had his remedy in the writ of habeas corpus. The papers had been drawn with great care. The statute of 1793 had been complied with; they had been authenticated and certified by the great seal of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, and the Attorney-General had no right to go behind them. The crime charged was conspiracy to bribe a Legislature—a crime by the common law—and they were entitled to a warrant for the surrender of the prisoner even if it should be decided to go into a hearing of the evidence of the case. Mr. Kimpton was a fugitive from justice. He cited various authorities in support of his position. The case of Kingsbury, in Massachusetts, furnished the law which would probably be followed in the case.

The opening for the defense was made by M. F. Dickinson, of this city, and the solemnity of the proceedings was somewhat shaken by a few lively passages between the lawyers. Mr. Dickinson insinuated in the outset that the requisition appeared very much like an attempt on the part of the authorities of South Carolina to compel the authorities of Massachusetts to aid them in getting rid of some of their financial obligations. The presence of Kimpton in South Carolina was required, not to punish him, but to put him in such a position as to compel him to aid South Carolina to rid herself or her obligations by repudiating some of her State debt. Concerning the question of rendition, Mr. Dickinson said that two questions must be decided—whether this was sufficiently legal ground to authorize the rendition of the prisoner, and whether it is expedient for the Governor to issue his warrant. He referred to the growth of the exercise of discretion by the Executive of this State, in which the rights of individuals had been hedged about with safeguards to prevent their rendition for ulterior purposes. The indictment in this case was remarkable for what had been omitted. The allegation was conspiracy, but the thing which the State undertook to punish was an attempt to bribe members of the Legislature. Mr. Kimpton, he held, had committed no indictable offense. Kimpton and others were indicted simply because their names were in an order in reference to the Blue Ridge Railroad scrip. The law was passed before the date of the alleged conspiracy, and so the State of South Carolina is found in the position of charging a man with a conspiracy which was never committed. If it can be shown that the purpose of the requisition is ulterior, that is sufficient to justify the Governor in withholding his warrant. The second count of the indictment, he claimed, did not charge any overt act. A conspiracy to interfere with a man in the exercise of his political opinions is the only conspiracy which the State of South Carolina has attempted to punish.

Mr. Dickinson gave a detailed history of the efforts of South Carolina at repudiation. Mr. Kimpton is the only man, he said, who knows the number of the bonds which were hypothecated, and requisitions have been issued for him in several States. Suits are pending, and Messrs. Pitts, Pope, and others have been in communication with him in regard to this matter. An agreement was made with him that he should be exempt from indictment for 15 days if he would go to South Carolina and give information. Mr. Kimpton was arrested in Westfield on the 7th of August, upon a dispatch from South Carolina. After his arrest he received a dispatch from Thomas N. Cavanaugh, counsel for the State of South Carolina, informing him that, on condition he would testify as they wanted him to, he would still be subject to immunity from trial. The door of mercy was still open. Mr. Dickinson read extracts from the report of the trial of the bond suits in the Charleston *News and Courier*, from which it appeared that important witnesses were expected from the North. He also read an extract from an editorial in the same paper, in which the question was asked, why Mr. Kimpton was of so much more value as a witness in South Carolina than he was in New-York, where he could have been rendered up by Democratic Governor, instead of being picked up in Massachusetts?

Gen. Youmans answered that it was because the State of South Carolina kept her obligations.

Judge Porter, also of Kimpton's counsel, said: "I beg your pardon, she don't."

Gen. Youmans—She does; and I don't beg your pardon.

Mr. Kimpton was then sworn. He testified to negotiations he had had with South Carolina authorities in New-York, beginning about July 10, regarding his testifying in the bond suits; he there met Henry A. Mitts and Thomas S. Cavender, of South Carolina; he agreed to give his testimony if he could have immunity from prosecution, and Mitts said he had authority from the Attorney-General to grant him immunity; of $40,000,000 of consols, the validity of a large portion is questioned, and these suits are to determine their legality; Mitts returned to South Carolina and Cavender remained in New-York; copies of telegrams from Attorney-General Youmans and others to Cavender, instructing him to offer immunity to Kimpton, were read. Witness then said that after consulting with Judge Porter, his counsel, a telegram was sent by Cavender to Mitts, saying that if he should go to South Carolina he would be subject to civil suits, and if he testified voluntarily it would damage him in New-York.

Attorney-General Youmans asked witness whether any offer of his was not always coupled with the condition that all the alleged conspirators should return, bring all books and papers, and make an open statement of facts.

Kimpton replied that it was. He also stated, in reply to questions, that he had asked the President to use his influence with Gov. Hampton in his behalf. He had heard there was to be a general amnesty, and that there were exceptions proposed, and he didn't care to have himself made an exception if he could help it. This was in the first half of June. The requisition on New-York State was out against him, and the Governor of Connecticut issued his in March.

Mr. Youmans asked him if he did not go out of the country to avoid arrest.

He replied that he went to Montreal "to avoid arrest; that was a consideration."

Youmans then asked if he had ever remained long in one place prior to the 15 days immunity granted him.

He replied that he staid in New-York some time, and saw William Butler there, but did not know he had a requisition for him; he was in Canada six weeks, and arrived in Westfield on July 30. His books were all in New-York and under his control. He was ready, and always had been, to disclose what he knew.

"But you won't come to South Carolina?" asked Mr. Youmans.

"I prefer not to."

"Will you disclose all?"

"Yes, Sir, all I know." He did not wish to go to South Carolina, because the people there did not seem to believe what he said, and he might have civil suits brought against him. He was in South Carolina last in December, 1876, and he remembered it. That was after the election. In reply to Mr. Youmans' question as to who was then Governor, he said he thought both sides were trying to govern the State.

Attorney-General Youmans' questions were directed evidently to get all the information from Kimpton possible, to use in the cases in South Carolina, if the requisition should be refused, and his answers were taken by a shorthand reporter for the use of Youmans. The hearing will continue to-morrow.

GEN. TWIGGS' CAPTURED SWORDS.

MRS. GINDELLA'S TITLE TO THEM NOT ESTABLISHED—DECISION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FRENCH, OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Assistant Secretary French, to whom Secretary Sherman referred the claim of Mrs. Joseph Gindella, of England, formerly Miss Roweua Florance, of New-Orleans, for possession of the valuable swords of Gen. Twiggs, captured by Gen. Butler at New-Orleans, has, after careful examination of the evidence, decided that Mrs. Gindella has not established her title of ownership to the swords, and that they are the lawful property of the Government. Judge French's report will be submitted to Congress at the next session, and it is highly probable that such action will be taken by that body as will restore the swords to the heirs of Gen. Twiggs. Mrs. Gindella instituted legal proceedings against Gen. Butler in one of the New-York courts a few years ago to recover the value of these swords, and also of the silver plate captured by him from Gen. Twiggs' house when New-Orleans was taken by the Union Army; but after the suit had progressed for some time she abandoned the case and paid the costs. She subsequently went abroad and was not again heard from until recently, when she reasserted her claim to the swords and demanded possession of them. During the present inquiry her representatives were unable to adduce any stronger evidence in support of her title than she did before the New-York court, and it was of such a flimsy character that Judge French unhesitatingly decided against her. The swords have been kept in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing ever since they reached this city, shortly after their capture, and are daily exhibited to visitors. The estimated value put upon them ranges from $10,000 to $30,000.

THE TRADE DOLLAR IN BUSINESS.

THE TRUE VALUE OF THE COIN—REDEMPTION OR RESTORATION OF ITS LEGAL-TENDER CHARACTER TO BE SUGGESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The great ignorance of the public at large respecting the true value of the trade dollar is being made apparent by the large number of letters received daily at the Treasury Department relating to this subject. Many of the writers evidently belong to the laboring classes, who have only lately ascertained that they were imposed upon by their employers when they were paid their wages in the depreciated coins. It would also appear that the banks throughout the country are refusing to receive the trade dollar except at a large discount. It is the opinion of prominent Treasury officials that if the question is tested before the courts, the Government will be compelled to redeem all those trade dollars coined before the passage of the law of July 22, 1876, when the trade dollar was divested of that legal-tender quality which it had possessed, in sums not exceeding $5, from the time it was first coined, in 1873, but as it will be impossible to ascertain what trade dollars were coined before, and what were coined after, the law of 1876 was passed, it is thought at the Treasury that the best way out of the dilemma will be to redeem these coins at par and retire them from circulation. It is probable that Secretary Sherman will make a recommendation to that effect in his annual report to Congress. A strong pressure will doubtless be brought to bear on Congress to induce that body either to redeem these dollars, or to place them upon an equality with the new silver dollar. The vast interests affected by whatever action Congress may take in the premises will be fully appreciated when it is stated that the total amount of trade dollars coined and now in circulation here and abroad, is $35,959,360.

SECRETS OF THE WHISKY TRADE.

HOW CINCINNATI IS ENABLED TO UNDERSELL CHICAGO DISTILLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Chicago whisky distillers have frequently complained to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the Cincinnati distillers were constantly underselling them, and requested him to ascertain the cause. Gen. Raum has done so, and a report transmitted by one of his experts explains the matter. It appears that the Cincinnati distillers are allowed one gallon per barrel for shrinkage by the Government gaugers, according to the general regulations in effect throughout the country; they also avail themselves of that provision of the law which does not exact a tax for any fractional part of a gallon less than half a gallon. As they invariably sell

NEGOTIATIONS OF BURKE.

BUTLER STILL STRIVING TO DISCOVER A BARGAIN.

A LONG SESSION OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE—MAJOR BURKE GIVES THE DETAILS OF HIS EFFORTS TO SECURE THE RECOGNITION OF THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT—THE CONFERENCES WITH STANLEY MATTHEWS, DON CAMERON, AND OTHERS—HOW THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE WAS ARRANGED.

The Potter Investigating Committee did not begin its business yesterday until 40 minutes after the time announced for the opening of the session, in consequence of the tardiness of Gen. Butler, and the four hours' session which followed was confined to the examination of Major E. A. Burke, of New-Orleans, who was before the sub-committee at New-Orleans. Mr. William E. Horne, who is said to have been the means of communication between President Hayes and the Wormley conference, as well as between Mr. Hayes and other persons, according to the testimony of Major Burke, was in attendance, but was excused until this morning by Mr. Butler. Late in the course of the day's proceedings Mr. William B. Chandler came in, and talked a few minutes with Mr. Hiscock and other members of the committee. There were probably 100 spectators in the room, and the general course of the testimony, while it was interesting, did not tend to bring out much of the wit or sarcasm which ordinarily does so much to please a miscellaneous audience.

THE LOUISIANA PARISH RETURNS.

At the outset Major Burke gave some figures in relation to the Louisiana election returns of 1876, the examination being conducted by Gen. Butler. He testified that he received the duplicate official returns from all the Louisiana parishes excepting St. Martin's, and the lowest vote cast for a Tilden Elector was 83,859, and the highest vote cast for any Hayes Elector was 75,240, a difference of 8,619 votes; Nicholls received 2,000 votes more than Packard, and the Returning Board threw out about 14,000 votes to carry in the Hayes Electors; from the returns witness had in his possession at that time, he had no doubt that Tilden and Nicholls had carried the State, and to elect Packard and Hayes it was necessary that over 8,000 votes should be got rid of by somebody. The Democrats labored constantly under the apprehension that they were going to lose the State, from the fact that they had been cheated in the elections of 1872 and 1874 by the Returning Boards, and the same board which did the work in 1874 was the board of 1876, and acted under the same laws and general influences. They were the board which was reported by Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Hoar as acting arbitrarily and unjustly in 1874, and the Democrats of the State feared that they would act similarly in 1876. Their apprehensions were increased by telegrams between prominent Republicans throughout the country and the Republican managers in Louisiana, which showed clearly that it was the intention of the Republican Party to sustain their people in whatever they did. A number of these telegrams came under the witness' observation, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana. Their fears were also awakened by the arrival of the visiting statesmen, which, with the telegrams, served to revive the drooping courage of the party managers on the Republican side. From that time forward they never seemed to falter. In November it was apparent, and became certain in the minds of the people of Louisiana, that the election of Tilden or Hayes depended on the result in that State; it was so before the visiting statesmen got there at all. Witness had read in the papers the report of Mr. Hayes having said, on the 8th of November, 1876, that he did not care for himself, as to the result of the election, but that he cared very much for the poor negroes in the South, and had never to this day seen or heard any denial of that speech.

"Then," said Gen. Butler, "the colored men of Louisiana were acting under the impression gained from an intelligent source, that, if Hayes was not elected, their situation would be very uncomfortable?"

Major Burke smiled and answered: "Generally, I can hardly speak for the colored people, as to what impression they acted under."

"Well," retorted the General; "there was a colored member or two in the Returning Board?"

"Yes, Sir, two of them," replied Major Burke.

"And they," resumed Mr. Butler, "felt this additional inducement to do the best they could to elect Mr. Hayes, who would take care of them and see to them in this sorry plight?"

THE INAUGURATION OF NICHOLLS.

The witness' only reply was a smile, which he maintained until Butler saw he could not mold the witness' answers for him, nor flavor his testimony by his own argumentative style of putting the questions; and the General went on to his next questions, in reply to which the witness said that after the action of the Returning Board was known, and that State was counted for Hayes, the Conservatives organized a Senate and House, composed of the members of the Senate and House that had been actually elected, inaugurated Gov. Nicholls as Governor of the State, and installed him in office. Witness did not think any several days intervened between the ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Hall, in the presence of 40,000 or 50,000 people; a Militia was organized at once—indeed, the volunteer military associations of New-Orleans had organized and reported to Gov. Nicholls for duty prior to his inauguration; there were 2,000 or 3,000 men on duty, but there could have been 30,000 if necessary. After the Nicholls Government then took possession of every vestige of authority in the State excepting the St. Louis Hotel, where Packard was quartered; this required no force to accomplish—only a show of force by a few armed men; after the inauguration of Gov. Nicholls witness was sent by him to Washington to represent his Government, and was furnished with credentials and authorizing him to act in that capacity; witness left New-Orleans Jan. 13, arriving there Jan. 19, 1877, and remained at Washington until March 4 following, on which day he left for New-Orleans; his final efforts were directed to securing for President Grant's administration some concessions to Nicholls' State affairs, and next to secure, if possible, recognition; President Grant had previously instructed Gen. Augur by telegraph that if there was any Government to be recognized, it should be Packard's, and the witness and his associates friends and sympathizers in Washington tried first to keep them. Grant from taking any action at all; Gen. Grant had already declared that Nicholls' Supreme Court was not more of a usurpation than any similar set of lawyers, but he changed his opinion subsequently; all the Democrats of Louisiana wanted was the withdrawal of the Federal troops from interference in the affairs of the State; the Democrats of Louisiana had failed to accomplish, was done an hour after Mr. Hayes had taken the oath to Gen. Grant? A.—We had the assurance of Gen. Grant several days previously, that it would be done as soon as the count was completed; the count was completed on the 1st of March, I think.

Q.—You understood that it would be done, but whether it would get done till after Mr. Hayes got possession, that the fact? A.—That is the fact, Sir; the information to which I am specially referring—the one which Gen. Grant told me would be sent—has never seen the light of day yet—at least I have never seen it; it never became public; I was told by Gen. Grant what it was to be; the substance of it was committed to writing by me to telegraph to Gov. Nicholls; I called on Gen. Grant with the entire Louisiana delegation, and he reaffirmed it in their presence.

Gen. Butler here called the attention of the witness to a printed copy of the telegram sent by Gen. Grant to Gov. Packard, dated March 1, 1877, in which instance Grant said that during the last hours of his official life he "would do nothing but keep the peace," and expressing the sentiment that he did not believe that public opinion would much longer tolerate the maintenance of a government in Louisiana by the aid of troops. The full dispatch was read aloud by the witness, after which, in reply to further questions, he said he just heard of the conception of an Electoral Commission about the time he arrived in Washington, in January; the idea did not meet with the approval of Louisianians generally, though they did not feel themselves specially called on to oppose it; the commission decided the Louisiana case on Feb. 16, and then witness was thoroughly impressed with the conviction that the national matter was settled, and they had some apprehensions lest the case of Packard might be settled by declaring him elected; their anxiety arose from the mathematical difficulties in the court sustaining one candidate and rejecting another, as well as from the action of the Republican Party leaders, who desired that the State should go for Packard; they had only the report of interviews in the press, Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance, and some general assurances in regard to his intended or announced policy of conciliation and justice toward the South, without any declaration as to the recognition of the Nicholls Government; witness knew nothing as to the details of Col. Roberts' interview with Gov. Hayes at Columbus.

Q.—Was there anything in Mr. Hayes' letter of acceptance about having the same State go two ways? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir.

The witness next read Gen. Grant's dispatch of Jan. 24, 1877, to Gen. Augur, at New-Orleans, in which he says "it has been the policy of the Administration to take no part in the settlement of the question of Government in Louisiana," and expresses the opinion that the Nicholls Supreme Court can receive no more recognition than any other equal number of lawyers meeting in the State. This dispatch had reached New-Orleans before he left, and Gov. Nicholls transmitted a dispatch to Gen. Grant on the same date.

HOW NICHOLLS CAME TO BE RECOGNISED BY HAYES.

Q.—How soon after Feb. 16 did you have any conversation with any leading Republican upon the question of having the Louisiana Government given to Nicholls by Hayes, although the Electoral Commission had given Louisiana to Hayes? A.—On that same night—Feb. 16.

Q.—With whom, and where? A.—With Senator Matthews, at Wormley's Hotel; I called upon him by appointment made at the door of the Supreme Court room after the decision had been reached in the Louisiana case; I had known Judge Matthews in former years, and met him in Washington after my arrival there; we had but little conversation; we had introduced the subject of Louisiana affairs at some previous meeting, and I told him that the time might arrive when it would be necessary for us to confer upon that subject, but that it was then too soon; that was quite early in February, walking near the Riggs House—a casual conversation.

Q.—What was said, as near as you can remember? A.—Expressing the desire to discuss Louisiana affairs, and indicating that it would be probably to our interest to understand the views of Mr. Hayes with regard to it; I said to him that my people had voted for Mr. Tilden, and believed that he had carried the State, and they expected me to do all that I could do to secure him in that position, and I felt disinclined to hold any conversation of that character so long as there was a hope of obtaining him; when all hope passed away on the 16th of February we were ready to discuss the affairs of Louisiana; as well as I recollect, it was only a casual conversation, but I think the impression he wanted to convey to me was that Mr. Hayes had not been understood by our people, and that a conversation on the subject would result in a better understanding.

Q.—Then, Louisiana having been decided and Tilden having lost, who spoke first? A.—I think I did; I think I said to him, when I met him at the door of the Supreme Court room, "I think it's about time we had that conversation." He said: "I think so, too; when shall it be?" "To-night." "Where?" At Wormley's." "What hour?" "Eight o'clock." We parted.

Q.—At 8 o'clock you were there? A.—Yes, Sir; the conversation lasted some two hours, and it is impossible for me to give more than an outline, but I have in my trunk a memorandum, made at the time, and I'll hand it to-morrow.

Q.—And I'll pass that subject till to-morrow; but in substance it was as to how Mr. Nicholls could be recognised if Mr. Hayes got in? A.—Yes, Sir: how his Government could be established.

Q.—Assuming that Hayes was going in! Now, Sir, what other conversations did you have with leading Republicans after that night of the 16th of February? A.—On the night of the 16th I made a memorandum of that conversation, and on the 17th I submitted it to Congressman Gibson, of Louisiana, by consent of Mr. Matthews; I met Mr. Matthews again on the 18th; I have a copy of Mr. Matthews' consent to refer the memorandum to Mr. Gibson, and will furnish it with the memorandum; it is in my trunk at the hotel.

Q.—Bring on all those papers; we'll send a handcart for them if necessary. A.—I'll bring all that I think are pertinent to this matter.

THE GUARANTEES GIVEN BY THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT.

Here the witness called attention to the fact that the papers referring to the guarantees given by the Nicholls Government were not printed in proper order in the printed record of the testimony. Mr. Butler called on him to read some of them, and Mr. Hiscock asked whether it was not a loss of time to read them when they knew that they were here and printed. Mr. Butler contended it was necessary to read them so as examine the witness intelligently regarding them, and Mr. Hiscock replied that he had great confidence in this witness, and hoped that his mind would not become impaired under the strain. [Laughter.] The witness replied that it did give him a headache, and that it would select the most favorable asylum to put him in. The witness then read the guarantees of the Nicholls Government, which provided, in effect, that that Government could insure, first, the political and civil equality of all men; second, the rigid and impartial enforcement of the laws; third, the education of the children of white and black citizens, with equal privileges to both classes; fourth, the promotion of kindly relations between the whites and blacks, with the view to restore civil harmony and the material prosperity of the State, and the further pledge that the Nicholls Government would not engage in prosecutions of persons for past political offenses, though it would seek guarantees from any party to any who had committed crime against the State.

Major Burke then proceeded to say: This memorandum of guarantees was given to Mr. Matthews to strengthen his hands in argument with the Republican leaders, and reassure them as to the course of the Nicholls Government in case it was established.

Gen. Butler here examined the witness at some length in an ironical fashion by taking up each subject of the guarantees, and asking the witness if they were not rights embodied in the Constitution to which he replied that they were, and that they were all subjects guaranteed in the Democratic platform of Louisiana. Then Mr. Butler asked why it was necessary to make such solemn guarantees merely to obey the Constitution, and the witness replied that Republicans had charged omissions in these respects against the Democrats in Louisiana; the interview was had on the witness' side to ascertain what Mr. Matthews and his friends would require of the school question, and to ascertain as to whether they were to be mixed schools or not; as to the political prosecutions, that was a matter of mere apprehension among many of the leading Republicans, and it was placed in the memorandum to allay their fears; nothing was said about the Returning Board, either by Mr. Matthews or the witness, at that interview; he had never said to anybody that that clause of the guarantees was intended to protect or shield the members of the Returning Board.

Q.—Have you ever said that there was an attempt to get the Returning Board in these guarantees, and that you put in the clause not to grant immunity to crime? A.—I have never said to any person that there was an attempt to get in the Returning Board by name; perhaps you are alluding to the interview with Mr. Sherman at the Capitol.

THE LOUISIANIANS AND THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Q.—I'll come to that by and by. Now, as I see it, all you gave to Mr. Matthews to strengthen his hands and the hands of his brethren was a guarantee to carry out the laws under the Constitution, if he and his associates and the President of the United States would turn over the State of Louisiana from a Republican Government into the hands of a Democratic Government? A.—General, there was no turning over—it was not in possession of the Republican Party or of a Republican Government.

Q.—We won't discuss that point, but—to turn over what little there was? A.—There was no turning over of Government; there was simply to be a withdrawal of troops; I do not recognize the fact that there was a Republican Government in existence at that time in Louisiana.

Q.—Didn't you agree further, though not on paper, that you would not oppose further the putting in of Hayes? A.—We had nothing to do with putting in Hayes.

Q.—I ask you frankly, a plain question to a plain man—Didn't you in some form of words or understanding agree that you would do what you could to prevent any further opposition to the counting in of Hayes; yes or no? A.—We did acquiesce in withdrawing the opposition to Hayes after the Democratic Party had voted by resolution a determination to let the count go on without dilatory opposition.

Q.—Did you agree, in some way and to such an extent as should make it most effectual, to use the influence of yourself and your party friends so far as you could control it, to prevent any opposition to the counting in of Hayes as a part of this agreement? Don't be thrown off the track on this question. Before God, on your oath, was it not so? A.—I shall state the truth without any extreme appeals. General; I simply wish to state it correctly. [A long pause.] I am shaping my answer.

Q.—I'll help you with your answer if. A.—I don't choose to answer in that way—it doesn't suit me. [Another long pause.] We did assure these people that we would use our influence, so far as it could go, to remove the opposition to the final count in the House.

Mr. Potter—To the completion of the Electoral count? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Butler—And, like honest men, you carried out your agreement? A.—We did, as soon as we got a dispatch from Gen. Grant that the troops would be withdrawn from our State; on the 18th we had come to an agreement; I said to Mr. Matthews that while we were inclined to believe these statements that he and Mr. Hayes' friends were giving as to Mr. Hayes' policy, yet we felt he would be unable to carry out that policy if he was opposed in it by the strong men of the Republican Party, and that we feared more the men like Sherman, Garfield, Morton, and others, than we did Mr. Hayes; therefore we desired guarantees from his party leaders in support of his announced policy; Mr. Matthews said he could not speak for these people, and we then said we would put them in no position to speak for themselves; that he could say to his party associates that we should seek to put that party in peril, meaning to jeopardize their Presidential candidate, to prevent the count; that we should advise our friends to join the filibusters, with a view to swelling their numbers to such proportions as to force the Republican Party into a civil war in Louisiana and South Carolina; from that time very little took place between Mr. Matthews and myself until Feb. 23 and Feb. 26.

In reply to a question as to what other leaders on the Republican side he saw about the 18th of February, and to whom he put the propositions in the same manner and to Mr. Stephens, the witness made several evasive replies, but being pushed by Gen. Butler, he said he did hold some similar consultation with Don Cameron, now Senator, then Secretary of War. Being pressed again for the result and incidents of that consultation, the witness appealed to Mr. Potter on the ground that it was confidential, and finally asked that he be allowed time to consider the matter, and the request was granted by the committee.

Gen. Butler next asked him with what other prominent Republicans he had concluded anything that looked like a bargain or agreement to yield up the State of Louisiana to the Nicholls Government prior to Feb. 16, 17, or 18? The witness suggested that Butler change the phraseology of his reference to the "bargain" portion of it. There were two phases of the negotiations; one of them might be called the Cameron and the other the Matthews negotiations. It was told in a general way to many persons as a general representation of the views of the Nicholls Government; after Feb. 16 and down, the negotiations of a reformatory nature were made to Mr. Foster, but not in the form of a proposition; Mr. William E. Horne was an acquaintance of the witness, employed in one of the departments, and when the article of Feb. 22 appeared in the *Ohio State Journal* in regard to the policy of Gov. Hayes toward Louisiana, and favoring the Packard Government, Horne claimed to be able to secure trustworthy correspondence from Columbus as to the article and its authenticity, and did so by telegraphing to Lieut.-Gov. Young; he advised Lieut.-Gov. Young of the intention of the Louisiana people in Washington to defend the count in the House; that was about Feb. 19; the Democratic caucus in which the Keogan resolution not to impede the count was adopted had been held on the 18th, but some of the Southern friends of the witness proposed not to stand by the caucus' action, and to join the filibustering movement.

Witness called on Abram S. Hewitt and had a long consultation with him in regard to that caucus resolution, and charged him with abandoning Louisiana, and asked him for an explanation of it; Mr. Hewitt urged that he did not believe the intent was to abandon them; that he sympathized with the people; but that in order to avoid a political, financial, and industrial panic all over the country he favored the resolution, intending to appeal to the country from the action of the Republican party in 1880; witness told him it was all very well for the Northern Democracy—perhaps they could stand it four years longer—but the people of Louisiana and South Carolina would not; witness urged on Mr. Hewitt that those members who had swallowed the Electoral bill to save the country from anarchy and strife could, with the same consistency, join hands to save Louisiana and accomplish the same purpose; nothing came of the interview with Mr. Hewitt, but witness and his friends organized to oppose the count, and increased the filibustering roll from 41 or 42 votes to 116—a number sufficient to defeat the count; this movement, at its outset, was disclosed only to Foster, Matthews, and Dennison.

HOW THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE WAS ARRANGED.

On Feb. 26 witness got a telegram from Congressman Ellis asking witness to come to him immediately, and witness went, and Mr. Ellis showed him a letter, of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1877.

MY DEAR ELLIS: I have just learned from an unquestionable authority—which I will give if you wish it—that Foster said to a gentleman—my informant—that the speech he made to-day, which so significantly but indirectly hints at the Louisiana policy, he made after consultation with Mr. Matthews, Mr. Hayes' brother-in-law, and Mr. Matthews told him and urged him to say squarely that Hayes would have nothing to do or say to Packard, but he said he would not be so afraid to take too much on himself to say that: but Mr. Matthews reiterates his desire that Foster should say so plumply, and further said: "If I were to speak I should say it would be because I'd a mind to, winning the race by a length and a quarter in 2:01½. Bonnie Wood was three lengths behind Bertha, Pilot fourth, and Lady Salyers last.

THE HARDING STAKES.

The second race on the card was the Harding Stakes, for 3-year olds, one mile and a half, $50 each, half forfeit, and $700 added; those not having run a sweepstakes race during the year allowed 5 pounds. There were 32 nominations, and it was expected that the Duke of Magenta would have a walk over; but D. McCarthy started the ch. c. Heimsman, by Helmbold, out of Mariposa, who carried 5 pounds less than the Duke. It was considered so much of a certainty for the champion that no pool-selling was done on the race. It needs no description further than that the Duke went to the front after the flag fell and was never headed, winning by four lengths in a common gallop in 2:50¾.

WINNERS OF THE HARDING STAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Sub	Wt	St's	Time.
1872	Hubbard	Planet	28	110	4	3:53
1873	Fellowcraft	Australian	14	110	1	W. O.
1874	Culpeper	Revolver	19	115	4	3:40½
1875	Vizier	Vauxhall	22	116	3	3:43½
1876	No race.					
1877	Duke of Magenta	Australian	22	113	4	2:45¾
1878	Duke of Magenta	Lexington	22	118	2	2:50¾

The distance of the race was two miles until last year.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD SWEEPSTAKES.

The third race on the card was the seventh renewal of the unnamed sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $50 each, half forfeit, with $400 added, the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; winners of any single race of the value of $1,000, 3 pounds; of $1,500, 5 pounds, and of $2,000, 7 pounds extra. This had closed with 33 nominations, and the six that sported colors when the bell rang were George E. Lorillard's ch. g. Monitor, by Glenelg, out of Minx, 107 pounds, (Hughes;) also, ch. f. Annie Augusta, by Leamington out of Black Slave, 107 pounds, (Fisher;) Lewis & Stearns' ch. c. Tom Scarlet, by Alroy, out of Cara Lisa, 110 pounds, (Doig;) Pierre Lorillard's b. c. Boardman, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 110 pounds, (Barrett;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Dan Sparling, by Glenelg, out of Item, 110 pounds, (Evans;) D. D. Withers' ch. f. Belinda, by Glenelg out of Madame Dudley, 107 pounds, (Shylock.) The latis pair, as in all 2-year old events this year, were the favorites, and Boardman a strong second to them, the others had a numerous following. The final quotations were:

Monitor			
Annie Augusta	$325	$150	$300
Boardman	200	110	230
Dan Sparling	110	55	150
Belinda	85	50	100
Tom Scarlet	25	15	25

The 5s were fractions, especially Tom Scarlet, and it was some time before they could be brought together. Finally, the flag fell to a crowded start, with Boardman in the lead, Tom Scarlet second, Monitor third, Dan Sparling fourth, Annie Augusta next, and Belinda in the rear. Boardman was in this lead to the Fourteenth pole, but Monitor soon passed him, and, turning into the regular course at the half-mile pole was a length in front of Boardman, who was three lengths in advance of Dan Sparling third, Tom Scarlet fourth, Annie Augusta fifth, and Belinda still in the rear. As they came round the lower turn Boardman ran to the saddle-girth of Monitor, and the pair were four lengths away from Dan Sparling, while Belinda speedily passed Annie Augusta and Tom Scarlet, and was closing on Dan Sparling. When they came to the three-quarter pole Boardman was in front, apparently, but when they were straightened in Monitor was at the head of it and was in the lead at the furlong pole, while Dan Sparling was closing very fast. Between the three there was a close struggle, but Monitor succeeded in reaching the goal first, three-quarters of a length before Boardman, who gained the second place by a neck only from Dan Sparling, and four lengths behind came Belinda and Annie Augusta together, while Tom Scarlet was in the rear. The time was 1:20½.

WINNERS OF THE SWEEPSTAKES.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Wt	Sts	Sts	Time.
1872	Count D'Orsay	Kentucky	100	24	4	1:19¾
1873	Runaway	Knowsley	97	24	4	1:17¾
1874	King Bolt	Lexington	100	35	6	1:17
1875	Sultana	Lexington	97	24	8	1:19
1876	Palmero	Kingfisher	107	24	3	1:18¾
1877	Monitor	Lexington	113	33	6	1:18¾
1878	Monitor	Glenelg	107	38	6	1:20½

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The fourth event was a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse, three-quarters of a mile; weights, 7 pounds below the scale; white horses beaten, and not having won a race this year at Saratoga, and all maidens, allowed 7 pounds. For this there were five entries, including A. Smith's b. f. Lady D'Arcy, 4 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, 99 pounds, (Blaylock;) H. Granford's b. f. Fusillade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, 89 pounds, (Cortlaw;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. s. Wade Hampton, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Item, 94 pounds, (Brown;) J. J. Campbell's ch. g. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, 105 pounds, (Barrett,) and H. B. Durham & Co.'s b. c. Dan K., 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, 101 pounds, (Sheldon;) In this Dan K. was a great favorite over the field, the pools selling as follows:

Dan K	$325	$150	$450
Lady D'Arcy	250	120	120
Wade Hampton	145	75	55
Queenston	45	45	45
Fusillade	40	20	20

The horses were mustered in the ring, and nearly half an hour was lost in trying to get them on through the efforts of Wade Hampton to go every way but the right one. As soon as the others started he would whip round, which so exhausted the patience of the spectators that there was a continued stamping of feet. It was getting very late, and the people wished to get to their dinner, which added the finishing touch to their exasperation. The starter finally resolved to let them go anyhow, and dropped the flag. Wade Hampton refusing to run, was left at the post. Queenston had a little the best of the start, and held the lead for a short distance, but when they reached the five-furlong pole Lady D'Arcy had her head and shoulders in front of Queenston, and was at the head of Lady D'Arcy, as they came up, Lady D'Arcy and Dan K. came clear away from the others, and between these the greatest struggle of the day ensued. Lady D'Arcy had half a length the best of it at the mile distance stand, but they were both under the whip, and it was doubtful which would reach the goal first. Within a few feet of the stand it seemed as if the Canada filly would win, but with a determined effort Dan K. made a lunge forward, and it looked from the reporters' stand like a dead heat, but the judges settled the matter with little delay by putting up the number of Dan K. The others were beaten off a long distance, Fusillade coming in third, but for some reason Queenston was given the place. The time was 1:18¾.

THE MILE.

The concluding affair was a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances; dash of one mile; there were but two competitors, viz: W. P. Burch's ch. c. Governor Hampton, 4 years, by Planet, out of Merry Wave, to be sold for $500, and Dan Swaim's b. c. Loiterer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Mr. Lemonade, 98 pounds, ridden by Donahue. The former was the favorite in the pools, bringing $165 to $125 for Loiterer. Hampton had the best of it by half a length when the flag fell, but Loiterer headed him on the turn, and they passed the quarter pole as a team. They raced steadily down the last stretch, and reaching the half-mile pole Hampton had the best of it by a neck. Round the lower turn they raced in dead earnest, and Hampton pushed on half a length in front, speedily increasing his lead to a length and a half at the three-quarter pole. Hampton had two lengths the best of it at the furlong pole, but Donahue steered Loiterer to the outside and then pulled him right freely and he closed upon his competitor, but Barrett was alive to the necessity of the occasion and brought the whip to bear on Hampton and succeeded in winning the race by a length in 1:48. The winner was offered at auction but there was no bid over his stated selling price.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-MORROW.

The following is to-morrow's programme, with the weights and pool-selling this evening:

THE FIVE-FURLONG RACE—TWO-YEAR OLDS.

Boordman, 105 pounds, and Cédric, 95 pounds	$100	$50	$150
Volturno, 105 pounds	50	25	75
Elastic, 105, 95 pounds	16	25	41
Bonnie Leaf, 95 pounds	15	25	40
Farley, 95 pounds	4	6	10

ONE MILE AND FIVE FURLONGS.

Princeton, 114 pounds	$100		$55
Hattie P., 108 pounds	45	25	82
Skyrocket, 105 pounds	45	25	27
Mammie, 85 pounds	45	25	32
Kenny, 110 pounds	40	10	10

THE HANDICAP—THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE.

Bonnie Wood, 104 pounds	$300		$180
Kate Claxton, 101 pounds	95		100
Vagrant, 100 pounds	25		45
Ike Bonham, 100 pounds	25		45
Majestic, 100 pounds	20		16
Bennett, 94 pounds	20		11
Brother to Grinstead, 90 pounds	15		16
Fusillade, 96 pounds	100		14

THE MILE-AND-AN-EIGHTH RACE.

Higgins, 94 pounds, and Huckleberry, 100 pounds	$50		$25
Miss Malloy, 84 pounds	25		16
Vermont, 94 pounds	13		8
Nannie H., 89 pounds	15		13

THE TROTTING CIRCUIT.

FIRST DAY OF THE CHARTER OAK PARK MEETING — WILDAIR WINS THE 2:34 PURSE AND DICK SWIVELLER THE 2:22 PURSE.

HARTFORD, Aug. 20.—Everything was favorable for the opening day of the races at Charter Oak Park this afternoon. The weather was perfect, the track in excellent condition, and the attendance good. Both races were well trotted, and each was won in three straight heats.

For the 2:34 class Wildair was the favorite in the pools from the beginning. He took the lead at the start in each heat, and maintained it with apparent ease to the finish, although crowded closely by Gray Salem and Dame Trot. The following is a summary of the race:

E. Fyler's g. g. Wildair	1	1	1
J. Crocker's gr. g. Gray Salem	2	2	2
C. S. Green's blk. m. Dame Trot	3	3	3
T. S. shaw's b. g. Alfred	4	4	5
R. S. Dunham's b. m. Volunteer Maid	5	5	4
W. W. Lathrop's b. g. Charles Were	6	6	6
G. W. Fitzwater, Jr.'s b. m. Fanny	dr.		
D. B. Goff's ch. g. John H. Starin	dr.		
W. W. Roberts' blk. g. Black Diamond	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:38½	1:19	2:23½
Second heat	0:39¼	1:21¾	2:24
Third heat	0:37	1:21½	2:24½

The result of the 2:22 race was apparently a surprise to the betting men. Last night and early to-day Proteine was the favorite everywhere, and remained the favorite in many quarters even after Dick Swiveller had taken two heats; but Swivelle unexpectedly lowered his record to 2:19¾ in the first heat, thus becoming eligible for the free-for-all, or something better than the 2:20 class in future seasons, and there was good reason to push him for first money in this race. Some investors in Proteine inclined to the belief that she might have won the race, but others accepted her defeat as the fact that she was not in her prime condition. The third heat mile of the third heat Proteine ran some distance, passing Lysander Boy and Mattie. She was, therefore, set back by the judges, and second money was given to Lysander Boy. The following is a summary of the race:

J. Goldsmith's b. g. Dick Swiveller	1	1	1
A. J. Fosk's ch. g. Lysander Boy	3	2	2
Oliver & Bigg's br. m. Proteine	2	3	3
C. S. Green's b. m. Mattie	4	4	4
H. D. Van Schoick's rn. m. Miss Mare	5	5	5
J. Murphy's c. m. Lady Pritchard	6	6	6
J. S. Farnham's b. s. Commonwealth	dis.		
D. Mace's b. g. Sheridan	dr.		
A. Goldsmith's b. g. Alley	dr.		
W. H. Peck's b. m. Amy	dr.		
Thorpe & Chamberlain's blk. g. Clifton Boy	dr.		
E. S. Simmons' b. g. Jim Irving	dr.		
M. Dorsey's blk. s. Thomas Jefferson	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:35	1:10¼	2:19¾
Second heat	0:38½	1:12	2:21½
Third heat	0:33½	1:10¼	2:19

Among the spectators of the races to-day were United States Senator Eaton and wife. Several attaches of the Chinese Embassy were also present and attracted much attention.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The application of Joseph M. Hoehler, a retired banker, for his discharge from bankruptcy came before Register Ketchum yesterday, and there was opposition by several creditors. His liabilities amount to $400,000.

Marum & Metzger, manufacturers of ruffing, at No. 47 Mercer-street, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, before Register Dayton. Their liabilities amount to about $32,000, and their assets are valued at $7,100. The largest creditors are F. Uhlman, $2,285; F. Lochman, $2,000; Pasarant & Co., $1,414.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by George W. Geyer, formerly dealer in poultry in Washington Market, who has liabilities amounting to $20,000, and nominal assets. Among the creditors are Mary A. Geyer, secured, $6,600; James McCarren, $2,800; Stewart & McDougall, $2,364.

A meeting of the creditors of John F. Trow, formerly publisher of the City Directory, was held yesterday at the office of Register Dayton, and Frederick S. Wait was elected Assignee. Five claims were proved, amounting to $64,467, as follows: John F. Murray, $33,348; Charlotte A. Banks, $7,500; Boardman & Boardman, $340; Charles Jenkins, $926; National Needle Company, $1,900.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed, before Register Fitch, by George Place, agent for machinery, at Nos. 121 Chambers and 103 Reade streets. His liabilities amount to $106,000, and he has no assets. The largest creditors are Cornelius Van Brunt, $30,851; Jones & McLaughlin, $10,579; New-York Steam-engine Company, $10,; $95; American Tool and Machine Company, $7,642; Putnam Machine Company, $2,334; National Exchange Bank, $5,216; Woonsocket Machine Company, $2,856.

Franz A. Neumann, lager-beer brewer at Nos. 231 to 237 East Forty-seventh-street, made an assignment yesterday to Anthony Dieksimann for the benefit of his creditors. He was largely interested in real estate, which was heavily mortgaged, and the heavy expenses of carrying it crippled his business, and, although one of the oldest brewers, he allowed others to pass him in the great competition. The returns for the year ending May, 1878, show that he made 20,257 barrels of beer. He owns the brewery, which is well equipped, and other real estate, the equity in which a year ago was estimated at $75,000. His liabilities are large, mainly on account of the real estate mortgages, and he has good assets, including machinery, fixtures, horses, wagons, and book accounts.

J. T. Allen & Co., dealers in furniture, at No. 211 Canal-street, have failed. The house has been established for upward of 40 years, and Mr. Allen was very popular and highly esteemed. Poor collections, losses in trade, and the great shrinkage in values are ascribed as the causes of their failure. Much sympathy is expressed by the creditors, who favor speedy settlements. The total liabilities are estimated at $80,000, of which there are contingent $30,000 for indorsements. Among the creditors are Maitland, Phelps & Co., $8,000; W. S. Dennis, $7,000; Wanzer & Wilson, $4,179; C. S. Silsbee, $6,175; J. F. Whitney, $2,747; Johnson & Faulkner, $1,450; Mahlon & Dempsey, $1,676; Byrne & Wagner, $1,666; Schneider, Stimbson & Co., $1,600; J. T. Williams, $2,088; A. S. Thorp & Co., $2,265; E. K. Doty, $376; C. H. Foster & Co., $250; C. Reilly, $400; S. W. Brown, $363; P. M. Durren & Son, $391; Delaney & Co., $606; H. Silsbee, $500. The assets are large, consisting of machinery, stock, fixtures and book accounts, but the value is not known. An inventory is being taken and a statement will be submitted shortly to a meeting of the creditors, to be held in the rooms of the New-York Furniture Board of Trade.

THREE WINNING FAVORITES

SHARP REVERSE TO BACKERS OF BONNIE WOOD.

FAIR WEATHER, FAIR TRACK, AND GOOD SPORT—DUKE OF MAGENTA TOO MUCH OF A FAVORITE TO BET AGAINST—THE WINNERS, ORIOLE, DUKE OF MAGENTA, MONITOR, DAN K., AND HAMPTON—TABLE OF WINNERS OF THE HARDING STAKES AND SWEEPSTAKES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—Fine weather and a moderately good track greeted the turfites to-day, although there were threatenings of a shower during the morning. There were five races, and it was very late before they were finished, owing to delay between the races. The racing was very exciting, and the favorites won all but the first race, which was one of the greatest "dumps" of the meeting for the knowing ones. It was won by Oriole, ridden in a masterly manner by Hayward, the French pools paying $119 70. Of course, Duke of Magenta won the Harding stakes, and the tickets on him brought their holders $5 70 each. Monitor captured the sweepstakes for 2-year olds, but the start was a bad one and ruined the chances of Dan Sparling and Belinda. The pools paid $15. The three-quarter dash fell to Dan K., who defeated Lady D'Arcy by a nose only, and brought in the mutual pools $7 80 to his backers. The selling race had but two competitors, and Gov. Hampton won after a close finish with Loiterer, and each ticket on him was worth $11.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The initial event of the day was a dash

SUPPORTING JOHN KELLY.

THE ALDERMEN OPPOSING THE BRIDGE.

RESOLUTIONS REQUESTING THE CONTROLLER NOT TO PAY ANY MORE MONEY UNTIL THE QUESTION IS DECIDED BY THE COURTS.

After a vacation of a fortnight the Board of Aldermen met yesterday and disposed of a number of routine papers which had accumulated since their last session. Immediately after the members were called to order, Alderman Fulljames offered a series of preambles and a resolution in opposition to the demand which will be made upon the Board of Apportionment by the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge for $500,000 to continue work on the structure. The preambles, which are unusually voluminous, recite that no more money should be paid to the Trustees of the bridge by the City of New-York; that from the beginning of that work until the present time, this City has contributed the sum of $3,500,000 toward its completion, and that it is, at best, an undertaking of doubtful utility. References is next made to the history of the bridge and the various laws creating it, together with the amounts, aggregating $3,000,000, to be raised by this City and Brooklyn for the work. The preambles then recite that these laws were part of the special legislation of the State capital, which were had without the sanction of, and without consultation with, the people of Government of this City; that even the important changes under the laws of 1874-5, by which the character of the work was altered from a private speculation to a public undertaking, was made by the Common Council of Brooklyn under the exceedingly-worded provisions of section 1 chapter 601 Laws of 1874, and that the Common Council of this City never formally consented, to this scheme. It was needless, as the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn was given power in the law referred to to act for both cities. The preambles next state that "in view of the facts that the limit of expenditure fixed for the completion of the work under the law of 1875, has not only been reached, but exceeded; that the City of New-York was never refunded the amount of $1,500,000 contributed or subscribed to the stock of the original bridge company, although private stockholders, including Tweed, Marquis, Sweeny, Connolly, Kingsley, and others were paid in full with interest, the amount subscribed and paid; that the obstruction of ever-rose pierced and successfully operated, will be a direct interference with and will effectually destroy 50 per cent. of the value of the ferry franchise, one of the most valuable privileges of the Corporation of the City of New-York, for which no compensation has been, previously, or will be made; that it now is and will continue to be a serious obstruction to the free navigation of the East River, a navigable arm of the sea, and to the manifest injury of the commerce of the Port of New-York; that even if completed at the expense of several millions in addition to those already lavished by the United States, the authorities may order the structure removed, by reason of its interference with the navigation of the East River, with the important fact that the safety of the structure if completed according to present plans, is gravely questioned by many recognized experts in bridge building, all tending to point to the unwisdom of spending any more money by our people to its construction, at least until such time as its safety, if built, is assured, the suit now pending in the United States Courts for its absolute removal is determined, and the entire cost of the work is ascertained." To these preambles is appended a resolution "authorizing and directing" the Controller not to issue any more bonds for the bridge until the courts had passed upon the matter.

Alderman Pinckney said he thought the Board of Aldermen had no power to direct the Controller not to issue the bonds.

Alderman Wachner then offered a substitute requesting the Controller and the Board of Apportionment not to issue any bonds for the bridge until the questions at issue were decided by the courts, and it was carried.

OTHER MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that it would be necessary for the Common Council to pass an ordinance authorizing the conveyance of the piece of land at the Battery to the United States for the purpose of erecting thereon a barge office, before the Sinking Fund Commissioners could take any action in the matter. It was ordered to be printed.

The board then, for the first time since they were under indictment for authorizing street obstructions, adopted a resolution permitting one Christopher Conkley to maintain a stand 2 feet by 4 for the sale of fruit in front of Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Broad-street, May 1 to Nov. 1. Will the other occupants of the premises try the same?

Alderman Bryan Reilly here referred to his resolution offered at the last session, providing that "all meetings of the Board of Commissioners, constituting the Department of the City Government, for the transaction of public business, shall be held openly, and shall, in all cases, be accessible to the public." Mr. Reilly moved that the Committee on Law be discharged from the consideration of the resolution, in order that the board might take action upon it. He said he was led to offer it by the fact that the meetings of the Park Department were held in secret and the public were not allowed access to them. He had gone to that department that morning and found the doors locked. In his opinion, that was an improper way of treating members of the Common Council, who confirmed the nominations of the Park Commissioners.

The motion to discharge the committee was lost by a vote of 16 to 4.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corporation Counsel to assign counsel to the special committee of the board appointed to investigate the Department of Public Works.

A resolution was also approved requesting the Park Commissioners to take the necessary measures to improve Dumpling Square in accordance with the ordinance passed some time since.

The board then requested the New Court-house Commissioners to furnish a report of the cost of completing the building, and other information in relation to the progress of the work.

Lieut.-Col. De Lacy, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, presented a copy of the resolutions adopted by the organization, thanking the Aldermen for authorizing them to occupy the Armory of the Seventh Regiment when the latter moves to its new quarters.

The board then adjourned.

THE WIDENING OF BROADWAY.

Controller Kelly has received a communication from Corporation Counsel Whitney advising a settlement of the claims of the Commissioners, &c., for costs in the matters of the first proceeding for widening Broadway between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets, and opening Riverside Park. Mr. Whitney says that he is glad to be able to inform the Controller that he has come to an understanding with the attorneys for the Commissioners in these matters as to a compromise of their claims, and has agreed to a settlement, if the same shall meet the Controller's approval. After referring in detail to the litigation which followed the presentation of the claims, and the conduct of the legal proceedings in behalf of the City, the Corporation Counsel declares that: "After full consideration of all the various elements of doubt and uncertainty connected with it, and after considering the amount to which the City would be likely to be required to pay in each case, in the event that we should succeed in obtaining a retaxation, I some time since informed the plaintiffs' counsel of my desire to compromise the litigation upon payment by the City of 40 per cent. of the claims as it stands to-day, principal and interest, which was not then accepted; but I am now informed by them that they are willing to settle on that basis, and I have assented to modify the proposition in one slight particular, allowing for the advertising, that is for the newspaper claims, the principal of the claims, without interest, instead of the 40 per cent. Thinking a schedule showing the claims as they stand to-day, and the basis of the settlement, and the claims, you will see amount to about $540,000. By examining the opinion of Mr. Carter given in 1875, it will appear that this settlement is more favorable than in his opinion at that time would result from the litigation, if the City should be successful in obtaining a retaxation of the bills. I will be glad to receive your opinion before taking action in the matter."

The following is the schedule referred to:

BROADWAY.

Taxed costs, less newspaper claims	$102,558 75
Interest on same from Dec. 27, 1870, to Aug 7, 1878, 7 years, 7 months, and 11 days	35,925 45—$248,479 19
RIVERSIDE PARK.	
Taxed costs, less newspaper claims	$190,097 71
Interest on same from June 17, 1871, to Aug. 7, 1878, 7 years, 1 month, and 20 days	94,968 05— 285,065 76
Total	$533,493 94
Deduct costs, not allowed	$13,928 17
Less newspaper claims (principal)	3,078 85
Broadway	2,900 00
Riverside Park	5,000 00
Total	$18,013 43

COURT NOTES.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction restraining Jacob Aberle and others from giving theatrical performances at the Tivoli Theatre, in St. Mark's place, until the requisite license fee has been paid to the society.

Two Central Park Policemen, Sergt. Flock and Officer George Walker, detailed for special duty at the Battery Park on Monday night, became involved in a quarrel, and, coming to blows, Sergeant Flock drawing his club, Walker must have received a severe blow on the head, as the combatants had for Capt. Caffrey, of the First Precinct, and some of his men separated the combatants. Walker was taken to the Station-house and locked up on the charge of assault and battery preferred by Sergeant Flock. Justice Flammer, investigated the matter yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, and, coming to the conclusion that the assault was wholly unprovoked, discharged Walker.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Arthur T. Baldwin, dry goods dealer, of No. 58 Warren-street, was attacked by two men in Liberty-street, who snatched his gold watch and chain and ran away. One of his assailants, John Foley, of No. 17 Washington-street, was subsequently arrested, and, on being brought before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

THE "DIPLOMACY" CASE DECIDED.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN AUTHORS AND OF THOSE WHO PURCHASE THEIR WORKS.

Just preceding, by a few hours, the arrival in this City of the remains of the late Henry J. Montague, came the decision of Judge Daniels with regard to the play of "Diplomacy," with the performance of which the actor's last hours are identified. The case was heard by Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, in this City last month, but he returned to his home at Buffalo before rendering the decision. It seems that Victorien Sardou, the French author, composed a play, in French, to which he gave the name of "Dora." Sydney Bancroft, of London, obtained the play from Sardou, had it translated, and adapted by Clement Scott, and subsequently sold to Messrs. Samuel French & Son, of this City, the original manuscript of the adaptation and the exclusive right of performing the play in this country. The company, of which the late Mr. Montague was a member, obtained the play from the Messrs. French, for the purpose of giving performances of the same at the California Theatre, San Francisco, and elsewhere. Thomas Maguire, the proprietor of Baldwin's Theatre, San Francisco, for the purpose of forestalling the Montague company, billed the play for production at his own theatre two weeks in advance of the time when it was to be produced at the California. Previous to this Maguire had had some negotiations with the Messrs. French for the purpose of acquiring the right to produce the play, but the negotiations had fallen through. The Messrs. French, on learning of Maguire's intention to produce the drama without authority, employed ex-Judge Dittenhoefer to bring legal proceedings to prevent it. Mr. Dittenhoefer drew up the necessary papers and obtained from Judge Donohue a temporary injunction restraining Maguire from proceeding in the matter. This injunction was served on the latter while he was temporarily in the City a few months ago. The case was brought before Judge Daniels, on an application to make the injunction permanent. Numerous objections were made by Charles W. Brooke, Maguire's counsel. One was that the court had no jurisdiction, because Maguire is a resident of California, and because the acts sought to be restrained were to have been done in the latter State. Concerning this, however, Judge Daniels says in his opinion: "When the adverse party is found within this State, its courts have no right to decline to respond to the appeal of its citizens for redress, and to direct them to go abroad for that justice which they may properly obtain at home. It would impose a hardship upon them which no court would have the right to create, simply because it would result in promoting the convenience of the defendant. The Constitution of the State has given this court general jurisdiction in law and equity; and, under so broad a grant of authority, where it regularly acquires—by the service of its process—control over the parties, it has power to enforce its decrees upon their rights in actions of this description. All that is required for that purpose is to affect and restrain their action, and that may properly be done whenever the party to be affected may be found and served with process in this State. It is not an exercise of extra local jurisdiction, but an element of general jurisdiction." Another objection raised was that the Messrs. French had not sufficiently proved their title to the papers on which the temporary injunction was granted. Concerning this, Judge Daniels reviews the facts as shown by the affidavits, and decides that the only point resting on information is whether the play was ever printed or published. The affidavits being established by proofs, Sardou and Bancroft are the sources of the information as to the play's being an original and unpublished one. Their affidavits could not be obtained in time to prevent Maguire carrying out his threatened purpose, and, therefore, the information derived from them could not be acted on, or the plaintiffs would be deprived of redress. Even if this were not the case, Judge Daniels thinks the information was sustained and rendered credible by circumstances well established in the case. "From them," he says, "it appears that there never has been in the literature of the French stage any other play resembling that of 'Dora,' that was originated and composed by Sardou, and that there has been no other play resembling or known by the title of, the play of 'Diplomacy;' that the first of these plays has been attended with great success for a long time while it was performed in Paris, and the second, known by the adaptation, under the title of 'Diplomacy,' has met with similar success in London, and also in the City of New-York, where, for 70 nights, it was performed at Wallack's Theatre. It has not been in terms stated that these performances were under the liberty or auspices of the respective proprietors claiming title to the composition, but that may be readily and reasonably inferred from the fact that in neither place has it been shown that any person appeared with any conflicting claim of title, and the fact that both were so exhibited is very decided evidence of right. Put possession of property of this character is evidence of ownership taxable in nature, is evidence that the possessor is in fact the owner," after reviewing the other circumstances; including Maguire's negotiations with the Messrs. French, Judge Daniels thinks the latter have sufficiently proved their title. He goes on to say that "to protect a person in the possession of an unpublished manuscript, or of this description the law does not require that it shall be the exclusive work of one individual. It may be that of one or many acting in co-operation, and whichever may be the case, the right is substantially the same and equally entitled to the protection of the courts of justice. The same reasons that will induce security to the individual will extend it to all whose joint action may contribute to the result finally obtained. It was very early the common law to protect authors in the enjoyment of the pecuniary benefits of their literary productions, and that probably extended so far as to include the unlimited right of publication and sale. But this was afterward so far changed, on account of the statute of Anne, by the decision made in the House of Lords, in the case of Becket and Donaldson, as to exclude the author's right after publication. That was considered an abandonment of the author's exclusive right, and since then it has been protected after publication only under the laws providing an exclusive copyright. * * * But is only deprived the author of his exclusive right after publication. Before publication it has continued to be maintained the same as it was first assured, and the law still continues to maintain and protect the right of the author to his unpublished manuscript or composition the same as it formerly did, independently of the statutes concerning copyrights. And prohibiting the manuscripts or composition to others, or, where it may be adapted to that end, performing it by theatrical representations, have not been deemed sufficient to constitute the publication which will deprive the author of his exclusive right to the dealings exhibiting, or performing with, until the observer or hearer to appropriate for himself so much as his memory may be capable of retaining. But it will not allow the hearer and observer to appropriate and use the entire composition with its incidental stage accompaniments. That right still remains in the author and his assignee, and it has been frequently held to be maintained in the subject has been formally brought to the judicial attention of courts of equity. In this respect all literary compositions have been placed substantially upon the same foundation." The motion to continue the injunction is granted, with costs to the plaintiffs.

CUTTING DOWN FEES AND DINNERS.

The annual dinners by the Sheriff's juries are the most expensive affairs of the kind given in this City. The means for providing these lavish entertainments are obtained by the "pooling" of the fees obtained by the jurors and others who attend at their sessions. The cases brought before Sheriff's juries include inquisitions in lunacy and adjudications with regard to alleged idiots and habitual drunkards. From a decision given yesterday by Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, it would seem that the magnificence of future Sheriff's jury banquets will have to be somewhat curtailed, and the jurors themselves will have to remain content with much smaller fees than they have heretofore received. The decision referred to was as to the bill of charges made for a single session of Commissioners and a Sheriff's jury who met to decide as to whether or not William C. Nesbit was an habitual drunkard and should be dealt with as such. Judge Daniels takes up the charges in order. The first item in the bill is the charge of $45, which is made up by allowing each of the 15 jurors $3 per day for a single day's service. The statute provides, says the Judge, that each juror sworn before any officer in any special proceeding allowed by law shall receive the sum of 12½ cents a day. A charge of $3 for taxation of fees is disallowed altogether, because no such fee has been provided by any law. The three Commissioners who presided over the jury charged $25 each. Judge Daniels reduces the amount to $10 for each. Seventy dollars were charged by way of costs, and a counsel fee of $100 was added. Judge Daniels allows the charge of $70, but refuses to allow the $100, holding that no such allowance can be made to counsel. In concluding a memorandum of his decision he says: "It has been the intention of the law that proceedings affecting the unfortunate people who are known as idiots, lunatics, and habitual drunkards should be as simple and inexpensive as their necessity and protection would permit; and that policy would be directly violated by allowing their substance, which is often inadequate to their necessities, to be exhausted by burdens in the way of expenses that the laws have not provided they shall sustain. The bill in this case must be sufficient as a protection to those whose acts, if even that, it is fanciful that more may possibly be allowed than the estate to be protected can conveniently bear."

A MASSACHUSETTS MISER.

DAVID J. COLE'S QUEER LIFE.

A MAN LIVING IN FILTH WITH A LARGE SUM OF MONEY SEWED UP IN HIS CLOTHES—STORY OF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL PATIENT.

From the Boston Herald.

A few days ago a tramp was discharged from the City Hospital, where for weeks he has been confined with a dangerous disease, and had been brought to death's door, but an iron constitution and indomitable will triumphed, and he now follows his daily routine, in apparently well man. His name is David J. Cole. He was born 64 years ago, in the town of Brookline, Vt., located on the Wells River. He is one of eight children, five boys and three girls, of respectable parents, who earned an honest livelihood by carrying on a farm. He has two sisters and three brothers living, one of the former residing in Worcester and one of the latter in Cambridgeport. This family lived, as thousands of other families have lived, plodding along in the even tenor of its way, with no special peculiarities, with one exception. That exception was David. Different from any of the other members of his family, he early displayed an eccentric disposition, which finally led him to come to Boston when he was but 19 years of age, and to earn a living by sawing wood. His father came to Boston with David and engaged in the same labor till his death, which occurred upward of 20 years ago. The old gentleman was buried in East Boston, where his remains now lie. David's first experience in Boston was an unpleasant one; business was exceedingly dull, rendering it, as he often told the few friends whom he called his friends, almost impossible, for him to earn $1 75 a week, a sum that was necessary for him to pay for his weekly board. In the course of time, however, Cole prospered, and was finally enabled to enter the wood business, in which enterprise he enlisted a partner. In this project the firm was quite successful, Cole being known to have at one time $2,500 as his share of the proceeds of the concern. At last, however, Cole conceived the idea that his partner was swindling him, and, on his consulting a fortune-teller, he was told by the latter that it would be for his interest to sell out. Having the most implicit confidence in this advice, he accepted it, governed himself accordingly, and returned to his old business of sawing wood, to which he also added that of piling wood, cleaning carpets, &c., and this he has followed to the present day. When he first came to Boston Cole obtained lodging on Copper-street, where he remained about a year, and then at intervals for four years he resided in various parts of the North End. Finally, 41 years ago, he located at the corner of Charter-street and Lime-alley, and there he resides at the present time. The place that Cole styles his home beggars description. A visit to the place by a Herald representative, while the occupant was absent in the hospital, revealed a place of indescribable filth and degradation.

It is located in the attic of a two and a half-story, broken-down wooden hovel, at the point above mentioned. In order to reach it the visitor enters Charter-street, and, ascending two winding flights of stairs, the door of Cole's apartments is reached. On the occasion of the reporter's visit the door was found to be fastened by the usual lock, and, as additional security, a padlock was brought into use at the top of the door. On opening the room the first thing noticed was a horrible, sickening stench. The reporter found himself in an apartment about 10 by 6, just high enough to allow a man of medium height to stand upright, while a small, dirty window admitted the only light from the outside world. A filthy mattress laid on a broken-down bench, and an equally filthy feather bed on the floor. The room was literally filled with old rags, papers, boots, shoes, books, saws, files, hammers, tin boxes, looking-glasses, stockings, bells, broken furniture, trunks, old iron, wrecks of cooking utensils, &c., all scattered about the room, and in such disorder that one could not move about without walking upon or touching some part of the mass. In the centre of the room was a small, rickety stove indicated the method by which its owner got his meals or kept himself warm, while the remains of a recent meal were seen in a lot of broken egg-shells and crusts of toasted bread strewn about the floor near the stove. Leading from this room was a small, smaller one, and, if possible, more crowded, with similar materials as the first apartments, but arranged in a little better order. In this place, from which it would seem the instinct of the lowest animal would revolt, Cole has lived, day after day, night after night, for 41 years.

To be convinced that he boards every cent of his money, and has no one to care for the miserable apartments in which he lives; but, if any further proof is necessary, it can be found in the amount of money that was discovered about his person when he was removed to the hospital. When he was attacked with the disease that prostrated him—typhoid pneumonia—he was sick in his room for an entire week, and would have died there no one to look after him in his condition, save one man to whom he had taken a particular liking.

Day after day, night after night, he lay and tossed upon the mass of filth which he termed his bed, sometimes insane from the effects of his disease, and again he would be quite rational, and attended only by the one man who took pity on him. One day the gentleman found him utterly helpless, and, indeed, a terrible-looking object. He at once called in the assistance of Dr. Pagani, and it was determined to remove him to the hospital. When this became known to Cole he violently opposed it, and it required the services of two officers and one or two others to remove him from his room by main force. While this was being done the parties found $5,000 sewed in the waistband of Cole's pants. Two thousand one hundred dollars were in one package, rolled in paper, and then placed inside of a strip of leather, shaped in the form of a shoemaker's knife, and the whole firmly covered with shoemaker's wax. He had, in addition to the above package, $2,500 in bills, $20 in gold, one piece of every kind of ancient coin, and a lot of Treasury notes, one of the latter being of the denomination of $50, but he didn't count it for 15 years. On arriving at the City Hospital Cole became more quiet, and finally was quite reconciled to the place, but he finally, after weeks of sickness, recovered, and has returned to his old home, where he may still be seen passing in and out, the same eccentric old man. In person he is tall, medium built, full brown beard, rather curly hair, and dresses very badly, though abounding in money.

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DEAR MADAME: You have sent word to Mr. Taylor to know how long we are going to live in this matter. I assure you as soon as you let me know what you intend doing I will do all in my Power to accomplish what you wish. I suppose you think the Gulf is too great between us. I cannot murmur, I suppose I do not deserve an honorable woman's love, for I think the greatest blessing god can bestow upon man is a good and virtuous wife, and when he has one and do not know how to keep her he cannot blame any one if her love turns to hate. * * * God has been good to spare me my children, in them I will try to forget you. * * * I think I have plain with you. How different would our married life have been if it was not for your harping on your age all the time. You think that because I was unfortunately younger than you it was impossible for me to love you. * * * I still love you Kate, and in that love comes my punishment. Do you think I do not suffer—ah, Kate when I think that at some future day there will be some one who will be in my Place which I ought to Occupy, but lost through my misdeeds, the thought drives me mad. * * * I could see day by day that your love was turning away from me through what influence I could not tell, and my finding that fortune-teller's papers with that gentleman's name on them made me go astray. * * * I was mad. * * * I thought no one cared for me and the sooner I went to h—— the better. But I assure you Kate I am now reping the benefit of my misdeeds. Your unfortunate husband, C. N. C.

By way of answer, Mr. Collier denies the charges of marital infidelity. He admits having played cards, but says he gave it up some time ago. He is a housepainter by trade and, when employed, earns $2 per day, out of which he has to support himself and his two children. His wife, he says, is in receipt of an income of $2,000 per year, derived from royalties on a pattern. Judge Van Brunt denied Mrs. Collier's application.

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DISORDER IN PARLIAMENT.

HOW MAJOR O'GORMAN INSISTED ON INTERRUPTING EVERYBODY AND EVERYTHING.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the Glasgow *News* gives the following concise account of a recent scene in the British House of Commons, which has excited a good deal of comment, and for which the principal actor made a humble and dutiful apology the next day:

"Before the committee stage was reached, a scene of violence and disorder—only excelled by the celebrated Plimsoll outbreak—was enacted. Major O'Gorman, who was laboring under the influence of intense excitement, during the principal scene in the Major Nolan moved a resolution in reference to the Army reserve, and when he sat down there was a pause, no honorable member rising to speak on it. Thereupon Major O'Gorman who sat at the end of the fourth seat below the gangway, cried out nine distinct times at short intervals, and at the top of his voice, uttering upon the word 'Lear.' Cried' cannot convey an idea of the performance; even 'roared' is weak to do so. This unseemly piece of horse-play was interrupted by the rising of the Secretary of War—Col. Stanley—to reply; but as regular interrupts, during each of which the gallant Major was able to utter about 10 words, Major O'Gorman bellowed forth, 'Hear, hear, hear,' the sound being heard at the end of the lobby outside, and causing the House to fill rapidly. For a considerable time the House bore this unprecedented conduct patiently. At first, indeed, members were inclined to be amused, regarding it as merely a pointless scene, like a pepper-in-the-nose sneezing fit. At length, however, shouts of 'Chair' and 'Order' rose from all sides, but the voice of the Major was heard above them. Then Col. Stanley resumed his seat, and the Speaker rose and called the honorable and gallant member to order. The Major rose and directly challenged the ruling of the Speaker. 'I am not out of order,' he shouted. 'The honorable and gallant member is disorderly,' said the Speaker. The reply was, 'I am not disorderly, Sir; I have a right to say 'hear, hear,' if I like, and I intend to do it. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and left upon the House the support the authority of the Chair, which had been questioned and defied, and the appeal was responded to by ringing cheers. Sir Stafford Northcote added that if an apology was tendered to the Speaker the matter would not go further. Major O'Gorman thereupon rose, walked to the bar, and said, 'I will not,' and repeated that he would do again what he had done. Sir Patrick O'Brien, who had just entered, followed by Mr. O'Donnell and Dr. Ward, begged Major O'Gorman to submit himself to the House, as he was clearly out of order; and again he refused, using with increased emphasis his former threat. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that such conduct was not to be borne, and proceedings should be resorted to to vindicate the authority of the Chair and the character of the House if an apology was not made; the only apology, I will not apologize,' which the Major reproduced by waving his hat round his head. The Speaker thereupon 'named' Major O'Gorman, and called on him formally for an apology. The offending member said he would not make it; he challenged the ruling. He would cheer every word spoken if he liked, and how he liked, and every comma, and every colon, and every semi-colon of every speech. The House then manifested the utmost indignation, and the Chancellor moved that Major O'Gorman, having been named for his disorderly conduct and disrespectful conduct to the Chair, be ordered to withdraw. The question was put, and a rapid dissection ensued, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Hartington, and Mr. Gladstone would set the matter right. At this stage Major O'Gorman, who had crossed to the benches behind the ex-Ministers, came down the gangway, stopped in the centre of the floor, near the table, bowed to the Speaker, turned to the right-about, and walked out of the Court. Mr. Lowe, Lord O'Leary stated that all the evening his gallant friend had been laboring under great excitement. Sir Patrick O'Brien explained that the excitement was caused by a professional disappointment. This he said to prevent it being thought that it arose from any other cause, at which assertion the House laughed. Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Lowe, Lord Elcho, Sir Charles Russell, and others supporting the Chair, eventually the motion was carried, and the next step will be considered to-morrow morning. It is to be hoped that when the Major has 'slept on it,' wiser counsels will prevail, and the matter be made pleasant all around."

KANSAS CITY WATER BONDS.

From the St. Louis Evening Post, Aug. 17.

In criticising the conduct of the State Treasurer for loaning the public funds to a banking institution and accepting the bonds of the Kansas City Water-works as security, we were led to make some estimates of the intrinsic value of the bonds which we are assured do injustice to the innocent holders of the bonds. These bonds are now offered for sale very extensively in New-York by the well-known banking firm of Donnell, Lawson & Co., and from their circular it appears that the bonds have been legally issued and are well secured. The works, which have been built by a private corporation, have cost over $1,000,000 in cash for construction, and now produce a net income more than sufficient to pay the interest, Kansas City paying $33,000 a year for the water used by the city, and private consumers paying the rest. We need hardly to say that with the steady and rapid growth of Kansas City inures to the water-works a steady increase of business and income, and the value of the bonds as an investment cannot be affected by the circumstance that they were used as a security in the State Treasury. We regret exceedingly that any reflections of ours should have injuriously affected the value of a security which is placed on the market on its own merits, and we willingly make the best reparation we can. It is no part of a newspaper's business to fix the value of stocks and bonds, but the interest on the bonds of the Kansas City Water-works seems to be much better secured than if the bonds had been issued directly by the city.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	4	Molasses, bbls.	34		
Beans, bbls.	518	Spirits Turpe, bbls.	296		
Beef, pkgs.	1,126	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,262		
C. S. Oil, bbls.	50	Oil, bbls.	60		
Copper, bbls.	32	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,045		
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	205	Oil, lard, bbls.	100		
Eggs, pkgs.	1,850	Oil, whale, bbls.	100		
Flour, bbls.	12,618	Pea-nuts, bags.	11		
Corn-meal, bbls.	500	Pork, pkgs.	93		
Wheat, bushels.	155,220	Beef, pkgs.	382		
Corn, bushels.	74,980	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,585		
Oats, bushels.	41,320	Lard, tcs.	485		
Rye, bushels.	9,682	Butter, pkgs.	7,108		
Malt, bushels.	2,175	Cheese, pkgs.	28,840		
Peas, bushels.	219	Sponge, bales.	7		
Oat-meal, bbls.	1,023	Spelter, pcs.	1,703		
Flax-seed, bags.	1,604	Starch, pkgs.	1,772		
Grease, pkgs.	197	Tallow, pkgs.	403		
Hops, bales.	1,849	Tar, bbls.	7		
Hides, bales.	684	Tobacco, hhds.	963		
Hops, bales.	147	Tobacco, pkgs.	490		
Lead, pigs.	847	Whisky, bbls.	755		
Leather, sides.	12,000	Wool, bales.	79		

ASHES—Very little inquiry is noted for any description....Pots quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½@100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—A slight movement has been reported in Yellow at from 26½c.@28c. for good to very choice ₱ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been quite moderately sought after, yet quoted about steady as to price.

CANDLES—Attract little attention....Adamantine quoted at 14c.@15c.; Paraffine, 13c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., patent, 30c. ₱ ℔.

COAL—Has been offered quite freely in most instances, and weak and irregular, on a very moderate inquiry for supplies.

COFFEE—Generally firm, with sales reported of 786 bags Santos, per Helig, 2,148 bags Rio, per City of Rio; 1,020 bags do., per Tycho Brahe; 2,000 bags do., per Ravenna, and 1,000 bags do., per Sarandi, now on private terms. Sales for the week sum up as follows: 579 bags Laguayra, 13,868 bags Maracaibo, 527 bags Costa Rica, 200 bags San Domingo, 1,081 bags Manilla, 895 bags Rio, and 3,201 bags Java, 1,000 guayra, 7,931 bags Maracaibo, 1,140 bags Costa Rica, 1,500 bags Jamaica, 5,468 bags Savanilla, 825 bags Mexican, and 767 bags Angostura; also, 5,677 mats Singapore.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Little demand has been recently reported for any description, yet values have been quoted essentially as before.

CORDAGE—Has met with a slow sale since our last, with Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12½c.@13½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Yarns, 14c.@15c.; Tarred Manila, 12c.; Sisal Rope, 11c.@12c.; Russia Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at previous prices....Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,980 b

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—CONCEALMENTS, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published. It contains the latest news and correspondence; it is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

Terms, cash in advance. *Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all editions of* THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10 00

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 1 20

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, winds mostly northerly, stationary temperature, rising barometer.

One of the excuses which are frequently made for the President's failure to fulfill his promises in regard to civil service reform is that he has done the best he could considering the character of Congress, and particularly of the Senate. The Providence *Press*, for instance, says: "Who wants the end must also allow the means. If we want a real and permanent system of a purified civil service, a President like Mr. HAYES is all that can be asked for, while a Congress like the present is at best an obstacle in the way to improvement." This is nonsense. The present Senate gave Mr. HAYES his Cabinet, just as he asked it, not because it liked the men, but because popular opinion compelled it to do so. Had the President retained the support of the people, he could have forced any other appointments conspicuously fit that he chose to make, and he could have retained that support by the simplest possible means, viz.: by deserving it. Certainly it was not the Senate which compelled the President to put a time-serving machine politician in the Collector's place in this City. It is not the Senate and it is not the people which can be said to be intriguing for the displacement of Postmaster JAMES—an intrigue which its authors believe finds favor with the President. The change in the Collectorship was a purely "machine" manœuvre, no more prompted by a desire for reform than the massacre of the innocents was prompted by a desire to extend the Christian religion. And should the President lend himself to the movement to replace Mr. JAMES by the man who has been named in this connection, he would forfeit every shadow of claim to respect by the decent portion of this community.

It is a curious commentary on the efficiency of our system of Government as at present administered that no authority can be found anywhere to stop the injury which is daily being done to the harbor of New-York by the throwing of refuse into its waters. The jurisdiction of the Board of Harbor Commissioners is confined to the waters inside of Sandy Hook, but where their power ceases that of the United States Government does *not* appear to begin. This would not be so bad if the defect was one recently discovered, but it has existed for years, during which the channels of the harbor have been gradually but steadily filled up by the refuse dumped into them. This is a disgrace to Congress, which ought long since to have provided for the prevention of such an outrage upon the rights of the immense number of people who are interested in the preservation of the Port of New-York. We spend millions on the improvement of all sorts of coast and inland harbors, and then let the most important port of the land be encroached upon by greedy contractors.

The decision of Judge DANIELS in restraint of THOMAS MAGUIRE, of San Francisco, from reproducing the play of "Diplomacy", will be received with pleasure by those who desire to see the character of American playing improved. One of the first conditions to the proper production of a play is that the profits from it shall be secure, for no prudent manager will care to spend money on bringing out a work which may be stolen from him almost before he has got it on the stage. There will, at best, for a long time be enough of flimsy and pirated plays on the American stage; but if it can be accepted as law that a sound title in a good foreign play can be established by the purchase of the manuscript, that will be, so far, an inducement to the purchase and fit production of really superior works.

A melancholy interest attaches to the investigation, which has just closed, into the claims of the various local cliques to be the simon-pure organization of the Greenback-Labor Party in this City. The evidence taken by the Committee of the Syracuse Convention has been a tedious record of general intrigue and duplicity and mutual distrust. Each clique seems to have been run largely to advance the fortunes, political or pecuniary, of its leaders, and each is ready to accuse the others of having betrayed the common cause, whatever that was. Anything like hearty conviction and generous devotion to defined principle nowhere appears.

Turkey's duplicity appears to have worn out the patience of the Austrian Government, which is said to have declared that any further bloodshed in Bosnia and Herzegovina will compel her to annex both provinces. This measure, sweeping as it may appear, is really almost unavoidable. While the Porte is professing its respect for Austria, Turkish regulars are threatening the Austrian communications, Turkish militiamen recruiting the insurgent ranks, Turkish non-combatants furnishing the latter with arms and ammunition. Mitrovitza, the terminus of the Salonica Railway, is in the hands of Albanian guerrillas. Above all, the accusation lately brought against Austria by the Hungarian press, of having deliberately sacrificed her Hungarian recruits in order to save the native Austrians, is worse than ten defeats at a crisis like the present. Such a charge, once uttered, will fly like wildfire through Hungary, already excited by KOSSUTH'S denunciation of the advance into Bosnia; and there will be no lack of Russian emissaries to fan the flame. This is evidently what Turkey is counting upon, not altogether without a secret hope, perhaps, of a possible breach between Russia and Austria, which has been repeatedly spoken of by Turkish officials as the Porte's best chance of escape at the present moment. Should Prince NICHOLAS of Montenegro make good his threat of taking by force the ceded territory which Turkey still delays to yield him, such a collision may be within the bounds of possibility after all.

ARE MONOPOLISTS BETTER THAN BONDHOLDERS?

One of the anomalies of the agitation fostered by Labor Reformers and used by politicians of the Butler class is the support which it accords to manufacturing monopolies and the odious fiscal system out of which they have grown. The bondholder who receives a moderate rate of interest on his investment, and who asks only that the contract entered into with him by the Government shall be carried out in good faith, is pilloried as a monster. The thrifty citizen who by long years of industry and self-denial, or by the successful exercise of sagacity and skill, has acquired a competence, which he has loaned to his neighbors at a rate of interest fixed by law, is denounced as the enemy of enterprise and labor, and is marked for spoliation when the American expounders of WAT TYLER'S gospel acquire ascendency. The creditor who quietly asks for the payment of what is due him, and avails himself of the machinery of law to enforce consideration for his rights, is abused as a blood-sucker for whom no punishment could be too severe. All this time the genuine monopolist escapes condemnation. Nay, the reformers and demagogues who decry the oppression of the so-called working classes, and represent the capitalist, the bondholder, and the creditor as leagued against them, pass unnoticed the products of monopoly and actually applaud the system which "protects" favored enterprises at the expense of the people. These model reformers who are eager to upset everything and to plunder everybody whose investments do not meet their approval, uphold the policy which retards industrial development and fastens upon the great body of the people an intolerable burden. They wage fierce war against imaginary evils, and single out for attack forms of investment which rarely entail hardship or injustice; and at the same time they propose to widen and perpetuate a tariff system which inflicts injury upon labor and operates inequitably to the community.

In treating the general subject Gen. BUTLER is as inconsistent as the most ignorant of the classes to whom he appeals for support. The speech which on Monday he addressed to a few workmen in this City bears evidence of more careful preparation than appears in his ordinary efforts. It is more restrained in style and affects more closely the form of an argument than is usual with his speeches. We accept it, therefore, as a deliberate expression of the views with which he expects to capture the votes of labor. And what does it amount to? As an exposition of a grave economic question it would be contemptible if it were not so evidently intended to be mischievous. As a portrayal of the wrongs inflicted by capital upon enterprise and labor, it is inconsequential and absurd. His great grievance is the payment of interest which enterprise must make for the use of borrowed capital. But he is silent with regard to the measures which he would employ to coerce capital if its possessors refuse to forego their right to interest or refuse to lend on any terms so long as their right to their own money is questioned in the manner now in vogue among Labor Reformers. He declares plainly that he would tax loaned capital more heavily. He would tax it so heavily that the loaning of money should be rendered less profitable. In this way he proposes to help enterprise and labor. Of course, the result would be disastrous to both, since the burden of taxation would fall, not upon the lender of money, but upon the borrower and those whom he employs. How would Gen. BUTLER provide for these contingencies? Does he propose to take the control of capital out of the hands of its owners? Does he contend that the capitalist must either embark in industrial enterprises or lend his money to whomsoever may desire to borrow, on terms to be dictated by the latter? Ridiculous as these ideas are, they are legitimate corollaries of Gen. BUTLER'S attack upon capital and his suggestions for rendering it less profitable.

But Gen. BUTLER is himself a capitalist, and the least likely of men to lend his money without interest, or upon inferior security. In the speech to which we are referring, he announces that he is a large owner of mill property, and, by implication, he contrasts his own righteousness as a capitalist with the iniquity which prefers Government bonds. With charming simplicity he confesses that he did not respond to the financial requirements of the country because the return was not commensurate to the risk or not equal to his own estimate of the value of money. He preferred Lowell manufacturing stocks as in his judgment, at the time, more profitable. The public-spirited citizen who came to the relief of the Government, Gen. BUTLER now holds up to scorn as a bondholder, precisely as he assails the cautious investor who renders possible the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest. As a manufacturer, he sets himself up as better than either. So far as motive is concerned, it is clear that Gen. BUTLER is no better than the most usurious of money-lenders. He bought manufacturing stocks in expectation of larger dividends than are obtainable from investments in Government bonds, and if the hard times have upset his calculations he cannot complain. We are quite sure that if the corporations he is interested in desire to borrow money from him, he will exact liberal interest; and we do not believe that he will advocate the running of his mills at a loss, or the payment of higher wages than are current at the place. Practically, then, Gen. BUTLER falsifies his professions. The nonsense he addresses to working people, under the pretense of conveying economical wisdom is exploded by his practice as a capitalist and a manufacturer.

The absurdity of his position does not end here. He denounces as an enemy of society the man whose income is derived from rents on bonds or mortgages or railroad shares, or loans or investments of any kind not involving active participation in industry or trade. The truly good man, he declares, puts his money in manufacturing stocks. Now, manufacturing enterprises are entitled to commendation and encouragement, provided they rest on a proper foundation. Gen. BUTLER, however, has discarded this proviso. He bought Lowell and other manufacturing stocks, and then availed himself of his opportunities as a member of Congress to make these stocks more surely or more largely profitable. He is, in fact, a "bloated" monopolist,—one of those persons who use enterprise as a pretext for enriching themselves at the cost of the whole community. Every man, woman, and child who wears certain goods pays tribute to Gen. BUTLER and the enterprising monopolists to whom he belongs. Every buyer of a bit of bunting swells BUTLER'S gains, which are what they are as a result of a tariff framed in the interest of monopolists as against the people. His practice harmonizes with the theory of the labor-reforming demagogues who uphold the wrongs of a protectionist tariff, and therefore his fitness for their leadership is not impaired by the greed which is the chief characteristic of his enterprise. But what reasonableness is there in an agitation which attacks a bondholder as a robber and the recipient of interest on loaned capital as a curse, while supporting a tariff dictated by monopolists and entailing grievous burdens upon industry and trade?

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

It is not easy for the mind to realize, even from the nervous and graphic accounts of reporters on the spot, all the horrors of a yellow fever scourge in a Southern town. A large city with the pestilence raging in a single quarter would be filled with a vague dread, but the people might feel that there was some hope in contending against their insidious and mortal enemy and at least a chance of confining its ravages within certain limits. But where a whole town of two or three thousand inhabitants is infected, the terror of the situation has no bounds. Paralysis falls upon industry and trade; those who are so fortunate as to escape the invisible arrows of the plague, and have no ties binding them to sick beds, seek their own safety in flight; the victims of the pestilence, the doctors and nurses, faithful friends and relatives devoted to the offices of relief and consolation, the undertakers plying their business with sad celerity, are alone left on the afflicted spot. The place is transformed to a hospital and charnel-house combined. The only industry that survives is the mournful one of caring for the sick and disposing of the dead, and those engaged in it are haunted by a dread of falling victims to the scourge in their turn. Fortunately, the resources of sanitary science in these modern times are such as to prevent the appalling ravages, in any civilized country, of a general and irresistible plague, such as have in former days laid great cities waste and filled large communities with desolation and despair. These fearful visitations are no longer regarded as the avenging scourge of an outraged Deity, which it is useless to try to escape or resist. They are known to be the warnings of Nature against a thoughtless violation of her beneficent laws, and it is almost certain that it is within the power of man to avert them altogether.

Within the past generation there has been a marked decrease in the ravages of yellow fever in the South. Its character and the conditions of its spreading, as well as the proper mode of treatment, are better understood, and in the larger cities it is in some measure controlled. Its most destructive work is done in small places, as in Fernandina, Fla., last year, and in Grenada, Miss., at the present time, where sanitary regulations appear to have been neglected, and where the disease found the people at a loss for measures to check its progress when it first broke upon them. This malady is not yet fully understood, but enough is known about its nature and origin to make it entirely possible to guard against its attacks even in a Southern climate. Precisely how its germs first spring into existence is the mystery which remains to be unraveled, and when that is solved, it should be within the power of man to prevent its ever becoming epidemic. The best opinion is that it is not malarial, and it is known that it is not contagious. Whatever the origin of the poisonous germs, they are propagated and multiplied only in foul and fetid conditions of the atmosphere, which may be prevented or remedied. They may be carried from place to place in vessels and their cargoes, in merchandise, and in clothing, and wherever they go they are liable to produce the disease; but on the other hand, they are easily destroyed by well-known disinfectants, and their spread may be wholly prevented if taken in time. The fever is believed to originate only in tropical climates, and it is doubtful if there would be the slightest danger of its making a first appearance in any of our cities, even those of the Gulf and the Lower Mississippi, if a proper sanitary condition were maintained and reasonable precautions taken. It is usually brought, in the first instance, from the West Indies or some port on the coast of South America, and, unfortunately, it finds in New-Orleans and Memphis, as it used to in Charleston and Savannah, and even in some Northern cities, a condition eminently favorable to its destructive spread. From these places it may be carried to smaller towns, where neglect of drainage and of cleanliness has prepared the ground for its most violent ravages. Once started upon its course, like fire in an underbrush, it is hard to overcome.

As this dread malady gains a foothold and spreads where it finds the air already foul with the reeking vapors of decay and wanting in the pure oxygen which is the enemy of all mephitic diseases, it is altogether probable that it first germinates where the same conditions exist to an extreme degree. If this is the case, there is reason to believe that it belongs to the category of preventable ills. But whether this is so or not, there is scarcely a doubt that, so far as our own Southern cities and towns are concerned, it can be kept out or checked and destroyed in its incipient stages. It is a mere question of applying the means which are within the reach of any enlightened and public-spirited community. It is a well-known fact that our Southern cities, which are most liable to infection and epidemic, and should consequently exercise the utmost care in the matter of drainage and cleanliness of streets and habitations, have been the most neglectful of sanitary regulations and precautions. They have permitted their streets to reek with sickening exhalations, which make them almost uninhabitable in Summer, and have prepared luxuriant hot-beds for the seeds of pestilence should they be brought there from infected places. The penalty comes from time to time to teach the people that there is no more economy than wisdom in neglecting the conditions of the public health. What is needed in every Southern city and town is an exercise of authority and intelligent care in maintaining a wholesome sanitary condition. If this were done and a proper and effective quarantine system maintained at all ports, yellow fever would be almost unknown. The facts that it is not contagious and that the conditions of its spread are well known make it one of the most manageable of the diseases that are liable to become epidemic.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Although we have received only a very brief and unsatisfactory summary of the nature of the project for a treaty of commerce with France, it would appear that it is one which has at least the merit of pleasing one party to the contract—the French. This is not surprising. The concessions proposed to be made to the French manufacturers of silks are very considerable. Roughly speaking, the present duties are about 60 per cent. on the average. The proposition, as we understand it, which obtained the sanction of the French and American merchants and publicists who met at Paris on the 7th inst., is that these duties shall be gradually reduced to an average of 30 per cent. in three years, 10 per cent. being dropped each year. Perhaps this may be regarded by our Government as too large a reduction, and it is certainly one whose effects upon the revenue and upon the American manufacturing interests should be carefully examined before it is acceded to. But, from a general view of the case, it does not seem that such an examination would show any very strong ground for objection.

As for the revenue, it is hardly to be questioned that the increased importation and the lessening of temptation to smuggling would go far toward making up, if they did not wholly make up, the difference. During the fiscal year 1877 we imported from France silk and silk goods to the amount of $12,709,992, on which the duty was, at an average of 58 per cent., $7,371,795. The proposition of the congress is to reduce this amount by one-half in three years, or by one-sixth for each year. The final loss to the revenue, if we take the importation of 1877 as a basis of calculation, would be $3,685,865, or, in round numbers, three and three-quarter millions. But competent authorities estimate the amount of silk smuggled into this country from France at fully as much as that which pays duties. Others place the amount of smuggling still higher. If, by reducing the duties one-half, the inducements to smuggling were lessened only in the same ratio, the Government could count on 30 per cent. duty from $6,000,000 of goods, or a revenue of $1,800,000, leaving something less than $2,000,000 of deficit to be made up from an increase in importation. This increase would require to be, therefore, about $7,000,000.

These, however, are very general calculations. It would be quite possible for the Government to make an investigation which would give practically accurate results, and we have little doubt that these would be more favorable than those given above. It is reasonable to suppose that a reduction of duties by one-half would reduce smuggling by more than one-half, and as the diminution in the duties would be equivalent to a decrease in the cost price of French silks of nearly 20 per cent., the increased consumption might readily be much greater than we have indicated. But after all, the decisive point in the case is one in regard to which we are not yet informed, and that is the terms of the proposed treaty as to American goods imported into France. Presumably, the treaty would place this country on the footing of the most favored nation, and our goods would be admitted under the "*tarif conventionnel*" of France. This tariff embraces the rates fixed by treaty with various European countries—with England, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Portugal, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden—Spain and Denmark being the only nations now excluded. But these treaties have most of them passed the time fixed for their termination, and are now only in operation by special arrangement, or awaiting formal notice of termination. That with Italy is in the former position, that with England in the latter. A movement of some strength is being made in the direction of higher duties. It is not likely to be successful, but it will be understood that the whole subject is surrounded with considerable uncertainty, so long as these treaties are in abeyance. Should they be renewed, they would probably fix the terms of the American treaty, and these might be of a nature to make the concessions in regard to silks seem less desirable than they now do.

AN UNJUST ACCUSATION.

We regret to see that there is a disposition to throw upon the Potter committee the blame for the insanity of the unfortunate New-Orleans witness who has been sent to a lunatic asylum. It was understood that the witness, like Major BURKE, had been reserved until the close of the long investigation, because his revelations were expected to be tremendous. It was felt by Mr. TILDEN'S friends that the investigation had been "running emptin's," to use a provincial phrase, and that something must be done to retrieve its character. Major BURKE was to disclose some damning facts in regard to the "Wormley conference," of which our readers may have heard, while Mr. LEET was to disclose the villainies of a choice lot of Louisiana politicians, heretofore kept in the background. This would close the Summer session of the committee, and Mr. POTTER, hand in hand with Mr. BUTLER, would advance to the footlights, bowing low and with his disengaged hand upon his breast—blue and red fires meanwhile glowing from the wings. This would present a striking and lurid finale to the investigation.

There are possibilities in BURKE; his budget of documents and intercepted telegrams is said to be something quite awful. But the New-Orleans witness has disappointed everybody. For lack of anything else to do on Monday, the members of the committee discussed the unhappy man's case. Mr. POTTER declared that he did not think it fair that the committee should be blamed for the man's insanity. For his own part, he was sure that the witness had not been badgered any more than a strict regard for the rights of lawyers would justify. As for Mr. BUTLER, he had purposely stayed his awful hand. It is well-known that timorous women and young people, when threatened with a cross-examination by BUTLER, have sought refuge in suicide. By them, death was preferred before the brutal bullying of the Lowell lawyer. BUTLER did not cross-examine LEET; therefore his withers were unwrung when the witness went crazy. Mr. POTTER thought that it was the air of the committee-room. He had felt his own brain reel when he had been sitting in it. Mr. MCAFEE, the guardian of the building, resented this imputation on the ventilation of the committee-room. He had seen Mr. POTTER reading the *World*, while waiting for BUTLER. Was it any wonder that Mr. POTTER'S brain reeled?

Mr. POTTER is entirely right. The committee are guiltless of having caused the insanity of the New-Orleans witness. He was crazy before he fell into their hands. Democratic investigating committees have been disappointed that way before now. How could it be otherwise? When an investigating committee set out upon their fishing excursion, they scoop everything into their net. GLOVER, for example, in his mad zeal for distinguishing himself, regularly caught a shoal of Democratic minnows. Every time he invited a wondering country to behold his haul, he showed two or three sheepish-looking members of his own party. And in his indiscriminate fishing it was not surprising if he should occasionally land a lunatic. In one of the Democratic investigations during GRANT'S last year in office, one of the witnesses charged that the President had employed secret assassins to dog his footsteps. It was known that the witness had a frightful tale to unfold, and when he said that GRANT had endeavored to "get him out of the way," and here the witness pointed significantly to his own throat, the excited investigators licked their lips and hitched their chairs nearer. One incredulous person, presumably a Republican, asked if the witness really meant to testify that Gen. GRANT had actually attempted his life. The witness explained that this had not been done in the body, but that the General's spirit had often stood by his [the witness'] bedside at night, and had enticed him to commit suicide or had threatened him with murder. This "important witness" was as mad as a March hare.

We insist, therefore, that the Potter committee should not be blamed for this unfortunate affair of LEET'S. They have had before them several self-convicted perjurers and false swearers, one or two men who have turned State's evidence, two or three mountebanks, and any number of liars. It is hardly fair now to make a point against them on account of their entertaining a lunatic unawares. After ANDERSON, the red-headed man of unveracity, could even a lunatic be absurd? Besides, if Mr. POTTER had known that poor LEET was a lunatic, it is not likely that he would have allowed him to testify. Certainly, he would not, if he had suspected that the lunacy would manifest itself so publicly. It was bad to have it found out. Then, too, something ought to be allowed to the hard straits in which Mr. POTTER finds himself. If he could get "a good story" from even a crazy man, it would be a godsend; and, as we have seen, there is ample Democratic precedent for wringing testimony from a lunatic. This ill-timed girding at Mr. POTTER'S committee should cease. What is to become of the committee, we should like to know, if they cannot utilize an insane witness now and then?

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1878.

The subscription to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $18,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $190,222; Customs receipts, $486,830.

The President has recognized Andres Aramayo as Consul-General of Bolivia at New-York.

HOSPITALITY TO PRESIDENT HAYES.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—At a meeting of the City Council last night, a resolution was adopted tendering to President Hayes and his companions the hospitalities of the city, either on their way to or return from Minneapolis.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—B. H. Bristow, Judge Sandford E. Church, S. S. Rogers, of Buffalo; N. E. Kernan, of Utica, and many other lawyers, are here to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association to-morrow.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY.

FAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The morning was occupied with the usual university exercises. The lecture of the day was by Prof. William North Rice, Ph. D., of the University at Middletown, Conn., on the "Conflict of Science and Religion." Thursday will be the last day of the assembly. A concert by Prof. W. F. Sherwin and his Chautauqua Choir, and a new lecture by Dr. Vincent, "The Story of Tom," are on the programme. Frank Beard, the "Chalk Talk" artist, gave a most amusing illustrated lecture this afternoon on the telephone, the phonograph, and some other things, in place of Mr. Edison, who did not get back from his Western hunting expedition in time to fill his engagement. At 8 o'clock President Bugbee, of Allegheny College, Meadville, lectured on "The Intuitive in Christianity," and Rev. Dr. Warren gave a lecture on astronomy, illustratedby stereopticon views by Prof. Maynard.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* suggests that Judge Longworth's letter may be the long-lost civil service order.

Mr. Robert Lincoln manifests a marked reluctance to be considered a candidate for Congress from Illinois.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that Gov. Hendricks is Voorhees' professed friend, but secret enemy. That is a bad word for both of them.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that 13 of the 20 Republican candidates for Congress in Ohio have been named, and there is not a questionable nomination in the lot.

Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, has been nominated for his ninth term in Congress. Joshua R. Giddings represented the district for 20 years, and Elisha Whittlesey for 16.

John A. Anderson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the First District of Kansas, is a Presbyterian minister and President of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan.

It is the opinion of a large number of our exchanges that no one who believed Mr. Thurman to be honest in his advocacy of hard money three years ago can believe him honest now.

W. C. J. Hall, of Hancock County, Me., who was nominated for State Senator by the Greenbackers, declines most positively on the justifying ground that he has no sympathy with the Greenback Party.

Congressman Carter Harrison, of Chicago, refused to vote for Gen. Shields for Speaker of the House, but he has persuaded the venerable gentleman to stump his district in behalf of his election.

A Democratic paper up in "cultured" Boston says: "Every man now applying for assessment is marked, and when he goes to the Registers, if not before, he will have to read and write. Herein lies the Republican swindle."

The Republicans of the Third Vermont District have been unable to agree upon candidates, and the bolt which we mentioned the other day has taken shape in the nomination of Bradley Barlow, the regular candidate being Gen. Grout.

Roger Q. Mills, who has just been nominated for re-election to Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Texas, is represented to be strongly infected with greenbackism, and many Democrats of the district opposed him on that account.

The somewhat turbulent proceedings at several Western and Southern Democratic conventions moves a New-Orleans paper to record that the pointing of "the finger of scorn" has gone out of fashion. It is the revolver that is pointed this year.

Many Democrats of Lucas County, Ohio, have held a meeting and formally declared that, in the interests of the Democratic Party and to insure its future success, they will use all honorable means within the party to defeat the election of Frank Hurd, the regular Democratic candidate, as Representative to Congress.

V. B. Horton, whom the Republicans of the Tenth District of Ohio have nominated for Congress against Gen. Ewing, served two terms in 1854-7 and one in 1860-61. He is 76 years old, and was a member of the Peace Congress in Washington just before the war of the rebellion.

The call for the private conference of young Republicans of Massachusetts sets forth that the object of the meeting will be to agree upon a declaration of principles and upon a plan of concerted action for the coming campaign. It is not intended to discuss the question of candidates.

The Greenbackers of Texas, according to the New Orleans *Democrat*, claim already to have 500 clubs organized in the State, only 70 of which are colored, and expect to poll 30,000 ex-Democratic votes. They expect much assistance from the Republicans, who are powerless in their own behalf.

The New-Albany *Ledger-Standard*, by odds the ablest and most consistent Democratic paper in Indiana, (we quote the Indianapolis *Journal*,) sneers at Voorhees as "a soft-money man," and says if the campaign is to be conducted for his benefit "the Democracy might as well make preparations for an inglorious defeat."

The apportionment for the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, made necessary by the adoption of the new Constitution for the State, makes it consist of 298 members, who, according to the vote for Governor last March, will be made up of 164 Republicans and 134 Democrats. The Senate of 24 members will, according to the same vote, consist of 16 Republicans and eight Democrats.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* editorially criticises at great length and very severely Gen. Durbin Ward's "hard-money, specie-payment speech," (as it calls it,) and says that in the one idea to which he professes to devote his address, "the question between the greenback and the national bank-note," he is essentially and absolutely hostile to the Ohio Democratic platform. But it heads its report of the speech "Words of Wisdom" in the biggest letters at its command.

The Boston *Herald* is giving its Democratic and other readers some sound sense on financial questions. In yesterday's issue it closes a brief article with: "It would not pay to tax Government bonds. The effect would be to raise the rate of interest, or prevent the reduction, more than the tax levied, which would require more revenue and more machinery to collect it. Depend upon it, the man who demands that Government bonds be taxed is either very ignorant or very dishonest."

"Blue Jeans" Williams, of Indiana, defines his relations to the Nationals as follows: "I want to address myself to my National friends. I claim a party kinship to them, and as we demand exactly the same financial reform that they do, I claim them as kinsmen. In fact, they bear the same relation to the Democratic Party that I do to the Methodist Church. My wife is a Methodist, and I am a brother-in-law to the Church. I want the Nationals to come up and help their brothers-in-law out. There ain't enough of me to keep house alone, and there is not enough of you to make a party alone."

The "statement" of Treasurer Gates, of Missouri, respecting the present condition of the Treasury of the State, is regarded as very unsatisfactory. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that a bolder attempt to hoodwink the people cannot be conceived, and that his explanation concerning his orders to the Mastin Bank to forward $220,000 to the Bank of Commerce of New-York is too "gauzy." And even the St. Louis *Times*, the Treasurer's political ally, says that it is anything but a satisfactory showing in whatever aspect viewed, and places the management of the State Treasury in a decidedly bad light. Everybody is especially puzzled to know how the Treasurer expects to meet his engagements for the 1st of September.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 20.—Judge Diener has overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of James McDonnell and Charles Sharpe, who were convicted in April last of the murder of George L. Smith, and sentenced the prisoners to be hanged. Both men stoutly denied their guilt.

THE RILEY-SMITH ROWING-MATCH.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 20.—The Rowing Association, at its meeting last night, accepted the articles of agreement forwarded by James Riley, of Saratoga, for a race with Warren Smith, on Bedford Basin, Sept. 5; distance, three miles, with turn; stakes, $500 a side; Riley to be allowed $100 expenses.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT CONTRACTS.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 19.—Bids were opened and the contracts awarded at the office of Gen. Warren, United States Engineer, at Newport to-day: for the supply of riprap granite for the jetty at Saybrooke, to Francis H. Smith, New-York, at 77 cents per ton; for the supply of riprap granite for the breakwater at Hyannis, Mass., to J. H. White, of Hyde Park, Mass., at $1 45 per ton; for the excavation in Salmon River, Connecticut, to Messrs. Beardsley, of Bridgeport, at 14½ cents a yard; for the excavation of Providence River, to E. E. Seward, Albany, at 11½ cents a yard; for the excavation of Little Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, to E. E. Seward at 20 cents a yard and $3 75 for boulders over a yard.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

THE TROY CONFERENCE AT NORTHVILLE, N. Y.—EXERCISES AT OCEAN GROVE.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The second day's camp-meeting of the Albany and Saratoga Districts of the Troy Conference was held in the commodious grove near Northville, N. Y., this morning. The weather was fine. The morning trains from the south brought large numbers to the grove. At the morning service, after singing and prayer, Rev. George W. Browne, of Quaker Street, preached from Psalms cxlii.: 4: "No man cares for my soul." At 1 o'clock an hour prayer-meeting was held in the large Northville Church tent, conducted by Rev. Andrew McGilton, and largely attended by ladies. At 2 o'clock a large assemblage gathered in the auditorium for afternoon service, which was opened by signing the one hundreth and thirtieth hymn. Twenty-five clergymen occupied the pulpit. Rev. Joel Hall, of Mayfield, preached the sermon, taking his text from Titus ii.: 14. A prayer-meeting was held at 4 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock the regular evening sermon was preached by Rev. William O. Tower, of Clarksville. He took for his subject the "Prodigal Son." To-morrow Rev. J. E. C. Sawyer, of Ash Grove, will preach the morning sermon.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 20.—The opening sermon of the camp-meeting was preached this morning by Rev. B. M. Adams, to a congregation that filled the auditorium to overflowing. Many visitors from the neighboring watering-places came in wagons, and remained during the day. The services were begun at 6 o'clock A. M., in the Tabernacle, with a consecration meeting, led by Rev. R. J. Andrews. At 9 o'clock there was the usual prayer-meeting, conducted by Rev. Dr. Palmer, and at the same hour a young people's meeting in Dr. Ward's tent, under the direction of Rev. B. Copeland, of the Genesee Conference. The deepest interest was manifested at the general meeting at 10 30 A. M. The congregation was composed principally of ladies. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. M. Daniels, of Newark, who invoked the mercy and blessing of God on the fever-stricken States and people of this country, and prayed that temporal assistance from the more fortunate dwellers in the land may be given promptly and earnestly. The scriptures were read, and the congregation joined in singing, "Love divine all love excelling." Rev. B. M. Adams, of New-Haven, then preached from the text, Isaiah xl.: 31. After a fervent prayer, the preacher asked the congregation to close their eyes and sing, as a prayer, "Nearer My God to Thee." Every head was bowed, and then they repeated the old doxology, "Glory be to the Father."

As the great audience slowly dispersed, the singers on the platform sang "Just as I am, without one plea." At 1:30 Miss Lizzie Smith, who has held religious meetings in the grove for the past four years, conducted a prayer and experience meeting in the Tabernacle. A children's meeting was held half an hour later, and at 3 P. M. a sermon was delivered under the great pavilion by Rev. Joseph Welch, of Philadelphia, from the text, First Corinthians, xi.: 5, urging that the doctrine of salvation by faith and the power by faith is not based upon human philosophy or science, but upon the power of God. The twilight meeting for an hour was addressed by Rev. Mr. Adams, and was made a service of praise and song. Every part of the tabernacle was full. The ceremonies of the day closed with a sermon by Rev. S. N. Thomas, of St. John's Church, Philadelphia.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

STATE RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA—PERU AND THE HUASCAR AFFAIR—PERU AND CHILI FINANCES.

PANAMA, Aug. 12.—The elections in the State of Santander, United States of Colombia, have resulted in favor of the Government of Gen. Trujillo. The election in the State of Cundinamarca is announced to take place at an early date. Trouble is expected, as it is understood that the local President is determined to carry the day in opposition to the National Government, and the State force is larger than the national. The only duty which would possibly be undertaken by the latter would be the preservation of order, and insisting that voters should not be interfered with. In this it is apprehended that they may come into collision with the State troops. The State of Cundinamarca is that in which the national capital, Bogota, is located; hence the importance of preserving order there.

The Peruvian Congress was opened formally on July 28, the anniversary of Peruvian independence, by President Prado in person. In his Message, the President alludes to the Huascar affair as follows: "If an unexpected incident was at one time sufficiently serious to endanger our friendly relations with Great Britain, that danger is removed by the conciliatory manner in which our reclamation was answered. But this answer, though amicable, is not altogether satisfactory, since it is based on the consent of our right. The Government has repeated its demand for redress, and expects that it will be conceded by Great Britain, taking in consideration the honorable dealings which always distinguish the Cabinet of her Majesty." The financial condition of the country he reports as improving. All difficulties are gradually being removed. Foreign credit will be re-established as soon as possible, and in the meantime orders have been given for the vigorous prosecution of works on the Oroya Railroad and the development of the Cerro de Pasco mines, from the working of which great results are expected. With Bolivia negotiations are pending for a friendly settlement of the Customs questions, and a new and satisfactory treaty is shortly promised. The Message was well received, and quieted any anxiety which might have been occasioned in the public mind of any antagonism between the legislative and executive powers.

The failure is reported in Valparaiso, Chili, of Clarke & Co., with liabilities to the amount of $160,000.

The following telegram from Valparaiso, dated July 24, in reference to the suspension of specie payment in Chili, appears in the Lima papers: "The notes of the privileged banks will be inconvertible into money and of forced currency until the 31st of August, 1879. The maximum total of the issue that can be made by all the banks will be the sum of $13,600,000. The State guarantees the conversion of this issue to metallic on the 31st of August, 1879."

TERRIFIC STORM IN IOWA.

MUSCATINE FLOODED—A LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY DESTROYED—THE HEAVIEST RAINFALL SINCE 1851.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Aug. 20.—The most violent storm that ever raged in this section completed its work of ruin last night. The intense heat of the last two days had nearly prostrated every one, but about 6 o'clock heavy black clouds gathered, and the low rumble of far-off thunder caused all to seek

HARD FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

SERAJEVO TAKEN AFTER A BLOODY CONFLICT.

THE AUSTRIANS ASSAILED IN THE STREETS, FROM DOORS AND WINDOWS, BY MEN AND WOMEN AND THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITALS—HEAVY LOSSES—FLIGHT OF THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Vienna to Reuter's Telegram Company announces that, after a severe engagement, the Austrians occupied Serajevo yesterday.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—The official report of Gen. Philippovich shows that the capture of Serajevo was the result of the combined operations of his own force and that of Gen. Tegethoff. Gen. Tegethoff occupied Visoka on the 17th inst., capturing a quantity of arms and ammunition, after an engagement in which he had 82 men wounded and 4 killed. He immediately advanced a considerable distance in the direction of Serajevo. On Monday, Gen. Tegethoff's force formed in attacking column against the northern side of Serajevo, and opened a cannonade against the castle at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, the insurgent artillery replying. Meanwhile the force of Gen. Philippovich, divided in two columns, was favored by a thick fog in effecting a turning movement. A column directed against the insurgent position on the westward of Serajeva commenced the attack at 7:30 A. M.; but the main column, driving the insurgents with difficulty from strong positions, only reached its appointed post on the heights south of the city at 10:30 o'clock, when the insurgents' cannon were silenced, and the Austrian infantry advanced in swarms. Gen. Phillipovich says: "Fighting of the most horrible kind ensued, which lasted until 1:30 P. M. The troops were fired upon from every doorway and window. Even the women and the sick and wounded insurgents in the military hospitals participated in incredible scenes of wildest fanaticism. It was only owing to the good discipline of the troops that the town was not more seriously damaged. As it was, some houses were plundered and burned. Our losses, unfortunately, were not inconsiderable. The insurgents fled in all directions, especially toward Gorasda and Rogatica. At the close of the fighting the Imperial flag was hoisted and saluted, amid the cheers of the Christian population."

It is reported that the insurgents again attacked Gen. Szapary, at Doboj, on Monday, but were repulsed after prolonged fighting.

A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople says the Bosnian insurrectionary chief, Hadji Loja, accidentally wounded himself. He has ordered that every Austrian commander who may be captured shall be hanged. The same dispatch says the Porte has reiterated its orders in regard to non-resistance to the Austrian advance, but Turkish authority is, however, powerless in Bosnia. Belgrade advices are to the effect that preparations for resistance at Sienitza are gradually slackening. Several thousand Turkish regular troops have passed through there on their way homeward from Bosnia.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says Count Zichy has informed the Porte that in the event of more bloodshed in those provinces, Austria will definitely annex Boania and Herzegovina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 20.—A grand council of the Porte will be held to-day to finally consider Austria's latest objection to the Turkish proposals for a convention.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says it is reported that some Austrian companies have been reduced from 240 to 80 men.

The *standard's* Vienna correspondent says the council of Ministers yesterday decided upon extensive military measures, so as to complete the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina within two months, and obviate the necessity of a Winter campaign. No fresh loan will be needed at present.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says it is reported that Hadji Loja attempted suicide after his defeat at Visoka.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna dispatch says: "Count Andrassy yesterday explained to the Council of Ministers the state of the negotiations for a convention with Turkey, and showed that they were in a very satisfactory condition."

THE OBSTINACY OF THE PORTE.

THE CLAIMS OF GREECE AND OBSERVANCE OF THE TREATY DECISIVELY URGED BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Berlin *National Zeitung* says the signatory powers have addressed remonstrances, in identical terms, to the Porte, against its disregard of the claims of Greece.

Reuter's Vienna dispatch says intelligence has been received there from Constantinople to the effect that the English, French, and German Ambassadors yesterday urged upon the Porte, in a decisive manner, the strict and unreserved execution of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Pera correspondent of the *Telegraph* says the Porte has received an official telegram, stating that the Russians had summoned the Lazis to immediately evacuate Batoum, but that the Lazis refused to do so.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says Prince Bismarck has given it to be distinctly understood that any attempt to shirk the obligations taken respectively by the contracting powers of the treaty of Berlin would be immediately followed by such measures as the circumstances may require.

CONFERENCES IN SESSION IN PARIS.

PROPOSITIONS ON THE SILVER QUESTION SUBMITTED BY THE AMERICAN DELEGATES—THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The following are the propositions submitted to the Monetary Conference by the United States delegates, and which are now under consideration and discussion: First, it is the opinion of this assembly that it is not desirable that silver be excluded from free coinage in Europe and the United States. On the contrary, this assembly believes it to be desirable that an unrestricted coinage of silver and its use as money of unlimited legal tender should be retained where they exist, and, as far as practicable, restored where they have ceased to exist. Second, the use of both gold and silver as unlimited legal-tender money may be safely adopted, first, by equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement, and second, by granting to each metal at the relation fixed equal terms of coinage, making no discrimination between them.

The Congress of Industry and Commerce met to-day under the Presidency of the President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. Delegates from England, the United States, Belgium, and Russia were appointed Vice-Presidents.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

BAVARIAN OPPOSITION TO IMPERIALISM—HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR—A CRAZY IRISH JUDGE—DENIAL OF A RUMORED ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The *News'* Berlin dispatch says: "The representatives of Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Saxony, in the German Federal Council, oppose the provisions of Bismarck's Anti-Socialist bill. They regard it as tending to strengthen the Imperial power."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Emperor William will prolong his stay at Teplitz, the waters having proved highly beneficial to him.

The Dublin *Evening Telegraph* publishes a highly sensational account of an attack made by Judge Keogh, of the Court of Common Pleas, upon his valet during a fit of temporary insanity. Judge Keogh was staying near Brussels for his health. The valet is reported to have received several painful but not dangerous cuts with a razor.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Fowler, the American who undertook to walk on the water from Boulogne to Folkestone in boats like canoes, failed after accomplishing 11 miles of the distance.

The *Times* and *Telegraph* both say Fowler accomplished the passage of the channel on foot, though he landed at Sandgate instead of Folkestone.

ITALIAN SUZERAINTY OVER TUNIS.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—The *New Free Press* says Tunis is about to acknowledge the suzerainty of and to conclude a treaty of commerce and an offensive and defensive alliance with Italy, who in return guarantees protection to Tunis and the reorganization of its finances.

THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

MEETING OF FRIENDS OF THE ADMINISTRATION TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Republican friends of the Hayes Administration is to be held at Saratoga to-day to consult as to organized opposition to the Conkling wing of the party. The meeting is held in response to a private circular sent out by Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, who is to act as Chairman, and Senator L. Bradford Prince, Secretary. Among the more prominent Republicans who are said to have been invited to be present are Messrs. Choate, Fithian, Shook, Cowdin, and Morgan, of New-York; Goddard, Campbell, Jourdan, and Goodrich, of Kings County; Prince, of Queens; Weed, Smith, Palmer, and Hale, of Albany; Woodin, of Cayuga; Sessions, of Chatauqua; Sprague, of Erie; Roberts and Lowery, of Oneida; Adams, of Orange; Merritt, of St. Lawrence; Veeder, of Schenectady; Foster and Depue, of Westchester; Cleveland, of Yates, and a number of others. Mr. Jourdan, of Kings, however, denies that he has anything to do with the new movement, and it is probable that others of the gentlemen mentioned have not been consulted regarding the use of their names. The business to be transacted at to-day's consultation has not been made public, but it is believed that a project for holding a State Convention will be one of the subjects discussed.

THE MISSOURI RING ROBBERIES.

ADDITIONAL COMPLICATIONS—BONDS THAT MAY HAVE TO BE PAID TWICE—FEARS OF THE FAILURE OF ANOTHER BANK HOLDING STATE FUNDS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Jefferson City states that there is trustworthy authority for saying that State Treasurer Gates has hypothecated with the National Bank of Commerce of New-York $300,000 of old Atlantic and Pacific Railroad bonds, as part security for the advance of $220,000 made by that bank to pay the July interest on State bonds. These bonds, it is asserted, have been paid, but never canceled, and should they remain in the hands of innocent holders, the State can be made to pay them again. It is also stated that when the Treasurer was pressed for money to pay the July State interest, he applied to the Bank of St. Joseph, another repository of State funds, for $128,000 on deposit there, and was told it could not be paid. Notwithstanding this the dispatch says: "Whatever money is being received by the Treasurer for taxes, from other sources, it is being sent to this bank and fears are expressed that the Bank of St. Joseph will go the same way the Mastin Bank did." The dispatch also says that the amount of coupons of the State now held by the Bank of Commerce is about $480,000. It is further stated that it has been determined to sue J. W. Mercer, the predecessor of State Treasurer Gates, on his official bond, for $296,000, the amount of the check on the Mastin Bank turned over by him to Col. Gates when the latter assumed the duties of Treasurer. It is also said that a called session of the Legislature may be looked for very soon to take action regarding the condition of the State Treasury, and provide money to meet the State's obligations.

DENIS KEARNEY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Denis Kearney spoke to a large crowd of working men in Market-square to-night, touching on the Chinese question as it relates to Chicago and on general labor topics. His speech was not unlike that he has delivered in Boston, and other cities East. He goes from here to-morrow morning to Bloomington, thence to St. Louis, and from there to Louisville, Cincinnati, and Philadelphia, speaking one or more times at each place. His intention is to stump Massachusetts this Fall.

CONFERENCE OF RAILROAD POWERS.

EASTERN AND WESTERN ROADS IN CONSULTATION ON PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MANAGEMENT AND RATES—VANDERBILT'S OBJECT, AND HOW HE EXPECTS TO CARRY IT.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—A general meeting of representatives of the Eastern and Western railways was held at the United States Hotel this evening. There were present: W. H. Vanderbilt, President; W. K. Vanderbilt, Vice-President; J. H. Rutter, General Transportation Master; I. P. Chambers, General Auditor; E. Clark, Jr., General Freight Agent; C. B. Meeker, General Passenger Agent, and J. B. Dutcher, Live-stock Agent, of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; H. J. Jewett, President and Receiver; G. R. Blanchard, Assistant to the Receiver of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; John King, Jr., Vice-President; M. L. Doherty, General Freight Agent; C. M. Wicker, Traffic Manager, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; J. N. McCullough, Vice-President, and William Stewart, General Freight Agent, of the Pennsylvania Company; D. W. Lincoln, President, and William Bliss, General Manager, of the Boston and Albany Railroad; J. Tillinghast, President; W. K. Muir, General Manager; W. H. Perry, General Freight Agent; E. E. Snow, General Passenger Agent, of the Canada Southern Railroad; S. L. Seargeant, General Traffic Manager; John Porteous, Assistant Freight Agent; T. A. Howe, General Agent, and William Wainwright, General Passenger Agent, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; John Newell, General Manager; Addison Hills, General Freight Agent; G. H. Valleant, Assistant General Freight Agent; F. E. Morse, General Western Passenger Agent, and J. A. Burch, General Eastern Passenger Agent, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway; J. O. McMullen, General Manager, of the Chicago and Alton Railroad; H. B. Ledyard, General Manager; J. A. Greer, General Freight Agent, and H. C. Wentworth, General Passenger Agent, of the Michigan Central Railroad; D. Robinson, Vice President, of the Troy and Boston Railroad; W. B. Stearns, President, and C. E. Hartwell, General Transportation Agent, of the Fitchburg Railroad; J. E. Simpson, General Manager of the Vandalia Railroad; F. Broughton, General Manager, and G. B. Spriggs, General Freight Agent of the Great Western Railway; M. E. Ingall, Receiver of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad; R. M. Fraser, General Freight Agent of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad; J. M. Osborn, General Freight Agent; H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Railroad; J. B. Casson, General Manager of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; G. H. Chapman, Receiver, and E. H. Waldron, General Superintendent of the Lafayette, Muncie and Bloomington Railroad; J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and President of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway; G. W. Bentley, General Manager, and L. Millis, Superintendent of Traffic, of the Central Vermont Railroad; B. McCabe, of the Roome Tunnel route; C. W. Smith, Manager of Traffic of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; S. P. Calleway, General Superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad; H. C. Porter, General Manager; D. Edwards, General Freight Agent, and J. P. Nourse, General Ticket Agent of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad; J. B. Mulliken, General Superintendent of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad; W. Duncan, General Freight Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, J. H. Devereux was made Chairman, and W. Duncan Secretary.

Mr. Vanderbilt's object is this: To do away with all advertising and bill-posting, abolish all ticket-offices, save depot-offices, and cut off all commissions; in short, to let each road stand strictly on its merits. The other roads do not like this, think they consider it would give the New-York Central too great an advantage in competing for the passenger traffic of New-York and the Eastern States, but they are so anxious for a satisfactory freight-tariff that it is not improbable that they will accept Mr. Vanderbilt's suggestion if he presses it.

The question of ticket commissions was taken up, and John King, Jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, L. J. Seargeant, C. W. Smith, J. O. McMullen, H. C. Townsend, J. B. Carson, F. Broughton, J. N. McCullough, John Newell, H. B. Ledyard, and William Bliss were appointed a committee to consider and report thereon. The meeting then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, at which hour it will meet daily until final adjournment.

SUFFOCATED IN A BURNING HOUSE.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* to-night says that the house of Richard Tower, a farmer, living near Waseca, was burned this morning. Mr. Tower and a neighbor's child, 10 years of age, who was staying in the house, were suffocated. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

NEWARK'S GREAT REGATTA.

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST DAY'S RACES.

HEATS WON BY CARSMEN FROM EACH SECTION OF THE COUNTRY—SOUTHERN AMATEURS COME TO THE FRONT—A SECOND YALE MAN BEATEN BY A SEC-WAE-CAK-METTE—GEORGE LEE PROVES HIS SKILL BY WINNING, AND PULLS FAR BEYOND THE GOAL.

The signal success attending the first day's races of the sixth annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, rowed on the Passaic River at Newark yesterday afternoon, has rarely been equaled, and could not be exceeded. The weather was perfect, the water in excellent condition, the attendance of spectators very large, the entries for the races were numerous, and of well-known oarsmen, the course was kept clear, the races were started promptly at the advertised hours, and no fouls, or other causes of ill-feeling between contestants, occurred. Newark is happy because George Lee won his heat easily; New-York has reason to be pleased at the success of Rathbone, of the New-York Athletic Club, and of the Mutuals, of Albany; the West can congratulate itself on the prowess of Bowlesby, and the South ought to be proud of Mumford, of the Perseverance Club of New-Orleans, and of Powers and O'Donnell, double scullers from the Hope Club of the same city. The beautiful course on the Passaic, over which the races were rowed, was covered early in the morning with oarsmen in all manner of racing shells, taking practice spins, and with steam-launches, working-boats, and skiffs containing interested critics of the several athletes who were to participate in the day's races. Numerous groups of spectators also lined the shady banks, and their ever-increasing numbers early gave promise of a large attendance during the afternoon. These groups gradually swelled to crowds as the morning wore on, until the grand stand was crowded, and the banks were densely lined with impatient throngs of people in carriages and on foot. At last, a few minutes before 1 o'clock, the only steamers allowed on the course—those of the referee and the press—moved up the river, and it became evident that the races were about to be started.

The first race on the programme was the first heat of the junior single sculls, to be rowed by Rommell, of the Triton Boat Club of Newark; Cody, of the Friendship Club of New-York, and Campbell, of the Eureka Boat Club of Newark. As Rommell had withdrawn on account of an accident to his boat, the race was left with but two starters. The start was from skiffs made fast to piles driven in the river bed just below the bridge of the Midland Railroad and on a line with the new boat-house of the Woodside Club. At precisely 1 o'clock the boats were in readiness, and the referee—Mr. Watts, of the Undine Boat Club, of Baltimore—with watch in hand, standing on the bow of his little steamer, the Sprite, called out, "Are you ready! Go!" The two boats sprang away, and the regatta was opened. The men caught the water well together, but from the first Campbell took a lead that he easily maintained to the end, finishing the mile and a half in 10:55½; Cody's time was 11:13¼. As the tide was just at the end of the flood, and running slightly against the oarsmen, they did not make as good time as men no better than they afterward made with a strong ebb tide in their favor. What breeze there was blew down the course and with the boats. The second race, called at 1:30 o'clock, was the first heat of the senior single sculls, F. J. Mumford, of the Perseverance Boat Club of New-Orleans, the champion of the South, and Julian Kennedy, being the starters. Kennedy was the favorite, on account of his brilliant record, and, making a beautiful start, he took a slight lead. Rowing in beautiful form, he appeared likely to fulfil the hopes of his backers; but, to the surprise of all, Mumford slowly but surely drew up abreast of him. For a time the bow-tips of the two boats were together, and then, just before the finish, that of Mumford's boat was seen to be in advance. The Southern oarsman crossed the line in 10:21½, half a length ahead, with Kennedy second, in 10:22¼, or only three-quarters of a second behind.

The third race, at 2 o'clock, was the second heat of the senior single sculls, with H. P. Dain, of the Highland Boat Club of Peekskill; R. W. Rathborne, of the New-York Athletic Boat Club; George Geisel, of the Gramercy Boat Club, and J. O'Donnell, of the Hope Boat Club of New-Orleans, as starters. The men made a neat start together, but the "little giant of the Harlem," as Rathborne is frequently called by his admirers, quickly took his accustomed position in the lead, and, with his perfect form, marvelous length of reach, and powerful stroke of 34 to the minute, opened a gap of clear water that momentarily widened until, amid loud applause, he shot over the line winner of the heat by five lengths in 9:35, with George Geisel second in 9:46⅗. O'Donnell was third and Dain fourth. The fourth race, called at 2:30 o'clock, was the one in which centred the interest of the day, it being the third heat of the senior single sculls, and having as starters George Lee, of the Triton Boat Club, of Newark; Frank Yates, of the Pilot Boat Club, of Grand Haven, Mich., and Joseph Mangin, of the Waverley Boat Club, of New-York. Yates got a trifle the best start, but Lee soon led him, and pulling magnificently, in superb form, a stroke of 36 to the minute, took a position which he held to the end. Yates rowed beautifully the same number of strokes as Lee, and made a splendid, though unsuccessful, struggle for first place. Mangin also rowed a pretty race, but quit pluckily to the end, though evidently with no chance for either first or second place. In less noted company, he would have occupied a good position at the finish. Amid the widest enthusiasm from his thousands of friends and fellow-townsmen, Lee crossed the line and took half a dozen strokes beyond it, determined to have no "stump business" in this race. He won the race by three lengths of open water, in 9:08⅘, with Yates second, in 9:15¼, and McGinn third, in 9:42½.

The fifth race, started at 3 o'clock, was the fourth heat of the senior single sculls, and called out as starters H. Livingstone, of the Yale University Boat Club; H. McMillan, of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia; and J. S. C. Wells, of the Hackensack Boat Club. Livingstone's rowing had been highly praised, and he was the favorite before the race, though it was thought that McMillan would crowd him closely. The latter took water first, but Livingstone took an early lead, and Wells was quickly dropped astern. Livingstone's stroke was a disappointment to many who had heard of him, but had never seen him row. It was short and jerky, and one very difficult to maintain. Its weakness was shown as McMillan, with a long, slow stroke, gradually pulled up and began to pass him, keeping his own course, while Livingstone was far out of his. At the end of the mile, McMillan, still in his own water, crowded his opponent close to the eastern bank, and had a lead of nearly a length. This he quickly increased, and crossed the line winner by four lengths, in 9:13¾, with Livingstone second, in 9:22. The next race, called at 3:30 o'clock, was the second heat of the junior single sculls, and had as starters: T. O'Connor, of the Neptune Boat Club, of Philadelphia; R. W. Morgan, of the Potomac Boat Club, of Georgetown, D. C., and Daniel Lynch, of the Waverley Boat Club, of New-York. Lynch took the lead at the start, and maintained it to the finish, where he would have been declared winner of the race had he not been coached throughout by a member of his club. For this reason he was ruled out by the referee, and the race was given to Morgan, whose time was 10:11. The next race, called at 4 o'clock, was the third heat of the junior single sculls, and brought out G. Boulsby, Jr., of the Amateur Boat Club, of Monroe, Mich., who pulled stroke of the Shoe-wae-case-mette crew at Saratoga in 1876; B. S. Keator, of the Yale University Boat Club, and Frederick Loudon, of the Viking Boat Club, of Newark. Keator was the last hope of the Yale man present, and their spirits raised as they saw him spring away in the lead, pulling in handsome form a stroke that gave evidence of Bob Cook's coaching. But Boulsby, pulling open-handed with tremendous power, passed him before the mile station was reached, and Frederick Loudon, of the Viking Boat Club, of Newark, was the last hope of the Shoe-wae-case-mettes. Here Keator, who was evidently thoroughly "pumped," sick, and disheartened, gave up the struggle, leaving a clear field to Boulsby, who crossed the line in 9:7½, with Loudon second in 9:52.

The eighth race, called at 4:30 o'clock, was for pair oars, and brought out the pairs of the Mutual Boat Club of Albany, Zephyr Boat Club of Detroit, New-York Athletic Club, and the Quaker City Boat Club of Philadelphia—all the pairs entered for the race. The Zephyrs took the lead at the start, but soon lost ground by being compelled to get out of the way of the New-York Athletic pair, whose water they were in. At the half-mile the Mutuals had obtained a pretty lead, leaving the other three crews to most wonderfully zig-zag courses, crossing and recrossing from side to side until their original positions were entirely reversed, and, before the finish the Quaker City pair upset, but were rescued from the water without injury to themselves or their boat. The Mutuals finished first in 8:56⅘, with the New-York's second in 9:17½, and the Zephyrs third in 9:28⅘. The ninth race, called at 5 o'clock, was the first heat of the double sculls, and had as starters the crews of the Crescent Boat Club of Philadelphia, Mutual Boat Club of Albany, and Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia. The Crescents had a slight lead to the half-mile, when the Mutuals drew abreast of them. From there to the end of the mile the race was one of the closest and prettiest of the day. The steering of the Mutuals was perfect, and, from the mile, they led with an ever-widening gap of open water between them and the Crescents, until they crossed the line, six lengths ahead, in 8:39⅘, with the Crescents second, in 8:56⅘. The tenth and last race of the day was started at 5:30 o'clock, and was the second heat of the double sculls. The starters were the crews of the Hope Boat Club, of New-Orleans; the Hudson Boat Club, of Jersey City, and the Friendship Boat Club, of New-York. With the best of the start, the Friendships led to the half mile, with the Hopes hard after them. At this point the latter spurted beautifully, shot ahead, and took a pretty lead, which they rapidly increased until they finished—amid the hearty cheers of 10,000 spectators for the "Solid South" winners by nine lengths in 8:31⅘, with the Friendships second, in 8:51¾, and Hudsons third, in 9:21½.

Thus ended a series of most satisfactory and successful races, of which the following is a summary:

FIRST RACE—JUNIOR SCULLS—FIRST HEAT.

Name.	Club.	Time of Race.
H. C. Rommell	Triton	10 55½
W. E. Cody	Friendship	11 13¼

SECOND RACE—SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—FIRST HEAT.

F. J. Mumford	Perseverance	10 21½
J. Kennedy	Yale	10 22¼
James McCartney	Friendship	withdrawn

THIRD RACE—SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—SECOND HEAT.

R. W. Rathborne	New-York Athletic	9 35
George Geisel	Gramercy	9 46½
J. O'Donnell	Hope	-- --
H. P. Dain	Highland	-- --

FOURTH RACE—SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—THIRD HEAT.

George W. Lee	Triton	9 08⅘
F. K. Yates	Pilot	9 15¼
Joseph Mc Ginn	Waverley	9 42½

FIFTH RACE—SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—FOURTH HEAT.

H. McMillan	Vesper	9 13½
H. Livingstone	Yale	9 22
J. S. C. Wells	Hackensack	-- --

SIXTH RACE—JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS—SECOND HEAT.

R. W. Morgan	Potomac	10 11
T. O'Connor	Neptune	gave up.
Daniel Lynch	Waverley	barred.

SEVENTH RACE—JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS—THIRD HEAT.

G. Bowlesby, Jr.	Amateur	9 07½
Frod. Lowden	Viking	9 52
B. S. Keator	Yale	gave up

EIGHTH RACE—PAIR OARS—ONLY HEAT.

		M.	S.
F. E. Bulger, H. G. Grimes.	Mutual	8	56⅘
L. S. Mack, W. E. McCredy.	New-York Athletic	9	17½
David Linn, P. W. Keating.	Zephyr	9	28⅘
F. Henderson, W. A. Rennets.	Quaker City	Upset.	

NINTH RACE—DOUBLE SCULL—FIRST HEAT.

		M.	S.
C. Pipenbrink, W. S. Mosely, W. E. Hallowell, W. H. Hallowell.	Mutual	8	39¾
C. F. Goodshall, Howard Evans.	Crescent	8	56¼
Wm. Clarke.	Vesper	--	--

TENTH RACE—DOUBLE SCULLS—SECOND HEAT.

		M.	S.
P. Powers, J. O'Donnell.	Hope	8	31⅗
J. McCartney, E. Conlon.	Friendship	8	51⅘
G. D. Phillips, Wm. Clarke.	Hudson	9	21½

Newark takes much interest in this regatta that the houses and public buildings are gay with flags and bunting. Yesterday many factories and places of business were closed during the afternoon. Thousands of strangers poured into the city, and to say that 10,000 people witnessed the races is an under, rather than an over, estimate. This number will probably be greatly augmented to-day, as the races to be rowed far exceed those of yesterday in interest. Last evening Broad-street was filled with strangers who are determined to see the whole thing, and the crowds in the Continental Hotel made pool-selling a lively business. The following are some of the results of the sales:

FINAL HEATS—SENIOR SINGLE.

Lee	$10	McMillan	$1
Mumford	5	Field	6
Rathbone	--	--	--

DOUBLE SCULLS.

Hope	$25	Mutual	$25

FOUR-OARED HEATS.

First Heat.		Third Heat.	
Eureka	$10	Longuesil	$5
Friendship	3	Centennial	2
Elizabeth	2	Arlington	2
Second Heat.		**Fourth Heat.**	
Olympic	$10	Hope	$25 $30
Saugerties	5	Mutual	50 200
Zephyr	--	--	--

FOUR-OARS—FINAL.

Eureka	$22	Olympic	$5
Mutual	10	Saugerties	4
Hope	5	Field	20

THE RACES TO TAKE PLACE TO-DAY.

At a meeting of the Regatta Committee, held after the adjournment of the convention, the following programme was arranged for to-day's races: At 1 o'clock the first heat of the four-oared skull races will be rowed by the crews of the Hope Boat Club, of New-Orleans, and the Mutual Boat Club, of Albany. At 1:30 o'clock the second heat of the fours will be rowed by the crews of the Eureka Boat Club, of Newark, the Elizabeth Boat Club, of Portsmouth, Va., and the Friendship Boat Club, of New-York. At 2 o'clock the third heat of the fours will be rowed by the crews of the Zephyr Boat Club, of Detroit, Mich., the Saugerties Boat Club, of Saugerties, and the Olympic Boat Club, of Albany; the fourth heat of the fours will be rowed by the crews of the Longuesil Boat Club, of Montreal; the Centennial Boat Club, of Detroit, and the Arlington Rowing Association, of Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock; half an hour later the final heat of the junior single sculls will be contested by Boulsby, Campbell, and Morgan; at 3:30 o'clock the final heat of the senior single sculls will be rowed by Lee, Rathbourne, McMillan, and Mumford; the final heat of the double-scull be contested by the crews of the Mutual Boat Club, of Albany, and the Hope Boat Club, of New-Orleans, at 4 o'clock, and the final heat of the fours will be the last race of the regatta.

DISPUTATIOUS ROWERS IN COUNCIL.

The annual convention of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held in the Common Council Room of the Newark City Hall, last evening, and was largely attended by the oarsmen now in that city. The meeting was very stormy, and personal debates and disputes were so frequent that Mr. H. E. Buermeyer, of the New-York Athletic Club, who was Chairman, found great difficulty in maintaining any degree of order. So many questions were moved, and so many points of order raised, that the Chairman was often at his wits' end to render a decision, and several times the convention bid fair to adjourn without transacting any business. Finally, however, partial order was established, and a certain amount of work was accomplished. O. M. Remington, of the Narragansett Boat Club, of Providence; E. L. Keyes, of the Undine Barge Club, of Philadelphia, and W. C. Allen, of the Detroit Boat Club, were elected members of the Executive Committee, to serve for the ensuing three years, in the place of G. W. Parker, H. W. Garfield, and T. W. Kennedy, whose terms expire. A resolution was adopted giving the Executive Committee of the association full power to reopen the case of any disqualified member, and to reinstate him if they see fit so to do. Messrs. Wade and Severn, of the Nautilus Boat Club of this City, were reinstated as amateurs by the unanimous vote of the convention. These gentlemen were disqualified last Spring because last season they pulled a race against Ed. Smith, who had been previously disqualified as an amateur by the association. Their reinstatement gives universal satisfaction, as they are deservedly popular among oarsmen. A motion was also made to refer the case of Edward Smith, but no definite action was taken on the question.

THE EFFORT TO CIRCULATE SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—On the 19th of July the United States Treasurer issued a circular saying that certain national banks, designated depositories of the United States, would, upon their application, be supplied by the Treasury with standard silver dollars from the Mint free of expense. It was expected by him that the coin thus furnished would be put into circulation in exchange for United States and national bank notes, in lieu of $1 and $2 notes, by being furnished to public disbursing officers, to manufacturing and other establishments and persons, for use in the place of small notes, to other banks and bankers for distribution in like manner by them and for all purposes as currency, but not directly for the purpose of being used in making those payments to the Government which are required to be made in coin. Since the date of the circular, applications for the silver dollar have been made to the extent of $1,700,000, of which $1,400,000 have been delivered to the depository banks by the Treasurer. The standard silver dollar has the advantage of being received for Customs dues and for the payment of 4 per cent. bonds, while the trade dollar and the Mexican dollar have only a bullion value and are so purchased.

PUNISHING CANADIAN RIOTERS.

OTTOWA, Ontario, Aug. 20.—This morning the young men who were implicated in the recent religious disturbances were arraigned before the Police Magistrate, W. Lunbourn, a Montreal Briton, charged with disorderly conduct and throwing stones, was fined $50, or, in default thereof, three weeks in jail. James O'Neill, a Union man, was similarly dealt with. Thomas Campbell, an Orangeman, was committed for trial for having a loaded revolver in his possession. John Lunny, a 15-year-old boy, was fined $10 for beating a member of the True Blue Lodge. Thomas Birch, an Orangeman, charged with having a revolver in his possession, was discharged.

SALE OF A TROTTING HORSE AT HARTFORD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 20.—Mr. Haddock, of Missouri, sold his bay gelding Edwin Forrest to-day to Charlie Green for other parties for $16,000, and $2,000 was paid down. Mr. Richmond, the owner, says to-night that Hopeful may trot here this week to beat Rarus' time, and the association will probably offer a special purse to-morrow.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Mme. Marie Etze and party arrived at the Fort William Henry Hotel this evening. They will give a grand operatic concert here to-morrow.

BUTLER'S FINANCE HOBBY.

A SPEECH AT NEW-HAVEN.

THE ESSEX STATESMAN ADDRESSES 7,000 PERSONS ON NEW-HAVEN GREEN—HE ARGUES IN FAVOR OF GREENBACKS, AND TELLS THE WORKING MEN THEY MUST VOTE AGAINST THE BLOATED CAPITALISTS.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 20.—Gen. Butler spoke nearly two hours to about 7,000 people on the Green to-night, finishing at 10 o'clock. He said:

CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT: Your appearance here is evidence of your interest in the subject I propose to speak on. Questions of finance and industry are always inseparably connected when a country is prosperous, and always when it is in adversity. First, in behalf of our legal-tender notes, which fought our battles in the war and gave us prosperity in peace until interfered with by the charlatans of finance; of the greenback, which is the equivalent of the blood of your sons, brothers, and fathers. I speak for the currency which the country's universal voice has said is good enough to pay pensions, but not good enough to pay the bondholders' and capitalists' interest. All I ask in currency and Government is an equality of rights, burdens and privileges and power. When our country began to feel the effects of the war, capital hid itself, banks suspended specie payments, and specie was locked up or converted into exchange on England. When the soldiers wanted pay the Government issued $15,000,000 of legal-tender notes, receivable for all debts, public or private, and convertible into other bonds. These were never less than par, though financiers who want to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, say they can't be kept at par. But when our credit began to be doubted, and the struggle was the greatest, they were at par, because the Government did not dishonor them. Time passed on and more were wanted. In February, 1862, the House passed a bill issuing more, but Wall-street went to the Senate and said: "No; these must be fundable in bonds whose interest is payable in gold." We had half a million soldiers, the contract with whom it was thus proposed to violate.

That glorious old patriot, Thaddeus Stevens, fought against this in the Conference Committee for weeks, and against the provision that the greenback should not be received for duties, and that a portion of the Customs revenues should be pledged to redeem bonds, into which the capitalist should fund greenbacks. When he failed, he came out of the room with tears streaming down his cheeks, saying, "Oh, what a curse upon my country! I have agreed for a paper currency for one class and a gold currency for another." He foresaw, as I did, what would come. The greenbacks went down until 35 cents in gold would buy a dollar, and then they were funded in bonds on which 6 per cent. interest in gold would be paid upon 35 cents, as if it were $1. Continental money never did us any harm, but did good. Without it the battles of the Revolution would never have been fought. True, it went down, but so was the war's cost distributed among the people of all classes. Our fathers knew enough to let it go out of sight after it got down to 30. But the Shylocks of our day, when it got to 30, put it into bonds at par, with interest gold, and then, under the form of law that the bonds should be paid, principal and interest, in gold or silver. Last year the capitalist refused to take silver for—what? for interest on a $1,000 bond that cost him only $350, and on which he had already received $840 in interest; (applause,) and then, in 1869, the bond was made worth more than gold by the $840 and $1,000 on which our children's children must pay him interest; all of which cost him only $350. These are the exact results of the law.

In 1869, in Congress, I denounced that law, which made the bonds payable in gold, as a swindle. I said if anybody should be paid in gold it was the soldiers. Let these men of the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, who were fighting with me, give their opinions on this. [Applause.] I never expect a monument, but if any one puts up one after I am dead let him put on it: "Here lies the ashes of a man who denounced the act of 1869, which robbed the people, as a swindle." This is not a new doctrine to me, no scales have fallen from my eyes recently by miracle or otherwise. I said then what I say now—this crippled and handicapped greenback has done well. Congress said it must keep its contract with the bondholders. I said, keep your contract with your million of soldiers; but the soldiers had few representatives, and the bondholders many. I introduced a resolution seven years ago, that one-third of the duties should be paid in greenbacks. But I was beaten by 60

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

STOCKS AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

U. S. 6s, C.	Erie Railway.	North-west.	
2,000	21½	100	37
C. B. & Q.	200	38	300
100	113	100	38½
Lake Shore.	300	38¾	100
700	38¾	300	38⅝
Western Union.	500	38¾	200
500	92	200	38⅝
1000	92⅛	300	38⅝
92¼	500	38¾	North-west. pf.
900	92⅜	900	68
900	92⅜	1000	68⅛
1000	92⅜	500	68⅜
900	92⅜	500	68⅜
300	92⅜	300	68⅜
100	92⅜	200	68⅜
Pacific Mail.	200	68⅜	1800
100	12	Union Pacific.	North & East.
100	17¼	100	83
Central N. J.	300	83	St. Paul.
200	34½	200	64⅜
100	34½	200	64⅜
Michigan Central	800	64⅜	100
100	65	500	64⅜
100	65⅛	1400	64⅜
100	65⅛	1000	64⅜
100	65¼	500	64⅜
100	65¼	500	64⅜
100	65⅜	100	64⅜
Rock Island.	100	64⅜	100
100	68	25	114¼
150	68¼	Han. & St. Jo.	200
100	68¼	100	72⅛
100	68¼	100	72⅛
100	68¼	Han. & St. J. pf.	600
100	68⅜	100	30¼
500	68⅜	D., L. & West.	200
100	68⅜	100	52½
200	68⅜	200	52⅝
300	68⅜	200	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	200	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	200	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	200	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	100	52⅝
100	68⅜	100

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, F. W. H. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, William Kennedy sold the two two-story frame buildings and two-story brick stable, with plot of land 80.10 by 70, Nos. 322 and 324 Gosrick-st, and north-east corner of Stanton-st., for $5,700, to Hewitt T. McQuan and another, plaintiffs. Also, under a similar order of reference, Mr. Kennedy, Referee, disposed of the three-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 24.9 by 100, No. 375 1st-av., south-west corner of 22d-st, for $9,400, to Edward Dooley.

The foreclosure sale by Richard V. Harnett of lots on Oliver and Herrian avs. and Jacob-st. was adjourned to Aug 23.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 19.

12 1st-st., n. s. 243 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Henry J. Freeborn and wife to John Barry. nom.

Broadway, s. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 47th-st., 20x80; Louise J. Davis and husband to John B. Stevens. $15,000

Lexington-av., No. 36, Jennie Kautzowitch to Benj. Cahoc. 12,500

5th-st., n. s. 308.1 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.9x92.4; Augusta Moench and husband to William Lach. 1,950

Bowery-st., s. w. corner 3d-st., 146.2x48.5; W. P. Dixon, Referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company. 5,000

149th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 8th-av., (6 lots;) George E. Tugnot and wife to Mary A. Oliver.

86th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100; Mary Oliver to George E. Tugnot. 3,000

Lawrence-st., e. s., 106 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100; William Kehoe to Richard Kehoe. nom.

Lawrence-st., e. s., 131 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100; Richard Kehoe to William Kehoe. nom.

Lawrence-st., e. s., 106 ft. s. of Broadway, 50x100; Annie Kehoe to Richard Kehoe and others. 3,500

Same property; Richard D. Kehoe and others to Annie Kehoe. nom.

2d-av., e. s., 27 ft. s. of 76th-st., 100.4x100; Solomon Bellman and wife to Max Danziger and others. 7,500

Madison-av., w. s., 27.2 ft. n. of 75th-st., 75x95; Solomon Bellman and wife to Jacob Mechalis. 65,000

Pearl-st., Nos. 414 and 416; Charles Haendel to Christian Kuhrcke. 1,200

Greenwich-st., Nos. 64, 66 and 68; Lewis Hurst and wife to Joseph Schieder. nom.

Greenwich-st., No. 268; Anthony S. Hope and wife to Charles F. Mattiage. 40,000

20th-st., n. s., 237.8 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18.3x92; Mary Meinhard and husband to Elizabeth Orr, Executrix. nom.

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Real, William R. and wife to Alexander Hamilton: a. s. 43d-st., 10 ft. e. of College-av., 3 years. $7,000

Cook, Christina and husband to M. N. White, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 40th-st., w. of 8th-av., 3 years. 25,000

Davis, Lewis R. and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 54 East 35th-st., 15 months. 6,000

Heffernan, Peter and wife to the Bank for Savings; 4 s. 40th-st., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 1 year. 3,000

Same to same; s. s. 40th-st., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 1 year. 3,000

Bauer, Nicolaus and wife to Richard Sely; n. e. corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., 5 years. 6,000

Hope, Anthony, and wife to Arnold and Martin Friedman; n. s. Murray-st., lot No. 407, 1 year. 5,000

Hope, Anthony, and wife to Moritz and Louis Josephthal; same property, 1 year. 5,000

Kehoe, William, to Christiana R. Kehoe: a. s. Lawrence-st., e. of Bloomingdale road, 3 years. 1,750

Beckham, Norris, and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 280 Madison-av., 15 months. 32,000

Simpson, Isaac, and wife to Heyman Harris; No. 458 Allen-st., 3 years. 5,000

Strong, John, and wife to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 40 Avenue D and Nos. 367, 369, and 371 East 4th-st., 15 months. 12,000

Thompson, Ellen N., to Florencio Escalante; n. s. 20th-st., w. of 1st-av., 5 years. 4,000

Tugnot, George E., to Mary A. Oliver; n. s. 86th-st., w. of 9th-av., 3 years. 6,000

Weerheimer, Bernhard, and wife to The Mendelsohn Benevolent Society; w. s. Avenue C, n. of 7th-st., 2 years. 2,500

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Conders, Charles J., Administrator, &c., to B. Altman and another. $6,500

Schaube, Andrew, to Conrad Stein. 300

Union Dime Savings Institution to Tracy & Russell. 9,000

Walsh, James, to Richard Cummings. 2,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 46 EAST 35TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner of Park-av.—One of the most desirable locations in New-York City; price reasonable. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A—$65 5TH-AV., 18 EAST, ALSO 15 West, 57th st.: three finest large new extension houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 35 East 17th-st.

AUCTION COLUMN CONTAINS PARTICULARS of immense furniture sale TO-MORROW (Thursday) by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., offices 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 35 East 17th-st.

A ROW OF NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses for sale. Price low. Apply on premises, No. 342 East 79th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 51 TO 55 1-2 ST.—Desirable suites of apartments, containing from six to eight rooms, fully arranged for housekeeping at reasonable rates.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR OF SIX ROOMS; all improvements; but one other family in the house, that of owner. Inquire at No. 318 West 18th-st.

IF YOU WANT YOUR HOUSE RENTED promptly, register same free at my three offices. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside), at a bargain, a 2-story house containing 12 rooms, bath, furnace in cellar, &c. 20 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, A MEdium-sized country place on New-Haven Railroad; high ground; from 30 to 50 miles from City. Address J. THOMAS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN IN FAIR CIRCUMSTANCES would like to meet with a gentleman or lady in like condition to join him in furnishing a house. Address HOME, Box 328 *Times Up-town Office*, 1,238 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. DAGGETT, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, 62 South-st.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON, SATURDAY, Aug. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, 409 Broadway.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Ga. & Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. WIER, will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPER DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:

ATLAS.....Aug. 29
ELSA.....Sept. 19

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS.....Aug. 31
ALSA.....Sept. 14

First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FOSWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship COLON.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, noon (Connecting for Central and South American and Mexican ports.)

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA: Steamship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2

For freights or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for freights also at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or adjacent to the meridian of 47.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

From NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.
ABYSSINIA, WED., Aug. 21 | ALGERIA, WED., Sept. 4
BOTHNIA, WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA, WED., Sept. 11

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on Wednesday, 21st August, 1878. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

*PEREIRE, DANES.....Wednesday, Aug 21, 11 A. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI...Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, SANELIAN, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Circassia.....Aug. 31, 8 A. M. | Anchoria..Sept. 14, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80; Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Amsterdam...Aug. 21, 11 A. M. | Alsatia.....Aug. 28, 4 P. M.

Cabins, $35 and $50. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY...Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capts. JENNINGS.....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 49 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

From NEW-YORK for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Aug. 29
CITY OF BERLIN.....Thursday, Sept. 5

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

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Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9 A. M. Daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west, and 8:45 P. M. Pullman's best Drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 6:45 A. M., 6:45 and 8:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. ANSON N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 4th-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Providence RR. and Norton Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 9 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:50 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:50 P. M. For Harlem RR., 8:30 A. M., 2, 4:30, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:18 and 6 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARLEY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 15, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Hoboken Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

BLEECKER-ST.

HIGHTEENTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 8th-av. to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along New Church-st.; to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT BROTHER-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FIFTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.

WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry with Jamestown, Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 8:30 A. M., arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sundays, 8:30 and 9 P. M.

Philadelphia, Express, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, South Amboy, Farmington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 2:50 A. M., 5:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:50, 5:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 2:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:30, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 3:05, 6:30, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 4 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with through drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Lake George, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo. Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. H. MERKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M. For Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.

THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

New palace steamer SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.

SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points east, and west.

THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.

State-rooms and through tickets at Dodds, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.

Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

SEA BIRD.

FOR RED BANK.	CAPT. H. B. PARKER. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th....8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th...12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st..1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d....10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d....2:30 P. M.
Friday, 23d.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 25th 9:00 A. M.	Sunday, 25th....3:30 P. M.
Monday, 26th....8:00 P. M.	Monday, 26th....6:45 A. M.

HELEN.

FOR RED BANK.	CAPT. THROCKMORTON. FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST.
Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Tuesday, 20th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 22d....6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d.....6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 24th...6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 27th....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 26th....2:30 P. M.
	Tuesday, 27th....2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. W. HEBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Twenty-third-street Pier, foot of, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 8 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Rondout. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Gold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by dozen boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, and Intermediate Points.—The Steamer CHARLES HOUSATONIC leaves Pier No. 35 (old Pier 40) North River at 5 P. M. Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion, to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Pier 35, Steamers Jessup and Catharine daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

ANOTHER

"NEW LINE"

TO BOSTON.

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (7 miles below Norwich,) and Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, forming, with a NEW FAST TRAIN, via

NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD

A New Line Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

FARE EITHER WAY

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Rates subject to daily reductions.
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BERTHS FREE.
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Tickets sold only at Pier No. 40 North River and on board boats. Good only on day of sale. Connecting train makes no stop at any station between the boat and Boston. No stop over. Tickets good for continuous passage, and by the connecting train or boat.

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Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace

THE LATE H. J. MONTAGUE.

ARRIVAL OF HIS BODY IN THIS CITY, MET BY FRIENDS AT THE ERIE RAILWAY DEPOT—ITS RECEPTION AT MR. WALLACK'S HOUSE—THE LAST ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The body of Henry J. Montague arrived at the Erie Railway Depot, in Jersey City, at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning, and was transferred from the custody of the express company to the hearse in waiting, under the supervision of the committee appointed to receive it, all of whom were present at the depot an hour before the arrival. The hearse was escorted across the river by the committee in carriages, and the coffin was taken to the warerooms of Mr. A. A. Senior, the undertaker, in Carmine-street, where it remained until 11:30. Some members of the committee desiring to view the remains, the coffin-lid was removed for a few moments. No evidences of decomposition were apparent when the face was exposed to view. The eyes were extremely sunken, and the features haggard, but very placid and peaceful. "It is not the face of Montague as I knew him," said one of the members of the committee, having gazed for a moment upon the countenance of the dead, and the sentiment was repeated by all present who had been intimate with him in life, and remembered the light and graceful art of which he was a consummate master. On consultation with other members of the committee, Mr. Floyd announced that the coffin would be again opened either at Mr. Wallack's house or after the funeral ceremony. The casket is a metallic one, trimmed with solid silver. Having looked once more upon the face of their associate in the profession, the coffin-lid was closed, and, at 11:30, the mournful procession was resumed, arriving at the residence of Lester Wallack at noon. The body will remain in the custody of Mr. Wallack until 10 o'clock this morning, when the committee of pall-bearers will meet and escort the coffin to the altar of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue. A large number of the friends and associates of the deceased called at Mr. Wallack's house during the afternoon. But the decision of the committee was irreversible, and they were compelled to depart without taking a last farewell memory of the face of the dead. Mr. Wallack said yesterday that no exception could be made in favor of any person, however intimate with the deceased, and begged that he might be spared the painful importunities of Mr. Montague's many admirers.

The committee to receive the body waited all night patiently for the reception of dispatches decisive of the question whether the New-York Central or the Erie Railway was the route taken. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning a telegraphic message from Port Jervis announced that the body was coming by the Erie express train, due in Jersey City at 7:15 A. M. A carriage of the committee started for the depot, arriving there nearly an hour before the train was due, and in time to make all the necessary arrangements. The body was accompanied by Mr. Louis Simons, an intimate friend of the deceased; Mr. and Mrs. John Shannon, J. W. Carroll, and Miss Maude Granger, who at once delivered it into the custody of the committee, and joined the procession that escorted it to the residence of Mr. Wallack, relating mournful reminiscences of the dramatic tour that terminated so tragically at San Francisco. As far as the story of Mr. Montague's first seizure could be gathered from the desultory conversation of members of the company, it appears that the published accounts have been correct in all essential particulars, and nothing is left to be added to the story. The Committee of Arrangements were busy yesterday afternoon in considering applications for tickets, and did not conclude their labors and mail the last black-bordered card until the last mail.

THE SERVICE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN SAN FRANCISCO —GRIEF OF THE DEAD ACTOR'S LATE ASSOCIATES.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 13.

The death of H. J. Montague, the actor, has created a greater sensation in theatrical circles than any event of recent occurrence, and has even had the rare effect of saddening the entire community. He was greatly endeared to those about him by his gentle qualities, respected by the entire profession, and had the faculty, like Edwin Adams, of placing himself on terms of friendly relations with his audience. This fact accounts, perhaps, for the general interest excited by the sad and sudden death, which was brought on prematurely, perhaps, by the well-meant efforts of his medical attendants and by his own indiscreet desire to hasten his convalescence. Night before last, his immediate friends remained all night with the remains, scarcely closing their eyes in sleep, but resting in the chairs or on sofa placed upon the floor. The ladies of his company were frantic with grief. Yesterday preparations were made for sending the remains to New-York.

A superb casket, heavily mounted with silver, was procured, and, for the convenience of a funeral service which he had arranged in the city before leaving the city, the remains were removed to a suite of apartments on the second floor in the south-east corner of the hotel. Not having any Little Church Around the Corner in San Francisco, and not needing it, Rev. Dr. Platt was called upon by a member of the profession and asked to officiate. That gentleman very kindly consented, as most of the clergy of the city would have done, expressing at the same time cordial respect for the deceased, and deep sympathy with his mother and his other bereaved friends in their affliction. The hour for the funeral services was fixed at 5:30. Long before that time a number of persons were visited the room with gifts of flowers or to take a last look at the face so familiar to them on the stage. The face wore an expression of placid repose in death. The body was attired in a full-dress suit, with ornaments, as in his lifetime, and small bouquets of flowers. Small photographs of his mother and sister were placed upon his breast. The casket was almost covered with white flowers in all appropriate devices, crosses, anchors, &c., the gifts of members of the profession and ladies in the hotel. At the head of the coffin was a superb crown from some unknown admirer, marked "H. J. M." Mrs. Eberle sent a wreath with an "M," wrought in white camellias. Miss Imogene Eberle there was a wreath, and from Miss Eleanor Carey a magnificent cross. Haverly's Minstrels sent a wreath, as did also the German company of the California Theatre. There were, besides, bouquets from Barton Hill and other members of the profession and from unknown persons. At 5:30 the rooms were crowded. All the theatrical managers of the city were present and almost every attaché of a theatre or member of a company. Miss Maud Granger, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Shannon—ladies of Mr. Montague's company—were stationed in the deepest mourning. There were few present who were not moved to tears, and the grief of those who considered themselves the nearest and dearest friends of the deceased was painful to contemplate. Dr. Platt, amid the most solemn silence, read the impressive service of the Episcopal Church, and when he came to the "Dust to dust" the sobs of the mourners almost drowned the sad phrases which he uttered. After he had finished, the following expression of sentiment from the theatrical profession was read by Walter Leman, one of the oldest actors of the city, who had assisted on many similar occasions of death and sorrow:

H. J. MONTAGUE.

We, his friends and former companions, imploring Divine consolation, commit his soul to the Almighty and his body to the mother earth from which we, but not more deeply. May an all-merciful God give her the strength to bear this sorrow.

THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Dr. Platt then came to the head of the coffin and said: "One thought has occurred to me. It has not been my custom, in the remarks on occasions of this kind, but this thought has been suggested by one remark of his—'Ring down the curtain.' It seems that even when he uttered these words he had a premonition that the curtain was to fall on his career. When that curtain shall be lifted and we shall see his spirit in its new home, may we not hope that in that other world to which again will over fall on his countenance happiness, that the curtain of joy will have lifted forever, and that the light of everlasting peace will rest upon his brow?"

The speaking being finished, opportunity was given once more to see the remains. The crowd, which had all the time been increasing in density, went in at the left of the coffin, about the head, and out at the right into the corridor. Those who came first were persons who were at his death or had been intimate associates. Among the first was Miss Rose Wood, last year in Wallack's company with Mr. Montague. She threw herself frantically upon the coffin and kissed the glass which intervened between the spectators and the dead face, and was with difficulty removed. Mr. Carroll, of the "Diplomacy" party, showed similar emotion, and it required the earnest entreaties of his friends to induce him to leave the place. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon were overcome with grief. The feeling evinced even by persons less deeply interested was painful in its intensity. Before the last services were held at 5:30. Long before that hour all were requested to leave the room. The scene that followed is said to have been beyond description. Miss Granger, it is said, declares that she will never go upon the stage again, though time may alter her decision. The company have engagements pending, and it is said cannot well be spared. Her grief has already induced a severe illness. The remains of Mr. Montague were last night embalmed, and will be taken East by to-day's overland train, accompanied by his sorrowful company. The remains will this morning be accompanied to the Oakland boat by most of the theatrical profession, some of whom will accompany the party much further.

At the autopsy held yesterday, it was ascertained that Mr. Montague's lungs were seriously diseased, covered with tubercles, and one of them nearly gone. This is a curious commentary on the examination made with a stethoscope by a physician on Sunday, who gave as his verdict that his lungs were perfectly sound. It would seem from the examination that he could never have been well again, though by careful attention and sound medical advice his life might have been prolonged many months.

THE STATEN ISLAND SHOOTING CASE.

Mrs. Frank Langford, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, who, on Thursday night last, was shot in the shoulder by James Dunnegan as she was sitting in the basement of her house, has almost recovered from the effects of the wound. The bullet, which was a very small one, entered the back of the left shoulder and passed through to the other side. Fortunately no arteries were cut nor the shoulder bone struck, and therefore the wound is now almost completely healed. Dunnegan is to have a hearing before Justice Corbett to-morrow.

LEET REMOVED TO AN ASYLUM.

HIS CONDITION UNIMPROVED—GOV. WARMOTH AMONG THE "CONSPIRATORS."

The condition of John E. Leet, the insane Louisiana witness before the Potter Investigating Committee, had not materially changed yesterday. He had fewer violent outbreaks, but still labored under the delusion that he was surrounded by cut-throats and conspirators against his life. The mere fact of their coming to the Tombs to see him was sufficient proof to the unfortunate man that his friends were all enemies, and all in the plot to make away with him. Leet refused in the most decided manner to take any food, believing he would surely be poisoned if he did, and when Warden Finn and his assistants urged the food upon him he retaliated by throwing a plate of soup over them. Leet was visited during the morning by Drs. Carnochan, Healy, Elliott, and Hardy, the latter being the regular Tombs physician. Drs. Hardy and Healy gave only the customary medical certificates of Leet's insanity, in order that his friends might remove him to an asylum if they thought best. This they finally decided to do in the afternoon, and arrangements were made for Leet's transfer to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum. A carriage was driven into the prison-yard about 3 o'clock, in charge of friends of Mr. Leet, and the insane man was induced to enter the carriage quietly on the pretense of taking him to drive in Central Park. Arrangements have been made at the Bloomingdale Asylum whereby the patient may have the best possible care. Among the large number of Louisianians who called upon Leet while he was confined in the Tombs was ex-Gov. Warmoth, who had a long conversation with the patient shortly before his removal. Leet did not at first recognize the ex-Governor, and accused him of being an assassin. "Who are you?" asked Mr. Leet. "Are you a preacher, a conspirator, or an assassin, or what?" He finally recognized Mr. Warmoth, and talked with him especially freely. He is said in his opinion that he was the victim of a conspiracy, and showed ex-Gov. Warmoth a telegram which he had received from his wife, which he said he had no doubt was a decoy to get him into the clutches of his enemies.

"What is this place I am in?" Leet asked. "Is it the Tombs, or an insane asylum, or Quarantine, or what?" Gov. Warmoth assured him he was among friends, but Leet could not be made to believe it.

Previous to Gov. Warmoth's interview with the patient, the latter was called upon by ex-Judge R. H. Shannon, of this City, formerly United States Commissioner at New-Orleans, who knew Leet intimately. The latter at once recognized Judge Shannon, and begged him to secure his release from the Tombs. The Judge's sympathy was aroused by Leet's pitiful condition, and he offered to take him to his own house and care for him there. Leet at first assented to this arrangement, but finally turned his back upon the Judge, walked into his cot, and threw himself upon his cot, impatiently exclaiming, "Well, get me out of this, anyhow." The Judge then held a conversation with Dr. Hardy and the Warden concerning Leet's condition, and finally withdrew his offer after learning that a special attendant would be required to watch Leet constantly, on account of the danger of violent attacks of insanity.

THE GREENBACK-LABOR COMEDY.

INVESTIGATION CLOSED AND THE DECISION RESERVED—DR. MILLER VINDICATES PETER COOPER.

As it is not probable that the committee appointed at the Syracuse Convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party to arbitrate between the several factions in this City as to the relative representation of each in the State Central Committee, will announce their conclusion for some days, the interest in the proceedings at Clarendon Hall yesterday morning was very limited. There remained to be heard only the fag-ends of the evidence, consisting of short replications and overlooked statements of fact, very minor in their importance. The session opened at 9 o'clock, the full committee being present, together with two ladies, one of them the wife of Dr. E. P. Miller, one of the advocates of the Blair-Connolly faction, and the other Miss Myra Hall, whom the Blair-Connolly men describe as an emissary of Shupe and a sort of Mephistopheles in the political "Faust" which has been on the National Greenback-Labor stage for the last seven days.

The only event worth noting in the morning session was the address of Dr. E. P. Miller, who gave pretty copious notes of the internal history of the Greenback campaign in 1876, when Peter Cooper ran for President. There were some noisy objections by Alexander Garvin, of the Eleventh Assembly District, during the initial paragraphs of Dr. Miller's argument, but these were speedily suppressed by Mr. Copp, who called upon the superintendent of the hall to remove the unruly politician. After this episode the delegates listened respectfully enough, the opposition meeting an occasional assertion with derisive laughter, but making no overt demonstration. In the main Dr. Miller traversed the same ground as that traced by Mr. Connolly on Monday respecting the historical sequences of the Greenback movement. Dr. Miller claimed that he had been a consistent member of the Greenback Party since the date of the Indianapolis Convention, at which Peter Cooper was nominated for President, while most of the men representing other factions had worked against Mr. Cooper in that campaign, some openly, others by stealth. He claimed to know that a committee of the Shupe faction had paid a visit to Mr. Tilden during the campaign and obtained money from the Democratic Party. He denied the intimation of Mr. Carsey, that Mr. Cooper had been niggardly in contributing to the campaign expenses, and said that he personally knew that the distinguished philanthropist spent $15,000 in cash on the campaign expenses. Dr. Miller further alleged that some of the men identified with the opposition sold out the 600 boxes prepared for the distribution of ballots on election day to Tammany Hall, so that those who wanted Cooper tickets could not obtain them. Mr. W. A. Carsey smiled pityingly as the speaker made this assertion. Finally, he claimed to be credibly informed that the Shupe wing was working in the interest of the Republican Party, the Carsey wing for Anti-Tammany, and the O'Reilly wing for Tammany Hall. On these grounds he demanded the recognition of the Blair-Connolly organization as the only regular and legitimate representative in this City of the National Greenback-Labor Party. A small faction known as the Working Men's Labor Party was then heard, but nothing of importance was added to the literature of the controversy. Mr. Copp then announced that the evidence was all in, and that the committee would take the papers and facts submitted into consideration, and promulgate their decision through the public press in the course of three or four days. The committee then adjourned to meet in Brooklyn and commence a similar investigation in Kings County.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE VINING BOWERS.

The "Little Church Around the Corner" was nearly filled yesterday afternoon by members of the dramatic profession and others who assembled to assist at the funeral services of the late George Vining Bowers, the well-known actor. The funeral cortége, consisting of a hearse and four carriages, left the residence of the bereaved family soon after 1:30 P. M., and on arriving at the church was met by Rev. Dr. Houghton and his assistant, who read the burial service of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The mourners were the mother, wife, daughter, and son-in-law of the dead actor. The pall-bearers were John Giffin, Past Master of the New-York Lodge F. and A. M.; Frank E. Moran, Secretary of the same organization; Horace Wall, John Mathews, and James E. Hagan. Among the actors and actresses and personages connected with the dramatic profession present were Thomas E. Morris, George C. Boniface, F. Chippendale, Joseph Sefton, Louis Mestayer, Col. T. Allston Brown, Mrs. Charles Hill and her daughter, Mrs. Bridges, John Moore, Miss Ponisi, Matthew Canning, of Pittsburg; W. R. Floyd, E. M. Holland, Louisa Eldridge, Alexander Fitzgerald, Lysander Thompson, H. B. Phillips, William Herbert, Charles Pope, of St. Louis; W. B. Harrison, Secretary of the Dramatic Fund Society; Edward Lamb, Mr. Ennos, T. J. Hines, Morris Simmons, Frank Lawler, and Charles J. Tyrie. A special musical programme was rendered by a volunteer quartet, consisting of Messrs. H. R. Humphries, Arthur Cook, D. Baron, and T. J. Wiltshire, who sang, at the close of the services, hymn No. 163 of the regular collection. The casket in which reposed the body was of rosewood, ornamented with silver mountings, including a plate bearing the simple inscription: "George Vining Bowers, died August 18, 1878, aged 43 years." Immediately after the services the body, accompanied by the members of the family and the pall-bearers, was borne to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, and thence transferred to Philadelphia for burial. A cross and a wreath were the only floral tributes.

THE NOISE ON THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.

Notwithstanding that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company has made numerous experiments toward the suppression of the noise made by the trains on its road, the rattle still continues, and is as much a nuisance as when the road commenced running. Everything in fact which science or experience could suggest has been brought into requisition, but so far without success. A petition which is intended to be presented to the Grand Jury, calling on that body to take some decisive action in the matter, is now being extensively signed by property-owners and storekeepers on Sixth-avenue as well as by private individuals. The petition states that property on the line of the road has been diminished in value at least one-third, and that tenants are rapidly moving out in consequence of the incessant and deafening noise made by the trains, which follow each other in rapid succession during the day and evening.

AN OLD DORIC LANDMARK.

A KNICKERBOCKER HOME DEMOLISHED.

REMOVED BY JUDGE DITTENHOEFER TO MAKE WAY FOR A MODERN STRUCTURE —RARE REAL ESTATE REMINISCENCES OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS.

Loungers along Broadway during the last few days have had occasion to regret the disappearance of a portion of the classic front that had for so many years caught the last rays of the setting sun from the open vista of Washington-place. This property—No. 714 Broadway—has recently passed into the hands of ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, who, finding the structure not available for rent in its present form, has been reluctantly compelled to despoil Broadway of one of its old esthetic landmarks, by removing the grand old Doric front, and substituting a utilitarian iron one, susceptible of plate-glass windows. No. 716, which formed a part of the original structure, is probably destined to remain some years longer, simply as a thin slice of Doric between contiguous slices of useful but meaningless Renaissance. In removing the front of No. 714, however, the harmony of the structure has been completely subverted, and it is not likely that No. 716 will long outlive the distinction of its twin brother. It will be recalled that one broad entrance, flanked with heavy Greek vases, sufficed for both. The colonnade also included only five columns, the middle one being shared between the two, and the same heavy classic cornice and roof serving for both. The upper portion of the middle column has been sparedthe lower portion has been hewn away to make room for a clinging surface of iron. The new structure will be of the same height as the old, no further transformation being contemplated than the removal of the fine Doric front and the substitution of a filigree work of iron, by way of rendering the large spaces of an old Knickerbocker residence available for commercial purposes. One can readily imagine the empty, open rooms of the building haunted of a night by the angry spectres of offended Knickerbockers, with phantom cocked hats and knee-buckles shining in the starlight. Judge Dittenhoefer has not been visited at midnight by any ghosts as yet, but such spectral protests may reasonably be expected as the work continues. It requires a very protracted provocation, according to Washington Irving, to wake up the slumbering temper of a genuine living Knickerbocker, and if such, according to the eminent authority, is the case with a living one, to a still greater degree should it be the case with one who had been dead for many years, and cannot reasonably be expected to take umbrage easily. There is another point of importance, and that is, that defunct Knickerbockers have no legal standing or relations, and cannot with propriety take exception to the conduct of terrestrial affairs.

Rummaging among old records yesterday afternoon, the writer alighted upon some historical points of curious interest, of which the demolished Doric front at No. 714 Broadway was one of the last remaining relics. While this upper portion of Broadway was but a country lane, and the Lispenard meadows were still uncultivated marshes, an eccentric old gentleman, named Elbert Herring, owned a thriving farm in this region and did some considerable business in supplying the City market. The old Rhinelander sugar-house and the famous old Liberty-street sugar-house, both of them prisons during the Revolution, were then doing a very large colonial business. They lay upon the upper limits of what was then the City of New-York. Old Elbert Herring did not live to see the Revolution break out, although the air was thick with uneasy mutterings when he last drove to the City in his market-wagon (not one of the gayly-pointed barges on wheels in fashion nowadays) and disposed of his last cabbage to the colonial housewife. There were not many green-grocers in those days, and Farmer Herring peddled his potatoes and beans and cabbages and turnips, and talked on the street corners of the war just then looming above the horizon like one of those craggy clouds that old-time New-Englanders still style thunder-heads.

But almost the last before the little skirmish at Lexington, old Elbert Herring was gathered to his fathers, if he had any in America, leaving a widow and a large family of sturdy sons and daughters. The hard-handed old farmer died in his bed one stormy December night in 1773, and by his last will and testament, dated June 7, 1772, he was pleased that he had devised to his wife for life or until after her remarriage all his residuary estate. The remainder was devised in fee to Peter, Nicolas, and Abraham Herring, his sons, and to Catherine Brinckerhoff, Margaret Roosevelt, Camella Jones, Elizabeth Depeyster, (named after her mother,) Mary Herring, who married her cousin John Amalje Kip, and Sarah Jones—in all 10, of whom three were sons and seven were daughters married into families whose names are proverbs in the early history of New-York City. His wife Elizabeth, whom the old farmer appears to have suspected of a penchant for Nicholas, the brother, Nick Herring—so the name reads in the old records, and he must have been a good fellow to be called Nick—staid Samuel Jones, Peter Bogert, John Depeyster, and John Herring are named as Executors. There were many Herrings in those days. Three days before the Declaration of Independence (July 1, 1876,) George Brinckerhoff and Cashdeon, his wife, conveyed their interest in the farm to the second son of old Elbert Herring for the consideration of £500. It is so written in the deed, which, although the transaction was a simple one, would occupy scarcely less than a newspaper column with old-fashioned legal verbiage and multitudinous "saids" and "aforesaids." Next, April 1, 1779, while the Revolution was still in progress, Peter Herring conveyed his interest to Samuel Jones for £500; and finally, April 30, 1784, all of the Executors convey to Abraham Herring for the consideration of £7,515. This appears to have been a legal fiction for the purpose of exhausting the power of sale vested in the Executors under the will, for there is not a particle of evidence, either legal or social, that Abraham Herring ever took formal possession of the farm or sent any potatoes to the market as its products. This conveyance enabled Peter, Nicholas, and 10 days later all the heirs conveyed to Gardiner Jones and his wife Sarah (nee Herring) lots Nos. 3 and 12 on a map of the old Herring farm, the consideration being £779. Lot No. 3 was situated on the corner of Great George-street, adjoining the property of Jacob Sperry, another colonial farmer. Anthony L. Bleecker, who will have a name in Bleecker-street, Hannah Exceen, Laurent Salles, Alexander Phenix, John J. Coddington, Thomas Morris, Gideon Pott, and Joseph P. M. Kinnie, whose name evinces the Huguenot origin of the Kinneys, had property in the neighborhood. Old David Dunbower, a leading man in the East India trade, had an out of town estate, just a little north of this group, on the ground now occupied by Union-square. He was a fierce Tory—handsome and dashing, and his daughters were the society belles of their time. Great Jones-street received its name from the Samuel Jones who married Herring's daughter Camella.

As the City crawled slowly to the north the property fronting on Broadway was divided into 14 lots, 25 feet on the street by 137½ feet deep. Lots Nos. 13 and 14 were sold in 1817 for $300, by Jonathan Coddington to Thomas Bloodgood, and were divided them in June, 1833, to Elisha Bloomer. The latter, in August, 1833, conveyed them to the City Fire Insurance Company, and hence arose one of the most bitterly-contested civil suits in the real estate annals of Broadway. It appears that Elisha Bloomer and Frances, his wife, were very fashionable persons in their day and stood at times in great need of ready cash. This the City Fire Insurance Company advanced to them, taking a mortgage deed of the property in 1833. For some years Bloomer paid his interest, but at length the company was forced to commence proceedings for a foreclosure, and a decree of sale was rendered in February, 1839. An appeal was taken, and the decision of the inferior court was affirmed, and the sale ordered in June, 1840. But Bloomer still found means to avert the impending dispossession, and it was not until November, 1841, Philo T. Ruggles, of whom old real estate men tell many an amusing story, sold the property under the hammer for $28,200. This conveyance included both Nos. 714 and 716 Broadway. No. 714 passed the following year into the hands of Francis E. Berger, who erected the Doric residence just demolished, and there lived for seven years in aristocratic opulence and repose within pistol shot of the Potter's Field, (now Washington-square,) where the medical students in Barclay-street used to forage for subjects for dissection. The late Joseph Worster had many an amusing night adventure to tell, of battles with the old-time guardians of the public peace and hair-breadth escapes on horseback, with defunct paupers swinging at the saddle. April 7, 1852, James S. Aspinwall bought the Berger residence for $30,000, and sold it the following year to Samuel Sheldon Fitch for $31,000. Since then, for the most part, the grand old structure has been occupied by one and another medical specialist, (a mild version of quack doctor in early times,) and many a brilliant full-column puff has appeared in the daily newspapers from the classic Doric residence in which Francis E. Berger, one of the commercial princes of his time, passed his quiet old age. By mortgage deed, dated Oct. 31, 1870, the property passed into the hands of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company in consideration of $35,000 in cash advanced thereupon. Daniel B. Vines, Jan. 15, 1874, was the next owner, but conveyed it the same year (Nov. 19) to Frank B. Bowers.

This closes the physical history of No. 714 Broadway. But it has an artistic history and suggestiveness as one of the few relics of the classic revival that prevailed in this City from 1840 to 1850. There are still standing a number of sacred edifices having the Doric front that was then so popular. The custom is a relic of the Greek era; there are a few others, some of them neat wooden structures, in the older quarters of the City—notably one low one-story front on Fourth-street that tells what New-York was in early times. Lafayette-place has a relic or two of the times when columnated fronts, white paint, and green jalousies were considered as the first requisites of elegance. About the same time, (1850 or a little later) that the renaissance as illustrated in the present City Hall, commenced to supersede the classic in secular buildings, public and private, a similar transformation in sacred edifices began, and Doric gave way to Gothic. The City Hall, one of the most elegant and refined structures in this City, if once cleared of its political atmosphere, retains traces of the classic in its beautiful portico, but the ornamentation is decidedly renaissance. Not renaissance run mad, as is the fashion to-day, but renaissance with method and perception of proportion in it. It would be curious to trace the progress hand in hand of these two styles, with the preference for brown stone and marble, in place of the unpretentious gray that came in with them. But, although the demolition of a landmark Doric colonnade suggest an art history, it must be made the excuse for writing one.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

WHY WILLIAM VAN ZANDT WAS ARRESTED— WHAT A CONSUMPTIVE CLERK SAYS.

William Van Zandt, who is reputed to be an extremely wealthy man, owning a great deal of real estate in this City and its neighborhood, and at the present time the President of the Asbestos Fire-proofing Company, was arrested yesterday by Detective Owen Haley, of the Broadway Squad, and Officer John H. Cook, of the Second Precinct, of Staten Island, on the charge of arson. The case has been for several weeks past under investigation by Inspector Dilks, of the Second District, and the arrest was finally made on a warrant issued by Clarence M. Johnson, a Justice of the Peace, of Richmond County, the accused having already been indicted by the Grand Jury. The prosecution is now in charge of District Attorney John Crook, of Richmond County. On the 17th of June Detective Haley was requested by Joseph Johnson, the janitor of the building No. 319 Broadway, in which the office of the Van Zandt estate is situated, to investigate a burglary which had been committed there. Haley was introduced there to Mr. William T. Van Zandt, in room No. 14, and that gentleman informed the officer that the drawer in his desk had been broken open with a screw-driver, and the keys of his safe taken from the drawer. The safe in his office was opened with these keys, but the money-drawer was forced open with an instrument—probably a "jimmy"—and $150 stolen therefrom. An examination of the office (which is jointly occupied by Mr. Van Zandt and an architect named W. H. Beers) was made by the detective. The imprints of a hand were found in the dust on the woodwork about the fan-light, but as the fan-light was too small for a lad 10 years of age to pass through, the officer decided that the burglar could not have entered in that manner. It was learned by the officer that the keys of the office were carried by Mr. Beers and William Howard, who was in the employ of Van Zandt as a clerk and collector, on a salary of $6 a week. Howard was questioned by the officer, and his replies were so unsatisfactory that he was arrested. The prisoner persisted, however, in declaring his innocence, but Van Zandt appeared to coincide with the officer's suspicions. When the officer was about to take Howard to the station-house, Van Zandt told the prisoner that if he did not return the money he would have him punished, but if he gave his money back he would have him dealt leniently with. At the urgent request of Van Zandt, the officer left him alone with Howard in the office, while he stepped out into the hallway. The result of the private interview was that Van Zandt said he was going to Howard's house to get the money stolen from him. Haley, however, attempted to make the arrest, but Van Zandt would not permit it. He said he did not desire the officer to interfere in the case any further, and that he would attend to the matter himself. Haley still insisted on making Howard a prisoner, but Van Zandt said he would be responsible for Howard's appearance, and went off with him. Haley had no other alternative but to remain at No. 319 Broadway, awaiting the return of Van Zandt and Howard, but when Van Zandt returned some hours afterward he was alone, and Haley was compelled to leave without his prisoner. Van Zandt was opposed from that time forth to the arrest of Howard, but Haley was persistent, and on the 20th of June arrested him at No. 2212 Centre-street. Howard then said that he had settled the matter with Mr. Van Zandt, and protested against his arrest. He also attempted to bribe the officer to release him, and also endeavored by similar means to induce the janitor, Johnson, not to appear against him, but to no effect. Howard was detained at the Police Head-quarters until the morning of the 21st of June, when he was arraigned before Justice Morgan, at the Tombs Police Court. Van Zandt appeared in court, but refused to make a complaint against the prisoner, and insisted that Haley had exceeded his authority in making the arrest. Under these circumstances, Justice Morgan was compelled to discharge Howard. On the way to court the prisoner had boasted that Mr. Van Zandt would not appear against him, as he was in possession of certain information about the burning of one of Van Zandt's houses on Staten Island, which he would use against that gentlemen if he made a complaint against him. This circumstance aroused Haley's suspicions that there was something mysterious about the case, and, on consulting with Inspector Dilks, it was resolved that an effort should be made to hold Howard and Van Zandt no matter to the bottom. By the advice of Assistant District Attorneys Bell and Leary, Haley appeared before the Grand Jury on the 22d of June, and made an affidavit of what he had learned about the burglary, and an indictment was found against Howard. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and when Haley went to serve the warrant he found that Howard had removed. He persisted in his search for the missing man, but did not succeed in finding him until the 13th inst. Howard was then locked up in the Tombs, and two days after, by permission of the proper authorities, he was taken before District Attorney Crook, of Richmond County, to whom he made an extraordinary confession. Howard is now advanced in consumption, and does not expect to live long. He swore that on the 5th of May last he was in the employ of William T. Van Zandt and Mrs. Leopold Van Zandt, carrying a lot of manuscripts into the garret, and saturate them with kerosene-oil, and during that night they placed two candles among the books and lighted them. The candles were so arranged that when they had burned for a certain length of time they would set fire to the paper saturated with oil. Mrs. Leopold Van Zandt, Van Zandt, and Howard left the house after the candles had been lighted and came to this City by the last boat from the Island. The house was destroyed by fire after they left.

The statement made by Howard in relation to the removal of the furniture was corroborated, and it was also discovered that Mrs. Van Zandt had procured the candles alleged to have been used. The day succeeding the fire William T. Van Zandt called at the Third Precinct Police Station on Staten Island, and left with the officer in charge the following memorandum: "3:30 A. M. May 11. Hartford Fire Insurance, $7,000 on house, $1,000 on furniture, Bard and Castleton Avenues." Detective Haley, in making a further investigation about the insurance, learned that the insurances were as follows: Five thousand dollars in the Hartford, of Hartford, and $5,000 in the Springfield Fire and Marine, of Springfield, Mass., on the dwelling, and $1,000 in the Manufacturer's Fire and Marine Company, of Boston, on the furniture, &c. The insurances on the house were issued to Leopold Van Zandt, and that on the furniture to W. T. Van Zandt. On the 27th of June Van Zandt collected the $1,000 on the furniture, but the other insurances are still uncollected.

The testimony as shadowed forth above was presented to the Grand Jury of Richmond County and an indictment for arson was found against William T. Van Zandt. The warrant was given to Detective Haley, and Van Zandt was arrested yesterday afternoon in front of Trinity Church. He was taken at once to Staten Island, and arraigned before Justice Johnson. Mr. Van Zandt laughed immoderately when the charge against him was read, and said that Howard, his accuser, was crazy. He demanded an examination, which was set down for the 27th inst., and he was released on $5,000 bail, Mr. Bartlett Brown, of Castleton, giving security for his appearances. The accused lives with his brother, Leopold Van Zandt, in a handsome residence on Seventy-sixth-street, near the Boulevard. He is the principal Executor and Agent for the Van Zandt estate, a large landed property in this City. It is not known what action will be taken by the authorities in the case of Mrs. Leopold Van Zandt, who is equally implicated with her brother-in-law by Howard's confession.

REV. MR. VOSBURGH ASKED TO RESIGN.

It has been an open secret among some members of the Bergen Baptist Church, for some time past, that, as soon as the time for his Summer vacation arrived, an effort would be made to prevent the return of Rev. George B. Vosburgh to his pulpit. It was hoped in that way to sever his connection with the church without attracting public attention. Vosburgh had scarcely started on his Summer trip before a paper, requesting his resignation, was put in circulation. The paper does not, in fact, so much request his resignation as suggest the propriety of his tendering it. The paper had received 35 or 40 signatures, when, on Wednesday last, it was mailed to him at Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y. At Deacon Miller's house it was learned, last evening, that no reply to the missive had yet been received. The only ground for hope that the suggestion will be acted upon is the fact that Vosburgh said at one of the church meetings recently that if 30 of his congregation thought that the church would be benefited by his retirement, he would place his resignation at the disposal of the church. The letter which was sent to him was not authorized by a church meeting or by any of the church boards, but was the unauthorized communication of a number of his opponents. There is no doubt, however, that if in consequence of it Mr. Vosburgh were to tender his resignation, the people would regard it as a happy deliverance, and accept it.

MAIL ROBBERIES IN ARIZONA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Information has been received at the Post Office Department that within the last two weeks the stages carrying mails in Arizona have been stopped by highwaymen and the mails robbed six times.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The funeral of the late Isaac C. Kendall, an old merchant of this City, took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 45 East Nineteenth-street.

Gen. Butler has been invited by Mr. Peter Cooper to address the citizens of New-York on "The Science of Government," to-morrow evening at Cooper Union.

In the paragraph relating to "baldness and godliness" in churches, published in yesterday's TIMES, it was stated that the Quakers had no "godliness" in their churches. This was a typographical error. The word written was "galleries."

The dead and mangled body of a German named Frank Aurbach, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh-street and Railroad-avenue, was found on the Harlem Railroad track yesterday morning at an early hour, having been run over by a passing train.

An open-air concert and hop will be given to-morrow evening on the new stone pier, No. 1, North River, immediately after the landing of the steamboat Plymouth Rock at that point. The booming of the steamer's guns will be the signal for the opening of the festivities.

The Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New-York yesterday presented Mr. Walter S. Mathews, wheelman of the steamer Sylvan Glen, with a handsome silver medal of the association and a purse of $225 for saving the lives of nine persons during the past five years.

The annual reception of the Albion Society took place Monday night, when the prizes won by the successful competitors at their late picnic were presented. The occasion was the means of drawing together a large assemblage of the friends of the society. Prizes were presented and English glees and ballads were sung.

The steam-ships Wyoming, from Liverpool, Devon, from Bristol, Alsatia, from London, Bolivia, from Glasgow, and the Frisia, from Hamburg, arrived yesterday, bringing 789 immigrants. The Wyoming had on board the passengers of the steamship Nevada, which was forced to put back to Liverpool by the breaking of her machinery.

During the past week the disinfecting corps of the Health Department visited 30 premises where contagious disease was found, and disinfected and fumigated 29 houses, 29 privy sinks, and a large quantity of clothing and bedding. The special disinfecting corps disinfected 3,723 privies and water-closets, 113 yards, areas, and courts, 426 cellars and basements, 52 garbage-boxes, and 1398⅝ miles of street-gutters.

The funeral of the late Dr. Benjamin R. Robson took place at St. Mark's Church, Second-avenue and Stuyvesant-place, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance. The pall-bearers were as follows: Dr. Jared Linsly, Dr. Alfred Post, Dr. S. S. Purple, Dr. Joel Foster, Dr. John Davis, Dr. Alfred Purdy, Mr. John Leverdge, and Dr. Peck. Interment took place at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Entries were made yesterday upon the record-book in the seizure-room in the Custom-house, of the seizure of the following-named articles: Seven bags of sugar, aggregating 790 pounds; 150 cigars, seized at the corner of Washington and Barrow streets; 22 packages of snuff, 86 packages of tobacco, and 111 bottles of spirits, seized in Hoboken. Gen. Curtis, the Special Agent of the Treasury Department, refused to give information about the seizures.

Catharine Bielly, the wife of a longshoreman living at No. 147 Hudson-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. Her condition was discovered by George Cheesman, her brother-in-law, who lives in the same house, and she was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital. It is believed that she will recover. No motive for taking the poison is known, and the woman's friends are of the opinion that she was temporarily insane at the time.

BROOKLYN.

An unknown man jumped into the East River from the Williamsburg ferry-boat Idaho, on her 9:15 trip last evening, and was drowned. It was so dark at the time that no description of the man could be given by the deck hands or others on the boat. The body was not recovered.

Edward Grace and Lawrence Tague, who were charged by Alexander Elder, of Astoria, with robbing him of $214, while asleep in Front-street on Saturday night last, were discharged yesterday by Justice Walsh for lack of evidence. Elder test

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FATAL WORK OF THE FEVER

FRESH HORRORS AT GRENADA.

A LARGE NUMBER OF NEGROES DOWN WITH THE PLAGUE—MANY PATIENTS DYING WITHOUT ATTENDANCE—ONLY A FEW WHITES LEFT IN THE TOWN—AID FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 21.—The situation is still growing worse, and to-night I am compelled to add a new list of horrors to the record. In the first place, there are 75 fresh cases of negroes down with the fever and about 15 deaths. The colored people will not wait upon each other, nor will they submit to treatment, and, as they are unmanageable, they have it all to themselves. There are no physicians, nurses, or medicines for them, and their condition is, indeed, a deplorable one. Their services as waiters and nurses have been sadly missed to-day. I have seen many patients without attendance of any kind. To describe the scenes is beyond the power of mortal man.

Although the number of deaths is decreasing, it is not from an abatement of the disease, but from a lack of material. The total death-list foots up 95 whites to-night, out of about 175 cases. The little band of well ones is quickly counted, and they are missed hourly. It requires the strongest nerve and the greatest courage to battle against the plague. We can almost see the infection in the air, and feel as though it was lurking around us, waiting for an unguarded moment to strike us down. An entire absence of fear and a strong will to resist its insidious attacks are our only weapons. We take no preventives. I have seen men sitting about complaining of aches in different parts of their bodies, and suddenly say: "I have it." Then they go immediately to bed, and in 15 minutes are burning up with the fever.

The disease has different effects upon different persons. So me are delirious, requiring two or three persons to hold hem in bed and keep them covered. Others fall into a stupor, and are never conscious again. Some die within 24 hours after being taken down; others linger for days. Everything depends on the nursing. The fever lasts from three to nine days.

An old New-Orleans nurse says she doesn't believe that this plague is yellow fever. What it is she cannot say, but it is certainly more fatal and harder to conquer than the severest yellow fever she has ever seen. Many negroes prefer to die rather than to go to the hospital. This is a pestilence, not an epidemic, and will not yield to medicine. The New-Orleans doctors are dumfounded at its malignity and often, after the seventh and ninth days, and where great precaution is taken, the patient dies within an hour or two.

There is a great lack of ice, lemons, beef-tea, and in fact, of all kinds of medicines and nourishment. Six per cent. of the population are dead. Money to pay nurses and other expenses is badly needed. No one has dared to enter the town for several days. When we are gone, God only knows what will become of the stricken.

The Secretary of War telegraphed to-day that the Government would send 200 tents, medicine, &c., for the negroes. Concentration is the only hope for them, with rigid discipline in treatment. A few patients are reported to be improving, but hope has nearly left us.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The Howard Association has received the following telegrams from Grenada:

Relief Committee send for 20 nurses. I did not want to overcrowd you. They want Howard nurses. Assist to get them if you can. No abatement of fever. B. P. ANDERSON.

Seven deaths. Negroes dropping down like sheep, and will not help each other. Ninety-two deaths up to date. W. R. MANDEVILLE, M. D.

The following dispatch from Grenada, Miss., was received in this city yesterday:

"Times here are awful; fever as bad as ever; send money by express to pay nurses and bury the dead; yours are well so far as I can learn. The following persons have just died: Mrs. J. E. Hughes, Miss Maria Mole. (the Bishop's daughter,) Dr. Wilkins, and Mrs. S. Coffman. Miss Kate Coffman died yesterday. Twelve others also died yesterday."

AN INCREASED MORTALITY AT MEMPHIS.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER CAUSES THE DISEASE TO BECOME MORE FATAL—DANGER THAT IT WILL EXTEND TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY—SAD INCIDENTS—FORTY-NINE NEW CASES AND TWELVE DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—As predicted in THE TIMES dispatches last night, the unfavorable change in the weather has wrought a decided increase in the number of new cases and the death-rate in the past 24 hours. No rain has fallen yet, but the cloudy, damp, and very close atmosphere of last night and this morning has done the work. The new cases reported to-day indicate a disposition on the part of the disease to spread southwardly, which is contrary to the opinions expressed by leading physicians. Two of the new cases are on Linden-street, and possibly the sufferers may have caught the infection in the infected district, or by contact with persons in street cars, or in moving people from the infected district. All the street cars, which continue to run, notwithstanding there is not an officer of the road in the city, penetrate the yellow fever district and hundreds of wagons pass through the thoroughfares every day loaded with the goods of those fleeing from that part of the city to the southern suburbs or to encampments outside the city limits. If the disease does not spread to all parts of the city it will be a marvel. A new encampment was established north of the city, on the line of the Memphis and Paducah Railway, yesterday, and given the name of Camp Luke Wright, after Hon. Luke E. Wright, who is devoting all his energies to the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor and needy.

Two pretty little girls, aged 7 and 4 years, were taken in charge to-day by the Citizens' Relief Committee. They say their mother died of the fever and their father deserted his home. When the mother was taken sick and they could not find out where the father had gone, they were sent down to Camp Joe Williams, and immediately adopted by the Bluff City Grays, and *as les filles de la compagnie* will be tenderly cared for.

The great increase in the number of new cases to-day has renewed the alarm. It was hoped that the disease had departed with the panic-stricken refugees, and to-night the streets of the city appear even more desolate than in 1873, when the death rate was fourfold greater than now. Even the negro population, who had rejoiced under the hallucination that their race was exempt from the malady, are becoming alarmed, and as many as can do so are leaving the city, and those remaining are less boisterous and insulting than a week ago. The unfavorable reports of to-day had also the effect to drive from the infected district many who had previously refused to go into camp, thus lessening the material for the fever to feed upon.

Many affecting incidents have occurred. One of them is told in a letter from a woman received by Mr. Langstaff, of the Howard Association, to-day. She wrote: "Husband is dead. Please send or come down, as I am in need. I don't know how to get my dead husband buried. If you will help me I could work for you also. Please don't say you can't help me if possible." It is only necessary to say that such an appeal was promptly responded to, and that the corpse was decently buried and ample provision made for the comfort of the heart-broken wife.

The Board of Health report for to-day gives 49 new cases, among them several negroes—not mulattoes, but full-blooded black men. Twelve deaths are also reported.

Selma, Ala., has quarantined against the Memphis mails, and the river mails were stopped to-day. The colored population, which is now largely in the majority, are acting well in heartily co-operating with the whites. A meeting has been called by the prominent colored men for the purpose of organizing to assist the whites in relieving distress and guarding property which people in the panic of last week left unguarded. Among the most efficient on the Police force now are negroes. The appearance of the sky to-night indicates rain, which is much dreaded, as wet weather will increase the spread of the fever and lessen the chances of the recovery of those now sick.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DEATH LIST.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVEN NEW CASES AND 40 DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY—A MORTALITY OF 25 PER CENT. OF THE CASES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—To-day's yellow fever reports show 107 new cases and 40 deaths. The death list includes Gov. Pascal M. Hernandez, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico; Col. Fred H. Strout, Major J. E. Austin, Walter Farrant, and Lewis Alcus—the latter at Bay St. Louis.

A *Times* reporter has visited a number of prominent physicians with a view of learning the percentage of mortality from yellow fever among their patients, and thus arrives at a general percentage of the deaths throughout the city. According to the published reports of the Board of Health, the deaths are about 36 per cent., which is largely in excess of the actual proportion. This is evident when it is shown that, whereas all deaths are reported, as it is necessary to do so to get a certificate of burial, a large number of cases of fever actually in existence are not known to the authorities, owing to the failure of the physicians to make reports; and again, in cases where patients are without medical attention. The recent sudden increase in the number of persons reported sick is chiefly due to the latter cause, brought about by the exertions of the Howard Association in ferreting out every case of fever which otherwise would, perhaps, be known only to a few physicians questioned on the subject, while agreeing that the percentage of deaths as appeared by the reports was greater than really existed, yet were reticent as to revealing the secrets of their practice, as deaths under their treatment might be misconstrued by the public into incompetency. The actual percentage of the mortality, they, however, were unanimous in concluding, at a maximum is not more than 25 per cent.

FORT EADS, La., Aug. 21.—Five new cases of yellow fever have been reported here since yesterday. There have been no deaths.

In relation to the dead fish—supposed to have been killed by carbolic acid—which literally cover the waters of the new basin from its head to Magnolia Bridge, the Mayor has instructed Administrator Diamond to employ six men, with skiffs and seines, to gather the fish and burn them with sulphur, at a point on the banks of the basin away from any habitation.

The supply of lime being exhausted, operations in this department are, for the time, being, suspended. The lime, of weich in all there will be 10 car-loads, is to come from Cairo, and be transported free by the Jackson Railroad. Thus far only two loads have been received; the remainder is expected every moment, and when it does arrive the work of disinfecting alleys and streets will be immediately resumed. Up to 6:30 o'clock this evening 23 deaths from yellow fever had been reported to the Board of Health. It is feared that the mortuary report for to-morrow will show an increase.

THE PESTILENCE IN OTHER CITIES.

FIFTY NEW CASES AND TWENTY-FOUR DEATHS IN VICKSBURG—JACKSON DESERTED—DEATHS AT SUMMIT AND CHATTANOOGA.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 21.—There are estimates of 50 new cases of yellow fever here during the past 24 hours, and 24 deaths, 22 of them from yellow fever. The appeals of the Howard Association and Masonic Order for relief are being responded to from all directions.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 21.—The panic produced by yellow fever is unparalleled. People are fleeing from the pestilence in every direction. Jackson is almost deserted. Business of all kinds is suspended, and nothing is thought of except escape from the scourge. The situation is truly horrible. The following appeal from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons speaks for itself:

To the Masonic Fraternity of the United States and Canada: The Masons of Louisiana have sent unexpected and unsolicited contributions of $200 to their distressed brethren in Mississippi. We shall be glad to receive and disburse other contributions from the craft. The distress and destitution at Vicksburg, Grenada, and Canton are appalling. We are hourly in expectation of the pestilence in Jackson. J. L. POWER, Grand Secretary.

SUMMIT, Miss., Aug. 21.—A family of seven have been stricken down with yellow fever four miles from here. There were two deaths to-day. The health of this city is excellent. Great excitement prevails. The city and county is being rigidly quarantined.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Mrs. N. Schwartzenburg, of Memphis, died here of yellow fever contracted before leaving home. The hotels are full of refugees from the infected districts. No fears are entertained here.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS BEING MADE IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—There was a slimy-attended meeting of Israelitish citizens of Washington last night in aid of the yellow fever sufferers South, at which, however, the sum of $180 was immediately subscribed in aid of the sufferers. It was not generally known that there was to have been a meeting, or there would have been a much larger attendance. Simon Wolf was the Chairman of the meeting. The subscription will be considerably strengthened.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 21.—In answer to an appeal from the Howard Association of Vicksburg, Miss., the Board of Trade in this city to-day unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating $300 to be distributed among the sufferers, and directing the Secretary of the board to prepare a petition for circulation among the members for subscriptions to this fund.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—There has been no general effort to raise money here for the yellow fever sufferers in Southern cities. The banks have raised and forwarded $640 to Vicksburg in response to an appeal from that city, and will send further contributions. St. James' Church has contributed $160 for Grenada. The real-estate men have sent $100. Louis Tapiena, formerly of New-Orleans, has sent $200. Potter Palmer, $300, and the Young Men's Christian Association has received and forwarded considerable sums.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The live stock dealers of this city have made up a fund of $500 for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers in the South, $200 of which will be sent to the Howard Association of New-Orleans, $200 to the Howard Association of Memphis, and $100 to Grenada. The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association have also raised over $200 for the same purpose, and have appointed a committee to solicit additional subscriptions. Over $800 were subscribed on Change to-day for the benefit of sufferers. Other subscriptions will be made, and the money forwarded to the various affected points. A vote will be taken next Wednesday on a proposition to donate $2,000 from the funds of the Exchange to the same object.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 21.—C. J. Jackson & Co., tobacco manufacturers, of this city, telegraphed to-day to New-Orleans $200, and the same amount to Memphis, Tenn., for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 21.—The Alabama Great Southern Railroad, through Frederick Wolfe, the Financial Manager, to-day sent $200 to the Vicksburg sufferers, and its officers and employees over $200 additional.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—This morning David Ferguson, President of the Clearing-House, received a telegram from the Howard Association of Vicksburg, Miss., asking if the banks and people of the city could aid them. Mr. Ferguson at once telegraphed to the Treasurer of the association to draw on him at sight for $500. In a short time the subscription amounted to $900, which sum, it is expected, will be increased to $1,200. The remainder of the money will be sent to Memphis and other cities. Through the exertions of Messrs. Elias Friend and David Adler $200 in addition to the above subscriptions was collected from their Jewish brethren, and forwarded to the Hebrew Relief Association of New-Orleans. They have since raised a larger sum, which will be sent to other points. Much sympathy for the stricken people of the South is manifested, and subscriptions are freely and promptly tendered.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—At the suggestion of the Mayor a meeting will be held in his office to-morrow to raise subscriptions in aid of those stricken with yellow fever in the South. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel have each contributed $500.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—In response to an application from officers of the Touro Infirmary, at New-Orleans, T. A. Haber to-day telegraphed $1,000. He expects to duplicate the amount to-morrow. St. John's Church to-day appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the same purpose.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—A *Times*, Jackson, Miss., special says: "Fever is reported at Byram and Terry. All towns near here are almost totally deserted. There were nine cases at Canton to-day, with three deaths."

The Sinai Literary Association has forwarded $50 more, and Carrie Watson sent $200 to Memphis to-day. A number of ladies volunteered offered their services as nurses for the infected districts, and will start at once. Express and railroad companies will forward goods to the sufferers free of charge.

CITIES THAT ARE FREE FROM THE PESTILENCE.

NO FEVER AT CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, OR LITTLE ROCK.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Board of Health this afternoon so far modified the quarantine regulations as to permit all down-stream boats to land, provided they will not knowingly receive freight or passengers that have recently arrived from yellow-fever infected districts. They must, however, have certificates of the Quarantine physician to a clean bill of health. Trains from Milan on the Mississippi Central and the local trains of the Iron Mountain Railroad will be permitted to come into the city under the same restrictions. The steamer Desmet, from St. Louis to-day, was forbidden to land, because she took passengers from the City of Vicksburg from below the city, though all were well on board. A statement signed by all the physicians in the city is published to-day to the effect that there is not a single case of yellow fever here. This statement is to controvert the impression that has gone abroad that the scourge prevails here. The health of the city is unusually good for this season.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The Merchants' Exchange, through its President, George Bainand Secretary, George H. Morgan, and a number of the prominent members of the Cotton Exchange, for that body, have issued circulars emphatically declaring that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, yellow fever does not exist here, that no case of the disease was ever known to be contracted here, and that people from any part of the country can visit St. Louis with impunity. They admit that three or four cases were brought from the South, which were developed here after the arrival of the patients, but no original case has occurred, nor is it believed possible any can occur.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—The President of the Board of Health, Mr. Barry, and other leading physicians, and Mayor Kimball, of Hot Springs, authorize a contradiction of the report that a case of yellow fever had appeared at that place. Physicians assert that the fever could not prevail there owing to its surroundings. The panic in this city over the yellow fever reports from Memphis has about subsided, though a strict quarantine is still in force. The city was never healthier than at the present time. The heat was very oppresive again to-day, the thermometer reaching 95°.

MORE AID FOR THE SOUTHERN SICK.

Following is a list of the subscriptions received at the Mayor's office yesterday: Guests at Twin Mountain House [through D. J. Seligman,] $51; through New-York *Herald*, $41; Clark Brothers, $100; J. F. N., $30; G. G. W., $5; Litchfield, Conn., $10; M. Cohn & Co., $25; Ehrich & Co., $25; Cash, $10; W. & Z., $20; Cash $5; M. S. H., $5; Hon. Alderman Lewis, $5; John N. Stearns & Co., $25.

Mr. N. Barnett, of No. 115 Franklin-street, acknowledges the receipt of contributions as follows, in response to an appeal from Rev. J. K. Gutheim, of New-Orleans: Ottenheimer Brothers, $50; Mayer, Stroube & Co., $25; Dreyfuss, Weiller & Co., $25; Hahn, Hirsch & Co., $25; Fechheimer, Rau & Co., $25; G. Sidenberg & Co., $25; Goldsmith & Hoffman, $10; Cash, $10; Judge Joa himsen, $5; Cash, $5; F. B., $5; and for the Howard Association—C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $50; Iselin, Neeser & Co., $50; Kahnweiler & Lewis, $25; Leisler & Sommerhoff, $25; E. B. Haase & Co., $10; "A Workingman," through *Tribune* office, $1; "Sympathizer," through TIMES office, $1.

The following telegram was received on Monday by Mr. William A. Camp, Manager of the New-York Custom-house, from Messrs. E. G. Butts, President of the Vicksburg Bank; John A. Klein, President of the Mississippi Valley Bank, and T. B. Roach, Treasurer of the Howard Society of Vicksburg:

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 19, 1878.

To the New-York Clearing-house:

If you will aid the poor of Vicksburg in present epidemic, the money will be honestly applied. Remit to either bank here. Great suffering and urgent need of help.

Mr. Camp at once prepared a circular, and sent copies of it to the banks connected with the Clearing-house, asking for subscriptions in response to the appeal.

The following subscriptions, aggregating $900, were received yesterday: Bank of New-York, $160; Merchants' National Bank, $100; Bank of America, $100; Mechanics' National Bank, $100; Charles M. Fry, Esq., $50; Robert Jaffray, Esq., $25; Lawrence Brothers & Co., $25; Oriental Bank, $50; Chase National Bank, $100; First National Bank, $250.

Mr. Camp has requested Messrs. Charles M. Fry, President of the Bank of New-York; J. D. Vermilye, President of the Merchants' National Bank; Benjamin B. Sherman, President of the Mechanics' National Bank, and John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, to act, in conjunction with him, as a committee to take charge of subscriptions and to determine as to the manner of their distribution. It is understood that all the money collected shall be sent to Vicksburg. The Cotton Exchange yesterday subscribed $400 for the relief of the Vicksburg, Miss., sufferers from yellow fever.

Mr. Henry Ogden, of No. 860 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of $50 from Thomas H. Rowland and $15 from L. C., to be sent to Grenada, Miss., for distribution by Rev. Mr. McCracken, of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, among the sick and poor of that town. The money was at once forwarded to Mr. McCracken, who is doing a noble work in the fever-stricken place.

The following sums of money were received yesterday by Mr. James E. Halsey, of No. 104 Duane-street, and were dispatched to Grenada: The John A. Roebling's Sons Company, $50; Manning & Squier, $20; Jessup & Moore, $25; John C. Congreve, $10; Copeland & Bacon, $10; T. T., Jersey City, $10; Stranger, New-York, 75 cents; William Ely, New-Bridge, N. J., $1; Mrs. T. Ransom, $5.

THE TIMES has received from T. B. L. $10 to be forwarded to Grenada, and has sent it to the Mayor's office.

The agents of the Virginia and Tennessee and Virginia Air Line, Capt. Thomas Pinckney, and Col. J. G. M. Buffalo, yesterday received and forwarded to Grenada the following subscriptions: Horace White, Chicago, $25; Robert Turnbull, $25; Cash, $5; Carhart, Whitford & Co., $50; Whitfield, Powers & Co., $25; Virginian, $20; S. E. Cary, $100; Perkins, Livingston & Post, $20; Cash, $5; Woodward, Lawrence & Co., $25; Cash, $10; Halsted, Haines & Co., $25; Hasen, Whitney, Todds & Co., $25; Mills & Gibb, $25; Benedict, Hall & Co., $50; Woodruff, Morris & Co., $25; C. A. Saunders, $10; Morrison, Herriman & Co., $25; W. L. Strong & Co., $100; Cash, $0. Total, $642.

A number of Memphis merchants now in New-York decided, on Tuesday last, to form themselves into a committee to raise money to succor the sufferers from yellow fever. A meeting for that purpose was called to take place in the St. Nicholas Hotel yesterday morning. At the advice, however, of Mr. Elias and Mr. B. Loewenstein, the meeting was abandoned, and it was decided that the same course should be followed as in 1873, namely, that the most influential Memphis men in this City should take upon themselves the duty of collecting subscriptions from their friends and the public. The following firms have acceded to this arrangement: Rice & Co., B. Loewenstein, Brothers, Friedman & Co., Joiner, Lemon & Gale, Meyer Brothers, Walker Brothers, and Schwab & Co. They will hold no formal meeting, they say, nor issue any circulars, as these are matters of expense, but will simply collect what money they can, and hand it to the gentleman who shall be selected as Treasurer of the fund, by whom it will be immediately forwarded to Memphis. First, however, these gentlemen wish to know the present amount of suffering, and the amount of help that is likely to be required. For this purpose they yesterday telegraphed to the Mayor of Memphis and to the President of the Howard Society there for full particulars. A reply is not expected until this morning, and, upon its receipt, definite steps for collecting subscriptions will be taken.

Mr. W. B. Grubbs, of the firm of Grubbs, Austin & Berry, of Memphis, having received a telegram from Mayor Flippin requesting him to use his influence to procure aid for the yellow fever sufferers, went zealously to work among his business friends and obtained the following subscriptions, which he transmitted to Mayor Flippin by telegram yesterday: Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., $100; Goddard & Brother, $100; Schepflin, Baldwin, Tweedy & Co., $100; Pomeroy & Plummer, $50; Seligman, May & Co., $50; Low, Harriman & Co., $50; Wenman, Hutchison & Co., $50; Swift, Sackett & Co., $50; Augustus G. Paine, $50; Mackintosh, Green & Co., $50; Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., $50; William C. Browning & Co., $50; Howard Sanger & Co., $50; Edwin Bates & Co., $50; Hornthal, Whitehead & Co., $50; Blun & Co., $50; Knower, Haines & Thomas, $50; Hunt, Catlin & Valentine, $50; Van Volkenburgh & Leavitt, $50; Hammersley Brothers, $50; Frederick Butterfield & Co., $50; E. Oelberman & Co., $50; Wendell, Fay & Co., $50; William Lottimer & Co., $50; Woodward, Baldwin & Co., $50; Sullivan, Vail & Co., $50; Lewis Brothers & Co., $50; William C. Lansley & Co., $50; James F. White & Co., $50; Converse, Stanton & Davis, $50; Evans, Peake & Co., $50; Carhart, Whitford & Co., $50; Bates, Reed & Cooley, $50; M. L. Graves, $25; Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles, $25; Lesher, Whitman & Co., $25; William Banks & Co., $25; J. Frank & Co., $25; H. Herrman & Co., $25; cash, $20; total, $1,975.

Any contributions for the sick and poor of Memphis that are sent to Messrs. Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., No. 462 Broadway, will be promptly forwarded. Capt. Pinckney, agent of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, yesterday forwarded to Memphis contributions amounting to $80.

The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York, now in session in this City, yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Most Worthy Grand Master to telegraph to the Grand Masters of the order in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, asking whether they need assistance on account of the epidemic of yellow fever.

The members of the Fur and Wool Hat Manufacturers' Association yesterday subscribed $425 for the relief of the sufferers. Mr. Robert B. Gardner, Secretary of the Association, has also received subscriptions as follows from business men and firms that do not belong to the association: Matteawan Manufacturing Company, $25; Humberg & Hart, $15; S. Brush & Son, $25; M. Bates, Jr., & Co., $25; Harper, Hollingsworth & Darby, $25; W. A. & A. M. White, $25; Hitchcock, Dermody & Co., $25; H. F. Beebe, $10; John M. Gault, $10; Julius Overbury, $10. The total sum in the hands of Mr. Gardner is $620, which he holds subject to sight drafts from the Howard Associations of New-Orleans and Memphis, each body being entitled to $310.

FOUR DEATHS AT SEA.

Yellow fever broke out on the schooner Ida Lawrence, of Philadelphia, which arrived yesterday at Quarantine from Sagua, shortly after she sailed for this port, and Capt. Barrett and three of the sailors died. The second mate and the steward were also taken sick but finally recovered. On the 29th of July, Hans Joeline, a seaman, showed signs of having contracted the disease, and after lingering until the 12th of August, he died and was buried at sea. On the same day another sailor, named A. P. Johnson, gave up exactly the same sought the fever from his shipmate. On the following day Capt. Barrett was taken ill, and the second mate and steward were also attacked by the disease, and there was scarcely any one left to attend to the sufferers or to manage the vessel. The weather fortunately was good. Johnson died on the 15th, three days after stopping work, and was buried on the same day, and the Captain died the following day. The second mate and steward began to improve slowly, but a sailor named Taylor sank gradually and died on Sunday last. This made the fourth death on the schooner with only a single weak. The survivors then decided to put into the Delaware Breakwater for assistance, and after a great deal of difficulty on account of their being short-handed, and two of them being still unwell, they succeeded in reaching there. After obtaining help they started for this port, where they arrived yesterday afternoon. The schooner was loaded with a cargo of sugar consigned to Moses Taylor & Co. Ryan, Ball & Co., of No. 36 South-street, are her agents in this City. She will unload at Quarantine.

HOW MR. SNOW WAS ALARMED.

Mr. George W. Snow, a resident of the apartment house No. 334 East Fifty-seventh-street, called at the East Fifty-first-Street Police Station yesterday morning and reported to Sergt. Ryan that a family named Fisher were momentarily expected to arrive from New-Orleans and that a floor had been hired for them in the house in which he lived. He had also heard that one member of the family had died in New-Orleans from yellow fever. Mr. Snow was very much alarmed at the possible advent of a family suffering from the fever and deemed it proper to notify the Police. Sergt. Ryan directed Mr. Snow to report the facts to the Health Department, and during the afternoon he called on Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent. An immediate investigation was made, and it was ascertained that the Fisher family had arrived in town. Although, as stated above, the family had lost one of its members by the disease, the rest of the family were in perfect health. As a precautionary measure, however, Dr. Day ordered the baggage and clothing of the family to be thoroughly disinfected and fumigated, which was done yesterday at the disinfecting depot in Worth-street.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE NATIONALS.

WEAKNESS OF THE FOLLOWERS OF BUTLER AND KEARNEY — IMPOSSIBILITY OF "POOLING THEIR ISSUES."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Times* reprints the report of the interview between Butler and Kearney, and has an editorial about them and the National Party, in which it says of the latter: "It might become a serious danger to the Republic if it were possible for the discontented and ignorant masses who have attached themselves to it to pool their issues and combine against capital. There are practically no limits, in a democratic country to the power of a majority driven by strong passions; and hundreds of thousands of working men, who have felt the pinch of hard times and been thrown out of work, or had to submit on lower wages, are urged, by the most powerful forces to come together, as Kearney puts it, for bread and butter. But it is doubtful whether those who rave most wildly against society are not as firmly wedded, each of them, to his own theories of reconstruction as the most superstitious fanatics of the Old World creeds." The *Times* then briefly summarizes the proceedings before Congressman Hewitt's committee, and concludes as follows: "The United States would have more to fear from the Butlers and Kearneys if their followers were less passionate, less ignorant of the practical limitations of political action, and less torn by internal jealousies."

CHARLES W. ANGELL'S ROBBERY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—It having been stated in special dispatches published in Boston and other Eastern cities that later developments increased the loss to the Palace Car Company, through Charles W. Angell, the missing Secretary, inquiry has been made of Mr. George M. Pullman, which proves such statements to be incorrect. Mr. Pullman has made to Hon. Frederick Billings, a stockholder, of Woodstock, Vt., the following satisfactory statement: "There are no indications of any loss in excess of my statement to the press, and that amount is now reduced over $6,000 by the return of money which he had given to his father-in-law and brother. All books and accounts, including my own personal matters in his charge, appears perfectly correct. It is a case of robbery, not defalcation. The most of the amount, say $90,000, was taken after my departure for Europe, and he has probably at least that amount with him now. The balance, say $30,000, of our own bonds, appears to have been taken from the vault here since April. If our efforts to apprehend him prove successful, I have faith that we will recover a large portion of the amount taken. There is no truth in the rumor that Mr. Angell was ever a defaulter to the company before."

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY IN THE WEST.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Postmaster-General Key and party arrived from Cleveland last night, and are to-day being entertained by Postmaster Palmer, visiting the parks, boulevards, water-works, and other points of interest. They leave to-night for a tour through Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.

THE MAN-OF-WAR WYOMING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Signal Corps Station at Cape Henry reported to-day that the United States man-of-war Wyoming had come to anchor about five miles north-east of that station.

THE HAYES REPUBLICANS.

ACTION OF THE SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE REGARDING THE FALL CAMPAIGN—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO CALL A CONVENTION SHOULD THE STATE COMMITTEE NOT CALL ONE—HARMONY IN THE PARTY DESIRED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The conference of Administration or Hayes Republicans held here to-day comprised about 30 Republicans of more or less note, representing 20 counties. The object of the gathering, which has been misapprehended or misrepresented in certain quarters, was simply to give expression to a prevailing sentiment in favor of a regular and full convention of the party this Fall, and to take the initiatory steps for holding such a convention in case the State Committee shall neglect or refuse to respond to the sentiment. The conference had its origin at an impromptu gathering of some half a dozen Republicans at the residence of Elliot C. Cowdin, in New-York, three or four weeks ago, when the subject of a State Convention was discussed in connection with rumors then current relative to the intention of the State Committee. It was finally suggested that a conference of leading Administration Republicans, representing different sections of the State, be held at some convenient place, and Mr. Cowdin was requested to issue invitations to the conference. In compliance with this request, Mr. Cowdin sent out about 30 invitations, selecting Saratoga as the place for the conference. No invitations were sent to Federal office-holders, and none were present. Most of those invited either came or sent substitutes. Among the few who were unable to be present were Judges James and A. X. Parker, of St. Lawrence; Judge Hale, of Essex; S. S. Lowery, of Utica, and William Smythe, of Tioga. Ex-Speaker Smith, of Albany, was in town, but was detained at a meeting of the Bar Association. The following were present and took part in the conference, which met at noon in a private room on Broadway, reporters being excluded: Elliot C. Cowdin, Thomas E. Stewart, and E. C. Johnson, of New-York; William B. Woodin, of Auburn; ex-Senator E. C. Sprague and "Rod." Daniels, of Buffalo; W. W. Goodrich, Solomon Spitzer, and Capt. Goddard, of Brooklyn; L. B. Prince, of Queens County; ex-Assemblyman George F. Carman, of Suffolk; Ellis H. Roberts, of Utica; ex-Congressman C. L. Merriam, of Lewis; ex-Assemblyman B. Loughran, of Ulster; ex-Assemblyman M. Wade and Judge Horace G. Smith, of Fulton; A. N. Cole, of Allegany; Mr. Mills, representing Stephen Haight, of Steuben; ex-Assemblyman Foster, of Westchester; Dr. John Swinburne, of Albany; D. Tarbell, of Tompkins; G. W. Veeder, of Schenectady; Isaac L. Hunt, substitute for Assemblyman Skinner, of Jefferson; J. B. Perkins, substitute for Gen. Martindale, of Rochester; ex-Congressman S. C. Cleveland, of Yates; George Stewart, of Saratoga, and E. D. Webster, who was not invited but chanced to be here and was admitted.

Mr. Cowdin called the conference to order stated its object, and related the circumstances of its origin, as given above. He closed by nominating ex-Senator Sprague for Chairman, which was carried. Mr. Sprague, on taking the chair, said he was not a politician, and his object in accepting an invitation to the conference was the same as that given by Mr. Cowdin for calling it together, viz., to express the sentiment, not merely of Administration Republicans, but of many of the opposite class, in favor of a regular convention of the Republican Party, called in the usual way, and represented by full delegations. On motion, the Chair then appointed a committee of one from each Judicial District to draft resolutions, the Chair being subsequently added to the number. In due time the committee unanimously reported the following, which was drafted by Mr. Sprague, and after a few verbal alterations, was unanimously adopted by the conference:

At an informal meeting of Republicans, friends of the National Administration who have faith in its principles and purposes, held at Saratoga Springs on the 21st day of August, 1878, in view of the fact that it is currently reported that no Republican State Convention is to be held this year, and for the purpose of consulting as to the best means of securing the success of the Republican Party at the coming election—while those present do not assume to speak for any others than themselves—it is—

Resolved, That it is apparent, if we fairly estimate the strength of the parties, that the success of the Republican Party this Fall must depend on its harmony. This cannot be expected if honest differences of opinion as to the policy of the Administration, or as to the claims of leading Republicans, are made the occasion of discord, and especially if the Republican voters are deprived of the right afforded to the people, by uniform party usage, of communicating their views by the authoritative voice of a convention chosen with express reference to the living issues of the campaign, some of which have become prominent since the last convention was held. We, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Republican State Committee that it call a State Convention of delegates to be elected according to the usual methods. We urge this action because we believe it to be in accordance with the sentiment of the party of the State, and because we believe that a convention which shall wisely and temperately consider all differences of opinion in the party, and adopt such resolutions and measures as will rally its entire vote to the support of its candidate, is most important if not absolutely essential to its success. That a convention of this character can be held will not be doubted by any who maintain their faith in the intelligence and patriotism of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each Judicial District be appointed by the chair to promote the objects of this resolution.

In accordance with the last resolution the Chair appointed the following committee:

First Judicial District—Elliot C. Cowdin, of New-York.

Second District—George W. Foster, of Westchester.

Third District—Henry Smith, of Albany.

Fourth District—Judge H. G. Smith, of Fulton.

Fifth District—Hon. C. L. Merriam, of Lewis.

Sixth District—William Smythe, of Tioga.

Seventh District—S. C. Cleveland, of Yates.

Eighth District—Loren B. Sessions, of Chautauqua.

On motion of Mr. Foster, the above committee were empowered to select a committee of one from each Congressional district to act as a consultation and correspondence committee to aid the Committee of Eight in acquiring a knowledge of Republican sentiment throughout the State, and in taking such action as may be deemed expedient in case the old State Committee shall neglect to call a State Convention in the usual way.

The conference was in session about two hours, and the discussions, which were in the nature of informal conversation, were entirely harmonious. Nothing was said about the next United States Senatorship, and Mr. Conkling's name was not even mentioned during the conference, nor was there any action taken or proposed with reference to electing or trying to elect anti-Conkling members of the Assembly. There was some talk about the expediency of making changes in the State Committee for the ensuing year, and there was a general expression of opinion that John F. Smyth, the present Chairman, should give place to a man who would be a lighter burden for the Republican Party to carry. In talking with the members of the conference, since the adjournment, I find the feeling unanimous in favor of harmony in the party, and against anything that will tend to divide it into Conkling and anti-Conkling, Administration and anti-Administration, or any other factions. Nevertheless, there is a determination among all of them to insist on a full convention this Fall, and if the State Committee refuses to call one, to have it called by some other authority. The Committee of Eight, in consultation with the Congressional Committee, is understood to be invested with this power, although it was not expressly delegated by the conference, and if it becomes necessary to exercise it, the call will be for a mass convention.

The Conkling Republicans stopping here, after hearing the action of the conference of Administration Republicans, say that they are making a great fuss over nothing; that the State Committee intends, and has intended for a long time past, to call a convention in the regular way, with the usual number of delegates.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

THE MEETING AT SARATOGA TO-DAY—SYRACUSE TO BE THE MEETING PLACE OF THE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The members of the Democratic State Committee, which meets here to-morrow to fix the time and place for holding the State Convention, have nearly all arrived. There will be no contest, a large majority of the committee being in favor of Syracuse as the place to hold the convention. The time will be the 25th of September or the week after. A large number of Brooklyn Democratic politicians, including Messrs. Kingsley, Kinsella, De Witt, Fowler, Veeder, Senator Pierce, McGroarty, Roche, and Nolan are here looking after the interests of their branch of the Kings County Democracy, which, it is reported, is in danger

BUTLER SAYS BURKE LIES.

A STORMY SCENE IN THE POTTER COMMITTEE ROOM.

MAJOR BURKE DETAILS THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE AND REPUDIATES THE DOCUMENTS USED—BUTLER DISPUTES HIS TRUTHFULNESS—THE ASSURANCES GIVEN BURKE BY MATTHEWS, HAYES, AND OTHERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1878.

It was 11 o'clock yesterday morning before the Potter Investigating Committee began its session, although the hour fixed for meeting was 10 o'clock, the delay being caused by the non-arrival of Major Burke, whose examination was not completed on Tuesday. Messrs. Potter, Hiscock, Stenger, and Butler were the members present. Major Burke was kept under examination during the whole sitting. His testimony was principally in regard to the doings of the Wormley conference, but was at length diverted by Gen. Butler, who, dominated "the examination into two or three other channels, the latter's statesman vainly trying to dredge up some proofs of a "bargain." At one time he openly impugned the truthfulness of Major Burke, which led to a scene which created some excitement. The witness finally refused to answer any questions propounded by Gen. Butler until the General had retracted the offensive words, but by the intervention of Mr. Stenger the affair was smoothed over. Gen. Butler was more deferential to the Major after this episode, for the Major's livid face was proof that he did not propose to submit to insult.

THE RESULT OF THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE.

On being called to the stand, Major Burke said the result of the Wormley conference was set forth in his telegram to Gov. Nicholls, dated Feb. 26, 1877; the difficulties in the way were marked out by the understanding that the troops would be withdrawn from any interference in the local affairs of the State, the adoption of a policy of non-interference by the Federal Government, and the countermanding of military orders; friends of Mr. Hayes were to urge this action on President Grant, and if he did not comply, then it was to be done by President Hayes by a gradual process, in such ways as should result in giving the Nicholls Government possession of the State; the Louisiana representatives only asked one thing—the withdrawal of the troops; the Republicans in the conference—Messrs. Matthews, Sherman, Garfield, Foster, and Dennison—gave the representatives of South Carolina and Louisiana, who were present, most positive assurances that if this was not done by Grant, after their request to him to do so, it would be done by President Hayes.

Q.—And in return for that you gave them the positive assurance that all opposition to the counting in of Hayes, through the filibustering movement in the House, would be withdrawn? A.—We did not; on the contrary, we only gave expression to our belief that it would result in removing the opposition to the count; we agreed to advise our friends to withdraw their opposition to the count.

Q.—Oh! come down to the 26th of February—that was away back at the 22d—that had been kept and buried a week, and stunk. Didn't you, on your part, agree, on the 26th of February, at Wormley's, that so far as in you lay, the opposition to the counting in of Hayes should be withdrawn? A.—I have distinctly stated heretofore that I had no authority as representing the House of Representatives; Messrs. Levy, Ellis, Gibson, and myself, for Louisiana, and Mr. Watterson, for South Carolina, agreed to advise our friends in the House to withdraw their opposition to the Electoral count; the increase of the filibusterers from 41 to 116 we believed was largely owing to representations made by myself and other friends of Louisiana, and when their anxiety was relieved as to the two States I have named, I believed their opposition to the count would cease; we gave the advice and information to our friends that we were satisfied with the answers we had received, when we came to see to the guarantees they were faithfully carried out; I saw Mr. Springer after the conference closed, and showed him a paper already printed in the testimony, signed by Ellis, Levy, and Gibson; I also showed him another paper, the guarantees of the Nicholls Government, but I do not remember any other; you may have been a party of a letter to John Young Brown and others, but I do not remember whether there was or not; I think he saw the dispatch also to Gov. Nicholls containing the result of the conference.

Q.—Did you not tell him that you had a signed statement, signed by Sherman, Matthews, and others, on your oath? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you not tell him you had a written assurance from Hayes? A.—I did not Sir; I may have told him I had seen such an assurance; it was a letter to Foster from Hayes, giving him authority to act for him; I did not show it to him; I showed him all the dispatches; the letter from Hayes to Foster I did not have; I only saw it—it said Mr. Foster empowered Mr. Hayes correctly.

Q.—Then you did tell Mr. Springer that you had assurances from Hayes? A.—I did not.

Q.—Will you say that you had seen it? A.—I may have told him that.

Q.—I don't want your maybes. Did you tell him you had seen a letter from Hayes? A.—If I did, in any fun, it was that I had seen a letter from Hayes to Foster, which said that he [Hayes] was correctly represented by Foster; I did not have the letter.

Q.—Did you tell him you had seen it? A.—I may.

Q.—Of course you may. A.—Then I have no recollection of it, Sir.

Q.—You were then at that time trying to convince him that he ought to stop filibustering, and that you had in some form assurances from Hayes? A.—We assured him that the assurances contained in the dispatch to Nicholls; there were two of Mr. Springer's peers, members of the House, present, who knew what papers were shown, or assurances given; we had assurances from Gen. Grant, also.

Q.—Never mind about Grant. The sands of his official life were running out. A.—We were simply trying to satisfy Mr. Springer as to the nature of the assurances we had.

Gen. Butler then read the dispatch from Burke to Nicholls, telling him that the Louisiana men had been one week trying to organize a filibustering force by Washington to sustain and force recognition of the Government, and asked: "Will you show me one word in that telegram that gives the idea that you had assurances from Dennison, Foster, Garfield, or others? A.—We proceeded upon the theory that the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana were representing the interests of the State, and that when the Representatives from Louisiana and the agent of the Nicholls Government were satisfied, the people they represented should be likewise; I don't think Mr. Springer asked to see any papers; we showed him some, as we had them, from Dennison, Garfield, Sherman, Matthews, and Foster.

THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS.

Q.—Five shrewd, keen, sharp business men, sitting down to do a matter of great consequence. Didn't they show anything but a telegram? A.—What was done by us was reduced to writing.

Q.—The "paper?" A.—We reduced it to writing, and gave it to the other side; it was exchanged.

Q.—What did they reduce to writing; was this all you handled? A.—They didn't do much writing.

Q.—But there was some; there was a small jackknife on that side? A.—I do, Sir; we found it very hard work to get any written from them; as all that was done at Wormley's was reduced in brief form to writing, each side for itself, and we exchanged copies; it was, on our side, copies of telegrams to and from Nicholls.

Q.—How could you give copies of telegrams as to a conference or negotiation which was not completed at that time? A.—I did not say it was done at that time; it was sent by us, next day, to Stanley Matthews, from Willard's, by me to Wormley's; I was the messenger myself.

Q.—How could Ellis, Levy and others give or receive assurances when you exchanged these by letter? A.—They were consulted at every step.

Q.—Well, I fail to get anything from the other side. I got plenty that you did and exchanged in this swapping out of Tilden for Hayes. A.—You state it incorrectly; there was no swapping of Tilden at all.

Q.—Well, swapping nobody for Hayes. "I don't want to involve you with the Democracy, I am after the other side. I want to know what you got from the other side, as I shall show presently that you did say that you got writings. A.—You will never show it.

Q.—What? A.—You will never show it.

Q.—Have you never got any writings from the other side? A.—I never did; other than what you have already received and as Mr. Ellis and I have stated.

Q.—Very well; all I want is to have you say before the people that you never got any writings embodying the guarantees from the other side, that you were all the time giving them and never got any back. A.—I have no desire to conceal anything, for in my previous examination and here, I have either given or referred to all that passed.

The witness then, at Mr. Butler's request, summarized from the printed column of testimony all the correspondence received by him and his friends from the Republican side, and included the letter from Mr. Hayes to Foster of Feb. 23, the letters and verbal assurances given by Matthews, Foster, Dennison, Sherman, and Garfield in the Senate Finance Committee room, and at Wormley's. These, the witness said, were all that were received.

Q.—You swore here that you sent the exchanged copies of guarantees or results of the Wormley conference from Willard's to Matthews, at Wormley's by your clerk? A.—My clerk? I was the messenger myself; I went to deliver it to Matthews, but he was out; I met Mr. Sherman at the head of the stairs, and I delivered the letter to him.

Gen. Butler tried to badger the witness on this matter, insisting that there were some written guarantees exchanged, which the witness had not particularly described, and Mr. Hiscock finally objected to such a course. Major Burke said if the General would point out any inconsistency he would cheerfully explain it. The question being then put, which was answered and all the papers in evidence given by the Republicans, the witness said he meant that they were all the guarantees of any kind received by him from Matthews and Foster at the Wormley conference.

Q.—Where is that writing that you said, in your own words, you swore up and exchanged at Wormley's to-day, was drawn up and exchanged? A.—Wormley exchanged? A.—There was nothing exchanged.

Q.—Don't ask you about that—I ask about these particular statements. A.—Then I never did deny them.

Q.—And you allowed the people of Louisiana to go upon a false understanding of the case and its results? A.—I am content with the judgment of the people of Louisiana as to the manner in which I performed the duty entrusted to me; I have not misled them nor the people of the country in any respect; I reported fully to them all that I had done, and my answer is further that I have but a few days since received from them the unanimous nomination of the party for the highest position in their gift in the coming campaign.

Gen. Butler next read a dispatch from witness to Gov. Nicholls, asking him who he should deliver his documents to, as Gov. Nicholls had previously telegraphed him to return to accept an appointment on the 4th of March. "What were those documents?" asked the General. The witness replied that some of them were the documents named already, together with briefs in the Supreme Court case and other questions.

BURKE RESENTS AN INSULT FROM BUTLER.

Another source of discussion between the General and the witness grew out of an attempt by the former to make it appear that Major Burke had not fully and fairly informed the people of Louisiana as to his labors and their results, because, in a dispatch dictated by him for the associated press to use, and in which he stated the general results accomplished, he failed to make any mention of the success he had made in increasing and strengthening the filibustering movement, and that it was then to be stopped, the guarantees having been obtained.

Mr. Hiscock, after some time had been consumed in this discussion, objected to it, and asked the object of the testimony. In the course of some remarks between Mr. Hiscock and Gen. Butler, the latter suddenly and loudly exclaimed: "But I do question the truthfulness of the witness!"

Major Burke sprang from his chair so as to face the General, and for a minute or two both glared at each other, Burke trembling, and becoming deathly pale.

"In what particular?" demanded Burke.

"I'll show you before I get through," replied the General.

Burke now trembled with nervous excitement, and when a movement was made by the Chairman to continue the proceedings, Burke said: "I will answer no more questions from the General till that remark is withdrawn."

Mr. Foster said: "That is a matter in which I will not protect you."

"Then I'll protect myself," said Burke, angrily.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Stenger made several attempts to modify the witness, but he resolutely declined to answer any questions put by Gen. Butler. Major Burke made a calm and brief address in regard to the patience which he had shown up to this point in endeavoring fairly to comprehend the General's sometimes cloudy questions, and closed by saying: "I have not come 3,400 miles to have insult put upon me by the General or any other person, and I think it is unkind and unjust, and I shall not submit to it. I will not answer further questions from the General till he has done me and himself the justice to withdraw the remark he has made."

This was greeted with applause and stamping of feet in approval by the audience. Mr. Stenger made a speech, calculated to cool the witness' ire, and said the committee nor any one member of it were the judges of the testimony, and that he certainly differed from Gen. Butler in his interpretation of it. Burke still refused to testify "so long as the General's statement stands." He was still deathly pale and highly excited. Several of the committeemen made speeches, and Burke walked off the stand into the ante-room, and at least 20 persons—spectators, reporters, and committeemen—began to smoke, and affairs came to a standstill. Finally, Mr. Stenger conferred with Burke and then with Butler, and the difficulty was settled at last by all the proceedings, back to the point where Mr. Hiscock objected, being stricken from the record and a new question framed, and then the examination went on again.

The witness then answered that the dispatch did not contain the allusion referred to concerning the filibustering, probably from prudential motives, because it was arranged that Mr. Levy was to state their position on the floor of the House; the points in which the State Government of Louisiana was then interested were substantially stated, and it was not necessary from the stand-point of our interests that the statement referred to should be made at that time; it was desired that the substance of what we expected should be before the country at the time, in order to guard against any violation of the assurances that had been given, and that if they were violated sent evil effect followed in Louisiana, our action would be justified by the country.

Q.—Look and see if that is the statement made by Levy in the House. A.—That is a copy of the speech.

PLAYING A BLUFF GAME.

Gen. Butler read the speech, and said: "I observe that Mr. Levy didn't say in that speech that he was acting in pursuance of an agreement so to act. He doesn't say that he had given any assurances to Mr. Hayes' friends that if they did give up South Carolina and Louisiana they would not oppose the count." Wasn't it agreed that that should not be known at that time? A.—No, Sir; I don't think that phase of it was discussed; it was, I think, a matter that was generally understood that that was the arrangement.

Q.—Was it known by the Democrats who were standing more or less firmly by Mr. Tilden in the House? A.—It was a matter which was generally known; I don't know that we told them that we had agreed to it, but we told them that the earlier the count was completed the earlier our objects in South Carolina and Louisiana would be attained, through the withdrawal of the troops.

Q.—If the agreement had not been made do you think the count would have gone on all the same? A.—I believe the count would have gone on all the same if this agreement had not been made; many of the Democrats, while consenting to make a virtual show, did not desire to assume the responsibility of impeding the final count; some of them showed us letters from their constituents, pressing upon them the necessity of non-interference with the count, for fear of creating a commotion in the county if the count was delayed beyond March 4.

Q.—You didn't tell that fact to the statesmen at Wormley's? A.—We did not.

Q.—You will pardon the words, but it was a little bit of a bluff game you were playing? A.—It was a bluff game.

The witness then read his dispatch of Feb. 28 to Gov. Nicholls, informing him of the fact that the filibustering movement was only designed as a show of opposition to the count and that he did not think they could be held much longer together, but that they would probably be able to obtain something through the show of strength made by them.

STANLEY MATTHEWS' ASSURANCES.

Gen. Butler then read the dispatch of Feb. 17 to Gov. Nicholls, in which Mr. Burke said all would turn out well, and that Packard would not be recognized, unless they were very grossly deceived by high authority. "Who?" asked the General, "was that high authority?" "Stanley Matthews," replied the witness.

Gen. Hiscock also says: "Am informed on good authority, that the Cabinet yesterday refused to recommend recognition of Packard, and postponed it." Who gave you this information? A.—All of that dispatch refers to Stanley Matthews.

Q.—Then Mr. Stanley Matthews, at that time a candidate for the Senatorship from Ohio, was going about giving information as to the doings of Gen. Grant's Cabinet? A.—Yes, Sir.

Gen. Butler next read a dispatch from J. C. P. Wilmer, at Columbus, Ohio, to Major Burke, at Washington, dated Feb. 26, stating, in effect, that peace was not to be disturbed in Louisiana. "Who is Mr. Wilmer?" asked the General. A.—He is a Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Louisiana.

Q.—What was he doing so far away from his flock, running around in politics? A.—Perhaps I can best answer that question by reading an interview published at the time, in which Bishop Wilmer's visit to Gen. Grant is spoken of.

Q.—What did he go to Columbus for? A.—He went with a letter from Gen. Grant, obtained in Washington.

Q.—Who is the writer of this interview? A.—Perhaps Mr. Gibson, Washington correspondent of the *Sun*, who sits near you, can answer that.

Q.—Was there any discussion in that Wormley conference over the question of the condition in the guarantees that "the Nicholls Government do not grant immunity from crime?" A.—I do not remember any discussion of it then, but it was discussed at the previous meeting held in the Finance Committee-room of the Senate that day.

Gen. Butler then read a dispatch to Gov. Nicholls, stating that some of them were the documents named already, together with briefs in the Supreme Court case and other questions.

FINAL TRIBUTES TO MONTAGUE.

THOUSANDS OF FRIENDS ATTEND HIS FUNERAL SERVICES—REV. DR. HOUGHTON SPEAKS OF HIS LIFE.

The mortal remains of Henry J. Montague were laid to rest yesterday within the quiet precincts of Green-Wood Cemetery. No elaborate ceremonies were performed over the coffin, but a thousand mourners, many of them weeping, attended the services in "The Little Church Around the Corner," and as many more followed the hearse to the cemetery. The funeral services were carried out in accordance with the programme previously arranged.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the committee of pall-bearers, with a few intimate friends and acquaintances, met at the residence of Mr. Lester Wallack, No. 13 West Thirtieth-street. Half an hour later the remains of the lamented actor arrived at the main entrance to the Church of the Transfiguration, where they were placed upon a bier and covered with a pall. A single bouquet rested upon the coffin-lid. This was contributed by Miss Josie Moss, daughter of Theodore Moss, of Wallack's Theatre, and bore the name of the donor inscribed upon a slip of paper. Saving this, there were no flowers, no wreaths, no decorations of any kind. At 11 o'clock four men lifted the casket from the bier and bore it within the church, Rev. Dr. Houghton preceding the procession and reciting the words: "I am the resurrection and the life," the organ meanwhile playing an almost inaudible processional. Lester Wallack, with head bowed, followed the coffin. The services, conducted by Dr. Houghton, were according to the simple Episcopal ritual. The music was very impressive. Its special feature was the singing by Miss Emma Abbott of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," with which the obsequies proper were concluded. The burial prayer, "Ashes to ashes, earth to earth, dust to dust," is usually reserved until the lowering of the coffin into the grave, was delivered at the altar, and when this ceremony, immediately connected with the formal removal of the pall from the coffin, was concluded, Dr. Houghton stepped forward and pronounced a few solemn sentences in eulogy of the dead actor. He spoke substantially as follows:

"Until I met you here this morning, my friends, I had not thought to add a single word to the burial service. But it has seemed to me that such an occasion as this ought not to be passed over without pointing its moral to a profession constantly assailed with many temptations. Why is it that such unusual numbers are gathered here today? Why have faithful friends brought reverently 3,000 miles the remains of a young Englishman the actor? Is it because he was young and promising? Others as young and promising have died, and their funerals have called out no such multitude. Because of the loss to the profession, and to those who found their recreation in the plays he produced? Actors of equal merit have died, and are dying. Is it for sympathy with his mother and sister in their great bereavement? Other bereavements have been as great as theirs. Is it not because he was a man, as well as an actor, who resisted the many temptations with which those in his profession are constantly beset?" Dr. Houghton remembered Mr. Montague coming to ask his services for brother or sister departed. He remembered him as sitting Sunday after Sunday in a pew, his head bowed in prayer, or lifting his voice in praise; and, again, in the Sunday-school with the wreath-makers as the holidays drew on. As the dead actor was now, so must all be in the inevitable to-morrow. Dr. Houghton concluded with a feeling tribute to the generosity, kindness of heart, and true religious nature of the deceased, and with an exhortation to his hearers so to live that when the death-bell shall ring down the curtain for them, the world shall seem the darker for their dying.

The services concluded, the remains were conveyed to the hearse by the pall-bearers, and escorted by them to Green-wood Cemetery, where a crowd had already collected about the lot of Lester Wallack. There were no services at the open grave. To enumerate the names of those members of the dramatic profession who attended the services would be almost to give a directory of the stage. Besides the committees hitherto printed in THE TIMES, the familiar faces of Kate Claxton, Miss Coghlan, E. T. Kingsold, Clara Morris, Maude Granger, and Henry Palmer were noticeable amid the throng. The Order of Elks attended in a body, and the Lambs, of whom Mr. Montague was Shepherd, were fully represented. A movement is already on foot to procure contributions to a fund for the erection of a memorial over the grave of Montague.

A "STRAW" BAIL MAN IN CUSTODY.

When Michael Connor was recently held by United States Commissioner Shields for passing counterfeit bank-notes and counterfeit trade dollars, his bail was fixed at $5,000, and he was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail. On Saturday last an old man named Peter Bagley appeared before Commissioner Shields and offered bail for the prisoner, swearing that he was the owner of a lot and three-story house on the south-west corner of Bond and Lafayette avenues, Brooklyn. Commissioner Shields turned over the bail bond to the United States District Attorney, giving the latter 24 hours to investigate it. It was soon discovered that the would-be-bailor was not the owner of the property in question, and a warrant was issued for his arrest and placed in the hands of Deputy Marshals Adell and Holmes for execution. He was captured yesterday, and held by Commissioner Shields in default of $1,500 bail to answer for perjury.

THE BETTING MEN LOSING.

THREE FAVORITES BEATEN AT SARATOGA.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT, BUT A SMALL ATTENDANCE—BONNIE WOOD THE ONLY WINNING FAVORITE—THE WESTERN TWO-YEAR OLD, SKYLOCK, AND NANNIE H. CAPTURE THE OTHER PURSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—The attendance to-day at the race-course was not as large as usual, although the programme was attractive and the track in good order. The racing was of a high order, however, and those who were present enjoyed a fine day's sport. Four races were run, and only one of the four favorites succeeded in getting to the front, and that was Bonnie Wood in the three-quarter dash. The Western 2-year-old defeated Boardman, in the five furlongs, and paid his backers $24. 30. Skylock won the mile and five furlongs, his first victory this year, and the tickets on him were worth $17 50. Bonnie Wood brought her backers $19 80, and Nannie H. winning the selling race, those holding tickets on her were rewarded with $32 80.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE FIVE-FURLONG DASH.

The first event was a dash of five furlongs for 2-year olds, to carry 105 pounds, with an allowance of 7 pounds to maidens; purse, $300. There were six starters, namely, J. E. Brewster & Co.'s b. f. by Leamington, out of Elastic, 98½ pounds, (Evans;) Pierre Lorillard's b. s. Boardman, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 105 pounds, (Barrett,) and blk. c. Cedric, by Saxon, out of Fanny Ludlow, 98 pounds; William Astor's b. f. Bonnie Leaf, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 85 pounds, (Brown;) Powers & Buckle's b. c. Volturno, by imp. Billet, out of Sprightly, 105 pounds, (L. Booth;) and Lewis & Stearns' ch. c. Farley, by Alroy, out of Lady Culpepper, 98 pounds, (Shields.) Although the Lorillard pair were the favorites, Volturno found many supporters from the West, as he had won the Planters' House Stakes, at St. Louis, and ran third in the Lucas & Hunt Stakes, carrying 5 pounds extra, at the same meeting. He is a fine-looking colt. Some time before the race it was announced that Cedric was lame, and permission was asked to withdraw him, which was granted.

The pool-selling was as follows:

	$500	$300	$200
Pierre Lorillard	125	60	30
Volturno	60	40	35
Bonnie Leaf	60	45	35
Elastic filly	90	50	10
Farley			

They were mustered at the five-furlong pole, midway down the chute, and after breaking away a couple of times the flag fell, with Boardman in the lead and Bonnie Leaf second. Reaching the half-mile pole, and turning into the regular track, Boardman had the best of it by a length, while Bonnie Leaf occupied the second position; but Volturno was at her saddle-girth, and two lengths behind came Farley, jogged by the Elastic filly. Coming round the lower turn Bonnie Leaf began to quit, and was being whipped, while Volturno passed her and reached the tail of Boardman, and the pair left the others far behind and beaten. Boardman held the lead all the way up, but Volturno came up at the finish, and after a most brilliant race won the race from Boardman by a head, in 1:04¾. Ten lengths away came Farley, third, the other two pulling up.

THE MILE AND FIVE FURLONG HANDICAP.

The second event was a free handicap for all ages of a mile and five furlongs, for a purse of $400, of which $100 went to the second horse. Five horses had accepted the weights of the handicapper, and these were: James J. Bevin's ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 108 pounds, (Blaylock;) Harvey Welch's b. g. Princeton, 5 years, by Oakland, out of Imp. Pompert, 105 pounds, (Barrett;) T. B. & R. B. Davis' ch. h. Kenny, 5 years, by Curtis, dam by Red Eye, 110 pounds, (Hughes;) D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Maumee, 3 years, by Revolver, out of Emily Peyton, 85 pounds, (C. Booth,) and R. Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 114 pounds, (Hayward.) With three good starters in his outfit, and with Barrett on his back, Princeton was a decided favorite, with old Shylock second choice, the betting being as follows:

	$300	$225	$200
Princeton	105	110	150
Shylock	90	60	85
Maumee	60	35	60
Kenny	60	45	45

The distance being a mile and five furlongs, they were started from the pole midway down the chute, and when the flag fell Princeton was in front, Hattie F. second, and Kenny third. As soon as they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole, Hughes gave Kearney his head, and he immediately opened a gap of six lengths, while Shylock was second, three lengths before Maumee, who was a length in front of Princeton, fourth, and Hattie F. fifth. Coming round the lower turn Kenny increased his lead to 10 lengths, and continued to open the gap up the stretch, and finished the first five furlongs 20 lengths in advance of Shylock, who was four lengths ahead of Maumee, with Princeton lapping her, and Hattie F. in the rear. Going round the turn Hayward urged Shylock at a faster pace, and he speedily closed upon Kenny, while the others were improving their positions. So fast did Shylock close up that when Kenny reached the quarter pole he was only six lengths away from Shylock, who was three lengths ahead of Maumee, third; Princeton fourth, and Hattie F. fifth. Rushing along the back stretch, Kenny began to lose ground rapidly, and Shylock closed upon him at every stride. By the time the half-mile pole was reached he was at Kenny's saddle-girth, and four lengths in front of Princeton, who was half a length before Maumee, and Hattie F. four lengths behind the latter. As they came round the lower turn Shylock came to the front for a moment, but fell back to Kenny's saddle-girth, and the others were all beaten. Kenny retained the lead to the furlong pole, but Hayward gave Shylock a cut of the whip, and he came to the front, winning the race by two lengths in 2:57¾, Kenny second, 10 lengths ahead of Princeton, who was a neck before Maumee, fourth, Hattie F. last.

THE THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

The troubles of the speculators continued when the judges called up the horses in the free handicap of three-quarters of a mile. Eight horses started, namely: William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lucy, 100 pounds, (Evans;) T. W. Doswell's b. f. Majestic, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Eltham Lass, 100 pounds, (Barrett;) Powers & Buckle's ch. f. Kate Claxton, 3 years, by Billet, out of Lizzie Vic, 101 pounds, (L. Booth;) J. A. Smith's ch. c. Bennett, 3 years, by Harry Bassett, out of Bet Arlington, 94 pounds, (Harvey;) J. & W. McMahon's br. g. Ike Bonham, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Viola, 90 pounds, (C. Booth;) Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 104 pounds, (Donahue;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. 3 years, by Gilroy, out of sister to Eurie, 90 pounds, (Brown,) and H. Stanford's b. f. Fusillade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, 88 pounds. (Purcell.) The betting was very close between Bonnie Wood and Kate Claxton, the rates being as follows:

	$105	$110	$150
Bonnie Wood	100	100	180
Kate Claxton	80	120	150
Vagrant	30	65	85
Ike Bonham	35	45	90
Field	35	50	90

The start was straggling, Ike Bonham having the best of it, Fusillade second, Bennett third, and Vagrant fourth. Going down the chute to the five-furlong pole, Kate Claxton ran up and was even with Vagrant and Bonham, but Bonnie Wood rushed up from behind and quickly showed her head to the front, turned into the course at the half-mile pole a length in advance of Vagrant, who was half a length before Bonham, with Bennett next; then came the ruck, with the brother to Grinstead in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Bonnie Wood increased her lead to two lengths, and Vagrant still held the second place from Bonham by half a length. Turning into the home stretch, Bonnie Wood had them all beaten, and came home by herself five lengths in front of Fusillade, second; half a length before Vagrant, third; Kate Claxton fourth, Majestic fifth. The time was 1:18¼.

THE SELLING RACE.

The sport concluded with a selling race for all ages, one mile and an eighth, for which there were five entries, namely: J. W. Wynn's b. f. Miss Malloy, 3 years, by Fat Malloy, dam by Engineer, to be sold for $750, 88 pounds, (Sheldon;) Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, $300, 94 pounds. (Barrett;) and br. h. Huckleberry, aged, by Harrah, out of Miller's Wagner, $300, 109 pounds, (Tenspeareck;) Lewis Harris' b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, $300, 94 pounds, (Mahoney;) and J. A. Smith's ch. f. Nannie H. 4 years, by Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, $300, 89 pounds, (C. Booth.) This was another good betting race, and another disappointment to the knowing ones, as Graham's pair were the favorites, bringing the following prices:

	$400	$200	$200
Graham's pair	210	105	100
Miss Malloy	225	80	75
Nannie H.	100	70	80
Vermont			

Starting from the furlong pole together, they came up on a line, and when they came to the stand Miss Malloy was a head in front of Higgins, Huckleberry, and Vermont, with Nannie H. in the rear. Going round the turn, Miss Malloy and Huckleberry ran head and head in the lead, and when they passed the quarter pole Miss Malloy was a head in front of Huckleberry, who was half a length before Higgins two lengths ahead of Vermont leading Nannie H. by half a length. Running along the back stretch, Miss Malloy pushed out half a length in the lead, Huckleberry still retaining the second place, lapped on the quarter by Higgins. Reaching the half-mile pole Miss Malloy retained the front place, and Graham's pair were together a length and a half before Nannie H. Coming round the lower turn Huckleberry retired beaten, and Higgins remained at Miss Malloy's quarter. Thus they ran well up the stretch, but both of them gave it up under the whip, as Nannie H. came up to them, the latter winning the race by three-quarters of a length in 3:00½; Higgins second, three lengths in front of Miss Malloy, the winner was bought in for the stated selling price.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

For the sixth racing day of the meeting the races will be a dash of one mile, entrance free, for all ages, with weights 7 pounds below the scale, and allowances and penalties; a free handicap of a mile and five eighths, for a purse of $500; a selling race for a mile and a quarter for a purse of $400, until otherwises; and a hurdle race of a mile and a quarter, over five hurdles, for a purse of $300. The entries, with the weights and pool-selling, are as follows:

FIRST RACE.

Bramble, 98 pounds	$300	$50	
La Belle Helene, 91 pounds	60	12	
Berdie, 91 pounds	50	--	
Leitzer, 101 pounds	6	--	
Field	2	1	

SECOND RACE.

Inspiration, 116 pounds	$100	$50	
Princeton, 118 pounds	80	30	
Bhadamaitree, 112 pounds	70	12	
Obtuntz Ch., 99 pounds	60	10	
Pilot, 93 pounds	35	--	

THIRD RACE.

Dan K., 108 pounds	$100	$175	
Lady Sudgen, 108 pounds	100	90	
Nannie H., 91 pounds	40	35	
Patriot, 99 pounds	25	20	
Governor Hampton, 96 pounds	12	15	
Kinney K., 94 pounds	12	18	

FOURTH RACE.

Distributor, 123 pounds	$140		
Kisko, 109 pounds	50		
Dalgarian, 140 pounds	50		
Derby, 148 pounds	40		

TROTTING AT CHARTER OAK PARK.

THE RACES NOT COMPLETED ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN.

HARTFORD, Aug. 21.—The rain compelled a postponement of the races at Charter Oak Park this afternoon, after two heats in the 2:28 class and one in the 2:24 class had been trotted. The pacing race was not called.

In the 2:28 class the bay mare Croixel (Galena, Ill.,) was the favorite, but the bay stallion Hambletonian Mambrino (Philadelphia) has the honors so far in the race. There were 12 entries in this class, and Lottie, Phil, Fannie Jefferson, and Great Western were drawn. Penelope drew the pole, the other horses in the following order: Lady Daggett, John Hall, Annie G., Croxie, Hambletonian Mambrino, Clara J., and Lady Milk. Before the half-mile was reached it was apparent that the race was between Mambrino and Croxie, and down the home-stretch it was a hot race between the two with Lady Milk crawling close. Croxie was about a neck behind at the first distance flag and seemed likely to win, but just before reaching the wire she broke, and passed the wire a neck ahead on the run. The heat was given to Mambrino, Croxie second. In the second heat there was a struggle similar to the first down the home stretch, but Lady Milk crowded the other two closely. Croxie lost the heat by a break at the lower distance flag. The following is a summary of the race so far as contested:

R. B. Stetson's b. s. Hambletonian Mambrino	1	1
W. M. Davis' b. m. Croxie	2	2
J. P. Gilbert's b. m. Lady Milk	3	3
C. H. Conway's blue m. Penelope	4	5
A. W. Woodward's b. s. John Hall	5	4
D. Bigley's gr. m. Lady Daggett	d.	
T. McLaughlin's ch. m. Clara J.	7	7
H. C. Woodnut's b. m. Annie G.	8	6
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie	dr.	
Z. Voorhees' b. g. Phil	dr.	
M. Dorsey's b. m. Fanny Jefferson	dr.	
T. J. Coe's br. g. Great Western	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36	1:12½	2:23½
Second heat	0:36¼	1:11¾	2:22¼

In the 2:24 class Edward was the favorite. There were eight starters, and Edwin Forrest, George R. Daniels, Steve Maxwell, and Trampoline were drawn. They started with Dick Moore at the pole, the others as follows: Sooner, Carrie, Champion, Jr., Edward, Driver, Darby, and Deck Wright. Much time was taken in scoring, during which Champion, Jr., fretted badly and started at a disadvantage at the word and acting badly on the back stretch, his driver pulled him out of the race. The heat was a hot one throughout between Edward, Dick Moore, Deck Wright, and Driver. Edward won, however, the winner, the others coming in in the following order: Dick Moore, Deck Wright, Driver, Carrie, Darby, and Sooner; Champion, Jr., distanced. Time—first quarter, 34½; half mile, 1:10; mile, 2:19½.

Showers having made the track too heavy to trot, and the hour being late, it was impossible to finish either race, and the judges postponed them until Thursday at 10 o'clock A.M., when the classes for today, including the pacing race will be trotted, to be followed in the afternoon by Friday's programme, which includes the 2:30 class, and is free to all, in which Romeful, Protaine, Great Eastern, and Lulu are entered.

THE ERIE TROTTING RACES.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 21.—This was the second day of the Erie races. The unfinished 2:40 race was won by Valiant, who took the second, third, and sixth heats. The following is a summary:

Valiant	4	1	1	2	2	1
Monk Boy	3	2	2	1	1	3
Nocmide	1	3	3	4	4	2
Old Fellow	2	4	4	3	3	dr.
Lady June	5	5	5	5	5	dr.

Time—2:21¾; 2:22¾; 2:21½; 2:21¼; 2:43; 2:40¾.

The following are summaries of the 2:30 and 2-minute races:

2:30 CLASS.

Kinsman Boy	1	1	1		
Sleepy Tom	2	2	2		
Boy Dick	3	5	3		
Lady June	5	3	5		
Lilly Pierce	4	4	4		
Peculiar	6	6	6		

Time—2:32; 2:32½; 2:34¾.

3-MINUTE CLASS.

Townsends	2	1	1	2	1
Gail Hamilton	1	2	3	3	2
Transit	3	3	2	1	dr.
Annie Gold-dust	4	4	4	4	3
Big Fellow	5	5	5	5	dr.
Kitty D	6	6	dis.		

Time—3:02; 3:01; 3:01¼; 3:01; 3:01.

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—A large number of lawyers from all parts of the Union met in the Town Hall at 10 o'clock this morning in response to a call signed by B. H. Bristow, of Kentucky; W. M. Evarts and J. K. Porter, of New-York; Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; George Hoadley and Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Harry Hitchcock, of Missouri; Carleton Hunt, of Louisiana; Richard D. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia; P. C. Hemingrite, of Pennsylvania;

NOTES OF FOREIGN NEWS.

FIFTH OF THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL JOURNALS.

Rev. W. B. Clarke, an eminent geologist of Sydney, Australia, died on the 16th of June at the age of 80 years.

The sale of the diamonds of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, which occupied several days at the Hotel Drouot in Paris, realized 3,437,606 francs.

Dr. Brown-Sequard has received the appointment of Titulary Professor of Medicine in the College of France, as successor to the famous Claude Bernard.

The Marquis Giorgio Pallavicino, an Italian famine, died at Rome on the 4th inst. at the age of 56. He was a fellow-prisoner of Silvio Pellico in the Austrian fortress of Spielberg.

An old lady named Seymour, her daughter, 19 years of age, and an infant child of the latter, 2 years old, were recently found dead in bed near the Village of Preston, in England, with a stocking tied tightly around the neck of each. The old lady is supposed to have done the whole business.

The annual United Kingdom exhibition of cats and ladies' pet dogs opened at the Crystal Palace, London, on the 3d inst. There were over 300 entered, including every known variety of cat. The first prize for the largest animal was £1,000, and was taken by a Mr. Lewis, presumably a lady's pet.

Murder is sometimes very late in coming out. An inmate of an English work-house, an old man of 80, and completely blind, recently unburdened his mind of a murder committed by himself and his brother many years before. He gave directions to the spot where the body was buried, and there the bones were found.

Rev. Frank Besant, husband of the somewhat notorious Annie Besant, has obtained an order from the Master of the Rolls restraining that lady from annoying him by letter or otherwise, or instituting any proceeding to compel him to live with her. The order is temporary, and the question of making it permanent is to come before the court.

M. Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times, was advanced a grade in the Legion of Honor on account of "exceptional services." He acted as the London Congress for the Times, and for this exceptional services are presumed to have been rewarded in sending his extraordinary dispatches descriptive of scenes which no one was admitted to see.

Strange to say, a suit for breach of promise of marriage in Liverpool has resulted in a verdict for the defendant. There had been an engagement between the parties, but it seems to have lapsed by mutual consent, but when the lady learned that her old lover had married a rich widow she brought the suit in the hope of sharing in the gains of that venture.

The International Regatta of Paris, which has been suspended since 1870, is to be revived on Sunday, the 13th inst. Committees from the Nautical Club of France, the Rowing Club of Paris, and the Nautical Society of the Marne have united to organize and race for prizes to the value of 4,000 francs have already been provided, and numerous boats have been entered their names as competitors.

It is announced that M. Henri de Rochefort has been selected by the Radical Electoral Committee of Lyons as a candidate in the place of M. Durand. That step is the reply of that party to the measure which has just been taken in that city to prevent performing in favor of amnesty, and to the prosecution ordered against a journal of Lyons suspected of having Rochefort as a contributor.

The ex-Empress Eugénie has been receiving cordial attentions in Vienna. The day after her arrival she received a visit from the Emperor and the Archduke Albrecht; and the chief State dignitaries, including Prince Hohenlohe, Count Andrassy, Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, Prince Metternich, and Count Beust have called upon her. A court dinner was also given in her honor at Schönbrunn.

Some one writes to the San Francisco *Bulletin* to say that the report of the death of the Princess Salm-Salm is not true, the name having been confounded with Princess Salm-Kelfferscheidt. He also says the real author of the *Story of My Life* is Count Von Corvin-Wierbitzky, whose acquaintance the Princess made in Washington in 1863, and who is now editor of the *Deutsch Legal Zeitung* in Leipsic.

M. Albert Joly, the eloquent young French advocate, now a Deputy, was pleading at Pontoise recently in a libel case, when the presiding Judge, interrupting, said: "You are not now speaking for the court, but for the gallery." Thereupon M. Joly said that such a reproach had never before been addressed to him, and that the Judge would retract. The Judge saving nothing, M. Joly put on his cap and retired from the court.

They are continually having queer breach of promise suits in the North of England. One of the latest, tried at Liverpool, was that of Mrs. Swift, a widow, with six children, against a farmer over 50 years of age. She charged him with being the father of one of her children, and breaking off a very eligible match with another fellow. After all that, he married into own servant girl, and the other fellow having in the mean time married too, she was left out in the cold.

Prince Louis Napoleon has had a very narrow escape with his life during his visit to Sweden. In maneuvering, at an agricultural exhibition, in company with the King, some machinery, the Prince had approached close to an engine, which unexpectedly was set in motion, and some parts of the engine caught the clothes of the Prince, who would undoubtedly have been thrown into the wheels of the engine but with great presence of mind, instantly himself stopped the engine. As it was, the Prince escaped with having his clothes torn to pieces.

A Scotch paper is responsible for the following anecdote: A Scotchman who was sailing with a number of ladies in a boat, including his wife, her sister, her mother, and his mother—and the boat having been overturned near the shore by a squall, shouted out to the rescuers to save one old lady in particular, who was nearest and dearest to his heart. On being asked why he did not point out his wife as the chief object to be rescued, he calmly replied: "Well, ye se, a man can get as many wived as he needs; but he can never get anither mither."

According to the accounts from Russia, a large district of Siberia is being ravaged by hordes of bandits and brigands who are devastating all they can lay hands upon, and carrying the greatest dread and fear among the peaceable inhabitants of the region. They fall upon the harmless villagers, rob and pillage wherever they can, intercept all communications, and render life and property far from secure. They consist chiefly of escaped convicts—men who have been for various offenses, and none at all, deported to the mines of Siberia, but have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of their guards and have escaped.

"It was very funny," says London *Truth*, "of the City Chamberlain to remind Lord Salisbury that his lordship's grandfather was a city merchant, and that if his lordship had been faithful to the city, instead of seeking fame and fortune elsewhere, he might have been—who knows?—even Lord Mayor of London." This incident recalls the story of the Aldermen who, some little time ago, in addressing the scholars of a Sunday-school, told them that if they were honest, industrious, and loved their Bibles, they might some day, like him, become Aldermen of the City of London. There is nothing like a conscientious belief in the dignity of your position."

The marriage of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, is fixed for Saturday, the 24th inst., and will be celebrated at Potsdam. The wedding dress, of white silk, embroidered with silver, and with a train 13 feet long, is being made at Berlin; and the whole of the trousseau selected by the Princess has been purchased in Germany. Among the most valuable presents is a diadem given by the Emperor and Empress, which is made up of 80 different parts, and a pearl necklace given by the Bride's father. By the orders of Prince Henry, several bouquets of flowers are sent from Paris every day; and a fortnight after the wedding the newly-married couple are expected in that city upon a visit to the Exhibition.

One of the surgeons with Admiral Hornby's fleet in the East, writes thus of the Bulgarian Christians, whom he calls "the most lying, dishonest, and blood-thirsty race under the sun:" "I could not trust them, with common food, for if I did I not see them eat it they would sell it for grog; then, feeling heavy, would steal some more. These orthodox church-goers are so thoroughly bad in every way that it makes one have great sympathy with the Mohammedan contempt for them. I hope to go up to Philippopolis, Sophia, Orchanieh, and Plevna at the end of the month, but I know what I shall see—all the bad qualities of human nature in power, lust, murder, and plunder rampant, and the fairest portion of earth's surface in the hands of the worst of its inhabitants. Seven years' service at different times in this country has removed the cloud from my eyes, which blinds the rabid Mossophils at home."

A somewhat remarkable case has just been decided by the English courts. Miss Harriet Stoner, daughter of Lord Camoys, had married Hon. Leopold Agar Ellis on the express condition and promise that the children should be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith under her direction. With a good deal of reluctance and after long objection he had agreed to this. They were married in 1864, and there are three children living. Differences on account of religion arose, finally resulting in the father absolutely refusing to allow the children to be brought up as Catholics. His wife petitioned for an order compelling him to fulfill his original agreement, but the court decided that it could not be granted. The Vice-Chancellor dwelt on the sad results of religious differences between man and wife, and warmly advised the husband so stated by his lordship, that there was no case for him to answer. The petition was dismissed, and the petition dismissed, Mr. Ellis obtained an order from the court for a direction as to the education of the children, that they should not be taken to the Roman Catholic Church or to confession, and that their mother should not inculcate Roman Catholic doctrines in their minds.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by S. Fry to get rid of old debts amounting to $12,000. He has no assets.

Isaac D. Fraser, representing a number of creditors of George S. Griffiths, plumber, has filed a petition to have him adjudicated a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to $22,000, and he has no assets.

Register Pitch has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Michael G. Fagan, stables, who has liabilities amounting to $14,300, and cash assets, $75. The largest creditors are: —James Mahon, $3,300; Peter T. Reilly, $2,120; Lebanon County Bank, $1,200.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: James S. Wilson and Jacob M. Johnson, firm of J. S. Wilson & Co., produce dealers, of No. 346 Washington-street, to John R. Furman, and Philip J. Forbes to William E. Townley.

Proceedings in bankruptcy have been commenced by Isaac D. Fraser, representing a number of creditors of Henry A. Simpson, real estate broker, to have him adjudicated a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to $87,000, and his assets are nominal. H. A. Stevens is the largest creditor, his claim being for $36,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John Stewart for himself and against the late firm of Stewart & Mitchell, dealers in fancy goods. Mr. Mitchell, his partner, not assenting. The firm's liabilities are $7,300, on which a dividend of 15 per cent. on individual debts of Mr. Stewart amount to $44,000, and he has no assets. Among his creditors are Robert Bonner, $20,309; Ninth National Bank, $6,509; Bulls' Head Bank, $10,391.

Garrett L. Schuyler, dealer in lumber at the foot of East Thirty-fifth-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton; his liabilities amount to $24,377, of which $20,000 are secured by mortgages on real estate; the assets consist of two houses and lots at Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street, and lots on Third-avenue near One Hundred and Seventh-street, mortgaged for $23,000. The principal creditors are Henry Wahl, $12,000, secured; E. W. Jacob, $8,000, secured; James E. Miller, $1,500; Samuel E. Johnson, $1,500.

The creditors of Vanderhoof & Beatty, jobbers in straw goods at No. 620 Broadway, held a meeting yesterday at the office of Register Dwight and received an offer for a composition at 35 cents cash. A statement was presented showing liabilities, $193,459, and real assets $74,716. Twenty-six claims were proved, aggregating about $150,000, among which were the following: Joseph Falco, $36,653; J. Zinn & Co. $17,891; Kurtz, Stubcock & Co. $16,782; E. Knowlton, $12,000; Fireman's National Bank, $6,003; H. B. Claflin & Co., $4,836; B. Griffey & Co., $4,854; Leman, Klauz & Co., $3,340. H. B. Claflin & Co. opposed the composition and obtained an examination of the debtors, pending which the meeting adjourned.

The suspension of C. W. Bertaux, shipping and commission merchant at No. 113 Pearl-street, and at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, is reported. He was the principal importer of plaster from Nova Scotia, had the chartering of numerous vessels, and was a part owner in several. He has been in business many years, succeeding the firm of Crandell, Bertaux & Co. in May, 1873. The failure of J. E. Woodworth, of Nova Scotia, involved him; shrinkage in values and dullness in trade were other causes of his failure. He is endeavoring to compromise at 25 cents on the dollar in unsecured notes at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months. His liabilities amount to $200,000, of which $61,000 are secured; he owes $79,000 in the United States, $42,000 in England, $21,000 in Nova Scotia, and $37,000 to the estate of J. E. Woodworth. The assets consist of real estate, interest in vessels, and open accounts, amounting to $122,000, which includes $61,000 held as security.

Henry F. Hills & Co., straw goods, at No. 541 Broadway, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday before Register Allen, to be followed by composition proceedings, probably at 30 cents on the dollar. The total liabilities are $210,-302, of which $39,000 are contingent; $4,405 are secured, and $1,256,771 unsecured. The assets include merchandise, $23,383; real estate, $12,750; debts due, $27,200; good notes, $6,407; cash, $2,142; fixtures, $400; 100 shares of stock of the First National Bank of Amherst, Mass., $12,000; 100 shares of the Hills Company, no market value; and seven shares of the Amherst Gas Company, $700. Following are amount of the creditors: First National Bank of Amherst, $15,000; Henry D. Fearing & Co., $21,454; Henry D. Fearing, $2,500; Mowry, Rogers & Co., $26,606; S. B. McGeorge, $19,095; J. S. Plummer & Co., $9,692; L. Woodigen & Co., $4,362; Corey & Stewart, $7,200; Kurtz, Stubcock & Co., $6,582; Hills & Co., $7,500; Ninth National Bank of Jamaica, Vt., $5,000; Ware National Bank, $5,000; John C. Way, $4,372; Joseph Falco, $6,581; A. J. Powers, $2,652.

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

A WEALTHY HOLLANDER ESPOUSES A KEY-PORT LADY—FOOD FOR GOSSIP IN JERSEY CITY.

A marriage ceremony enveloped in an air of romantic mystery was performed in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, at midnight of Tuesday. Shortly before midnight two handsomely-dressed gentlemen walked hurriedly into the First Precinct Police Station, on Gregory-street, and one of them, who described himself as Henry G. Harris, a lawyer, of Arch-street, Philadelphia, asked permission to go behind the Sergeant's desk to do some writing. That was a violation of the rules, and the Sergeant hesitated, but showed the gentlemen to a private room adjoining. While the lawyer wrote, his companion asked if a Justice of the Peace could be found to perform a marriage ceremony at once. Justice Whelan was summoned, and by the time he arrived the writing had been finished, and he and the lawyer, accompanied by the lawyer's friend, started at once for Taylor's Hotel. In the ladies' parlor a prepossessing young lady, attired in a handsome dress of black, awaited their arrival. The lawyer introduced his companion to the Justice as William H. G. De Vare, and the lady gave her name as Elizabeth B. Ogden.

"Where do you reside?" asked the Justice of the groom.

"In Holland," was the hesitating reply.

"But where do you reside now?" asked the Justice.

"Well," returned the groom, "I travel a great deal, but I spend most of the time in New-York."

So his residence was noted as New-York.

"Now, where do you reside?" asked the Justice, turning to the blushing bride. The lady only blushed deeper, and vouchsafed no reply. Upon the Justice repeating the question, she expressed a reluctance to state her residence.

"But the law requires that I should know," protested the Justice; and the answer came faintly, "Keyport, Sir."

The ceremony was performed, and the next source of embarrassment arose from the fact that the Justice had not supplied himself with a blank certificate.

"It will be all right," he said; "I will give it to you in the morning."

"Oh," chimed in all three, "that will never do. We sail on the Abyssinia for Europe to-morrow."

The Justice accordingly wrote a certificate. When he had signed and sealed it the happy couple were driven away from the hotel. Lawyer Harris stated that De Vere was a wealthy Hollander, with an income of $10,000, and that the document which had been drawn up in the station-house was a will, in which he had bequeathed all of his property to his wife.

A FORTUNE TO CHARITY.

The will of the late Thomas E. Cahill, of Philadelphia, disposed of property estimated to be worth at least $500,000. Its provisions are thus summarized by the *North American* of that city: "It gives $1,000 to each of the following institutions: Philadelphia Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, St. John's Orphan Asylum, St. Vincent's Home, Catholic Home for Destitute Children, Roman Catholic Society of St. Joseph for Educating and Maintaining Poor Orphan Children, the German Roman Catholic St. Vincent's School Society of Philadelphia and vicinity, West Philadelphia Industrial School, Home of the Good Shepherd, Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Anne's Widows' Asylum, St. Joseph's Hospital, Sisters of St. Francis, and the Sisters of St. Francis for the benefit of St. Mary's Hospital. After the private bequests the remainder of the estate is given to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia, Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton; Dr. Walter F. Allen, John G. Reppliez, and James Gillin, in trust to expend $1,000 annually for the good of St. Patrick's, St. Francis, and St. Charles Borromeo, to be distributed under the direction of certain subdivisions; also, $1,000 annually, to be expended on the schools attached to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church. The will then directs the purchase of a lot of ground in the city, and the erection thereon of a proper building, to be called the Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia. The income for its maintenance is to be invested for, and the will declares that the school shall be for the purpose of giving free education to boys over 11 years of age, living in this city or State. The province is made that if the estate is found not ample enough for the establishment of this school this residue shall be distributed among the above-named corporations or societies, and go into a fund for the support of poor people to provide them with food, clothing, and fuel, and to assist in defraying the expenses of burial of such poor. Under this latter contingency his sister Ellen is to receive $1,000 annually, to be in compensation of the Trustees of the Cahill Poor Fund of the City of Philadelphia. In the will there are handsome bequests to Mr. Cahill's brothers and sisters, and the widow receives, in absolute right, the residue. No. 1,916 Walnut-street, and a large annuity. The testator announces that the charitable provisions contained in the will were all made after carefully weighing the matter, and he declares that he was of sound mind and memory when he executed the instrument."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas Flynn, who was recently indicted for the murder of Martin Earnheim on June 1, was yesterday sent to the Lunatic Asylum by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, the District Attorney consenting to this disposition of the case.

Charles Gryner, or Carl Gryner, as he writes his name, of No. 315 West Thirty-fifth-street, was committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of criminally assaulting his own daughter.

Jane Ingreaves was married to Mr Rasbach, Joseph Ridgeway, on Staten Island, in August, 1875. She now says he is living with another woman as his wife, in Manchester, England. Her suit for absolute divorce was referred to Nelson Smith, by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

The examination in the case of President Schuyler, of the Teutonia Savings Bank, who is charged with perjury, was called yesterday by Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, but owing to the non-attendance of the defendant, who was compelled to stay away by illness, the investigation was postponed until Sept. 9, when it will come up in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court.

Philip Gratz has brought suit in the Supreme Court against his wife, Caroline Gratz, to annul their marriage, which took place on June 13 last. Since the ceremony, Mr. Gratz says, he has discovered that his wife had two illegitimate children. This he regards as a fraud upon himself. Mrs. Gratz has put in no defense. Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, referred the case to P. G. Salmon.

Henry Bohning, of No. 127 Greenwich-avenue; Charles Reiss, of No. 538 Ninth-avenue, and George Bilzer, of No. 549 Ninth-avenue, were arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on complaint of J. Blake White, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who charged them with selling impure milk, in violation of the Sanitary Code. The prisoners were held for trial in $100 bail each.

THE COLB DIVORCE CASE.

The well-known divorce suit of Collins B. Cole against Cora L. Cole was made the subject of a decision by Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The action is for an absolute divorce on the ground of Mrs. Cole's alleged adultery. After the case had been sent to a Referee, and after testimony had been had before the latter, Mrs. Cole applied to the court for leave to put in a supplemental answer, alleging, as a defense, condonation on the part of her husband. Judge Daniels, in deciding the application yesterday, made the following memorandum: "The supplemental answer is clearly insufficient. It states neither the time when nor the place where the alleged condonation occurred, nor any other circumstances securing anything like reasonable certainty to the allegation. In addition to that, the defendant has failed to show by affidavit upon her part, except the general verification attached to the proposed answer, and which is as uncertain as the answer itself, that any such act of condonation ever took place, while that of the plaintiff is explicit and denied that the answer is untrue. It is not the practice to try the truth of such an answer on affidavits. But, before it can properly be allowed to be served, a plausible case, at least, should be established in the defendant's favor. That has not been done in this case, and the motion must be denied."

THE CUSTODY OF A CHILD.

Mrs. Florence W. Merra, the wife of a Third-avenue jeweler, adopted a little girl named Annie from one of the institutions about seven years ago. The child has grown up to be very beautiful and Mrs. Merra has become greatly attached to it. Several months ago Charles Parks, the father of the girl, saw Mrs. Merra and obtained her consent to his taking the child with him to the country for a few days. He afterward refused to return the child. Mrs. Merra then obtained a writ of habeas corpus calling for the production of the child in court. Parks failed to produce the child, but made a return saying that he had not the child in his custody at the time when the writ was served on him. This statement was denied, and the case was sent to a Referee who took testimony. From this it appeared that Parks is living with a Mrs. Rasebach, the supposed mother of the child, and that he directed the little girl to be taken to Greenville, N. J. The Referee reported to the effect that the child is in Parks' custody. Upon this, Judge Van Brunt yesterday ordered Parks to produce the child in five days and pay the costs of the proceeding, or else be committed for contempt of court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Whittaker et al. vs. Hunt et al.—Motion granted on payment of trial fee.

In the Matter of Parks.—It seems to be established beyond a doubt, that at the time of the service of the writ in this proceeding the child was under the control of Charles Parks. Unless he produces the child and pays the costs of this application within five days, a commitment will issue against him for contempt.

By Judge Donohue.

O'Gara vs. Kearney.—The facts presented disclose a proper case for a stay of proceedings; until the appeal from the order can be heard and decided by the General Term. An order to that effect will accordingly be entered.

Cole vs. Cole.—Opinion.

Prouty vs. Whipple.—Opinion.

New-York Condensed Milk Company vs. Akins.—Opinion.

Tagemeier vs. Tagemeier.—Opinion.

Rosenbuhler vs. Rogers.—Opinion.

Dunkport vs. Knapp, &c.—Opinion.

In the matter of Disney et al.—No authority exists for making the order upon petition which has been applied for in this case. Besides that it would be in violation of the direction given by the testator, who has fixed by his will the period when the property is to be paid over, it will itself has not been made a part of the motion papers. But if the statement of it contained in the petition is correct, no direction has been given concerning the accumulation of interest during the time of the investment. By that means the Executor would be at liberty to apply the income of the fund as it accrues over to the general guardian of the infant legatee. But that obligation arises out of the will, and cannot be increased by an order of this court upon motion. The Executor cannot be controlled in the discharge of their duties in that way. There is no view in which the order appealed for can be properly made, and the motion must therefore be denied.

Ball vs. Frank et al.—It is the policy of the Bankrupt laws to discharge the bankrupt from his debts upon his compliance with the terms of the application made under the authority of its provisions. The composition does not discharge an attachment levied, but it necessarily determines the amount the debtor may be required to pay in order to secure to him his own release. By the attachment the plaintiff is placed in the position of the creditor to whom the attached debt is owing. And he becomes entitled only to the payment the debtor must make in order to discharge the debt. That has now been determined under the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. The plaintiff, under his attachment, can claim no more than that. And upon payment of that amount the debtor in this case will satisfy the claim now made against him. An order to that effect, without costs, will be accordingly entered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Van Wagner vs. Dunning.—Motion to compel plaintiff to file bond for costs.

Mosher, &c., vs. Beckett.—Affidavit to obtain order for judgment denied.

Nichols vs. Brooks.—Order discontinuing action granted.

Smith vs. Folsom.—Undertaking on order to arrest, and order.

Gans vs. Gans.—Order directing entry of judgment.

Bond vs. Wilds.—Motion to amend complaint.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

White vs. Phippeny.—Approved.

Lamy vs. Allaniger.—Motions denied: no costs.

In the matter of the application of Foley, &c.—Leave to mortgage real estate of petitioner granted.

In the matter of the accounting of Bate.—Have creditors been advertised for?

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Undertakings Approved.—Lawrence vs. Jones; Mollenson vs. Meyer et al.; Rose vs. Wade et al.

Discovery et al. vs. Deeds et al.—Coburn et al. vs. Seelyn: Motion granted; costs to abide with $10 costs.

Farrell vs. Gifford.—Order granted.

Shaw vs. Haven et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

Davison vs. Bell.—Order of substitution granted.

Buchmann vs. Sickling.—Motion granted and order vacated without costs. Decision filed.

Orders Granted.—McCallum vs. Leech; Sachs vs. Same; Joseph Robinson, James Saunders, Ezekiel Symes, T. P. Towne, Robert Whitehead, Thomas Walker, Mrs. L. J. Woodman, John Buckley, Mrs. Buckley.

The following passengers sailed yesterday:

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—E. A. Bullock, L. L. Bullock, Henry E. Bunster, A. R. Calver, John Cockbrood, Kentish Dodd, Lawrence Dodd, Miss Adjulian Mustapha, Effendi; Corp. Suleiman, Ibrahim, Effendi; Corp. Behsededdin Hassan, Effendi; Corp. Mehmed Ahmed, Effendi; Corp. Hasan Ismail, Effendi; Sergt. Abdullah, Effendi; Corp. Emin Ali Murphis, Effendi; Major Hall, Effendi; Sergt. Omer Hasman, Effendi; W. J. Field, J. F. Gardner, Mr. Girdrist, Miss Idonia Graham, Capt. Grimsdale, Frank Lewis, Emile J. Lewis, Mr. MacDermott, John Morris, Mrs. Patrick John E. Romero, Yavak Candwell, L. MacDermott, Charles G. E. Pressing, F. E. Parker.

BALM FOR A DAMAGED HEART.

That was a small award in a breach of promise suit which the Kingston *Freeman* of Tuesday thus reports: "The breach of promise case of Melissa Boice against James McCormick came up for trial before Justice Hull yesterday afternoon, and as the defendant did not put in an appearance, the evidence of the plaintiff was taken and damages then assessed by the court. She testified: 'I live in this city; am single and unmarried; was so about the middle of March last; I know the defendant; he lives in Rondout; about March 15, 1878, the defendant and I engaged to be married; he asked me to marry him, and I consented; I was asked him after if he was willing to marry me as he agreed that Sunday night, and he said he would not; that was five or six weeks before this suit was commenced; he never married me and left off paying his attentions to me.' On this evidence the matter was left to the court, who after hearing the case carefully and all the weight of legal knowledge acquired by years of study, combined with his knowledge of human nature, decided that $100 would cover the damage occasioned by the breaking of the contract, and that $5 75 would cover the costs so judgment was entered for that amount."

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Three steam-ships—the City of Brussels, of the Inman Line; the State of Virginia, of the State Line, and the Gellert, of the Hamburg-American Line—will sail for Europe to-day, and will carry out about 100 saloon passengers. Among those who are to sail in the City of Brussels are: Rev. Dr. Edwards, Rev. John Hickey, Rev. Dr. McAuliffe, and Dr. George W. Smith, and among those who leave in the Gellert are Rev. and Mrs. T. Rudenbacher, of Rochester, and Dr. Andrew Weber and family, of Havana. Rev. M. Crowley and wife will sail in the State of Virginia. Full lists of the saloon passengers leaving to-day are given below:

In steam-ship Gellert, for Hamburg.—Dr. Andrew Weber, Miss Amelia Weber, Miss Ophelia Weber, Master Andrea Weber, Master Ignatio Weber, Miss Boda, Mr. and Mrs. David Allen Reed, Charles Becker, Peter Braug, William Schmidt, H. Reid, P. C. Fricks, Jacob Plant, E. G. A. Koch, Rev. and Mrs. R. Rudenbacken, Dr. Schroeder and family, Mrs. Regina Hohenzahl and infant, Miss Anna Hohenzahl, Alfred Hohenzahl, Miss John Hohenzahl, Mrs. Julia Moeckel, Miss Elise Moeckel, Miss Matilda Kraus, Miss Pauline Kraus, Mrs. Caroline Brown, Mrs. Wilhelmine Tuchwald, J. T. Bellmy, Mrs. Sophia Belde, Mr. and Mrs. Frederich Schulze, Mrs. A. K. Matayka, Mrs. B. Schulize, Mrs. Sarah Davis, Mrs. Fanny Schibbel, Mr

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Olivia.—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce.—Music.—Comicalities, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

BIJOU'S GARDEN THEATRE.—Three Years in a Man Trap.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish.—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of The New-York Times *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* The Times *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the New-England and Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional light rain, winds mostly northerly, stationary temperature, and higher pressure.

It does not appear that the conference of "Administration" Republicans at Saratoga yesterday was a very formidable body, or that it had any very well-defined excuse for its meeting. Its resolutions represent it as seeking simply the calling of a State Convention—an aim which is not by any means peculiar to the admirers of the "principles and purposes" of the Administration. Indeed, there are a good many very sincere Republicans who would like to see a State Convention called, and who earnestly desire a vigorous and bold campaign in this State, who do *not* admire the principles of the Administration, and who are somewhat puzzled to know what its purposes are. The attempt to take separate action by the gentlemen who met at Saratoga under the title of "Administration" men is ill advised. The question of Administration or anti-Administration, in view of the grave issues which the Republican Party has to meet this Fall, is an impertinence, whether raised by one side or the other. The attendants on the conference at Saratoga seem to have felt this, and their resolutions hint as much. It is unfortunate that they had not realized it sooner and been content with acting as simple Republicans, without encouraging by implication the low intrigues in which some professional politicians are engaged under the pretext of being "Administration" men.

It now seems that of the $11,197,284 of silver coined by the Government, only $1,110,780 have been got into circulation—that is to say, only about one dollar in ten. The reason is as obvious as that which prevents water from running up hill. For three-quarters of a century it was found that a difference in the value of gold and silver far less than that which now exists served to drive either one or the other out of the country, according as each was undervalued. It has not been given to the present Government to defy the simple law by which this effect is produced. Silver being legal tender, can be used to pay Government debts, but the moment it reaches the hands of the private citizen, it takes its way to the only place where it is worth par, viz.: the Custom-house. Money will be used in the way it is most profitable, and not in any other, no matter what Congress or the Treasury may do. Until Mr. Sherman can establish the impossible equation, 88=100, he will not get rid of his silver.

The Hewitt committee does not appear to have got a very much better class of witnesses, since it began to choose them itself, than it had when it heard whoever offered. Indeed, the term witnesses can hardly be said to apply to any of the gentlemen so far heard, for these do not pretend to offer any facts in regard to the causes of the distress which prevails in the country, or even in regard to its extent, character, or location. They assume its existence, and then proceed to air innumerable theories as to how it can be ended. For the most part, their theories are of the wildest kind, and have no possible relation to the actual powers of Congress, much less to its constitutional functions. Most of these dreamers start with the notion that Congress is omnipotent, and that it has only to enact the millennium in the particular form in which they conceive the millennium ought to take. To-day the committee will listen to Prof. Sumner, of Yale, who has at least the advantage that he can be made to understand the object of the committee, that he has studied the facts concerning it, and that he is not an infatuated believer in the solidity and fertility of moonshine.

If ingenuity and wit could break down the Republican Party in France, the Paris *Figaro* could be relied on to perform the task. It is just now engaged, together with its Conservative contemporaries, but with infinitely greater skill, in trying to sow the seeds of discord between the Ministry and the leaders of the Left. Availing itself of a dispatch of very dubious authenticity, sent by the *Agence Havas* to the provincial press, it gives all possible currency to the report that the Ministers would rather see the Senatorial elections of next January favorable to the Conservatives than to the Republicans; but the very extent of its adroit efforts shows that they have little to go upon. There are shades of opinion among the Republicans of France, no doubt, but there is complete and effective harmony in regard to the essential purposes of the party, and the evidences are abundant and satisfactory that the party is gaining, and deserving, every day more and more the confidence of the country. The reported disaffection of the Ministry has, so far, every sign of belonging to that species of journalistic invention to which the French press gave origin, and which will always bear the significant French name of *canard*.

The desperate defense of Serajevo, and the "not inconsiderable losses" occasioned by it, have aroused Austria to a determined effort to stamp out the Bosnian insurrection before the formidable November frosts can come to its aid. Hitherto the contest has been for the possession of the great southern high road and its two or three branches, and the general aspect of the campaign is best realized by supposing the advance of a hostile force from Albany upon Jersey City, carrying successively the fortified positions of Kingston, Newburg, and West Point. But the narrower portion of the Bosnian triangle, into which the insurgents are being gradually driven, is so completely flanked by Servia on one side and Montenegro on the other that the latter States virtually hold the decision of the game in their own hands. Hence Austria's jealous watchfulness of both; and hence, also, it may be, Russia's muster of 75,000 native troops in Bulgaria, and Servia's concentration of 24,000 more along the Drin. What effect Prince Bismarck's significant hint, that any attempt to shirk the obligations of the Berlin treaty "will be instantly followed by such measures as circumstances may require," will have upon the obstinacy of the Porte remains to be seen; but it at least proves that Europe has recognized the folly of allowing a beaten and dismembered State to assume the tone of a conqueror and to obstruct the reforms demanded by the whole civilized world.

THE ALLEGED BARGAIN.

A strict construction of the authority under which the Potter committee conducts its investigation would have excluded the greater part of Major Burke's testimony. He is a competent and, so far as we can judge, a credible witness, and his statements furnish a coherent exposition of matters relating to the Louisiana arrangement and its connection with Mr. Hayes' admission to the Presidency. From the first, certain gentlemen on both sides have been suspected of a want of candor upon these aspects of a wide subject. Enough had been made known to render plausible the belief that an understanding of some sort had been entered into by personal friends of Mr. Hayes, on one hand, and certain Southern Senators and Representatives on the other. Corrupt bargaining was not imputed; but there was a vague idea that an interchange of views and purposes had resulted in a mutually satisfactory plan of action as regards both the Electoral count and the solution of the Louisiana problem. Major Burke's explanation shows that the Southern Democrats and the Ohio Republicans who undertook to dissipate the mystery and to allay the distrust of which it was the cause, were not quite so candid as they might have been. They did not tell the entire truth. What they did say may have been literally correct, but the story was disingenuous nevertheless. There was no specific and written bargain, setting forth reciprocal covenants and obligations, and to this extent, probably, the protestations uttered months ago by members of both parties were truthful. But the evidence of Major Burke leaves no room for doubt as to certain essential facts. Assurances were tendered, primarily, in behalf of the Louisiana Democrats, and contingencies involving the consummation of the Electoral count were distinctly indicated. Responsive assurances proceeded from influential Republicans, intimate friends of Mr. Hayes. And, as a consequence of the latter, Southern Democrats frustrated the filibustering project and secured the peaceful inauguration of the President. This is the Burke revelation in a nutshell.

The state of things thus recalled does not admit of exultation, and it affords slight ground for partisan recrimination. It partakes more of intrigue than of bargaining, and though the distinction is not one that improves the morality of the transaction, it materially affects the position of the President and the uses to which the Potter inquiry might possibly be put. Whether or not the steps successively taken amounted to a bargain or only to an intrigue of the nature in which zealous partisans indulge when substantial interests are at stake, the responsibility for the original overture is beyond dispute. The Louisiana Democrats sent Major Burke to Washington in the capacity of negotiator. They desired above all things to get the Government of the State into their hands, and the general tenor of their agent's evidence indicates a readiness to come to terms with Mr. Hayes if this object could be thereby secured. In spite of the belief that their State had given a majority for Tilden as well as Nicholls, they were prepared to concede the State to Hayes if Nicholls could be assured of the Governorship. The pledges volunteered in the name of the Nicholls Government are in themselves unobjectionable. The debatable question is, whether they were admissible at all in the connection in which they were intended to be used. So far as the settlement of the State difficulty depended upon the recognition of Nicholls or Packard by the President, it is obvious that the only proper consideration turned upon the ascertained vote of the people. The partisan affinities of Packard or Nicholls had nothing to do, properly, with the point to be decided by the President. For the same reason the Louisiana Democrats discarded sound political ethics when they came to the conclusion which their ambassador and their friends in Congress carried out. The willingness to trade off Tilden to make sure of Nicholls is indefensible except on ground that would justify any bargain, however corrupt.

From this responsibility the Southern leaders whom Major Burke represented cannot escape. And it is shared by the Democratic Senators of other States who aided the Major in the performance of his task, and by the Southern Representatives whose active co-operation in the House was essential to its success. Senator Hill not long ago attempted to invest with a more patriotic character the action of Southerners in that emergency. Major Burke's contribution to history places it on a lower level. He tells us that Southern resistance to the filibustering which would have defeated the count was a product of the understanding whereby, in his judgment and that of his associates, the removal of the troops and the consequent success of the Nicholls Government had been assured. Had the declarations of Messrs. Sherman, Matthews, Foster, Garfield, and other of Mr. Hayes' friends not been satisfactory upon these points, the South would have joined the filibusters and their purpose would have been effected. Tilden was not thought of. The surrender of Louisiana to the Democracy was the consideration which determined the Southern course in Congress. So much, at least, Major Burke makes clear.

The statement respecting the Ohio Republican leaders with whom he conferred is equally emphatic though not quite so clear. He received from them oral guarantees and assurances that were satisfactory, but he declares that they were not reduced to writing, and his version of them varies slightly at different stages of his examination. As we understand them, they were largely composed of declarations as to Mr. Hayes' kind purposes toward the South, coupled with an explicit announcement that Nicholls would be recognized. Opinions will differ as to the interpretation to be put upon language like this. Those who seek the worst construction will insist that the declarations really were promises, made in pursuance of negotiations and as part of a bargain or agreement. A more charitable view assumes that Mr. Hayes had already decided upon the withdrawal of the troops, and that the assurances given by his friends were called out naturally and honorably in the freedom of confidential intercourse. An acceptance even of the latter construction will leave the general question clouded with misgivings that cannot add to the glory of the President or his Administration. Mr. Hayes, however, has the consolation of knowing that the Potter committee has succeeded in proving that the Southern Democrats cannot become his accusers.

THE THURMAN BUREAU.

Mr. Thurman has taken a leaf out of Mr. Tilden's book. He proposes to have his prospects for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1880 "worked up" by a select body of agents. A Washington dispatch says that letters are to be sent to leading Democrats in every Southern State requesting them to "work up" the Thurman fever in their respective neighborhoods. This will involve the erection of a bureau, the construction of machinery, and the dissemination of a peculiar sort of ante-campaign literature. When candidates have been nominated and set in the field, the political parties usually begin to work the party machinery and spread abroad the reading-matter which is supposed to be necessary. Mr. Tilden's plan is to "work up" his own party before the nominations are made. He begins before the conventions, before the primary meetings. He makes a campaign for the nomination, just as other men make one for an election. Mr. Thurman has looked and has admired. His friends have asked, "Why should not you do so; Tilden has no patent on this?" And so Thurman has agreed to do it, and his agents have instructions to "work up" the Thurman fever in the South.

The Thurman bureau has a hard task before it. Mr. Thurman has all along adhered sturdily to hard-money doctrines. He stood where Tilden does on general financial questions. We would not impertinently inquire why he recanted, and why he gave in his adhesion to the soft-money faction of the Democratic Party. We do not like to think that he was moved to this course by the consideration that the Democracy was a soft-money party. This would necessarily lead to the conclusion that the Democratic Party was in a bad way, and that Mr. Thurman had no moral convictions to speak of. But it is significant that his managers are jubilant over this sudden perversion. They say that Thurman's surrender to the soft-money influence insures him Ohio and enormously increases his strength in the South. The object of the Thurman bureau, then, is to advertise as widely as possible the fact that the distinguished candidate is no longer for hard money, but is an inflationist, having forsworn the mammon of specie payments and all its works. Is it any wonder that this judicious turn-coat is anxious to send out his agents for the advertisement of his miraculous change of heart? What is to be done must be done quickly; Tilden will, we are told, shortly have his agents in the field. It is the early bird, &c.

This is a peculiar sort of campaigning, and has its difficulties, under the best of circumstances. In Mr. Thurman's case, the work of a bureau will be very complex. Mr. Thurman was a hard-money man; he must convince the South that his conversion is genuine and final. He is a soft-money man; he must convince New-England and New-York that inflation is better than contraction, and that fictitious money is to be preferred to the real thing. Of course, to a trimming politician, like Samuel J. Randall, let us say, this line of conduct is easy. A man can profess protection in Philadelphia and free trade in New-York, and yet be considered a gentleman of fixed convictions. But to convince his old allies that he has gone over to the enemy under conviction, and that they ought to go with him, may bother a politician of even Mr. Thurman's elasticity and suavity. Then, too, it must be borne in mind that there are other Democratic candidates who cannot remain passive while Mr. Thurman changes his coat, preparatory to "working up" the South and West. We should be glad to know what Mr. Hendricks, who has a prior claim on the Southern and Western inflationists, will have to say when he sees a new convert coming into the field which he had imagined to be his own.

Mr. Tilden's plan of "working up" a section of country was very elaborate and comprehensive. It included the minutest particulars; it covered the whole Republic. He began to work for the nomination in 1876 so early that he had manufactured public opinion before people knew whether he would be a candidate or not. His emissaries were sent into every State in the Union. From central head-quarters in Washington was disseminated an influence which penetrated nearly every Democratic and "Independent" newspaper office in the country. Without knowing why, the Democratic newspapers found themselves mentioning Tilden's name on every other day. Quack doctors, before now, have advertised their nostrums in precisely this manner. And a certain tobacco manufacturer laid the foundation of a great fortune by hiring men to go around among the shops and ask for his then unknown snuff. Mr. Thurman is not unknown; neither was Mr. Tilden unknown when he was "working up" the nomination in 1876. But, if the Ohio statesman, who faces both ways, has studied Tilden's methods as he should, he has learned the value of persistent advertising. This is not according to the old-fashioned Democratic way of doing things. It was once a boast of Mr. Tilden's party that the people led. Now, under the bureau system, the people are led. Nobody will for a moment pretend that the Democratic Party really wanted Tilden in 1876. But he persuaded the party that they did want him, and that was almost as good as if it were true that he was wanted. The Tilden idea is to get the nomination, anyhow. The rest must take care of itself. This appears to be the Democratic idea, and Thurman is to make the most of it.

BUTLER'S CHANCES.

It looks as though Gen. Butler would overshoot his mark in aiming to become the Governor of Massachusetts, and to make the Executive Chair of that State the stepping-stone to the candidacy of the National Party for President in 1880. He has so many strings to his bow that he finds it a difficult matter to make them draw together, and he also finds it next to impossible to conduct a campaign on the policy of concealing his designs and pulling the various wires just at the right time, without letting any one know where they are laid. He is so much of a trickster that people watch his movements very closely and speedily divine their purpose. He uses the methods of a juggler without being expert enough to conceal them and make it appear that what he does is straightforward and above board. He has already made one or two blunders, and seems to be losing his grip. When Kearney came out of the West and seemed to him to be a sort of rising star of the Labor cause, albeit appearing from the Occidental quarter, he made haste to clasp hands with him and make him an ally, but it turns out that he was only an erratic meteor, whom the people are not likely to follow. Now he turns his back and says Kearney is nothing to him; but the people saw the trick, and are not overpleased with the effort to delude them. In his anxiety to secure the favor of the Democrats, he went over the border into Maine, and announced that he was no longer a Republican; but it was necessary for him to retain Republican support, and he finds that was a mistake. He is like the infant that Franklin used to illustrate the effect of trying to grasp too much at once. He gave it an apple, as large it could hold, in each hand, and then handed it a third one, and in the effort to take that too, it dropped them all. The Democrats and Republicans of Massachusetts can hardly be taken in one hand, and the effort to seize both is likely to result in losing both.

Butler is tolerably sure of his third party, made up of the rag-tag and bobtail of Massachusetts politics, the Greenbackers, Labor Reformers, Women Suffragists, and ultra-temperance people, but all together they constitute an insignificant minority and show no sign of increasing strength. As a Republican, he had a considerable following in his own party, and could use it pretty much as he pleased, but for the most part they were men who were Republicans first and Butler men afterward, and they will not follow him beyond the party lines. He has a few personal adherents in that party, who will stick to him through thick and thin, and work for his success, knowing that their reward will be certain if he is elected, but he cannot count on many recruits from that quarter. Whatever success he has obtained in the past, he has secured by getting the regular nomination. Without it he is nothing among Republicans. If the party were divided or discordant, he might have more hope, but it seems to be more thoroughly united than for years past. It is little affected by the discontented elements to which the Lowell "statesman" makes his appeal. They never belonged to that party. The only cause of serious difference, the Prohibitory question, is not disturbing them this year. There seems to be a general consent to let that rest and take Mr. Talbot, a well-known champion of rigid restriction of the liquor traffic, as their candidate for Governor. Even the differences of opinion about the President's "policy," which troubled them last year, have disappeared through a general indifference to the whole subject. The prospect for united and harmonious action was never better.

The only other resource for the champion of the discontented is the Democratic Party. Can he capture its convention, and induce it either to indorse him as its candidate, or at the least make no nomination against him? If it had a fair assurance of success, the thing might be done. Scruples as to principle and honor would probably not stand in the way, but the wiser heads are beginning to shake ominously. They entertain serious doubts about the profits of a trade by which the Democratic organization would not only be sold out, but sadly demoralized for all future uses. If they are to be beaten, they would rather it were on their own ground, and with their forces unbroken. They do not covet an utter rout that would leave them scattered in a bog. But even if the more reckless should make a bargain with Butler and succeed in controlling the convention in his interest, what would be the result? There is a considerable and respectable portion of the party, represented by such men as Judge Abbot, Mr. Saltonstall, and the Adamses, who would never support him. This portion of the Democratic Party of Massachusetts—and it carries what the party has of brains and of conscience—is made up of believers in sound principles of finance and social economy. They have no sympathy with Butler's aims, and would never accept the currency and Socialistic vagaries of his platform. Their followers by the thousand would repudiate the disreputable bargain, and either work for its defeat or keep out of the contest in disgust.

Whichever way affairs may turn in the Democratic convention, we see no chance of success for Butler, and no reason for the Republicans of Massachusetts to be alarmed lest they lose their supremacy. He has turned his back on their party, and for this they should give much thanks. He has given up all purpose to return to Congress, and that is a relief. He cannot draw many votes from a good Republican candidate, and must depend on those who would in any case be its opponents. If there are three tickets in the field, the Independent Butler vote will almost surely be the smallest and the Republican the largest. If the Democrats make no nomination of their own, they will be so divided that the effective force of the anti-Republican combination will probably prove a less formidable opposition than the Democratic Party alone would be. It is to be hoped that the intelligence, common sense and honesty of the Old Bay State will unite to give the pestilent demagogue such an overwhelming crushing that he will never again rally enough vigor to create a disturbance in politics.

FLORENCE.

Everybody who has been in Florence, and many to whom she is but a distant beautiful dream—her turrets in the cloud land of romance and art, and only her foundations of the every day earth—will be sorry to learn that the city is in difficulties; that it cannot pay its debts, in fact, and has defaulted in the interest on its bonds. She is, of course, not a solitary or unique example of municipal penury. Many a fair old city on the other side of the water, and some new ones on this, have erewhile gotten into trouble, and their bondholders have mourned for their vanished money and could not be comforted, because it was not. Some are never rescued from the disasters into which they fall either by cause of war, misgovernment, or a change in the currents of commerce, but plod on through melancholy stages of decay till only the bones of them are left, whitening desert lands like the naked pillars of Heliopolus and the scattered architraves of Palmyra. The grass grows in the streets of Ferrara as it has done for many a generation; the tower of

> "The proud mart of Pisa,
> Queen of the western waves,
> Where ride Massilia's triremes,
> Heavy with fair-haired slaves,"

leans only over the grave and wasting mausoleum of the glories which once spread beneath it. Even the inconstant sea which rolled against its wharves has deserted it, and left it stranded far inland amid the sandy deltas of the Arno. Like Lucca and Pistoja, and, indeed, many another Italian town long since fallen on evil days, with goats pasturing at the gates of duomo and baptistry, and dusk gathering on the frescoes which once flung a splendor along the stately aisles, Ferrara and Pisa were once proud rivals of Florence, and held many a discourse of battle and many a subtle parley of diplomacy with her. As they have all had their days of ill-fortune, Florence may hardly hope to escape hers, though the world will hope that her discipline may restore and not ruin her, as has befallen some of her sister cities. In fact, that which she accounted the chiefest of her later glories, and the beginning of a new and dazzling career of prosperity, was what brought her into trouble. She was made the capital of United Italy Italy in 1865, and from that time till 1871 she built more streets and palaces and aqueducts and other ornamental, but not always necessary, structures, and laid out more squares and gardens and pleasure spaces, than it was good for her to build and lay out. When the capital was transferred to Rome, in 1871, disaster followed, debts pressed, the people were poor and grew poorer, and, although none of the arch and magic loveliness which has for ages made her a wonder and a sign to the generations had passed away from her, there was inquietude in her interior, and finally a howl broke forth from the public creditor that he was not paid.

This is sad enough indeed, but the gates of Ghiberti remain, and the dome of Brunelleschi, and the bridge of Taddeo Gaddi, and the fresh cascine and the boscages of "Boboli's ducal bowers" and memories enough of the Donati and the Alberti, the Rucellai and the Medici, of Palci and Machiavelli and Boccaccio, and that cold Ghibelline who wrought in exile, and who sleeps afar, like Scipio, buried by the upbraiding shore, and these, whatever befall her, shall "be her resurrection." We have little doubt, however, that the beautiful city will pull successfully through her difficulties, and not again commit the error of rushing upon too ambitious a system of municipal improvements without stopping to count the cost. Such indiscretions may do for cities like Washington and New-York, for they are young, and probably have before them a long season in which to outgrow the injuries of misgovernment and extravagance. But they are much amiss in the economies of an ancient and historic capital like Florence. It is paying too dear for the new Piazzi d'Azeglio, and the improvements of the Via della Scala and the Via Maggio and the water-works and the gas-works and the like, to have the rich old City of the Medici and the Bardi of Luca, Pitti, and Uffizzi, practically bankrupted. But as we have already ventured to prophesy, she will undoubtedly outride her troubles, and the dome of Brunelleschi will again bend above a city as prosperous as it is beautiful.

The Hollanders have a plan for squeezing labor out of refractory prisoners which is admirably adapted to the case of the American tramp. They pop the lazy bird into a deep cistern, and let in water just so fast that he can, by pretty active pumping, prevent himself being drowned. This employment, relieved by a sound whipping once a week during the next three months, would be likely to tone down into quieter habits the tramp who the other day stabbed and would have robbed, in Mercer-street, in broad daylight, a lad of 18, William Schuyler, but for his brave resistance. It is needless to add that the tramp got away, although a policeman, paid $100 a month—double what most good mechanics can earn nowadays, and much more than the salary of thousands of highly-educated men—was supposed to be parading the street.

Are the people of New-York always going to pay each policeman $100 a month? And if so, why? In Melbourne, Australia, where, outside of New-York, the Police—a splendid body—receive the highest rate of pay, they get $1 50 a day and their uniform; in London, 75 cents a day and uniform; in Paris, (now as dear as New-York,) Vienna, Berlin, Dublin, less. Are we so delightfully rich and so lightly taxed here that we can well afford to be splendidly liberal, and always to maintain the same rate of pay to the Police that we paid in the height of the war? Or is it the Police who are so rich that they can twist the Legislature around their fingers, and annually outwit any attempt to reduce their salaries? Which is it, we wonder?

Virginia lawyers are not far behind lawyers of other States as financial cormorants. A very rich miser of Lynchburg died about eight years ago, and left the whole of his vast fortune to found a manual labor school. He made his will very carefully before the war, so as to prevent any waste in disposing of his property. But the war and other causes materially diminished his bequest; several illegitimate children—actual or pretended—appeared after the miser's death, employed counsel, got their share, and then other lawyers settled the estate. They did settle it, and in their usual way. It bears the same relation to what it originally was that the skeleton of a horse bears to the bloated and valuable beast. When will men learn that the sole safety is in disposing of their property during life? The will of a dead man which is disputed—and it always is disputed in these days—is treated by lawyers in much the same manner that a carcase is treated by vultures.

Tourists who have been in Elsinore (Denmark,) will remember the so-called grave of Hamlet, which has been recently constructed there to gratify public curiosity and lovers of Shakespeare. They may be glad to learn that the grave has within a few months been improved, and now looks less transparently fictitious than it used to. Everybody knows that Hamlet's grave is a sham; but such knowledge does not prevent many people from feeling an interest in it. True, it is not the ideal Prince's grave, but then it might be, if it were; and isn't that something? Visits to noted places incline us to believe what we do not believe at all. Don't we look intently at the spurious blood-stains of Rizzio's wounds in Holyrood Palace; at Juliet's tomb at Verona, though perfectly aware that it is an old horse-trough; at the fancied dungeon of Tasso at Ferrara; at the rock where St. Peter was (not) chained in the Mamertine Prison in Rome, and at scores of other spots where historic and poetic events are presumed to have taken place, many of which never took place there or anywhere else. Unquestionably, many of us like to be humbugged, and we particularly like to humbug ourselves. We travel in foreign lands to see wonderful things, and when the things have disappeared, or are visionary, should not others be substituted on which we may at least exercise our imagination? The Roman Church understands the art of inventing sacred relics and ecclesiastic occurrences. Why should not the secular mind of the Old World be similarly employed. Hamlet's grave is good. To quote one of the patristic writers, we believe in it because it is impossible.

A Southern journal has made the astonishing discovery that Gen. Grant, by his election or appointment by the laws of Great Britain as freeholder of the City of London, and by his acceptance of the same, became virtually a subject of Queen Victoria, and ceased to be a citizen of the United States. Consequently, he is not eligible to any office in this Republic until he has passed the number of years, after his return to the country, required for naturalization. He is, therefore, according to the sagacious journal, debarred from the talked-of candidacy for the next Presidency, if not for all succeeding ones. Gen. Grant is not very likely to be a candidate; but we imagine that other reasons than those mentioned will be operative in the matter. The South is very diligent just now in discovering mare's nests.

The present Turkish Premier, Safvet Pasha, is, like his great predecessor Midhat, one of the few native Turks who have attained a high position by downright hard work, instead of Court intrigues, and have adopted the enlightened views of the civilized West without losing a part of their national spirit. Born in 1816, he entered the Government service as a translator at an early age, and speedily attained the post of private secretary to the Sultan, Abdul Medjid, who, dissipated and worthless as he was, had at least the merit of recognizing and rewarding talent. He showed his sense of the young civilian's capacity by making him a member of the Imperial Council, where Safvet distinguished himself in such a way that, at the time of the Crimean war, he was selected for the very important office of Commissioner of the Danubian Principalities. In this capacity he was called upon to preside over the commission which, in 1858, settled the boundaries of Roumania and the mutual relations of its Moldavian and Wallachian divisions; and it was here that he saw for the first time, a man who was hereafter to exercise a paramount influence upon his fortunes and those of his country. The Russian representative with whom he had to deal was Gen. (then Col.,) Nicholas Ignatieff, at that time only 23 years of age, but already beginning to display the formidable talents that lurked beneath his smooth, inscrutable mask. This constant intercourse with the representatives of civilized Europe did Safvet Pasha good service during his mission to Paris in 1865-6; and his successive tenures of office as Minister of Commerce and Public Works, of Justice, of Education, and of Foreign Affairs, showed that his services were fully appreciated. But a change was at hand. Dragged down by the fall of his incapable colleague, Abdul Kerim, he was superseded by Aarifi Pasha in July, 1877, and although his recent restoration to power might augur well for Turkey's future policy under any other sovereign, the Sultan's known timidity and proneness to change his Ministers at the slightest sign from the turbulent rabble of Constantinople render it only too probable that the new Premier's term of office will be a short one.

By the Act of Union between England and Ireland it was stipulated that there should always be 100 Irish peers over and above those who enjoyed hereditary seats in the House of Lords as English peers. But nowadays an Irish peerage without a seat in the lords has come to be held so cheap that none of those persons on whom it is desirable to confer the dignity care to accept it, and there are today five Irish peerages, unfilled, yet nobody complains. Great dissatisfaction has long existed among Irish peers of liberal politics, inasmuch as they are, unless able to obtain seats in the House of Commons as English or Scotch members, shut out from both houses, inasmuch as the Orange element having long been predominant among the Irish representative peers—28, who are elected for life—a liberal Irish peer hasn't a ghost of a chance of being elected of their number. A few years ago a committee of the House of Lords sat to consider the question of the Irish peerage, but arrived at no fruitful conclusion. Probably that order will be allowed to still further decrease, and then Irish and Scotch peers will have seats allotted to them in the House of Lords. They are a more reputable lot than they were 30 years ago, but many are still needy, and not a few more or less disreputable.

Mr. Gladstone was, last year, in Ireland for the first time. Possibly, Lord Beaconsfield intends to pay it a visit this Autumn. At all events, he is taking measures to insure a good reception from those inclined toward Fenianism. The most valuable agent in bringing to justice persons concerned in the Fenian outbreak of 1867-8 was a detective named Talbot, who was positively Protean in the variety of disguises and ruses he adopted with this end. He went so far in the exercise of his calling as to intrude upon the sacredness of the confessional, and by clever eaves-dropping contrived to share the privileges of the holy fathers. So zealous an officer was, of course, a doomed man, and accordingly one evening when on his way home, in Dublin, a bullet entered the base of his skull. A policeman near by heard the shot, and pursued a man whom he believed had fired it. The man pursued fired twice. When apprehended, a six-barreled revolver was found on him with—mark this—three barrels loaded and three recently discharged. Two had been discharged at the constables chasing him. But at whom was the other discharged? This man was Kelly. He was tried for Talbot's murder and acquitted. Then tried for wounding with intent to kill one of the constables chasing him, and sentenced to 21 years. When all this happened, the Tories were in, and when they were followed by the Whigs, Mr. Gladstone refused to liberate Kelly. But the tender-hearted Disraeli has let out the man, who certainly did his utmost to kill one policeman, and in all human probability killed another. This must be to *encourager vous autres*—the surviving Irish Constabulary.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Tennessee Republican State Convention will meet in Nashville to-day to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Secretary McCrary is announced to deliver three speeches in Iowa early in September—at Keokuk, Davenport, and Sioux City.

Out in Nebraska, where they make nice distinctions, they call themselves "The National Greenback Work and Labor Party of Nebraska."

It is reported that ex-Gov. Curtin's prospect of capturing a Greenback nomination for Congress in Pennsylvania is becoming exceedingly blue.

The Democratic New-Albany (Ind.) *Ledger-Standard* protests that its party has all the agitators and repudiators it can stand up under without Ben. Butler.

Congressman T. M. Gunter is advocating, on the stump, in Arkansas, his own re-election, and advertises that a fair division of time will be granted to opposing candidates.

The Prohibitionists of Minnesota intend to nominate candidates for Supreme Judge and Auditor, and for Congressmen in all the districts, at their State Convention in Wasecs, Sept. 3.

Hon. George Boal has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Iowa, and it is proposed by the committee to nominate Hon. Timothy Brown in his stead.

Among the Republican speakers already on the stump in Iowa are Hon. James F. Wilson, Senator Kirkwood, Hon. James Harlan, Hon. H. S. Sampson, Hon. George G. Wright, Senator Allison, and ex-Gov. Carpenter.

The Democrats of Indiana have Gen. Thomas Ewing, Senator Voorhees, Gov. Williams, ex-Congressman Landers, Judge David S. Gooding, Gen. Manson, Hon. John E. Neff, and Judge Turpie stumping the State for them.

Gov. Thomas Young, of Ohio, is credited with writing a letter to a friend in Washington, in which he says he will make the Congressional race in the Second Ohio District if the Republicans nominate him, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Syracuse *Standard* says that it took a position early in the Spring in favor of a State convention, and on more mature consideration, and consultation with the Republicans of Onondaga County, it discovers no reason for changing its views on that subject.

Ex-Senator William T. Hamilton, of Maryland, has authorized the announcement that he will not accept a nomination for Congress. His friends claim that the suggestion of his name was a move to kill him off as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Gen. N. B. Burrow refuses to accept the Greenback nomination for Attorney-General of Arkansas, and says that the Democratic platform has greenbacks enough in it for him, and that he hopes and believes that, as the Democracy of so many States have declared for greenbacks, they are in earnest, and can carry out the project.

The Democrats of the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky are engaged in a lively quarrel among themselves, which, if it were persisted in, might give the district to the Republicans. But means will probably be found to induce them to harmonize before the election. Even under ordinary circumstances, however, the district is a close one.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has found a late accession to the National Labor-Greenback Party in Indiana, whose plaint runs thus: "Hard Times! hard times! and all owing to the policy of the Republican Party. There's the grasshoppers of 1874, and the floods of 1875, and now comes the yellow fever, all under a Republican Administration. It's time for a change."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* says: "The South, in particular, only assented to the nomination of Mr. Tilden as a necessity, and has had more than enough of him. We must have, as the next Democratic candidate, a man of large ability, lofty character, pure record, and some to the back-bone; one who, if elected, as Tilden was, will be installed, in spite of the world, the flesh, and the devil."

The Syracuse *Standard* says: "While we are confident we could give a good report from this county at the polls on election day without a convention, we believe it will satisfy the people better to hold one, and it will at least dispose of the extremely damaging impression that the State ticket was made by a ring of politicians who refused to hold a convention lest they might be shorn of some of their power. It is a good and politic Republican idea to trust the people, and consult with the people, as often at least as is consistent with convenience and custom. We therefore favor a State convention and a full convention."

CAMP-MEETING SERVICES.

YESTERDAY'S EXERCISES AT OCEAN GROVE, N. J., NORTHVILLE, N. Y., AND PITTSTON, PENN.

Ocean Grove, Aug. 21.—There was a marked increase in the attendance of worshipers at the camp-meeting to-day, 4,500 persons having arrived by special trains from the towns and villages in Southern, Western, and Central New-Jersey, filling 90 cars of the Pennsylvania and Central New-Jersey Railroads. The ocean beach at the Grove and Asbury Parks was lined with bathers, but the restriction against boating on Wesley and Fletcher Lakes was generally observed. At the early morning-meetings for consecration and prayer, Rev. B. M. Adams, Dr. Palmer, Rev. J. Andrews, and other active workers in the camps labored faithfully with the unconverted. During the morning, Rev. E. S. Smith, of New-York, preached in the auditorium, taking for his text, Isaiah lv.: 4. The children had an enjoyable meeting in Dr. Ward's tent in the afternoon. It was followed by a service for young people, which was well attended. At 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Hanlon, of Pennington Seminary, preached from John iii.: 3. The twilight meetings, from 6:30 P. M., for one hour, conducted by Rev. Benjamin M. Adams, consist of short prayers and the brief testimony of what the Lord has done for those present during the day, and the singing of familiar hymns. A heavy shower this evening dispersed the unsheltered portion of the large congregation during the service by Rev. S. H. C. Smith, of Philadelphia. Great preparations are being made for the Sabbath.

Johnstown, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This was the third day of the camp-meeting of the Albany and Saratoga Districts of the Troy Conference, near Northville, N. Y. Fully 3,000 people were in attendance. The weather was fine up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a few drops of rain fell, but not enough to disperse the crowds. The services began at 8 o'clock with a prayer-meeting in the Tabernacle, conducted by Rev. Mr. Gelton, of Northville. At 10 o'clock the great auditorium was filled to overflowing, and the pulpit was occupied by 35 clergymen. After singing and prayer, Rev. J. C. Sawyer, of Troy, preached, taking as his text Revelations xxi.: 7: "He that overcometh shall inherit all things." At the close of the service, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Wilson sang three duets. At 1 o'clock Mrs. Thompson, of Gloversville, conducted a prayer and experience meeting in the Tabernacle. During the same time a meeting of prayer was held in the large Gloversville Church tent, led by Rev. A. G. Diefendorf, of Fultonville. At 2 P. M. the auditorium was filled for afternoon service. After singing by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and the congregation, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and prayer by Rev. J. W. Eaton,

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

SOLICITOR KENNETH RAYNOR'S LAW.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE OPINION IN A CASE INVOLVING FORGERY IN A CLAIM CASE—LAW, JUDICIAL DECISIONS, AND THE PRACTICE OF THE TREASURY IGNORED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Another of those extraordinary opinions for which Solicitor Raynor has become famous became known at the Treasury Department to-day. The facts of the case are these: Mr. A. R. Elder, of Oregon, formerly an Indian Agent, constituted I. L. Gibbs, a claim agent of this city, his attorney to prosecute some claims he had against the Government. In due course a draft for $1,350 70 on the Sub-Treasurer at New-York was made out payable to the order of Mr. Elder, in satisfaction of the Government's indebtedness to him. This draft was handed to Mr. Gibbs, as appears by his receipt at the department. The next day the draft was presented for payment at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, and bore three indorsements. The first was from Elder to one George W. Vicheroy. This was a forgery, as Mr. Elder was in Oregon at the time. The second indorsement was Vicheroy's, and the third was that of a Mr. Wells, a well-known Brooklyn contractor, and a perfectly responsible man. It was upon the strength of Mr. Wells' indorsement that the Sub-Treasurer at New-York paid the draft. The forgery of Mr. Elder's signature to the draft did not become known until some time afterward, when Mr. Elder wrote to Senator Mitchell a letter which said: "On the 16th of October a draft was issued to me for $1,335 70; said draft was indorsed by one George W. Vicheroy, who perpetrated a forgery as me in signing my name to said draft, and drew the money. You can see the signature is not mine, and Vicheroy had no authority from me to do such villainy as that. I left I. L. Gibbs to send me the draft when it was ready." An investigation into the case was forthwith instituted by the Second Controller, the Second Auditor, and the Treasurer of the United States. As the matter then stood, and according to well-established precedents, the United States, having paid the draft upon a forged indorsement, was responsible to Mr. Elder. The Treasury officials were anxious to save the Government harmless by bringing civil suits against the indorsers and instituting a criminal prosecution against the forger. While the inquiry was in progress, the Treasurer submitted the case to Solicitor Raynor for a legal opinion. The Solicitor wrote a long opinion, in which he admits that the only power of attorney that Gibbs had from Elder was executed before the draft was issued, and that, according to law, Gibbs was precluded from collecting the money. The section of the Revised Statutes upon this point is very explicit, and declares that all powers of attorney for receiving payment of claims against the Government shall be absolutely null and void, unless executed after the allowance of the claims. Notwithstanding this statutory enactment, clearly precluding Gibbs from collecting the draft, the Solicitor takes the ground that the United States is not responsible to Elder for paying the forged draft. The Solicitor concludes this remarkable document as follows: "But if Gibbs signed his [Elder's] name, he did what he had a right to do, and it was no forgery, although null and void as to other parties. I advise non-action in the premises so far as the Government is concerned. If Mr. Elder feels himself aggrieved, his only remedy is to resort to the laws of his country. It will be time enough for the United States to have recourse upon Mr. Gibbs, or Mr. Viehroy, or Mr. Wells, or all of them, after Mr. Elder shall, through the Court of Claims, or any other tribunal having jurisdiction in the premises, have established his claim upon the Government for the money paid upon the draft which he says was forged."

This opinion has produced a sensation at the Treasury. It runs counter to the law, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the practice of the department. The effect of this decision will be to encourage a positive violation of the statute in question, and to put it in the power of every dishonest and corrupt claim agent to obtain from the Treasury the money belonging to his client upon vouchers that can have no standing in court, for the reason that a payment based on a forged instrument is considered in law as no payment at all. This decision, if allowed to stand, will defeat the Government in numerous suits now pending in the United States Courts throughout the country, involving thousands of dollars, where the only question at issue is whether an attorney can indorse the name of the payee of a draft when his authority so to do is based upon powers of attorney which antedate the issue of the draft. Hundreds of soldiers who have been swindled by claim agents of their bounty money under act of July 28, 1866, and to protect whom the Government has brought suits, will be defeated and lose their money. It is hardly possible that Secretary Sherman will sustain the decision of the Solicitor.

PERILS OF TIMBER AGENTS SOUTH.

AGENT M'CORMICK'S ASSAILANT ARRESTED WITH THE AGENT'S PISTOL IN HIS POSSESSION—AGENT CARTER'S CASE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Secretary Schurz has received a letter from W. H. Hunter, United States Commissioner in Alabama, notifying him of the arrest of Green T. Franklin, one of the party who shot Isadore McCormick, a Government timber agent, several months ago. In Franklin's possession were found various official papers and a pistol which belonged to McCormick. Mr. Hunter says that Franklin is a timber depredator and a bad man. Franklin confesses that he was within a hundred yards of McCormick when he was shot. McCormick, in a letter to the department, says that he was shot because of his prosecutions against timber thieves, although the reason given in the account published in the Mobile *Register* was that he [McCormick] had insulted a woman. McCormick denies this story, and, to show its absurdity, he says this charge was not made until several weeks after he was shot, and when the parties saw that the shooting of him, unless accounted for, might jeopardize the timber interests then affected by bills in Congress. He says that if he had been guilty of the charge for which it was claimed he was shot, he would have been mobbed and murdered, instead of being shot in ambush. From the very fact of his being there engaged in prosecutions against timber depredators, a pretense would eagerly have been seized to have murdered him. He says that it was nothing unusual down there to account for such shootings in this way. He could mention 50 such cases.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office received to-day a letter from M. A. Carter, the Government timber agent, who was lately arrested in Mississippi upon a trumped up charge of conspiracy by the lumberthieves in that section. Mr. Carter submits a long report detailing the particulars of his arrest and the reasons for it. He states that he can establish beyond peradventure the fact that the public lands have been despoiled of large quantities of valuable timber, and that these thefts have been carried on systematically for a series of years, and that a regularly organized force of men have been put upon the public lands to despoil them of their timber. He repeats his request to be brought before the United States Court on a writ of habeas corpus, if he is again troubled by the lumber thieves through the local authorities, in order that the question of the disputed right of a State to make such arrests may be decided and finally determined.

THE THIEVING INDIAN AGENTS.

A CLAIM FROM FORT BERTHOLD FOR GOODS NEVER DELIVERED—RESTITUTION TO BE ENFORCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is constantly discovering new frauds in the Indian service. From the testimony of the clerks at Fort Berthold Agency it is ascertained that a claim for supplies for $25,000 has been made, and $15,000 paid by the Treasury on it, although the supplies were never delivered. A claim is now pending for the balance of $10,000, which the Commissioner considers as wholly fraudulent. The payment of this will be refused and a demand made to recover the $15,000 obtained to have been wrongfully paid.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

NO INDICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE SINKING FUND ACT—THE SANTA FE ROAD PREPARING ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The authorities of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads have not as yet communicated to the Government their intention as to compliance or otherwise with the terms of the Sinking Fund law. The Government is advised that the attorneys of the two roads are now considering whether they will recommend obedience to the law or will advise their companies to resist it altogether, upon some plea as to its constitutionality. In such an event there would, of course, be protracted litigation. If, however, the companies do not before Feb. 1, the period of limitation under the law, comply with the sinking fund provision, Secretary Schurz will assuredly institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the franchise of the railroads, as he is empowered to do under section 11 of the act. That suit would test the question even more summarily than a refusal of the companies to pay the money demanded on the ground that the Sinking Fund law is not constitutional.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is about to bring another suit against the Government to recover $200,000 alleged to be due that company for transportation of Government supplies. Theophilus French, the new Railroad Commissioner, thinks that the company takes great risks in bringing the question to the Supreme Court, as the last time that question was before that court only one vote was needed to decide that the land grant companies were required by their charters to transport all Government supplies and material free. Since that decision was rendered the court has been changed by the retirement of Judge Davis and the accession of Justice Harlan.

REMOVAL OF INDIAN AGENCIES.

THE NEW LOCATION OF RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL—THE COLORADO UTES AND THE POLITICIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The members of the Red Cloud Commission will convene here to-morrow, preparatory to submitting their report in regard to the removal of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians. They will recommend the selection of a general depot for both Agencies on the Missouri, about 20 miles below the mouth of the White River, from which a road will be run to the Rosebud and Wounded Knee Creeks, on which will be located, respectively, the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians. The names of the agencies will be changed from the present designations to those of Ogallalla and Rosebud.

The commission which visited the Colorado Utes has returned, not having been able to accomplish the object of their mission. The Indians object to removal, and claim that their removal is attempted in the interest of speculators. The removal of these Indians was planned by Colorado politicians.

TARDY CIRCULATION OF THE DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Treasury Department has nearly abandoned all hopes of placing the new silver dollar in circulation. Despite the recent vigorous efforts of Treasurer Gilfillan and the tempting offers that he has made to the 126 national depositories to send them all the silver dollars they might require free of cost of transportation, the new coins cling tenaciously to the vaults of the Treasury. Of the standard silver dollars to date, there have been coined $11,197,284; there are on hand $10,086,504, while only $1,110,780 have been put in circulation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1878.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $107,300.

The receipts to-day from Customs were $617,266, and from internal revenue, $278,558.

Col. J. S. Mosby, of Virginia, was some time since tendered the position of Consul to Canton, and to-day accepted it.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has made a contract with the lowest bidder for supplying Cumberland bituminous coal at $2 97 per ton.

PROBABLE SUICIDE OF A CADET.

DISAPPEARANCE OF JAMES TODD, OF INDIANA, AT WEST POINT—HIS CLOTHES FOUND ON THE BANK OF THE HUDSON.

WEST POINT, Aug. 21.—The officers and cadets in this Military Department were shocked this morning over the announcement that Cadet James Todd, Jr., had probably committed suicide. What led to the belief was the finding of three letters in his room at the hospital, one of three pages addressed to Dr. Irwin, another of 12 pages addressed "Mrs. Susan B. Todd, Indiana," who was his mother, and the other addressed to two of his classmates. The one addressed to Dr. Irwin speaks of the writer's illness in detail, and urges that inasmuch as the great length of time that must ensue before he recovers would greatly impair his standing in his class he saw no prospects for the future; that he would only be a burden upon his friends, and that nothing but woe and grief seemed to be before him, and, therefore, before he would be missed his body would find repose in the Hudson. The letter to his mother was full of the tenderest affection, and in it he told her that he saw no chance for recovery from a scrofulous disease which affected his head, throat, and eyes. The letter to the Superintendent was brief, and related to little business matters only. In it he did not even hint at intended suicide, except that in telling them where they could find some cuffs and collars, he adds: "You use them; for I shall never need them again."

When Dr. Irwin found these letters, the case was at once reported to Gen. Schofield, in command of the department, and a search was at once instituted for the body. Some of those engaged in the search went along the shore north and south of the steam-boat landing. Others went to the north dock and beyond, and another party went along "Flirtation Walk" to visit the rocks which jut out along the river front. The last-named party were successful to a certain extent, for upon the rocks at Gee's Point they found Todd's coat, pantaloons, hat, and shoes as carefully piled in two heaps as though he had just taken them off for a swim. Search was at once commenced for the remains, without success as the latest report. Some persons hold the theory that he weighted himself before he leaped from the rocks, as his letters show that the act was a cool and deliberate one.

Young Todd was in his twenty-third year, and was one of those who were received in the corps of cadets in April, 1876, when so many joined to go to the Centennial. On the 30th of May last one of his eyes became inflamed, and he was sent to the hospital, but soon recovered. Soon afterward the other eye was attacked in the same way, and he was again sent to the hospital, but his condition grew worse, sores appearing upon his face and his throat, troubles him greatly. He frequently consulted with Dr. Irwin in relation to his situation. In the meantime his classmates called upon him regularly, but about two weeks ago their calls were less frequent, and he became despondent over that fact. In a recent conversation with the Doctor he expressed a wish to resign his cadetship and go home, but the Doctor succeeded in dissuading him from such a course, telling him to remain in the hospital until he could get strong enough to travel, and then lose a year's time and go to the Arkansas Hot Springs. This also preyed on his mind to a certain extent. Last evening the cadets had an entertainment, and some of the convalescents in the hospital went to it, and returned about 10:30, at which hour some of them saw young Todd in his room, and that was the last seen of him. He stood at the head of the third class, and the teachers say he was a very bright young man. His classmates all speak in the highest terms of his disposition, one remarking that "he was a friend to everybody." An official report of the circumstances has been sent to the War Department, and the letter to his mother has been forwarded.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—A special dispatch from Michigan City, Ind., states that two boys and two girls, children of Jacob Steffel and Frederick Schnank, were drowned while bathing in Lake Michigan, near that place, last evening.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 21.—A party of a dozen men were bathing on the beach this morning, when F. Paunster, one of the number, aged 23, a waiter at the Morton House, jumped from a boat. Not being a good swimmer, he sank immediately. The others, losing their presence of mind, could render no assistance, and the man was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 21.—Joseph Chapman, of Chamingsville, Dutchess County, cut his throat while suffering from temporary aberration of mind, and will die. He is 60 years old and unmarried.

SEEKING TO HOLD KIMPTON.

THE HEARING NOT YET CONCLUDED.

JUDGE ABBOTT ARGUES IN FAVOR OF THE REQUISITION, AND EX-GOV. CHAMBERLAIN, JUDGE PORTER, AND MR. HYDE AGAINST IT—STRONG POINTS MADE IN KIMPTON'S BEHALF—THE CASE TO BE CLOSED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The hearing at the State-house in the Kimpton case was continued to-day, and will close to-morrow. Kimpton was again called to the stand for a few moments. Mr. Dunn, one of the officers of South Carolina during the Chamberlain Administration, was examined, and the arguments of Judge Abbott for the requisition, and of ex-Gov. Chamberlain, Judge Porter, of New-York, and Mr. H. D. Hyde against it, were heard. To-morrow Attorney-General Youmans, of South Carolina, will be heard, and the case will be closed.

Kimpton was on the stand only a few moments, at the request of Mr. Dickson, of his counsel. In reply to questions he said that Cavender had told him that he had been retained for $1,000 to prepare the evidence in the bond suits, and if he argued the cases he was to receive an additional amount, thus showing Cavender's interest in getting Kimpton's testimony.

Thomas C. Dunn, once a Senator in South Carolina, Controller of the State under Chamberlain's Administration, a native of Massachusetts, and a resident of this city for the past year, testified that he had met Cavender in New-York in the early part of last month, whither he [Dunn] had been called to give evidence in the bond suit. His expenses were paid by Mr. Pope, of counsel for South Carolina. When a Senator in South Carolina, he had, as Chairman of a committee to investigate the bond suits, come to New-York in the Summer of 1874, and Kimpton testified in that investigation. In the report which was made the numbers of the bonds hypothecated were given, and the information now wanted is an identification of the numbers of the bonds, and the only persons who can give this and the date of their hypothecation are Kimpton and his book-keeper, Randall. The amount of Consols involved in the bond suits is $2,700,000.

On cross-examination by Gen. Youmans, Dunn stated that he had an impression of having had a conversation with Youmans in relation to preventing the hypothecation of the bonds. He had obtained from Kimpton the amount and numbers of the bonds hypothecated to Morton, Bliss & Co., and Willard & Co. The bondholders were represented at the hearing in New-York. He had been indicted twice in South Carolina—once for drawing a warrant for the payment of an honest debt of the State, and once for counterfeiting certain consolidation bonds in the course of his official duty.

Mr. Dickinson here read from a recent stenographic report of the bond suits, in which counsel for the State urged a postponement until the return of Attorney-General Youmans, who had gone North for the purpose of securing the presence of Kimpton, whereupon counsel on the other side stated that while in New-York taking testimony, Kimpton was seen, and could have been examined, but counsel of South Carolina made no effort to obtain his testimony, though the taking of it was a subject of conversation.

Judge Abbott then took the floor, remarking by way of preface, that all Mr. Dickinson had just read was of no more consequence than the wind that was blowing. His argument for the requisition was an amplification of that of Mr. Tunstall in opening the case. He declared that the request of the counsel for the defense was, that the Attorney-General should advise the Governor to commit an act of nullification. He maintained that the provision of the Constitution was mandatory and left no place for the exercise of discretion by the Governor. "Upon the demand made, the Governor shall," is the language of the statute. The only thing, under the revised statutes, for the Attorney-General and Governor to determine is whether the demand is conformable to law, so that the person demanded can be delivered up. The statutes show that there has not only been no growth of the exercise of discretion, but that there is no place for its exercise. That the duty of the Executive in cases of this kind is merely ministerial has never been doubted by any writer of any text-book, and no case will be found where a Governor of a State has refused to comply with the demand of a Governor of another State, when the demand has been made conformable to law. In this case an attempt is made to change these persons with conspiracy to bribe a Legislature. Under the decisions in South Carolina such attempt is a crime, and there is enough in this indictment to show that an attempt has been made to commit a crime under the common law. It is perfectly justifiable for the law officers of South Carolina to say to the defendant party in this case: "If you will give us the desired information, we will grant you immunity from all prosecution." Mr. Abbots said he knew there was a popular feeling against the Governor of South Carolina, and that having known the Attorney-General and the Governor for years, he was satisfied that they tended to do their duty under the law, regardless of the talk about Democratic and Republican Governors.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain followed with an elaborate argument for the defense. He admitted that the position of the other side—that under the Constitution and laws of the United States there was no provision for the exercise of discretion—was well taken, and it is the only position they had to rely on. But at the outset this position is found to be open to one broad exception—that if Massachusetts finds this defendant amenable to her laws, the Governor is relieved from the duty of surrendering him. If it can be shown that discretion has been exercised in any one case, that will be sufficient for the purpose of the defense. The Governor of Ohio refused to surrender a citizen who had gone into Kentucky and instigated a mulatto girl to flee to the Queen's dominion, when there was no liberty for her in the Republic. The case of Taylor against Taney was cited as a denial of the dictum of the Chief-Justice in the case of Dennison in Kentucky, as conclusive that it is the duty of the Governor to surrender a fugitive from justice. Coming next to the proposition that when a demand is made upon the Governor of one State by the Executive of another, the demand is subject to every of the fundamental principle that it is made in good faith. Gov. Chamberlain said: "Supposing the requisition had been accompanied by an autograph letter from Gov. Hampton, stating that Mr. Kimpton was wanted to be used on a civil process, would it have been honored? Now, if we show that the object of Gov. Hampton in making a requisition is to secure Kimpton for trial upon a civil suit, we show that it is a degradation and prostitution of the law and an abuse of the process. The documents themselves, he declared, spoke for themselves. The evidence of the object of effecting civil suits in South Carolina which have been postponed for the want of the testimony of this defendant was apparent from the language of the last man who had spoken on the subject. Only last Thursday, in Columbia, Mr. Pope, counsel for the State, said that the Attorney-General had gone to a point where he could obtain important bond testimony. They could have Mr. Kimpton where the grasp and throttle of the State could extort from him testimony which they could not otherwise obtain. They might have taken his testimony in New-York, but they didn't want that. South Carolina owes a debt of $16,000,000, and they hope to invalidate $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. These are suits which no State or jurisprudence should aid. In a case like this you are not to inquire into the guilt or innocence of the defendant. Of the indictment Gov. Chamberlain said: "It does not charge the crime of conspiracy to bribe. The indictment must contain all the facts, and not alone the conclusion. It will not do to charge simply a conclusion. Here there is but one single object, namely, to influence the Legislature to pass three bills." In conclusion he said: "What we shall stand by is, that it is a fundamental condition that the requisition must be made in good faith, and that there are a multitude of conditions under which the exercise of discretion is demanded. I make no appeal. No man who has felt the burden of executive responsibility and danger, as I have, would urge upon these officers any considerations which he did not feel in his own heart and upon his own judgment were legitimate turning-points in the final decision of the question brought before them."

Judge Porter, of New-York, dwelt on the point that the defendant is not a fugitive from justice from South Carolina, for the offense alleged to have been committed was in March, 1872, and it is well known that Kimpton had repeatedly returned to the State since. He called the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that the State had followed Kimpton up until the last moment, and had tried to allure him by promises, and the present attempt is to extort testimony from him which he does not wish to give in that State.

Mr. Hyde, in his argument, followed the line presensed by Messrs. Dickinson and Chamberlain, who had preceded him on the legal discretion reposed in the Governors of all the States, and which it is their duty to exercise. The higher law of liberty, he maintained, is such that it is imperative upon the Executive to use his discretion. We must infer that the interpretation of the Constitution and the laws is to be iron-clad in every particular, or that it admits of the exercise of discretionary powers. The question of good faith may well be inquired into. The Government has no right to deprive a man of his liberty to enable another State to win or lose a suit. Is evidence to be obtained at the door of the jail? The Attorney-General comes here from South Carolina, leaving an important case, to procure Kimpton for trial after Parker and Patterson have gone free. Does anybody believe that? We will accord to South Carolina as honorable a purpose in trying criminals as we have ourselves, but we know that many have escaped without trial. We know that he [Mr. Youmans] has come here to secure Mr. Kimpton as a witness. The papers there all admit it. For that purpose he has no right to demand Mr. Kimpton.

Mr. Chamberlain made a hurried trip to New-York to-night. Kimpton is held at the Tremont House, with a Sheriff, and is more comfortable than at any time since his arrest.

THE NEW HAWAIIAN CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Mr. James Scott, United States Consul at Honolulu, reports to the Department of State that on the 2d of July last, the King sent for his Ministers, and asked for their resignations, which were immediately tendered and accepted. A new Cabinet was appointed by the King the next day, consisting of John M. Kapena, Foreign Affairs; S. G. Wilder, Interior; Simon K. Kaai, Finance; Edward Preston, Attorney-General. The retiring Ministry consisted of three of American birth and one Hawaiian. The present Cabinet has one of American birth, one of British, and two Hawaiians. The reasons for the peremptory change are not given.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR BLAINE.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MASS-MEETING AT BIDDEFORD, ME.—SENATOR BLAINE REVIEWS REPUBLICAN FINANCIAL LEGISLATION AND ANSWERS THE ARGUMENTS OF THE GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 21.—As was expected, the City Hall was one dense mass of humanity to-night, gathered for the purpose of listening to Senator Blaine. Great enthusiasm was manifested. R. M. Chapman presided at the meeting, and in a few remarks presented the speaker of the evening. The Senator said he was not in good condition physically, owing to a recent accident, and, after taking a seat on a table, he spoke clearly and logically for about an hour and a half, holding the closest attention of the audience. He said:

By common consent, the currency question is the great question before the people. This I regret; because, if there is one thing people cannot afford, it is to have a political currency question. Let us settle it, and settle it right. Let us review the circumstances that have brought us where we are now. In 1861, an extra session of Congress was called and it authorized the Treasurer to borrow $400,000,000, as there was no money in the Treasury. Fifty millions of demand notes were also authorized, and when Congress assembled after the Christmas holidays, they were assembled with an empty Treasury. In this particular strait, the Government provided for the issuance of $150,000,000 of legal-tender notes. That was a measure of absolute necessity. It was useless to stand upon a very fine drawn point at such a time. It was a question of life. We declared the notes legal tenders. Before another year had expired we were called upon to issue another $150,000,000, and when Congress assembled in December, 1863, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury brought before us a very embarrassing condition. The Government was without currency again. We were at that time appealing to every civilized nation of the world for money. Forty or fifty million dollars were due the Army, and ready cash was demanded. Out of this state of affairs came the Loan act, which really supplied funds which were necessary for the salvation of the nation. The Loan act had not only the authority of law, but in a peculiar and strong sense it is binding upon us. In this act was a proviso as follows: "That the total amount of those notes issued, and to be issued, shall never exceed $400,000,000." It was the price which, in extreme urgency, we pledged ourselves to, and if there is any honor in the American people they would as soon sign away their birthright as violate this pledge.

The most fearful thing that could happen to this country would be the issuance of an unlimited amount of currency. How are you going to contract the currency? You want Republican money or Democratic money, do you not? Whatever the American people do with currency, let me say to you that there is no body of men so little competent to determine the question of money as Congressmen. I voted in Congress for the Greenback bill. I voted that greenbacks should not be contracted. Greenback people say that we should not have any banks. For 700 years we have had banks, and we could not conduct the business of the country a minute without banks. Why are banks a necessity? A bank is a place where the borrower of money meets the lender; where surplus money is deposited. Suppose a man wants to borrow $10,000 to go into business with. Greenbackers would send him all over the country borrowing $50 here and $50 there. There are at the present time three bills in Congress for resurrecting the State banks. New-England enjoyed, under the old system, the best banks in the country, but they owed their reputation to the personal integrity of the men who stood behind the counter.

The speaker aptly illustrated the weakness of the system by referring to the Lumberman's Bank, which might be said to have been owned by the present Greenback candidate for Governor. This bank had a capital of $50,000, but at one time had on hand unsigned bills to the amount of $165,000 which would be signed as fast as anybody wanted them. In fact the old system of banking was based upon the personal notes of the stockholders. If you will have banks, then what kind will you have? Responsible or irresponsible? National banks are perfectly free for every man to engage in, with just one little condition that the Goverment insists upon—that you shall not issue any bills until you have put into the United States Treasury an amount equal to 10 per cent. additional to protect the bill-holders. If you hold a national bank bill, you don't care whether the bank is burst or not.

In regard to taxing bonds, Greenbackers say: "Here is an exempted class." The only man in the United States who pays absolutely full tax on his property is the holder of Government bonds. For instance: A invests $10,000 in Government 4 per cents; B invests an equal amount in Maine State sixes, and C invests a like amount in Maine Central 7 per cents. In the first case, the investor in Government bonds pays his taxes in advance. But in the case of the other bonds, is it within your experience that holders thereof flock to the Assessor's office asking to be taxed? Facts show that but a very small portion of such bonds are taxed. It is the easiest thing in the world for your brother, who is in California, to own them or your uncle in some other part of the country. Then, why delude yourselves with the idea that if you taxed Government bonds they would be any more likely to turn up for taxation than these State or railroad bonds? If you succeed in taxing bonds, you merely place upon your shoulders an additional burden of $40,000,000. Government bonds never could nor never should be taxed.

There are five kinds of money that the United States stands sponsor for: Gold and silver—and gold is better than silver. Moses, in the second chapter of Genesis, tells us that gold is good; and it makes no difference whether it is stamped by the United States or Venezuela; when there is the old fashioned, war-honored, patriotic greenback, that did such great work, that says the United States will pay $10, or as it may be, reserving to the United States when they would pay. In 1875 it did say when they would pay, viz., Jan. 1, 1879. The advanced school of greenbackers represented by Gen. Butler don't want this kind of greenback at all. They want another kind. They don't want anything stamped with "promise to pay." They want this greenback to say "this is $10 or any sum." Such talk is merely nonsense. Why not say "this is a horse." Why not make it $1,000. It takes no more paper or no more time to print it, but it is not so with gold. The next Government money is national bank bills, and, lastly, the silver certificate. The contest in this district is between Mr. Reed and Gen. Anderson. Mr. Gore is not in this contest, for he stands about as much chance of an election as a man does to hit the stars with a popgun. If we desire more money than we have, let us inflate on gold and silver. We fancied during the greenback craze that we were all getting rich. In 1873 we found out that we had been buying $300,000,000 more than we were selling. There is nothing so mysterious about national finances. The same principles are involved in private finances. If a farmer is buying more than he is selling from his barn, he is growing poorer, but if he is selling more than he is buying, he is getting richer. This idea holds good with the trade of the country. Now things are changed. We are buying less abroad, and have a balance in our favor of $630,000,000. No people in the world are so well able to maintain a specie basis as the United States, if they say they will. We are just in sight of the day of redemption. We can look right into the promised land, but Greenbackers say: "Don't go in. Come now and wander with us for years more." You depreciate your currency, and you might as well by one shock of mighty power paralyze capital from one end of the country to the other. You reduce the country from that of a great commercial people to a small, retail affair. The only thing which this day frightens men is wild schemes of finance. What the United States needs in this matter is a large amount of let-alonetiveness. You cannot keep this currency as a political foot-ball. You cannot settle this question until you settle it right.

THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—The American Association for the Advancement of Science met at the Washington University this morning. Prof. Newcomb, the retiring President, called the meeting to order, and introduced Prof. O. C. Marsh, the President for the ensuing year, who made a brief congratulatory address. William T. Harris, of the Local Committee, then introduced Mayor Overstolz, who delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of St. Louis. Secretary Botton announced 60 papers as entered for the meeting. Six new members were elected, and the names of 20 candidates for membership were presented. The association then adjourned till night to give the members of the different sections an opportunity to organize. The four sections of the association organized this afternoon and made ready for business. To-night the general association met and listened to addresses by Vice-Presidents Thurston and Grote. The subject of the former was "Philosophical Methods of Advancement of Science," and of the latter, "Education a Succession of Experiences."

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 21.—Application was made to-day to the Supreme Court, by the Special Bank Commissioners, for a temporary injunction against the Warwick Institution for Savings. The impairment of the resources will probably not exceed 2 per cent.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—The creditors of A. Bellveau, proprietor of the Canada Hotel, have accepted a composition of 10 cents on the dollar.

BASE-BALL.

TROY, Aug. 21.—Haymakers, 4; New-Bedfords, 9.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Forest Citys, 11; Tecumsehs, 8.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—At a game of base-ball here to-day the Buffalos defeated the Utican by a score of 4 to 1.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Providence, 10; Nationals, 2.

[illegible] Aug. 21.—Bostons, 4; Hilwaukees, 3.

AN OLD NEW-YORKER DEAD.

WILLIAM NIBLO, THE THEATRE MANAGER.

THE FOUNDER OF NIBLO'S GARDEN DIES AT THE AGE OF 80 YEARS—STORY OF HIS LIFE—HIS CHOP-HOUSE AND HIS PLAY-HOUSE.

William Niblo, the veteran theatrical manager, died at his home, No. 10 East Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday morning. He had reached the advanced age of 89 years. Mr. Niblo was an Irishman by birth, and was possessed of those qualities that win friends and cement friendship. He was jovial, kind-hearted, and generous almost to a fault. He was gifted, too, with the native shrewdness and wit of his race, and it is to these endowments that his remarkable success as a caterer to the gastronomic and histrionic tastes of the public can mainly be attributed. He emigrated from Ireland at an early age, and upon arriving in this City was apprenticed to the proprietor of a coffee-house at No. 43 Pine-street. Through his energy and peculiar aptitude for gaining friends he soon rose to a good position in the establishment, married, it is said, the blooming daughter of the proprietor, and succeeded to the business of his father-in-law. He called his establishment the "Bank Coffee House," and drew the patronage of the leading merchants of the City. He was the most genial of hosts and his restaurant became famous as a pleasant resort. He had a peculiar habit, when he was fortunate enough to procure some rare dish, of making it an occasion for a public reception of his patrons, all of whom he desired should partake of the delicacy. He prided himself mainly upon his culinary capacities. He conducted the Coffee-house with great success for about 20 years. Then he became convinced that there was a profitable field for the investment of his capital and energy in the restaurant and concert garden business. In 1828 a favorable opportunity for the carrying of his project into effect presented itself when the lease of the Bayard farm were sold. He leased a portion of this property which was the site of an old circus called "The Stadium," at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street. This spot he converted into a restaurant and public concert garden. The old circus arena he allowed to remain, but built in it a stage which he devoted to light theatricals. The old "garden" was a low, square building, its corridors being fitted with glass doors, and being surmounted by an old-fashioned peaked roof. Some time after its completion two residences were erected on Broadway, one of which became the home of James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist; the other the mansion of Mr. Niblo. Encouraged by the great popularity and pecuniary success attained by the garden, Mr. Niblo resolved to erect a more pretentious edifice. He built a large three-story building, facing Broadway. It had a smooth façade, and resembled more a large private building than a public garden. The interior was fitted up finely, the spacious corridors being planted with rich shrubbery and cut into handsome paths, and the walls and ceiling reflected the brilliancy of countless rows of colored lights. The new amusement hall at once became the most fashionable resort of the day, and its manager made a handsome fortune. There he first introduced the famous Ravels in their pleasing pantomimic entertainments, and a vaudeville company under the direction of the elder Jefferson. In the concert line he introduced to the public Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Plummer, and Mr. T. Bishop, the season closing in a most brilliant manner. In 1838 the theatre again opened with concerts, but in the Winter a regular dramatic season was begun under the management of John Sefton, with Charles Dance's comedy, "Good Husbands Make Good Wives." Then followed a series of plays, after which the Ravel family in pantomime and acrobatic exhibitions, attended with legitimate dramatic attractions. The "Barber of Seville" was also produced, with the famous Fornasari in the cast. Gambata, the great trumpet-blower, also appeared, and the season closed with Mr. Sefton's benefit. The Garden was re-opened in the succeeding June with the popular Mr. and Mrs. Sequin in concerts, alternating with the Ravels. The regular dramatic season, to which the concerts were a sort of preliminary, began in the latter part of June with the appearance of William E. Burton in his great performances of "Paul Pry," "Forty Winks," and "Toodles." Burton's engagement proved a very great success. It was followed by the appearance of the National Theatre Company, in which were George Vandenhoff, George Hill, and Miss Vandenhoff, the latter making her début in *Juliet*. The Seguins then reappeared in popular operas, being followed by Charles Kean in *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*. Mrs. Sharpe made her first appearance on the New-York stage as *Lady Macbeth* during this engagement. In November, 1839, the late Edwin Forrest appeared in a round of tragic impersonations, including *Richelieu* and *Macbeth*, then a very favorite character with tragedians. In 1840 Charlotte and Susan Cushman appeared at Niblo's Garden, and on Aug. 23, the occasion of Mr. Niblo's benefit, the first appearance of Burton in the "Chaste Salute." This was also the succeeding season, was profitable. In 1841 the "stars" were Herr Cline, the marvelous acrobat; Jane Sloman, the pianist; Mr. and Mrs. Harriet Wells, and a number of acrobatic and light comedy favorites. In the season of 1842 that lamented favorite, Tom Placide, played in Niblo's, and also the Ravels. In this year the late E. L. Davenport made his début in New-York in the comedietta of "He's Not Amiss," and also played in the succeeding season. In 1844 John Brougham appeared in a burlesque, "The Fair Star," the company also including Alse Mrs. Booth and John Holland. In 1845, Brougham, Davenport, and Placide played together in the Garden, and in 1846 George Vandenhoff played in conjunction with Placide and Mr. Hackett, the season being brought to an untimely close by the destruction of the theatre by fire.

It was rebuilt in superb style, and opened in July, 1849, under the management of Chippendale & Sefton, Mrs. Cushman making her appearance in her great impersonation of *Meg Merrilies*. During the season of 1851 Miss Niblo died, and the theatre was closed for a brief season. Blondin, the celebrated high-rope performer, performed after it reopened, and Mme. A. Thillon made her début here in Scribe and Auber's "Crown Diamonds." Adelina Patti, on the occasion of the Dramatic Fund Benefit, first thrilled New-Yorkers with her wondrous voice in Niblo's Garden, in 1858 Dion Boucicault and Agnes Robertson, his wife, made their appearance in "Jesse Brown", and in the "Phantom," which ran for 66 consecutive nights. Mr. Niblo's lease terminated with this season, and after a career during which he had introduced to New-York some of the most famous theatric and musical celebrities of the world, he retired from the theatre and never again entered its walls. He was succeeded in the management by Mr. E. Eddy, who brought out Burton once more. With his withdrawal from the theatre Mr. Niblo entered into, and ever afterward remained in, private life, to indulge his taste for art in the manner his ample means permitted him. He was a liberal table, and was generous to his employes while at the theatre, having many pensioned supernumeraries. He presented his numerous artists with rich presents every Christmas and New Year. After leaving the theatre he became bountiful in his gifts to churches and to charitable institutions. He was a member of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and built its pretty chapel. It is expected that his funeral will take place from that church on Saturday morning next, although the arrangements are not yet completed.

OTHER DEATHS.

HENRY ARMITT BROWN.

Henry Armitt Brown, one of the most promising young lawyers in Philadelphia, a man to hear whom speak on political subjects the most conservative of Philadelphia's citizens would assemble by the thousand, died in that city yesterday afternoon, after an illness of more than two months. Mr. Brown was only 32 years old. He was prepared in Philadelphia for his entrance into college, went to Yale, and was graduated there with high honors. Returning to Philadelphia, he entered the office of Hon. Daniel

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

M. & St. P. 6s. sf.		Lake Shore.		Wabash.			
5,000	95⅛	100	56⅛	500	56⅜	100	14¼
2,000	95⅜	1200	56⅝	500	56⅛	100	14⅜
2,000	95⅝	1200	56⅜	600	Paul.	100	14⅝
D. & R. G. 7s.		1250	56⅛	900	pref.	52	52
1,000	103⅛	300	56⅜	100	69⅜	52	52⅛
N. Pac. 1st.		1100	56⅝	200	69⅝	100	52⅜
1,000	106⅜	800	56⅞	100	70	100	52⅝
Chi. & Rock Island.		300	57	100	70⅛	100	52⅞
100	107⅜	100	57⅛	100	70⅜	100	53
Chi. & N. W.		100	57⅜	100	70⅝	100	53⅛
300	b.c. 35	100	57⅝	100	70⅞	100	53⅜
100	b.c. 35⅛	100	57⅞	100	71	100	53⅝
100	35⅜	100	58	100	71⅛	100	53⅞
100	35⅝	100	58⅛	100	71⅜	100	54
100	35⅞	100	58⅜	100	71⅝	100	54⅛
100	36	100	58⅝	100	71⅞	100	54⅜
100	36⅛	100	58⅞	100	72	100	54⅝
100	36⅜	100	59	100	72⅛	100	54⅞
100	36⅝	100	59⅛	100	72⅜	100	55
100	36⅞	100	59⅜	100	72⅝	100	55⅛
100	37	100	59⅝	100	72⅞	100	55⅜
100	37⅛	100	59⅞	100	73	100	55⅝
100	37⅜	100	60	100	73⅛	100	55⅞
100	37⅝	100	60⅛	100	73⅜	100	56
100	37⅞	100	60⅜	100	73⅝	100	56⅛
100	38	100	60⅝	100	73⅞	100	56⅜
100	38⅛	100	60⅞	100	74	100	56⅝
100	38⅜	100	61	100	74⅛	100	56⅞
100	38⅝	100	61⅛	100	74⅜	100	57
100	38⅞	100	61⅜	100	74⅝	100	57⅛
100	39	100	61⅝	100	74⅞	100	57⅜
100	39⅛	100	61⅞	100	75	100	57⅝
100	39⅜	100	62	100	75⅛	100	57⅞
100	39⅝	100	62⅛	100	75⅜	100	58
100	39⅞	100	62⅜	100	75⅝	100	58⅛
100	40	100	62⅝	100	75⅞	100	58⅜
100	40⅛	100	62⅞	100	76	100	58⅝
100	40⅜	100	63	100	76⅛	100	58⅞
100	40⅝	100	63⅛	100	76⅜	100	59
100	40⅞	100	63⅜	100	76⅝	100	59⅛
100	41	100	63⅝	100	76⅞	100	59⅜
100	41⅛	100	63⅞	100	77	100	59⅝
100	41⅜	100	64	100	77⅛	100	59⅞
100	41⅝	100	64⅛	100	77⅜	100	60
100	41⅞	100	64⅜	100	77⅝	100	60⅛
100	42	100	64⅝	100	77⅞	100	60⅜
100	42⅛	100	64⅞	100	78	100	60⅝
100	42⅜	100	65	100	78⅛	100	60⅞
100	42⅝	100	65⅛	100	78⅜	100	61
100	42⅞	100	65⅜	100	78⅝	100	61⅛
100	43	100	65⅝	100	78⅞	100	61⅜
100	43⅛	100	65⅞	100	79	100	61⅝
100	43⅜	100	66	100	79⅛	100	61⅞
100	43⅝	100	66⅛	100	79⅜	100	62
100	43⅞	100	66⅜	100	79⅝	100	62⅛
100	44	100	66⅝	100	79⅞	100	62⅜
100	44⅛	100	66⅞	100	80	100	62⅝
100	44⅜	100	67	100	80⅛	100	62⅞
100	44⅝	100	67⅛	100	80⅜	100	63
100	44⅞	100	67⅜	100	80⅝	100	63⅛
100	45	100	67⅝	100	80⅞	100	63⅜
100	45⅛	100	67⅞	100	81	100	63⅝
100	45⅜	100	68				

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s. '81. C.		U. S 5s. 20R. '65s.	
$35,000	103⅞	$35,000	103⅝
U. S. 5s. '81. R.		U. S 5s. '81. R.	
$25,000	103⅞	$25,000	106⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s. '81. C.		U. S 5s. R. '81.	
$5,000	107⅛	$500	108⅜

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

1s. 7s. con.		Bank of N. Y.		Chic. & N. W. pf.	
$18,000	71⅜	47	112	500	b.c. 66⅛
10,000	71⅝	Del. & Hud.		500	67
1,000	71⅞	50	b.a. 49⅝	200	67⅜
R. I. & Pac. 6s. '81.		200	49⅝	1900	68⅛
1,000	97	200	49⅞	1900	68⅜
Western Union.		200	50	1900	68⅝
1,000	93⅛	100	b.c. 92⅛	900	68⅞
1,000	93⅜	100	92⅜	1800	69
1,000	70	200	92⅝	900	69⅛
Pacific Mail.		400	s3. 16⅛	100	30⅞
100	s.c. 17⅛	Del. Lack. & West.		100	30⅝
2,000	95⅛	N. Y. C. & H.		200	b.c. s3. 31⅛
N. Y. C. & St. L.		200	b.c. 110⅛	200	31⅜
10,000	99	Erie Railway.		400	31⅜
Mo. K. & Tex.		100	b.c. 16⅝	300	31⅝
3,000	119	50	16⅞	500	31⅞
Mor. & Es. con.		200	b3. 16⅜	1500	31
5,000	85	400	s3. 16⅜	100	30⅞
Del. Lack. & W.		31 Central.		100	30⅝
2,000	93	100	b.c. 79⅛	100	b.c. 30⅞
Erie 2d.		Michigan Central.		200	31
1,000	107	200	b.c. 89¼	C. Mil. & St. P. pf.	
Rome, W. & O.		100	89⅜	200	b.c. 70⅛
2,000	b.c. 106⅜	200	89⅝	100	70⅜
C. P. & Min. 1st.		200	89⅞	300	70⅝
2,000	89	100	90	200	70⅞
K. & T. con. 1st.		100	s3. 90⅛	600	70¾
2,000	93	100	90⅜	700	71
C. P. & Ala. 1st.		200	90⅝	100	71⅛
2,000	89	100	90⅞	200	71⅜
K. & T. con. 1st.		100	s3. 91⅛	600	71⅝
2,000	93	100	91⅜	700	71⅞
C. P. & Ala. new.		400	91⅝	300	72
6,000	89	100	s3. 91⅞	100	72⅛
Bank of Com.		400	92	100	72⅜
40	113⅛	Chic. & N. W.		200	72⅝
Gen. Amer. Tel.		22	95	100	b.a. 94⅞
100	b.c. 104⅜	300	b.c. 35	100	b.a. 94⅞
Del. & Hudson.		100	70⅛	Han. & St. Jo.	
100	52⅛	100	70⅜	400	b.c. s3. 12⅜
Peoria Bank.		100	b.c. 70⅝	H. & St. Jo. pf.	
100	80	200	34⅛	300	b.c. 31
C. of N. J.		300	34⅜		
100	b.c. 84⅝	300	s3. 34⅝		
100	84⅞	300	34⅞		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Louisiana consol.		Morris & Essex.		C., B. & Q.	
$10,000	71½	200	b3. 82	100	b.c. 103⅜
M. & St. P. 7s. 1st.		100	s3. 82⅛	St. Paul pf.	
1,000	85⅜	C., C., C. & I.		100	69⅝
M. K. & T. con. 2d.		100	26	1000	69¾
3,000	40	Ohio & Miss.		200	69⅞
Un. Pacific 1st.		100	71⅛	300	69⅞
5,000	106¼	100	b10. 71⅜	200	69⅞
A., T. & S. Fe. 2d.		Lac. & St. Jo.		200	70
1,000	62⅜	200	12½	500	70
Del. & Hudson.		North-west.		D., L. & West.	
250	s3. 49½	200	34⅜	200	52⅛
Western Union.		100	34⅝	200	52⅜
200	92	100	34¾	100	52⅝
200	s3. 92	100	34⅞	200	52⅞
Philadelphia.		200	34⅞	200	53
300	b3. 85⅛	100	34⅞	500	53⅛
400	85⅜	200	34⅞	1000	53⅜
100	85⅝	100	34⅞	1000	53⅝
100	s3. 85⅝	200	34⅞	1000	53⅞
400	85⅞	100	34⅞	800	54
Illinois Central.		100	34⅞	1000	54⅛
100	79⅛	100	34⅞	1000	54⅜
St. Louis.		North-west. pf.		1000	54⅝
100	114	100	66⅞	1000	54⅞
Union Pacific.		200	s3. 66⅞	1000	55
400	65⅛	200	66⅞	1000	55⅛
200	65⅜	100	67	1000	55⅜
200	65⅝	100	67⅛	1000	55⅝
Cen. of N. J.		100	67⅜	1000	55⅞
100	84⅜	100	67⅝	1000	56
100	b3. 84⅝	100	67⅞	1000	56⅛
St. Louis.		100	68	1000	56⅜
100	34⅝	100	68⅛	1000	56⅝
Union Pacific.		St. Paul.		1000	56⅞
200	65⅛	300	30⅜	1000	57
200	65⅜	100	30⅝	1000	57⅛
100	65⅝	700	31	1000	57⅜
100	65⅞	500	31⅛	1000	57⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.		U. S. 4s. C. 1907.	
$10,000	109	$10,000	100⅜
		$1000	120

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

C., C., C. & I. con.		Erie Railway.		Chi. & N. W.	
50,000	42	100	b.c. b3. 16⅜	200	b.c. 35
Mich. & C. 1st.		700	16⅜	100	34⅞
2,000	99	1200	16⅛	300	35
C. & N. W.		1000	16⅜	100	35⅛
2,000	b.c. 106⅜	600	s3. 16	100	34⅞
American Express		100	16⅛	700	35⅛
50	b.a. 49⅜	500	16⅛	400	35⅛
50	49½	500	16⅜	100	35⅜
U. S. Express.		100	16⅜	100	35⅜
100	45⅜	Michigan Central.		C. & M. W. pf.	
10	b.c. 47	300	b.c. 68⅝	300	b.c. 68⅝
100	46½	100	b3. 69⅛	200	66⅛
Philadelphia.		100	b3. 70	100	66⅜
200	12	I. S. & M. S.		100	66⅝
Delaware & Hud.		1200	b.c. 66	300	66⅜
200	b.a. b3. 49½	100	65⅞	500	66⅞
100	49⅝	100	65⅞	100	67
Western Union.		Michigan Central.		C. & M. W. pf.	
400	b.c. 92⅛	300	b.c. 65⅝	300	b.c. 68⅝
200	92⅜	600	65⅝	200	66⅛
200	92⅝	100	65⅝	100	66⅜
3000	92⅞	Union Pacific.		100	66⅝
100	93	500	b.c. 65⅝	500	66⅞
700	b3. 91⅞	500	65⅞	31	
100	91⅞	Cen. of N. J.		D., L. & West.	
100	91⅞	100	b.c. 34⅛	500	b.c. 53
200	91⅞	100	34	400	53⅛
100	91⅞	100	33⅞	200	53⅜
400	91⅞	C. M. & St. P. pf.		300	53⅝
Chesapeake.		400	b.c. 70⅛	100	53⅞
100	b.c. 38⅛	200	70	300	54
C., C., C. & I.		300	70⅛	C., B. & Q.	
100	b.c. b3. 26	400	70⅜	50	b.c. x d. 108⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

L. & Wash. con.		Wabash.	
$2,000	b3. 70⅛	100	14¼
Ontario Silver.		100	14⅜
10	38½	St. Paul pref.	
Del. & Hudson.		100	70¾
100	49⅜	100	70⅞
100	49⅝	600	68
100	50⅛	600	66⅛
N. Y. C. & H.		100	66⅜
400	110⅞	100	66⅝
Western Union.		North-western.	
200	92	1200	53
200	s3. 92	500	53⅛
Philadelphia.		1000	53⅜
300	b3. 85⅛	1000	53⅝
400	85⅜	800	s3. 53⅞
400	16⅜	800	b3. 53⅜
Illinois Central.		1000	s3. 53⅝
400	79⅛	North-west. pf.	
St. Louis.		100	66⅞
100	114	200	s3. 66⅞
Union Pacific.		200	66⅞
400	65⅛	St. Paul.	
200	65⅜	300	30⅜
100	65⅝	500	31
100	65⅞	100	31⅛

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.		Buckeye.	
200	b.c. 26	200	a.c. s3. 27
200	26	Bertha & Edith.	
500	b30. 39	100	b.c. 4.10

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

California.		Buckeye.	
300	b.c. 11	100	b.c. 38
100	b.c. 12	Bertha & Edith.	
100	a.c. 11½	500	b.c. 05
Consol. Virginia.		200	b.c. 06
25	b.c. 10	Sacramento.	
50	b30. 10	100	b.c. 27
100	b.c. 10	500	s.c. b30. 29
100	b30. 10	100	s.c. 30. 29
100	b.c. 10	500	s.c. b60. 29
Belcher.		500	s.c. 60. 29
100	b.c. 12	200	a.c. b60. 29
Delaware & Hud.		Lacrosse.	
200	b.c. b3. 49½	1500	s.c. b60. 29
100	49⅝	1000	a.c. b3. 28
Western Union.		1000	a.c. s30. 27
200	92⅛	2200	s.c. b15. 28
200	92⅜	200	a.c. b60. 29
200	92⅝	Gold Placer.	
100	92⅞	100	b.c. 27
100	93	100	s.c. 27
100	s3. 93⅛	500	s.c. 30. 27
100	93⅜	500	s.c. b60. 29
100	93⅝	500	a.c. 60. 29
100	93⅞	200	a.c. b60. 29

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 21—P. M.

The course of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day afforded ample evidence that the prominent operators on the bull side find their present following inconveniently large, and are desirous of encouraging the creation of an additional short interest. With this object in view, all the artifices known to speculation were employed to impart a weak tone to the market. The tactics resorted to were attended with some measure of success, as there can be little doubt that quite a number of weak holders were frightened into parting with their stocks, while some heavy short sales were made by parties who became imbued with the belief that the upward movement in prices had culminated. As was natural under the circumstances, the market was very irregular, alternating frequently between advance and depression. In the early part of the day, Michigan Central, Lake Shore and the west and Granger shares led the decline. Subsequently there was a recovery, on the receipt of favorable intelligence from Saratoga in regard to the deliberations of the railroad representatives, but the improvement was only indifferently maintained. In the late dealings a report obtained that the committee appointed at the meeting of the Board of Control of the coal combination were likely to advance the schedule prices of coal for September 30 cents, and this caused a free buying of the coal stocks, which resulted in a sharp advance in prices.

The transactions aggregated 122,650 shares, embracing 24,850 North-western, 22,755 St. Paul, 22,095 Lake Shore, 21,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,850 Erie, 5,750 Western Union, 5,500 Michigan Central, 4,050 Union Pacific, 1,500 Wabash, and 1,450 Delaware and Hudson Canal.

North-western common declined from 35¼ to 34⅛, advanced to 35⅜, and reacted to 35⅛; the preferred dropping from 67⅜ to 66, and recovering to 66⅞@68. St. Paul common fell off from 32⅛ to 30⅜, and rallied to 31⅝@31¾, while the preferred dropped from 71⅛ to 69½, recovered to 70⅛, and closed at 69⅞. Lake Shore, after dropping 1⅛ ₱ cent., to 65⅞, fluctuated between that point and 66⅜, with closing sales at 65¾. Michigan Central fell off from 70¾ to 69, and recovered to 70½. New-York Central, after declining from 110⅜ to 110⅛, advanced to 110⅞. Erie fell from 17 to 16, and closed at 16⅜. Union Pacific opened and closed at 65¼, with intervening sales at 65 and 65⅝. Wabash advanced from 14 to 14⅜. Ohio and Mississippi declined from 31⅛ to 31. Western Union dropped from 92⅞ to 91⅝, and rallied to 92. Among the coal stocks Delaware and Hudson, after advancing from 49⅜ to 49⅝, and declining to 49¼, rose to 50½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined from 52⅝ to 51⅞, and rose to 53½, with closing sales at 53⅜; Morris and Essex dropped 2 ₱ cent. to 80½, and advanced to 83, and New-Jersey Central after declining 1½ ₱ cent., to 33⅜, returned to 34⅞.

Bank shares sold at 118¼ for Commerce, 82½ for German-American, 80 for Phœnix, and 112 for New-York.

There was a continued easy working of the Money market, the rates for call loans ranging from 1 to 2 ₱ cent., according to the nature of the collateral. In discounts prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston dispressed, par @ ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 9-16 bank, ¼; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 80 cents discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a firm market at London for Consols, which were quoted at 95 for money and 95⅜@95⅝ for the account. United States bonds were firm at 105⅝ for new 4½s, 106½@106⅝ for 1867s, 108¼ for 10-40s, and 107⅝ for new 5s. American railway shares were irregular, Illinois Central advancing to 81¼, Pennsylvania to 33, and New-Jersey Central to 35; while Erie was steady at 17¼ for the common and 32½ for the preferred, and Reading declined 1⅛ ₱ cent. to 17. Bar Silver was quoted at 52⅞-16¼ ₱ ounce. At Paris, Rentes closed at 112f. 10c., against 111f. 77½c. yesterday.

In the Sterling Exchange market the leading drawers reduced their asking rates to $4 84½ for 60-day bills, and $4 89 for demand. These rates were, indeed, only nominal, as business was done at concessions of ¼c. to 1c. for long and short sterling. Cables were quite heavy, and sold at $4 89, but could not bring even that price at the close. Considerable amounts of sterling were bought during the past two weeks in the belief of a still greater advance in the Bank of England rate of discount; but as this now seems improbable, for the present at least, holders as well as drawers of bills are quite anxious to make sales at the best obtainable rates. The quotations for actual business were as follows: Prime bankers' 60-day bills, $4 83½@84·83⅝; demand, $4 88@84·88¼; cables, $4 88¾@84 89¼, and commercial, $4 81@84 81½.

The Gold speculation was dull, with all the sales at 100⅝ and 100½, the former the opening, and the latter the closing, price. On Gold loans the rates ranged from ½ to 1½ ₱ cent. for borrowing, &c.

Government bonds were dull and generally steady. Railroad mortgages were active in the early dealings, but were afterward dull. The only notable changes in prices were a rise of 2⅜ ₱ cent. in Ohio and Mississippi Seconds, to 62½, and a fall of 2¼ ₱ cent. in Delaware and Hudson registered 7s of 1894, to 101. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined to 69⅝, Central Pacific Firsts to 106⅜, and Iron Mountain Firsts to 104 (ex interest). North-western gold coupons advanced to 99, Union Pacific Firsts to 106¼, do. Land Grants to 104⅞, do. Sinking Funds to 103¼, Wabash Firsts, St. Louis division, ex matured coupon to 72½, Erie Seconds to 107, Lake Shore registered Seconds to 103, do. coupons to 103¾, and Morris and Essex Firsts to 113. In State bonds, Louisiana Consols declined to 71½, and Tennessee 6s, new, to 33½.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1878.	
Coin receipts	$782,223 36
Coin payments	931,046 67
Coin balance	122,668,698 70
Currency receipts	523,020 74
Currency payments	347,806 36
Currency balance	49,692,799 45
Customs	421,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	560,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¾	106⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102½	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅝	102¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105¾	105¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107	107⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107⅛	108
United States 10-40s, registered	108⅝	108⅞
United States 10-40s, coupon	108⅞	109
United States 6s, 1881, registered	103⅛	103⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅞	104
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅛	104⅜
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅝	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $67,000 for interest and $22,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$7,617,000
Gold balances	1,366,062
Currency balances	1,376,127

The following is the clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$65,250,382
Currency balances	3,803,438
Gold balances	5,823,672
Gold balances	1,959,043

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, 1886	41	N. H. & S. J. 6s '77-'10	
Alabama 8s, 1888	41	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87-'113	
Alabama 8s, 1886	42	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87-'113	
Alabama 8s, 1888	41	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91-'120	
Ala. 8s of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92-'120	
Ark. 6s, 1868	15	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93-'121	
Ark. 6s, 1869	15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ark. 7s, M. & I.	4	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, M. O. & B.	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, C. S.	4	N. C. N. C. R. con. J. & J.	51
Conn. 6s, 1883-4	106	N. C. N. C. R. con. A. & O.	51
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86-90	107	N. C. 6s, Fy. & Tar. 6s	87½
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886-1907	97	N. C. 6s, n. s. J. & J.	87½
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90-1907	97	N. C. 6s, n. s. A. & O.	87½
Ill. consol. 6s, 1879	100	N. C. tax, c. l. '86-'9	2
Ill. War loan	102	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Kentucky 6s	103	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Louisiana 6s	50	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
La. 6s, new F'g & t.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 7s, Penitent'y	50	S. C. Fd'g Act '66	30
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	41
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	41
La. 6s, Delta R. R.	50	S. C. 7s of '76	41
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	71½	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	18
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	101	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35
Mich. 6s, 1883	104	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33½
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1890	100	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	33¼
Mo. 6s, d. in '82 or '83, 1890	100	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1887, 1892	103	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1887, 1892	103	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	72
Mo. 6s, due in 1888, 1892	103	Va. 6s, ex-mat'd c.	54½
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or '90, 1903	103	Va. 6s, Cons. '24	28½
Mo. A. or U. due '92, 1903	103	Va. 6s, Deferred	4½
Mo. F. due '94-5, 1905	103	Dis. of C. 3.65, 1924	90½
Mo. H. & S. J. due '86, 1886	103		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bos. H. & Erie 1st	26½	L. S. & W. 1st, 1908	21⅜
Burl., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	69⅝	L. S. & W. 2d, 1909	1
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s, 110	
La. & M. River 1st	97½	Olev., P. & A. new, 110	
St. L., A. & Chic. 1st	105½	Burl. & State L. 7s, 102	
C. R. I. & P. 8s, '81	107½	D. M. 2d, 1907-1909	97
C. B. I. & P. S. F. 6s	107⅝	Lake Shore div. bs, 109	
C. B. I. & P. 6s, coup	108½	Lake Shore C. O. 1st, 111	
C. R. & N. 1st	117	Lake Shore C. R. 1st, 111	
C. R. & N. 5s, sd'd	65	Lake Shore C. O. 2d, 103½	
L. & W. B., con.	42½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d, 102⅞	
L. & W. B., con. sd'd	35	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	104
Am. D. & L. bds.	50	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105½
Am. D. & L. bds. sd'd	46	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, FD.	117	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, C. & RD.	103½	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	117½
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & U. D.	106½	H. R. 7s, 2d	85
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99½	Can. So. 1st g'd.	73
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	99	Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	120
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	93	North Missouri 1st	103½
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	103	O. & M. Con. S. F.	97⅝
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	95½	O. & M. Con. 1898	97⅜
M. & St. P. 2d	90	O. & M. 2d Con.	62
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	Cen. Pacific Gold bs.	106⅛
C. & N. W. int. bds.	106	Gen. Pac. S. J. Br'ch.	93¼
C. & N. W. con. bds.	103⅜	Gen. Pac. Land gr.	93⅛
C. & N. W. 1st	107	Western Pac. bds.	102
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	98½	Un. Pacific 1st	106
G. & Chile. extended	104	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	104⅞
Win. & St. Pet. 1st	100	Un. Pacific S. F.	103
Win. & St. Pet. 2d	85	Pac. of Mo. 1st	101
C., C. & I. 1st 7s, SF.	105½	Pac. of Mo. 2d	97
D., L. & W. 1st	106	Pac. of Mo. 1st	95
Del., L. & W. conv.	103	K. P. 1st 6s, 1895	117
D., L. & W. 7s, 1907	106⅛	K. P. 1st 6s, C. C.	103
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	103	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, C. C.	92
Morris & Essex 1st	118	K. P. 1st 7s R. & L. C.	66½
Morris & Essex 2d	104	K. P. In. No. 16, 1916	12
Mor. & Es. con. 7s	85	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	114½
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71-'91	105	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	115
Morris & Essex 1st, con. gd.	92	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	113½
Del. & Hudson 1st	102	Clev., & P. C. & S. F.	112
Del. & Hud. 1st '91	99½	C., C. & Ind. 1st	40½
Del. & Hud. 1st extd	102	R. W. & O. C. 1st	82
Del. & Hud. coup. 7s, 102		St. L. & I. M. 1st	104
Alb. & Sus. 1st, 7s	133	Ati. & T. Inute 1st	103
R. & S. 1st con. 1921	114½	A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	60
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	106	B. & S. I. 1st

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, Alfred Waggaffel, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 110 Houston-st., north side, 25 feet west of Thompson-st., for $11,100; to Henry Toelke. Also, similar sale, D. G. Crosby, Esq., Referee, sold the four lots, each 25 by 100, on West 147th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 8th-av., for $8,000, to Brooklyn Trust Company, plaintiff.

John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone front dwelling, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, No. 325 East 52d-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., for $8,550, to Henry G. Valentine, plaintiff.

Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 17.11 by 102.2, No. 327 East 52d-st., north side, 292.11 feet east of 2d-av., for $8,541, to Henry S. Valentine, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale, by Van Tassell & Kearney, of 3 lots, on Washington-av., south of 33d-st., 23d Ward, was adjourned to Aug. 24.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 20.

126th-st. n. s., 151.9 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.3x 99.11; Robert Blair and wife to Charles E. Vale $4,750

145th-st. n. s., 125 ft. w. of Clifton-av., 25x 100; John E. Moser and wife to George Schaff 2,500

Canal-st. s. s., 104.3 ft. e. of Greene-st., 22.3x 67.5; Timothy Maxwell to Ann Mountain 12,000

67th-st. s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.5; Mayer Sternberger and wife to James E. Breen 10,000

Cliff-st. s. s., 21 ft. e. of Jackson-st., 63x75, 23d Ward; Clara Decker to Alfred Knapp ..... nom.

63d-st. n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.5; Martin C. Kargo and husband to David Mc Alpine ..... nom.

Henry-st. n. s., between Jefferson and Clinton sts., lot No. 392 on Rutger's Map, 25x87.5; Morris Goldenthal and wife to Robert Rosenthal ..... nom.

Henry-st. n. s., lot No. 84, 24x100; same to same ..... nom.

DEEDS.

1st-av. s. w. corner of 29th-st; Herman Koehler to Martin Lohmaier and others, 3 years 1,000

6th-av. e. s. corner of 43th-st; Abraham M. Dryfoos to James Austen and others, 2 years.. 2,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Dellmann, Salomon, and wife to Frederick Rosenstein; w. s. 2d-av., s. of 42d-st., on demand $500

Coyle, Ellen K., and husband to Patrick McConnell; n. s. 42d-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 years.... 2,000

McCormick, Anna, and husband to Joseph F. Chastelier and another; No. 33 Mulberry-st., 3 years 2,138

Randell, Albert H., and wife to Alexander Fraser; n. s. 119th-st., e. of Avenue A, 3 years. 5,000

Ridley, Arthur J., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; No. 113 East 64th-st., 1 year 4,000

Rosenstein, Frederick, and wife to Adam Sander; s. s. 79th-st., w. of Avenue A, 2 months..... 1,000

Shealy, Thomas, to David Van H. Floyd; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 129th-st., 1 year 1,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

Brown, Fultz, and others, Executors, &c., to Rosa Walleyer ..... nom.

Hennessy, Richard, to Jane Hoffman and others. $5,000

Parsons, William B., and others to Edward M. Willets ..... nom.

Stevens, John, and another, to John Hargreaves Willets, Edward M., to the Oriental Bank ..... nom.

Young, Samuel B., Administrator, &c., to Francis H. Weeks 4,812

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT house, with stable, No. 32 West 56th-st., just off 5th-av.; house built by the owner; fine large dining-room, conservatory, &c.; first-class stable on 55th-st., will be rented or sold together or separately at low figures. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

NO. 766 MADISON-AV., NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND 65TH-ST.—Finest medium-size house with superb dining-room extension, now offered at a decided bargain; I will meet buyers at any day or hour this week. W. R. STEVENSON, Jr.

AUCTION COLUMN CONTAINS PARTICULARS of immense furniture sale, TUESDAY, by C. H. STEVENSON, Jr.; offices, 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 34 East 17th-st.

AT BARGAINS—THE NEW AND ELEGANT houses Nos. 18, 20, and 22 East 53d-st., built in the best manner and expensively finished. Apply on premises or F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A ROW OF NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses for sale. Price low. Apply on premises, No. 342 East 72th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, on the 5th day of September, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., by John M. Gibson, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and which on a map of that part of the town of Jersey commonly called Powles Hook, made by Joseph F. Mangin, Surveyor, and Associate of the Legislature Commissioners, duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Hudson, is designated and known as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) York-street, being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear and one hundred feet deep on each side, and now known and designated by the number 110 York-street. For further information inquire of the auctioneer, at No. 111 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, or of the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

WILLIAM F. SCOTT, Attorney, 40 Wall-street, New-York. au15-law3wTh

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON will sell, at sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 12 o'clock, by order of Francis Bolting, Executor of the late John Winters, the four-story brick house and lot No. 1 Duane-st., corner of Rose-st., in Fourth Ward, known as the

"JOHN WINTERS OLD ALE HOUSE."

On the following day will be sold, on the premises, ponie stock, furniture, wines, &c., of the estate.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE.

SOUTH-EAST CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 25TH-ST. TO RENT,

AN ELEGANT APARTMENT HOUSE

Just finished, will be rented in whole or en suite, for one year or longer.

The rooms are well suited for FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN.

The situation one of the most desirable in the City and near all the principal clubs.

For plans and particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and
No. 1,130 Broadway.

A VERY COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY basement brown-stone front house, 20 feet, to private family only; between 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $300 a month. Apply to OWNER, No. 38 West 35th-st.

TO RENT — UNFURNISHED — THE THREE-story, high-stoop, brick house, No. 147 West 12th-st.; in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN APARTMENT houses No. 330 East 17th-st. and No. 39 East 18th-st.; modern conveniences; steam heat, janitor, &c. Apply on premises.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE of 22½-ft. near Lexington-av.; will be remodeled very low. HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY FOR SALE LOW. Terms easy. R. A. YOUNG, No. 20 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.

INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

Steamer ..... SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA ..... Wed., Sept. 4

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LUELING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.

Ceiling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA ..... Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Mazanzos, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamers from New-York for Mexican ports.

ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 53 Wall-street, Superintendents.

OFFICES TO LET

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River. New-York.

Ballyhe ..... Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia ..... Sept. 7, 9 P. M.
Circassia ..... Aug. 31, 5 A. M. | Anchoria ..... Sept. 14, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.

Alsatia ..... Aug. 28, 4 P. M. | Victoria ..... Sept. 4, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

In the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York, or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA ..... WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA ..... WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA ..... WED., Sept. 4 | SCOTHIA ..... WED., Sept. 18

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Long Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY.. Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL..... Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. THOMPSON..... Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Second cabin, $60; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING ..... TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN ..... TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier 47 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 22
STATE OF GEORGIA ..... Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA ..... Thursday, Sept. 5

First cabin, $75 and upwards, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 41 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS ..... Thursday, Aug. 22, 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND ..... Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER ..... Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

LOSSEL ..... Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU ..... Sat., Sept. 7
ODER ..... Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN ..... Sat., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin ..... $100 gold
Second cabin ..... 60 gold
Steerage ..... 30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

"VILLE DE PARIS. SANTELLI.. Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR. SANGLIER. Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia, apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHEBBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT..Thurs., Aug. 22 | HERDER..Thurs., Sept. 5
FRISIA..Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING..Thurs., Sept. 12

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Chesbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold: Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.

FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Greece..W., Aug. 21 | Italy..W., Aug. 28, 3 P. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, S., Aug. 24, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin, $60 to $70. Steerage, $30, currency. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILINGS FROM PIER 35, N. NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA ..... SATURDAY ..... Aug. 24
GULF STREAM ..... WEDNESDAY ..... Aug. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON ..... Saturday, Aug. 24
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON ..... Wed., Aug. 28

From Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.

GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO ..... Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO .. Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steamer CITY OF SYDNEY ..... Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. MONTEREY, Burgess ..... Saturday, Sept. 7

Tickets issued also for

VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS

in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY

will hereafter be known by its new name,

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

1 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8.45 A. M. 5.45 and 6.45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P.M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P.M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A.M., 3 P.M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A.M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Munch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scyre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.

CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.

PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M., at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 10, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.

OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATION-HOUSES.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Cortlandt-street Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av., to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av., to Canal-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Bell's Line Railroad.

WM. A. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BEUCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 4:30 P. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 1 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Bennington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at 23d street offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 3:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 3:50, 9:40 A. M., 4:10, 6:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 1:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 2:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Niagara Falls and Rochester.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland. North Adams and Berkshire Co. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Fulton-place, 785 and 943 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday, 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

STEAM-BOATS.

ANOTHER

"NEW LINE"

TO BOSTON.

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (7 miles below Norwich,) and Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, forming, with a NEW FAST TRAIN, via

NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD

A New Line Between

NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

FARE EITHER WAY

ONE DOLLAR.

Rates subject to daily reductions.

The old attractions of the Sound revived.

A first-class supper for 50 cents.

No advance in prices for State-room.

BERTHS FREE.

Continuous trips—no stop over.

Avoiding Point Judith.

Boats leave Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leave depot foot of Summer-st., Boston, at 6 P. M.

Tickets sold only at Pier No. 40 North River and on board boats. Good only on day of sale. Connecting train makes no stop at any station between the boat and Boston. No stop over. Tickets good for continuous passage, and only by the connecting train or boat.

S. A. GARDNER, Jr., Superintendent. W. H. TUERER, Agent, Pier No. 40, New-York.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,

at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.

Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILLMORE, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON

And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.

Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.

5:15 P. M. { SUNDAY TRIPS. } From June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } From Pier 28, N. R.

Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.

Music by open, gilded bands and orchestras on board.

The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.

Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

A—EVENING BOAT FOR ATHENS, STUYvesant, New-Baltimore, and Coeymans.—Steamer WALTER BRETT will leave Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st. North River, every Monday and Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Every Saturday for Catskill at 2 o'clock P. M., landing at West Point, Cold Spring, Highlands, and landings above. Arrive at Catskill 10 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.

Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 54, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GRAND-ST., PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Aug. 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

I.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:

1,000 Campaign Hats; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 34,500 pairs White Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 3,000 pairs Boots; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tent Flies; 70 sets Wall Tent Poles; 20,000 yards dark-blue Flannel; 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality; 50,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.

II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia or Jeffersonville, Ind.:

50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 25,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.

III.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:

10,000 Axe-helves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Bars, single; 1,930 Wall Tents; 1,930 Wall Tent Flies; 1,430 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,500 Common Tents; 1,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.

IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Pleasanton, Kans.:

1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets; 1,000 Helmet Eagles; 2,000 pairs Helmet Side Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons; 1,550 Forage Caps; 75 Forage Cap Pompons; 9,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Crescents for caps; 50 Crescents for coats; 10,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Sergeant's R

THREE WISE BOSTON MEN.

A PRINTER, AN EDITOR, AND A STONE-CUTTER.

THEIR VIEWS ON THE ALL-ABSORBING TOPIC —MACHINERY AND WEALTH DENOUNCED AGAIN BEFORE THE HEWITT COMMITTEE —MR. SMART'S GRAND SCHEME OF RE-ORGANIZATION—EVERYBODY TO BE RESPONSIBLE BUT LABORING MEN.

The Congressional Labor Committee, of which Mr. Abram S. Hewitt is Chairman, held its first session after a two weeks' vacation yesterday, in the Post Office building. Mr. Hewitt and Messrs. Rice and Thompson were the only members of the committee present, and but three witnesses were examined, although the session lasted for four hours without intermission. The witnesses were W. Godwin Moody, Herbert Radcliffe, and William G. H Smart, all three from Boston. They had been invited to appear before the committee, who will listen to no more volunteer witnesses. Prof. Sumner of Yale College, had also been requested to give his views to the committee, and was present for that purpose, but waived his examination until to-morrow, to permit the Boston witnesses to be heard. Less than 30 spectators attended, including one lady. "Citizen" Schwab, Hugh Macgregor, and two or three others of that ilk listened to the testimony and gave faint applause when any peculiarly ridiculous ideas—and there were plenty of them—were advanced by the witnesses. W. Godwin Moody was first called for by the Chairman, who announced him as worthy of attention because of having read a valuable paper on the subject of machinery and labor before the Social Science Association. Before Mr. Moody could commence his testimony, a long-haired individual who looked as if he could describe the life of a tramp from experience, asked loudly if he was to be "compelled to listen to a lot of scrub-oak talk from these know-nothings" without a chance of talking himself. The Chairman politely explained to him that in this free and glorious country he need not stay if he didn't care to, and the long-haired individual sat down.

Mr. Moody began by saying that he had formerly been a printer, but for the last two years he had been "one of the unfortunates who were obliged to 'Micawberize,' and wait for something to turn up." He had given, he said, considerable time to the study of the relation of capital to labor in the special direction of their indissoluble connection. He had examined the matter in the sense of showing how capital is ultimately the one great product of labor. He had come to the conclusion that there was no inherent controversy between labor and capital, any more than there is between the tree and its fruit. Capital is the fruit of labor. But there is an artificial controversy, in fact, growing out of the ignorance of both capitalists and laborers. There is a misconception of their relations to each other by both parties. When the laboring classes saw that they were undergoing extreme personal privation, while the capitalists are not, they naturally felt an antagonism against the latter. They can't see why one class should suffer and the other not. Hence the enmity upon both sides. Mr. Moody believed, however, that the capitalists, as a class, have no enmity to the working men, and that the misconception was confined to a comparatively small faction in each party. He did not consider that the grievances of the laboring class were well-founded. The witness then read a long and not especially remarkable essay on the general relation of capital to labor, from an all-pervading point of view to the subject of the committee's investigation, namely, What are the causes of the present labor depression, and what is the remedy? The witness was finally induced to come back to the point, and said that he believed the present trouble to be due to the radical change in the manner of conducting industries during the last century. Our modes of production have radically changed. Everything is now produced by mechanical force, while in former times human muscle was the great producer. Properly used, machinery has a mission—that of lessening toil—but improperly used it causes demoralization. This improper use he believed was the cause of the present labor troubles. Machinery, as now employed, requires only a portion of human muscle to help production; that is, only a part of humanity. Thus one-half the laborers are thrown into idleness. The remedy was to so adapt the machinery to human muscle that the latter would all be employed.

At this point Mr. Moody became greatly confused by the questioning of the Chairman and members of the committee, and floundered into all sorts of ridiculous assertions, theories, statements and vagaries, highly amusing to listeners. He wanted more capital put into machinery, but he didn't want the machinery to be worked as many hours as at present. More laborers must be employed, but they must work fewer hours. If, by the use of machinery, six men can provide for 12, then the 12 must work in "shifts" of so many at a time, so as to provide for everybody. When only one engine is used in Mr. Hewitt's iron works, for instance, then the market for pig-iron was being destroyed and the laboring men deprived of a chance to work. All must be employed and all must be protected. Capital is not useless when used to build unnecessary engines. Mr. Moody continued this nonsense until neither the committee nor himself could tell what he was trying to advocate. He and the Chairman crossquestioned each other in a highly entertaining manner. At last the witness got on the track again and went on with his peculiar theories. The only way in which the investments of capital can be made profitable, he said, was by strengthening the market, and this was to be done by employing all the laborers. How all these laborers were to be employed was a question too deep for Mr. Moody, and he dodged it. In answer to Mr. Rice, he said that the nation must pass a law by which people and machinery must only be employed whatever time was necessary to give everybody employment. This is the only possible way out of the difficulty. All persons working for wages or at salary in productive occupations should be limited by law to a certain number of hours for a day's work. Farmers and all, no matter what the season, should come under this rule. After a long time spent in airing his absurd ideas, Mr. Moody wasted still more time in reading a mass of figures refuting this opinion in a letter prepared by Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, concerning the unemployed laborers in that State. His final conclusion was that there are 3,780,089 idle working men in the United States.

The next witness called was Mr. Herbert Radcliffe, an unemployed Boston journalist, who stated that from his study of the subject he had found that the extension of business was less in some industries and more in others now than in 1872. He then commenced to read a carefully-prepared speech on the general subject of political economy, which was of undoubted interest to himself. The committee, however, invited him to hand over the paper to the sub-committee of the House Committee on Ways and Means, as it treated mostly on tariff and revenue reform. After some good-humored sparring between Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Radcliffe, the latter stated that he believed the lack of confidence in the capitalists exhibited by the working class was due to the rascality the latter constantly saw in business circles, especially in savings banks and insurance companies, and the losses occasioned by the frequent suspension of the banks. In Massachusetts alone over $49,000,000 had been lost in broken banks, and the working men were suspicious. From this total, however, from 10 to 20 per cent. should be deducted for dividends paid by receivers. The Government, according to Mr. Radcliffe, should fix upon a uniform regulation or protection of all sums invested in business. The nation should legislate for the protection of the laboring classes the same as for the national banks. The real cause for the present business depression," said the witness, "is defined in the one word, taxation. In the alarm and distrust occasioned by 'bloody shirt' agitators, business interests have been neglected, and Congress is becoming simply a vast detective force, between which and the 'bloody shirters' business men had little choice." Mr. Radcliffe here went out of his way to read a lecture to the committee on the general duties of Congressmen, and then went on to say that rich men should not be exempt from taxation. This led to a discussion between the witness and Mr. Hewitt as to whether the "rich men" were the bondholders or not, in which the Chairman stated that the Treasury records show that the great mass of the public debt is held by the poorer classes of the community rather than by wealthy men, and that the average distribution of the bonds is in sums of $1,000. This was news to the witness, who left the point to make an attack upon the tariff system, which he said was a fraud upon the revenue purposes, and thus a burden upon trade. The duties should be taken off of raw materials as much as possible and our foreign markets enlarged. Active capital meets with a burden of from 3 to 5 per cent. in taxes at the start, while the bondholder gets 4 per cent. without taxation. While the tariff was being ditched into by Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Rice raised a laugh by saying that "everybody would be glad to see the tariff improved if it could be improved without being made worse." Another cause of the depression, according to Mr. Radcliffe, is the restricted markets for our manufactured products, while we are largely exporting food-stuffs, &c., which the people need at home. Commercial treaties between the United States and foreign countries similar to the one now in force between England and France, should be secured, whereby we may obtain special advantages. To Mr. Rice the witness stated that he believed money invested in Government bonds was less taxed than when invested in real estate. He wanted to see the 6 per cent. bonds exchanged for 4 per cents. as soon as possible, and thus save $13,000,000 to the country. Mr. Radcliffe then urged the necessity of an income tax, and ventilated some very curious ideas upon that subject. He would relieve active capital by taxing "accumulated capital." His definition of this phrase was decidedly vague, and after a long effort he concluded that "accumulated capital" is bonds, railroad and insurance stocks, and the house a man lives in. He was in favor of taxing the man who owns a house, but not the man who builds it. He would also gain a revenue by taxing the estate left by a person at death. During the income tax discussion Mr. Hewitt said he was in favor of an income tax himself, but he could not tell how to apply it so as to be just to all parties.

Mr. Radcliffe then insisted upon a modification of the internal revenue regulations. He wanted the revenue stamps on articles abolished and a tax on the manufacturer substituted. At this point Mr. Hewitt suggested that the witness had exhausted the subject, and he was excused from further testifying. He retired from the chair, asking Mr. Hewitt if he "had any more shot to throw," referring to the manner in which Mr. Hewitt had commented and demolished his theories.

The third and last Bostonian, Mr. William G. H. Smart, a stone-cutter, was then called by Mr. Hewitt. His examination proved to be the most diverting of all, and called forth continual laughter on the part of the listeners. Mr. Smart is a Socialist, pure and simple, and proposes to bring on the millennium in a comparatively short time by sweeping the present corrupt Government out of existence, and substituting for it a system which is best described in his own words, "Other things being equal," said he, "the great cause of the present universal depression, which is worse in the United States than anywhere else, is the development of productive power by machinery, motors, &c. Another great cause is the centralization of capital, which is a necessary outcome of the present system of business. This centralization must be broken up and wealth equalized in the interests of everybody. The use of wealth as a source of wealth must be ultimately abolished, and wealth must be so regulated that all can have it. The real relations between capital and labor are hostile. The remedy lies in the ballot, and the people must be educated up to know how to use their power." The witness at this point wandered into a vague dissertation on universal suffrage, society, &c., and his scheme was only developed by close questioning by the committee. The Government must be the universal employer, and must decide the rate of wages to be paid each man. Every branch of industry must be a separate department of the Government. The officers of the Government are to be chosen in a very peculiar way, when Mr. Smart's system is fully developed. The ordinary laborer in any given industry is to vote for the man who is to employ him. This man is to vote for the man next above him, and so on up to the head of that special department. The heads of all the different industries which have thus been chosen are to constitute a permanent "National Council," to regulate the business of the country. Instead of a President, the Council is to select its Chairman, who will be the head of the nation, and may be superseded by another as often as the Council see fit. Every man is to be directly responsible to the man next below him in office, coming down the pyramid till the common laborer is reached at the base, who is apparently responsible to nobody. The wages are to be regulated by the heads of departments, and everybody is to share in the profits alike. This state of affairs is to be reached gradually and without violence by the organization of co-operative colonies to be sent out by the State to take up and improve the unoccupied lands of the country. As soon as the colonies have made enough money to pay back the State's expense in sending it out, it is to "strike out on its own hook," and ultimately come into the "Union" as a "co-operative State." Thus all will eventually be brought into these co-operative colonies, and then the colonies will form a vast co-operative Government for the whole country. What need there will be to "regulate wages," or having any wages at all, under this magnificent system Mr. Smart was not smart enough to tell. He could only say that when he had his way, if a man built a house and did not live in it himself, it must stand idle, for if the owner rented it then he would be employing capital for his own profit. He would thus be a "predatory" person, who could not be allowed in the community.

The committee patiently listened to this exhibition of Socialistic lunacy until 3:30 o'clock, when Mr. Hewitt cut the witness short and adjourned the session until 11 o'clock to-day, when Prof. W. G. Sumner will be the first gentleman examined.

HARMONIZING IN BROOKLYN.

POURING OIL ON THE TROUBLED WATERS OF LABOR REFORM AND GREENBACKS.

The special committee of the National Greenback-Labor Party appointed by the Syracuse Convention to harmonize the discordant factions of that party in New-York, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in Unique Hall, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of harmonizing the differences heretofore existing between the contending factions of the party in Brooklyn. The Chairman, M. M. Copp, of Rochester, presided, and H. L. Bliss, of Buffalo, acted as Secretary. John C. Junio, of Syracuse; B. H. Wright, of Rome, and A. F. Ransom, of Lake George, were also present. The two wings of the party in Kings County, known as the Mechanics' Exchange and the Court-street wings, were represented by committees of six from each side. John Hanson acted as Chairman of the Court-street wing and O. F. Burton as Chairman of the Mechanics' Exchange wing. Mr. Burton did not consider the Toledo Convention as a representative body, but he thought they could all unite on the Syracuse platform. He proposed that they appoint a committee to meet with a conference committee on the other side for the purpose of harmonizing and naming three members of the State Committee. Mr. Hanson said that his faction recognized the existence of but one party, and that was the National Labor-Greenback Party. They accepted the Toledo platform for the temporary purposes of organization, but did not consider it a finality by any means. The party was not satisfied with it as a whole. It was not considered radical enough on several points, especially on the financial question. It was, however, the best they had at that time, and upon it they had organized every ward in the city. At present they were working upon the Syracuse platform, which they considered sufficiently radical on all important points. After much deliberation Hanson announced that the party he represented had rejected the proposition of the other party, and that they proposed that all the wards in the city be reorganized, and a new committee formed. His party claimed that they are the only bona fide organization of the National Greenback-Labor Party in Kings County, and they proposed that the gentlemen on the other side come into their ward organizations. Mr. Burton said that his side proposed to unite and go into a new election, but that they could not accept the proposition of the other side, because no man could get into their ward organizations if any one chose to blackball them. Mr. Hanson finally agreed to abide by the decision of the committee, while Mr. Burton contended that the committee had no jurisdiction in the matter. They were willing to harmonize, he said, but they desired to wash their dirty linen until they got it clean. It was finally agreed that the two parties should merge into one, and drop all political hacks and politicians of the old political parties that may be in the organization, and that a new Central Committee should be elected. It was further agreed that new delegates should be chosen to represent the party in the State Committee, of which Thomas Collins should represent the Second Congressional District, O. J. Burton the Third, and Dr. Galon the Fourth. The committee then adjourned.

ACQUACKANOUK'S COLLECTOR.

RECEIVING TAXES AND FAILING TO ACCOUNT FOR THEM.

Acquackanouk Township, Passaic County, is one of the oldest in New-Jersey, dating back to 1685, but it is not the wisest, or it would not be in its present trouble with its ex-counsel. Its taxable valuation is $1,581,300, and the taxes last year were about $25,000. A considerable part of this remained unpaid this Spring, and a tax-warrant was prepared containing a list of the delinquent taxpayers. This warrant was placed in the hands of the Township Committee's counsel, Andrew Jackson Sandford, Esq., formerly City Solicitor of Paterson in the days when that municipality was under Democratic rule. Weeks passed by and the tax-warrant remained in the hands of the counsel, who said he was busy at work perfecting the document, and gave various plausible excuses—and no one could do that better—for the delay. A few weeks ago some of the Town Committee heard that certain of the delinquents had been paying their taxes to Mr. Sandford, who had generously allowed a large rebate for cash. In one case a property-owner—Samuel G. McKiernan, of Paterson—owed $320; he appealed to the Town Committee for a reduction, which was refused. Mr. Sandford came to him a few days after with the tax-warrant, and said the Town Committee had authorized him to throw off $130 32 if the balance was paid at once, and it was paid at once. This is Mr. McKiernan's statement. The Town Committee say they authorized no reduction. The committee sent for Mr. Sandford several times to come and explain, but he happened to be ill each time, so they removed him and appointed Robert L. Hopper, Esq., of Paterson, in his stead, and instructed him to straighten the matter out. As far as ascertained, Mr. Sandford collected about $530, and a great deal more, without the slightest authority in law, but perhaps as an accommodation to the tax-payers. The worst of it is, that he unaccountably neglected to report to the committee what he was doing, and failed to pay over the moneys to the proper officer. He repeatedly promised Mr. Hopper to settle up, but failed to do so, and on Tuesday night that gentleman placed the matter in the hands of the Sheriff, in order that Mr. Sandford might be taken into custody for embezzlement. Early yesterday morning a brother of Mr. Sandford called at his house in great haste, and a few minutes later both gentlemen were seen hurrying toward the Erie Depot, and that is the last that is positively known of Andrew's whereabouts. However, he is pretty sure to return to Paterson when the pressing business that called him away yesterday is disposed of, and he will doubtless explain this little misunderstanding about the Acquackanouk taxes. The Grand Jury sits next month. The embezzlement of public moneys in New-Jersey is punishable with hard labor in the State Prison, and the penalty is generally imposed.

ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED SMUGGLING.

On June 1 last Alexander M. Rosenthal was suspected of smuggling a large quantity of valuable woolen and dress goods from Canada to the District of Suspension Bridge, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. On Tuesday last United States Deputy Marshal Higginson came to this City with a bench warrant from the Northern District of New-York for Rosenthal's arrest, and placed the paper in the hands of Deputy Marshal Strahan for execution. The latter captured the prisoner yesterday, and he was taken before United States Commissioner Dayton and held for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

EIGHT SUPERB CONTESTS.

AMATEUR OARSMEN IN FINE FORM.

THE REGATTA ON THE PASSAIC THE BEST EVER HELD IN AMERICA—HONORS DIVIDED BETWEEN THE NORTH, SOUTH, AND WEST—GEORGE LEE SUSTAINS HIS FAME—AN EXCITING FOUR-OARED RACE.

With such races as those of yesterday to supplement those of Tuesday, the members of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen may rest assured that their sixth annual regatta, rowed on the Passaic, at Newark, will go upon record as one of the most successful and interesting ever rowed by amateur oarsmen. The water was somewhat faster than that of the day before, but it was more lumpy and not so good for single sculls. The attendance was much larger than that of Tuesday, and about 30,000 persons witnessed the races. The honors of the day were evenly divided between the East, the West, and the South. In every case but one the single scullers and crews that were favorites in the pool-selling before the races were winners. The races were marred by several fouls. The first race, started at 1 o'clock, was the the first heat of the four oars. The starters were the crews of the Mutual Club, of Albany, and the Hope Club, of New-Orleans. The Hopes got the best of the start, and for 100 yards maintained a slight lead; but the Mutuals soon drew up on them, passed them, and, from the half mile, led them to the finish. The Hopes drew out before reaching the grand stand. The time of the winning crew was 9:19¾.

The second heat of the fours called out the crews of the Eureka Club of Newark, the Friendship Club of New-York, and the Elizabeth Club of Portsmouth, Va. It was an exciting contest. The Eurekas took an early, though slight lead, but were pushed hard by the Elizabeth crew, who held grimly to them only half a length behind. Off their boat-house the Eurekas were fouled by the Portsmouth crew, who were thereby thrown out of the race. The Eurekas passed the flag in 9:00¼, winners of the race, with the Friendships second in 9:38¼.

The third heat of the fours brought out the Olympics of Albany, the Saugerties of Saugerties, and the Zephyrs of Detroit. Soon after starting, No. 2 of the Zephyrs broke his oar at the leather, and they were thought to be out of the race. It was a close contest between the others until when in front of the Triton boat-house the Olympics fouled the Saugerties and stopped rowing. The former kept on and won the race in 9:12. The Zephyr crew, with but three serviceable oars, took second place. The fourth heat of the fours had as starters the Longueuils, of Montreal; Centennials, of Detroit, and Arlingtons, of Brooklyn. Within 100 feet of the start the Canadians fouled the Centennials and the referee ordered all back for a new start. The Arlingtons refused to obey, pulled over the course, and were ruled out of the race. After a second start, the Centennials had no trouble in beating the Montreal boys in 8:58¾. The fifth race was the final heat for junior singles, with Bowlsby, Campbell, and Morgan as starters. Bowlsby won the race by eight lengths in 9:40.

The sixth race was the race of the day, and was the final heat of the senior single sculls, with Lee, Rathborne, McMillan, and Mumford as competitors. From the first the race was evidently between Lee and Rathborne, but the little man from the Harlem, though pulling splendidly, was soon left behind. Lee, with a magnificent, long, swinging stroke of 29 to the minute, swept down the river amid the wildest cheers of the assembled thousands, and, spurting when opposite the grand stand, finished in 9:00¾, or 8 seconds less than his time of the day before. Rathborne was second, six lengths behind; McMillan was third, and Mumford, the champion of the South, last. The seventh race was the final heat of the double sculls, rowed by crews of the Hopes, of New-Orleans, and the Mutuals, of Albany. It was hotly contested. Both crews rowed superbly, but the Mutuals crowded the Hopes toward the east bank, and finally fouled them, when the latter were losing by half a length, near the finish. This, of course, gave the race to the Southerners, who finished leisurely in 8:37¼. The tenth and last race was the final heat of the fours, and lay between the Eurekas, Saugerties, Mutuals, and Centennials. The Mutuals won in 8:55; Saugerties second in 8:14⅔; Eurekas third, and Centennials fourth.

Thus closed the most successful regatta ever rowed by the clubs of the association. Following is a summary of the day's work:

FIRST RACE—FOUR OARS—FIRST HEAT.

Names.	Club.	Time of Race. [M. S.
C. E. Bulger, H. C. Graves, Abram Mull, R. I. Wilson, W. Tansley, Joseph Lusk, John McNulty, M. Cary.	Mutual	9 19¾
John Young, Peter Young, William B. Flavell, J. Ackerman, William Hurley, M. Robinson, Robert Evans, R. Birmingham, D. Callahan, T. Gallagher, T. Reily, F. McGrath.	Hope	Not taken

SECOND RACE—FOUR OARS—SECOND HEAT.

John Young, Peter Young, William B. Flavell, J. Ackerman, William Hurley, M. Robinson, Robert Evans, R. Birmingham, D. Callahan, T. Gallagher, T. Reily, F. McGrath.	Eureka	9 00¼
	Friendship	9 38¼
	Elizabeth	Foul.

THIRD RACE—FOUR OARS—THIRD HEAT.

F. Phillips, J. Young, K. Young, J. C. Austin, David Lann, John McGregor, R. Oliver, P. W. Keating, J. R. Girvin, P. E. Brennan, T. Sheehy, M. Monohan.	Saugerties	9 12
	Zephyr	Not taken.
	Olympia	Foul.

FOURTH RACE—FOUR OARS—FOURTH HEAT.

Peter Keeler, John Schafer, A. J. Stegmyer, J. C. Possellina, F. Foster, A. E. Pell, H. Pell, ——— Gear, G. W. Thomas, R. V. Young, A. J. Valentine, G. W. Paynter,	Centennial	8 58¼
	Longueuil	9 17
	Arlington	Barred.

FIFTH RACE—JUNIOR SINGLE SCULLS—FINAL HEAT.

Name.	Club.	M. S.
G. Bowlsby	Amateur	9 40
F. Campbell	Eureka	9 56
R. W. Morgan	Potomac	Gave up

SIXTH RACE—SENIOR SINGLE SCULLS—FINAL HEAT.

George W. Lee	Triton	9 00¾
R. W. Rathborne	New-York Athletic	9 14
H. McMillan	Vesper	9 28
F. J. Mumford	Perseverance	9 40½

SEVENTH RACE—DOUBLE SCULLS—FINAL HEAT.

P. Powers, O'Donnell, C. Pipenbrink, W. S. Mosely,	Hope	8 37¼
	Mutual	Gave up.

EIGHTH RACE—FOUR OARS—FINAL HEAT.

C. E. Bulger, H. C. Graves, Abram Mull, R. I. Wilson, F. Phillips, J. Young, E. Young, J. C. Austin,	Mutual	8 05
	Saugerties	8 14½
John Young, Peter Young, William B. Flavell, J. Ackerman, Peter Keeler, John Schafer, A. Stegmeyer, J. C. Possellina,	Eureka	Not taken
	Centennial	Not taken.

George Lee wins the senior single scull race; G. Bowlsby the junior single scull race; the Mutuals, of Albany, the pair-oared race; the Hope, of New-Orleans, the single scull race; and the Saugerties the four-oared shell race. The prizes were presented to the successful oarsmen in the evening in Park Hall by Hon. T. B. Peddie, assisted by Messrs. Kennedy, of the Regatta Committee, and Crane, of the Passaic Club.

AN ITALIAN'S SEWING-MACHINE.

Antonio Donato Altilio, is an Italian tailor, residing and working in a tailor's shop on South-street, near Peck-slip. In the early part of last year he bought a sewing-machine from a Mrs. Ann M. Kelly, of No. 202 Grand-street, on the installment plan. The price was $45, to be paid at $5 a month. Antonio paid his installments until death entered his house and took away his wife; then followed a long period of idleness, and the payments to Mrs. Kelly became few and far between. About 3 P. M. yesterday Patrick Feeney, a Marshal attached to the Second District Court, called on Antonio, and seized the machine, on the strength of an affidavit made by Ann M. Kelly, deposing that "Dennet Altilio" held possession of her property—the machine. On the back of the affidavit was what purported to be a warrant to seize the machine, and annexed was a summons calling on Altilio to appear and answer to the complaint for $45, the original price of the machine. Feeney and the machine brought out on the street, and he and Kelly sought to take it away. Altilio resisted, and Feeny caught him by the throat and shoved him off. Ultimately some of the crowd which had collected advised the Italian not to let the machine go, whereupon he seized it again, when Feeney rushed at him, seized him by the neck, and pushed him down half the block. The poor fellow then consented to go with the "Marshal," and on being permitted to put on his coat, the company proceeded to the Second District Court. The machine was, in the meantime, secured, and, on arriving at the court, the defendant was told to go about his business. Mr. Feeney, however, intimated that he had a claim against Antonio. For seizing the machine without a warrant, services of Kelly, a son of the plaintiff, assisting in carrying it away, and for his own exertion and trouble he only asked $20. Mr. Kelly showed the writer a bill wherein Altilio is charged $45 and credited with $15, leaving a balance of $30 due. The Italian has receipts for his cash, but the summons claims $45, the original price. The case will come before the court to-day.

CARVER AND BOGARDUS.

VARIOUS CHALLENGES, A SILVER CUP, CUSTOM-HOUSE RULES, AND MUCH SPLEEN.

Capt. A. H. Bogardus, the champion wing shot of the world, called at the *Clipper* office yesterday morning, in accordance with an announcement previously published, but waited there in vain for the appearance of Dr. Carver, with whom he proposed to make an eight-hours match. After some time had been spent in waiting, an informal message was received that Dr. Carver was not disposed to meet Capt. Bogardus, and would not be at the meeting. The explanation was made that Dr. Carver had retracted a certain challenge to Capt. Bogardus which appeared in a morning newspaper of the 16th inst., but would make a match with the Captain in accordance with his [Carver's] challenge which was published in another newspaper of a later date. Capt. Bogardus became very indignant over "such trifling," as he termed it. The first challenge was signed with Dr. Carver's name, and he had accepted it in good faith. He considered that the Doctor should first shoot in accordance with his challenge of the 16th inst., before he fell back upon a later challenge. Capt. Bogardus deposited $500 with the editor of the *Clipper* as forfeit money, and expressed himself as ready to make a match with Dr. Carver whenever that gentleman could be persuaded to come forward in good faith. Later in the day Dr. Carver issued a challenge to Capt. Bogardus, the substance of which is as follows:

The encounter to comprise three pigeon matches and one glass-ball match, to be shot in the State of New-York, between the 15th day of November and 1st of December. Two of the pigeon matches are to be at 100 pigeons each match, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, for $200 a side on each match. The third is for 100 pigeons, 30 yards rise, 3 ground traps five yards apart, and boundary 80 yards; $200 a side is to be put up, and the last match is for the championship of the world. The contestants are to use shotguns, and the California rules are to govern the first match, the Prairie Club rules the second, and the English rules the third. The glass-ball match is to continue for eight hours consecutively, for $250 a side. The rules are to be those of the Glass-ball Club. Traps are to be used, and the match is also to be between the 15th of November and 1st of December. Both parties are to use shot-guns. A forfeit of $2000 is to be placed in the hands of Parker Brothers before Aug. 25, and the balance of the money is to be deposited with the same parties before Nov. 15.

A reporter of THE TIMES saw Capt. Bogardus in his rooms at the Astor House, last evening, and showed him the last challenge of Dr. Carver. The Captain said he was ready to meet Dr. Carver, provided he would make two corrections in his challenge. One is to shoot for $1,000 on each match, and the other that the forfeit and stake money be deposited with the editor of the *Clipper*. The Captain thought that he should not be expected to shoot for any such paltry sum as $200 a side, and also that it was more proper to select a leading sporting newspaper as stake-holder than a private firm of gun manufacturers. If these two amendments could be made in Dr. Carver's challenge, then the match could be at once settled.

While conversing with Capt. Bogardus, a porter brought up a package which had come from the steamer on which the Captain arrived on Monday night, and which, on being opened, disclosed the fine silver goblet and cup which were won by Capt. Bogardus in England. But while those present were admiring the trophy a Custom-house officer entered and said that the silver must go down to the Custom-house for valuation. Capt. Bogardus, while obeying the demand of the officer, said flatly that he would pay no duty upon the trophy. If the Custom-house authorities should demand a duty upon a prize won abroad by an American citizen, all he could say was that they might keep the cup before he would pay a single dollar's duty.

The reporter next visited Dr. Carver, who also has rooms in the Astor House. The Doctor stated that his challenge of the 16th inst., in which he agreed Bogardus for eight successive hours at glass balls, he [Carver] to shoot with a rifle and Bogardus with a shot-gun, was sent forth without due consideration, and since then he had seen fit to recall it. The labor of shooting a rifle against a double-barrelled shot-gun would be enormous, as he would have to lift his rifle just twice as often as Bogardus would his shot-gun. He had, therefore, withdrawn that challenge and sent out another, and, as he did so before Bogardus returned from Europe, he considered that he had a perfect right to do so as he had done. He was ready to meet Bogardus at any time and place after Nov. 15. He would leave New-York for Philadelphia this morning, and from thence would travel westward, having shooting engagements from now to the first week in November.

A FUGITIVE FROM PRUSSIA.

HE IS ARRESTED ON THE BOTHNIA ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER AND REMANDED FOR EXAMINATION.

United States Deputy Marshals Bernhardt and Miller on Tuesday evening boarded the steamer Bothnia, having a warrant for the arrest of a Prussian named Anton Bracht, alias A. Betternich, issued upon the complaint of German Consul-General Herman A. Schumaker by United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White. On Aug. 16 the Consul-General received the following cable dispatch:

Imperial German Consul-General, New-York:

Farmer Anton Bracht, of Eickeloh, in the Province of Westphalia, Kingdom of Prussia, is pursued by a public warrant for forgery, and for the murder of Mason Ignatz Buerger. He has fled under the name of A. Betternich, of Hagen, and on Aug. 10 sailed on the steamer Bothnia. Description: Thirty-five years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, high forehead, brown eyes, dark full beard, two scars on right side of forehead, scar of cut on left finger, bent leg. We request arrest, and answer by cable.

Royal Circuit Court, Lippstadt.

Judge of Investigation, JOSEPH SCHMALE.

On the 17th the Consul-General cabled for particulars of the crimes charged against the fugitive, and received a dispatch to the effect that Bracht had killed Buerger by strangling him with a rope. Upon boarding the steam-ship, on Tuesday, the Deputy Marshals found a man answering Bracht's description among the steerage passengers. The man, however, denied that his name was Bracht or Betternich, but feeling sure of their man, the Marshals questioned him closely, and got him to reveal his real name and address, and he was then made a prisoner. It appears that he sold 300 sheep to an uncle of Buerger, in May last, in payment of which Buerger gave a promissory note, which it seems he refused to honor when due. Shortly afterward he was found dead on Bracht's farm, with a rope about his neck. The prisoner states that he fled the country, fearing that the discovery of the body would turn suspicion upon him as the murderer. He said that he was in the Prussian military service at various times, and took part in military engagements at Munster in 1865, in the Prussian war against Austria in 1866, in the late Franco-Prussian war, and was lately a member of a cavalry regiment. He was married a year ago, and among his effects on the Bothnia was found his wife's portrait, representing her as a good-looking mulatto of about four-and-twenty years. The prisoner was taken yesterday before Commissioner White, and at his own request was remanded until to-day to enable him to obtain counsel. The full particulars of the crimes charged against him will not be received until next week.

NOT A CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

JOHN M'KENNA DIES IN BELLEVUE AFTER NUMEROUS MISHAPS.

John McKenna, a cartman, of No. 543 West Fifty-fifth-street, died yesterday at the Roosevelt Hospital. His death was reported at Police Headquarters and at the Coroner's Office as having been caused by hydrophobia. Investigations made by a TIMES reporter prove, however, that there was no foundation for the report. About two months before his death McKenna was savagely bitten by a large and vicious blood-hound, and he raved somewhat a short time before his death. His friends say that he never exhibited a sign of hydrophobia; that he drank water freely an hour before he died; that he was perfectly rational at the moment of decease. Their statements are corroborated by the physician who attended McKenna before he was removed to the hospital. McKenna had been sick for a long time. Several accidents befell him recently, and their effects still further weakened his constitution. A wood-shed fell upon him and hurt him severely. Subsequently he was carrying home a large bundle of wood in a bag on his shoulders, when some mischievous boys tripped him and he fell heavily. This fall caused a severe hemorrhage. Deputy Coroner Miller made a careful autopsy, and pronounced his death to have been caused by fatty degeneration of the heart and liver.

TWO CASES OF SMALL-POX.

Notice was sent to Sanitary Superintendent Raymond, of Brooklyn, yesterday, from the Long Island College Hospital, that two men had just been received at that institution from the ship Paulina, at present lying in the North River, off Hoboken, N. J., and that they were suffering from small-pox. The Paulina is an English ship, from Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Sandberg, and arrived in this port eight days ago. The afflicted sailors, whose names are Norget and Olo, were sent to the Small-pox Hospital at Quarantine.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The result of the conference between Mayor Howell and Controller Burrell, of Brooklyn, as announced yesterday, was to the effect that sufficient money should be furnished by the City of Brooklyn to protect the bridge from injury provided the work was stopped, and that the bonds necessary for that purpose would be issued about Sept. 15. Controller Burrell said yesterday that he was in favor of having the legal points raised by Comptroller Kelly, of New-York, promptly settled in the courts.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary McCue, aged 40, of No. 202 Mott-street, fell out of a fourth-story window at her residence at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Nearly all the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen started for Saratoga yesterday to be present at the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, which takes place to-day.

The body of a boy named Charles Dietz, of No. 333 East Fifty-second-street, who was drowned on the 18th inst., was found floating in the East River, off Fifty-third-street, last night, and removed to the Morgue.

Joseph Masterson, aged 13, of No. 184 Clinton-street, was drowned yesterday while bathing in the East River at the foot of Fourteenth-street. His body was found soon after and taken to his late home for inquest.

United States Deputy Marshal Bernhardt will sail for Stockholm, Sweden, to-day, on the steamer Gellert, having in custody De Gruytiers, of Belgium, who is charged with the forgery of bills of exchange to the amount of 175,000 francs.

The remains of a man who, from several cards found in his pockets, is supposed to be George W. Kerr, were found yesterday in the North River at the foot of Thirteenth-street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

The body of Rhody Connors, a longshoreman, of No. 381 Water-street, who was drowned on Sunday last by being run down by the steam-boat Grand Republic while in a sail-boat in the North River, was found yesterday floating in the water off the Battery.

Henry Fitzpatrick, of No. 211 East Twenty-eighth-street, while crossing the railroad track at Forty-third-street and Fourth-avenue yesterday, was run over by an incoming New-Haven train and had both legs severed below the knees. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and died there soon after.

At the conclusion of the regular meeting of the Third Brigade Staff on Tuesday evening last, the officers had a supper at Milligan's, Broadway and Thirty-first-street. After coffee and cigars had been passed around, Judge Advocate Williamson, on behalf of his associates, presented to Col. Seward, Chief of Gen. Varian's staff, a set of valuable badges representing the Seventh and Ninth Regiments and the Third Brigade Staff.

At a meeting of the Park Commissioners yesterday, the report of the Supervising Architect on the proposed improvement of Tompkins-square was received and laid over. The plan of the work will be submitted to the Mayor and Aldermen for inspection, and the Supervising Architect was directed to engage a hall in the vicinity of Tompkins-square for some evening during the coming week, in which to hold a public meeting to discuss the proposed improvements.

The Executive Committee having in charge the arrangements for holding a National Butter and Cheese Fair held a meeting at No. 70 Warren-street yesterday, Mr. M. Folsom in the chair. It was decided to hold a fair, provided the necessary funds could be procured for the purpose. It is estimated that fully $5,000 will be required. The Chairman and Messrs. W. E. Smith and D. Moulton were appointed a committee to ascertain what parties will support the movement.

The committee appointed by the bondholders of the Denver Extension Railroad met yesterday and decided to call a general meeting of the bondholders for Sept. 30. The committee claims to have control of a majority of the Denver Extension Bonds, over $1,700,000 worth being on deposit with the United States Trust Company. Another $600,000 worth are reported to be in the hands of Ritten & Bond, of the Exchange-place, to be counted and registered previous to being deposited; and a still further number, to the value of $300,000, are said to be ready for deposit.

Mr. William H. Guion, Treasurer of the Sick Children's Excursion Fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions: Iselin, Nesser & Co., $25; John Cummings, $50; Kunhardt & Co., $25; "In Memoriam," $15; Millis & Gibb, $10; Mrs. B. Hellman, (the Cheyenne, Ohio, $5; Mrs. John C. Church, Clifton, Staten Island, $2; "The Sisters Cameron," $1; Anonymous, $25; Alex. O'Keenan & Marneffe, $25; Waljen, Ivel & Co., $25; Hardt & Co., $10; Friend T., $10; Little Mabel, $5; Mary E. Bell, $1 25. Total—$219 50.

Referee J. S. Potter was engaged yesterday in receiving the cla

The New-York Times.

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THE CONTEST OF PARTIES.

THE TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

HON. EMERSON ETHERIDGE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—A SHORT ANTI-REPUDIATION PLATFORM ADOPTED—A HARMONIOUS CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 22.—The session of the Tennessee Republican Gubernatorial Convention to-day was marked by a degree of harmony that was in decided contrast with the stormy meeting of the State Democratic Convention last week. In one-third of the time required by the Democrats the work was done. The unanimity of opinion regarding the State credit plank of the platform was in strong contrast with the differences of opinion manifested by the Democrats. It is so entirely different from the remarkable Democratic platform that there is no doubt it will meet with the unqualified approval of the Republicans in the three grand divisions of the State. The nomination of Hon. Emerson Etheridge, of Memphis, for Governor, was a complete surprise even to the delegates who placed his name in nomination, as he was not regarded as an aspirant for the position. The friends of Henry G. Smith were confident that he would be the nominee, but the result showed that they were also surprised. The nomination by acclamation of Etheridge, after two ballots had been taken, proved that he was most acceptable to the assembled representatives of the party. He will make a strong effort to lead to victory next November. It was predicted to-night in congratulatory speeches, that 5,000 more votes will be polled in East Tennessee at the next Gubernatorial election than were ever cast before. The middle and western portions of the State will also poll a large vote for Etheridge.

The following platform was adopted:

The Republican Party of Tennessee, while reaffirming its devotion to the great principles of the Republican Party, yet with direct application to the present questions at issue in our State affairs, do further declare that we are opposed to repudiation of any kind, or by any means; that we favor the payment of all liabilities of the State according to the terms of its obligations, except so far as the creditors may voluntarily concede more favorable terms; and that the last Democratic Legislature, in failing to accept the proposition of compromise offered by the creditors, showed themselves unworthy the office of legislators, and unfit representatives of an honest people willing to do right, and anxious to avoid the odium of repudiation.

We arraign the Democratic Party of Tennessee for its inconsistency and recreancy to the public trust in failing to meet the question of State liabilities with frankness and honesty in its recent declaration of principles, so called, as set forth in its late convention.

Resolved, That we favor the strictest economy and most scrutinizing care in the conduct of State affairs, and that the present system of allowing public officers to retain fees above and over a reasonable compensation for services is oppressive and unjust, and we pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law requiring the payment of such excess of fees into the public Treasury.

Resolved, That we favor a liberal system of public schools, to be supported by general State taxation, equal to the education of all children of the State, believing it an absolute necessity to the perpetuity of republican institutions. Intelligence and good government under a truly democratic form of government must go hand in hand, therefore we favor perfecting and perpetuating the common school system on a broad and liberal basis, that a government of the people by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of leasing convict labor to be brought into competition with the mechanics and other laboring men of the State, a system inaugurated and persistently maintained by Democrats, having a tendency to degrade labor and deprive the toiling masses of their just opportunities for merited reward.

Resolved, That we favor encouraging emigration to our State and helping the incoming population to a knowledge of our climates, manifold resources, and abundant harvests.

Resolved, That we demand such legislation as is necessary to insure free and fair elections and a fair return of the votes cast.

Resolved, That we favor the enactment of such a Mechanics' Lien law as will protect honest mechanics in their just right of compensation for materials furnished and labor performed.

The following resolution was offered by Zenophon Wheeler, of Chattanooga:

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the Administration of President Hayes as both able and patriotic, and one which commends itself to all fair-minded men without regard to party.

A motion was made to table it. This provoked an animated discussion, in the midst of which the Chairman said that if the resolution was rejected he would withdraw from the chair. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Resolutions, from which it was finally withdrawn by its author.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

RENOMINATION OF DAVIS IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—A PLASTIC DEMOCRATIC RETURNING BOARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 22.—The Democratic Convention of this (the Fourth) district was held in this city to-day, and on the tenth ballot renominated Joseph J. Davis for a third term in Congress. In advocating the claims of Julian S. Carr, of Orange, who is a member of the firm of Blackwell & Co., the manufacturers of the Durham smoking tobacco, it was urged in his behalf that he was the man to crush out the Lorillards of New-York, who were dictating what the tax on tobacco shall be in their own interest and that of the large Northern manufacturers. This sentiment was cheered and received with unmistakable favor.

The platform would do honor to a Butler or a Kearney. It was framed with the sole view of catching the vote of the Nationals. The contraction of the currency is denounced as the heartless and unpatriotic policy of the Republican Administration, making the "rich richer and the poor poorer," and has caused a stagnation of business, destroyed the prosperity of the country, thrown thousands out of employment, and reduced millions to penury and want. The retirement of the notes of the national banks is demanded, and the substitution therefor of greenbacks, whose volume shall be regulated by the requirements of trade and business. The repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on the issues of State banks is also demanded. The modification or repeal of the Internal Revenue system is demanded so that it shall not discriminate against Southern industries. A tariff for revenue only, and not for the purpose of building up Northern manufacturers at the expense of the South, is demanded; also, a tax on incomes of $2,000 and upward, for the purpose of lightening the burdens of labor, and to force capital to pay its just proportion of the public dues.

Josiah Turner, of Orange County, is an Independent candidate for Congress in this district. The Republicans will not make a nomination. If the full Republican vote can be cast for Turner, he will be able to overcome the 1,600 Democratic majority which Davis received in 1876. That the Democrats are greatly alarmed at the prospect of the election of Turner was plainly to be seen throughout the convention. It was asserted that the Nationals would make large inroads into the Democratic vote. There were a number of leading Democrats who refused to attend the convention as delegates, because they are Turner men. The Democratic Returning Board of the Second Senatorial District threw out the vote of Beaufort and Pamlico Counties because the returns from those counties were not properly signed. There was no allegation of fraud. The full returns elected one Senator from each party, but after throwing out the two counties the other Democratic candidate was declared elected. In Davidson County the Republican candidate for the Senate had a majority of six by the returns as they were sent in by the township Inspectors, but J. M. Leach, who was the Democratic candidate for the Senate, induced the Returning Board to add 10 votes to the vote of Leach at one precinct. This addition was made upon the representations of a Democratic poll-holder to the Returning Board that there was a mistake of 10 votes which should have been counted for Leach. The other four poll-holders were not sent for that their testimony might be taken also, so as to ascertain the truth beyond question.

THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

SYRACUSE, SEPT. 25, FIXED UPON BY THE STATE COMMITTEE — IMPORTANCE OF GAINING CONGRESS AND THE LEGISLATURE URGED—A SWARM OF POLITICIANS AT SARATOGA—RESURRECTION OF TILDEN—TAMMANY'S RULE SUPREME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Committee met in the ball-room of the United States Hotel at noon to-day to decide upon the time and place for holding the State Convention of the party. All the members of the committee were present except Messrs. Gumbleton and Donnelly, who are in Europe, and Messrs. Evans, Poucher, Foreman, and Magone, who were represented by Messrs. N. P. Williams, Barry, Emerson, and Manning as substitutes. William Purcell occupied the chair, and, on motion, the roll of members was called—each member naming his choice of place for holding the convention. The result showed 18 votes for Syracuse, 5 for Rochester, 3 for Albany, 1 for Saratoga, and 1 for Brooklyn. On motion the vote was made unanimous in favor of Syracuse. The committee then decided by a viva voce vote to hold the convention on the 25th of September next at 12 M. Lewis Beach, E. S. Jenny, and H. Stowell were appointed by the chair a committee to issue the call for the convention and advertise the same.

Augustus Schell then made a long speech urging the importance of having a majority of Democratic Congressmen from this State in the next Congress, and also a majority of Democrats in the next Assembly, in view of the fact that the election of the next President might possibly devolve on the House of Representatives, and the additional fact that a United States Senator for six years is to be elected by the next Legislature. He hoped every member of the committee would go home with a resolution to work vigorously for the success of the Democracy at the next election in this State. He closed by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted *nem. con.*:

Whereas, The condition of the country demands the control of the Democratic Party in both branches of the Federal Legislature; and,

Whereas, We regard it as of the highest importance, as it is the imperative duty of the Democracy of this State, to secure the election of a Democratic United States Senator at the ensuing session of the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That it be made the express duty of the members of this committee to see that the Assembly districts in their respective districts are thoroughly organized, with a view to the nomination and election of a Democratic member of the Assembly, to the end that a Democratic United States Senator may be secured, and also that a just apportionment as required by the Constitution of the State may be made.

Resolved, As a means of securing these results, that we appeal to the Democracy of the State to act in a spirit of union and harmony, confident that united and vigorous efforts will insure success.

The committee then adjourned to meet at the Vanderbilt House, Syracuse, on the evening of the 24th of September.

Quite a large number of Democrats from different parts of the State, outside of the members of the State Committee, have managed to be in Saratoga at this time, and consultations are being held to-day with a view to securing harmony in the party and a vigorous campaign this Fall. Nearly all the leading New-York and Brooklyn politicians are here, including Mayor Ely, John Kelly, H. L. Clinton, John D. Townsend, Alderman Purroy, Timothy J. Campbell, Frank Spinola, Alderman Waehner, Assemblyman Seebacher, and many others from New-York, and W. C. Kingsley, Thomas Kinsella, W. C. De Witt, William Fowler, Senators Jacobs and Pierce, and a host of others from Brooklyn. The Anti-Tammany faction is also represented by ex-Senators Bixby and O'Brien. From the interior of the State I notice Chief-Justice Church, Senator Kernan, De Witt C. West, Allen C. Beach, Secretary of State; William B. Ruggles, Deputy Attorney General; Ransom Skeels, Gen. McQuade, George Moss, Deputy Secretary of State; N. Parker Williams, and Hon. Charles Walker. It is conceded on all hands that Sam Tilden will not be able to capture the State Convention, or secure the State Committee this year, and the prevailing opinion among Democrats here, including many of Tilden's former supporters, is that his day is past and that all efforts to revive him as a candidate for the Presidency in 1880 will be futile. So well convinced are his friends of their weakness that no serious effort will be made to control the State Convention. They are all now advocating harmony, trusting to the chances of resurrecting Tilden next year when the Presidential contest will be nearer at hand. Tilden's opponents, however, claim that his chances next year will be slimmer than this, and that, when he was defeated in the State Convention last year, he was shelved as a politician for all time. John Kelly expects to be "Boss" of the coming State Convention, and he will allow the Tildenites no quarter. They virtually concede his supremacy by their cringing attitude toward him, and the sneaking overtures they are making to secure his favor under the plea of a necessity for harmony in the party. Appearances indicate that in a year more the entire Democratic Party of the State will be as effectually under the subjection of the Tammany chief as it was in the days of Tweed.

COLORED VOTERS IN ARKANSAS.

ORDER OF THE GOVERNOR PROHIBITING MILITARY CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 22.—In consequence of reports from Phillips County that organizations are being formed with a view of depriving colored men of the privilege of voting at the approaching elections, Gov. Miller has caused the following order to be issued:

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 9.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14.—The first information has been received at these head-quarters of the formation in Phillips County of political campaign clubs, organized after the manner of military companies. Although unarmed, and although intended merely as temporary associations for ordinary and legitimate purposes of a political campaign such organizations afford occasion for misrepresentation, and might, if tolerated, at some future time furnish a precedent for grave abuses. No association partaking of a military nature can lawfully exist in the State except as authorized by the Commander-in-Chief. All organizations in the county of Phillips, purporting to be of a military character, or enrolled or officered in military form, other than the companies of the State guard duly mustered and reported, will be immediately disbanded. The three companies of guards, constituting the regular active Militia force of the country, being, in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, sufficient for the support of the civil authorities in any emergency, no further enrollment of Militia of any character will be made without orders from these head-quarters.

Second.—Col. Paul H. Andersen, commanding the Militia of Phillips County, is charged with the execution of this order. The order will not be construed as in any manner interfering with the right of citizens to unite and parade in organizations of a civil character for any lawful purpose. By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JAMES M. POMEROY, Adjutant-General.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 22.—The Republican Central Committee have decided to hold the State Convention at Allyn Hall, in this city, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, just one week after the Democratic Convention in New-Haven. There was an excellent feeling in the committee as to the prospects in the State, and perfect harmony prevailed, the determination being to avoid all issues of a personal character as to legislative candidates till the Legislature is secured.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

EX-GOV. YOUNG, OF OHIO, NOMINATED—THE OHIO LIST OF CANDIDATES NEARLY COMPLETED—NOMINATIONS IN OTHER STATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—Ex-Gov. Thomas L. Young was to-day nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Second Ohio District. He is a man of great personal popularity, and has never yet been defeated for public office. He was Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio at the time of Hayes' election to the Presidency, and succeeded to the Gubernatorial chair, which he filled with great credit. The Republicans are confident of their ability to elect him against the Democratic nominee, L. W. Goss, who defeated the "Bounding Banning" two weeks ago.

In the First District the Republicans nominated Major Benjamin Butterworth, a successful lawyer and a gentleman of high character. He is a better stump speaker than his opponent, Milton Sayler, and will give the other a close race. It was in reference to the acceptance of the Republican nomination in this district that President Hayes recently wrote to Judge Longworth, of the Common Pleas Bench.

The list of Ohio Republican nominations for Congress is now complete, except in the Eighteenth and Twentieth Districts, in the north-east corner of the State. Seven of the present delegation have been renominated. The new candidates are generally men of high character. The Democrats have renominated five of the present delegation. They have four nominations yet to make. Among their 16 candidates there is only one hard-money man, and it is not believed that he will hold out long. There is scarcely a remnant of the sound-money doctrine left in the Democracy of Ohio.

The Republican county ticket, placed in nomination to-day, is a strong one. George Weber, a prominent German, was chosen for Sheriff over Col. Weitzel, late United States Revenue Collector. The contest in the county is expected to be very close.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—Representative John W. Stone was to-day renominated unanimously at Grand Rapids, by the Fifth District Republican Convention. The Democratic Convention of the Seventh District nominated T. M. Crocker, of Macomb County, a lawyer of some local prominence, against Mr. Conger. His acceptance is understood to be doubtful.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 22.—The Republicans of the First Congressional District of this State met in convention at Moundsville to-day, and had before them six candidates, among whom was Col. John R. Hubbard, who was nominated by acclamation. The Republicans feel that they have chosen a man who will defeat the Democratic nominee, Col. Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FLORENCE, S. C., Aug. 22.—Hon. J. H. Rainey was unanimously nominated for the Forty-sixth Congress to-day.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—The following Congressional nominations were made yesterday: N. H. Van Voorhees, by the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ohio District; James Emmett, by the Democrats of the Twelfth Ohio District; J. C. S. Blackburn, by the Democrats of the Seventh Kentucky District; and H. S. Walker, by the National Greenbackers at Charleston, West Virginia.

ELKHORN, Wis., Aug. 22.—The Democrats of the First District have nominated the Greenback candidate, C. H. Parker, for Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—The Congressional Convention for the Fifth District met yesterday. After 34 ballots the vote stood: Lyon, 67¾; Bulger, 60¼. Under the operation of the two-thirds rule, no nomination has yet been made. The convention is still in session.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—The Greenbackers to-day made the following nominations for Congress: In the Eleventh District, E. E. Orvis, of Columbia County; in the Twenty-second District, John E. Nyce, of Pike County.

At a meeting of the convention of the National Greenback-Labor Party in the Second Congressional District this evening, Charles S. Keyser, a lawyer, and formerly a Democrat, was nominated for Congress.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 22.—Hon Timothy Brown, a prominent lawyer of this city, has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress tendered him by the District Committee at Cedar Rapids to-day.

DETROIT, Aug. 22.—The Democrats of the Seventh District, Michigan, nominated O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron, for Congress to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—The Democrats in the Sixteenth District of Illinois, at Alton to-day, nominated Hon. William R. Morrison for re-election to Congress.

THE VERMONT GREENBACKERS.

STATE CONVENTION AT ST. ALBANS—A TICKET NOMINATED.

ST. ALBANS, Aug. 22.—The National Greenback State Convention met here to-day and was called to order by Nelson Nye, Chairman, who announced that this was an adjourned session of the mass convention, held at Burlington, for the purpose of nominating a State ticket. Gen. George J. Stannard, of Burlington, acted as Secretary. The convention adjourned until 1 o'clock. On reassembling, the convention was addressed by Gen. Horace Benney Sargent, who attributed the wide-spread distress of the people to the contraction of currency and the attendant contraction in value of all property. He cited England's experience in 1823, and concluded: "If we do not remedy the present condition of things we shall have lost a Republic. If we prevent working men from setting up homesteads, and legislate solely for the bondholder, the musket and bayonet will overthrow this Republic and set up another." The Committee on Nominations reported the following ticket, which was accepted:

For Governor—C. C. MARTIN, of Farrisburg.

For Lieutenant-Governor—J. W. CURRIER, of Troy.

For Treasurer—FLETCHER FARBLE, of Swanton.

JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Nationals of the Seventh Judicial District have nominated John T. Pingree for Justice of the Supreme Court by 23 votes to 6 for Angle, (Dem.,) the present incumbent. Pingree was the Working Men's and Democratic candidate for Justice at the last election.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Aug. 22.—The Vincennes *Reporter*, for many years the Republican organ for this county, will be issued to-morrow as a National Greenback paper.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE GOVERNORSHIP.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 22.—Hon. Charles H. Bell has consented to the use of his name as Republican candidate for Governor.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The "Prohibitory" State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention to assemble in Worcester, Sept. 11.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

AUBURN, Aug. 22.—A west bound wild cat engine, which left this station at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon on the New-York Central Railroad ran into the regular east-bound freight about two miles from Cayuga, at 5 o'clock. The wild-cat engineer was killed. The regular engineer and both firemen are reported uninjured.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steam-ships Baltic, Liverpool Aug. 13, and Queenstown 14th, and Hansa, Bremen Aug. 7, arrived at this port late last night.

INTERESTS OF THE NATION.

DECREASE IN INTERNAL REVENUE.

POSSIBLE REVIVAL OF THE INCOME TAX DISCUSSION—MR. SCHURZ'S PRE EMPTION DECISION—MOSBY AND THE CANTON CONSULSHIP—THE ALBANY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The receipts from internal revenue collections for the month of July last, the first month of the fiscal year, were nearly $1,000,000 in excess of the amount collected in July, 1877, and gave every indication of continued prosperity. The falling off during the month of August, however, has been very marked, and the total receipts for the months of July and August to date show a decrease of nearly $500,000 compared with the amount collected during the corresponding term of the last fiscal year. This heavy decrease is attributed by the department to the depression of business throughout the country, also to the possibility of a reduction of the tobacco tax from 24 to 16 cents a pound, which measure is pending in Congress, and is vigorously pressed by leading tobacco dealers. So long as this question remains undecided, dealers are naturally unwilling to have a larger stock of tobacco on hand than is absolutely necessary for meeting the demands of their business. The total amount received from internal revenue sources from July 1 to Aug. 21, 1878, is $6,112,899, against $6,538,451 for the corresponding period in 1877, being a decrease of $425,552. Should this decrease continue at an approximate rate, the receipts from internal revenue must fall below the estimates to an extent extremely embarrassing to the country. It is not improbable, therefore, that the question of an income tax will be again agitated upon the meeting of Congress.

The circular prepared by the Land Office instructing the Land Office officials to give effect to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior relative to pre-emption rights upon the lands of land grant railroads, still awaits Secretary Schurz's approval. It is in the regular form, and there is little doubt that it will be issued upon his return from his vacation.

Commissioner Raum to-day addressed a letter to the Revenue Agent and the Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, directing them to make special inquiry as to the relations between the distillers and rectifiers, to report to what extent rectifiers and distillers are practically the same persons, and to ascertain whether, in the final adjustment between rectifiers and distillers, allowance is made for the extra gallon for which the rectifiers have paid under the system of selling whisky hot. It is evidently surmised by the authorities that the distillers and rectifiers have some private arrangement by which the latter are protected from loss.

Letters received here from Germany show that severe rains in the southern part of that country have greatly injured the wheat crops, and as a result the writer, who is a banker, thinks that Germany will be a liberal buyer of American cereals, and that other European countries will probably be purchasers to a large extent.

Col. John S. Mosby stated to-day that the report that he had accepted the Consulship to Canton was incorrect. He had not yet made up his mind on the subject. He desired it to be distinctly understood, however, that he did no consider the tender of such a position an honor, and he did not feel under the slightest obligations to the Administration for a recognition so paltry. Although Col. Mosby seemed quite indignant at his appointment, it is believed that he will accept it. In pursuance of the new policy adopted by the State Department of promoting efficient officials in the consular service, whenever it is practicable to do so, Mr. Charles E. Lincoln, of Mississippi, the present Consul to Canton, is elevated to the Hong Kong Consulate, while Mr. David H. Bailey, of Ohio, the present Consul at Hong Kong, is appointed Consul-General to China.

It is understood that George F. Seward, our Minister to China, and ex-Consul Bradford, who were subpœnaed by the House Committee on the Expenditures of the State Department to testify in relation to the charges preferred against them by ex-Consul-General Wells, have both arrived and will be examined at a special meeting of the committee to be held early in November.

The Treasury Department is having a good deal of trouble with the Superintendents of the public buildings in process of erection in the several cities, and some removals have been made. The latest is that of Edward Ogden, the Superintendent of the Government building at Albany. The nature of the charges against him are withheld for the present, but it is said that they are not of a political character.

MONUMENTS TO THE PRESIDENTS.

THE JEFFERSON MONUMENT AT MONTICELLO —THE TAYLOR MONUMENT BILL—MONROE'S ARMY PAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Congress, at the last session, appropriated $5,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, under the direction of the Secretary of State, provided the present owners of the estate upon which the grave is situated should first give a quit claim deed to the United States for two rods square of the land surrounding and including the grave, and grant to the people the free right of access thereto. These conditions have been duly complied with, and the work is now in process of construction, in conformity with the designs for the original monument, of which Jefferson himself was the author. The bill appropriating a similar amount for a monument over the neglected grave of the late President Taylor, as well as the bill to pay the claim of the heirs of President Monroe for his undrawn salary as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Revolutionary Army, remained unacted upon, but will, doubtless, be passed at the next session.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1878.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $100,000.

Receipts from Customs to-day amount to $576,247, and from internal revenue $249,661.

James Hill is appointed Postmaster at Vicksburg, Miss., in place of Henry R. Peake, suspended.

The President continues to appoint Notaries Public for the District of Columbia. Up to noon to-day the names of 150 had been announced, and numerous applications for such office are pending.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has offered a reward of $600 for the arrest of the parties who recently attacked a posse of revenue officers and killed Collector Cooper's son in Tennessee.

The Secretary of War has issued an order through Gen. Marcus J. Wright, formerly of the Confederate Army, but now keeper of the Confederate archives, in the custody of the War Department, tendering free access thereto to the Southern Historical Society. In turn, the latter society, in accepting the courtesy, has extended to the United States a like privilege to the papers in its possession.

The number of deaths in the District of Columbia during July was 473—whites, 222; colored, 251. There were 39 deaths of persons over 70 years old, and 1, a colored woman, died at 110 years. The death-rate, as compared with the same month in preceding years, is below the average. The most fatal diseases were of the zymotic class, there being 183 cases, and of constitutional diseases 104. The mortality of the colored population was 2 to 1 of the whites.

ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Major George B. Dandy, Quartermaster, is relieved from his present duties in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and has been assigned to duty at Portland, Oregon, relieving Major Charles A. Reynolds, Quartermaster, who will be assigned to duty at Buffalo, N. Y.

Lieut. W. H. Brownson is ordered to the Naval Academy, Master Boynton Leach to the Plymouth, at New-York. Lieut.-Commander B. H. McCalla is detached from duty at the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders; Commanders Edward E. Potter, O. T. Stanton, Charles C. Carpenter, Albert S. Baker, and George C. Kenney, Lieut.-Commanders W. S. Dana, Charles H. Pendleton, George D. E. Gliddon, Edward White, Felix McCurdy, and Charles H. Rockwell, Lieuts. Frank Courtis, Edward C. Pendleton, Charles O. Allebone, Thomas H. Stevens, and Alexander M. Thackera, Masters Nathan Sargent and Henry McCrea and Ensigns Moses and L. Wood, from torpedo instruction, and placed on waiting orders.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.—The United States steamer Wyoming, from Havre, passed up for Norfolk, this morning, in tow of the tug Fortune.

THE KIMPTON CASE CLOSED.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL YOUMANS SUMS UP FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE CASE TAKEN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—The hearing in the Kimpton case was concluded to-day with Attorney-General Youmans' argument, and the case was taken under consideration. It is the impression that the Governor will grant the requisition, though there is no substantial reason advanced for this belief. If the requisition should be granted, Kimpton's counsel will immediately apply for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of an improper arrest, it having been made by a telegraphic order, and not by warrant. Gen. Youmans' argument was long and in parts eloquent, full of compliments for Massachusetts and persuasive appeals. He thought it odd that "the flower of the argue talent of Massachusetts and New-York" should require that he, a son of South Carolina, should make an argument for the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States over the laws of any State. This was their position. South Carolina asked that the requirements of the Constitution be complied with. They came in good faith, their indictment had been properly drawn, and they asked that the Governor should perform his duty and surrender a fugitive from justice. Politics had nothing to do with this case. He did not come here to get Kimpton as a witness, but to get him for trial for a crime, and the assertion that his intent is an abuse of the civil process is false. Kimpton was not arrested in New-York, because the faith of South Carolina had been pledged to him for 15 days. He defended Gov. Hampton from the aspersions cast upon him by the counsel for the respondent, and justified the action of the authorities of South Carolina in offering immunity to Kimpton as wise and prudent statesmanship. He characterized as untrue the statements of counsel that Cavender was counsel in the bond suits. Cavender was simply employed as an expert, and had no authority to make terms with Kimpton, to whom he addressed letters without the knowledge of Gov. Hampton. The whole question was not what is to be done with Kimpton, but whether the requisition of Gov. Hampton shall be honored. The State of Massachusetts is not asked to give him up as a witness or to turn over a citizen to be tortured. It is only asked to do right.

Previous to Gen. Youmans' argument, Judge Abbott called the attention of Attorney-General Train to a decision of Justice Swayne, which sanctions the doctrine that fugitives at large are to be held by the Governor, whose duty is obedience to the law and not to exercise his discretion. Another case was cited to prove that the Constitution and law refers to fugitives at large. The opinion of the Supreme Courts of New-Jersey, Kentucky, and Georgia, he said, all confirmed the position assumed by the claimants in this case.

THE MINNESOTA WHEAT YIELD.

A CAREFUL ESTIMATE GIVES 25,000,000 BUSHELS—THE PROCESS OF ESTIMATING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22.—The *Pioneer-Press* this morning has a careful editorial estimate of the aggregate yield of wheat the present year, based on the latest reports from the thrashers. After first calling attention to the fact that a similar estimate made last August places the crop for 1877 within 100,000 bushels of the report of the Commissioner of Statistics, published a few days ago, this being 30,662,717 bushels, or nearly 10,000,000 less than the loose popular estimate, the *Pioneer-Press* places the crop for 1878 at about 25,000,000 of bushels. This result is thus reached: The acreage last year was 1,819,861; this year it is 2,225,961, or an increase of 25 per cent. Last year's average yield per acre was 19 1-3 bushels, but the storms, the hot weather, and the delayed harvest have cut this down fully one-third in 1878. In the region south of a line drawn due west from St. Paul to the western boundary of the State, where three-quarters of the wheat crop of the State is harvested, the average yield will reach 10 bushels per acre, while in the region north of that line it may go up to 15 bushels, making an average yield for the State at large of a little over 11 bushels, and thus an aggregate crop of about 25,000,000 bushels. The Minneapolis millers estimate the aggregate considerably higher than this, or over 30,000,000 bushels, but the *Pioneer-Press'* figures are considered more conservative and trustworthy.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA OUTLAWS.

FAILURE OF PRETENDED FRIENDS TO INDUCE REDMOND TO ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE CAPTURED—AN ATTORNEY WHO IS ON BOTH SIDES IN PRINCIPLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 22.—McKinley, a correspondent of the Charleston *News and Courier*, Probate Judge Fields, of Pickens County, and R. Stansil met Redmond last night by appointment at Mrs. Alexander's, in Pickens County, to consult regarding his surrender. They informed him that in order to conform with the law it would be necessary to tie him. Redmond saw through this a scheme to claim the reward offered for his capture, and left them abruptly. It will be dangerous for these benevolent persons to visit that locality again. The evidence against his outlaw companions taken to-day proved the existence of a conspiracy to resist the execution of the law. W. E. Earle, who defends them, in his argument reflected upon the sentiment of Northern people regarding illicit distilling. He claimed it was cheaper to transport whisky than corn across the mountains, and shrewdly appealed to the inborn prejudices of the mountaineers, many of whom are on the jury. District Attorney Northrop will close the case to-morrow. Earle is retained by the Government to defend the imprisoned revenue officers, and it is generally conceded he is weakening their chances of successful defense by his course in this case.

READING ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 22.—James Brouard, an Englishman, was almost instantly killed while walking on the railroad track this afternoon, near North Vineland. He had just taken a letter from the Post Office and was going down the track reading it. Intent upon this he did not hear the fast train which was approaching and which passes this point at lightning speed. He was struck by the locomotive and carried about 36 feet, his skull being cut open and one leg broken. He was unmarried and had no relatives in this State.

A SAD CASE OF DROWNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 22.—A young Virginian, aged 20 years, named G. E. W. Reed, was drowned in the Hudson, South of New-Hamburg, to-day, under distressing circumstances. He arrived at New-Hamburg last evening to visit the family of Francis R. Rives, his grandfather, at their Summer residence. To-day, with young Rives, he went sailing in a boat, and when at a point south of New-Hamburg where the water is 30 feet deep, Rives disrobed and went in swimming. While he was in he saw Reed undressing, and knowing he could not swim, shouted to him to stay in the boat as the water was too deep. It is thought the latter did not hear him, and he jumped in also. Rives swam toward him and caught him, but both went down together. The tide was strong and their boat floated away. They appeared on the surface and went down a second time, Rives still clinging to his companion. As they were going down the third time Rives was so nearly exhausted that he let go his hold, and Reed sank out of sight for the last time. Francis Rives and his wife, the grandparents of the young man, arrived at New-Hamburg five minutes afterward from New-York, having just come from Europe, where they left the father and mother of the young man who was drowned. Men have been searching for the body all the afternoon without success, and a professional diver has been sent for.

THE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

THE ABOLITION OF TICKET COMMISSIONS—POOLING AND EASTWARD FREIGHT RATES—THE PASSENGER BUSINESS FROM ST. LOUIS—LIVE STOCK POOL.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—At a meeting of the railroad managers, the committee appointed at the first session reported that a circular had been prepared in accordance with the report and was being generally signed, agreeing to abolish agent's commissions. The committee appointed regarding pooling and rates on eastbound freights are not yet ready to report. They expect to do so to-morrow. The Western Executive Committee and the Executive Committee of the trunk lines agreed that all lumber carried west of Toledo shall be at fourth class rates, instead of grain rates, as heretofore, until May 1, 1879. The roads east of Toledo will make their own rules.

It was resolved that the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern roads have representatives on the Western Executive Committee.

The Chairman called attention to the difficulties in the passenger business from St. Louis. The lines from St. Louis agreed that no more advertising of round-trip or other tickets be issued from St. Louis or East St. Louis to come East at less than full rates. It was further agreed to discontinue the payment of rebates or commissions, or anything equivalent, to agents, ticket-brokers, or "scalpers." The matter of a live stock pool from St. Louis is to be submitted to three arbitrators, to be selected before the final adjournment, the decision of the arbitrators to be binding for six months. The question of raising the rates from Chicago to New-York, from Sept. 1, to a 35-cent basis, was referred to the Chicago lines as a committee to confer with the trunk and propeller lines, and report at this meeting. The steamer and propeller lines telegraph they will be here on Friday.

CONFLICT AMONG THE INDIANS.

SPOTTED TAIL'S BANDS DIVIDED ABOUT REMOVAL—SHOTS EXCHANGED BETWEEN THE BANDS—OFFICIAL OPINIONS ON THE REPORT.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Aug. 21.—H. C. Dear, who arrived from the Spotted Tail Agency early yesterday morning, says that just previous to his departure a half-breed came in from the moving Indians, who were then 125 miles out, and reported that serious trouble had broken out among them, and they had commenced exchanging shots. Two Indians had been killed when the runner left. He also reported about 800 young Indians had left the main body, and were traveling north. Major Pollock hastened to the scene of trouble, but the Indians indignantly refused to receive any counsel from him, and plainly told him to let them alone. The cause of the trouble was not given, but it may have grown out of differences of opinion existing among the Indians in regard to the move. A large number were in favor of remaining on the river, but through the efforts of the chiefs were compelled to submit to the decision of the minority. This, together with trouble about rations, is supposed to have been the cause of the outbreak.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—The rumored Indian outbreak at the Spotted Tail Agency, and the departure north of a large number of the young Indians, is not credited here by those who have just arrived from their reservation, and who are familiar with its exact status. No cause exists to make them dissatisfied, so far as their subsistence is concerned, because they are abundantly supplied, but it has been found that Three Bears, one of the principal Indian chiefs of the Red Cloud following, was anxious to induce some 70 lodges of his people who were in Spotted Tail's camp to return with him to the Ogallallas. He visited them recently with some papers to commend his success. Spotted Tail has instituted a rigorous military discipline in his tribe within the past month, which, it is thought, may have aroused some opposition to any decrease in his band. He has been somewhat overbearing toward his agent of late and to the military, but he does not intend any hostile movement for the present at least, nor to allow his young men to go off, though there is an emissary of Sitting Bull now in the camps on the Missouri.

The Red Cloud Commission, consisting of Gen. Stanley, United States Army; J. M. Haworth, ex-Indian Agent of the Kiowas, and Rev. Mr. Riggs, of the Santee Agency, who speaks the Sioux language, made their report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day. As indicated last night, the report shows that the commission has not been successful, and has practically surrendered to Red Cloud's wishes. The written report will be submitted to Secretary Schurz for consideration.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE BY A TRAMP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 22.—One of the most brutal outrages ever perpetrated upon a female was the attack made this morning upon Mrs. Gornan, 80 years of age, who lives at Steubenville, Ohio. A tramp entered the old lady's home armed with a hatchet, outraged her person, and then knocked her senseless, after which he dragged her to the kitchen, and, placing her head across a billet of wood, with the dull hatchet hacked the victim

ported to-day 88 new cases and 58 deaths from yellow fever.

The Howard Association has received from Port Gibson an application for eight nurses. The dispatch says that there are 90 cases and five deaths, and that they are in very great distress and want. The nurses were sent by train to-day via Vicksburg.

Up to 7 P. M. 60 new cases and 10 deaths have been reported to the Board of Health since noon. These will be included in to-morrow's report. Funerals continue to later hours than usual. One was reported this evening after 7 o'clock, lanterns being used for lights.

A dispatch from Morgan City reports one case of yellow fever there.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.—H. R. Davis, of Grenada, Miss., died at the Waverly Hotel this morning of yellow fever. He was taken sick on Sunday and had the germ of the disease in his system before leaving. This is the first death from yellow fever in this city.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 22.—There are three cases of fever here, all refugees.

PORT EADS, La., Aug. 22.—New cases, 1; deaths, 1; total cases to date, 53; deaths, 8.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 22.—The yellow fever is attacking the negroes. A number were stricken down to-day; it is estimated that there are fully 50 new cases to-day; 10 deaths were reported up to 3 P. M.

There is great need of physicians. Drs. Robbins and Baltour are improving, and are in a fair way to recovery. Some estimates place the number of cases of yellow fever here at 600, but the general estimate is a little over 300. The Sheriff of Warren County publishes a call on State and county officers throughout the country for financial aid to the sufferers here.

AID FOR THE STRICKEN.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RELIEF FUND IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Subscription papers for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers were circulated in the departments to-day, and liberal contributions were received. Considerable sums of money have been transmitted from here by telegraph to the New-Orleans yellow fever sufferers, the telegraph company charging nothing for the service.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 22.—A mass-meeting of citizens will be held at Masonic Theatre to-morrow night to take action in regard to sending pecuniary and other aid to the fever-stricken places.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—A bale of new cotton, the first of the season, from some point in Mississippi, was sold on 'Change this noon, for $1,155, and the amount has been dispatched South to aid fever-stricken cities. Messrs. Evans, Lippincott & Cunningham, and Charles Kahn, provision dealers, have instructed the authorities of Memphis and New-Orleans to draw on them for $100 each, for the benefit of yellow fever sufferers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 22.—A meeting of citizens to take measures for raising funds in aid of the yellow-fever sufferers was held at the Mayor's office to-day. Resolutions were adopted inviting all the citizens to subscribe. A committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions, take charge of all moneys received, and forward the same to the plague-stricken cities. Subscriptions amounting to $1,400 were announced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The committee appointed by the St. John's Church has collected and telegraphed to Memphis over $400 for the benefit of the fever sufferers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 22.—The citizens here have made a handsome contribution for the sufferers in Grenada and New-Orleans. This city is unusually healthy and keeps up the strictest quarantine against infected places.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 22.—The Eagle and Phœnix Factory company here have authorized sight drafts for $2000 for New-Orleans yellow fever sufferers, $100 for Vicksburg, and $50 for Grenada. Citizens here have sent $200 to New-Orleans, and will send more.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 22.—The Mobile Life Insurance Company to-day telegraphed to the Mayors of Vicksburg and Grenada to draw for $100 each in aid of the sick. The Alabama Gold Life, through the Howard Association, contributes $100 for the sick of Vicksburg. Mobile remains free from yellow fever, and in an unusually healthy condition.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 22.—The Commissary here, by direction of the Commissary-General at Washington, will send to the sufferers at Grenada 3,000 rations each of flour, beans, coffee, and sugar, and 300 pounds each of bacon and pork.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 22.—One thousand three hundred dollars were contributed here to-day and forwarded to New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, and Grenada. At a citizens' meeting committees were appointed to canvass the city and obtain further aid.

A SCARE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Much alarm was produced last night in the north-eastern portion of the city by a reported case of yellow fever. The Health Officer promptly visited the premises, and reports merely a case of malarial fever in the family of a citizen of Memphis, who left there more than a month ago, and who had recently returned from Philadelphia. The city was never more healthy than now, but, notwithstanding this, the health authorities are engaged in removing all possible sources of disease, and disinfecting alleys and other unclean places.

All money packages received at the Treasury Department from the yellow fever districts are, by direction of the Treasurer, disinfected by the use of carbolic acid. Several clerks were apprehensive of being compelled to count the packages, and Treasurer Gilfillan inquired if there were any of them who were not afraid to count them. One of them, a lady, replied that she was not. Most of this money is now counted by her. Another lady counted a package from New-Orleans before she was aware where it came from. Upon being told that it was from that city, she was so thoroughly frightened that she was obliged to temporarily suspend work.

THE TOWN OF GRENADA.

A HEALTHY PLACE FOR MISSISSIPPI—ITS TOPOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—THE INHABITANTS—THE INFAMOUS SEWER—THE FIRST CASE OF FEVER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WATER VALLEY, Miss., Monday, Aug. 19, 1878.

The deplorable pestilence in Grenada is likely to make that place permanently disagreeable to many of those persons who have lived there, but who escaped when the danger became very great. Its fate is a melancholy one. For many years it has been known as one of the prettiest and most healthful towns in Mississippi. It is an old town, with an uneventful history. When the State was admitted to the Union the Land Office was located in Grenada. Two men, whose names I have not heard, attempted to found settlements. Each hunted up his own settlers, offered peculiar inducements, and laid out separate plans. The line dividing the two settlements is now the line bisecting the little place. One settler called his place Tallahatchie and the other named his Yalabusha. In time the two ambitious men died, and the rivalry was buried with them. The united villages became Grenada, and as such it has become a home for several well-to-do families, for many others who were made poor by the war, and a stopping-place for railroad men on the Jackson route and the Memphis road, and a town somewhat cleaner and more cheerful than the mass of dreary railroad villages in this State. It had always been tolerably healthful, only the average Mississippi degree of malarial fever and chills plaguing its population. Yet fever never reached it before this year. The hand of war touched it lightly. The place is bounded on the north by the Yalabusha River—a tawny stream, running lazily over a tawny bed; on the west its limit is a low hill, running north and south, not half a mile away from the Southern Railroad, which bounds the place on the east. Its area is not large. Nearly all the buildings, except a straggling few, are arranged on a half dozen unpaved and little worked streets within a space of a half mile square. About half a mile above the town a bridge crosses the Yalabusha River. Before the war there were two bridges, one each for the Memphis and Louisville Roads. Now the junction is above, and both roads use the same bridge, in place of the two that were destroyed by fire in some raid of the Union forces. At Grenada there is at the west of the track a station, and opposite this station is a hotel, in which the telegraph office is established. At the right of the station is Depot-street, a dusty lane, with a few shade-trees. This street leads west to the public square, around which are grouped the shops and a few residences. On the east of the square runs the main street, which extends through the entire town. A large number of the best houses in the place, including those of Gen. Walthall and Col. Snider, are on the main street. There are several hotels, besides the Chamberlain House and the depot. On Depot-street are the Bristol and the Walthall House, and there are one or two others that are only boarding-houses. On Main-street, opposite Gen. Walthall's house, there is a female seminary, a three-story frame building, the most conspicuous object in sight from the residence. At this time there are no scholars in the seminary, the vacation not having ended, and the pupils being at home. There is one feature of the place that is just now of great interest. This is the town sewer, or drain. It is a simple ditch, dug from the hill at the west and running from south-west to north-east until it empties into the Yalabusha River. No one from Grenada claims that it was a scientifically-constructed sewer. With a depth of but a few feet, it was protected from the waste of sudden or prolonged storms by planking. Over it was thrown a rough cover of logs and boards, sometimes covered with earth, but in places uncovered. Before reaching the Yalabusha it collected in its narrow limits the drainage from stables, cess-pools, and probably from privies. It is not perfectly straight, and it appears to have been a not uncommon thing for the hogs, which roam here, as elsewhere in the South, at their own sweet will, to occasionally wander into its dark twists and turns, and free themselves to death in the effort to get out again. Their carcases would in time fester, and the stench would eventually become so great as to compel a search for its cause. The floor of the drain is impaired and is not level, and pools of stagnant water and filth collected upon it. Some offensive odors were complained of early in July, and Mayor Milton put men at work to clean out the sewer, as it was feared its condition was such as to endanger the public health. The laborers uncovered the drain, made a search, and, it is said, found several carcases of hogs. Gen. Walthall says that Mayor Milton denied this report, but another informant declares that the carcases were found, and were flung out on the ground and left to rot in the sun before burial. Pools of filth were found, and particularly under a livery stable near the public square. It was while this drain was under repair that the fever appeared in New-Orleans, and the tide of travel began to set north. Mrs. Fields, living in Depot-street, received a dress from New-Orleans, by express, about July 10. Several passengers from New-Orleans were in the place about the same time, and some of them stopped at the Walthall House, opposite Mrs. Fields' residence. When Mrs. Fields complained, a few days later, of pains in her head, of peculiar sensations in her limbs, and was compelled to send for a physician, no one thought of being alarmed. The sick woman was attended by Dr. Hughes, who treated the case as one of malarial fever. She died on July 25. Wherever the germ of the disease in her case might have come from, it may be important to state that she lived very near the town drain and to the spot where it was uncovered by the workmen who were cleaning it. The funeral of Mrs. Fields was a public one, and was largely attended. There was no suspicion that all who attended it were in danger of infection. About six days later a young man named Robert C. Young, a clerk in the largest grocery shop in the place, and one that supplied families in the country for miles around, was taken with symptoms very like those with which Mrs. Fields had been prostrated. He was a robust, fine fellow, about 28 years of age. The poison of the fever was swifter to destroy him than its first victim. He was dead in three hours, and the course of the disease had all the yellow fever characteristics. The doctors began to consult. There are, or were, then, five in the place—Dr. Ringgold, Dr. Hughes, Dr. Hall, Dr. Gage, and Dr. Ray. When a mulatto woman was prostrated and died, and her husband followed her to the grave a day or two after, people began to talk with alarm about the fever, and to express fear that the dreaded scourge, which they had always escaped before, had broken out among them. The cases multiplied, and on Sunday, Aug. 11, the physicians found so many bad cases on hand that they met together and agreed to pronounce the disease yellow fever, and to warn the town. They made proclamation accordingly. On Saturday night before this, groups of anxious persons gathered about the drug shops, and hailed every physician to know what was thought of the prevailing disease, but none would admit it to be yellow fever. The proclamation caused a sinking and sickness at heart of the white population, and a moment of paralyzing fear was followed by a scene of hasty departure by all who could travel by rail or could procure conveyances to take back to their families, and the whites were afraid to go near the railroad depot, the colored people held a watermelon feast. All the evening a fiddler scraped a wheezy instrument, sitting aloft at the end of a shed lighted by one poor oil lamp, and the floor of the dingy back room resounded with the clatter and shuffling of feet. The "boys" in the miserable hotels did not forget for an instant a chance to earn a nickel, and no negro would touch a bottle of carbolic acid with a ten-foot pole.

The condition of most of the towns in Mississippi is favorable to the spread of the fever, if their condition is like that of Milan and of Water Valley, and I am assured they are all very much alike. There is no such thing as tidiness anywhere. All sorts of refuse is thrown into the streets for the ugly scavengers—the roaming hogs—to clean up. At Milan I noticed that the back yards and alleys were uniformly filthy, with pools of stagnant, offensive-smelling liquid in them, with heaps of chicken feathers reeking in the sun, bones and pieces of meat decaying in the very doorsteps, and a great lack of scrubbing-brush appeared in the houses. If this neglect of precaution is spoken of the people say that they have always been so, and that it is dangerous to too much disturb the ground in the hot Summer season. Having seen the condition of some of these exposed Mississippi towns, the wonder is not that they all escaped the fever at this time, but that they have not been desperately afflicted before.

SUCCOR FOR THE SOUTHERN SICK.

There is no system adopted at the Mayor's office in regard to acknowledging subscriptions to the "yellow fever fund" to prevent the possibility of their being mislaid. Sometimes the letters containing checks or bills are received by Chief Clerk Hardy. At other times they are received by Mr. Vanderpoel, a new temporary clerk, who has taken the place of his brother, Mr. George Vanderpoel, the private secretary of the Mayor. Occasionally other persons take charge of them. It is only seldom that the letters reach the Mayor himself, because he is generally absent from his office. The new clerk's desk was covered yesterday afternoon with checks and bills in a confused mass. When asked by reporters for a list of the subscriptions, the new clerk replied that he had orders from the Mayor not to furnish it. Soon after he had given this answer the Mayor's office was closed for the day. A letter-carrier subsequently appeared with a bundle of letters for the Mayor, and, finding the door closed, returned them to the Post Office. They probably contained further subscriptions for the yellow fever sufferers in the South. One of the subscriptions not yet acknowledged publicly by Mayor Ely, but for which his chief clerk has given a receipt, is that of $10, received through THE NEW-YORK TIMES, from "T. B. L." Following is a partial list of the subscriptions received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Messrs. Kerbs & Spiess, $150; Harper Brothers, $1,000; Messrs. Breslin & Sweet, $100; Thomas F. Rowland, $100; Messrs. E. Rosenwald & Brother, $50; Messrs. Lehmaier Brothers, $30; Bushwhacker, $30; Messrs. Sands & De Peyster, $25; Holmes & Co., $25; Emanuel Hoffman & Son, $25; E. L. Frank & Co., $25; Messrs. Alexander & Brother, $10; Anonymous, $10; Charity, $5; James D. Peel, $5; J. S., $3; M. D. K., $3; A Friend to the Poor, $1; S. R., $1. Chief Clerk Hardy, of the Mayor's office, yesterday sent by Adams Express Company the sum of $1,152, being the total amount received as subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by yellow fever at Grenada, Miss.

The business men of this City are responding nobly to the appeals for help that are coming continually from the people of these cities and towns of the South in which the yellow fever is committing dreadful ravages. In response to a request made by several of the wealthiest firms in this City, President Babcock has called a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to take place at 1 o'clock to-day, to devise measures for the relief of the suffering populations. Subscriptions to the amount of $370 were received yesterday by Mr. William M. Camp, manager of the Clearing-house. The subscribers and their contributions were: Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co., $100; Nilsen G. Harnet, $50; H. Rowell, $25; "W. F. B." $25; B. Lockwood, $10; cash, $5; Latham, Alexander & Co., $50; Robert Buck, $25; Mrs. A. G. L., $10; Benjamin P. Davis, $20; Myron Byrd & Co., $50. Mr. Camp telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the Howard Associations of the fever-stricken Southern localities aid as follows: New-Orleans, $500; Vicksburg, $250; Memphis, $250; Grenada, $100. Mr. Henry Ogden, jun., No. 860 Broadway, yesterday received from Miss Julia M. Boardman $25; Mrs. C. E. Brooks, Brooklyn, $5, and Miss Carpenter, $2, which sums he at once dispatched to Rev. W. C. McCracken, Rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church in Grenada, to be used to succor the sick and needy in that town.

The Memphis merchants now in New-York, Messrs. Henry Rice, Bernard Lowenstein, Isaac Schwab, and Isaac Friedman, who on Wednesday formed themselves into a committee to collect subscriptions for the sufferers at Memphis, yesterday received an urgent telegram from the Howard Association of that city asking for help. In the course of a couple of hours' canvass yesterday morning, these gentlemen collected the following subscriptions: H. B. Claflin & Co., $250; Wyman Bird & Co., $100; G. A. Clark & Brother, $200; Faulkner, Page & Co. $100; W. W. Strong & Co., $100; Arnold Print Works, $100; Woodward, Lawrence & Co., $100; H. B. Allen, $50; Wilkinson & Co. $50; Jos. Langdon & Co., $50; Denny Brothers & Co., $50; G. C. Richardson & Co. $100; J. W. Conway & Co., $25; T. W. Preble & Co., $25; G. Sidenberg & Co, $50; Charles Stepath, $25; Upham, Tucker & Co., $50—Total, $1,425. An additional request for help was also received from the Mayor of Memphis. Dr. J. C. Pilcher telegraphed: "Send funds for us, as we will need them badly. Fever on the increase." Messrs. Rice and Lowenstein yesterday dispatched $1,000 to Memphis by telegram, and hope to make up a similar amount to-day.

THE TIMES yesterday received from Messrs. T. B. Merrick & Co., of Nos. 130 and 132 William-street, a check for $50, to be used in relieving the sufferers from yellow fever. Two other subscriptions for a like purpose were also received at THE TIMES office yesterday, one of $10 from "G. M. B." and the second of $2 from "T. E."

The agents of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line yesterday received, and forwarded to Grenada by express, the following subscriptions: Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, $50; Case, Leland & Co., $50; L. E. Schneider, $10; Fairbanks & Co., $25; G. Rousel $5; Cash, $10; J. S. Rockwell & Co., $25; E. C. A. & E. Tatum, Jr., $50; S. J. Valk, $1; Lord & Taylor, $100; Tiffany & Co., $25; George A. Clark, $100; total, $451.

ASSAULTED BY A BURGLAR.

Mrs. Peter Mahan, wife of the proprietor of a grocery store on the corner of Palisade-avenue and Lafayette-place, Jersey City Heights, is confined to her bed in consequence of injuries received at the hands of a burglar. Mrs. Mahan's son was out till a late hour on Wednesday night. She desired to see him before he went to bed, and spent the hours, waking and dozing, watching for his return. At 2 o'clock in the morning she heard footsteps in the hall, and, presuming her son had at last arrived, went into the hall to greet him. She shrieked with horror when, on reaching the head of the stairs, she was confronted by a man whom she saw at a glance to be a stranger. The fellow muttered an oath as he grasped her by the throat and hurled her headlong down the stairs. She was stunned by the fall, in spite of the injuries her fall had inflicted, and quickly regaining her feet, she endeavored to remount the stairs. She had not gone many steps before the ruffian seized her again, and threw her back to the foot of the stairs. Then leaping over her prostrate form he escaped. The Police have no trace of the burglar. Mrs. Mahan's face is badly cut, and she has several severe bruises on various parts of her body. The surgeon thinks that the shock to her nervous system and the wounds have left her in a precarious condition. She says that her assailant was tall and slim and of dark complexion. A young man answering that description, and of notoriously bad character, was seen around the premises at about 10 o'clock on the night of the assault.

COLLISION BETWEEN EXCURSION BOATS.

The steam-boat Twilight landed her Rockaway excursionists at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the foot of West Twenty-second street, and was just steaming away from the pier when she ran into the Plymouth Rock, which was coming down the river with the tide, and preparing to land her passengers at the same pier. The result of the collision was the crushing in of the Plymouth Rock's stern close to the water's edge, and the destruction of the Twilight's guards forward of the wheel on the starboard side. The cost of repairing the damage done to the Plymouth Rock will not exceed $200, and in view of the fact that a gang of carpenters was engaged last night to put her in trim early this morning, it is probable that she will be in a condition in the afternoon to resume her regular trips. The collision created very little excitement among the passengers, owing to the fact that the majority of them were aft at the time, and did not witness the accident. The Twilight returned to Pier No. 1 North River, and, after taking a large number of moonlight excursionists on board, steamed up the river on an additional trip as if nothing had happened. Capt. Martin, the commander of the Plymouth Rock, stated last night that the collision was mainly due to the failure of the pilot of the Twilight to cause a reversal of the engine when he saw the Plymouth Rock approaching the dock from the opposite direction.

ACQUACKANONK'S MISSING COLLECTOR.

Mr. Andrew J. Sandford, the missing ex-counsel and volunteer Tax Collector of Acquackanonk Township, N. J., has not yet returned, nor has he paid over the taxes collected by him. His wife left him some months ago, and now lives with her parents in Trenton. The furniture of his bachelor establishment in Paterson is claimed by his landlady, for $120 arrears of rent, and by his brother, Mr. John Sandford, in consideration of $200 recently advanced to extricate Andrew out of a little difficulty about a note given to a merchant of this City, and to which the signature of another person had been appended without due authority. Z. M. Ward, Esq., counsel of West Milford Township, says that Mr. Sandford a few days ago tried to collect $250 from Pompton Township for court costs and allowance which he declared had been ordered by the court in a suit between the two townships, and the Township Committee were about to pay him the amount when Mr. Ward happened to come along, and being asked about it produced Mr. Sandford's receipt in full for $69, that being the actual sum taxed by the court, and which had been paid to him. Mr. Sanford's father is one of the most honored and respected citizens of Paterson, and has been a Judge of the County Courts for 40 years.

ENTERTAINING A THIEF.

Dr. Emilio Giro, a Cuban physician, who boards at No. 36 East Nineteenth-street, reported to Superintendent Walling yesterday that a gold watch valued at $300, a gift from his father, had been stolen from his lodgings, and that he had received a card soon after the loss, informing him that it could be found at the pawn-shop of a man named McDuff, in Bleecker-street. On Tuesday evening Dr. Giro entertained a party of friends at his rooms and on the following morning missed his watch. He now believes that it was stolen by one of his guests. Detective Dunn visited the loan office with him yesterday and learned that the time-piece had been pledged for $44 by a man bearing a strong resemblance to Dr. Giro.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF AN ORPHAN.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A LADY OF ROSELLE, N. J.

The managers of the Newark Orphan Asylum have instituted proceedings, both in the criminal and in the civil courts, against Mrs. James H. Woodward, of Roselle, for alleged inhuman treatment of a boy who had been an inmate of that institution. Mrs. Woodward owns a large farm at Roselle, and gives employment upon it to several boys. Last May she went to the Newark Orphan Asylum and stated that she wished to select a boy to take with her to her home and to provide for. She selected a bright-faced boy named Frederick Harrington, with whom she seemed to be especially pleased. "I will educate him for the ministry or a doctor," she said while she patted him fondly on the head. "He shall be brought up to be a gentleman."

The managers of the asylum consented that the boy should go with her, and Freddy himself seemed pleased with the prospects promised him by his benefactress. The necessary papers were made out, and Mrs. Woodward led her young protégé off the stoop.

"Ladies," she said, as she departed, "pray for me that I may have strength to bring this boy up aright."

The ladies of the institution had scarcely finished congratulating themselves upon having been the means of making so handsome provision for one of their little wards, before they were informed that the boy had been made the victim of cruel—almost inhuman—treatment. On Thursday of last week the boy availed himself of his opportunity to run away. He spent that day and night upon the roadside. Friday afternoon, footsore and weary, he presented himself at the house of his uncle, a gentleman named Tice living on Frelinghuysen-avenue, Newark. Mr. Tice was surprised to see him, and the boy said, in answer to his inquiries, that he had run away from Mrs. Woodward because he had been beaten there in the most brutal manner. In corroboration of his story, he showed his body almost literally covered with great blue and black bruises. Mr. Tice took him to Mrs. John A. Miller, the First Directress of the Orphan Asylum, and she reported the matter at once to her son, Mr. John A. Miller, Jr., who is counsel for the institution. The boy was also examined by Dr. Andrews, the physician connected with the asylum, who said that the bruises indicated unusually cruel treatment.

The boy says that Mrs. Woodward has engaged on her farm three orphan boys whose treatment, if he is to be believed, is no better than that which he received at her hands. They were compelled to arise at 3 o'clock in the morning, and commence the labors of the day by milking the cows. From that hour till the time when they were permitted to retire for the night they were allowed no rest. Frederick said that for the first month he was well treated, but that at the end of that time the cruelty began. He was once beaten for having fallen asleep from sheer exhaustion while milking the cows. In fact, everything was made the excuse for a most brutal chastising. Once he could not untie a rope which held a cow in her stall. He was beaten for it. He was repeatedly kicked and struck. If he worked more slowly than his mistress thought he should work, he was beaten violently with the first thing that lay at hand, and if, while raking hay, he worked too slowly to meet her demands, she would frequently strike him on the back and hips with the tines of a pitchfork.

At a meeting of the lady managers held Tuesday evening it was resolved to take legal action against Mrs. Woodward. A committee was first appointed, however, to visit Mrs. Woodward and learn from her her version of the affair. When the committee reached Roselle Mrs. Woodward was away, but her husband was seen. He admitted that the boy had been violently punished, but said that he had never been beaten except when he deserved it. Some of the neighbors told the committee that they had for some time suspected that Mrs. Woodward had been abusing the boys, who were, they said, in a deplorable condition, and the neighbors were glad that some action was about to be taken for the relief of the orphan lads.

As Roselle lies in Union County, complaint had to be made before a Justice having jurisdiction in that county. A Justice was sought out in Elizabeth, a complaint made before him, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mrs. Woodward. The Orphan Asylum managers also propose to commence proceedings against the woman in the civil courts to recover exemplary damages for her maltreatment of the child.

AN OPEN-AIR CONCERT.

An audience, estimated at fully 20,000 persons, assembled at the Battery last evening to enjoy the open-air concert and ball that was given on Pier No. 1 by the band of the steamer Plymouth Rock. Calcium lights and large numbers of Chinese lanterns illumined the scene. The music was well received, but the audience showed their manifest appreciation for popular airs over music of a more classical character by joining loudly in singing the former, while the latter were received almost in silence. The dancing, seen from the deck of the steamer, was a novel sight, and as the thousands who tripped the light fantastic, the shuffle of their feet on the rough asphalt of the pier made a curious sound. Fifty-five policemen from the Steamboat Squad preserved order on the pier, while 150 officers, under Capt. Caffrey, had charge of the crowd on the Battery. So great was the crush to get upon the pier that the officers had to stop persons going upon it until there was room made for them by those who were leaving.

THE M'GRAIL INQUEST.

The inquest in the McGrail case was resumed at Paterson yesterday. The principal witness was Lott Brown, a drover, who was on the caboose of the freight train from which a man answering McGrail's description had been put off, and who had been reported as saying that the man was killed by a blow from a hammer. He denies any such statement, and is considered to dispose of the theory that McGrail was killed by the trainmen. Coroner Myers, in a review of the case, advised the jury that it was their duty to await further developments. He thought there was no evidence that the man ejected from the train was McGrail, and, in his medical opinion, the body of the latter, when struck, was too cold to warrant the conclusion that he was killed by the train that ran over him. Mrs. McGrail testified that she did not believe that the hat found was her husband's. The mystery deepens, and the public excitement is unabated.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest, and rising, in New-England and Nova Scotia, and lowest in the North-west. Occasional rain has fallen in the Atlantic Coast, Gulf States, and Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Middle States and New-England, elsewhere has remained nearly stationary. South-easterly winds have prevailed west of the Mississippi River and in the upper lake region, elsewhere they have been mostly from the north and east. The Ohio has risen one foot at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, except possibly rain areas in North Carolina, winds mostly north-easterly, stationary temperature, higher pressure.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, stationary temperature, higher pressure.

For the West Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-easterly winds, veering to southerly, nearly stationary pressure.

For the lower lake region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the upper lake region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and occasional rain, winds mostly south-easterly, stationary or lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, falling, followed by stationary or rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southerly, stationary temperature, generally higher pressure.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded near the coast by occasional rain, north-east, veering to south-east winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	71°	66°	3:30 P. M.	87°	73°
6 A. M.	68°	64°	6 P. M.	81°	72°
9 A. M.	72°	71°	9 P. M.	77°	67°
12 M.	77°	72°	12 P. M.	73°	66°

Average temperature yesterday..... 69½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 75½°

NEWSBOYS' EXCURSION.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 22.—The first Summer excursion of the newsboys of Baltimore, consisting of a trip down the river in the commodious steamer Maryland, a free dinner, and "a good time" at Avondale, took place to-day. Twelve hundred boys were on the steamer, under the superintendence of a committee, of the Board of which was John T. Ford.

SPOILING BUTLER'S GAME.

A SAMPLE PIECE OF TRICKERY EXPOSED.

THE ESSEX STATESMAN CALLS A WITNESS WHO DECLINES TO ANSWER SIGNIFICANT QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM—MR. HISCOCK DENOUNCES HIS ACTION AS A PREARRANGED GAME—A SHARP CONTROVERSY—MAJOR BURKE ADMITS THAT HAYES WAS NOT INFLUENCED BY THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE.

Gen. Butler did not arrive at the room occupied by the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday until nearly 1 o'clock, but the examination of Major Burke was carried on during his absence by Mr. Potter. Subsequently Mr. Stenger questioned the witness. Then Mr. Hiscock took the Major in hand, and, in a quiet, complacent manner, showed that, so far as Major Burke's testimony goes, there never was anything done by President Hayes to aid in the establishment of the Nicholls Government, but that it was established and in supreme control before Hayes was inaugurated, and that at most, all that President Hayes did was not to interfere with the order of things existing in Louisiana when he came into office.

Subsequently, the mysterious Mr. Horne was introduced as a witness. This gentleman is the man the managers of the committee have announced as the "go-between" in the Hayes and the Wormley conference matter, and who telegraphed very mysterious things to Columbus and received replies from the Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio. Horne is a thin, gray-haired man, and was clad yesterday in a suit of "blue-jeans." Gen. Butler drew out of Horne the fact that he was a lawyer of many years' standing, led him to produce certificates of his high standing and integrity, and then asked him substantially what this correspondence with Lieut.-Gov. Young, (and so indirectly with Gov. Hayes,) was in January and February, 1877. The witness refused to give any information, claiming that he acted as counsel in the matter, and that all the confidences he obtained were purely professional, and therefore sacred. Butler played his part with considerable dramatic skill and looked very grave. He then suggested to the Chairman that he didn't suppose the witness could be compelled to make the disclosure. Mr. Potter also looked very serious. It was decided that the witness could not be forced to answer under the circumstances. Mr. Hiscock had been lying back in his chair, smiling at all this "play," but now he sat up and began to question the witness in a severe manner. Mr. Horne, however, still claimed his professional privilege. Mr. Hiscock then denounced to the committee the whole game that had been played, and accused Gen. Butler of previously arranging it with the witness, as though he was full of the gravest of State secrets, which, unfortunately, could not be exposed. The General replied by saying that Mr. Hiscock was there as the counsel of Hayes, and then followed a personal altercation in which the Essex statesman was "floored" every time. His discomfiture was so overwhelming that the audience laughed outright and relished it keenly. Finally, Mr. Hiscock wrote a telegraphic dispatch to ex-Gov. Young, asking him to release Mr. Horne of all obligations of secrecy in regard to the matters alluded to, and an answer is expected by this morning.

MAJOR BURKE'S EXAMINATION RESUMED.

At the beginning of his testimony yesterday Major Burke went with considerable particularity into the methods of taking the Louisiana census, the registration of voters, and the returning of the results of elections by parishes, a matter which has already been fully explained by other witnesses. He next testified that on Sunday evening, Nov. 19, 1877, he met and spoke with James E. Anderson in Moreau's restaurant, New-Orleans, and that Messrs. Sherman and Stoughton were in the restaurant at the time. Major Burke did not see Anderson and Sherman in conversation, however, as Anderson passed him after speaking to him, going toward the place where Sherman was seated. Mr. Gathreau was with witness at the time, and from where he was seated might have seen whether Anderson and Sherman talked together. In another interview which witness had with Anderson the latter said he was bound when he signed the protest, and could prove it. In another interview, brought about by information obtained by witness for Col. Patten, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, Anderson offered to sell to the Louisiana Democrats documentary and other evidence that would clearly establish a conspiracy on the part of the Republican Party, and results in the overthrow of the Returning Board in the five bull-dozed parishes—West Feliciana, Ouachita, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, and Richland, and also documentary and other evidence that would save East Feliciana to the Democrats, beyond peradventure. Anderson told a sad story to the witness about his poverty, and the persecution he had been subject to at the hands of Republicans should he do this, but he finally informed witness that for $4,000, when the proofs should be put in witness' possession, and $1,000 when the election was completed, he would sell these proofs, as that sum of money would enable him to provide for his family. Major Burke took the matter under consideration, being then Chairman of the Democratic Committee on Registration and Election, and laid the proposition before his party friends; they decided, after consultation, that there was no moral wrong in availing themselves of the offer and making that expenditure, and they decided to accept the proposition. They accepted it, and would have carried it out but for the fact that they did not have the money at the time.

THE TERMS OF THE NICHOLLS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Stenger examined the witness briefly as to the Wormley conference, to ascertain whether he consulted other leading Republicans in regard to the subject matter of that conference. Major Burke replied that he had casual interviews with Messrs. Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire; Howe, of Wisconsin; Frye, of Maine; West, of Louisiana, and J. D. Cameron, the Secretary of War, now Senator from Pennsylvania, but he communicated with Senator Morton also, but no personal interview; the only other terms insisted upon, in addition to the withdrawal of the filibustering movement in the House, by any of the Republicans, was the condition that the Nicholls Legislature should return two Republican Senators to the United States Senate; in this Mr. Cameron was the leading witness had several communications with him upon the subject, but only one interview; that was between the 6th and the 10th of February, 1877; the interview took place at a private house, (which witness was excused from designating;) at the outset the witness found Mr. Cameron fully impressed with the conviction that the Nicholls Government would prevail in Louisiana, even before the question of exacting the two Senatorships was determined upon by him or his associates; these views had been fully impressed on him by the Louisiana delegation in Congress, and especially by Representative Randall L. Gibson, who had been an old college mate of Mr. Cameron's; the potential difficulty touched upon, such as the waning power of the Republicans in the United States Senate, and that Republicans would only, as a party question, oppose any action which would lessen their power in the Senate; the difficulty, in case the vote of the State was declared for Mr. Hayes, was also discussed, and witness stated Mr. Cameron did not deem they could present a legal theory upon which the claim of the Nicholls Government could be sustained, even if the Electoral vote should be given to Hayes; that the State Constitution and laws provided a solution, the Returning Board having no legal right or power to count the vote for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, but purely ministerial duties; that the Legislature; it was finally agreed that witness was to prepare a memorial setting forth the law and the Constitution on the subject, and he did so, but when he sent it to Gov. Nicholls for approval, Gov. Nicholls did not even, after explanations, seem to understand the object of it; he manifested some unwillingness to complete the memorial, and so the matter fell through; in any event, it was a matter in which witness never was given any power to act finally, but was simply seeking information; its deferment was due to the sending of Colonel Strong to Washington on the same matter; there was never any discussion on the subject of the count between Mr. Cameron and witness, but Mr. Cameron impressed witness with the belief that he would not be satisfied unless the two Republican Senators were accorded; Mr. Gibson informed witness that Mr. Sherman also was acting with Mr. Cameron in reference to the Senatorships, and it was a matter in which Mr. Sherman showed more interest in the meeting at the Finance Committee room of the Senate, just preceding the Wormley conference, as witness testified on Tuesday last; subsequently, when witness called on Mr. Cameron, with Gov. Penn and Mr. Gibson, in relation to the withdrawal of the troops, Mr. Cameron was against witness and his friends; it was when Secretary Cameron had withheld Gen. Grant's order for the withdrawal of the troops; when Gov. Penn and Mr. Gibson pleaded with him to withdraw his opposition and to let the orders go, Mr. Cameron said that "it would be —— if he would," or words to that effect; that he would reskin first; that he was Secretary of War, and the orders should have gone through him, and that "he had been friendly to us till we sought to trick him—meaning by that, seeking to get the order from Grant to remove the troops before Mr. Hayes got into possession of his office; witness thought Cameron never would have shown that opposition if the arrangement to let in the two Republican Senators had been consummated.

HAYES NOT INFLUENCED BY THE WORMLEY CONFERENCE.

Mr. Hiscock cross-examined the witness with a great deal of pointedness and tact. He first elicited from him the fact that he believed that there was no time from Jan. 8, 1877, when President Grant was not fully convinced that the maintenance of State Governments by the bayonet had been carried to a point beyond which the people of this country were unwilling to sustain any Administration; and that, after that date, Gen. Grant did not entertain the opinion that the Packard Government ought to prevail. Gen. Grant's policy toward

LAWYERS IN CONVENTION.

THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The American Bar Association met this morning, Hon. B. H. Bristow in the chair. Simon Baldwin, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations for Membership, reported names from Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nebraska, New-Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Printed copies of the constitution adopted were distributed. Among its other provisions are the following:

This association shall be known as the American Bar Association; its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and the uniformity of legislation throughout the Union; uphold the honor of the profession of law and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar. Annual dues $5. Any person shall be eligible to membership who shall be, and shall for five years have been, a member in good standing of the Bar of any State. The following officers shall be elected at each annual meeting for the year ensuing: A President—the same person shall not be elected President two years in succession—one Vice-President from each State, a Secretary and Treasurer; a Council, consisting of one member from each State—the council shall be a standing committee on nominations for office; an Executive Committee, to be composed of the Secretary and Treasurer, together with three members of the council to be selected by the association. The following committees shall be annually appointed by the President for a year, and shall consist of five members each: On Jurisprudence and Law Reform, on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, on Commercial Law, on International Law, on Publication, and on Grievances. A majority of members of any committee, including the council who may be present at any meeting of the association, shall constitute a quorum of such committee for the purposes of the meeting. The Vice-President for each State, and not less than two other members from each State, shall constitute a local council for such State, to which shall be referred all applications for membership from such State. The Vice-President shall be ex-officio Chairman of such council. The President shall open each annual meeting of the association with an address, in which he shall communicate the most noteworthy changes in statute law on points of general interest, made in the several States and by Congress during the preceding year. It shall be the duty of the members of the General Council from each State to report to the President on or before the 1st day of May, annually, any such legislation in his State. The association shall meet annually, in the month of July or August, at such time and place as the Executive Committee shall select, and those present at such meeting shall constitute a quorum. The word "State" shall be deemed to be equivalent to State, Territory, and the District of Columbia.

The Committee on Officers reported: For President—James C. Broadhead, of St. Louis; Vice-Presidents, George A. Gallagher, of Arkansas; Origen S. Seymour, Connecticut; H. H. Wells, District of Columbia; Anthony Higgins, Delaware; Charles W. Jones, Florida; Alexander R. Lawton, Georgia; David Davis, Illinois; Thomas F. Davidson, Indiana; William G. Hammond, Iowa; Benjamin E. Bristow, Kentucky; Thomas J. Semmes, Louisiana; R. J. Gittings, Maryland; A. A. Strout, Maine; William Gaston, Massachusetts; Thomas M. Cobley, Michigan; James T. Harrison, Mississippi; Henry Hitchcock, Missouri; George K. Amery, Nebraska; C. W. Stanley, New-Hampshire; A. Q. Keasbey, New-Jersey; Clarkson N. Potter, New-York; Burton King, Ohio; G. M. Biddle, Pennsylvania; C. Van Zandt, Rhode Island; E. W. Mackey, South Carolina; William F. Cooper, Tennessee; E. J. Phelps, Vermont; J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia; John A. Hutchinson, West Virginia. For Secretary—Edward O. Hinckley, Baltimore. For Treasurer—Francis Rawle, Philadelphia. For Local Committees—Arkansas, James D. Tappan and Hesekiah Caldwell; Connecticut, Lisa B. Woodward and John Day; District of Columbia—Richard J. Merrick, Walter S. Cox, Nathaniel Wilson, George Nathaniel, J. Hammond, and L. N. Whittle; Illinois—O. H. Browning, Lyman Trumbull, and Gustave Koerner; Indiana—A. W. Kendrick, Asa Ingleheart, and Robert E. Taylor; Iowa, George S. Wright and Oliver P. Shiras; Kentucky—John W. Stevenson and James B. Beck; Louisiana—Carleton Hunt and Thomas L. Rayne; Maine—F. A. Wilson and W. P. Frye; Maryland—A. Leo Knott, W. J. Ross, and A. B. Hagner; Massachusetts—Charles R. Train, Edmund H. Bennett and George W. Biddwin; Michigan—Archibald McDowell, John Atkinson, and Edward Willetts; Missouri—J. B. Henderson and Albert Todd; Nebraska—S. H. Calhoun, Charles F. Manderson and D. G. Hull; New-Haven—Gilman Marston and Ossian Ray; New-Jersey—Abraham Garretson, Garrett D. W. Vroom, and W. E. Potter; New-York—John Winslow, Allen Butler, Matthew Hale, and W. C. Ruger; Ohio—George Hoadley and Calvin S. Bryce; Pennsylvania—Thomas E. Franklin, Albert A. Outerbridge, Henry Green, and George Shiras; Tennessee—Bedford M. Estes and Albert T. McNeal; Vermont—Charles M. Davenport and George C. Nesbitt; Virginia—W. J. Robertson, Robert Ould, and John W. Daniel; West Virginia, J. B. Jackson and Caleb Baggess.

The nominees having been elected, Mr. Broadhead was escorted to the chair by Judge Poland, of Vermont, and Carleton Hunt, of Louisiana. Mr. Broadhead, in taking the chair, returned his thanks for the honor, and spoke of the objects and ends to be sought for and attained by the organization. He cautioned them particularly against too much interference with legislation.

THE TWELFTH AT CREEDMOOR.

The members of the third class in rifle practice of the Twelfth Regiment went to Creedmoor for practice yesterday. There were 196 men present for duty under command of Col. S. V. R. Cruger. The firing was superintended by Capt. Decker, Regimental Inspector, and Major Charles A. Coffin, First Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice. The shooting began at 100 and 150 yards distance. There were 80 competitors, of whom 58 qualified. The latter, with 87 competitors in the second class, shot at 300 and 400 yards. The weather was excellent for shooting. The sky was overcast and a light wind blew from the north-east in the faces of the riflemen throughout the day. The behavior of the men was very good. They had evidently the intention to qualify if possible, and the result was highly satisfactory to their superior officers. Following are the scores of those who qualified according to the regulations at 300 and 400 yards:

W. S. Smith, 43; D. Frothingham, 37; P. Pfund, 35; Sergt. T. G. Seely, 35; Corp. H. D. N. Fair, 35; Corp. F. A. Gunther, 35; C. J. Comerford, 34; J. Schneider, 33; Corp. H. Miller, 33; C. A. Forster, 33; C. A. Porter, 33; J. Corp. J. E. Richardson, 32; Sergt. E. Martin, 32; J. B. Welsh, 31; H. Varley, 31; Sergt. H. W. C. Dihm, 31; H. Hutchinson, 31; J. Hoidsworth, 31; J. Butkowski, 30; Sergt. Isaac Bailey, 30; Sergt. Bishop, W. Wagner, 30; Corp. D. E. Sullivan, 30; Lieut. W. H. Kirby, Jr., 29; M. E. Crow, 29; Corp. H. Radinsky, 29; W. Taylor, 29; E. Herrmann, 29; D. Hayes, 29; R. Plant, 29; A. Brewer, 29; James Spain, 28; J. Ray, 28; Corp. J. E. Richardson, 28; Sergt. Barrick, 28; Edward Edwards, 28; J. Leahy, 28; William Anderson, 28; John Barker, 28; D. Wyman, 27; Hospital Steward A. Hayler, 27; C. H. Osborne, 27; W. Wagner, 27; T. Brown, 27; F. E. Smith, 27; E. Mann, 27; Corp. J. C. Carew, 26; Lieut. H. P. Sordheim, 26; J. C. F. Johnson, 26; E. Harvey, 26; Lieut. E. J. Epstein, 26; Sergt. J. R. Breugel, 26; J. Ferguson, 26; J. Sodg, 26; Sergt. J. Goldsmith, 25; McCormick, 25; J. Reed, 25; E. Devlin, 25; William Farris, 25; Lieut. C. M. Williams, 25; J. Gaul, 25; Charles Smith, 25; L. Arrick, 25.

The former class was allowed to shoot for marksman's badges, and the following were the successful competitors:

G. O'Farrell, 37; Robert Devlin, 37; W. S. Smith, 36; E. H. Burghard, 35; Louis Arrick, 35; Sergt. E. E. Kunze, 35; Corp. F. A. Gunther, 34; Sergt. H. W. C. Dihm, 33; H. Varley, 31; Corp. H. Radinsky, 31; Capt. E. H. Crowell, 30; Hospital Steward A. Hayler, 30; Saunders, 29; P. Pfund, 29; C. L. Smith, 29; C. A. Porter, 29; J. Leahy, 28; Corp. D. E. Sullivan, 28; Lieut. E. J. Epstein, 28; Dr. S. Baruch, 28; Robert T. Humphrey, 27; William Taylor, 27; Sergt. W. G. Carson, 27; G. W. Frothingham, 27; J. L. Gulliver, 27; Sergt. E. H. Coleman, 27; J. B. Welsh, 26; Lieut. H. P. Sondheim, 26; James Ferguson, 26; Corp. W. S. Cullen, 26; H. Smith, 26; Corp. H. D. M. Fair, 25; William Crawford, 25; Sergt. T. G. Seely, 25; Corp. J. E. Richardson, 25; James Spain, 25; Lieut. C. M. Williams, 25; James Harris, 25; John Hoag, 25.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will occupy the ranges to-day.

TWO FUGITIVES SENT HOME.

Anton Bracht, alias A. Betterrich, whose capture on the Bothnia on the charge of murder and forgery in Westphalia, Prussia, was narrated in yesterday's TIMES, was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White. The German Government was represented by Messrs. Salomen and Burke, counsel to Consul Schumaker. Bracht refused the offer of counsel, pleaded his innocence of the charge of murder of Buerger, the German mason, and also of the charge of forgery. He said that he was foolish to run away from his sorrows in Prussia, and declared his wish to return. His wish was granted, and to-morrow he will be placed upon the steam-ship Mosel in charge of her Captain, and landed in Bremen, whence he will proceed to the legal authorities at Lippstadt.

Emile De Graytiers, the Swedish prisoner who was recently arraigned before United States Commissioner White on a charge of forging bills of exchange to the amount of 175,000 francs, was yesterday removed from Ludlow-Street Jail, and placed upon the steam-ship Gellert, in the custody of United States Deputy Marshal Bernhard, who is charged with the duty of conveying the prisoner to Stockholm, Sweden, to answer the charge of forgery. The prisoner's French wife accompanied her husband.

AN EXPENSIVE SPREE.

Capt. John S. Phillips, of the schooner Sarah A. Nelson, landed his craft at Pier No. 54 Hudson River, on the morning of the 20th inst., and started up town with $140 in his inside vest pocket. On the way he met William McCaffil, alias Smith, who invited him to take a drink. Phillips accepted McCaffil's invitation, and the two went together to several saloons. At last Phillips became unconscious from some drug put into his drink, and when he recovered he found himself in bed in a West-street hotel on the following day, his money all gone, and his strange friend absent. He made complaint at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and Detective O'Neil was put on the case, who arrested McCaird. The prisoner was taken before Justice Murray in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Henry Pryor has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Julius Deitsch.

Register Allen yesterday received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Simon Levy, importer who has liabilities amounting to $82,332, and no assets. The principal creditors are Thomas Adams & Co., of London, $28,270; Eugene Pattier, $24,761; Victor Canler, $4,475; J. P. Westherd & Co., $2,521.

Registers Little and Dwight yesterday reported favorably on the following applications for discharges from bankruptcy: Sylvester Murphy, builder, at No. 332 East Fifty-second-street, who has liabilities of $434,000; Lawrence & James Daly, contractors; Abraham Smith, tobacco-dealer; Henry H. Cox, hardware merchant, late at No. 4 Gold-street.

Franz Backs, cigar-maker, at No. 610 East Fourteenth-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Ketchum to get rid of debts amounting to $16,050 contracted in the purchase of the house and lot where he resides, and which is fully mortgaged. The creditors are all secured, as follows: Christine Hopping, $9,000; William Hampman, $4,000; Joseph Hoffman, $2,750.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed before Register Ketchum yesterday by David V. Howell. His liabilities amount to $26,300, and he has no assets. Among the creditors are Thomas Barnes, $2,990; Jared N. Cook, $2,100; John Cain, $2,944; F. and Smith, $1,600; Chester National Bank, $1,704; Highland National Bank, $2,000; C. B. Knight & Co., $1,445; A. L. Crosby, $1,925; Sidney Edsall, $1,090.

A meeting of the creditors of Lesser Steinhardt, manufacturer of clothing, at No. 46 Howard-street, was held yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a large number being present. An offer, made on behalf of the debtor, who is in Canada, for a compromise at 15 cents on the dollar, was unanimously rejected, and the creditors agreed to subscribe 25½ per cent. on the amount of their claims, if necessary, to employ counsel to prosecute the case. Frederick Lewis, the Assignee, said he would assist in the prosecution as far as his duty as Assignee would allow.

The creditors of A. S. Thorp & Co., wholesale dealers in upholstery goods, corner of Broome and Crosby streets, met at the rooms of the New-York Furniture Board of Trade, No. 150 Canal-street, yesterday, and adopted a resolution that the creditors accept in payment of their claims, in place of the 33 1-3 per cent. agreed upon, 30 per cent. in secured notes of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest, or 25 per cent. cash, at the option of both parties, the firm agreeing to pay the cash to the extent of their ability, and in cases where they cannot do so their notes on the terms before stated are to be accepted.

CANAL RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

THE EBB AND FLOW OF NATURAL PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURES BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST.

The canal shipments to the West during the week ending Aug. 22, compared with those of the corresponding period of 1877, were as follows: Boards and scantling, 14,400 feet, against 74,000; wool, 67,600 pounds; hides, 18,200 pounds, against 54,100; dried fruit, 12,000 pounds, against 354,700; cotton, 43,700 pounds, against ——; unmanufactured tobacco, 4,700 pounds, against ——; leather, 8,900 pounds, against 10,300; furniture, 2,600 pounds, against ——; bar and pig lead, 3,900 pounds, against ——; pig-iron, 1,547,900 pounds, against 86,100; domestic woolens, 44,700 pounds, against 18,500; domestic cottons, 1,915,200 pounds, against 194,300; foreign salt, 6,200 pounds, against ——; sugar, 847,200 pounds, against 168,600; molasses, 396,700 pounds, against 428,400; nails, spikes, and horse-shoes, 206,400 pounds, against 16,900; iron and steel, 110,900 pounds, against ——; railroad iron, —— pounds, against 1,021,500; flint enamel crockery and glassware, 25,100 pounds, against ——; all other merchandise, 2,680,300 pounds, against 1,417,800; stone, lime, and clay, 1,324,400 pounds, against 319,100; gypsum, —— pounds, against 1,600,700; anthracite coal, 5,149,300 pounds, against 25,998,100; sundries, 2,203,200 pounds, against 2,213,200; total number of pounds, 16,618,100, against 32,468,300 in 1877. The tolls amounted to $1,135 14, against $2,092 31.

The receipts by canal at this port for the same two periods compare as follows: Boards and scantling, 8,053,700 feet, against 6,302,500; staves, 2,710,000 pounds, against 2,375,700; ashes, (leached,) 1,298,100 bushels, against ——; pork, —— against 400 barrels; cheese, —— against 1,900 pounds; flour, 1,000 barrels, against 500; wheat, 317,500 bushels, against 161,100; rye, 41,000 bushels, against 10,200; corn, 1,094,800 bushels, against 1,578,800; barley-malt, 54,200 bushels, against 65,000; oats, 39,600 bushels, against 63,000; peas and beans, ——, against 8,700 bushels; hops, ——, against 1,600 pounds; oil-meal and cake, ——, against 12,100 pounds; lard, —— pounds, against ——; domestic salt, 909,300 pounds, against 1,355,200; railroad iron, 448,000 pounds, against ——; stone, lime, and clay, 1,686,000 pounds, against 2,338,000; iron ore, 2,262,000 pounds, against 264,300; sundries, ——, against 3,379,400 pounds.

SEEKING RELIEF FOR HER CHILDREN.

A case of destitution, in which a mother, an infant, and two small children are the sufferers, came to light yesterday in the Tombs Police Court. A woman who gave her name as Johanna Pennington, carrying a sickly babe in her arms, appeared before Justice Flammer and told a distressing story of the condition of herself and children. A little boy and girl clutched nervously at her skirts and looked up inquiringly at the magistrate as he spoke to the mother. The latter wanted Justice Flammer to commit her children to the Catholic Protectory, as she was out of employment and could not provide for them, with the exception of the infant. Mrs. Pennington surprised the magistrate when she told him that she slept with her children the previous evening in a railway, and for some time past had been depending upon the charity of others for food for herself and offspring. Her landlord ejected her from her room at No. 22 Morris-street because she was unable to pay the rent, and she wandered forth in the street without friends or without a cent in her pocket. Mrs. Pennington's husband, who was a hard-working man, died over a year ago in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received by a bale of cotton falling on him when he was loading a truck. Since her husband's death she worked industriously to support and keep her little ones together, and succeeded in doing so up to the present time. Now, being unable to get work, and having sold every piece of furniture she had, she is compelled to ask for outside aid. Justice Flammer committed her children to the Catholic Protectory, as she desired.

MILK-DEALERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Dr. J. Blake White, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, appeared before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, as complainant against several milk-dealers whom he charged with violating the Health Code. He charged N. D. Woodhill, of No. 1,252 Broadway, with selling skimmed milk on the 15th inst. at the above-number without having the words "skimmed milk" in letters at least an inch large plainly printed on the cans from which he drew it; with selling on the 3d inst. at No. 22 North Moore-street, milk brought into this county from another county without having the name of such county plainly printed on it, according to law, and with selling watered milk on the 15th inst. He charged John Kaufeld, of No. 149 Lewis-street, with selling skimmed milk, as well as watered milk, on the 16th inst. He charged Frederick Thee, of No. 538 East Seventeenth-street, with a similar offense, and he charged August Finck, of No. 540 East Thirteenth-street, with selling watered milk on the 15th inst. All the charges were sustained, and the milk-dealers were held for trial in $100 bail on each charge.

A PIGEON FLIGHT FROM SCRANTON.

The 25 pigeons of this City and Brooklyn which were sent to Scranton, Penn., to contest in a flight to their homes, were let loose, or as the experts say, "cossed," at Scranton at 8:20 yesterday morning. At 11:28¾ six of the birds belonging to Mr. John Van Opstal, Jr., of No. 4 Lewis-street, arrived at their cote, and shortly afterward word was received that six of the birds which belonged to Mr. Oscar Donner, of Brooklyn, had reached their cote at 11:24. As New-York gave Brooklyn one minute time to allow for the extra distance, Mr. Donner claims that the first prize is a dead heat between his birds and those of Mr. Van Opstal, while the latter alleges that his birds won the race by a quarter of a minute. The birds of the other contestants came in at short intervals after the first comers. The distance was 105 miles in an air line. The same birds are to fly a match from Towanda, Penn., on the 25th inst., a distance of 267 miles by rail.

TWO MEN ATTEMPT SUICIDE.

John Wotocil, a Bohemian cigar-maker, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green, but did not take enough of the poison to do any harm. Wotocil made cigars in his apartments, at No. 223 Second-street, for Bondy & Schwartzkopf, and in his work was assisted by his wife and Mrs. Bleuse, his mother-in-law. On Monday, Wotocil had a bitter quarrel with his mother-in-law, and went off on a spree. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock he got up and went out, returning in about half an hour. Meanwhile his wife had prepared breakfast. He refused, however, to partake of the meal, and his conduct was so strange that his wife watched him. He went into the bedroom, took a glass of water, put the Paris green in it, and had drank a small portion of the contents when his wife interfered and snatched the glass from his hands. Dr. Leverich, who was called in, cured the man, and he was in his former employment.

James Mahan, a stone-cutter, out of employment, having no home, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning while in the City Hall Park by stabbing himself in the left side with a pair of scissors, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

A SANGUINARY DOMESTIC FIGHT.

ANTHONY KENNEDY ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE—HIS STEP-SON FRACTURES HIS SKULL.

Anthony Kennedy, residing at No. 26 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, got out of bed in a very bad humor yesterday morning, and left his house without eating any breakfast. He returned about an hour later drunk, and found his wife standing in the basement beside her daughter. He immediately picked up a knife from the breakfast-table and made a savage attack upon her. His daughter interfered, and dragged him away, but not before he had inflicted a deep gash across his wife's face. Both women screamed for help, and John Marroney, a son of Mrs. Kennedy by a former marriage, hastened to them. He, also, was attacked with the knife by the old man. Marroney then picked up a shovel, which was lying on the floor, and struck his step-father on the head with it, and knocked him senseless to the floor. The injured men was taken to the City Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured, and that he had two severe scalp wounds, and several cuts on the hands and arms. Doubts of his recovery are entertained by the hospital surgeons.

Kennedy is a ship-caulker by occupation, and was at one time prosperous. He owned the house in which he lived. About three years ago he married his present wife. She had then three children, John, now aged 21, Eugene, aged 17, and Lucinda, aged 28 years. The marriage proved unhappy. Kennedy has recently been addicted to excessive drinking. When under the influence of liquor he has been very ill-tempered, and has frequently threatened to kill his wife and her children, whom he accused of living in idleness and squandering his hard-earned savings. John Marroney escaped from the house after beating Kennedy, but was arrested yesterday afternoon.

ARRESTED AT THE BUNGHOLE.

At noon yesterday Detective Dunn noticed a commotion in front of No. 56 Bleecker-street. On inquiry he found that Cottet Hogan, Henry Toyer, John White, Thomas McCormick, George Kane, and Lizzie Marsh had stolen a keg of beer from a beer truck that was still standing in front of the premises, the driver being absent. They had carried the keg up to a room on the third floor and had gone down for a second. They succeeded in getting the second keg out of the wagon and into the hallway. There, on account of the violent handling the keg got, the bung flew out and the beer spurted in all directions. Not wishing to let the fine beverage going to waste, the crowd began a most desperate struggle among themselves for possession of the bunghole in order to drink the beer as it escaped. The fight became very earnest, and by turns each one in the crowd was knocked down. Dunn stopped the fight and arrested the parties above named, who were assigned before Justice Murray, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, where they were committed for trial in default of $500 bail each.

SIX POUNDS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

On the 1st of June Rev. John P. Jones, a clergyman of Butler County, Penn., was arrested on board the Anchor Line steamer Helvetia on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed at Apollo, Westmoreland County, Penn. He had engaged passage to England, and in his possession was found £6, which was taken from him by the Police. Officer Dunn, of the Pittsburg Police, was sent to this City after the prisoner, and Jones was delivered to him. He took the prisoner to Apollo, where he was convicted. The officer failed to account for the £6 taken from Jones, and which was placed in his hands by Sergt. Gastlin, and for which he gave a receipt. Yesterday Superintendent Walling received a letter from the Chief of Police of Pittsburg, making inquiries about the missing money, and a reply containing a copy of Officer Dunn's receipt was sent.

FOUL SEWAGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia (Penn.) *Record* of Aug. 22 says: "The death of Henry Armitt Arown is attributed to nothing more nor less than defective sewage. Statements have appeared that his ailment, typhoid fever, was the result of a cold contracted at the Valley Forge Centennial, but a mere cold would never produce that disease. The dire effects of sewage gas have become so terrible that Prof. Gross and other eminent physicians have protested to the city authorities, urging upon them the absolute necessity for some radical change in the present system of sewage drainage. Prof. Gross and others some time ago addressed a letter to Councils, calling attention to these defects in the system of sewage, and its terrible results on the health of the community. This letter was referred to a committee, and from its deliberations emanated a proposition to appropriate $2,000 to be expended in examining the sewage systems of the principal cities of Europe. As such a proposition was looked on as a pretext for a junketing expedition for the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, Councils refused to indorse it, and that was the last heard of the subject of city sewage. Prof. Gross said, the other evening, in talking on this subject, 'only the supposed raid of the Centennial has prevented a fatal epidemic. Here fairly charged and the proceeds took the due course into the companies' treasuries. It can hardly, however, be of much consequence what rates are fixed if these are made subject to deductions and "rebates" which, while lessening the immediate return, hamper and restrict the trade of the line by discouraging the business of its patrons. The existence of "rings" in almost every description of business on most of the American lines is well known, and the system seems to have reached its highest development in the oil trade, which has been allowed by the companies to pass entirely into the hands of one concern, the Standard Company, to whom a rebate of over 50 per cent. is, it is said, granted on the regular rates, to the utter extinction of the business of private shippers, without benefit to the railways concerned.

CHARGED EXTRA FOR HER NOSE.

Writing from Paris of a visit to the Exposition, a lady correspondent of the Boston *Watchman* tells the following: "A story told me by a rolling-chair man has a smile in it here, though it may reach the printer damaged by salt water, and lacking the zest of a Frenchman's narration. It concerned another of the craft, and—he begged a thousand thousand pardons—an American lady who applied for the use of his chair. 'What price?' Two francs 20, Mademoiselle. 'But the man who just quitted it did not pay that. Two cent francs, was it not?' 'Very true, Mademoiselle, but all fairers in Paris are allowed to charge at the rate of 4 sous for each piece of luggage smaller than a trunk.' 'I have no luggage, not so much as a hand-bag.' I really must be excused, Mademoiselle, but the remarkable nose of yours counts a certain extra fare. A flash of a pair of black eyes made the vivacious quail, but in a moment the lady burst into high good humor at the joke, paid the fee, instituted on the 20 centimes for her pose, and took her seat in the conveyance. The other was so impressed by her amiability in contrast with his insolence, that he took her not only through the building as agreed, but all over the grounds, being at endless pains to have her see everything at her leisure; afterward declaring her to be the nicest girl he has ever seen. He says, moreover, that if any one was made a victim it was himself, and that he is forever done with venturing to toss a personality at an American lady."

A WILD TEXAS RACER.

HE MAKES THREE MILES IN 4:50—FUTILE EFFORTS TO CAPTURE HIM.

From the St. Louis Evening Post.

During the present week an *Evening Post* reporter has had several occasions to visit the National Stock Yards in East St. Louis. On one of these reportorial trips he became acquainted with a Texan cattle drover, a big, burly fellow, very jovial and convivial, although, perhaps, a trifle more free and easy in manners than would suit a drawing-room. Jack Christy was this drover's name, and he had arrived last Friday from Texas with 300 head of cattle by rail. Last Tuesday evening the reporter drew from Jack many of his Texan experiences, and among the rest he related a marvelous story of a remarkable horse, for the truth of which Jack said he was ready to vouch. The substance of Jack's narrative was about as follows:

"Not a very great distance from Fort Concho, in Texas, for the last seven years, a wild stallion of wonderful speed and endurance has been seen, but during all this period the endeavors of the rancheros to capture him have proved unsuccessful. Jack has seen the horse himself, and says he only stands about 14 hands high, and is coal-black in color. His body is covered with very long hair, so that in appearance the horse is rather shaggy. He has a long flowing tail which trails on the ground, while his mane is at least two or three feet in length. His hoofs have grown very long. The animal's eyes are exceedingly bright and fiery, and when galloping with dilated nostrils over the open muskeet prairie, Jack said: 'It was enough to make your heart glad to see such a thing of animal.' As stated above, his fame has now haunted the vicinity of Fort Concho for seven years, and it is supposed that he is about 9 years old. He was seen to gallop a distance of three miles on open prairie in less than four minutes and a half. He dashed out of a ravine in the Wichita Mountains, and went at headlong speed until he disappeared behind a low hill, which stood at exactly three miles from the entrance to the gully. One of the rancheros with the party, who was watching the stallion from a rocky eminence, timed him, estimating that the animal made three miles in 4:50. This would make him the fastest horse on record, and beats all the performances of the best thoroughbreds on the race-track.

"Some four years ago a company was organized to capture 'Black Boss,' which was the sobriquet by which the animal was known in the region. About 75 ranchers and herders, mounted on the fleetest of Texan horses and mustangs, determined to give chase to the hitherto uncaptured and untamed steed. One of the party was the celebrated Mexican vaquero Juan Gonzalez, who bears the reputation of being the greatest expert with the lasso living. For five days did they pursue 'Black Boss' on their fleet-footed steeds. Sometimes they would chase him for hours, when he would gradually distance them and disappear from sight. 'Black Boss' actually seemed to enjoy the sport. He would occasionally stand still until the pursuing party approached him, then, with a loud neigh and toss of his powerful head he would at once show them his heels. The rancheros, however, continued to stick to the chase, and after a time came again upon him, when he sped away from them like wind. Four days longer they kept up the chase, but in vain. Gonzalez, who on account of his skill and intrepidity had been chosen Captain, on the fifth day organized the company into squads, and told them that the only hope of success was to drive 'Black Boss' into a strangely wild ravine in the Wichita Mountains, the jagged precipices forming a veritable *cul de sac*. If they could succeed in driving him into the ravine he believed they could secure him. Three bands were accordingly formed, and they began to scour the prairie for 'Black Boss.' Gonzalez, mounted on his gallant steed, soon came upon the stallion, who immediately began his antics of playing with his pursuers. It was on this occasion that Gonzalez made a most marvelous throw with the lasso. He managed to approach pretty close to 'Black Boss,' who at once snorted and bounded away. Gonzalez struck his spurs deep into the flanks of his steed, which gallantly answered, and in a few moments carried his rider nearer the flying stallion. The two horses were now separated by about 225 feet, when, quick as lightning, Gonzalez seized his lasso, and, with unerring aim, threw it. 'Black Boss' was encircled by the fatal coils and was thrown, but the struggle was fearful. The shock was too much for Gonzales and his horse, and steed and rider rolled over on the ground. The noble black writhed terribly in his bonds, which suddenly snapped, and the horse, once more on his feet, quickly disappeared, dragging the trailing lariat after him. Gonzalez was not seriously injured, and he and his band continued the chase. They were overjoyed to find that 'Black Boss' was galloping in the direction of Hermosa Gully, and this encouraged them to keep up. As night approached they saw the horse canter up the ravine, whereupon they resolved to blockade it and wait until morning and the arrival of Gonzalez' band before making their prey. During the night the whole company were reunited, and early at daybreak began cautiously to enter the gully. Presently they espied 'Black Boss,' now neighed, threw up his head, and started for the end of the gully terminating in the *cul de sac*. Gonzalez and his party followed close behind. At last the powerful beast was brought to bay. The lasso was once more brought into requisition, and 'Black Boss' was a prisoner. Having, as they deemed, securely fastened him, he was freed from the coils of the lariat. With immense fury the horse turned upon his captors, who held the improvised halter, but him severely in the shoulder and head with his heels and teeth soon scattered the whole party. Not one of them would shoot him, as they prized him too highly. Three men were badly bitten, and several injured by his savage kicks. Suddenly the horse darted at Gonzalez, who, he seemed to recognize as the chief of those attacking him, seized him by the shoulder with his teeth, and set off with him at full gallop down the gully, dropping him only after he had dragged him a distance of 50 yards. Gonzalez' shoulder was terribly hurt, and it was long before he recovered. The boys were thoroughly disheartened, and gave up the chase. 'Black Boss' was not seen in that neighborhood for 12 months after, when he again reappeared. Time and time again have expeditions been formed to capture him, but he always manages to elude all pursuers. His experience with Gonzalez also seems to have taught him something: he no longer waits for his enemies, and never allows them to get near enough to have a chance of lassoing him. None of the rancheros in the vicinity will shoot him. Jack added that, six weeks ago he saw the wild stallion careering in all his strength across the open prairie near Fort Concho."

GARY ON GRANT, TILDEN, AND HANCOCK.

Gen. Gary spoke at the Democratic meeting in Spartanburg, S. C., on the 15th inst. He asked: "What is Grant hobnobbing with crowned heads in the Old World for? That he may have the touch of their elbows in 1880, when he proposes to follow the example set by Hayes. He is a bold, dangerous man; with all the prestige of conquering the Southern rebellion, as it is called now, he will come back from the company of crowned heads, will run for President, and—mark my words—whether elected or not, will take his seat! How are you to prevent this? By nominating men like Tilden and Hendricks, who surrendered the Presidency and the rights of the people without raising their hands in defense! No! I for one do not propose to advocate the election of such men who have not the pluck to claim an office when he has been elected to it. Suppose Hampton had done so—the gallant leader of the Democracy of 1876! Suppose he had been made of such stuff as this miserable Tilden, where would have been the liberties of South Carolina to-day? Had he truckled to Chamberlain as Tilden did to Hayes, South Carolina would have been under the heel of the carpet-bagger. I am in favor of the nomination of a military man in the North in 1880. I want to pit Greek against Greek, and to nominate the ablest militiary man in the South to stand side by side with him as the Presidency, and I would do it because I believe the majority of the soldiers of the North fought for constitutional liberty. I know the soldiers of the South fought for it, and if we can place such a ticket in the field as Hancock for President and Hampton for Vice-President, we will secure constitutional liberty! In doing this there would be no longer that we are rebels. We fought once for the Constitution, and are ready to fight for it again, and when the fight comes we propose to go in blue uniform and under the stars and stripes, and so we will take away all the opprobrium from those who fought four years for constitutional liberty." [Cheers.]

COURT NOTES.

Albert Kenninger, tailor, of No. 48 Bleecker-street, left his store yesterday for a few minutes, and during his absence a young man named Michael Fay entered and attempted to carry away a coat and pantaloons and some jewelry belonging to Kenninger's wife. Mrs. Kenninger saw Fay leaving with the bundle, and, knowing that he had not purchased anything, called a policeman and had him arrested. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, and was committed in default of $500 bail.

At an early hour yesterday morning Frank Clark, aged 18, and a confederate, who is unknown, effected an entrance into the grocery store of Adolph Teda, No. 272 Bowery, and stole a silver watch and other articles, all of the value of $17. Clark's confederate escaped with the plunder, while he himself was arrested as he was making his exit from the premises by Officer Burns of the Fourteenth Precinct. Clark was brought before Justice Flammer yesterday in the Tombs Police Court and was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

On Monday last John Adolph Sussman, of No. 79 Nassau-street, caused the arrest of John W. Goodale and had him arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court. Sussman, who is a jeweler, averred that he had given Goodale 137 pennyweights of gold to melt and alloy, and which was to be reduced to 14 karats. Goodale, the complainant alleged, reduced the gold to 5 carats, thereby defrauding him of 9 pennyweights. The case was tried yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, and as there was no evidence to sustain the charge the prisoner was honorably discharged.

Mrs. Christina Heinle has sued her husband, Daniel Heinle, in the Common Pleas for a limited divorce, on the ground of his alleged cruel treatment. They were married on Sept. 14, 1843, in Germany, and have one child of full age. Mrs. Heinle says her husband has treated her with violence and brutality, and that he has used vulgar and insulting language toward her. Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday referred the case to Richard M. Henry.

Ellen C. McQuinn, who has a suit pending against her husband, Donald McQuinn, for an absolute divorce, has sued him in the Common Pleas to recover $750 for money which she says she loaned him during their marriage. She obtained an attachment against his bank account, and he applied to Judge J. F. Daly to vacate the attachment. He says she never had $750, and that, once, when he was sick and his life was despaired of, he gave her $1,500 to deposit in bank in their joint names. When he got well he bought for his wife a number of articles, using the money so deposited. The attachment was vacated yesterday.

JUDGMENT AGAINST AN ACTRESS.

The suit of Mrs. Catherine Callaghan, of No. 11 Clinton-place, against Miss Nully Pieris, the well-known vocalist, came up before Justice Parker, in the Third District Civil Court, Jefferson Market, yesterday. The facts in the case were that Miss Pieris, who is the widow of Carlo Patti, James Fisk, Jr.'s musical director, hired apartments from Mrs. Callaghan, who keeps a theatrical boarding-house, and, as claimed by Mrs. Callaghan, ran up a bill of $350 50, of which she paid $200, leaving a balance due of $150 50, for which amount the suit was brought. The papers were served on Miss Pieris while performing in the London Theatre, and the suit was adjourned several times. Yesterday an inquest was taken, and Judge Parker gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Callaghan, for $136 damages and $17 costs. The execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff for service on Miss Pieris. Miss Pieris is a sister-in-law of Adelina and Carlotta Patti, and has been connected with the operatic stage for some years.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Hammond vs. Earle.—Pleadings wanted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Rector, &c., of Christ Church vs. Mack et al.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

O'Connor vs. The Star Newspaper Company.—Affidavit and order extending time to

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 23, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—CONCEALING, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.—THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded by occasional rain, northeast, veering to south-east winds, stationary pressure and temperature.

The Republicans of Tennessee have nominated EMERSON ETHERIDGE for Governor, and have adopted a manly and sensible platform. Mr. ETHERIDGE was a conservative Republican during the war, was one of the signers of the famous protest against ANDREW JOHNSON'S military rule in Tennessee, and was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives when the Republicans secured control of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The Democrats of Tennessee, in the astonishing platform written by their candidate for Governor, declared that "owing to circumstances beyond the control of the State authorities," no more interest could be paid on the State debt; therefore, it was hoped that nobody would distract the Democratic Party by bringing up financial questions until the Republic was redeemed from "Radical rule." The Republicans, on the other hand, have declared distinctly against any and every form of repudiation, and in favor of paying every dollar of the State debt, principal and interest.

It was settled in the Democratic convocation in Saratoga, yesterday, that the next State Convention of the party should be held in Syracuse, Sept. 25. If there was any doubt as to the supremacy of JOHN KELLY in the party, the incidental business before the committee settled that matter. Mr. KELLY will run the convention in September, and that fact is enough to determine TILDEN'S fate. It is now the turn of the Tammany "boss" to show how he treats his enemies, and he has made up his mind to show TILDEN no quarter. It is fixed that TILDEN cannot be renominated in 1880 unless he can carry the State of New-York, and KELLY declares that TILDEN has had his day. This is a hard fate for a statesman, but the Tammany chief means what he says. It may interest the curious student of politics to know that Mr. KELLY'S committee think that the condition of the country demands that the Democrats should have a majority in both branches of the next Congress. It is explained that by "condition of the country" is meant the danger that the election of the next President may be thrown into the House of Representatives.

Material issues, as Mr. WATTERSON would say, chiefly occupy the attention of the Democrats of the Fourth North Carolina Congressional District. The Democrats nominated yesterday Mr. JOSEPH J. DAVIS for Representative, but they enthusiastically cheered JULIAN S. CARR, whose claim upon the suffrages of his fellow-citizens was that he had "crushed out the Lorillards, of New-York," in the matter of the tax on tobacco. For CARR, it should be understood, is a tobacconist, and stands up for the interests and rights of Southern tobacco. CARR, despite his exploits as a crusher, was not nominated. The platform on which Mr. DAVIS stands as candidate demands a repeal of the Resumption act, an expansion of the currency to meet "the requirements of trade," and the enactment of a tariff which "shall not build up Northern manufacturers at the expense of the South." It will be seen that this particular Congressional district is intensely sectional, and has no higher ideas than those which pertain to taxes. DAVIS had a majority of 1,600 when he was last elected to Congress, and it is thought that as the Republicans and Independents are to unite upon one candidate, he may not have a chance to defend the interests of his constituents in the next Congress.

Although Prof. SUMNER, in his address before the Hewitt committee, yesterday, was inclined to take an optimist's view of the present condition of labor, he did not give a crumb of comfort to the men who expect to bring good times at once and by act of Congress. He thinks that the consequence of what we call "overproduction," and the results of the vast increase in the use of labor-saving machinery, must be endured. The ills of which men complain will eventually disappear; they are not to be extirpated by legislation. There are some conclusions drawn in Prof. SUMNER'S line of argument which will not be readily accepted by other men who are as learned in political economy and social science as he. But, as a man who knows what he wants to say, and how to say it, his statement before the committee is a refreshment, after the wordiness and frothiness of the majority of Mr. HEWITT'S "experts."

The multiplied honors which have rewarded Gen. PHILIPPOVICH'S capture of Serajevo, show how seriously the Bosnian problem is now regarded by Austria; and other causes of disturbance are arising on every side. Batoum is still unsurrendered, fresh detachments of regulars are joining the insurgents, and Montenegro, with characteristic preference of deeds over words, is making short work of the Moslems who still occupy her newly-acquired territory, while Russia, having already withdrawn part of her force, threatens to keep the rest in its present position till Turkey's engagements are fulfilled. Under existing circumstances, the Porte's obstinacy is hard to account for, except on the hypothesis of gaining time for the occurrence of a possible quarrel among the European powers, which may give it a chance of regaining some part of its lost possessions. But such a hope is extremely fallacious. The fall of Serajevo will tend to close the breach between Austria and Hungary. England seems quite satisfied with what she has already done. Russia has apparently withdrawn her opposition to Greece, and the offer of the Batoum Lazis to place themselves under British protection has received no encouragement from Mr. LAYARD. In a word, Europe has seen too much of Turkish pledges to be again deceived, and despite the Porte's assertion that it has "no money to carry out the stipulated reforms," they will doubtless be enforced this time to the very utmost.

The death of CHRISTINA, mother of ex-Queen ISABELLA, will recall to the minds of men the fact that she was the parent of the intrigue which resulted in the establishment of the Carlist Party, which has kept Spain in a turmoil for nearly fifty years. CHRISTINA, wife of the aged *roué*, FERDINAND VII., was a shameless, scheming Neapolitan Bourbon. She persuaded her childless husband, in 1830, to abolish the ancient Spanish law which excluded females from the throne. This done, she produced a Princess, ISABELLA, of unsavory memory, whose father was MUNOZ, a soldier of the Royal Guard and the son of a tobacconist. After the death of her husband, CHRISTINA married her paramour, "making an honest man of him" under the title of Duke of Rianzares. The dead FERDINAND'S younger brother, Don CARLOS, rightful heir to the throne while the Salic law was in force, announced himself as King of Spain. From that day to this, there has been a pretender to the throne who has borne the name and title of Don CARLOS. The wicked woman who has just died had the satisfaction of seeing her illegitimate daughter on the throne. But her own life has been spent in the exile which her abominable intrigues invited.

THE DEMOCRATIC TENDENCY.

There is one Democrat—naturally he is from the South—who has the courage to say what he means, and who does not expect his party to steal votes from each side by pretending to be first with one and then with the other. This is Gen. BURROW, of Arkansas, who, being tendered the Greenback-Labor-Reform nomination for Attorney-General of that State, bluntly replied that the Democratic Party was quite a good enough Greenback Party for him. And it ought to be good enough, or bad enough, in that direction for any one. It is not easy to see how it could go much further. Mr. THURMAN has practically conceded all that the extremest Greenback men demand; and when the Thurman wing gives way, what more is there to go? The paper-money men demand that the Government alone shall issue the currency of the country. Mr. THURMAN concedes that. They demand that it shall be irredeemable. Mr. THURMAN proposes to repeal the Resumption act. The greenbacks will then be irredeemable, so that that point is conceded also. The Greenback Party demand the unlimited coinage of depreciated silver. Mr. THURMAN advocates that measure without qualification. These are the only definite measures under discussion. On all of them the Democratic Party is at one with the Nationalists. There is nothing more for the one side to ask, nothing for the other to give.

From the stand-point of consistency, the present attitude of the Democrats is remarkable. That party at the outset opposed the legal tenders. They declared them without authority in the Constitution, unnecessary, and mischievous. They have now gone over completely to the opposite view. They demand their issue for purposes which the Constitution certainly does not contemplate in a time of peace, without any pretext of necessity, and when the mischief to be done by their issue is sure to be very great and lasting. If the Democrats were right in 1862, they are wrong now. If they were not right then, they are still wrong now, because the facts which then justified the issue of the legal tenders no longer exist. The present Democratic position is untenable. Though it may have been the duty of Congress to make a forced loan to save the Union from destruction, there can be no excuse for making one at this time, simply to replace the national bank circulation. The former act could never be sustained except under the implied power of Congress to do what to it appeared absolutely necessary to save the country. There is no such implied power called for at present, and its exercise would be an assumption nothing less than revolutionary.

There is more in this than a simple question of consistency. There is the question of the tendency of the Democracy to introduce arbitrary and dangerous doctrines regarding the fundamental law. Such doctrines are perilous to the country in proportion as the motive which impels their application is powerful. The motive, in this case is the most active, persistent, and efficient known to politics—it is the ignorant self-interest of a large body of men, suffering from business distress and armed with the ballot. A numerous body of voters demand paper money because they think it will bring them relief from the embarrassment or the actual suffering under which they are laboring. They are in debt, or they are unemployed, or they find their income insufficient to their wants. They believe that a free issue of legal tenders will bring employment and ease, and enable them to get rid of their debts. The direct barrier in their way is the Constitution. The Democratic leaders propose to leap over this. In doing so, they not only falsify their own records and threaten the country with infinite injury to its prosperity, but they also menace the very foundation of our Government, which must always be respect for the Constitution. And they do this in a way that encourages further assaults. They practically declare to the unthinking and ill-informed masses, who know little and care less for Constitutional restrictions, that whatever is asked for and backed by enough votes will be granted, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

This is the more serious because there is no talk of changing the Constitution to introduce the new doctrine. That would be bad enough, but it would at least show the necessary and proper respect for our institutions. It would insure temperance, candor, and sober discussion. The result might be very mischievous, but it would leave the framework of the Government unimpaired. If the country, after deliberation, and by the established methods, chose to give Congress the power to issue irredeemable paper money, we should suffer untold evils from the act, but we should not lose our self-respect as a nation with a Constiutional Government; we should not be setting up the passionate pretensions of a chance majority over the fundamental law of the land. The latter is what the Democrats of to-day—the degenerate successors of MADISON, JACKSON, and MARCY—propose to do, and what they will do if the Republican Party does not stand squarely to the work of opposition and give the rational part of the people a chance to defend their institutions.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The cavalry expedition of Gen. MACKENZIE, or, rather, of Col. YOUNG, into Mexico, seems to have resulted in nothing whatever, thus adding another to a long and very uniform series of failures. But it would be gross injustice to lay upon the troops the blame of these fruitless errands, because the limited nature of their searches, and the difficulties surrounding them, make success dependent on luck as well as skill, and often on a degree of luck like that which finds a lost needle in a haystack. If detained at the river till it becomes fordable, as was the case last week, their prey has abundant warning to escape, and in any case, the proximity of the Santa Rosa Mountains gives a near and effectual hiding-place to cattle-thieves.

It is easy to criticise the policy that resorts to expeditions so fruitless, especially as the policy of a great nation toward its neighbor. But, granting this, what better, just now, can be done? The Government cannot allow the western counties of Texas to be raided without an attempt to defend them. The preservation of peace and order within a State is primarily the duty of its authorities, aided, in case of need, by its Militia. But it has always been held that the line of the frontier between our own and a foreign country is to be guarded by national forces, and neither justice nor expediency could throw the duty of repressing forays from foreign soil, with the possible necessity of following them back across the border, upon local Militia.

If the paramount duty devolving on the General Government be conceded, it may still be asked why a peaceful remedy for the evils cannot be found under our treaty with Mexico for the extradition of criminals. But this treaty, by its express terms, only calls for the delivery to either Government of its own citizens who have taken refuge in the jurisdiction of the other. Hence, Mexico is not bound to extradite her citizens for offenses committed on our soil. It is true that President DIAZ, in several instances, and notably in the case of some of the gang who, last August, broke open the Starr County Jail, killed the jailer and his wife, and the County Attorney, and released two prisoners, did deliver up criminals of Mexican nativity, as a matter of justice, not of treaty right. But his zeal in thus stretching the strict demands of law raised a storm of opposition. Besides, a remedy depending on friendly favor instead of international agreement is not thorough and adequate.

Shall we, then, modify the extradition treaty so as to make it include Mexicans who raid in Texas? Such a convention must be mutual. Would our own people like to be bound by an agreement to deliver up, on Mexican complaint, citizens of Texas to be tried and punished in Mexico? The difficulty here is obvious, and it will enable us to understand why the Mexicans objected to the extradition of their citizens, even if known or thoroughly believed to be guilty.

But if diplomacy does not help us out of the practical difficulty, will it not be enough to guard our own side of the river, leaving Mexico to guard hers? That plan was tried for ten years after the war of the rebellion, without in the slightest degree curing the evil. The Rio Grande presents a long frontier—almost a thousand miles, in its windings, from Matamoros up to New-Mexico—and fordable at times through a large part of its length. Even in the limited portion commonly infested by raiding parties, it is possible for the Lipan and Mescallero Indians, mounted on their swift ponies, to make a rapid swoop upon the Texan ranches, gather up horses and cattle, and taking a wide circuit through the thinly-settled country, recross safely before troops can get upon their track. This has been the familiar experience of years. Some gain has been achieved by the extension of telegraphs, which, when not cut, give quicker alarm, and much is hoped from the establishment of the new forts for which Congress provided last Winter. But, after all, it is practically impossible to seal up the frontier from the possibility of raids. Even to make a small approach to this would require a force and an expenditure that the country could not afford.

We thus are reduced to adopting the course actually pursued, of following raiders across the river, and sending expeditions to hunt out reported possessors of stolen horses and cattle. It must be admitted that the practice is exceptional; but our relations with Mexico are exceptional. Such a practice would also derive some justification from a tacit understanding with the Mexican authorities, and there is good reason to suppose that such an understanding exists. We often, it is true, hear it repeated that the instructions of President DIAZ to CANALES, TREVIÑO, and other commanders on the border, are "to repel force by force." But it is a significant fact that, with several thousand regular troops in the border States, no interference with our own has been attempted. The expeditions have been frequent, and frequently Mexican troops have been found drawn up on the other side, but in no case has trouble occurred. On the contrary, in two well-attested cases, one of them occurring only a few weeks since, our expeditions have been aided—as when Lieut. KELLY was joined by the Alcalde of Los Vacos and others, who assisted him greatly in recovering stolen cattle. It is fair to suppose that the key to the conduct of the Mexican Government is that, while objecting to our expeditions, it bows to them as inevitable; yet its attitude toward its own people is naturally that of promising protection against violence and hostile invasion. Its construction evidently is that thus far there has been no hostile force to be repelled, as indeed is the fact.

Our Rio Grande policy is undoubtedly lamentable and to some extent perilous—not the policy that a Government would choose on theory, nor even vindicated as yet by results. But it is all that remains, outside of open war or a shameful and dangerous abandonment of the frontier; and it seems to be submitted to by Mexico because she has no acceptable substitute to suggest. In such a condition of affairs much depends on the judicious conduct of our officers, and they have proved themselves hitherto possessed of much discretion as well as plenty of dash. All we can hope is that this makeshift will lead to something better, and that while it continues it may be rewarded with happier fortune in catching the murderous cattle-thieves and their abettors.

AN ISSUE TO BE MET.

It has already been remarked that one possible good result of the disjointed "labor" utterances before the grievance committee is the showing how utterly contradictory as well as wild are the notions of these theorists of the shop and the saloon; another good result should be—and for that we wish the entire body of Congressmen could be made auditors, compulsorily if not willingly—to show them the absurdity of trying to legislate after the shapeless pattern proposed by labor reformers. The effect of a public hearing upon the agitators themselves will hardly be beneficial; they are barely capable of perceiving their own lunacy, and to give them a hearing tends to increase their self-importance. As the Fenian movement at last became practically a contribution by servant-girls for enabling sundry male patriots to sport shiny boots, drink good wines, and live in gentlemanly idleness, the breed of Kearneys will be kept filled while parlor cars, calls from the "smart" BEN BUTLER, and a delightful time generally, can be bought with so easy labor as yelling at capitalists in Faneuil Hall; "the people" will never lack riders so long as willing to be ridden by the noisiest.

The probable effect of all this in the present juncture of affairs is an important question. Less than five months remain before the set day for resumption, and the vigor of the obstructionists who are trying to organize all the discontented is increasing; the dreary slop of their organs and platforms has four definite ends: The expulsion of gold and bank-notes, substituting unlimited issues of "absolute" Government paper; the taxation of Government bonds; the extinction of banks; and the reformation, by Government action, of labor and everything else. If noise, activity, and boasting were a proof of numbers, the greenbackers would have a fair prospect of casting the balance of power in the Autumn elections which they claim; but only a few grasshoppers are needed to fill a field with din, and it may be that the Greenbackers rage the more because their time is short. When the crib is low, says the proverb, the animals quarrel. Although there has been no time since the war ended when the country was free from inflationist agitation, that trouble has naturally been worst and on the increase since 1873, and we must expect to take the final steps to specie, as all hitherto have been taken, with inflationists dragging back. The past is gone, and its costs paid, every dollar of them multiplied by this hindrance; but the country can now afford, and even rejoice, to let them go, and to dare the pain of the last step—even were it great, instead of only an imaginary one—for the sake of having the agony of suspense and delay ended and dissolving into their native moonshine all these financial vagaries. Resumption will be the end of inflation, not merely because they are irreconcilable, and one end of a scale-beam must go up when the other goes down, but because the one will destroy what the other feeds on. Let the people have occupation enough for hand and mind, and objects around which their hopes for bettering their individual condition gather, and, although wild-eyed theorists will never be lacking, they will find few to follow or hear them. Let resumption be the fixed fact, followed by the industrial revival which cannot be far behind the evident return of stability in financial condition, and the dissatisfaction that forms the soil in which these rank growths of Communism spring up will disappear. To remove these disturbing things, we need not look to Congress for more laws or for larger armies; the specific is to push resumption to the undeniable fact, and then to bring renewed business activity in its train.

The worn "demand" for repeal of the Resumption act is unabated, and it is fortunate that time is now on the side of the act; during December of the short session it will be impossible, without some sweeping change within the next four months, to put any more obstructive enactments in the way. The two already put there are troublesome enough; but if the last fraction of depreciation leaves the notes, and only a small number are presented for redemption, the presence of silver in the coin reserves will work the minimum of embarrassment, and the mandate to pay out again and keep in circulation the redeemed notes will be practically shorn of power for mischief. If all works well, therefore, the transition will be successfully made, notwithstanding the resistance. But what if all does not work well? Events move swiftly in these eventful years, and often unexpectedly. Predictions are unsafe, but this one may be ventured: We may be perfectly sure that all the obstructionists will watch and harry to the last, and that they will be alert to take advantage of the least slip in the resumption process. Let its success be clouded by a passing doubt, or let any flutter of nervousness beset the market, and they will proclaim failure already demonstrated, and rush upon Congress with a shriek of appeal for some kind of interference before the entire commercial structure is pulled down in the useless attempt. They will say that resumption has had its trial, after having kept the country in distress for years; and, now that it has failed, they will demand that it be pushed aside in favor of their panacea. It will not do to assume that such an appeal would be unsuccessful, in the circumstances supposed, and the fact cannot be too firmly impressed upon the public mind that success at the outset in the resumption operation next year is of the first importance to make sure that the inflationists will not influence more interference from the Congress that passed the Silver bill, and so prolong the struggle. The escape, last session, was narrow, and any mishap in January would tremendously augment their power for mischief.

Supposing—what is probable—that the present Congress keeps its hands off, we should not forget that to a long term of inconvertible paper there is added a sort of after-growth, and that the restoration of full financial health may depend considerably, not so much upon the action as upon the non-interference of the next Congress, for during the next two years the country will have unusual need to keep folly out of legislation, if it cannot get wisdom in. Hence, the special importance, whatever the result in January, of electing a better class of men to the next Congress, and if there could be now the needed replacement of the hack politicians by business men, all the better. The election of better men to the next Congress would be a lesson not lost on this one; re-elected members would understand its significance, and the defeated ones will, in any event, care less about responding to what they suppose the demands of the people. By every view of the subject, it will be a grievous slip if the inflationist element in the next Congress is not reduced.

IMPORTED EARTHQUAKES.

The Pacific Railroad is doubtless a very useful affair, but it has its disadvantages. It has brought us a great deal of good tea, but it has also brought us DENIS KEARNEY. Just now, a Scientific Person has discovered that the earthquakes which formerly swarmed in California have been steadily coming eastward over the Pacific Railroad ever since it was opened. If this is true, we need no longer entertain the least doubt as to whether the railroad has been, on the whole, a benefit or an injury to us. The immigration of California earthquakes to the Eastern States must be stopped at all hazards, and if Congress does not do something for our relief, we must take the matter into our own hands and tear up the Pacific Railroad at once.

It is notorious that California formerly abounded in earthquakes. Not many years ago a San Franciscan never thought of going to bed without having his revolver securely buckled around his waist, so that in case an earthquake should shake two or three strangers into his room before daylight, he would be ready to receive them. In those days days nothing was more common than for an entire farm to be lifted up and set down on the surface of another farm, whence arose grave questions as to title and much litigation. There was once a Californian criminal, who, being a fugitive from justice, had concealed himself in a cave in the mountains about three miles from San Pablo, and who was suddenly shot into the air by an earthquake and landed in the open square of the town, in the very midst of a Vigilance Committee that was just organizing to hunt him. In the opinion of the committee, the criminal's sudden return was conceded to be providential, but scientific persons agree that it was the result of a violent blow on the under side of the earth's crust, which "bounced" the man, just as a pea is bounced when it is placed on a horizontal board and the board is struck from beneath with a hammer. It should be remarked that the criminal reached San Pablo much alarmed and almost out of breath, but as he was promptly hanged, his injuries did not prove fatal.

It is certainly remarkable that the California earthquakes ceased almost as soon as the Pacific Railroad was completed. Formerly they had been of daily occurrence and of much violence, but no sooner had the last rail been laid than they decreased in number and violence, and in a short time ceased altogether. It was soon suggested that there was some connection between the two events, but no one could satisfactorily show what that connection was. If the California earthquakes had really gone east on the railroad, why could not their course be traced? Common sense insisted that they must have arrived somewhere, but the most careful investigation failed to show that they landed at any station this side of the Rocky Mountains. It is true that within the last ten years several feeble earthquakes have been felt in this City and its vicinity, but these were surely not the vigorous, enterprising earthquakes of California. There being thus no apparent evidence that the Pacific Railroad had any connection with the disappearance of the earthquakes, the suggestion was gradually forgotten, and Californians, instead of trying to explain why the earthquake had become extinct in their State, gave their whole minds to the invention of appalling reminiscences of its former terrors.

But now comes a Scientific Person who has a new theory of the nature and development of earthquakes. He asserts that the earthquake is produced by the efforts of underground electrity to force its escape. When California was first settled, the earth was full of electricity, and it constantly shook things all to pieces. When the railway track was laid, this electricity promptly went east along the rails, and after its departure California became quiet. Once safely out of the ground, it naturally refused to bury itself again, but remained in the atmosphere, where it proceeded to manifest its presence in thunder-storms, tornadoes, and other exciting meteorological sports. The tornadoes that a year or two ago blew down several Western towns, were produced by California electricity that left the Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, or Omaha, and settled in that part of the country; and the recent tornado at Wallingford was similarly of Californian origin.

The idea that earthquakes and tornadoes are really identical in their origin will be new to most people. Yet, everybody remembers that the earthquake which alarmed Robinson Crusoe was followed by a tremendous tornado, a fact which is easily explicable, if the new theory is true. This theory is entirely in harmony with the great law of development which, as scientific persons are beginning to discover, is in force in every department of nature. Just as the brilliant butterfly is developed from the crawling worm, so the electricity which, in its larva stage, burrows under ground, ultimately develops into magnificent flashes of lightning, or swift-whirling tornadoes. Whether there is any way either of arresting this development or of exterminating the underground electricity altogether, is very doubtful, though the experiment of sowing the ground where earthquakes exist with broken glass might be tried. Fortunately, we can prevent any more earthquakes from coming over the Pacific Railroad, either by tearing up the rails or by placing glass insulators between them at some point west of the Mississippi. The earthquakes on reaching these insulators would find their progress effectually barred, and were they then to proceed to make disturbances, they could not do much harm except to Indians and buffaloes. In any event, a law ought to be passed forbidding the Pacific Railroad to transport earthquakes, and Gen. BUTLER could not do better than to begin an agitation against imported earthquakes, modeled upon his friend KEARNEY'S agitation against imported Chinese labor.

Now that many of the richest and most prominent citizens of Fall River have failed, the prospects of the cotton mills look better, and the people there are beginning to hope for a gradual revival of trade. The three mills, the Union, Bordet City, and Sagamore, which CHACE and HATHAWAY despoiled of their last dollar, will begin running again the coming week. HATHAWAY has not been tried yet, though there seems to be no doubt that he will take precisely the same course which CHACE did—plead guilty and be sentenced, like him, to twelve years in State Prison. The impression is now quite general in Fall River that a number of prominent citizens knew of CHACE'S and HATHAWAY'S rascalities, and were more or less participants of their guilt. It is well-nigh incredible that such gigantic defalcations could have been carried on for years by two men alone. They must have had partners, and the opinion that they had is strengthened by the ex-Treasurer's persistent refusal to say a word toward explaining what they did with near $2,000,000. As the story goes, CHACE expects to be pardoned by the Governor after a while—perhaps in consideration of his late Christian character and his former zeal in promoting religious matters. It is not material whether CHACE and HATHAWAY be released soon or late. They are morally dead in Massachusetts; but if they are released early enough they may go somewhere else to rob, or, in other words, silently steal away.

The following lucid letter was lately received by a London firm:

"We wish to try 'Barton's Exterminator,' but in the event of Cats or Dogs dog or cat getting dead rat (killed by your cure) if they were eating it would such destroy the dog or cat or would dog or cat eat such dead Rat and if the rat having took its Bait if such rat just Partaken of it and then say if it would go in to feeding trough of Horse eat of the Horse Corn would it have any effect on the corn to the Hurt or damage of such horse if you would be kind enough to answer these if you can we could tie up our dogs and inclose the cats for a little if the Rats would not fasten on the corn when the Horse is fed to the danger of the Horse. An answer will oblige."

Many distinguished men have married women their seniors, but a very conspicuous instance of such disparity has just occurred in the case of a lady well known in most parts of the world, including Canada and the United States. In 1835, when Miss ADELAIDE DALTON, one of the foremost belles of her day, married Sir JOHN YOUNG, afterward Lord LISGAR, a little boy of four, FRANCIS TURVILLE, was playing about his very ancient Leicestershire home. In after years, while his county Militia were doing duty in the Ionian Islands, where Lord LISGAR was then Lord High Commissioner, he formed the acquaintance of that gentleman and his wife, and was persuaded a year or two later to accompany them to Australia, whither the former went as Governor of New South Wales, as his private secretary. Thence he went with him to Canada, and for his services was knighted on his return. Lord LISGAR died in 1876, and a fortnight ago his widow married Sir FRANCIS, amid, do doubt, a tremendous chorus of "Did you ever?" "No, I never!" on the part of all friends of the families.

County Tipperary preserves its ancient reputation for pugnacity and turbulence, which, indeed, are greater now than in former days, and far more serious, because to-day the national weapon, the shillelah, has been largely laid aside, and scythes, knives, reaping-hooks, and pitchforks have taken their place. A recent letter says that full half of the business of the county assizes is connected with faction fights, many of which have been continued for years. An old feud between the MADDENS and CARTYS has existed for 40 years, and innumerable bloody battles have been waged by the adherents of the two families. Lately, 200 of these met at Gortavalla by previous agreement, and fought for a whole day, several of the combatants being either killed or mortally wounded, and nearly every one of them having a broken crown, a shattered jaw, a fractured limb, or mutilated nose or ear. At least 50 or 60 are said to have been left on the field, their injuries being so severe they could not get away. The contest ended only because the Tipperaryites were wholly exhausted. Then the Constabulary, who had watched the fight from a distance, prudently appeared, and arrested the wounded. The feud had its origin in a difference of opinion, near 40 years ago, as to the age of a bull of local repute. The MADDENS declared he was 3, the CARTYS that he was 4, years old, and they have continued the war ever since. Charming Tipperary!

Men's names are very often unfortunate in that they suggest the opposite of what their bearers are. CHARLES W. ANGELL, who has robbed the Pullman Palace Car Company of $120,000, is an example. He should either have been honest or have changed his patronymic, for there is no fitness in an angel stealing wholesale. The ancient Hebrew books mention a variety of angels, though none of them spent their time in filching from the celestial powers that trusted and employed them. The Chicago fugitive spells his name, it is true, with a double *l*, but the company whose Secretary he was gave him, as the Directors have admitted, an inch, and he took an *l*, which accounts for the extra letter. Names frequently exercise a potent influence. The absconder may have been so much annoyed by his name as to be constantly tempted to contradict it by his conduct. Perhaps, if he had been plain Brown or Smith, he would have been upright. But, conscious that he was an angel, and that everybody knew him to be such, he may have decided to be a fallen angel. Now, when Sunday-school children sing "I want to be an angel," they will need to add, "not of the Charles W. order." Otherwise, they may have to change the quatrain thus:

> I'd like to be an angel,
> And with defaulters stand,
> A pocket full of pinnace,
> And in a foreign land.

A stanza of this sort, obviously, would not do for a well-regulated Sunday-school.

It was frequently said of a lately deceased English Bishop, equally celebrated as a wit and a divine, that he was never at a loss for an answer; and certainly few men have ever possessed a greater power of resource or wielded it to better purpose. On one occasion, as he was on his way to London by railroad, a blustering fellow in the same car, who did not know him by sight, broke out as follows: "I speak my mind to anybody, I do. I'd just like to see the man that could put me down. There's that Bishop of L——, now, that they make such a fuss about; I only wish I could come across him, and I'd ask him a question that he'd be puzzled to answer, smart as he is." "Well, Sir," responded a quiet voice from the opposite seat, "now's your time, for I'm the Bishop." "O, you're the Bishop, are you?" quoth the swaggerer; "well, then, my Lord, which is the road to Heaven?" "Nothing simpler," answered the Bishop with a smile, "just turn to the *right*, and then keep straight on." By his own admission, however, there was one occasion upon which even this master of word-fence found himself completely nonplussed. In one of his walks through London he got into conversation with a workman, for whose entertainment he produced a rare Greek coin, telling him that it was upward of 2,000 years old. "Won't do, Guv'nor," retorted the artisan, laying his grimy forefinger derisively along the side of his nose; "d'ye think I don't know as how this year's only 1868 yet?"

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Greenbackers of Alabama are to hold a meeting for conference in Birmingham, that State, on Monday, Sept. 2.

The Republicans of Illinois have already made 12 of their 19 nominations for Congress. In only one district, now represented by a Republican, has a new man been chosen.

Hon. A. B. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence County, enjoys the distinction, we believe, of being the first candidate in the State nominated for the next Assembly. It is for his fourth successive term.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* expresses the belief that Senator Gordon will be re-elected without opposition, and says that many of his constituents confidently expect him to be the next Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

The Rochester *Democrat* has it upon unquestionable authority that Hon. George G. Hoskins will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Thirty-first District of this State, this Fall, and that the reports to the contrary effect are pure inventions.

The retirement of William H. Young from the Maine Greenback State Committee and his renunciation of the platform and abandonment of the party, to work and vote for honest money, is looked upon as important in that State. The Augusta *Journal* says that Mr. Young is a man of large influence, and will make his change of views felt, and that the Greenback leaders are alarmed at this breach in the most important part of their organization.

One of the Democratic newspapers in the Seventh District of Iowa, which do not relish their party convention's indorsement of the Greenback nominee for Congress, says that, nevertheless, "after mature deliberation, calm consideration, and a due amount of pious cursing," it has determined to work for him "with whatever of enthusiasm may be possible under the circumstances," although persuaded that he "is not fit to go to Washington as a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Iowa, nor from any other Iowa district."

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

The suburb of Philadelphia known as Germantown will soon be gaining a reputation for the mysterious disappearance of its children, if the thing is allowed to go on. The Charley Ross case gave it more notoriety than anything since the the bullet-battered door of the Chew mansion, at the famous battle of Germantown. Another boy disappeared last Friday, and has not since been heard of. His name is James O'Donnelly and he is 6 years old.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company, (British,) is said to be the largest steamer company on the globe, numbering last year 47 vessels, representing 114,886 tons. The company was formed by the late William Wheelright, of Newburyport, Mass., after 16 years of fruitless endeavor to convince our Government of the importance of securing the immense commerce of the west coast of South America, which rightfully, because geographically, belongs to us.

A man in Cuthbert, Ga., has partially succeeded in eluding the fangs of the double-jointed mosquitoes of that region by covering himself with a thick coat of varnish before retiring. Another man in the same town, inspired by the success of the first plan, caught several pecks in a single night by putting a dish of molasses on the floor, with a smooth sheet of white paper slanting into it. Mosquitoes always make for a white object, and the minute they landed on the slippery paper, they slid into the molasses and their young lives were wrecked.

M. Offenbach has at last followed in the wake of his many operas, and been Anglicized. This is the country that had the honor of doing the work. It is said that he has, "in the course of three months, mastered the English language, and innured himself to the English diet." When he was leaving America, he repeated, twice, the good, homely words, "farewell, farewell." "He lived entirely," says the *Constitutionnel*, "on sandwiches, whisky, ale, and dumplings." This last dish sounds somewhat mysterious; but if M. Offenbach has mastered our language, it must be correct.

In the old times, when letters came and went without other envelope than their own blank leaf, and with a patch of sealing-wax on their back, they were far more elaborately constructed, interiorly, than in these days of "Dear Sir: Yours of yesterday received. The matter you speak of shall be attended to at once." When Dr. Mather Byles sent to the first Lord Lansdowne some poems from Boston, the nobleman responded: "As much a stranger as it is my misfortune to be to your person, I am no longer so to your genius. I have been in pain for some time to know what has become of the muses; they have disappeared a great while from this part of the Old World; your poems inform me of their retreat into the New." This was what, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, we would call "soft soap."

It is estimated that the damage done to property along and near the line of the Metropolitan Railway alone, from Rector to Fifty-ninth-street, will reach from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000, and some persons put it as high as $50,000,000. When the Metropolitan shall have been completed and the New-York Elevated Road also, the damage will, it is thought, amount to fully $100,000,000. Whatever the effect on property below Central Park, real estate above the Park will, no doubt, be materially benefited by the elevated roads; but whether the gain in the upper part of the island, where there are comparatively few houses, will be equal to the loss in the lower part, remains to be seen. The elevated railways involve such a number of complicated questions, and seem likely to result in so endless litigation, that it is impossible to see, just now, whether they will prove, on the whole, an advantage or disadvantage to the City.

An ex-Governor of South Carolina of "'fo' de war" times, with his wife and a 17-year-old son, were passengers, a few days ago, in a railway train in Kansas. When the conductor asked for their tickets the ex-Governor presented a pass, issued to another person and bought from a ticket-scalper. The conductor took up the pass, and demanded fare. He refused to pay, and the conductor threatened to put him off. At this, Mrs. ex-Governor opened a small hand-sachel, drew a revolver, and said she wanted it understood that that family came from South Carolina. At the next station the conductor telegraphed for instructions, and was told to put the family off unless they paid their fare. When he began to execute this order the 17-year-old South Carolinian seized the family revolver, and was about to have summary South Carolina vengeance, when other passengers interfered, and the gallant representatives of a noble State were carried out to the platform.

The great heat of the present Summer has been the cause of much suffering among the miners in the Comstock lode, in Nevada. The heat is terrible down in the mines, even in the Winter, and the air is deficient in oxygen in most places where the men are at work; but this Summer it has gone up to 120° and 130°. But for floods of perspiration the first stages of cooking would appear on the skin. The miners manage to stand it as long as the perspiration flows, but when this ceases, generally, it is thought, through some disorder of the stomach, they are overcome at once. The first symptoms appear in the brain, and the man becomes as wild and delirious as a lunatic. At the first appearance of these symptoms the neighboring miners take the patient in hand, and "

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

COMPLICATIONS IN THE EAST.

AUSTRIAN PROGRESS IN SUBDUING BOSNIA—ITALIAN SENTIMENT — SERVIA CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE—THE RETIRING RUSSIANS.

VIENNA, Aug. 22.—The news of the brilliant success at Serajevo has excited enthusiasm here. The efforts to stifle the insurrection speedily and completely will not be relaxed. The Austrians captured 27 cannon at Serajevo. Gen. Philippovich has been promoted, and received the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The insurgents taken prisoners in Bosnia will be sent to the fortresses of Theresienstadt, Königgratz, and Comorn.

Gen. Jovanovich announces that the insurgent positions before Stolats were carried by the Austrians on the 21st instant, after several hours of severe fighting. Several of the insurgent chiefs were killed. The Austrians' loss was 10 killed and 32 wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says: "The Italian journals, except the Clerical organs, print versions of the news from Bosnia which are least favorable to Austria. Sensational dispatches from Trieste are printed prominently. The general ill-feeling is not confined to Austria. England comes in for a large share."

ATHENS, Aug. 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has returned home. He brings assurances that the powers will support the claim of Greece against Turkey.

BELGRADE, Aug. 22.—A great festival was held to-day to celebrate the independence of Servia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 22.—As the Rhodope insurgents ignored the summons to evacuate their positions, the Russians attacked Karanussalar and Akbunar, but the insurgents maintained their positions.

Five steamers have left San Stefano for Odessa with Russian troops returning home.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says the authorities allow the transmission from Serajevo of telegrams stating that proofs have been discovered of Servia's complicity in the Bosnian insurrection. Montenegro is accused of a like violation of international obligations. The loss to the Bosnians at Serajevo is estimated at 1,000. It is said that the number of Austrians killed is comparatively small, but many were severely wounded.

AFFAIRS IN ROUMANIA.

THE HOSTILITY TO THE JEWS—MODIFICATION OF THE BERLIN TREATY DESIRED—THE CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Bucharest says: "Minister Cogalniceano is about to go to various capitals to seek such a modification of the treaty of Berlin concerning the Jews as will avert the necessity of electing a Constituent Assembly to amend the Roumanian Constitution. The Ministry believe that an appeal to the people will result in their dismissal, and fear this will be followed by accusations and prosecutions such as they brought against their predecessors. The Ministers argue that a gradual admission of the Jews to civil and political rights will be better than the abrupt change proposed by the treaty, because the latter is so obnoxious to the people that they find means to make the Jews feel their displeasure without giving room for European intervention."

The same dispatch says: "Reports have been received from the country districts in Roumania that the crops have been very seriously damaged by recent rains."

THE SILVER CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATES URGING EXHAUSTIVE DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT—ADJOURNMENT FOR A WEEK.

PARIS, Aug. 22.—In the International Monetary Conference to-day, Mr. Walker, of the American delegation, made a long speech, pointing out the serious consequence of the demonetization of silver. Mr. Horton also addressed the conference. He repelled the accusation that the United States came to the congress with antiquated theories, which were only supported by nations having a forced paper currency. He said the point to be ascertained was, whether the powers considered it advantageous to concert together upon the conditions of their silver currency. The question was then raised, whether the conference should again adjourn. Gov. Fenton declared that there had never been a more important question than that under discussion. The American delegates had crossed the ocean to discuss it exhaustively. It would be greatly to be regretted if this were not done. The American delegates had still many things to say. The conference has adjourned for one week.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—At the International Monetary Conference in Paris to-day, M. Léon Say announced that Germany had declined, with thanks, the invitation to participate in the congress.

Mr. Walker argued that the gold standard was condemned by the experience of the last few years. The conference of 1866 committed a great mistake in proclaiming a crusade against silver for the sake of an international coinage. Only two or three countries were able to maintain a sufficient gold circulation. Others would be driven to a circulation in which silver would preponderate below its nominal value. The Swedish and Swiss representatives disputed Mr. Walker's argument.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

TYPHOID FEVER IN BRISTOL, ENGLAND—ROSSINI'S REMAINS—SPANISH FINANCES AND POLITICS.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Eleven deaths have occurred in Bristol during the past week of typhoid fever. Altogether 114 cases have been reported since the outbreak of the fever. The disease was caused by the bad quality of the milk lately supplied to the inhabitants.

A commission is about to be formed for the purpose of removing the remains of Rossini from Paris to the Church of Santa Croce in Florence.

MADRID, Aug. 22.—The *Epoca* says: "The Minister of Finance has declined the loan offered by several foreign capitalists. The Treasury has resources sufficient to meet its engagements."

The *Globo*, organ of the United Republicans, declares that a coalition between the various groups of the Spanish Democratic Party is impossible.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from Leon, France, says: "The Count de St. Valliere, speaking at a banquet here, said the principal aim of his mission to Berlin was to assure the security of France by dispelling distrust and establishing good relations between France and Germany. In this he had, so far, been successful."

A Paris dispatch says that President MacMahon has pardoned or commuted the sentences of 80 Communists.

The *Italie*, of Rome, states that the Minister of the Interior is preparing a bill for the encouragement of target practice, and that he has in the meantime given a subsidy of $600 to the Society of Marksmen of Valtellina.

The Executive Committee of the Home Rule Confederation unanimously refused to rescind the resolutions adopted on the 7th instant, which condemn Dr. Butt and a majority of the Home Rule members of Parliament for their conciliatory policy toward the Government. O'Donnell, who proposed that they be rescinded, did not even find a member to second him. An additional resolution was adopted censuring the conduct of O'Donnell.

Le Nord, of Brussels, states that the Russian expedition to Central Asia has been definitely and completely countermanded.

The St. Petersburg *Ruski Mir* says 15 persons have been arrested at Krassnojeselo, under suspicion of complicity in the murder of Gen. Mezentzow, the Chief of the Emperor's Private Police.

ENGLISH PUBLISHERS IN TROUBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Echo* states that the bills and checks of James Virtue & Co., (limited,) publishers, of this city, have been and are being returned. It is represented by the debtors that the assets of the firm are double the liabilities; but the assets probably consist of copyrights, stock, &c., which are not immediately realizable. Several firms of paper-makers and publishers are concerned in the suspension, and several banks hold the company's bills. The publishing firm of Daldy, Isbister & Co., No. 56 Ludgate-hill, has stopped payment in connection with the suspension of James Virtue & Co. The bills of Tinsley Brothers, publishers, No. 8 Catharine-street, Strand, are also being returned.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The liabilities of James Virtue & Co., publishers, who have suspended, are estimated at $855,000 to $1,000,000; assets nominally $1,750,000. All accounts, however, agree that the difficulties of realization render very remote the prospect of this amount being obtained. A meeting of the creditors of Tinsley Brothers has been called for Tuesday, the 27th inst.

THE "THUNDERER'S" OPINION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The *Times* prints two columns of description of the mechanical display of the United States at the Paris Exhibition. In an editorial article commenting thereon, the *Times* says: "The pre-eminence of the mechanical genius of the citizens of the United States may be admitted, and is illustrated, not for the first time, in the Exhibition at Paris." The *Times*, without pretending to exhaust the whole secret of the phenomenon of inventive genius across the Atlantic, finds reasons therefor in the greater efficiency of labor there, and the increased cost and difficulty of hiring it. The conditions of the Union as an economic society drive its inhabitants toward invention, and there, as elsewhere, necessity may be said to be the mother of it.

THE POLITICAL CHANGE IN CUBA.

THE ELECTIONS FOR DEPUTIES TO THE CORTES POSTPONED TILL JANUARY—THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A letter from Havana, dated Aug. 17, says: "The elections for Deputies to represent the Island of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes have been deferred till the 15th of January next for the following reason, among others: As the new municipalities and provincial deputations which will be formed according to the decree assimilating them to those of Spain cannot, even with the utmost diligence, be in complete working order before the 1st of January next, it would be necessary, if the elections to the Cortes should take place before that time, to leave certain legal prescriptions aside, which would be an inconvenient circumstance for the legality of the appearance of the Cuban representatives in the Cortes. Meanwhile all parties are preparing for the great electoral strife, and events heretofore unknown in this country are taking place, which show the sincerity of the Government in fulfilling what it promised. The press is discussing all topics with the greatest freedom; parties are organizing, and mass-meetings are held where freedom of speech is displayed. An immense throng of the Liberal Party filled the Payret Theatre the other night, and a young Cuban, who uttered revolutionary sentiments, was unanimously called to order. The Conservative papers say their party needs to publish no programme, as their principles are well known. But the people desire to see their policy clearly defined, in order that the public may know what their intentions are."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A large stone barn on the Muhlenburg farm, in the northern portion of Reading, Penn., was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon together with its contents, embracing the harvest yield of 90 acres, two calves, 300 bushels each of cleaned wheat and oats, the grain in sheaves, a large quantity of hay, and a variety of farming implements. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

A fire occurred at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the rear basement of No. 36 West Thirty-fifth-street, occupied by Sarah E. Bowne as a boarding-house, caused by a defective range. Damage to building and furniture $800; fully insured.

The hull of a vessel on the stocks at Bear River, Nova Scotia, which was owned by John H. Lent, of Halifax, was burned on Wednesday night. She was insured for $12,000.

The flour and feed store of James Bricker, Nos. 1,205 and 1,207 Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, was damaged by fire last night to the extent of about $5,000.

THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY CLOSED.

FAIRPOINT, Aug. 22.—The tenth Chautauqua Assembly closed this evening, and the eleventh Assembly will be held in August, 1879. The Chautauqua choir, 200 strong, gave three grand concerts to-day under the direction of Prof. Sherwin, of Newark. The procession of the Chautauqua Society marched over the ground led by a band of music this afternoon, after which J. H. Vincent, D. D., Superintendent of Instruction here, delivered his new lecture, "The Story of Tom," before an audience of 5,000 people. The Assembly closed with a splendid illumination of the steamers, steam and sail yachts, and smaller boats on the lake. More than 100,000 persons have been in attendance in the aggregate this year, and the Assembly has been in every respect remarkably successful.

MURDERED WHILE ASLEEP.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—At 1 o'clock yesterday morning some unknown person gained admission, through an open door, to the sleeping room of Samuel Armstrong, a wealthy young farmer living near London, Ohio, and advancing to his bed placed the muzzle of a revolver to his head, just above his left ear, and discharged the contents of one chamber, causing instant death. The report awakened Mrs. Armstrong, who was sleeping by his side. Jumping up, she called to him, and, receiving no response, arose and lighted a lamp, when she discovered the deed. There was no sign of life, and it was evident that the deceased had not moved after receiving the fatal shot. Mr. Armstrong having no known enemy, it is a mystery who committed the murder.

A TERRIBLE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 22.—A special dispatch states that the powder mills near Negaunee, Mich., exploded yesterday, killing four employes. The explosion did great damage to buildings, fences, glass, and trees, and killed four unmarried men—H. E. Huber, John Scannell, Dayton P. Brown, and Daniel Cooper. One of these men was fairly driven into the ground, and his remains were buried in the dirt. All that remained of two of them would not fill a bushel-basket. A horse standing near by was beheaded. The men were engaged in making nitro-glycerine and other powerful powders. The cause of the explosion will never be known.

A NEGRO MURDERER RESPITED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 22.—Jeff Davids, colored, who was to have been hanged at Abbeville to-morrow for the murder of an old white man and his sister named Franklin, has been respited by the Governor until the 20th of December next. In the meantime he is to be incarcerated in the State Penitentiary. The respite was granted by the Governor upon the recommendation of Judge Mackey, who states that although the evidence in the case was purely circumstantial, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner. Judge Mackey recommends the respite, however, in deference to the sanctity of human life and as a safeguard against the commission of a fatal error.

MICHAEL REESE'S ESTATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Isabella Ancona, a native of Panama, and her son, Richard Remesis, have come forward as claimants to the estate of Michael Reese. The woman claims that Reese was the father of her son, but it has not been shown that Reese ever acknowledged or adopted the boy, and a prominent lawyer is reported to have declined to undertake the case for want of proof of legal rights.

AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM COMPETITION.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—At the final competition yesterday for positions on the American Rifle Team the following scores were made: W. Garish, 218; W. H. Jackson, 214; J. S. Sumner, 212; J. F. Brown, 211, and H. Tyler 206. Their average scores in competition in the National Team are as follows: W. H. Jackson, 210; H. Tyler, 206; J. S. Sumner, 204; J. F. Brown, 203, and W. Garish 206.

FIREMEN'S MUSTER.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 22.—At the firemen's muster, at Pittsfield, Mass., to-day, the Pocahontas, of Rhinebeck, took the first prize, throwing water a distance of 214 feet; Ocean, No. 1, of Chatham, second prize, throwing water 208 feet, and Edmonds, No. 1, of Hudson, third prize, throwing a stream 196 feet 10¼ inches.

THE CRANBERRY MURDER.

CRANBERRY, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Coroner's inquest upon the body of John Mattils, the man who was murdered near this place a few days ago, has been held, and has fastened the guilt upon the man "William," the murdered man's companion. The authorities are making every effort to secure the murderer.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW COUNTY.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 22.—Gov. Hartranft has appointed B. S. Bentley, of Williamsport, to the Judgeship created by the formation of Lackawanna County. Judge Bentley was the Greenback-Labor candidate for the Supreme Bench last year.

A DEFAULTING HOTEL CASHIER.

MONTREAL, Aug. 22.—Charles Richardson, the cashier of the Windsor Hotel, who disappeared a few days ago, turns out to be a defaulter to the extent of $1,200.

A SAVINGS BANK CLOSED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Directors of the Masonic Savings and Loan Bank announce that in consequence of loans heretofore made on navy pay certificates, the bank will retire from business. No more deposits will be received or loans be made. The assets will be converted into cash as rapidly as prudent management will permit, and the proceeds paid to depositors. The Directors are confident of their ability to pay all demands in full, less interest, from this date.

OBITUARY.

MARIA CHRISTINA, OF SPAIN.

A dispatch from Havre, yesterday, announcing the death of Maria Christina, former Queen Dowager of Spain, at Sainte Adresse, near that city, recalls one of the royal romances of Europe. Maria Christina, more familiar in current literature as Queen Christine, was the daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, and the grand-daughter of Charles IV., of Spain. She was born at Naples, April 27, 1806, and became the fourth wife of childless Ferdinand VII. of Spain, in December, 1829. The espousal created great consternation among the Carlists, who anticipated the succession of Don Carlos, the King's brother, and whose prospects of accession to power was nearly extinguished by the King's marriage. The feud was rendered still more bitter by the restoration in the Spring of the year following of the ancient Spanish law of "siete partidas," by which, in default of male heirs of the body, the right of inheritance was vested in the female issue. This primitive usage of the Celtic races had long been abrogated in respect to the ruling family of Spain, and its restoration at a time when issue was expected gave great offense to the Carlist party and laid the foundation for the frequent civil wars that have followed. The restoration was none too soon. In October, 1830, Queen Christine gave birth to a daughter, the notorious Queen Isabel, of contemporary Spanish annals. Partly from the political complications of the time, and partly because of some ability for affairs of state, the young Queen became a central figure in Spanish politics, and the rallying cry of a political party. Don Carlos, the King's brother, was known to be hopelessly committed to the strict Catholic party, and the Liberal leaders consequently espoused with enthusiasm the cause of the young Queen, whose appearance upon the scene prostrated the hopes of their Carlist opponents. Ferdinand VII. was personally unpopular—distrusted equally by both political parties—and in October, 1832, Spain was upon the very verge of a civil war, which was averted by the King handing over the reins of government to Queen Christine, whose name had become the tocsin of the Liberals. Her first act, and one that established an ephemeral ascendency over the minds of the Spanish people, was the promulgation of a general amnesty for political offenses. In the December following, the tempest having been averted, the King resumed his authority, and lived until September, 1833. His death left Queen Christine the legal ruler of Spain, as Queen Regent, Isabel and the Infanta Maria Louisa, born in 1832, being committed by will to her guardianship. The latter afterward married the Duke of Montpensier, and became the mother of the lamented Queen Mercedes. Maria Christina assumed the Regency Oct. 2, 1833, after a fruitless protest by the Carlist leaders, who brought on a crisis that terminated in civil war. The rebellion was suppressed, and served rather to consolidate the friends of the Regency than to advance the interests of Carlism. The ruin of her cause with the people was brought about by a liaison with one Ferdinand Munoz, a soldier of the guard, whose parents kept a tobacco shop at Tarançon, and whom she secretly married in the December following the King's demise. Munoz had previously been elevated to an important post near the Queen's person. Her party were now falling to pieces, while her enemies were active and unscrupulous. On the night of Aug. 13, 1833, a body of soldiers entered the palace, and being joined by a force of the royal guards, the Queen was compelled to dismiss her Ministers and take oath to support the Constitution of 1812. A new Constitution was promulgated in June, 1837, but her hold on the people was gone. The decree of June 15, 1840, abrogating the old municipal liberties of Spain, brought on a rebellion, she was dethroned, and Espartero became Regent. Queen fled to Paris, but returned after the downfall of Espartero and was publicly married to Munoz, whom she created Duke of Rainzares. Retiring from Spain in 1854, she bought Malmaison and lived there until 1861, when she sold it to Napoleon III. In 1864 she returned to Spain, but was banished in 1868, retired to Paris, and subsequently to an estate near Havre where she died.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"Olivia" still attracts large audiences at the Union-Square Theatre.

The concert at Gilmore's Garden last evening opened with Svensden's "Coronation March," and the programme included Beethoven's "Fidelio" overture, the familiar selections from the third act of "The Meistersinger of Nuremberg," and the andante and march from Spohr's "Consecration of Sound" symphony. The garden was crowded. Mr. Thomas was prevented by illness from leading the band. This evening Beethoven and Weber will be represented on the programme, as well as Meyerbeer, Herold, and Saint-Saens.

The full cast of the new drama, "An Open Verdict," with which the Standard Theatre will be opened, is as follows:

Neil Delafield	Eben Plympton
Godfrey Pope	Frank Evans
Ishmun Hodgett	Charles Le Clerq
Harvie Tankhope	Mr. Lewis
Nelson Bundy	Ben. Maginley
Dennis McGillicuddy	H. A. Weaver
Sheldon Parker	R. T. Ringgold
Judge of the Court	E. S. Leonard
Clerk	L. Weaver
Foreman of Jury	J. Hammond
Doorkeeper	H. Monroe
Hester Stanhope	Mrs. Emma Waller.
Edith	Miss Rose Osborne
Florence	Miss May Davenport
Grace Stanhope	Miss Jenny Maclin
Bride	Mrs. Mary Hill
Tillie	Miss Nina Bigelow

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—NO NEW FACTS ELICITED.

The inquest over the remains of Officer Richard Smith, who was found murdered in his bed, in Jersey City, on the morning of Aug. 1, was continued yesterday afternoon and evening. It was hoped that the promise made by the Police and the Coroner of a speedy termination would be realized, but all of yesterday afternoon was frittered away in taking unimportant and irrelevant testimony. District Attorney McGill propounded the questions to the witnesses, while Messrs. Fleming and Waterman, counsel for the prisoners, were present as impatient listeners. Jeremiah McGrady testified that he has a stable in the rear of Smith's house; on one occasion he heard Smith and his wife engaged in an angry dispute; she complained that he did not provide for her as liberally as he ought, and he replied that she had much more than the wives of many with twice his salary; witness said a man visited Smith's house several times; last saw him about the middle of July. Bridget Lally, the woman who washed Mrs. Smith's clothing for her, thought that the carving knife and fork produced belonged to Mrs. Smith; had never seen a Mr. Conkling at Smith's house. Dr. Charles O. Viers testified that he had attended the Smith family professionally for two years; Mrs. Smith was suffering from nervo-malarial troubles; witness scarcely thought it possible that a woman of Mrs. Smith's physical condition could have used the sash weight with sufficient force to have produced the head wounds.

Mrs. Charlotte McGregor, who occupied the second floor of the house in which the deceased resided, testified to the fact of Bennett's visits to Mrs. Smith, and to quarrels which arose between Smith and his wife. In conclusion she said: "On the morning before the murder, between 7 and 8 o'clock, I had occasion to go to the cellar; I heard a shuffling noise, which I attributed to rats; on looking, I saw a man in the cellar; he had his back turned to me and his face turned to the ceiling; I called for Mr. Smith; he got a light, but before he reached the cellar the man was gone; the man had his hand up and his face was close to the ceiling, and he was right under the Smiths' front room; he was a short, thick-set man, with hair cut short."

Mrs. McGregor's attention was then called to the scenes on the night of the murder. Her testimony was only corroborative of that of her husband and his mother, and developed no new facts. Mrs. McGregor also testified that when, after the murder, Mrs. Smith was about to go from the house, she bade her good-bye, and said she hoped she would come out all right; Mrs. Smith replied, "It is well enough for you to say that, but when there is only one to blame"—and then, after a moment's reflection, added, "Yes, when this is over I will clear out of Jersey City, and won't be seen her any more."

Zephaniah Conkling testified that Smith was jealous of his wife, and that he told him two weeks before his murder that he had ordered "Cove" Bennett out of his house. The inquest was adjourned until this afternoon.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—The body of H. Panzeter, the man who was drowned here yesterday, was found this morning.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—It is reported that Jesse Pomeroy recently made another unsuccessful attempt to escape from the State Prison.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 22.—The first two bales of the new crop of cotton were received here to-day. They were classed Middling, and sold at 12 cents.

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 22.—The yachts Madeleine, Commodore Dickinson; Clytie, Capt. Brooks; Frolic, Capt. Taylor; Vesta, Capt. Keene, and Gracie, Capt. Brown, are anchored off here.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 22.—The single-scull race, two miles with a turn, on Lake Quinsigamond, between Brown, of this city, and Lynch, of Salem, was easily won by the former. Time—14:45.

NEWPORT, Aug. 22.—Her Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, accompanied by two tenders, is expected here to-morrow from Halifax. Sir Edward Thornton, the English Minister, and Rear-Admiral W. Gore Jones, the naval attaché of the British Legation, will arrive here to-night to meet the vessels.

THE TURF AND THE FIELD.

FAST RACING AT SARATOGA.

FOUR CLOSELY-CONTESTED RACES—BRAMBLE BEATEN IN THE MILE DASH BY LA BELLE HELENE—CLEMMIE G. WINS THE DASH OF FIVE FURLONGS—NANNIE H. BEATS THE FAVORITE IN THE SELLING RACE—THE HURDLE RACE WON BY DISTURBANCE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 22.—The association was again fortunate in having fine weather for the sixth regular day of the meeting, and, with the promise of excellent sport, a large crowd of people drove to the course. They were not disappointed in any sense, for the track was fast, and the four races were exciting from beginning to end, while there was less delay than usual. The honors of the day were divided between field and favorite, the first and third races completely upsetting the calculations of the knowing division. It was evident in the mile dash that the edge had been taken off the speed of Bramble in his sharp contest in the mile and three-quarters in the mud with Bushwhacker, but he ran gamely and La Belle Helene only defeated him by a head. The five furlongs was captured by Clemmie G after an exciting run, but it did not look as though Inspiration was driven well at the finish. The selling race was as great a surprise as the mile dash, as Nannie H. duplicated her victory of yesterday, easily disposing of Dan K., the Western horse, who is now owned in New-York and will run at Jerome Park. The mile and a quarter hurdle race fell to Disturbance, who bids fair to turn out a great steeple-chaser, like his stable companions Trouble and Waller. The mutual pools were, as usual, well patronized and paid on the first race $26 70; second race, $16 20; third race, $37, and fourth race, $13 30.

THE RACING IN DETAIL.

THE MILE DASH.

The sport was begun with a dash of one mile, purse $300, for all ages, entrance free, with weights 7 pounds below the scale; winners at this meeting of $500 to carry 3 pounds extra, and of $1,000 10 pounds; maidens of 3 years old allowed 3 pounds; of 4 years, 7 pounds, and of 5 years or upward, 12 pounds. There were four entries, and all of them made their appearance, namely: Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Stampa, 91 pounds, (Purcell;) Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 96 pounds, (Fisher;) A. A. Thompson's ch. c. Loiterer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, 101 pounds, (Harris;) and August Belmont's b. f. La Belle Helene, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Grecian Bend, 91 pounds, (Ringo.) After a few pools had been sold, Bramble became so much of a favorite that the betting came to a stand-still. The pools sold were at the following rates:

Bramble	$100	$200	$215
La Belle Helene	20	35	50
Bertha	5	10	10
Loiterer	5	10	10

The start was a poor one, Bertha having a length the best of it, La Belle Helene second, a length in front of Bramble, and he two lengths before Loiterer. Going round the turn La Belle Helene pushed to the front and was soon two lengths ahead of Bertha, a length in advance of Bramble, with Loiterer six lengths behind. Ringo forced La Belle Helene to her best and passed the quarter pole two lengths and a half ahead of Bertha, while Bramble had moved up to the saddle-girth of the latter; Loiterer 10 lengths behind. As they went along the back stretch, Bramble got a neck ahead of Bertha, and the pair in this position closed up the gap between them and La Belle Helene. When passing the half-mile pole La Belle Helene was leading a length and a half; Bramble had taken the second position, and was a length before Bertha. When they commenced the journey round the lower turn La Belle Helene appeared to sulk a little, and Ringo was seen to bring his whip in play, while Bramble had got to her tail, leaving Bertha three lengths behind. When they turned into the home stretch, and Fisher was seen to whip Bramble, there was great excitement, but he came to the front and looked like a winner until they neared the stand, when the filly came with a rush and won the race by a head in 1:45¾; Bertha was three lengths behind and five lengths before Loiterer.

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS HANDICAP.

The second event was a free handicap, purse of $500, for all ages, one mile and five-eighths, which brought out five competitors in Harvey Welch's b. c. Princeton, 4 years, by Oakland, out of imp. Wombat, 116 pounds, (Hayward;) Larry Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., 5 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 95 pounds, (Barrett;) A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, by imp. Warminster, out of Sophia, 116 pounds, (Kelso;) Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 112 pounds, (Donahue,) and J. E. Brewster Co.'s ch. g. Pilot, 3 years, by Planet, out of Sallie Lewis, 98 pounds, (Evans.) Although Inspiration was at first the favorite, when it was known that Barrett was to ride Clemmie G., she was taken as the first choice. The knowing ones, however, had been so badly bitten in the preceding race that they were chary in putting their money out in large sums. The betting was very close, as will be seen by the quotations:

Inspiration	$100	$55	$40
Clemmie G	70	50	60
Princeton	50	35	40
Rhadamanthus	55	45	40
Pilot	55	30	30

As the distance was a mile and five furlongs, they were started from the post half way down the chute, and when the flag fell they bounded away to a beautiful start. Barrett immediately sent Clemmie G. to the front, and turning into the regular course, she was leading a length and a half, with Pilot second, the same distance in front of Inspiration, she being two lengths before Rhadamanthus, with Princeton in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, Clemmie G. increased her lead to three length, and there was the same distance between Pilot and Inspiration. Barrett kept the pace strong with Clemmie. She reached the judges' stand, completing the first five-eighths of a mile four lengths in advance of Pilot, who was three lengths ahead of Inspiration, she being two lengths before Rhadamanthus, who was half a length ahead of Princeton. Going round the turn, the hot pace was continued, they got closer together, and Clemmie G. led some ground, so that when she reached the quarter pole she showed only two lengths and a half in front of Pilot, while Inspiration had moved up to the tail of the latter and was lapped at the quarter by Rhadamanthus, Princeton still in the rear. Clemmie got away three lengths again as they began to run down the back stretch, but Evans gave Pilot the signal, and he challenged Clemmie for the lead, and was followed up by the others, so that by the time the half-mile pole was reached Clemmie G. was only half a length in front of Pilot, who was leading Inspiration a length, the latter lapped by Rhadamanthus, and Princeton close up. Coming round the lower turn, Pilot made a strenuous effort to take the lead from Clemmie G., but could not get nearer than to her shoulder, and Inspiration remained at Pilot's girth, while Rhadamanthus had given it up and fallen to the rear. The three leaders remained in the same position into the stretch, when Pilot rallied and Inspiration fought with Clemmie G., but Barrett kept plying his whip vigorously and kept Clemmie to the front, winning the race by two lengths in 2:54½; Inspiration second, three lengths ahead of Pilot, who was two lengths before Princeton, while Rhadamanthus brought up the rear.

THE SELLING RACE.

The next affair was a selling race of a mile and a quarter for a purse of $400, the winner to be sold at auction for $2,000, and allowances for those entered to be sold at a smaller figure. The six starters were J. A. Smith's ch. f. Nannie H., 4 years, by Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, to be sold for $300, 91 pounds, (Harvey;) D. J. Crouse's ch. f. Kinney K., 5 years, by Revolver, out of Kinnickinick, $750, 86½ pounds, (C. Booth;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, 4 years, by Longfellow, out of Genevra, $1,000, 103 pounds, (Spillman;) W. P. Burch's ch. c. Gov. Hampton, 4 years, by Planet, out of Merry Wave, $300, 96 pounds, (Brown;) Charles Paine's b. g. Patriot, 5 years, by imp. Kingston, out of Sally Parrell, $500, 99 pounds, (Barrett;) and J. W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, $1,000, 105 pounds, (Donahue.) This was another surprise for the knowing ones. Dan K. had been purchased by Bell, and his party felt so sure of the race that they put their money into the pool-box as rapidly as they could, and he sold nearly even against the field, as will be seen by the quotations:

Dan K	$100	$250	$200
Lady Salyers	50	105	80
Nannie H	45	80	55
Patriot	10	30	45
Governor Hampton	10	30	25
Kinney K	5	20	20

The start was made from the three-quarter pole, and it appeared from the reporters' stand that the horses were well together when the flag fell, with Hampton and Lady Salyers in front. As they ran up the stretch, Spillman sent Lady Salyers along, and she assumed the lead, and coming to the stand she was half a length before Patriot, who was a length before Governor Hampton, who was two lengths before Dan K., with Kinney K. fifth, and Nannie H. in the rear. Going round the turn, Patriot challenged Lady Salyers and closed upon her, the latter leading a neck, while Dan K. was two lengths behind them. The race along the back stretch between the trio was very spirited. They reached the half-mile pole still yoked, two lengths in advance of Hampton, who was lapped on the quarter by Nannie H., fifth, and Kinney K. in the rear. As they came round the lower turn, Patriot gave it up, and Barrett used the whip in vain. In the meantime, Harvey made his run with Nannie H., and she came up splendidly on the outside, and was close to Lady Salyers, while Dan K. had taken the lead from the latter by half a length. Further on, Lady Salyers showed the white feather, and Nannie H. passed her. She then made play for Dan K., and caught him at the furlong pole, and Donahue gave him a touch of the whip. It was of no use, however, for Nannie H. was still in hand, and when they came near the stand she had plenty of speed left, and won the race by two lengths amid considerable enthusiasm. Dan K. was six lengths ahead of Hampton, third, Kinney K. fourth, Lady Salyers fifth, and Patriot in the rear. The time was 2:21¾. The winner was offered at auction, and was bought in for $455, being a surplus of $155 over her stated selling price, to be divided between the owner of the second horse and the association.

THE HURDLE RACE.

An excellent day's sport was brought to a close with a handicap hurdle race, of one mile and a quarter, over five hurdles; purse, $350, of which $50 went to the second horse. The entries for this were A. D. Brown's gr. h. Derby, 6 years, by Eugene, out of Kate Sovereign, 148 pounds, (Sutcliffe;) H. Gaffney's br. g. Dalgasian, 5 years, by Blarneystone, out of Lucy Fowler, 140 pounds, (Nolan;) W. Carson's br. g. Kelso, aged, by Voucher, out of Kate Leonard, 152 pounds, (McBride,) and C. Reed's ch. c. Disturbance, 4 years, by Chilliecothe, out of Mattie C., 136 pounds, (Meany.) The betting was very spirited, the pools selling as follows:

Disturbance	$100	$100	$75
Kelso	100	90	65
Dalgasian	90	80	55
Derby	70	80	40

Starting at the quarter pole Derby and Disturbance were in the lead, but Dalgasian soon joined them, and the three came over the first hurdle, down the stretch, simultaneously, Kelso three lengths behind them. Once over Dalgasian took the lead, and passed the stand two lengths in advance of Derby, who was a length before Disturbance, who was four lengths away from Kelso. In this order they jumped the second hurdle at the beginning of the turn, and then Disturbance, passing Derby, assumed the second place. At the quarter pole Dalgasian showed a length and a half ahead of Disturbance, the latter being half a length ahead of Derby. Down the back stretch they went in the same order, taking the third and fourth hurdles without accident, Dalgasian remaining in front until they got to the lower turn, when Disturbance passed him. This was the only change in their positions during the remainder of the race, Disturbance winning by four lengths, Dalgasian second, half a length ahead of Derby, who was five lengths away from Kelso, who was ridden very suspiciously, his rider making very little effort to improve his position. The time was 2:21¾.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for to-morrow, with the pool selling:

MILE HANDICAP.

Hattie F., 106 pounds	$50	$30
Vagrant, 100 pounds	45	25
Majestic, 95 pounds	20	15
Vermont, 90 pounds	15	11
Brother to Grinstead, 90 pounds	25	16
Rifle, 90 pounds	10	8

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Shylock, 116 pounds	$35	$50
Inspiration, 116 pounds	30	35
Kenney, 108 pounds	20	25
Nannie H., 106 pounds	16	17
Brother to Grinstead, 90 pounds	10	17

THREE-QUARTERS.

Lady Salyers, 106 pounds	$60	$50
Egypt, 108 pounds	45	40
Sunlight, 86 pounds	40	35
Snowden, 88 pounds	40	35
Franklin, 90 pounds	10	10

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Miss Malloy, 88 pounds	$25	$16
Kilburn, 90 pounds	25	30
Lucifer, 98 pounds	40	50
Fury, 78 pounds	6	6

CHARTER OAK PARK RACES.

JUDGES STRIVING TO HAVE THE HORSES DRIVEN HONESTLY—WEDNESDAY'S UNFINISHED RACES COMPLETED.

HARTFORD, Aug. 22.—The unfinished races in the 2:28 and 2:24 classes, postponed from yesterday, were called at 11 o'clock to-day. There was a good attendance and the track was in good condition. It being reported that some of the horses in the 2:24 race were held back, the judges, to-day, before the start in the third heat, put John Trout into Driver's sulky, in the place of Biggs, and Murphy behind Driver, in the place of young Goldsmith. Edward, the favorite in the pools, won the second heat in 2:26½. The effect of the change of drivers crowded Edward down to 2:21 in the next heat, which would seem to indicate that there was ground for the belief that the horses was manipulated in the interest of the pool-box. The change was made too late, however, to affect the result of the race, which was won by Edward in three straight heats. Following is a summary:

Edward	1	1	1

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Tenn. 6s, new		Lake Shore	
$5,000	73¾	100	65
C. B. & Q. 7s		100	65⅛
5,000	113	1200	65⅜
Tenn. 6s, n. s.		1400	65⅝
5,000	75	300	65¾
Del. & Hudson		500	65⅞
100	50¼	1500	66
100	50⅜	600	66⅛
100	50½	300	66¼
100	50⅝	300	66⅜
200	50¾	300	66½
N. Y. C. & H.		100	66⅝
100	110⅞	100	66¾
100	110¾	North-western	
Western Union		300	66⅞
200	91⅞	1000	67
80	92	100	67⅛
100	91⅝	100	67¼
300	91¾	Michigan Central	
Cen. of N. J.		100	68
100	34⅛	100	68⅛
Union Pacific		100	68¼
200	65¼	North-west. pf.	
400	65⅜	300	68⅜
200	65	300	68½
200	65⅛	100	68⅝
Han. & St. Jo.		200	68¾
25	12¾	200	68⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, '81, R.		U. S. 4½ R., '91.	U. S. 6s, Cen.
$50,000	106	$10,000	103⅞ $10,000

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, '81, C.		U. S. 6-20 C., '67.	U. S. 6-20 R., '68.
$15,000	103	$19,000	105⅛ $10,000
U. S. 4½ C., 1907.		10,000	b.c. 105⅛
5,000	105¼		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, '83.		Delaware & Hud.	
1,000	101	100	b.c. 50
Mo. 6s, '88.		300	50⅛
1,000	102½	100	50⅜
Tenn. 6s, n. s.		100	49⅞
5,000	b.c. 38⅞	Western Union.	
M. & St. P. c. s.		900	b.c. 91⅛
2,000	95⅜	200	91⅜
Chic. & N. W. con.		200	91⅝
100	30⅞	300	91¾
Ill. Central.		100	91⅞
100	b.c. 89⅞	Erie Railway.	
Erie 3d.		100	b.c. 79¼
2,000	108⅜	100	b.c.b3. 18⅜
2,000	108⅝	100	23
N. Y. C. 6s, '83.		Mich. Central.	
3,000	105	100	b.c.b3. 70
Un. Pacific 1st.		100	b.c.s3. 69¾
2,000	b.c.s3. 108⅛	100	69⅞
D. & H. C. 7s.		100	69⅝
5,000	102¼	100	69⅜
C. P. 1st, S. F. B.		100	69¼
1,000	93½	L. S. & M. S.	
N. Y. Cen. 1st.		100	b.c.b3. 66¾
3,000	c. 85⅛	2500	66⅝
Ga. W. 2d, r c p.		200	b3. 66¼
6,000	64	200	66⅛
N. J. C. conv. 6s.		100	66
4,000	104½	C., C., C. & I.	
B., H. & E. 1st.		12	28½
2,000	26⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C.		U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 10-40 R.
$2,500	b.c. 107⅝	$50,000	105⅛ $50,000
U. S. 5s, C., '81.		U. S. 4½ '91, R.	50,000
4,000	105⅛	60,000	103¾
U. S. 5-20 R., '67,			
8,000	c. 105⅛		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, '51, R.		U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$10,000	105⅛	$10,000	b.3. 107⅜
20,000	b.c. 106⅛	U. S. 5-20R. '65n.	
10,000	bcb3. 106⅛	25,000	102⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Dis. of Col. 3.65s.		Erie Railway.	
$15,000	b.c. 12	100	b.c. 79¾
B., C. R. & N. 1st.		100	b3. 16⅛
5,000	89	300	16⅜
M. & St. P. c. s. f.		Michigan Central.	
1,000	P. S. 95⅝	100	70
Cen. P. 1st C. & O. R.		Union Pacific.	
2,000	91⅛	50	b.c. b3. 65¼
Up. Pac. s. f.		300	65⅜
1,000	103½	50	b.c. 65¼
Pac. of Mo. 1st.		Chic. & N. W	
9,000	101¾	300	b.c. 35½
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.		100	b60. 35½
1 mat. coupon.		300	14⅜
1,000	73¼	400	b.c. 66¾
Great W. 2d, r &		C., C. C. & I.	
Nov. '77, cp.		100	b.c. 28
1,000	64	Cen. of N. J.	
Adams Express		100	b.c. 34
15	b.c. 106	Chi. & R. I.	
Western Union.		50	b.c. b14¼
1700	b.c. 92¼	C., M. & St. P.	
N. Y. C. & H.		100	b.c. 31½
52	b.c. 110⅝	C. M. & St. P. pf.	
Lake Shore.		100	b.c. b3. 69¾
100	b.c. 66¼	100	69⅞
1100	66⅜		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Un. Pac. 1st.		L. S. & M. So.	
$2,000	108⅛	100	66¾
D. & H. R. '91, c.		100	66⅛
5,000	102¼	1000	66⅛
Ontario Silver.		1000	66
200	68⅜	100	65⅞
Del. & Hudson.		400	66
200	50	300	b3. 65⅞
200	49⅞	700	65⅝
Pacific Mail.		1000	65⅜
100	17⅞	1000	65⅝
Western Union.		500	65⅝
200	b3. 92	800	b3. 65⅝
100	91⅞	300	b3. 65⅝
100	91⅞	200	b3. 65¾
N. Y. C. & H.		Union Pacific.	
100	110⅞	200	b3. 65
Erie Railway.		200	64⅞
200	18⅞	200	65
200	19	200	64⅞
Michigan Central.		100	b3. 64¾
100	69⅞	200	64¾
100	69⅝	100	b3. 64¾
100	69⅜	Cen. of N. J.	
North-west.		200	34¼
100	35	200	34¼
100	34⅞	Pacific Mail.	
200	34¾	100	b3. 69⅝
North-west. pf.		100	b3. 69¾
100	68⅛	100	69⅝
100	68¼	Han. & St. Jo.	
500	68½	100	b3. 66⅝

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE: SALES—AUG. 22.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Lacrosse.		Lacrosse.	Gold Placer.
500	b3. .28	500	b30. .29
500	b3. .28	200	s3. .28
500	b3. .28	200	s3. .28
500	b3. .28	Sneckeye.	
500	b30. .29	100	s3. .38

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Lacrosse.		Lacrosse.	Gold Placer.
100	b.c.b10. .29	1500	b.cb60 .31
100	b.c.b60. .29	100	b.c.b60 .30
1000	b.c. .29	1000	b.cb60 .31
500	b.c. .29	500	b.c.b30 .30
200	b.c.s3. .29	500	b.cb30 .30
500	b.c. .29	500	b.c.b60 .31
500	b.c. .29	500	b.cb30 .30
500	Bertha & Edith.		
500	b.c. .29	1000	b.c. .05
500	b.c. .29	500	b.cb60 .06
500	b.c. .29	500	b.cb60 .06
500	b.c.b30. .30	500	b.cs3. .06
500	b.c.b30. .30	500	b.cs3. .06
500	b.c.b30. .30	500	b.c.s3. .06
1000	b.c. .29	500	b.cb60 .06
1500	b.c. .29		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.		California.	Moose.
500	b.c. .39	25	b.c.b10. .12
500	b.c. .39	5	b.c.s.c. .12
500	b.c. .39	Gold Placer.	
500	b.c.b15. .40	200	b.c. .27
Berths & Edith.		300	b.c.s3. .27
100	b.c. .05		

THURSDAY, Aug. 22—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was exceedingly tame, and afforded few features calling for comment. Despite the dullness of the market, prices, as a rule, were well maintained, and the closing quotations in the general railroad list, with few exceptions, varied but slightly from those of yesterday. Western Union, after a decline of ¼ ₱ cent., became strong, and advanced ⅝ ₱ cent., with a subsequent fractional reaction. Reports emanating from semi-official sources say that the earnings of the Western Union Company during the past week show an increase of $28,000. Wabash was unusually active, and gained ¾ ₱ cent. for the day. During the afternoon a pressure to sell the coal shares was developed, and their prices fell off sharply. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Morris and Essex being conspicuous in the downward movement. The weakness in the coal stocks is easily accounted for. The relations between the companies, fortunately, continue harmonious; but, nevertheless, the fact cannot be ignored that the demand for the product has fallen far short of what had been expected, and that any marked change for the better in this respect is scarcely to be looked for in the immediate future.

The transactions aggregated 81,315 shares, embracing 23,600 Lake Shore, 13,900 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,600 North-western, 7,500 Wabash, 7,340 St. Paul, 5,450 Western Union, 4,050 Union Pacific, 2,500 Michigan Central, 2,400 Morris and Essex, 2,200 Erie, 1,400 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,000 New Jersey Central.

Lake Shore advanced from 65⅜ to 66⅜, declined to 65⅝, and closed at 65⅞. Michigan Central declined from 70½ to 69¼, and recovered to 70. North-western common closed at 34⅞, preferred at 68½. St. Paul common at 31½, and preferred at 69⅜; the North-western shares losing ⅛, and the St. Pauls ⅛ ₱ cent. each on the day's transactions, and the fluctuations being confined within the limit of ⅛ ₱ cent. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 12½ to 12¾, and preferred from 31 to 31⅝. Union Pacific, after selling at 65⅜, declined to 64⅝. Wabash rose from 14⅝ to 15⅜, reacted to 14⅞, and closed at 15¼. Western Union opened and closed at 91⅞, with intervening sales at 91½ and 92⅛. Among the coal shares, Delaware and Hudson advanced from 50⅛ to 50⅝, and declined to 48¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 83½ to 81¾; Morris and Essex from 83 to 81½, and New Jersey Central from 34½ to 34—all closing at the lowest figures.

Bank shares were dull. Merchants sold at 123½.

The Money market was easy during the greater part of the day, with 1 to 2 ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans. In the afternoon, however, borrowers paid as high as 3 ₱ cent. on pledge of stock collateral, at which rate the market closed. Discounts were unchanged. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston depressed, par to ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 3-16, bank, 1; St. Louis, 75 to 80 cents; Chicago, 80 cents discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for Consols, which declined to 94⅜ @ 94⅞ for money and 94⅞ for the account. United States bonds were also lower, new 4½s closing at 105¼, 1867s at 106½, 10-40s at 106⅛@106¾, and new 5s at 107⅝. In American railway shares, Erie common declined to 18¾, preferred to 32, Illinois Central to 81, and Reading to 16¾; Pennsylvania advanced to 33¼, while New-Jersey Central was steady at 35. The weekly statement of the Bank of England reports a gain of £58,000 bullion; the proportion of reserve to liabilities, 38⅞ ₱ cent., against 36⅞ ₱ cent. last week, with no change in the bank rate of discount, which, therefore, remains 3 ₱ cent. At Paris, Rentes advanced 25c., to 112f. 35c., and returned to 112f. 10c. The Bank of France gained specie to the amount of 3,000f. during the week.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were unchanged, but the small business of to-day was done at lower concessions from the "posted" figures than on yesterday. Bankers now solicit bids from customers, rather than mark rates to points at which business is done on the street. The supply of bills is largely in excess of the demand. The quotations for actual business were: 60-day bills, $4 83½@$4 83¾; demand, $4 88@$4 88¼; cables, $4 88½@$4 88⅝, and commercial bills, $4 81@$4 82.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the sales of the day at 100⅞. On Gold loans the rates were ½ to 1 ₱ cent. for carrying, and 1½ ₱ cent. to "flat" for borrowing.

Government bonds were fairly active, with a generally steady course of prices. In railroad bonds, there was a fair amount of business throughout the day. The most notable changes in prices were an advance of 2 ₱ cent. in Missouri Pacific Seconds, to 98; 1½ ₱ cent. in Wabash Firsts, St. Louis division, or mortgaged coupon, to 73¼, and 1 ₱ cent. in Fort Wayne Seconds, to 113½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts declined to 69½, Rock Island 6s to 108, Union Pacific Firsts to 106⅝@106¾, New-York Elevated Firsts to 86½, and East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Firsts to 100¼. Great Western Seconds advanced to 64, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Firsts to 113½, Erie Thirds to 108⅝, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, to 99, Union Pacific Sinking Funds to 103½, and St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 95½. In State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 80½, Missouri 6s of 1888 to 102½, and do. of 1883 to 101. Tennessee 6s, new, advanced to 34, and do., new series, to 33⅞.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1878.

Coin receipts	$543,372 20
Coin payments	128,239 32
Coin balance	123,073,332 58
Currency receipts	443,266 00
Currency payments	680,859 32
Currency balance	49,454,200 24
Customs	430,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 22.

Wednesday. Thursday.

American Gold	100½	100½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅞	104⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106¼	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105¼	105⅜
Ills. Central 7s, 1875, coupon	103	103
Chicago and North-western	66¾	66⅞
Chicago and North-western pref.	86¾	86⅞
Western Union	92	91⅞
Union Pacific	65¼	64⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	83⅜	81⅞
New-Jersey Central	34⅞	34¼
Delaware and Hudson Canal	50⅛	49¾
Morris and Essex	83	82
Panama	125¾	125¾
Erie	18¾	18¾
Ohio and Mississippi	7¼	7⅜
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¾	12¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref.	31	31½
Michigan Central	70½	69¾
Illinois Central	79¾	79¼
Wabash	14⅜	15¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110⅞	110⅜	500
Erie	18¾	18¼	2,200
Lake Shore	66⅜	65⅝	23,600
Wabash	15¼	14⅜	7,500
North-western	35¼	34⅜	4,050
North-western pref.	68¾	68⅛	3,600
Fort Wayne	93	93	500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31⅜	30⅞	3,235
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	69⅞	69¼	4,105
Pittsburg	79	79	100
Del., Lack. & Western	53½	51¾	13,900
New-Jersey Central	34⅞	34	1,000
Del. & Hudson Canal	50⅝	49¾	1,400
Morris & Essex	83⅛	81⅞	2,500
Michigan Central	70½	69¼	2,500
Illinois Central	79¾	79¼	100
Union Pacific	65⅜	64⅜	4,050
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	26	26	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	108¾	108¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12¾	12¾	925
Han. & St. Joseph pref.	31½	31½	400
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅜	100
Western Union	92⅛	91⅞	5,450
Pacific Mail	17¼	17¼	200
Total sales			81,315

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119⅞	120½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅝	107¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102⅜	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup.	105⅛	105½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105½	105⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg.	106⅜	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107	108
United States 10-40s, registered	106¼	106½
United States 10-40s, coupon	108¼	108⅜
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅜	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	105
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $67,000 for interest and $490,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$10,415,000
Gold balances	1,735,171
Currency balances	1,745,532

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$58,024,885
Currency balances	2,715,668
Gold exchanges	11,202,447
Gold balances	844,525

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43⅜	Mo. F. bs. due '94-5.	105
Alabama 5s, 1886	43⅜	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.	102
Alabama 8s, 1886	43⅜	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	102½
Alabama 8s, 1888	43⅜	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87.	113
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '88.	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '88.	121
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old. J. & J.	15
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. C. 6s, old. A. & O.	15
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1900.	21	N. C. 6s, N. C. R.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. 1.	4	N. C. N. O. R.	70
Ark. 7s, M. & I. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. of J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, A. L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. of A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'd'act '66.	9
Ark. 7s, T. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, Fd'd'act '68.	8½
Conn. 6s, 1883-4.	108	N. C. 6s, n. bs. J. & J.	8
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86.	100	N. C. 6s, n. bs. A. & O.	8
Ga. 7s, n. bds. 1886.	107½	N. C. 6s, tax cl. 1 '98-9	2
Ga. 7s, indorsed '86.	106½	N. C. sp. tax class 2.	2
Ga. 7s, G. bds. '90.	107	Ohio 6s, '81.	104
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879-.01	101	Ohio 6s, '86.	106
Ill. War Loan.	101½	South Carolina 6s.	44
Kentucky 6s.	101	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
Louisiana 6s.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 6s, new bds.	50	S. C. Fd'g Act '66.	27
La. 6s, new Fl'g & C.	50	S. C. L. C. '89. J. & J.	40
La. 7s, Penitent'y'r.	50	S. C. L. C. '89. A. & O.	40
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. 7s of '88.	71
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	75	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	1½
La. 8s, L. bds of '75.	50	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35
La. 7s, Cons. 1914.	71½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	33⅞
Mich. 6s, 1878-9.	101	Tenn. 6s, n. bs.	33⅞
Mich. 6s, 1883.	104⅜	Va. 6s, old.	31
Mich. 7s, 1890.	110	Va. 6s, n. bds. '66.	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1879, 1096.	101	Va. 6s, n. bds. '67.	31
Mo. 6s, due in 1886, 1922.	107	Va. 6s, Cons. bds.	72
Mo. 6s, due in 1887, 1924.	107	Va. 6s, ex mat'd s.	64½
Mo. 6s, due in 1888, 1025.	107	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s.	28½
Mo. 6s, 4 in '89 or 90, 1026.	107	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4½
Mo. A. or U. due '92, 1044.	107	Dis. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	80

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st bs.	69½	Clev., P. & A. old.	103
Chic. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	27	Clev., P. & A. new.	110
Chic. & Alton 1st.	124	Buff. & Erie new 7s.	110
Chic. & Alton 2nd.	103½	Buff. & State L. 7s.	102
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	106	D. M. & T. 1st 7s, 1900.	107
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, 1910.	127	Lake Shore div. bs.	107
M. & St. P. 1st L. S.	105	Lake Shore C. O. 1st.	117
C. & R. C. & P. 1st.	113	Lake Shore C. O. 2d.	103½
Chic., R. & Q. con. 7s.	113	Lake Shore C. O. 3d.	102
C. R. & Q. bs. S. F.	92	Lake Shore C. K. 1st.	107
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 1.	96	M. C. con. 7s, 1902.	111

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	378	Lead, pigs	1,337
C. S. Gl. bbls	222	Leather, sides	15,182
C. S. Cake, bags	590	Moss, bales	145
Copper, bbls	110	Rosin, bbls	99
Eggs, pkgs	402	Oil, bbls	39
Flour, bbls	10,314	Oil-cake, pkgs	195
Corn-meal, bbls	934	Oil, lard, bbls	25
Corn-meal, bags	100	Pork, pkgs	815
Wheat, bushels	220,820	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,189
Corn, bushels	195,400	Lard, tcs	103
Oats, bushels	22,382	Butter, pkgs	4,572
Rye, bushels	2,350	Cheese, pkgs	40,883
Malt, bushels	10,360	Skins, sides	44
Oil-meal, bbls	25	Starch, pkgs	320
Flax-seed, bags	2,880	Tallow, pkgs	341
Grease, pkgs	107	Tobacco, hhds	1,017
Grass-seed, bags	241	Tobacco, pkgs	258
Hides, No	3,980	Whisky, bbls	415
Hides, bales	1,778	Wool, bales	175

ASHES—Quiet, with Pots quoted at $4 50@$4 75; Pearls, $5 75@$5 87½.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in rather more request at from 28½c.@29c. for good to very choice ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in rather more demand, and quoted about steady.

CANDLES—Dull, with Adamantine quoted at 11c.@15c.; Paraffine, 19c.@20c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.; do., patent, 32c. ₱ lb.

COAL—A restricted movement has been noted, with values quoted weak and irregular.

COFFEE—Quiet, but firm as to price.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in light request, yet values have been pretty steady.

CORDAGE—Has been in slack demand recently, with Manila (large and small size) quoted at 12½c.@13½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope Tarred, 14c.@15c.; Tarred Manila, 12½c.; Spinning Rope, 11c.@12c.; Russia Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 12c.; American Hackled Hemp Cordage, Tarred, 11c.

COTTON—Has been moderately inquired for since our last, for early delivery at previous figures.....Sales were reported for prompt delivery, at 10⅞c., for which 500 bales were on last evening.; including 958 bales to spinners and ——— bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been more active at irregular rates.....Sales have been reported since our last of 48,300 bales, (of which 12,200 bales were on last evening, and 34,800 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August closing at 11.99c.@12c.; September, 11.73c.@11.74c.; October, 11.48c.; November, 11.28c.@11.29c.; December, 11.22c.@11.23c.; January, 11.22c.@11.23c.; February, 11.23c.@11.29c.; March, 11.33c.@11.36c.; April, 11.42c.@11.44c.; May, 11.49c.@11.50c.; June, 11.56c. ₱ lb., closing dull. The receipts at this port to-day were 378 bales, and at the shipping ports, 817 bales, against 505 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 4,096 bales, against 3,404 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,235,144 bales, against 3,941,875 bales in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (U. S. only) for Great Britain from all shipping ports, 3,233 bales; to the Continent, ——— bales; to France, ——— bales; to the Channel, ——— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 48,608 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 38,615 bales.

Closing Prices by Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
Str ct Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Good Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Low Middling	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛	12⅛
Middling	12	12	12⅜	12⅜
Good Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Good Mid	12⅜	12⅜	12¾	12¾
Middling Fair	13	13	13¼	13¼
Fair	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	13⅞

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¼	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	10⅝	Middling	11⅞

FERTILIZERS—Have been quoted generally steady, on a fairly active inquiry for the leading kinds.

FISH—A generally firm market noted for the principal kinds, which have been in some what better demand.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was quoted generally weak as to values, on comparatively free offerings, and a moderate inquiry, chiefly for home trade purposes. Winter Wheat grades were pummeled to a fair aggregate, but at somewhat easier figures, and those of really good quality available at $5 were sought after for shipment. Minnesota Extras attracted less attention, owing partly to the rate at which they are held for favorite brands. City Mill Extras were in limited request, and buyers had the advantage as to price. Other kinds a shade easier.....Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bbls., of which 1,000 bbls. were on last evening. Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice at $2 25@$4 75, chiefly Extras at $3 50@$4 25; poor to fancy No. 2 at $2 50@$3 25, mainly at $2 65@$3 15 for ordinary to fancy Winter, and $2 50@$3 40 for Spring; poor to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 50@$4, mostly at $3 50@$3 80; inferior to very good Extra State, in odd lots and bbls. at $4@$4 20; very good to fancy do. at $4 25@$4 50; City Mill Extra, shipping grades, for the West Indies, $5 25@$5 50 for fair to fancy, (chiefly at $5 25@$5 30 for good to choice qualities;) do. for South America, $5 40@$6 25 for fair to fancy; and for English ports, quoted at $4@$4 15; do. Family Extras, $5@$6 75, the latter for very fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $4@$4 25; good to fancy do. at $4 25@$4 50; poor to very fancy Superfine Trade and Family Extra Spring stock, at $4 10@$6, (some fancy brands quoted at higher figures;) very inferior to very choice do. Red Amber Winter stock, $4 10@$5 60; poor to very choice White Wheat do., $4 35@$6, chiefly at $4 60@$6 75, (with a very few brands quoted at up to $8 50;) ordinary to very choice Extra Genesee at $4 25@$6, mainly at $4 50@$5 50; very inferior to very choice Minnesota Clear, Straight and Patent, $4 75@$6 10, (fancy brands rising higher;) very inferior to fancy do. straight Extras at $5 15@$7 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6 75; Minnesota Patent Mittras, very inferior to strictly fancy, $6 50@$9; Winter Wheat City Mill Extras, $4 90@$6 75; for very poor to very fancy, (few brands going above $7 50@$7 75).....Included in the reported sales were 1,200 bbls. Low Extras for shipment, mostly at Canal ports, and 1,000 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,050 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $5 25@$5 40, and for the English markets quoted at $4@$4 15, 1,500 bbls. Minnesota Patents; closing at $6 10@$6 25, since paper.

Meal is quoted steady, since our last at $2 15@$3 for poor to strictly choice, with very fancy brands quoted higher; 1,700 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $3 85@$3 for ordinary to very choice, and up to $7 25 for fancy;) 900 bbls. Rye Flour, (chiefly at from $5 25@$5 for very fancy to high as $5 85;) 4,700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 15@$5 65, of which 3,500 bbls. new crop at $4 15@$5 50, the latter for strictly choice, and for export;) 550 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5@$7 25, with a few very fancy brands quoted as high as $8 75@$9;) 600 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50@$3 85;) fancy, $4 @ $5; 1,000 bbls. No. 2 at $2 90@$3 25, and 1,000 bbls. Graham at $2 70@$3 15, and $3 25 for very fancy, and small lots of unsound Flour within our previous range.....A limited inquiry prevails for Southern Flour at drooping rates. Sales reported at 600 bbls., chiefly for Great Britain, at $4@$4 15 for ordinary to fancy, (mainly within the range of $3@$4).....Rye Flour has been more active, but, under freer offerings, buyers have had the advantage, sales reported at 925 bbls., chiefly at $3 50@$4 for Superfine State, and $4 10@$5 25 for ordinary to very choice, (fancy fresh ground, in small lots, at higher figures,) and Superfine Western at $2 65@$3 15.

Corn-meal has been moderately sought after, with sales reported at 650 bbls. of which Yellow Western, in lots, at $3 40@$3 75 for fair ordinary to very choice; (100 bbls. Prize Medal at $2 75 for shipment to Demerara, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $2 75.....City-coarse Corn-meal quiet, and weaker, selling at 90c. country at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—A very extensive movement was reported in Winter Wheat again to-day, largely for forward delivery, No. 2 red winter for prompt and fulfilled about ¼c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly at the improvement, with the September option a notable feature in the dealings. Amber Wheat was moderately active, and also left off at the opening figures. Spring Wheat was in more than ordinary request, and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower—in instances even more seriously depressed—with less call from the export interest, especially for early delivery. Spring Wheat was the quoted favorite on price, but not to much request. The export purchases were largely for the French markets.....Sales reported at 1,707,000 bushels (of which 456,000 bushels) for early delivery, including 5,600 bushels White Oats at 31 20c.@32c. per bushel, and 1,251,000 bushels do. (mainly) for forward delivery, including 1,000 bushels White Oats at 31 20c.@32c. per bushel, all to arrive soon; at 1c. 56,

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 22, by order of John T. Knight, Esq., Executor, John T. Boyd sold the three-story framed and four-story brick buildings, with lot 25 by 100, No. 16 Cannon-st., east side, 125 feet north of Grand-st., for $8,100, to Charles Stewart and Josephine Knight. The foreclosure sale announced by the same auctioneer of the house, with lot, No. 108 East 117th-st., east of 4th-av., was adjourned to Sept. 5.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Eagle-av. w. s., 125 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 166.8x 90.8, irregular; John Pfeifer and wife to Richard Hamilton..... $250

114th-st., n. s., 198 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.10; James J. McKenna and wife to John Taylor... nom.

Jackson-av., e. s., 114.6 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 84x 99.6, 23d Ward; Clara Decker to H. P. Ingraham..... nom.

9th-st., s. s., 238 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x94; Peter Kagan and wife to Mary A. O'Neill..... nom.

1st-st., s. s., lot No. 40, 25x100, 23d Ward; Michael Hart to William Miller..... 650

125th-st., e. s., 125.6 ft. s. of Avenue A, 50x 100, 23d Ward; Hubert P. Main and wife to John Davidson..... nom.

77th-st., n. s., 153 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x102.2; John B. O'Keefe to Sarah J. Smith..... nom.

William's Bridge road, 871x521, 24th Ward; Deborah A. Dodge and others, to Fanny A. Dodge.. 100

40th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d-av., 44.10x irregular; W. T. Elliott, Referee, to Pierre W. Wilder..... 700

Greenwich-st., No. 4; J. P. Ledwith, Referee, to Daniel J. Lynch..... 15,000

Division-st., s. s., 261.5 ft. e. of Catharine-st., 25 x88.5; F. Smyth, Referee, to Catharine M. Lincoln..... 12,300

24-av., w. s., 98.9 ft. s. of 42d-st., 24.2x80; Solomon Bellmann to Julius Gilbert..... —

17th-st., s. s., 213 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x92; H. E. McCafferty, Referee, to Peter Blank..... 7,000

139th-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.11; Hamilton Blaikie, Referee, to Thomas McComb.. 750

60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 171.6x 100.5; E. D. Gale, Referee, to Sophie E. Minton..... 5,000

Henry-st., n. s., lot No. 84, 24x100; Robert Rosenthal and wife to Sophie Goldstein..... nom.

87th-st., n. s., 350 ft. West of 6th-av., 25x98.9; Henry G. De Forest and wife to Henry W. De Forest..... 8,200

Elizabeth-st., n. s., between Jefferson-av. and Clinton-sts., lot No. 392; Robert Rosenthal and wife to Sophia Goldstein..... nom.

11th-av., n. s., corner of 59th-st., 100x100.5, in part of; Charles C. Clauson and wife to Walter J. Price..... 30,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Hank, Peter, and wife to Susan A. Beadleston; s. s. of 17th-st., e. of Avenue B, 3 years..... $5,000

Mosaca, James, and wife to Cornelius McCoon; n. w. corner of 1st-av. and 76th-st., 3 years.... 3,000

Same to same; n. of 1st-av., n. of 76th-st., 3 years..... 7,500

Same to same; w. s. of 1st-av., n. of 76th-st., 3 years..... 7,800

Same to same; w. s. of 1st-av., n. of 76th-st., 3 years..... 7,500

Hubert, Philip G., and wife to Adelbert E. Doisy; n. s. of 84th-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 year.. 15,000

Lincoln, Catherine R., to Anna P. C. Remmerts; s. s. Division-st., e. of Catherine-st., 3 years.. 8,000

Robbins, Henry A., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; s. s. 5th-av., s. of 38th-st. (in place of mortgage)..... 50,000

Sands, Samuel, and wife to Alina M. Peters; No. 282 Monroe-st., 1 year..... 500

Schuits, Martin, to Claus Proach; s. e. corner of 11th-av. and 34th-st.; demand..... 5,900

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., and others, Executors, &c., to F. S. Delano; Hudson River R.R. Co.; Trustees..... nom.

Same to same..... nom.

Bowen, James, to Louis Bisase..... $3,350

De Forest, Henry G., and another Trustee, &c., to Julia M. De Forest..... 8,421

Goldschmidt, Benjamin, to Ross Mayer..... nom.

Hoogan, Dennis, to James Watson..... nom.

Johnston, Emeline, and another to Moses B. Abraham..... 2,300

Mayer, Leopold, to Benjamin Goldschmidt..... nom.

Stratton, John B., to William Busse..... 2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 706 MADISON-AV., NEAR CENTRAL PARK, AND 65TH-ST.—Finest medium-sized house with superb dining-room extension, now offered at a decided bargain; I will meet buyers on premises all day till sold. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

ADJACENT TO 5TH-AV., NO. 15 WEST 81st-st., superb full-size mansion; decided bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 Fifth-av., 4 Pine, or 38 East 71th-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 46 EAST 35TH-ST., SOUTH-ern corner of Park-av.—One of the most desirable locations in New-York City; price reasonable. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

A ROW OF NEW THREE-STORY BROWN-stone houses for sale. Price low. Apply on premises, No. 342 East 79th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Campbelltown, Md.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A CASH BUYER, A GOOD house near 8th-av., below 60th-st; price about from $25,000 to $35,000; must, of course, be cheap; can sell a bargain in 15 minutes; buyer all ready. JAMES R. EDWARDS, Real Estate, No. 107 West 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF HOUSE, UNFURNISHED, between 10th and 34th sts., 2d and 6th ave., other portion occupied by owner or private family; gentleman and wife; housekeeping; rent moderate; permanent tenant. Address, stating particulars, W. H. J., Post Office Box No. 1,091.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 5 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Woodstock, Houlton, Bangor, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightful, and the fare moderate, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to JOHN F. ANDERSON, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, Capt. Wier, will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn. INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.

For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALORY & Co., Pier No. 30 East River. Office, Pier No. 30 East River.

No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

ST. HELENA SOUND AND BEAUFORT RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....Saturday, Aug. 24
GULF CITY.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Through tickets and bills of lading issued, and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Pier 20, North River. Office on the pier. Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. Or BERTRAM D. HASELL, General Agent. Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KNIGHT.....Saturday, Aug. 24
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON..Wed., Aug. 28

From Pier 43 North River, S. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Agent, C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, Pier foot Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA: Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Aug. 31, noon

From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA: Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 327 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 9 North River at 5 P. M.

FOR HABANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ. Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.

CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24

Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports. J. ARCHIBALD & SONS, No. 21 and 23 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli..Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sawrick.....Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
SAINT LAURENT, Lacrosse.....Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway. For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SNODWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS, NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.

Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Circassia.....Aug. 31, 8 A. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.

Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT. From Pier No. 47 North River, foot of Christopher-st.

Alsatia.....Aug. 28, 4 P. M. | Victoria.....Sept. 4, 11 A. M.

Cabins, $65 and $75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 18

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

GERMANIC, Capt. Kennedy.. Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jenkins.....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and no second cabin steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.

OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY. WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.

From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12

First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and HAMBURG.

FRISIA....Thurs. Aug. 29 | LESSING..Thurs. Sept 12
HERDER...Thurs. Sept. 5 | WIELAND..Thurs. Sept. 19

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, or England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.

JAVA sails Saturday, Sept. 7, noon.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 62 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. MCDONALD, Agt., No. 9 Battery-place.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):

Italy..W. Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Holland..W. Sept. 4, 10 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:

Helvetia..W. Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Spain..Sat. Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA

Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:

ATLAS.....Aug. 23
ETNA.....Sept. 19

For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS.....Aug. 31
AILSA.....Sept. 14

First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River, as follows:

Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis..Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. ARONDELET, Burgess.....Saturday, Sept. 7

Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS in connection with French and English S. S. lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., Saratoga and Troy Mail and Accommodation, Mineral Spring Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.

10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars, through.

4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Ogdensburg.

7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Canada via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Toledo, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Mohtreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 5 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 583 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY will hereafter be known by its new name, THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains, From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

5 P. M., daily, Fast Mail. Local Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

9 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Green Wood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 8:20 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKS FOR RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:15 and 6:20 P. M., as required.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY. OPEN FROM 8:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.

STATIONS.

MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.

BROOK-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.

CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Commissioner Ferries.

PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post-Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Toronto and Erie Railway Ferry.

FRANKLIN-ST.

GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.

BLEECKER-ST.

EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.

FOURTEENTH-ST.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST.

FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.

FIFTIETH-ST.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.

TRAINS UP-TOWN AND DOWN-TOWN, take east side station.

FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.

FARE, 10 CENTS,

except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.

ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Mercle-st.

CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:

AT HECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.

AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.

AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.

AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.

AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-Street Ferries.

AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.

AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.

WM. S. GARRISON, President. M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

On and after July 8, 1878,

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M. Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 Limited,) 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 9:20, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Cape May, 4 P. M.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Bridgeton, Salem, Delaware, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:30 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:30, 9:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M. D. S. BRADDOCK, President.

Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn; Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 2, 9 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 2, 9 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 5, 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P.M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.

Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Sleeping Express daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, foot Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent. ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON

And all points East, via Newport and Fall River. Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st. Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Green Wood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 8:20 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKS FOR RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 6:15 and 6:20 P. M., as required.

THEODORE WARNER, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ANOTHER

"NEW LINE" TO BOSTON.

On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (2 miles below Norwich,) and Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, forming, with a NEW FAST TRAIN, via NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD,

A New Line Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

FARE EITHER WAY ONE DOLLAR.

Rates subject to daily reductions.

The old attractions of the Sound revived.

A first-class supper for 50 cents.

No advance in prices for State-rooms.

BERTHS FREE.

Continuous trips—no stop over.

Avoiding Point Judith.

Boats leave Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, at 5:30 P. M.

Trains leave depot foot of Summer-st., Boston, at 6 P. M.

Tickets sold only at Pier No. 40 North River and on board boats. Good only on day of sale. Connecting train makes no stop at any station between the boat and Boston. No stop over. Tickets good for continuous passage, and only by the connecting train or boat.

S. A. GARDNER, Jr., Superintendent. W. H. TURNER, Agent, Pier No. 40, New-York.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.

The Favorite Palace Steamers MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.

Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $5.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE OLD RELIABLE

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST, at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st. Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.

State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

C. G. GREELEY, HENRY VILLARD, } Receivers.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

A—EVENING BOAT FOR ATHENS, STUYvesant, New-Baltimore, and Coeymans.—Steamer WALTER BRETT will leave Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., North River, every Monday and Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Every Saturday for Catskill at 2 o'clock P. M., landing at West Point, Cold Spring, Highlands, and landings above. Arrive at Catskill 10 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 3:45 P. M., and 334-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 84, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 GRAND-ST., } PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1878.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Aug. 24, 1878, for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

1.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at San Francisco, Cal.:

1,000 Campaign Hats; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woolen Stockings; 24,500 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woolen Mittens; 3,000 pairs Boots; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tent Flies; 70 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality; 50,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality, and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.

II.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia or Jeffersonville, Ind.:

50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, light quality, and 100,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.

III.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Jeffersonville, Ind.:

10,000 Axe-helves; 250 sets Stencil Plates; 6,000 Mosquito Nets; 1,930 Wall Tents; 1,930 Wall Tent Flies; 1,430 sets Wall Tent Poles; 2,500 Common Tents; 2,000 sets Common Tent Poles; 6,000 Scrubbing Brushes.

IV.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Penn.:

1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Plumes, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Scales, cavalry; 2,000 Helmet Trimmings, Silver Eagles; 1,300 pairs Helmet Scrolls and Rings; 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons; 1,550 Dress Caps; 75 Dress Cap Pompons; 9,000 Campaign Hats; 37,500 Forage Caps; 100 Cresents for caps; 90 Cresents for coats; 10,000 Crossed Sabres; 10,000 Cr

JOLLY PORPOISES AT PLAY.

CLAM-BAKE AND DANCE OF THE FAT-MAN'S CLUB.

TWENTY TONS OF FAT MEN EATING THEIR WAY INTO CONNECTICUT — FOUR-HUNDRED POUNDERS IN THE MAZY WALTZ — CLAMS, LOBSTERS, MUSIC, BEER, AND A BROKEN LEG.

"There were giants in those days," and there are giants in these days; not, perhaps, the 16-footers, with heads like hogsheads, that we read about, but giants enough to turn the scales at between 300 and 400 pounds. These latter-day giants are celebrated more for their breadth of beam than for their length of keel. When they walk they are at a disadvantage, ran they cannot, but when they sit down they are sublime. By a happy combination of judicious eating with unlimited drinking, they attain these aldermanic proportions; not, however, without much labor and unessiness of mind. The Fat Man's Society is an example of this. Corpulence is its highest aim. The fat men tell their children, "Eat, my offspring, and drink hearty, and when you grow up you will be bigger than your father." Yet it has taken these fat men many years to be what they are. They have been practicing at it for 12 years, with a clam-bake every year, and still some of the members are under 200.

Yesterday was the day for the twelfth clam-bake. A committee went to the owners of the steamer Josephine some time ago, and wanted to engage her for the trip; but the owners said they guessed they'd better get some other boat this year, it was such a strain. The committee coaxed, and at last agreed to pay for putting 18 new braces into the boat to stiffen the decks, stipulating, also, that the heavier members should not be allowed to walk to and fro, but should remain seated throughout the trip. Timely notice was given to the principal breweries, so that an unexpected demand for beer should not leave the caterers without a supply, and a good-sized lighter was chartered to serve as a yawl in case any of the corpulent gentlemen should fall overboard. The clam-bake and dance were at Dorlon's Point, Norwalk, Conn.

"All aboard for the skeleton clam-bake!" the porter at Pier No. 2 shouted, as the Josephine was made fast to the posts. Eight very large, fat men, wiping the perspiration from eight pearly brows, although it was a cool morning, went aboard, and the keel sunk several inches nearer the bottom. At Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, there was a fine mustering of fat men. More were picked up at Broome-street, and the little boat, groaning and trembling under her unaccustomed load, puffed slowly up the East River. There were about 100 fat men aboard, averaging more than 300 pounds each; nearly 20 tons of fat men, 100 big, fat heads, 200 big, fat arms, 100 25-inch collars. Besides these there were about 100 very lean men on the boat, taken along, no doubt, the better to display, by contrast, the beauties of the fat men.

All went well on the boat, till a little orchestra, combining a fiddle, a tambourine, and a pair of bones, struck up on the upper deck, and some of the passengers began to dance. Among the dancers were seven 300-pounders, and a host of 250's. The steam-boat began to take queer positions in the water. One end of her went down several feet, and the planks began to creak. The Captain ran breathless to the scene of the festivities, shouting that if they wanted to sink the ship they could do it as well about ten minutes more. That exercise. At this, the fat men all ceased immediately, and leaned against the port rail. The boat at once careened so heavily to that side that for a few minutes she was in imminent danger of going over. The Captain sent for four deck hands, put the fat men in the middle, exactly in the latteral centre of the deck, and commissioned the deck hands not to allow them to leave their seats. This arrangement kept everything safe and steady till Dorlon's Point was reached, except one, when one of the heaviest men sneezed and upset a kettle of clam chowder at the other end of the boat.

When they were all gathered around the hotel and the dancing pavilion, the weighing was begun, and every one of the heavy weights was put upon the scales. This had no sooner begun than consternation was upon every countenance. The President had been weighed first, and it took weights representing 720 pounds to make things balance. This was a blunderer. President Murphy's normal weight is just 295 pounds, and unkind suggestions that perhaps he had been run full of shot began to circulate. He was shaken, but no shot could be heard to rattle; there were no weights in his pockets; nobody had had a foot on the scales. Mr. President was evidently turning into some substance heavier than lead, and his fat friends looked into his moist eyes with pity. Another man was put on—Mr. R. S. Roy, an ethereal creature, whose weight last year was about 335—and he brought the scales up to 782 pounds. More men were weighed; it seemed there wasn't a man in the club under 600 or 700. At last, after 20 or 30 men had been lifted 700 pounds or so, the weight of their weight, some genius discovered that the scales had been tampered with and were all out of joint. Joy was once more to be seen in the countenances of the fat men.

Several hundred corpulent gentlemen sat down to dinner—that is to say, put themselves into a position that was as near sitting as their circumstances would allow. The bill of fare was: One thousand pounds black and blue fish, 2,500 ears of corn, 15 barrels sweet and white potatoes, 150 bushels clams and oysters, 1,000 lobsters, 1,000 crabs, 500 chickens.

These men, although fat, have never, as a body, committed any atrocious crime; they are entitled, particularly on account of their wives and children, to the respect that is due to any man until he is actually proved guilty. A veil, therefore, a thick, heavy veil, dampened with paregoric and cholera mixture, shall be drawn over the scene of the carnival. It would merely satisfy the morbid and unhealthy appetite of the public to describe how the thousand pounds of blue and black fish melted away; how the thousand lobsters were torn limb from limb; how a huge sign of American champagne at $1, a bottle floated harmlessly in the sea; how a tandy terrapin, a horse, each man ate a chicken or two more than his neighbor, and grew purple in the face, and gasped for breath, and could not get up without assistance, and then could not get down again with all the assistance in the world, and had to lean stiffly against a wall, and think. It would be mean to do it, for they are really as clever a set of fellows, if they are fat. And it shall not be done.

They made a mistake in weighing the men before dinner. How they would have shone if they had weighed them after dinner! Mr. W. Perkins, the great champion fat man, weighed before dinner, 395 pounds; Mr. R. S. Roy, second best, 337 pounds; the aldermanic but athletic Mr. H. H. Covert, 296 pounds, and Mr. P. Murphy, the club's President, 295 pounds. It was quite natural, therefore, that when these four men afterward stood upon the scales together, they should weigh, collectively, 1,323 pounds. The three Doyle brothers, gentlemen little fellows from Williamsburg, did well, Martin weighing 228 pounds, Bernard 205 pounds, and Arthur 219 pounds. Bernard is in a vigorous course of training, and hopes to catch up. Mr. William Haines, the heavy clerk in French's Hotel, brought down his 256 pounds, with a slight deduction made for the diamond pins. Mr. J. F. Morrow, who aspires to become a member of the club, is now at 04, but he has hopes. Mr. John Green, the public must know, weighs 241 pounds, and Mr. George Mitchell 205 pounds, with a constant increase.

A fact that was universally noted was the striking resemblance of the fat men to each other. It is undeniable that they look very much alike. It is said that tailors frequently hand a bill to one member of the club that is intended for another. They all have the same broad, massive brow; the same twinkling, laughing eye; the same delicately and gracefully formed wrist; the same dimpled foot; the same cheerful smile; the same colossal frontispiece. It is a day with men like these that makes the dyspeptic skeleton regret his former thoughts of throwing himself from a pier; regret his hastily and libelously calling this a cold and heartless world.

The Fat Man's dance in the evening, was not only beautiful and exhilarating; it was glorious. To say that fat men lose their breath is outrageous. After waltzing for 10 minutes a fat man can breathe 40 per cent. harder and faster than the ordinary man, and keep up the process longer.

On the return trip some Eastern speculator, imagining that the fat men as well as lean like to invest a quarter in "trying their chances," brought a "wheel of fortune" aboard, and for a short time did a flourishing business. The Captain hearing of the venture, however, interfered, and for half an hour or more prevented the fat men from making sudden fortunes. At the end of that time, the wheel was again revolving—by whose authority is unknown—and gentlemen who were so fortunate as to have any silver change were rapidly getting rid of it. A second time the wheel was interfered with, and this time finally, much to the regret of the gentlemen who were behind the game. One of the players had been Mr. Arthur Doyle, one of the Doyle brothers, and a 219-pounder. While the others were discussing the situation, Mr. Doyle and one of the deck-hands became involved in a little controversy, and in a moment they had each other by the throat. The deck-hand was a slender man, but young and strong, and a desperate scuffle followed. The noise attracted to the spot nearly everybody on the boat, and a rush was made for the combatants. A second later they lay rolling and writhing on the floor, locked in each other's arms, with a good share of the crowd piled on top of them. They were separated with great difficulty, and then it was found that Mr. Doyle, in falling, had received a severe fracture of the left leg, near the ankle. Dr. Cross, who was one of the bulky passengers, immediately drew from his pocket a large roll of the material that is used for bandaging broken legs, a candle-box was broken up into splints, and Mr. Doyle's broken leg was then and there straightened out again, and done up in a neat little box. The Doctor says that although it is a very severe break a vacation of six weeks or so will bring it out all right again. None of the other corpulent gentlemen indulged in athletic sports, and, barring Mr. Doyle's leg, the party reached home in good order.

A FEROCIOUS WOMAN.

The Fourth Ward of Bayonne was the scene of a bloody row Wednesday night. Patrick Dunn and Patrick Meehan, both of whom had been drinking, became involved in an altercation on some trivial matter in Dunn's house, corner of Cresson and Jones streets. Words were stimulated by blows, and Dunn was evidently getting worsted, when Mrs. Dunn appeared on the scene, armed with a pickle. With the weapon she dealt Meehan a blow on the head, and afterward cut him several times on the body. Meehan fell to the floor from loss of blood, when Mrs. Dunn struck him with a stone on the ankle, fracturing it. Dr. Dickinson attended the wounded man. Mrs. Dunn fought the officers who attempted to arrest her so desperately that they found it necessary to bind her and carry her to the station-house in a wagon.

A WOMAN DEFENDS HER HONOR.

JOHN ORMOND MORTALLY STABBED—FEARFUL STRUGGLE IN AN UP-TOWN TENEMENT.

While Capt. Robbins, of the Twenty-third Precinct, was standing at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in conversation with Patrolman Rennie, of his command, he was startled by hearing repeated cries of "Help," "Police," proceeding from the three-story tenement No. 1,613 Second-avenue. The officers hastened to the house, and on reaching it were informed by a lad that a murder had been committed in a room on the second floor, occupied by Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, the wife of a laborer. Ascending to the room indicated, the officers found the door locked. Knocking loudly for admittance, they were challenged by a woman inside. When they said they were policemen they were admitted. As they entered the room the officers stumbled over the body of an insensible man who was lying on the floor, his face and hands covered with blood, which was flowing profusely from two stab-wounds, one in his right groin and the other beneath the left shoulder-blade. Mrs. Sullivan, terribly excited, was pacing the floor, wringing her hands, and crying. Capt. Robbins succeeded after considerable trouble in pacifying her. She then said that the wounded man was John Ormond, a builder, who resides at Forty-sixth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and that she had inflicted the wounds upon him while defending her honor. She said she was slightly acquainted with Ormond, having seen him frequently in the neighborhood of her home, but had never spoken to him before yesterday. Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while her husband was absent, Ormond and a friend visited the house, and the former asked her to go with him up to her room, as he wished to impart to her some important information. She assented, and when they reached her room Ormond asked her if she would have some beer. She refused at first, but Ormond insisted, and sent her son, a lad about 15 years old, for beer, giving him a half-dollar and telling him to keep the change. When the boy had gone Ormond, who appeared to be slightly intoxicated, approached her and made an indecent proposal. She indignantly repelled the insult, and picking up a billet of wood, drove him from the room.

In the hallway he met the lad whom he had sent for the beer, and taking the can he carried, drank its contents, and sent the boy into the street to play. Ormond then returned to the room, and locking the door, assaulted Mrs. Sullivan, knocked her down, and attempted to commit a gross outrage upon her. She fought desperately. Escaping from her assailant, she ran to the window and cried loudly for help. Ormond followed, and, seizing her by the waist, dragged her away from the window. Despite her desperate resistance, he again threw her on the floor. After a hard struggle she woman succeeded in rising once more. Then, as she glanced hurriedly about the room for some weapon with which to defend herself, she caught sight of her husband's pocket-knife lying open on the mantel. She seized the weapon, and as Ormond again rushed at her to renew the conflict, she plunged it into his abdomen, and afterward into his back, beneath the left shoulder-blade. Ormond fell to the floor, and the woman rushed to the window and renewed her cries for help, which finally brought to her assistance Capt. Robbins and Patrolman Rennie. After hearing her story, Capt. Robbins placed Mrs. Sullivan under arrest, and had her taken to the East Eighty-eighth-Street Police Station, where she was locked up in a cell. The woman appeared overcome with horror and grief at her situation.

The wounded man was taken to the station-house, and thence to the Ninty-ninth-Street Hospital in an ambulance. While in the station-house he regained consciousness, but refused to make any statement. In reply to Capt. Robbin's inquiries he said: "Can't you let me alone. I want to die." At the hospital it was stated that Ormond's wounds will probably result fatally. Mrs. Sullivan is said by her neighbors to be a very decent, industrious woman. She is 36 years of age, and has four children, the oldest being 15 years of age. Her husband has been unable to work since he fell from a scaffold about four months ago. He was out for a walk when the tragedy occurred. Mrs. Sullivan will be arraigned for examination at the Harlem Police Court to-day.

EQUALIZATION OF STATE TAXES.

THE KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS AND THE STATE ASSESSORS HAVE A CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the special committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday in the Court-house, in Brooklyn, to take into consideration the subject of equalization of State taxes. The committee consists of Messrs. McDonald, Brown, Sexton, and Curran, and President Moran, and the State Board of Assessors was represented by Messrs. Briggs, Fowler, and Hadley. The reports of Mr. Edward Truslow and Mr. R. A. Bishop, employed by the committee to value property in various counties for the purpose of arriving at a basis of equalization, were presented. Mr. Bishop's report showed that the average percentage of State valuation in 12 counties examined by him was 44⅞ of the actual market value. Mr. Truslow's report showed a percentage ranging from 19.3 in Cattaraugus County to 60.4 in Chenango, while the assessed value of property in Brooklyn was 69.8. After the reading of the reports the meeting was called to order by State Assessor Briggs, and Supervisor McDonald explained the object of the meeting.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McDonald argued that the assessments of the State Board in Kings County were too high, and in other counties they were too low. The two Cities of New-York and Brooklyn constitute a great commercial centre, but the lion's share of the wealth is in New-York, and consequently the bulk of the assessment should fall on that City. As a matter of fact, the amount of assessment on real and personal property in Brooklyn and New-York is equal to 29.9 per cent., while in other counties of the State the average is only 11.6 per cent. of the value of the realty. Real estate in Kings County is assessed at fully 70 per cent. of its value, while, as would be seen by the reports submitted, the assessed value was less than 20 per cent. in other counties. What Kings County asks is that in the process of equalization the standard of full valuation shall be the same in all the counties. State Assessor Fowler defended the action of the board, and said he doubted if 22 counties in the State were really worth more than the price put upon them. State Assessor Briggs thought Kings County had nothing to complain of. She had put up $14,000,000 worth of buildings in four years not counted in, and with the reduction already made she really had a reduction of over $30,000,000. If her personal property should be assessed as it was in some counties, her taxes would not be 1 per cent. Mr. Truslow contended that her property was assessed at fully 70 per cent. of its actual value, and that the amount she ought to pay is always overestimated by the board. After further discussion the meeting adjourned.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN MISSING.

Inspector Dilks, while on duty at the Central Office last night, was informed by Mr. Frederick Garbanati, a jeweler, living at No. 401 East One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, that his father, Frederick C. Garbanati, aged 74, has been missing from his home since last Tuesday. It is feared that he has committed suicide or is wandering about the City, as his mind was somewhat unsettled. The old gentleman, who lived with his son, left home on Tuesday morning, and during the afternoon a note was received from him, stating that he had fallen from a car and would not return home. The note concluded: "When you find me I hope I shall be asleep." It was subsequently ascertained that Mr. Garbanati had pawned a diamond ring for $1 50 at a pawn shop in the Bowery. The missing man has gray hair and mustache, hazel eyes, is slim, is about 5 feet 8 inches in height, and was dressed in a black beaver sack coat with a velvet collar, mixed gray pantaloons, and gray plaid vest. An alarm was sent out to all the Police stations last night.

BOGARDUS CHALLENGES CARVER.

Capt. Bogardus entertained a number of friends at a dinner in the Astor House last evening. In speaking of his proposed match with Dr. Carver, the Captain said: "I am willing to accept the Doctor's challenge for four matches, as published in the morning papers, if he will make them for $1,000 a side, he to put up a forfait of $500 to cover the $500 that I have already on deposit in the *Clipper* office, and set the day for the first match; on that day both to put up $1,000, to be shot for, and so on for the four matches, the $500 forfeit to remain intact until all the matches have been shot; either man failing to shoot all of said matches to forfeit his $500. I will bet him $2,000 to $1,000 on all of the four matches, and will also give him $50 to step forward and make the forfeit good this week." The Captain talks as if he were anxious to meet Dr. Carver, and expresses the utmost confidence in his own ability to beat the shooting of the latter with either rifle or shot-gun.

TWO CASES OF MALARIAL FEVER.

John Armstrong, a peddler, who lives at No. 114 Sixth-avenue, was found last evening by the Police, at Charles and West Fourth streets, suffering from malarial fever. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and there it was learned that the peddler had been tramping through Long Island and New-Jersey, and had contracted the fever on his travels. He has been sick for over a week, and his disease will doubtless prove to be typhoid fever.

Matthew Hart, a laborer, recently from Buffalo, was found yesterday, at Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue, suffering from malarial fever, and was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital.

OPINIONS FOUNDED ON FACT

PROF. SUMNER BEFORE THE HEWITT COMMITTEE.

COHERENT VIEWS OF THE CAUSES OF FINANCIAL DEPRESSION—THE RESULTS OF INCREASED TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY—THE PERIOD OF REACTION—MR. DODGE THINKS WHISKY CAUSES HARD TIMES.

Yesterday's session of the Hewitt Labor Investigating Committee attracted a much larger attendance than that of the day before, due probably to the announcement that Prof. William G. Sumner, of Yale College, was to be examined. Citizen Schwab and his fellows were absent. As Prof. Sumner was not expected to advocate any wild communistic vagaries, the session had no interest for them. The members of the committee present were Messrs. Hewitt, Thompson, and Rice. Representative Cutler, of New-Jersey, was in attendance during a large portion of the time, occupying a seat at the committee's table. Promptly at 11 o'clock Mr. Hewitt called the committee to order, and requested Prof. Sumner to take the witness-chair. An unknown person jumped up in the audience and said that the committee had broken faith with him in not allowing him to be heard, and began a speech to the effect that "the steady growth of society will regulate society—" when Chairman Hewitt asked Prof. Sumner to proceed, and the unknown person subsided.

Prof. Sumner said that he had occupied the chair of Political and Social Science in Yale College for six years. He had made the relations of capital to labor a special study, in the performance of his duties as a Professor, for several years, and had availed himself of all the means at his command to enable him to form ideas of the present depressed condition of affairs, its causes, and its remedies. These means of obtaining information are very meagre, however, and he considered it to be exceedingly difficult for any one person to thoroughly sound the whole question. The subject ought properly to be considered from two points of view, said Prof. Sumner: first, the general great industrial reaction which has taken place over the whole world, and, secondly, local and peculiar circumstances in the United States, which should be considered both by themselves and in connection with the whole. Prof. Sumner knows of no one who has published any statement which covers the whole ground. In reply to questions by Mr. Hewitt, he said that there existed a set of underlying causes which affected all countries, but these were of course modified more or less by local causes.

Considering the subject in its entirety, it was a well-known fact that within the past 10 or 15 years a wonderful change in the transportation of products had been going on all over the world. The Suez Canal, Panama Railroad, &c., were examples in point. With the increased facilities for rapid transportation there is no necessity for keeping on hand so large a stock of goods as merchants had to do when transportation was slow and uncertain. It used to be necessary, for example, when a merchant wanted coffee to send a ship to Brazil with letters directing the cargo to be shipped. In two months, perhaps, the ship returned with the coffee. But the merchant was thus compelled to keep on hand a supply of coffee sufficient for at least two months. Now he can send a cable dispatch, and his coffee may arrive in any two weeks. Hence he now had to keep in stock only enough to last two weeks. This rapid means of transportation, then, enabled the modern merchant to get along with a minimum supply. This was one reason for the so-called "overproduction" as compared with former times when transportation was slow.

The difference between Great Britain and India has been revolutionized by the Suez Canal, said Prof. Sumner. Mr. Hewitt asked him what affect such a revolution would have upon the laboring classes. "It must ultimately result in a very great improvement of their condition," answered the witness. "Of course, it will produce for the time being a glut of goods, and consequently a glut of capital. But this irksome effect is only temporary, for trade is ultimately forced into new and profitable currents." In response to questions by Mr. Thompson, Prof. Sumner said that the first effect of such a glut is to stop production, and thus disarrange matters. The duration of this disarrangement is short, however, and things would soon adjust themselves to the changed order. When the Suez Canal was completed, it was thought to be a failure, because the immense stock of goods which was immediately accumulated caused a glut, this glut a crisis, and then a reaction set in naturally, which checked business through the canal. But the goods that had accumulated were worked off, things adjusted themselves, and the Suez Canal business soon recovered. The increased movement of productions brought about by the opening of the canal must result in a very great improvement, and in a great development of the well-being of all classes.

MACHINERY.

The first effect of the introduction of machinery, continued Prof. Sumner, is to destroy capital, displace labor, and lock up capital. For example, the building of railroads had, as a matter of necessity, displaced stage-coaches, &c., and thrown the men employed in that business out of work. It was the same with the introduction of the loom, and, indeed, wherever machinery has been employed. This, undoubtedly, caused temporary irksome distress, but it is the penalty society has to pay for its gains. Ultimately society, which includes everybody, is benefited by the use of machinery. Compare, said the witness, the condition of the laboring-classes now with their condition a century ago. Then the working man lived in one or two rooms, small, unhealthy, and without sanitary appliances. His fuel was poor and dear, and his food of the cheapest kind. Now, the laboring man of the same class has more rooms, in better houses, with carpets, comfortable furniture, reading-matter, good clothes for himself and his family, good light, good and cheap fuel, and, in short, the comforts of life. Machinery has cheapened "luxuries," and brought them within the reach of the laboring man. But in the meantime he must suffer a reduction of income. In some foreign countries the introduction of machinery caused such distress that some laborers were forced to emigrate to this country. But their children must now look back upon their fathers' distress as a great family blessing. There is no way in the world to avoid this first effect of the introduction of machinery. Machinery ultimately improves the great mass of the people, while individuals and classes have to struggle. It is through struggles, however, that civilization is reached. Why is it that people have come to the United States from other countries? A small part on account of religion, perhaps, but the greater part because they were uncomfortable in the old country. They were in distress at home, and to get out of it came to this country. They didn't want to leave, they wanted to stay; but they have been forced to progress. Prof. Sumner here referred to the great famine in Ireland in 1846 and 1847, and said that the Irish never came here till they were starving at home. Then they were forced to come, and England has been greatly benefited by it. She had 8,000,000 population—more than she could provide for—and the emigration had reduced her people to about 5,000,000. She is consequently now in a prosperous condition, for she has not a larger population than she can support. Thus, the famine, which caused temporary distress, has been a blessing in the end to Ireland. The effects of the Irish famine in bringing about improved legislation as to the holding of landed property, by forcing a modification of the existing laws, was also referred to by the witness, and a short discussion upon the general subject of land laws ensued between him and the members of the committee. Is the improved legislation he did not think the old idea of "vested rights" in land had been superseded, except in so far as to guarantee to the tenant all the money he had invested in the land. So far as this country is concerned, there may be evils due to poor legislation which can be improved by modifying or repealing the law.

To come back to the general causes of the present reaction in business, said Prof. Sumner, the Franco-Prussian war turned a vast number of people from industrial pursuits to destroying capital, and consequently there was increased demand for production in other countries, of which England had her share, and hence her unexampled prosperity during that war. At the close of the war Germany got a thousand millions indemnity from France, and then ensued a grand kite-flying time of wild speculation to get rid of it. Of course, a crash came, and since 1873 Germany has had even a worse crisis than we have had. In France, on the contrary, the people were forced to practice economy, self-denial, energy, talent, &c., and therefore they had no period of such suffering. At this point Mr. Hewitt interrupted the Professor to say that the report of the recent Committee of Parliament appointed to look into the condition of the French people, recites that there has been great distress among the working men of France, and that it is still increasing. His (Mr. Hewitt's) own observation while in France last year had confirmed this report. Prof. Sumner answered that he had only known of complaints being made but once. That was in May of last year, and was during a political excitement. Besides, there were always plenty of complaints made whenever a Government Committee of Inquiry sat in any country. Continuing the general subject, the Professor said that during the prosperous period in England previously mentioned capital accumulated rapidly, and was loaned to doubtful Governments and employed in various speculations. There was also a great extension of railroads and other public improvements in all parts of the world. In our day, whenever there is an extension of industries it finally leads to a demand for coal and iron. In the present case, the chief demand for these commodities was precipitated upon England, and she was obliged to work her mines deeper for work those of an inferior character. This caused an advance in the prices of coal and iron. As a consequence, various enterprises were cut off or made unprofitable, and a reaction followed in England. If the United States had been free in its commerce and industries before 1872, we might have entered into a successful competition with England and other countries in the coal and iron trade. Our iron could have been made so cheaply, and our coal so cheaply mined that other nations could not have competed with us. A general free trade discussion here took place between the members of the committee and the witness, during which Mr. Hewitt said he was an advocate of free trade principles himself, but that he did not believe that this country could compete with England in the iron trade, as the witness had claimed. "But," said Prof. Sumner, "you have never had a chance to try to compete, and so cannot tell yet. I hope you will keep pegging away, Mr. Chairman, till free trade is accomplished."

AGRICULTURE AND CAPITAL.

In discussing the question with Mr. Rice, witness said that we were now being driven to the raising of cereals as the cheapest form of production and the best outlay for capital. We have an excellent soil for wheat, cotton, tobacco, &c. If the people should find they could get iron, wool, cotton, and anything else they wish, by raising wheat, then they would all plant wheat. Low wages would be brought about, and would enable us to successfully compete with other nations in other branches of industry. Prof. Sumner then went into the subject of population, and said that because of increasing population our descendants cannot expect to have as good a time as we have, because the country cannot support a very large population as easily as it can a smaller number. He is absurd to say that there is any distress in this rich country now, where we have only 12 persons to the square mile. All the working classes have got to do is to go to work on the undeveloped and fertile lands and get the food they need. "There is no necessary distress among the laboring class," said the Professor, "and I don't know of one particle of evidence that there is except Mr. Wright's report of 28,000 unemployed men and women in Massachusetts. In agricultural communities there is certainly no distress. Most of these unemployed people have family connections who assist them. They are not bordering on crime, tramping, or starving.

WHERE DISTRESS IS GREATEST.

The chief centres of distress are the large cities, where there is always a class who have no visible means of support. They don't like to, and won't, leave the cities, and, of course, find it hard to live. But the real distress is greater among clerks, bookkeepers, and office men than among the lower classes.

THE WAR AND THE DEBT.

The local causes of the present depression all date back to the war, said Prof. Sumner. Fifteen years ago we spent four years in destroying capital and keeping the people away from industrial pursuits. The South was reduced to a wilderness, and all its capital destroyed. But during all that period, the business interests of the country, and the North in particular, felt no particular distress. Business was apparently so prosperous that people began to think a new discovery had been made by which we could make war, destroy capital, and still get rich. "Or, in other words," interrupted Mr. Hewitt, "our national debt was a national blessing!" But we cannot so destroy capital and waste life, continued the witness, without some time having to live poorer and work harder to make it up. When you go to war you go into the burdens of misery and want, and what is destroyed must be reproduced. This reaction is the inevitable result of war. During the war, when the Government was putting out its paper promises to pay, we all sincerely believed we were going to pay up these promises to meet the obligations then incurred, and business throughout the country was adjusted with a view of going through the process of specie payment in due time. Then in 1868 the Government indefinitely postponed the payment, and from this legislation the reaction of a speculative period resulted. Everybody rushed into a kite-flying time of speculation, until at last the inevitable panic overtook them. This panic was very greatly intensified by this departure from the original time of redeeming these promises. We have gone through all the misery of retiring our paper currency and haven't done it yet.

The effect of this vast mass of paper circulating as money, continued the witness, was necessarily to produce speculation. Everybody got into debt, because that was the only way to get rich. The bigger borrowing one did the bigger profit he made. This was not brought to an end until 1870, when credit was extended to its highest possible point. If we went through such a period of inflation, and came to the collapse, it is not necessary to look any further for the cause of depression. We are in it now, and if anybody thinks we are going to get back to kite-flying, he is mistaken. No process of inflation can possibly help matters, for it could only be carried on, as we were at one point, when the whole thing would burst, and then we would only be worse off than ever. Repudiation would hurt everybody, but the "non-capitalist" would be the most hurt. All the capital that could be moved would leave the country. Diminution of wages and a reduction of employment would result, and finally the non-capitalist, for which term he meant the working classes, would get only the barest living. The effect of replacing bonds by greenbacks would be simply to lengthen the period of absolute suffering for the non-capitalist. Referring to the preposterous schemes of the so-called "friends of the working man," Prof. Sumner said he could only bring their ideas down to where he could comprehend them. He don't believe prices can be inflated by paper again, because "everybody has found out the trick now." Since 1873, the witness said, people have been economizing and so accumulating capital; hence, trade is dull, and depression ensues; therefore there is a slack demand for laborers, and they suffer. No legislation can remedy this. We must work through it as best we can. Legislation could do no good, but it would do a great deal of mischief.

THE TARIFF ATTACKED.

The witness then attacked the system of protective tariff as a cause of the present depression. We have had to put up with a heavy burden of taxation since the war, he said, which we must carry. But it is an entirely different matter when protective taxes are put on articles to benefit the manufacturers alone and not the people. It is only an added burden put upon the people. If the Government undertakes to protect anybody, then it must decide what industries are to be followed in this country. A protective legislation forces industry into a "disproportionate development." Prof. Sumner thinks there is no such thing as "over-production," but that there is "disproportionate production" of industries. The term explains itself. A protective tariff also draws the population into certain localities which the law virtually designates, and this is not the normal distribution of the people. There was a long discussion of the tariff system by the witness, and he was then asked whether the establishment of cities in agricultural districts was a benefit to the districts. This involved so many different factors in its consideration that he preferred to express no positive opinion. Paper money, said the Professor, always has the effect of drawing the population out of the productive class into that of "middle-men," who make all the profits under such a financial system, because the currency is handled by them. Paper money also draws people into cities, because there congregate the middle-men, merchants, &c. This is an evil, and the cure lies in redistricting the population back in its normal condition. Congress should take no measures to colonize the working classes, as some have advocated. It would only work injury. The Government is incompetent and unfit to undertake such a thing. The witness, however, is willing private benevolent organizations should do it if they see fit. But the very fact that no such organization exists here is good proof that it is not needed. If there was, it has been claimed, 30,000 people needing help in New-York, there would certainly spring up a society to help them.

Prof. Sumner said he had no remedy to offer for the present state of affairs except the application of enlightened and sound doctrines to the case. He knows of no specific thing the Government can do to assist the non-capitalist without doing more mischief than good. There are several things the non-capitalist needs—first, the greatest possible liberty for disposing of his own energies for his own interests, and secondly, the greatest possible liberty to benefit by his industry. He has now practically no restriction, however. But the tariff duties should be removed, and thus do away with the present unfair proportion of burdens borne by the non-capitalist. The taxes must come out of income, that is, out of what is produced. As to rents, a tax upon the landlord of a house would do no good. Prof. Sumner said he could not understand what is meant by "a fair share," when the laboring classes claim that they don't get "a fair share" of wealth. "I don't get a fair share," said he. It is nonsense to talk about an unfair distribution of property in this country. Each man can get what his skill, industry, enterprise, self-denial, &c., is worth. It is absurd to talk about the Government attempting to "distribute things justly." Society don't owe any man a living. The fact that a person is here doesn't imply that society must support him. The witness then went on to show by the *reductio ad absurdum* method what would be the result if the Government undertook to provide work, and caused roars of laughter as he did so. "Suppose I am a man of 21 years of age," said he, "and want to get married, as, of course, I do if I'm 21. Now, must the Government, (which has to provide for me,) provide for my wife too? Well, then how many of my children must it provide for? Of course, there can be no limit, and, of course, every young man will get married as soon as he can, and we will soon have such a population as no country could support. Capital would be constantly decreasing while the mouths are increasing, and we would very soon become a nation of paupers."

Another discussion followed on the subjects of taxation, inheritance of property, railroad corporations, &c., and the witness then retired, after having been on the stand over three hours and a half.

WHISKY TO BLAME.

Mr. William E. Dodge was then called to the chair, and argued that the great cause of the troubles of the laboring classes is the use of intoxicating liquors. He instanced the manufacturing villages of Naugatuck, Conn., Dodge Mills, near Williamsport, Penn., Tobahanna Mills, Penn., St. Simon's Mills, Ga., and Magnattawan, Wabashee, and Collinwood Mills, in Canada, as examples of the benefits of total abstinence. These villages are under the control of the manufacturing companies in which Mr. Dodge is interested, and no liquor is allowed in them. As a consequence, Mr. Dodge says their 2,000 workmen have not felt the distress of the hard times to any great extent, and are contented and happy. Mr. Dodge thinks that Congress should legislate by every means in its power to suppress the liquor traffic and save to the country the enormous expenditure of $600,000,000 which is paid for liquor each year, enough to pay off the national debt in three years, and one-half as much as the whole earnings accumulated in a generation and deposited in the savings banks now. Another matter strongly urged by Mr. Dodge is the necessity of the resumption of specie payments by the Government. The laboring man wants to know that when he is paid a legal-tender dollar he can get 100 cents in gold for it, and then he is satisfied. Mr. Dodge has recently traveled through eight States, and finds that the volume of business transacted is as great as ever, but the prices are very low. These low prices are greatly stimulating building operations throughout the country. He heard no complaints of distress except in the cities.

Mr. Dodge was followed by Mr. J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the National Temperance Society, of which Mr. Dodge is President. Mr. Stearns simply read a statement of statistics of the cost of the liquor traffic, which he afterward handed to the committee, and then gave place to Mr. A. M. Powell. The latter argued for the right of Congress under the Constitution to restrict the liquor traffic, but when a copy of the Constitution was handed to him, he was unable to designate the section giving that right.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Hewitt announced that at today's session Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., would give the committee his views on the general subject of railroads, and Mr. Horace White, of Chicago, would discuss the question of finance. The committee then adjourned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild conveyed 586 sick children on an excursion down the Bay yesterday. The delighted youngsters were treated to music and refreshments, and had a jolly time.

The funeral of the late Dr. Austin L. Sands, of Newport, R. I., took place at the University-Place Church yesterday morning. Dr. Sands died at Cairo, Egypt, on Dec. 20 last, and his body was embalmed and brought to this City for interment at Green-Wood Cemetery. Rev. Dr. Hunt, Secretary of the Bible Society, conducted the services.

Mr. F. G. Marshall, who was a silent partner in the firm of P. L. Nevius & Co., flour-dealers, of No. 11 South-street, died on Wednesday last at his home, No. 177 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn. He had been sick for a month with pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Marshall was but 31 years of age. He was a member of the Produce Exchange. His funeral will take place to-day from the Methodist Church at the corner of Clinton and Pacific streets, Brooklyn.

The cabin passenger lists so far this week have been smaller than usual. The aggregate number carried out by the seven steam-ships which sailed yesterday and the day before was but little over 200. On the other hand, the saloons of most of the returning steamers are crowded. To-morrow's outgoing fleet will consist of the following vessels: The Germanic, of the White Star Line, and the Helvetia, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Mosel, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen; the Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow.

The passengers by the steamer State of Georgia, which arrived at this port from Glasgow on Tuesday last, had a calm voyage, and to relieve the monotony of the trip engaged in several pastimes, among others the trial of one of the saloon passengers for a misdemeanor. The law was laid down according to the Scottish Code of Practice by leading members of the Bar. On the arrival of the steamer at her dock, the saloon passengers presented to Capt. Cooper a set of resolutions, expressing their appreciation of his ability as a seaman and his geniality as a host.

BROOKLYN.

The undertaking establishment of Mr. John R. Newman, No. 170 Court-street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and jewelry valued at $150 was stolen.

An infant son of Mr. Jellitt, who resides at No. 300 Flatbush-avenue, fell down stairs yesterday, and was seriously injured by a large carpet tack, which penetrated his skull. He will probably die.

The last pair of strands for the two down stream cables of the Brooklyn Bridge were completed yesterday. When the work of wrapping them is done, the cables will be finished. There are only six more strands to lay to complete the up stream cables.

A collision occurred between the two rapid transit motors Flatbush and Northport, on Atlantic-avenue near Franklin, at 4:55 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch. No person was injured. The motors were damaged about $300.

The Twenty-fifth Ward Republican League will open the Fall campaign with a clam-bake and picnic next Wednesday afternoon and evening at Euler's Broadway Park. One hundred thousand clams, &c., will be supplied to feed the multitude expected to be present.

Detective Thomas Murphy, of the Ninth Sub-Precinct, has been promoted to be a Sergeant in recognition of his services in capturing the four burglars, Porter, Draper, Wilbur, and Irving. He will be assigned to duty either in the Ninth Sub-Precinct or the Thirteenth Precinct.

An order was issued by Judge McCue, of the Brooklyn City Court, yesterday, directed to the Supervisors of Kings County, ordering them to show cause why they should not be

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THE SOUTHERN PESTILENCE

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION AT MEMPHIS.

FORTY-SIX NEW CASES AND TEN DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY—THE PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO NEW CASES GRADUALLY DIMINISHING—DEATH OF HON. JOHN A. ROUSH — TWO PHYSICIANS STRICKEN WITH THE MALADY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—The weather is clear with cool breezes, counteracting the effects of the blazing sunshine, yet there is very little in the Board of Health reports to encourage hope beyond the statement by the physicians that the proportion of deaths to the number of new cases is gradually diminishing. The Board of Health this morning declared yellow fever epidemic, and advised every man, woman, and child, white and black, to leave the city at once.

Among those who died to-day was Hon. John A. Roush, a member of the Tennessee Legislature, who was one of the most active workers on the Citizens' Relief Committee during the epidemic of 1873, and who began work in earnest on the same committee when the fever broke out here last week. Mr. Roush was well and hearty on Wednesday evening. He was seized with the malady yesterday, and died about noon to-day.

Gen. W. J. Smith, ex-member of Congress from this district, who went to Grenada on the first outbreak of the fever there, was sent back to Memphis sick last night. His physician, however, reports him prostrated from overwork and exhaustion. He is doing well this evening.

So many ports on the Arkansas and White Rivers have been quarantined against Memphis that all the packets running up those streams have been laid up, and it is said to-day that the St. Louis packets will stop running after next Tuesday from the same cause.

Eight P. M.—W. W. Stephenson, a compositor on the *Appeal*, has just been carried from the composing-room with symptoms of the fever.

The Board of Health reports 46 new cases and 10 deaths during the past 24 hours. Drs. Marabele and Frayser are reported to be sick with the fever.

Vice-President A. D. Langstaff and Secretary J. H. Smith, of the Howard Association, request all persons desirous of making contributions for the benefit of the sick, to forward them direct to the Howard Association of Memphis. The receipt of money will be properly acknowledged.

The following appeal in behalf of orphans is made:

To Catholics throughout the country:

The scourge of yellow fever is again upon Memphis, and many will be left orphans. St. Peter's Asylum in this city is already overburdened. Substantial sympathy is needed. Please send contributions to

Rev. J. A. KELLY, St. Peter's Church.

DESOLATION IN GRENADA.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE AND A NEW-ORLEANS PHYSICIAN PROSTRATED—NINE MORE DEATHS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 23.—A still more gloomy state of affairs exists here. Judge Walton, Chairman of the Relief Committee, was stricken down with the plague to-day, and your reporter has just left him in a delirious state. In addition to this calamity, Dr. Veazie, of New-Orleans, has been prostrated by nervous excitement and exhaustion. This is enough to drive away all hope from the few remaining ones, and it would do so if it were not for Col. B. P. Anderson, of the Howard Association of Memphis, who is constantly cheering up the survivors. The death list to-day comprises five whites and four negroes. There are five new cases among the whites and many more among the negroes.

THE DISEASE STILL RAGING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

A LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CASES —RELIEF COMMITTEES APPEALING FOR AID.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—To-day's yellow fever reports show 123 new cases and 40 deaths. The deaths to-day include 13 children, ranging from 1 to 7 years of age; also five, ages 11 to 17 years.

Y. A. Woodward, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, has succeeded in organizing a relief committee for the purpose of nursing and caring for any comrades who may need their services. The following gentlemen compose the committee: W. Wright, A. S. Badger, and J. H. Wright. Contributions have been solicited from comrades in other States, and responses, so far, are encouraging. The committee have already buried four comrades.

B. P. Blanchard, formerly State Register of Voters and latterly a Custom-house clerk, died last evening of congestion of the brain, superinduced by fever, after an illness of less than 12 hours. He was buried at Chalmette to-day by Joseph A. Mower Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Commissioner W. G. Lane is ill with the fever, but is believed to be out of danger. O. H. Hunsaker is out again. T. V. Coupland, late Deputy Collector, has a light attack of fever.

The following appeal is made by the Young Mens' Christian Association:

Having organized ourselves into a Relief Committee, we will be pleased to be made almoners of contributions of friends and communities abroad, and our own fellow-citizens, for the relief of the destitute sick in our city. A prompt response to this appeal will enable us to render efficient aid in this time of special sickness and destitution.

W. C. RAYMOND, Treasurer.

This association have now in charge upward of 30 cases. On Thursday night they sent out several nurses, and were to-day receiving and considering applications. Some contributions of money have come in.

The agents of the steam-ship St. Louis, which is expected to arrive soon from Liverpool, have addressed a note to Collector Smith, asking permission to lighter the cargo at the mouth of the Mississippi River, the object being to have the crew avoid coming in contact with the fever. In reply the Collector says: "You are informed that every facility will be afforded you. When you are ready to unload the steamer, please notify me and I will detail a corps of officers to go to the steam-ship to discharge the cargo or lighter the merchandise so unloaded that it may be delivered here the same as if the vessel had come to the city."

At a regular meeting of the Board of Health last evening there was no quorum, only Dr. Choppin and Mr. Mott being present. Dr. Choppin stated that the next meeting of the board would be held next Thursday. The board has addressed the following circular to physicians:

DEAR SIRS: The Board of Health are desirous of preparing a complete registry of the cases of yellow fever occurring this year, in order to have the material for future study of the disease. You are therefore earnestly requested to make to this office a report of every case occurring in your practice, according to the forms provided. Copies of this form will be furnished on application. This request is intended to apply to cases previously treated as well as to those hereafter attended.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.

Many families are found in destitute circumstances, without money or food, and with sometimes two or three or more sick. The immediate wants of all such are supplied. The Howard Association have sent out in this city 200 nurses. They estimate their present expenses at from $1,500 to 2,000 per day. In response to calls, the Howard Association has sent out physicians and nurses as follows: Grenada—Two physicians, 50 nurses, and two druggists; Canton—One physician and four nurses; Summit—Two nurses; Port Eads—Ten physicians and six nurses; Port Gibson—Eight nurses. A visit to the rooms of the association this evening found President Standigift, Secretary Southmayd, and a number of members of the association on duty, all busy attending to applications for relief. Secretary Southmayd stated that 125 applications were made to the association to-day, including many colored people, and 550 applications for relief have been made to date. The Secretary thinks there are about 1,100 sick represented by these applications. Besides this, in response to a call from Vicksburg, one physician and 20 nurses will be sent there to-morrow.

THE SCOURGE AT OTHER PLACES.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS AT VICKSBURG—DISTRESS AT PLAQUEMINE, LA.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 23.—The deaths from yellow fever yesterday numbered 20, and up to 3 o'clock this afternoon there were also 20. The total number of deaths to date is 69. The disease is steadily increasing, and there were fully 50 new cases to-day, among them Dr. D. W. Booth, who has charge of the hospital. Physicians and nurses are coming from Galveston, New-Orleans, Shreveport and Delhi, La. Drs. Balfour and Robbins continue improving. Money for the aid of the sick continues to come in.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—A dispatch from the Mayor of Plaquemine to the Howard Association says: "We are afflicted with the scourge, yellow fever. New cases are occurring constantly. Our physicians have more than they can do. We are sadly in need of help. Can you send us an experienced physician?"

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE REPORT.

RAVAGES OF THE DISEASE AS SHOWN BY REPORTS TO DR. WOODWORTH, THE SURGEON-GENERAL— STATE OF THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Dispatches received by Dr. Woodworth, Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service, for the week ending to-night, show the marked increase in the ravages of the yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley. In Vicksburg the United States Marine Hospital officials are ill with the fever, and surgeons from New-Orleans have been sent to their assistance. The service is much embarrassed for want of physicians, and to-day three new assistant surgeons, the maximum now allowed by law, were appointed. They will be sent to take the place of more experienced surgeons stationed at the hospitals, who in turn will be sent to the infected districts. There are no reports of additional cases in Cincinnati. The case furthest north is one near Wheeling, a sporadic case. Along the south-eastern coast there are no reports of any fever, except of a few cases in quarantine, which are customary even in seasons when there is no epidemic. At Key West, Pensacola, and Mobile no fever has yet been reported, neither are there any official reports of cases at Charleston, Savannah, Norfolk, or Baltimore. The report yesterday that a case had appeared at Norfolk has not been confirmed, but it is pretty certain that a person seized with fever passed through here from the South for New-York yesterday, as a Pullman car passenger.

Dr. Woodworth having telegraphed to Dr. Murray, in charge of the hospital at Key West, to know if he was himself well enough to go to the relief of New-Orleans, received the following reply:

KEY WEST, Aug. 23, 1878.

Will start to-morrow and arrive there in four days. Send me relief here. City healthy.

ROBERT B. MURRAY.

Dr. Murray himself has only just arisen from a sick bed after a severe surgical operation.

The following dispatch was received by Dr. Woodworth from Dr. Keyes at Vicksburg this evening: "At least 400 cases of yellow fever to-day; 20 deaths in less than 34 hours. Both physicians in charge of Marine Hospital service very low. Physicians scarce."

Reports having been circulated that there are 15 cases of yellow fever at the Baltimore quarantine, it can be stated that there is not now one case there. A clean bill of health was reported from the quarantine yesterday. The only cases that have been there came from two barks, which were immediately placed in the strictest quarantine. The regulations of quarantine at Baltimore are exceptionally stringent, no communication whatever being allowed with any vessel suspected of having the fever on board. The business men interested in the cargo, even, are forbidden to send messages. The Baltimore authorities are confident of their ability to confine any sporadic cases which may come strictly to quarantine.

THE FEVER RELIEF FUND.

MONEY SUBSCRIBED IN LARGE AMOUNTS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Masonic fraternity of this city met this evening and subscribed $1,700 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South, and appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions from the brethren. Alexander Gardner is the treasurer of the fund.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Contributions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers are daily increasing in this city, and being sent forward rapidly. The committee having the matter in charge to-day forwarded about $1,000.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 23.—S. W. Venable & Co., tobacco manufacturers, of this city, to-day sent $300 to the yellow fever sufferers at Memphis, $100 to Grenada, and $100 to Vicksburg. The Hebrews of this city also telegraphed $50 to New-Orleans for the same object, and the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank sent $50 to Vicksburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—At noon to-day the subscriptions here in aid of the yellow fever sufferers amounted to $3,873. At to-day's meeting of the Relief Committee it was resolved that the committee give notice that they will not employ physicians or nurses to be sent South, but will send the money direct to points requiring assistance.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 23.—About $1,200 have been raised here for the relief of the infected districts. Chattanooga remains healthy.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.—At noon to-day the contributions here for the yellow fever sufferers footed $3,000.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—Nearly $2,000 additional were raised by merchants to the yellow fever fund, and several subscriptions were made by individual exertions in response to appealing telegrams, aggregating, perhaps, $1,000. Of the amount rased on 'Change day before yesterday, $500 was sent yesterday to Vicksburg. W. R. Strubblefield, Grand High Priest of Grand Chapel, Royal Arch Masons of Missouri, sent $300 to Jackson, Miss., and additional sums will be sent together points. Mayor Overstolz appointed several soliciting committees yesterday, in response to a resolution passed by the merchants on Wednesday, and a general committee. These committees will canvass the city by districts, and several thousands of dollars will probably be raised. John F. Long, late Collector of Internal Revenue, has sent $500 to be distributed among the fever-stricken people. The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association has raised about $1,500 and sent it to the Howard Associations.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 23.—The Central Georgia, Capitol, and Exchange Banks have each sent $100 to yellow fever sufferers in Memphis and elsewhere. Four hundred dollars have also been contributed by citizens.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23.—The Mayor has appointed a committee of 60 to solicit contributions for yellow fever sufferers. The Masons are collecting funds for the same purpose.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—W. M. Cunningham, of this city, Grand Master of Ohio Masons, has directed the Grand Secretary to issue an appeal to the 500 lodges of Ohio for money for the yellow fever sufferers.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The subscriptions in aid of yellow fever sufferers to-day aggregate $500. A movement is on foot to give a monster entertainment at Music Hall for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers. The Cincinnati Orchestra and Shakespeare Club have volunteered their services.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—A mass meeting was held in Masonic Hall to-night, and committees were appointed in every ward to solicit contributions in aid of communities afflicted with yellow fever.

DISINFECTING THE MAILS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The Acting Postmaster-General received a number of telegrams to-day from Southern Postmasters requesting instructions as to fumigating the mails. The department will not give detailed suggestions, but will direct the Post Office officials to co-operate with the local Boards of Health.

The following telegraphic correspondence was held to-day:

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 23, 1878.

To Hon. D. M. Key, Postmaster-General:

Please stop all mails, except first-class, for all points in Mississippi from Memphis and New-Orleans, and all, except first-class matter, coming from the following infected points in this State: Grenada, Vicksburg, Canton, Port Gibson, and Holly Springs. We regard this as important for our safety.

WIRT JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Secretary State Board of Health.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1878.

To Wirt Johnston, M. D., Secretary, &c., Jackson, Miss.:

It is not deemed advisable to direct the exclusion of any class of matter from the mails because of the prevalence of yellow fever. This department will not, however, attempt to disregard any reasonable order of legally-constituted Boards of Health issued to prevent the spread of the disease, but, on the contrary, desires its officers to co-operate in executing them.

J. N. TYNER, Acting Postmaster-General.

HELP FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS AND BANKERS TO DEVISE MEANS OF RELIEF.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to devise means for succoring the afflicted people in those Southern cities and towns in which the yellow fever is prevalent. Mr. Samuel D. Babcock presided, and, in opening the meeting, said its high purpose was to extend aid and comfort to sufferers in the South, where the indications are that the yellow fever will continue to prevail for many weeks. The people of the North, said Mr. Babcock, must act decidedly for the relief of the afflicted. Human charity dictates that those who are safe from the scourge shall succor those who are prostrated and plunged into distress by it. Mr. Babcock then introduced to the Chamber Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans. Gen. Bussey made an appeal to the merchants of New-York for aid for the fever-stricken. He said that the spread of the fever in New-Orleans was due in great part to the over-confidence of the people generally, and of the Board of Health in particular. Nobody became alarmed when it manifested itself. Everybody thought it could be checked at once, but when the measures devised and dictated by the Board of Health were put into operation, it was found that they were powerless to arrest the disease. Early in April last the weather became extremely hot, and continued so until the present time. The atmosphere has in the meantime been damp. This unpleasant weather weakened many persons, and gave an impetus to the spread of the fever. Those who were attacked by the disease were unable to resist, and sank rapidly under it. The New-Orleans physicians though thoroughly competent to cope with the fever in ordinary times, found that the task set them was of the most difficult character. The disease spread rapidly; it passed to other Mississippi River cities and towns; and now the problem is to confine it to its present limits, and at the same time, to comfort the persons within those limits who are suffering from it. Gen. Bussey considered that the best way to check the advance of the fever is to send into the infected districts physicians from New-Orleans, who are, he said, best fitted by experience to treat it. It is because the physicians of New-Orleans are superior to those of other Southern cities that the fever will probably be controlled there first. Yet, said the speaker, information recently received proves that the people of New-Orleans are becoming panic-stricken, and are making immense sacrifices to procure means to get away from the city, and to remain away until the fever has passed. The way to help the sufferers, Gen. Bussey said, is for the merchants and the people generally of New-York to send money and other means to the Howard Associations of the South. The association in New-Orleans has a record of every competent nurse in that city, and can induce them to go to any part of the country if their services are needed. The Howard Associations can dispense whatever funds are sent them in New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Gibson City, Grenada, Memphis, and any other afflicted city or town, and will use them judiciously. Gen. Bussey appealed particularly for help to be given to those who know best how to combat the yellow fever, which, he said, is a disease that must be carefully watched. A sufferer from it ought to be nursed anxiously all the time. As the weather changes the reports of the spread of yellow fever will become more alarming, and, as it grows colder, the mortality in the South will increase. There is, Gen. Bussey declared, a condition of suffering in the South that ought to appeal to the charity of every person in the North who is able to extend aid, however small that aid may be. In answer to a question, he said that the yellow fever appeared 30 days earlier in New-Orleans this year than it usually appears. No abatement of its power is likely to be expected until a severe frost has occurred in the infected districts. Gen. Bussey believed it would continue in an epidemic form until the middle of October; and he remembered one year in which the people from New-Orleans, to escape the disease, did not dare return until after Nov. 5.

Mr. E. P. Fabbri, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., said that the present is not an occasion for a spasmodic effort to help the distressed. He thought that an organization should be made to continue to send relief to the afflicted people of the South until the fever has spent its power. He, therefore, offered the following resolution, which was immediately adopted:

Resolved, That a committee largely representative of the great financial and commercial interests of the Metropolis be constituted and appointed by this Chamber to solicit and receive subscriptions, with power to distribute funds collected as in their judgment may seem most expedient among cities and districts afflicted by yellow fever.

Mr. A. Foster Higgins, Treasurer of the House of Mercy in this City, read the following dispatch from the Protestant Episcopal Sisters of St. Mary, of Memphis: "The situation is worse, and we are almost powerless for lack of funds."

Mr. James Talcott urged that the committee of the Chamber should receive subscriptions from every source, however small. The following gentlemen were appointed members of the Relief Committee: Messrs. B. G. Arnold, George Bliss, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Crosby Brown, James H. Clark, F. H. Cossitt, William E. Dodge, Jr., James W. Elwell, E. P. Fabbri, Charles M. Fry, Arthur B. Graves, William H. Guion, Henry Hentz, A. Foster Higgins, George F. Hope, Edward S. Jaffray, William Libby, Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph Seligman, B. B. Sherman, F. L. Talcott, Henry M. Taber, and F. B. Thurber. The committee will meet in the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day to organize for the prosecution of the work assigned to it.

The Secretary of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association has received an appeal from the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans for contributions for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in that city. The Brooklyn association has already given notice that persons who desire to contribute to that object can leave their donations at the office of the association, corner of Fulton-street and Gallatin-place, and that they will be publicly acknowledged and forwarded at once.

ANSWERING THE CRY FOR AID.

Additional subscriptions were yesterday made in this City for the Southern cities in which money is needed to carry on the work of caring for the yellow fever sufferers:

Mr. N. Barnett, No. 115 Franklin-street, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of sufferers at New-Orleans:

Schafer Brothers	$200	H. B. Claflin & Co.	$100
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	100	Thomas Russell & Co.	100
Lawson Brothers	50	Faulkner, Page & Co.	50
Hunt, Carlin & Valentine	50	Lewis Brothers & Co.	50
E. N. & W. H. Tailer	50	Pratt & Farmer	25
Wm. Lattimer & Co.	25	Henry Matier & Co.	25
Mills & Gibbs	25	Townsend & Yale	25
Ammidown, Lane & Co.	25	Maurice Lowry	25
Smith, Churchill & Scribner	25	Clarke & King	25
Kibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co.	25	Hecht Brothers	25
Heinze, Gross & Co.	25	A. P. Purves & Co.	25
Strassburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	25	H. Bernheim & Sons	25
Boman & Von Bermuth	25	J. Q. Preble & Co.	25
Blumenthal & Blanchard	25	Hellenberg & Lowenstein	25
S. Rothschild & Bro.	25	National Suspender Co.	25
Goldschmidt, Bachrach & Co.	25	O. L. P.	25
Sarah Heimemann	20	M. R. M.	10
Weil & Heidelbach	10	Cash	40
M. Goldman	10	Louis Meyers & Co.	10
L. A. Van Praag & Co.	10	S. Thalmessinger	10
		C. M. Presby	5
		John Bird	5
		Through Tribune Office	3
		S. Schulis	5
		M. M. Davis	5
		A. Zeltmacher	5
Total			$1,476

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the yellow fever sufferers were received yesterday by Mr. George Vanderpoel, the private secretary of Mayor Ely, who is still absent from this City:

J. W. Gerard	$25 00	Through New-York *Herald*	$181 75
Chas. F. Tag & Son	50 00	Grenada Relief Fd.	10 00
Henniman & Wall	10 00	T. B. L.	10 00
Empire City Club, No. 40	10 00	C. A. Tatum	50 00
C. J. M.	5 00	E. L. A.	2 00
Andrew Mills	50 00	Dr. I.	5 00
Baby Clarke	25 00	Mamie L.	1 00
J. & L. R., (Newp't)	100 00		
Total			$534 75

Mr. James E. Halsey, No. 104 Duane-street, acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts for the relief of the Grenada (Miss.)-sufferers:

"The mite"	$2 00	"Charity," No. 70 Worth-street	1 25
Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner	10 00	Children of small class of Calvary Sunday-school, Brooklyn	1 00
Francis & Loutrel	10 00		
R. Easterbrook, Jr.	10 00		
Geo. Mather's sons	25 00		
Total			$59 25

Henry Ogden & Co., of No. 860 Broadway, acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for distribution by Rev. Mr. McCracken, Rector of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church, Grenada, among the sufferers in that town:

"Montrose"	$5	H. A. L.	$5

The following contributions for yellow fever sufferers at Grenada, Miss., were received at the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, No. 303 Broadway, and forwarded by express to-day:

Arnold, Constable & Co.	$100	Cash	$30
B. Lowenstein & Bro.	20	M. S. Rodier	10
M. E. W.	3		
Total			$163

Any donations for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the South will be forwarded by this line without charge.

The following contributions were yesterday received at THE TIMES office for Southern sufferers:

"Sam," for sufferers at Grenada, Miss.	$1	J. H. B.	$5
		"Westport," Conn.	1

Mr. William A. Camp, manager of the New-York Clearing-house, received yesterday the following subscriptions:

James Lenox	$500	J. W. Lawrence	$25
West Side Bank	50	G. N.	5
E. P.	13	Miss S. A.	10
"I was sick, and he ministered unto me"	10	People's Bank	50
O. B. J.	10	Capt. R. R. Sewell	10
Hanover Nat'l Bank	150	Chase & Atkins	100
Tradesmen's Bank	50	Continental Nat. Bank	100
Total			$1,083

The full amount of the subscriptions received at the Clearing-house is now $2,353. Mr. Camp telegraphed last night to the Howard Associations—In New-Orleans, $500; Memphis, $250; Vicksburg, $250, and Grenada, $100. He has now $353 on hand.

The Memphis Committee of Merchants report the following additional subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Memphis:

Previously reported	$1,425	Townsend & Fargis	$50
Pratt & Farmer	25	Fairbanks & Martin	50
Hilner & Strauss	25	Wm. Watson & Co.	50
O. Tuffs & Pinkus	50	Raritan Woolen Mill	50
Garner & Co.	200	Iselin, Heser & Co.	25
Parker, Webler & Co.	100	Henry Martin & Co.	25
William Simpsons' Sons & Co.	100	Thos. Russell & Co.	100
Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.	50	Kuhnwesler & Lewis.	25
Keyser, Townsend & Co.	50	Hayes & Arlier	25
L. Dreyfous & Co.	20	Arnold, Constable & Co.	100
Haslehurst Bros.	50	James McCreery & Co.	25
Victor & Ashelas	50	Conklin & Co.	10
Deering, Milliken & Co.	50	Harris Brothers	25
Amidown Line Co.	50	E. A. Morrison	20
Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton	50	Stern Brothers	25
James E. Litt's Co.	50	Johnson, Bros. & Co.	20
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.	50	Flegenheim & Rosenberg	25
Total		Cash	5
		Cash	1
		Total	$3,081

The telegrams received by the committee are less hopeful than previously reported, and aid will be required for many weeks to come. The committee have telegraphed the second quota of $1,000 to Mr. Proudfit, Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee. Additional subscriptions will be received by Henry Rice, Nos. 13 and 15 White-street, and Bernard Loewenstein, of No. 132 Church-street.

The members of the Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting at noon on Monday next to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the sufferers from yellow fever in the South.

ANOTHER DEATH AT QUARANTINE.

William Schultz, who was taken sick at his residence, No. 132 Dykman-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday last, with yellow fever, and removed to the Quarantine Hospital on Wednesday, died at 7 o'clock Thursday evening.

FIGHTING THE OIL MONOPOLY.

LARGE MEETINGS IN THE NORTHERN OIL-FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA IN SUPPORT OF THE PETROLEUM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

BRADFORD, Penn., Aug. 23.—Meetings have been held daily since Tuesday last at various points in the northern oil-field, culminating to-day in a grand mass-meeting at the Adelphi Theatre, which was packed from pit to gallery, and hundreds could not obtain admittance. These meetings have been held under the direction of the general council of the Petroleum Producers' Union for the purpose of presenting to the producers of the Bradford district the plans proposed by the council for securing the co-operation of producers, and securing signatures to the contract to sell crude oil only through the Petroleum Producers' Association, Limited. The meetings this week have been participated in by nearly 100 representatives to the General Council from other districts. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and it was announced that a majority of all the producers, representing a like proportion of the aggregate production, have already signed the contract in the various districts, and that the sentiment in favor of the plan is almost unanimous. Several new associations have been formed, and others will be organized in this district within the next few days. There is no reasonable doubt that the movement will be completely successful. This will place the shipping and selling of nearly the entire products under the control of the Producers' Association, and break up the combinations made by the Standard Oil Company for controlling the transportation and refining of petroleum. During the meeting to-day a telegram was read announcing that proceedings are being commenced under the direction of Gov. Hartranft, against certain corporations engaged in the transportation of petroleum to annul their charters for violation of their corporate franchises. The wildest excitement was created by this, and cheers were given for the Governor. There is general rejoicing over the prospects, and producers are unanimous in their declarations to push the war to ultimate victory.

RAILWAY LITIGATION IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 23.—A decision was rendered this morning in the United States Circuit Court for Colorado, Justice Hallett presiding, in the controversy between the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. In effect the decision is that both companies have the right of way through Grand Cañon. The injunction has been so modified as to allow the Denver and Rio Grande Company to construct without interference with the located line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company, which company, in turn, is required to construct so as not to injure the Denver and Rio Grande Company or make its line more difficult or expensive. It is understood that both companies will proceed with equal rights under the protection of the court. Another suit is pending on behalf of the Denver and Rio Grande Company to prevent the obstruction of its line or right of way beyond the locality of the present controversy, where there are said to be cañons of equally difficult passage.

ROBBERY OF A DAKOTA STAGE.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Aug. 23.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the northward-bound stage from Cheyenne was stopped between Cheyenne River and Lightning Creek, 90 miles south of Deadwood, by three highwaymen, who, after compelling the passengers to throw up their hands, went through their pockets, obtaining two watches and a small amount of money. After securing what the passengers had they cut open all the United States mail-sacks and appropriated all the registered letters, leaving the rest of the mail strewn over the ground.

SHOOTING SWEEPSTAKES AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—Four sweepstake pigeon matches took place to-day on the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club. The first was won by Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of New-York, who also won the second match, killing 9 out of 10 birds. Mr. Lorillard then won the third match, also killing 7 out of 10 birds. The fourth match was won by Perry Belmont, of New-York, who killed 8 out of 10 birds. A match between Mr. Swan Freck, of Baltimore, and Mr. Lorillard, resulted in favor of the former.

THREE MURDERERS HANGED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 23.—A triple hanging took place at Bennettsville, Marlborough County, S. C., to-day. Two brothers, named John and Neill Locklear, and Pompey Easterling, their negro confederate, were hanged at 1 o'clock in explation of the murder of Frank Bryce, an Irish peddler, in February last. The Locklears were half-breed desperadoes, and formerly belonged to the notorious band of the North Carolina outlaw, Henry Berry Lowery. The doomed men made no confession and met their fate calmly.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

PROSECUTION OF THE INDIAN THIEVES.

AGENT LIVINGSTONE'S DEFIANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT—STRONG ARRAY OF LAWYERS TO DEFEND HIM—THE SUGGESTED INCREASE OF THE BEER TAX—MOSBY AND THE CANTON CONSULSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Gen. Hammond, the United States Indian Agent who has been investigating the case of Livingstone, arrived here to-day. He reports the case as stronger against him than has even been represented in the newspapers, and thinks that if Livingstone cannot be convicted, the United States need not undertake to punish crime against its laws in its own courts. Livingstone has made active preparations for defense, and has engaged four leading lawyers at Yankton. His skill appears to be of a peculiar character, for his lawyers are reported to be in possession of copies of all affidavits filed at the Department of Justice, here, against him by Government witnesses. The Government may feel compelled to call upon them to state how they came into possession of these affidavits. The Indian Office has been much annoyed because the District Attorney has not been energetic in the case. Judge Shannon held the Grand Jury for sometime for indictments, but the cases were not presented, and the Grand Jury was discharged until October. Now, the District Attorney, Judge Campbell, has himself gone to Europe on a pleasure trip, and his place is filled by a substitute. At the Department of Justice this morning, however, it was decided to take immediate energetic steps to commence the prosecution, and competent counsel in Yankton and elsewhere will be employed. Livingstone's friends are very defiant, and threaten to control any jury that may be drawn in Yankton, and even to influence United States officials. The Indian Office has found additional evidence of fraud against Livingstone by the discovery of 1,500 pounds more of tobacco beneath the floor of the agency building.

Inspector Hammond has discovered, at Fort Berthold Agency, another old fraud of $43,000, in addition to the one of $25,000 reported a few days since. All of these frauds belong to former administrations of the Indian Bureau, and are only now being brought to light by the persistent efforts of Commissioner Hayt.

In the opinion of prominent officials, the recent remarkable decrease in the receipts from internal revenue sources will probably make the imposition of an extra tax on malt liquors a necessity. It is almost certain that such a recommendation will be made to Congress. The immense profits realized by the brewers all over the country and their disinclination to lower the price of beer to retail dealers, so as to enable the latter to make a corresponding reduction to consumers, are urged as good reasons why the Government should restore its drooping revenue by taxing a class that can so well afford to stand it. The subject is receiving careful consideration at the Treasury Department, and the inclination at present seems to be to recommend an extra tax of $1 67 per barrel for all kinds of malt liquors. The production last year was, in round numbers, 10,000,000 of barrels, so that if Congress agreed to impose the increased tax the additional revenue that will be obtained therefrom will amount to nearly $20,000,000. A vigorous opposition on the part of the brewers is expected, as a matter of course.

Among those who recommended Col. Mosby for a position abroad were Alexander H. Stephens, Simon Cameron, E. W. Stoughton, Senators Withers and Johnston, of Virginia, and Judges Bond and Rivers. Col. Mosby was not tendered the Canton Consulate without solicitation on his part, as has been represented, but as the result of the usual application, sustained not only by the foregoing indorsements, but by strong letters from several Union officers who were taken prisoners by Col. Mosby during the war. It is understood that he has accepted the position.

TAXATION OF BANK CAPITAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS EXEMPT FROM TAXATION TO BE COMPUTED AT THEIR FACE VALUE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following explains itself:

Hon. John B. Hawley, Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in yours of the 23d inst., I have compared the second item of section 3,408, of the Revised Statutes, imposing a tax upon the capital employed in the business of banking, "beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds," with Revised Statutes, section 5,214, which requires every association named in that chapter [entitled "National Banks,"] to pay a duty, semi-annually "on the average amount of its capital stock beyond the amount invested in United States bonds," with a view to determine whether the "amount (so) invested" is to be ascertained by taking the price paid or market value of these bonds, as is done by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under the first cited section, or by looking at their face value, the method adopted by the Treasurer of the United States under the last-named section. The certainty and uniformity particularly desirable in fixing a basis for taxation, as well as the common usage of speaking of the amount invested in any enterprise according to the par value of the shares represented, disregarding brokerage paid and accrued interest or earnings, indicate that it is only the principal sums payable at the maturity of the bonds which are the proper ones to enter into the computation of the amount invested in them under the section of the Revised Statutes to which you have referred me.

Very respectfully your obedient servant, CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney-General.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $404,000.

The receipts from Customs to-day were $504,332, and from internal revenue $348,795.

The Chinese Embassy have engaged as their residence a house corner of F and Twentieth streets, in the western party of the city.

Secretary McCrary is the only member of the Cabinet in Washington. All the departments, with the exception of the War Department, were represented to-day at the meeting of the Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Postmaster-General. The session was of short duration, and the business transacted of a routine character.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Lieut. Charles W. Christopher is ordered to duty at the Mare Island Navigation Department; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. B. Stephenson to duty at the Boston Navy-yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffinger to duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; Assistant Surgeons Edward H. Green, P. A. Lovering, George C. Lippincott, Charles H. Hibbell, R. H. McCarty, and Robert Whiting to the New-York Naval Hospital, Sept. 2, for instruction preliminary to examination for promotion. Ensign Austin M. Knight is detached from the Naval Academy and placed on waiting orders. Assistant Surgeons David O. Lewis and Ernest Norfleet, from the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and ordered to the New-York Naval Hospital, 2d of September, for instruction preliminary to examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson, from the receiving-ship Wabash, has been ordered to the New-York Naval Hospital for instruction preliminary to examination for promotion.

THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The convention of instructors of the blind spent most of the day

FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

PARIS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

PROGRESS OF THE HACKMEN'S STRIKE—IS VICTOR HUGO LOSING HIS MIND?—A STORY OF LAMARTINE AS A POLITICIAN—THE FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS—A SOCIETY SCANDAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 12, 1878.

The hackmen's strike, the Franco-American Congress for the revision of the existing treaties of commerce, and the hymeneal negotiations between the son of Napoleon III. and Princess Thyra of Denmark are the three principal topics of the week, although there are any number of smaller incidents of more or less interest. The Jehus persist, and are generally sympathized with, even if their mutiny has caused considerable inconvenience to the public. Nobody who is really in a hurry ever took a Parisian fiacre, which at the best of times is only a species of locomotive *fauteuil*; and as intelligent private speculation has come to the aid of wearied sight-seers with machines on wheels, always in waiting at the gates of the Exhibition, people have pretty generally fallen in with the new arrangements, and are content to look on blandly at Mr. Bixio's quarrel with his servants, in the hope that something will come out of it to force the monopoly to become conscientious. The rebels hold meetings, make speeches, draw up resolutions, and send delegates, in the most parliamentary manner, to the company and to the Prefect of Police, by whom they are most graciously received, but they absolutely refuse to be reconstructed on the old basis, and will not listen to the voice of the charmer, even though threats are mingled with promises. I will put soldiers on the drivers' seats, says Mr. Gigot. You cannot because it is unconstitutional, reply the coachmen. Then I will get substitutes from the provinces, pursues the chief Ædile; I will put volunteers in your places. Do so, jeer the mutineers, and remember what happened the last time. Mr. Gigot, not being an official in 1867, did not remember, but, on consultation with some of the employes of the tyrant's days, learned that the substitutes then did not behave with the delicacy befitting their station, and that not a few among them, when the diurnal receipts were satisfactory, turned their equipages loose in the middle of the St. Denis Plain and went on a "bust" with the money. But the Prefect is not to be alarmed easily, and his energy has triumphed so far as to increase the number of vehicles, although their conductors are strangely heteroclite and inexperienced. Auvergne, Lorraine, and Normandy have sent up a number of peasants out of work who, if well intentioned and passably civil, are utterly ignorant of the windings of this labyrinth, the metropolis. To them is added another contingent, more intelligent, certainly, but not offering great guarantees of trustworthiness, to whom it would be imprudent to confide your person on a dark night in a strange quarter, if you have much money and no revolver with you. These are recruited from the category known as the *déclassés*, composed of coachmen out of place for misconduct, and of individuals belonging, in some instances, even to the most aristocratic classes and to the learned professions, such as interdicted priests and theological students, bachelors of arts and sciences, former notaries, *huissiers* who have lost their *études* for "indelicacy toward their clients," in plain English, for taking money at the same time from the creditor for whom, and the debtor against whom, they are employed, civil engineers and broken down gentlemen, among whom are cited the names of three sons of ambassadors. This *personnel* is, of course, anything but reassuring to timid people, both in and out of the conveyances, and on Saturday the corner of the Boulevard and the Faubourg Montmartre was once more the scene of numerous accidents. For a wonder, the strikers have been very moderate, not indulging in any of that intemperance of language and gesture for which they have been so distinguished on other similar occasions, and only two arrests have been made for interference with the substitutes, who look uncommonly ashamed of their position. The rebels, however, seem very decided; they, so far, are supplied with funds from their syndicate, and are greatly encouraged in their resistance by the congratulatory telegrams from their London brethren, who promise aid and comfort in a pecuniary way if necessary. But, then, England is the legendary home of strikes, and the chronicles of the early part of the present century tell of instances when even mourning coaches were brought into requisition to convey the gentry to balls and court receptions. I believe that Lord Byron even went so far as to make a promenade in Hyde Park in a hearse, with four horses, and a mute on the box, a piece of eccentricity prodigiously successful among the dandies of that epoch. We have not got so far here yet, but there is no saying what may happen, and it would have been already attempted if the Duke de Caderousse-Grammont still lived. Around the corner of the Rue St. Denis, opposite the Brioche de la Lune, there have been some few vituperative demonstrations, with pet names, such as *Mufle! Canaille! Féguant!* addressed particularly by the omnibus drivers to the new automatons, easily recognized by their heterogeneous costumes and by their peculiar style of sigzagging their carriages, like drunken men, all over the street, but the Police are there in force and the stern injunction, "Move on!" of these guardians of the peace drive the cads off the grounds whenever they show symptoms of an intention to proceed beyond the official bounds of objurgation, which strictly define what is and what is not actionable.

Victor Hugo just escaped being mixed up in this ridiculous affair. Like Garibaldi, he cannot let pass an opportunity of appearing before the public, and had written a letter of sympathy with "these freemen who would assert their rights." Fortunately, his friends have got him away to Guernsey, where the Doctors order absolute rest from all literary labor. The fact is, although his henchmen deny it, that the Master's mind is failing. Some say the cause is an abuse of hydropathy, others that too much learning has made him mad, but certain it is that he is in a bad way. At the time of the discussion of an author's property in his works, a gentleman ventured to express an opinion contrary to Mr. Hugo, whereupon this individual jumped up in a rage, saying, "I allow no one to speak when I have spoken; I do not admit that any one should presume to question my conclusions." This was the first intimation of trouble in the brain, and when, a few days later, a Senator called upon him with a request for his participation in the Rousseau centennial, he broke out with: "Never will I consent to celebrate the memory of that wretch, that lackey!" These two exhibitions were considered sufficient to warrant his removal from the public view, as no one can predict what would be the consequences were he to learn that a statue will be unveiled at Macon, to-morrow, in honor of Lamartine, whom the Master has always hated, because the author of *Jocelyn* remained to the last, although a Republican, an aristocrat. None of the Ministers will be present at the ceremony, and even MM. Jules Favre and Pelletan have made a pretext of previous engagements; but the newspapers are full of anecdotes of the doings and sayings of him who saved France from the horrors of a Red Republic. One instance quoted from the *Figaro* will illustrate the character of this great dreamer and his eminent unfitness for public life. It was in 1848, just after the revolution of February; every mail brought in loads of applications for office, which he jotted down in his note-book whenever they were not absolutely tarnished, leaving to his employers the care of appointing them to such posts as were or would be made vacant. Generally, the office-seekers called in person within four and twenty hours, seldom going away empty handed, and the clerks were astonished to see weeks pass without a visit from the gentleman named David who had been assigned to the Bremen Consulate. They did not know his address and could not communicate with him; finally they called upon their chief, who at first could give them no information, but, upon consultation of his notes, discovered that the newly-appointed Republican official was nothing more or less than the Hebrew monarch, who danced before the ark and behaved so unkindly to the good man Uriah. Lamartine, a few days before the downfall of the Orleans dynasty, had scribbled King David's name in large characters as a reminder to consult a passage in the Psalms, and this memorandum had been mistaken for a recommendation to a nomination. The tale may appear exaggerated, but I can assure my readers that if they will consult the *Moniteur* of March, 1848, they will find this curious mention: "Citizen X. is appointed Consul for France to Bremen, vice Citizen David, deceased."

The Franco-American Congress, which held its second session at the Grand Hotel on Friday evening, may, I suppose, be not improperly classed in the general category of strikes. Mr. Lalande, of Bordeaux, for France, and Mr. Pollock, of Washington, for the United States, presided. The report, in French and English, of the commission intrusted with the drafting of a commercial treaty between the two nations was read, and, after a good deal of discussion, approved. This document, clearly and concisely, establishes that within the last 20 years, notwithstanding the increase by one-fourth of the population of our country and the immense prosperity of both nations, the total of commercial exchanges has diminished by 12,000,000 francs, whereas, between France and England, it has increased by 800,000,000 francs, all of which is to be attributed to the nature of the general tariffs in force in France and in the United States. On the one hand, cotton, linen, and silk fabrics and leather goods manufactured in America are prohibited in France. On the other, the Morrill tariff inflicts crushing duties on French wines and alcohols, silks, steel and iron, carpets and woolens, varying from 30 per cent. to 117 per cent. In consequence of this, the importation of silk goods to America has fallen from 146,000,000 francs to 63,000,000 francs; that of wines and spirits from 29,000,000 francs to 12,000,000 francs. The congress is of opinion that this state of things should be remedied by reciprocal concessions, and they base their arguments on the fact that the United States abound in resources of every kind, whose exchange would be favorable to the production of natural or manufactured articles, in which France possesses an evident and incontestable superiority, and they instance that, notwithstanding the heavy duty, the importation of French woolen goods to the United States has increased from 5,000,000 to 48,000,000, francs, while silks have lost more than 100 per cent. The project now submitted for deliberation contains, as bases of a convention between the two States:

First—France will accord to the United States the same tariffs as she has agreed upon with England, Germany, and Italy.

Second—The United States will reduce all duties upon manufactured French products to a maximum of 30 per cent., those on wines in the wood to 20 cents a gallon, and those on alcohols to $1 a gallon. Messrs. Appleton, Rogers, Pollock, and Maclean, developed their views on the matter, after which these general conditions were accepted by the American delegates without much difficulty. The French delegates were, however, not disposed to come to terms so readily, those from Nantes and Turcoing being especially stiff-necked, and interpreting reciprocity much more strictly than their colleagues of Bordeaux and Paris. Messrs. Lalande, Wilson, Foucher de Careil, and others, argued for and against the project, which was finally adopted after a very clever speech by Mr. Limet, of New-Orleans, who, being able to give his opinions in French, without passing through the channel of an interpreter, proved to the satisfaction of every one that the mathematical equality of tariffs between France, at the acme of manufacturing production, and the comparatively young United States was not equitable, and that the true interest of France would be to obtain a market for such of her products as are acknowledged to be so superior that they have resisted tariffs of 60 per cent. and 100 per cent. This settled the question. The most important articles were voted unanimously, an amendment being accepted from the Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne that the American delegates would seriously endeavor to obtain a reduction to 20 per cent. of the duties on silk goods.

The next step will be to get the agreement of the two Governments to this manifestation of individuals, who, respectable and influential as they undoubtedly are, are none the less mere individuals. Our countrymen have been admirably received, and have discharged their duties conscientiously and intelligently. They have been in relations with the notabilities of the French commercial world, and can speak knowingly of the advantages which a reciprocity treaty would obtain for the mass of the American people, but will they be able to bring our Senate and House of Representatives to the same way of thinking, so that official delegates be named to confer with those appointed by France? If they do, this congress will certainly be the most useful of the many institutions of that name to which the Universal Exhibition of 1878 has given birth.

Although the London papers deny it, the report of the betrothal of the young Napoleon to the third daughter of the King of Denmark is generally believed here. The date of the marriage is not yet settled, but the consent, not only of the Danish monarch, but of the great powers, has been obtained. The event is of great importance, as the Prince will become connected with five or six of the reigning sovereigns of Europe. It is also asserted that, in honor of the wedding, there will be a radical revision of the treaty of Prague, whose fifth article was the fatal cause of the deplorable dramas in which Sadowa and Sedan were the chief incidents. By this it was stipulated that if one of the contracting powers expressed the desire for a consultation of the wishes of the half-German, half-Danish populations of Schleswig-Holstein, the other would be obliged to consent. Up to the present time this dangerous clause has been left on the shelf, but now, at the instance of the Empress Eugénie, Austria will undertake, pacifically, of course, the defense of nationalities. Germany will offer no opposition to the arrangement, so that, in all probability, 200,000 Danes will be relieved from a foreign yoke and restored to the paternal Government of their ancient sovereigns. The final decisions on this very interesting question will be taken at Teplitz, but why the ex-Empress should be concerned in the question, except the Duchy be given as the appanage of her son's bride, it is not easy to see. Eugénie was always an ambitious woman, but never much of a politician, as she lacks character and foresight, and her singular timidity on the 4th of September, 1870, is not an earnest of a step so energetic as this would be, in anticipation of a change in the existing order of things in France. Andrassy's daughter, or a Princess of the house of Austria, whose sympathy with the Bonapartes has never been concealed, is much more likely than the Princess Thyra to reach this elevation. History repeats itself, but it would be much easier to put a reigning Duke of Schleswig-Holstein on the French throne than to bring out another successful edition of a coup d'etat, and the crafty Hungarian Chancellor, although he was an outlaw for his liberal principles for nearly 20 years, has learned to mistrust the durability of any Government in France, where the Legitimists and Orleanists have put out their own lights, and the Republicans—I mean the advanced ones—are doing all they can to make their régime unpopular.

There was a great scandal in the fashionable world of Paris, last week. Mme. Ratbazzi—she has another name now, but no one remembers it or thinks of the existence of her octogenarian husband—gave a ball, one of the many feasts of reason and flows of soul, by which this once beautiful woman tries to get about her a society of élite at the Hotel d'Aquila. Few ladies go there, but all the best men do, and as this sequel has proved, a good deal of skimmed milk gets in with the cream. Among her guests was a M. De M——, the correspondent of several of the principal journals of Madrid, for Mme. Ratbazzi has literary pretensions and has written two or three of the most trashy books that ever found a publisher. M. De M. became an intimate, so intimate, indeed, that he ran about the house like a pet dog, and he bagged the property; ear-rings, bracelets, pearls—she has the handsomest pearl necklace in Europe—everything went, even to the spoons and forks. That this ridalgo was guilty who could for one moment suspect? Down came the Police upon the servants; but the servants were white as snow, and when they were cleared—she must have known something of her friend's proclivities—the lady exclaimed: "It must be M.; did any one see M. up stairs?" Somebody had seen M., and said, so, and at 11 P. M. that night M. was taken in, his bed, with the entire collection, including quite a number of the forks and spoons, (the rest had been pawned,) under his mattress. Another instance of the queer people whom one is exposed to meet in foreign society.

ROWING IN CANADA.

BURLINGTON BEACH, Ontario, Aug. 23.—In the single scull race here to-day, Hosmer was the winner, with Morris second, W. Ross third, McKan fourth, Plaisted fifth, Luther sixth, and Coulter seventh.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

ONLY ONE FAVORITE BEATEN.

VERMONT WINS THE MILE DASH, DEFEATING THE FAVORITE—THE OTHER RACES TAKEN BY INSPIRATION, EGYPT, AND LUCIFER.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—This was the twenty-second day's racing of the present season, which up to this time has been the most successful one for a number of years. Eighty-eight races have already been run, and the three days remaining will complete the hundred events which the association decided upon giving when the season began. The four events to-day were fairly contested, and three of the favorites were successful. The French pools paid on the first race: Vermont, $54 50; on the second, Inspiration, $19; on the third, Egypt, $10 70, and on the fourth, Lucifer, $9.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE DASH.

The sport began with a free handicap dash of one mile for all ages, purse $300, of which $50 to the second horse, and when the bell rang six contestants appeared, namely: J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 106 pounds, (Blaylock;) William Astor's b. g. Vagrant, 5 years, by Virgil, out of Lazy, 100 pounds, (Evans;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. f. Majestic, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Eltham Lass, 95 pounds, (C. Booth;) Lawrence Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 90 pounds, (Harvey;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Brother to Grinstead, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rurie, 90 pounds, (Brown;) and J. G. Nelson & Co.'s ch. a. Rifle, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of imp. Target, 90 pounds, (Acorn.) With this distribution of weights, the race was looked upon as very uncertain, so much so, indeed, that the pool-selling was light, nobody desiring to give more than $100 for first choice. The pools averaged as follows:

Hattie F.	$100	$100	$100
Brother to Grinstead	30	30	30
Majestic	30	25	25
Vagrant	25	25	25
Vermont	15	20	20
Rifle	10	12	11

On the first trial the flag fell, all but Rifle getting off well. Hattie, Vagrant, and Vermont were in front, and going to the turn the latter pushed out at a fast rate of speed, and on rounding the turn he showed a length in front of Vagrant, who was a length before Hattie F. and Majestic. At the quarter pole Vermont was still a length in the van, with Vagrant holding the second place, half a length in front of Hattie F., who was only a head before Majestic, with Brother to Grinstead fifth, and Rifle sixth. Vermont made the pace very strong on the back stretch, and got away two lengths, while the rest were closed up, and the brush was a magnificent one, creating a great deal of enthusiasm. Vermont was two lengths in front of the others, who were together. They passed the half-mile pole in this order, and, coming round the lower turn, Vermont increased his lead to three lengths, Majestic taking the second place, and Rifle third, under the whip. Further on, Rifle passed Majestic, and was closing on Vermont as they came up the stretch, but the gap was too much for him to make up, and Vermont won the race by three lengths in 1:44½. Rifle second, five lengths ahead of Majestic, third; Hattie F. fourth.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

What was expected to be the grand struggle of the day was the free handicap, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse. Five horses had accepted their imposts, namely: Robert Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 116 pounds, (Hayward;) A. Smith's br. m. Inspiration, aged, by Warminster, out of Sophia, 116 pounds, (Kelso;) T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, 5 years, by Orlies, dam by Red Eye, 108 pounds, (Barrett;) J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, 106 pounds, (Blaylock;) and Dennis McCarty's ch. h. Helmsman, 3 years, by Helmbold, out of Mariposa, 90 pounds, (C. Booth.) The betting fraternity had now warmed up, and the pool-selling became exciting, Inspiration being a great favorite, while in the mutual pools Kenney had the call. The pooling was heavy at the following rates:

Inspiration	$300	$200	$500
Shylock	110	180	300
Kenney	200	100	215
Helmsman	90	50	110
Hattie F.	60	40	60

Having been mustered in the chute, the starters were got together without delay, and when the flag fell they jumped away in a good, but not fast start of the meeting. Once under way, Kenney took the lead to the five-furlong pole, but soon fell back, when Helmsman took up the running. He turned into the main track at the half-mile pole a length before Inspiration, who was half a length in advance of Kenney, he being two lengths ahead of Shylock and Hattie F., as the latter turned the lower turn. Helmsman increased his lead to two lengths, and there was no material change in their positions (the pace being slow) until they came into the home stretch, when they all got close together, and the pace was improved perceptibly. Kenney made an effort to take the lead, and when they reached the judges' stand he had obtained it by half a length, Helmsman second, a head before Shylock, third, leading Inspiration by half a length, Hattie F. in the rear. Going around the turn Kenney was a length in advance, but Shylock would not let him get further away. At the quarter-pole Kenney was still a length in front, while Helmsman and Shylock were yoked in the second place, a length and a half in advance of Inspiration, Hattie F. still in the rear. Going along the back stretch the pace was faster, and then Helmsman gave it up and fell to the rear, while Shylock went up to the head of Kenney, and the pair, thus lead and lead, reached the three-half-mile pole two lengths in front of Inspiration, who was four lengths away from Hattie F. and Helmsman, both of whom were hopelessly beaten. When they came round the lower turn there was a most determined struggle, and the excitement ran high. Inspiration closed gradually upon the leaders, and the two were lapping each other. Kenney being half a length ahead of Shylock, and he a neck in advance of Inspiration. Turning into the home stretch, Kenney retained the lead and remained in front when passing the furlong pole. At that point Inspiration made a rush for him, when Barrett was compelled to give a touch of the whip, to which he responded gamely. Old Shylock was still dangerous. It was apparent, however, that Inspiration had the race, for she had not yet been touched. It was a close struggle to the end, the mare winning by half a length, while Kenney obtained second place by a head. The other two were beaten off. Time—3:12.

THE THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

The third event was another free handicap for all ages, of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300, of which $50 went to the second horse. The following named horses started: W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, 108 pounds, (Donahue;) J. G. Nelson & Co.'s b. f. Lady Salyers, 4 years, by Longfellow, out of Geneyra, 106 pounds, (Spilliman;) J. W. Bell's ch. c. Franklin, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 90 pounds, (Bertram;) Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Snowden, 3 years, by Abdel Kader, out of Opiana, 88 pounds, (C. Booth,) and ch. g. Sunlight, 3 years, by Australian, out of Ecliptic, 86 pounds, (Purcell.) Egypt was the favorite, as he has been in most three-quarter dashes, and this time he brought his backers out safely. The rates were as follows:

Egypt	$150	$210	$100
Doswell's pair	90	60	45
Lady Salyers	75	95	40
Franklin	35	25	24

The horses broke away once, and at the second attempt the flag fell to a miserable start, Egypt being in front, Snowden second, Lady Salyers third, three lengths in front of Franklin, with Sunlight behind him. Of course the two latter had no chance in the race after this. Going down the chute, Lady Salyers challenged Egypt for the lead, and when they turned into the main course they were head and head, three lengths before Snowden, who was a length and a half ahead of Franklin, and he a length before Sunlight. There were only two in the race on the lower turn, Egypt being a neck in front of Lady Salyers, which lead he increased to half a length as they turned into the home stretch. The struggle between them up the stretch was very exciting, and which of them would win could only be determined by a hair's breadth. Egypt, however, had a head and half all the way up. At the last jump Egypt succeeded in getting his head in front, and won the race in 1:17. Snowden was third, four lengths behind; Franklin fourth, and Sunlight fifth.

THE SELLING RACE.

The concluding affair was a selling race of a mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances, while horses beaten and not having won a race this year at Saratoga were allowed 5 pounds in addition. Four contestants appeared, namely, J. D. Campbell's ch. c. Fury, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, by Censor, to be sold for $300, 78 pounds, (Evans;) Charles Peine's ch. g. Kilburn, aged, by Ringmaster, out of Ontario, $300, 96 pounds, (Evans;) William Mulkey's b. c. Lucifer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Mobley, $500, 93 pounds, (Barrett;) and J. W. Wynn's b. f. Miss Malloy, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, dam by Engineer, $750, 88 pounds, (C. Booth.) The betting was as follows:

Lucifer	$250	$325	$300
Kilburn	110	140	60
Miss Malloy	75	85	120
Fury	20	15	25

As the distance was a mile and a quarter, the quartet galloped down to the three-quarters pole, and when the flag fell Kilburn shot away in front, Lucifer second, Fury third, and Miss Malloy fourth. As they ran up the stretch to the furlong pole, Fury went to the front and finished the first quarter of a mile two lengths ahead of Kilburn, who was the same distance before Lucifer, he being three lengths ahead of Miss Malloy. They ran in this order around the turn, and at the quarter pole Fury retained the lead by two lengths, with Kilburn second, but Lucifer had moved up to Kilburn's saddle-girth, while Miss Malloy had improved her position being two lengths nearer the others. As they went along the back stretch Fury gradually lost ground, and Kilburn moved up to his quarter, followed by Lucifer. At the half-mile pole, however, Fury had got a length in front again, while Lucifer had forged half a length ahead of Kilburn, and Miss Malloy rushed up and lapped the latter speedily. As they came round the lower turn Fury was in trouble, and fell to the rear, while Lucifer rushed to the front, and was followed up by Miss Malloy. The favorite remained in the lead all the way up the stretch, defying the efforts of the others to catch him, though Evans plied the whip vigorously on Kilburn. Lucifer, without being pushed, won the race by two lengths and a half, Kilburn second, three lengths before Miss Malloy, while Fury was beaten off a long distance. The time was 2:12⅗. The winner was offered at auction, according to the conditions, but there was no bid above the price for which he was entered to be sold, and he was therefore returned to his stable.

TO-MORROW'S PROGRAMME.

The races for the seventh and last regular day of the meeting will be five in number, and a grand day's sport is anticipated by turfmen. The first event is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, with penalties and allowances, to be followed by a free handicap for 3-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, and this will be followed by a dash of a mile and a quarter for all ages, to carry the old weights, with an allowance of seven pounds to maidens. Then there will be an extra selling race of one mile, and the concluding affair will be a free handicap steeple-chase over the full course. The following are the entries, weights, and pool-selling at the track this evening:

FIRST RACE.

Lacy D'Arcy, 106 pounds	$80	$60
Allevour, 101 pounds	20	21
Majestic, 108 pounds	11	25
Faillade, 96 pounds	13	15
Loiterer, 108 pounds	5	7

SECOND RACE.

Danicheff, 108 pounds	$80	$75
Pilot, 104 pounds	35	30
Bertha, 96 pounds	20	20
Helmsman, 98 pounds	18	18

THIRD RACE.

Parole, 111 pounds, and Hattie F., 109 pounds, no betting.

FOURTH RACE.

Nannie H., 98 pounds	$50	$50
Higgins, 98 pounds	26	22
Blondell, 91 pounds	26	27
Henry Owen, 97 pounds	20	14
Fury, 76 pounds	5	4

FIFTH RACE.

Waller, 106 pounds	$100	$50
Deadhead, 146 pounds	23	12
Derby, 144 pounds	20	12

THE FASTEST TROTTING ON RECORD.

RARUS TROTS THREE HEATS IN 2:15, 2:13½, AND 2:13¾—EDWIN FORREST MAKES THE BEST HALF-MILE ON RECORD, AND TWO HEATS IN 2:14½ AND 2:16—HOPEFUL TROTS HALF A MILE IN 1:06½—THE CONTESTS FOR THE REGULAR PURSES.

HARTFORD, Aug. 23.—The closing day's sport in the circuit races at Charter Oak Park was very brilliant in all respects. The day and track were perfect, and thousands of spectators filled the grand stand and the space surrounding it.

The 2:26 class was first called, in which there were seven starters. The race was sharply contested throughout. Woolford Z. won the first and seconds heats, and Bateman the third, fourth, and fifth. Following is the summary:

Bateman	3	5	1	1	Lady Voorhees	6	3	5	6
Woolford Z.	1	1	2	3	Jersey Boy	7	7	4	4
Steve Maxwell	2	4	2	3	2	Gold Finder	5	6	7	5
Result	4	2	7	2	7					

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:35¾	1:10¾	2:22
Second heat	0:37	1:12¾	2:23¼
Third heat	0:36¼	1:11¼	2:23½
Fourth heat	0:35¾	1:11	2:22½
Fifth heat	0:36	1:11	2:22¼

The 2:20 class had an unusually large field, nine horses starting. It was hotly contested, especially between Albemarle and John H. The horses started with King Philip at the pole, Richard second, Lew. Scott third, Powers fourth, John H. fifth, Trampoline sixth, Adelaide seventh, Banquo eighth, Albemarle ninth. The contest down the home stretch between Albemarle and John H. was very sharp, the latter making a wonderful dash near the finish. The two came in neck and neck, and a dead heat was declared. Just after the horses passed the quarter pole in the third heat an accident occurred which caused great excitement, but fortunately no great injury. Powers broke, and an unavoidable collision between his sulky and that of King Philip took place, whereby both wheels of the latter were taken off. Goldsmith, the driver of Powers, was thrown, and Gilbert, the driver of King Philip, jumped down, but succeeded in stopping his horse. Goldsmith lost his hold on Powers, who ran with his sulky three times around the track. John Murphy, the well-known driver, finally mounted a running horse and going alongside of Powers, caught the rein near the bit and brought him under control near the grand stand. His exploit was greatly applauded. Neither Goldsmith nor Gilbert were injured, and both horses started in the next heat. Following is a summary:

Albemarle	0	1	1	1	Banquo	5	3	6	8
John H.	0	2	2	7	Trampoline	6	7	5	4
Lew Scott	3	5	4	3	King Philip	8	8	8	6
Powers	4	9	7	5	Richard	9	9	drawn	
Adelaide	7	5	3	2					

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:35	1:09¼	2:20
Second heat	0:36	1:10¼	2:20
Third heat	0:35	1:08½	2:19
Fourth heat	0:35¼	1:10	2:21¼

The greatest interest was centred in the trial of speed by Rarus, and also in the trial by Edwin Forrest. The track was in such good condition that there were confident believers among the spectators that both horses would beat the best time ever made. Rarus trotted the fastest three successive heats ever made, his time being 2:15, 2:13½, and 2:13¾. In each heat Splan nodded for the word, and each was trotted through without a break. The spectators were enthusiastic in manifestations of admiration. The conditions of the trial were a purse of $1,500 if three heats averaged 2:18, or under, and $500 extra if 2:14 was beaten. Lulu and Great Eastern were entered, but Rarus only started. The time was as follows:

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:34½	1:07¼	2:15
Second heat	0:33½	1:06½	2:13½
Third heat	0:34½	1:07½	2:13¾

Edwin Forrest also created great enthusiasm in his trial of speed, as in the second heat he made the fastest half mile trotted during the circuit. His first heat was faster than that of Rarus, and it was thought possible that he might beat Rarus' record, especially when the watches gave his half-mile record as $1:05¼. Two breaks in the last half of the heat, however, prevented his beating his previous achievement, and he was not started for the third heat. The time was as follows:

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat	0:34	1:08¼	1:40¾	2:14½
Second heat	0:33½	1:05¼	1:40¾	2:16

John Murphy rode a running horse in company with Forrest in this trial.

Dan Mace consented to exhibit Hopeful in a trial for half a mile, and, starting from the half-mile pole, came to the finish in 1:06½.

The trials of speed to-day show the following remarkable achievements: Rarus—Best time for a mile, 2:13¾; average for three heats, 2:14 8-10; fastest gait, single quarter, at the rate of 2:10. Edwin Forrest—Best time for a mile, 2:14½; fastest half-mile, 1:05¼; fastest gait, single quarter, at the rate of 2:07. Hopeful—Half a mile in 1:06½; rate of 2:13. Average for the five fast miles, 2:14 7-10.

RIFLE MATCHES YESTERDAY.

THE ALL-COMERS' MATCH AT BRINTON RANGE—THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT AT CREEDMOOR.

The first rifle match which has been contested on the new rifle range of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association at Brinton took place yesterday afternoon, and attracted a respectable number of competitors. The match was not a new one, being the eleventh competition for the "All-comers'" badge, which has hitherto been shot at Rahway under the auspices of the Rahway Rifle Club. The conditions were: Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; any rifle; two sighting and ten scoring shots. The weather was pleasant, but a "puffy" wind blew across the range from right to left, crossing the line of fire at right angles, and materially impairing the accuracy of aim. There were 25 entries, and the leading scores were as follows:

J. T. B. Collins, 44; Dr. J. F. Dart, 43; F. L. Sheldon, 41; Charles F. Bonnett, 40; Peter P. Stewart, 40; Frank Brown, 40; C. A. Watson, 40; A. J. Howlett, 40; W. Gourley, 39; Robertson, 39; W. Decker, 39; F. H. Holton, 39; B. A. Vail, 38; M. W. Crowley, 37; B. Squier, 36; E. Squier, 36; S. B. Tilton, 36; E. Hughes, 36; Charles Gardner, 35; George L. Winn, 35; W. B. Cromelin, 30.

Mr. H. F. Anderson was executive officer. Mr. Collins had previously won the badge upon one occasion.

On Friday next the New-Jersey Rifle Association will have an "all-comers" match for a Ballard rifle, at 200 yards distance; and on Friday, Sept. 6, a match will be contested at the same distance for a Remington Creedmoor rifle.

The Thirteenth Regiment paraded 156 men for rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday, under command of Col. D. E. Austen. Major H. S. Jewell, Brigade Inspector, and Capt. J. Ackerman, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the shooting. There were 34 qualifications in the third class, at 100 and 150 yards, and 66 in the second class, at 200 and 400 yards. The scores of those who won "Marksman's" badges at 200 and 500 yards were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Sergt. W. Vanderwerzen, 38; Corp. C. Bruce, 35; W. H. Race, 34; J. W. Nicholas, 31; H. C. Burt, 31; James Morton, 31; Corp. B. F. Baldwin, 30; S. A. Myers, 30; Sergt. C. H. Wilson, 30; Major C. A. Alcott, 30; Lieut. E. H. Norwood, 30; E. Johnson, 30; S. Dumbleton, 30; S. Arnott, 30; T. M. Lyall, 29; Sergt. M. J. McKelway, 28; H. B. Brunwood, 28; Lieut. W. H. Beadle, 28; Lieut. H. C. Bagg, 28; Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle, 28; Capt. F. Harrison, 28; Lieut. W. H. Marshall, 28; Sergt. P. A. Miller, 28; W. Williams, 27; E. Cooper, 26; Lieut. H. C. Q. McGeorge, 27; G. Reed, 27; J. T. Jennings, 27; J. Sherman, 26; Corp. L. Lubcke, 26; W. W. Jones, 26; G. L. Manheimer, 26; W. F. Gelbart, 26; W. T. Collins, 26; W. P. Etherington, 25; F. A. Cramer, 25; E. Cantrell, 25; J. G. McCough, 25; G. C. White, 25; A. P. Phillips, 25; Corp. E. M. Dexter, 25; D. J. Daly, 25; H. E. Robertson, 25.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THIEVING CITY CLERKS.

PECULATIONS BY WATER DEPARTMENT OFFICERS IN PHILADELPHIA—THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—A sensation has been created in political circles here by the arrest of six persons, who were formerly clerks in the Water Department, on a charge of embezzling various sums of money, aggregating about $15,000. After the revelations made by THE TIMES in the famous New-York Ring stealings, the idea entered the minds of some of the heads of the departments of this city that there might be irregularities here. A few officers fell, but there was nothing of great account. Dr. McFadden, the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, about a year ago, determined to overhaul the accounts of some of his clerks, and after a twelvemonth has ascertained that at least six, if not more, are defaulters. Their names are James H. Watson, Isaac R. Mulock, George Beck, George Kearney, Isaac Creamer, and Robert P. King. These men were ordinary clerks, but under the loose system pursued at that time the rentals for the use of water were received by all the clerks. There was no check upon them, and the men turned over to the Treasury a certain percentage, while the rest they retained for themselves.

In May, 1877, the Chief Engineer determined to ascertain who had been doing the stealing, so he caused 20,000 notices to be sent out to persons who had been reported as delinquents. When about 5,000 of these were out the persons upon whom they were served called at the Registrar's office, bringing with them the bills and receipts for previous years, showing that the money had been paid. This caused the suspicion of the Chief Engineer, and as fast as evidence of dishonesty was collected the clerks were requested to resign, the last to do so being King, who stepped out on the Fourth of July, 1877. Since that time Dr. McFadden has sent for these men, and to avoid if possible sending them to the Penitentiary, he requested that they would each send in his resignation and file a bond in an amount sufficient to pay all claims which might be brought against them. This they refused to do, and there being no alternative left, Chief Engineer McFadden caused their arrest on the charge of embezzling public moneys.

The specific charges against these clerks only cover a period of six years, because all accounts previous to that time are outlawed. There is evidence though to show that the peculations from the department have been going on since 1867, and it is probable that during the period named, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been stolen by employes. A search for records and books shows that a number of important books are missing, and it is believed they have been spirited away by the thieving clerks. It is probable that there will be other arrests in a short time. The department has been reorganized by Chief Engineer McFadden during the past year, and it is impossible for pilferings of this sort to occur again without the connivance of at least four officials.

THE CAMP-MEETING SEASON.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE, NORTHVILLE, AND WESLEY GROV

BUTLER'S GAME OF BLUFF.

THE POTTER FARCE CONTINUED.

MR. HORNE DECLINES TO TESTIFY AFTER BEING ASSOLVED FROM HIS PROFESSIONAL OBLIGATIONS—HE IS DISMISSED WITHOUT WITNESS FEES—MAJOR BURKE'S EXAMINATION CLOSED—BUTLER'S EFFORTS TO BULL-DOZE HIM FAIL.

At the opening of the proceedings of the Potter Investigating Committee yesterday, Mr. Potter called Mr. William E. Horne to the stand and informed him that no reply had been received from Lieut.-Gov. Young. Horne then requested permission to make a statement, and his wish being granted he explained that he had informed Mr. Butler of his position as counsel toward Mr. Young before he was called as a witness, and when he came upon the stand it was with the understanding that he was not to disclose the confidences of his client. His refusal to make a statement was partly because Major Burke had already detailed all that had occurred, and had produced letters and telegrams on the subject, and witness did not think it was necessary for him to go over the same ground. So far as Major Burke's statements related to transactions with the witness they were correct. At some future time, Mr. Horne said, he would be willing to testify. As to his declination to answer Mr. Hiscock's question as to witness' conversation with President Hayes, he was merely following out the dictates of courtesy. If the committee desired to hear him when his statement was prepared, he would appear, but he now asked to be discharged. The witness was then excused for the time being, and took a seat between Gen. Butler and Mr. Hiscock.

MAJOR BURKE'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Major Burke was then recalled, and Gen. Butler resumed his examination of the witness. There was a great amount of testimony taken in regard to the laws governing and the powers conferred on and exercised by the Returning Board and by the Louisiana Legislature; the details of the inauguration of Gov. Nicholls, the creation by him of a Supreme Court, and the general and particular acts performed by the Nicholls Administration in the assumption of governmental functions. The point of this examination was Gen. Butler's desire to show that, as the then existing law provided, the vote for members of the Legislature should have been canvassed and returned by the Returning Board, and as the Nicholls Legislature was only in part composed of members so returned, it was in fact the illegal body, while the Packard Legislature was legal. Outside of the deductions from the General's numerous argumentative questions, he failed to get the proof he required as the Major would not be driven from his position that the members of the Nicholls Legislature were the men who received the most votes, and when the General pressed him too closely as to the law Major Burke said he was not a lawyer and could not construe the law in such a way as to put his opinion under oath, but he would furnish the General a copy of the law to-day. If the General wanted political information or opinions, the witness would give them to him.

Gen. Butler next turned to the report of the 11 visiting statesmen in the Louisiana case, and read the closing paragraph of the report, condemning the election as having been carried by the Democrats by fraud, bloodshed, intimidation, and violence. Major Burke, who was sitting with a slip of paper between his fingers, replied, "They were not there at the election." "I don't say they were," replied the General; "they went down after the battle was over and looked over the field. But this class of men had got this opinion of your Legislature." "Yes, Sir," said Major Burke, "and some other good men might be deceived. I have got an instance in my hand," offering the slip to the General, but the General declined it, saying, "Pardon me, I don't care about anybody else; I can't investigate everybody." The slip was a newspaper paragraph of recent date, headed "Butler on the South," and read as follows: "In his speech before the Banks Club, in Boston, last Saturday, Ben Butler said life, property, and liberty are not safe to-day in the South. Murder goes on with impunity, and the citizens of the South are to-day unprotected."

BURKE'S BUDGET OF DOCUMENTS.

Gen. Butler occasionally used some dispatches culled from a large batch which Major Burke had handed him on Thursday to examine, and, among others, produced the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.

To E. A. Burke, New-Orleans:

Put Packard on foot to-night in the wrong if outbreak occurs; rumors of conflict to-night; answer; Hayes firm. W. E. HORNE.

Gen. Butler refused to let the witness explain the circumstances attending the sending or receipt of this dispatch. He next produced a letter and asked who the writer was. Major Burke looked at it and said: "I decline to state. That is a purely private letter. I have not seen that since it was among the papers I handed you yesterday. It is a private letter, Sir."

Gen. Butler grimaced and answered: "They generally tell the truth."

Major Burke said he had no objection to the letter being put in evidence, but he would not disclose the writer's name. The letter was as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., 5th March, 1877. }

DEAR MAJOR: * * * I think there will be difficulty, not only in the formation of the Cabinet but in its first sessions, however formed, on the Louisiana question. Sherman will make the fight. He represents the party, and will look to his own supremacy and success in 1881. He wants no lackeys around him, especially Southern lackeys, in the Cabinet, in the Senate, in the Custom-houses—in all offices. He will break Hayes down—I mean to tell Hayes so at my next interview. He means we shall trade. Hayes has no such purpose. He will consult Sherman, and the men he may select, especially if they get Federal offices of any kind for themselves. Taking Key instead of Joe Johnston shows they want "putty," and that their Southern policy is a sham. Sherman will play "bluff" with us, bribe and bully. I intend to stand clear and assume the offensive at the opening of Congress. They have no idea of upholding Packard—none in the world—but they will try to make some of our uninitiated believe that they will, so as to build on their fears. I repeat, they will bully and bribe, threaten some with Packard, and bribe others with offices, and they will touch no man from the South with brains and power—real independent men. Hayes would like to do so, but Sherman will prevent. But they will never get Hayes to recognize Packard, nor use the troops against us. I hope, as soon as you are installed and get your office in order, you will return. This is a free letter, and you can show it to the Governor, but no one else. Yours, sincerely.

Drawing another paper from the bundle, Mr. Butler asked: "What is this?" "That," said Major Burke, "is the original draft from which the Nicholls guarantees, handed to Mr. Matthews on the 13th of February, 1877, was prepared; it is already in evidence, I believe; there have been two copies, one of Feb. 26, the other of the 27th." Worming evidence, and one prepared from it next day and handed to Mr. Sherman by me, at Willard's Hotel, for Mr. Matthews; all these papers would have been produced by me at New-Orleans when I was before the sub-committee if the committee had had the time; I gave them all when I was at home, but they were in a hurry to get away from the yellow fever; I then stated that I would produce the papers at a subsequent period."

Gen. Butler read from the paper as follows: "The Nicholls Government guarantees the acceptance of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in letter and in spirit." He then asked: "Do you find that on the other copy here in evidence?" The Major answered that the substance of it was, but not those precise words.

Mr. Potter asked the witness to read the first lines of the copy in evidence, and these were read as follows: "The Nicholls Government guarantees: First, the acceptance of the civil and political equality of all men."

Gen. Butler continued to read—"to the end that the humblest laborer, of either color, on the soil of Louisiana, in every parish in the State, shall receive full and equal protection, under the law, of life, property, and political rights and privileges."

"In whose handwriting is the ink writing on this paper?" asked the General.

"Mine," answered Major Burke.

"And whose is the pencil writing?" asked Mr. Butler.

"Mine," said the witness.

"Yours?" queried Mr. Butler.

"Certainly," said Major Burke, "I wrote it, I think, in my room at Willard's. I don't think anybody was present at the time."

Gen. Butler asked him why he interlined in pencil the words specially designating the amendments to the Constitution, and Major Burke, with some reluctance, replied: "I don't want to be in the position of attempting to conceal anything, but that change was made at the suggestion of Stanley Matthews, to meet the views of Senator Morton, who is now dead."

Handing a pen to the witness, and apparently doubting his statement made a few minutes before, Mr. Butler said: "I want to see you write with ink."

Major Burke indignantly asked, "Why do you ask me to do that? I state that these are both in my handwriting, and written when I was alone."

The General did not push him any further. A long discussion ensued as to whether the copies exchanged at the Wormley conference contained the clause referring to the Amendments by number or only the substance of them, as in the copy before the committee. The General in many ways tried to discredit the witness, and put questions in such a way as only to muddle matters, at the same time declining to allow the witness to state the facts as he requested to be allowed to do.

BUTLER SPEEDS AT THE LATE SENATOR MORTON.

Gen. Butler next took up Senator Morton's connection with the matter, and, holding in his hand a printed slip given to him by the witness, inquired: "Were you ever informed by anybody, and if so by whom, that Senator Morton agreed to the abandonment of the Packard Government upon any terms?"

A.—I was positively assured by Stanley Matthews that Senator Morton would sustain the policy of President Hayes in withdrawing the troops from interference in the affairs of Louisiana; between Feb. 18 and March 9, 1877, I got the statement from Mr. Matthews that Senator Morton would make a speech on that subject.

Q.—And this [holding up the newspaper slip] is a report of that speech? A.—Yes, Sir; I heard a part of it, and that is substantially correct.

Gen. Butler then went on to read the dispatch, which said: "Senator Morton was serenaded tonight at the Ebbitt House by his Ohio friends, and made a speech in response, saying in conclusion: 'I am authorized to speak for the President-elect, and so venture to say that in pursuing this conciliatory policy it must proceed upon the acceptance of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments. It must proceed upon the ground of protection to life, liberty, and the political rights of all parties, without regard to color. There can be no compromise, no peace, which is not based upon the equal political rights of all men. When this is accorded there will be peace, and not before.' These remarks were vociferously applauded, and the band played 'Hold the Fort.'" "Which was about being given up," interpolated Gen. Butler, as he finished the reading, and, of course, drew the laughter which he always seeks to evoke.

Major Burke admitted that the serenade was gotten up to give Senator Morton the opportunity to make the declaration, and was accepted by the Louisianians as an assurance that he would be in accord with them on those terms.

"Were you able to 'rope in' any other strong, stalwart Republicans?" asked Gen. Butler, with a peculiar emphasis on the last words.

"Now, Sir," responded Major Burke seriously, "that thing may be proper in you, but—"

"I don't mean you—I mean any other Ohio statesman to 'rope in' Indiana statesmen with," hastily interjected Mr. Butler.

"I understand," said the Major, "that there were others. I was given to understand that Mr. Frye, of Maine, was willing to be 'roped in,' until he failed to get a Cabinet appointment. I understand he was recommended by Mr. Hale, who yielded his pretensions to Mr. Frye, and that Mr. Frye had given assurances that he would support the policy of the President."

"I understand," said the Major, "that there were others. I was given to understand that Mr. Frye, of Maine, was willing to be 'roped in,' until he failed to get a Cabinet appointment. I understand he was recommended by Mr. Hale, who yielded his pretensions to Mr. Frye, and that Mr. Frye had given assurances that he would support the policy of the President."

After this a long and tedious examination ensued on the question whether any others than Ohio Republican statesmen agreed to the abolition of the Packard Government, and Major Burke insisted that all those who assented to the withdrawal of the troops in effect agreed to or accepted the overthrow of the Packard Government.

HORNE DISMISSED WITHOUT WITNESS FEES.

Mr. Hiscock, at this point, read a reply to his dispatch sent to Lieut.-Gov. Young, in which Mr. Young said: "So far as I am concerned, Mr. Horne is at liberty to tell all he knows. I have no secrets to withhold in any of my relations with him."

Horne was asked if, under that release, he would testify, and he replied: "The position which I occupied this morning I still hold."

Gen. Butler said the committee had no power to force Mr. Horne to testify, and Mr. Potter informed Mr. Horne that he was not entitled to any witness fees.

Horne replied that he came here at a heavy expense from Washington and would like to be reimbursed. It would close the matter ended.

Gen. Butler examined Major Burke for nearly an hour longer as to unimportant and personal telegrams, and as to the reason why South Carolina was not represented in the Wormley and other conferences, except in so far as Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, represented her.

"Who authorized you or Mr. Ellis to ask Mr. Watterson to appear for South Carolina?" asked Gen. Butler.

"Our good feelings toward a sister State," replied the witness.

"Did you," asked Gen. Butler, "inform the other gentlemen that this Mr. Watterson was a sort of impromptu delegate—this newspaper editor from Kentucky—improvised for the occasion—a sort of a 'man of straw?'"

"I don't know whether they knew all about that or not," said the Major. "There were no guarantees given in regard to South Carolina, and none exacted for or by her."

At the close of the session Major Burke was discharged from further attendance, and the committee adjourned until this morning.

THE MURDERED POLICEMAN.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—COVE BENNETT REGISTERING UNDER A FALSE NAME—MRS. SMITH DECLINES TO TESTIFY.

The Coroner's inquest over the remains of Officer Richard H. Smith, who was found murdered in his bed in Lafayette (Jersey City) on the morning of the 1st inst., was resumed at the Court-house, on Jersey City Heights, yesterday afternoon. At about 4 o'clock a carriage was driven rapidly to Police Head-quarters, and soon afterward Mrs. Smith, the widow, and Cove Bennett, accompanied by Detectives McHorney and O'Neill, took places in it. They were taken to the Court-house, and the rumor of their presence there, which spread rapidly, served to fill the court-room to repletion with curiosity-seekers from all parts of the city. When Mrs. Smith and her alleged paramour met in the coach no signs of recognition passed between them, nor did either speak a word to the other. On their arrival at the Court-house they were taken into the rear court-room, but soon brought out into the room in which the inquest was in progress. Bennett took a seat at the green table around which the reporters and the lawyers were gathered, and, drawing a pencil from his pocket, began flourishing it nervously upon a fragment of paper which lay before him. He frequently smiled sardonically when a piece of testimony involving him was brought out. Mrs. Smith, dressed in a black dress which fitted her form closely, wearing a black straw hat her face unveiled, sat under the Judge's bench, and preserved throughout an air of the most perfect self-possession.

Alexander M. Benjamin was sworn. He testified as follows: "I am proprietor of the Clarence Hotel in Clinton-place, New-York; in May last a man registered there as L. G. Eastman, I think."

"Do you recognize Mr. Eastman in the court-room?" asked Prosecutor McGill.

Bennett kept his face bent steadily to the paper on which he was scribbling.

Benjamin leaned forward and pointed toward him.

"The third man, I think," said Mr. Benjamin.

Bennett looked up at the witness and, pointing with his pencil to himself, moved his lips as though saying, "Do you mean me?"

"Yes, I see you standing," said the witness, "with his hat on I might be able to identify the man the better."

Bennett seized reporter Noonan's hat and stood up in a group with the reporters.

"Oh," burst out Mr. Benjamin, "I see him now. That's the man. I know him." And he pointed out Bennett.

He then went on to testify that Bennett, who remained at the hotel for two or three weeks, was visited frequently by a young lady who he said was his sister.

"Do you recognize the sister in court?" asked Mr. McGill.

"I am bad at remembering faces," replied the witness.

Mrs. Smith was requested to rise.

"Is this the lady?" asked Mr. McGill.

"The sister was stouter than this lady, but the features and the figure are the same," was the response.

Mrs. Jenny R. Smith, the widow, was next called, and by advice of her counsel she declined to answer any questions, on the ground that she was already under arrest on the charge of murder, and to which she had pleaded "not guilty." She was then, with Cove Bennett, taken back to Police Head-quarters.

The testimony of other witnesses, who were sworn, was unimportant. The inquest will be resumed on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

STEAM IN BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our sister City of Brooklyn, as you know, is quite jubilant over the great and rapid growth of Coney Island, and the several railroads recently constructed to reach this attractive spot. The Hotel Brighton, Manhattan, and Cable's, are daily thronged with happy visitors, who enjoy the invigorating air, the bathing, and the well-furnished tables of everything good to gratify the appetite. All this is very fine. But in their zeal to accommodate the traveling public they have lost sight of the danger to life and limb by allowing a steam railroad to run through the heart of the city, not only ruining the property on the line of the road, (Atlantic-avenue,) but dividing the city by a high fence on each side of the track. There can be no objection to a railroad on the surface outside of the limits of the city, but to build a road for steam on the surface of a wide and beautiful avenue, after the owners of property along and adjacent thereto had once paid for the removal of steam forever, is a piece of affrontiveness seldom known in a city where good morals prevail. But this is a fact, which is causing much hard feeling against the Common Council for permitting such an outrage upon the citizens of Brooklyn, especially upon the property owners, who have just cause for complaint. Hardly a week passes without complaint; hardly a week passes without having to hear of serious accidents. Already many lives have been sacrificed by the ruthless locomotives, and, I suppose, many more must share the same fate before the people of Brooklyn insist upon some other mode of rapid transit than a railroad by steam through the city on level ground. New-York has taken the lead in elevated roads, and a brief trial will soon determine whether this is the best means of "quick transit." Let Brooklyn watch its progress and take early steps to do something which will satisfy her people and give them contentment and peace. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1878.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLISM.

Sarah McBride, of No. 456 Second-avenue, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Some extraordinary sensational reports were circulated by an evening paper in regard to the causes leading to the woman's death. It was said, among other things, that she was the victim of a police outrage; that she was arrested on last Saturday night by Officer McGoldrick, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of assault and battery; that for some slight resistance she made the officer clubbed her, knocked her down, and while she lay on the ground kicked her in the abdomen. Coroner Flanagan and Deputy Coroner Miller investigated the case and found no foundation whatever for the sensational stories. Dr. Miller made an autopsy which showed that the woman's death was due to excessive alcoholism.

A SHARP LETTER TO KELLY.

WHAT COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL THINKS OF HIM.

ARRAIGNED FOR MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS—OBSTRUCTING THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS—FRIVOLOUS OBJECTIONS TO THE PAYMENT OF LABORERS.

The following communication was addressed by Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, to Controller Kelly yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1878. }

Hon. John Kelly, Controller:

I have received your letter of the 8th inst. in reference to the pay-roll of laborers and others engaged in the repairs of street pavements for the last fortnight of July, and the pay-roll of engineers and assistants in charge of several works in the upper part of the City, which were transmitted by me to the Finance Department.

This letter, under a pretext of inquiry into these accounts, is merely the continuation of a systematic attack some time since commenced by you to embarrass this department, its employes, contractors, and agents, and, if possible, to bring discredit upon its head. While you may, and for a time have, by delaying payment to contractors and others employed upon the public works, subjected them and their workmen to loss and inconveniences, and while you may by this course, if allowed to continue it, injure the public interests, you will fail in your attempt to reflect upon the administration of this department, because its results are as well known in this City as is your object to embarrass a department which you cannot control in the interest of a political faction.

Your course upon previous occasions in writing to this department, impeaching its faction in other works, and which I proved to be wholly devoid of truth, showed me that your motive in putting forth such accusations was other than to subserve the public interests; and in the present case I learn that you paid the entire roll of laborers and others, the correctness of which you attack, in the regular order of such payments without awaiting my reply, and without withdrawing your offensive imputations, showing clearly that you did not believe your own statements, but that they had served the only purpose for which they were intended, when they had become the vehicle for slandering me by their publication in a scurrilous newspaper the evening before they reached my hand.

It is not, therefore, to you as an auditor of City accounts that I address this reply, for, having paid the rolls, you have no longer any function to perform as an official. Nevertheless, as you think it worthy of you to use your office to give some degree of weight to charges and insinuations impeaching the integrity of this department, and lest somebody more ignorant of the facts than yourself should believe them, I shall reply in such manner as may be necessary to show your violation of truth and official decorum.

First—As to the pay-roll of laborers now in question, you say, "These are a number of men designated as laborers upon the pay-roll, who, it is learned, are called by some authority unknown to this (Finance) department to duty other than the labor as specified. As an instance, gang No. 24, specified in the pay-roll as on street, between Avenues C and D, has an addition of 12 names to the regular force designated as laborers, whom, it is ascertained, did no labor in that locality. In the 24 gangs of laborers on this roll, this department (Finance) is informed there are about 30 men designated as laborers who are detailed as assistants to inspectors. This (Finance) department has no means of judging of the propriety of large an employment of inspectors, in the work of repairs to pavements, but upon reference to the pay-roll of July, 1876, (being during the first Summer of your administration) it is found that at that period there were 10 gangs of laborers working in 24 blocks, and at night but one inspector, while the roll of July 31, 1878, shows 24 gangs of laborers working in 24 places with virtually 38 inspectors."

I have quoted above all of your letter relating to the paving pay-roll, except one paragraph, which I shall presently consider by itself. The facts in regard to this pay-roll are as follows:

It is made out precisely like all the pay-rolls of this work since the session began, (eight in number,) all of which you have regularly paid without objection as to form or substance. Every laborer whose name thereon has regularly appeared, been identified, and paid. In addition to 24 organized gangs, there are laborers engaged under the inspectors and receivers of stone and sand, large quantities of which are furnished by contract. There are other laborers (10 in all) named in the gangs who labor in part during the day and at night have charge of the lights placed at the pitfalls of the broken pavements. Prior to 1877 no lights were maintained, and several accidents, and at least one death occurred thereby. Your assertion that these common laborers, doing laborers' work, are receiving higher pay than the inspectors, is simply a bald misrepresentation of fact. The number of inspectors is, as returned on the roll, 9, instead of 38, as magnified by you. Four have charge of and inspect the work of the 24 gangs; two inspect and receive stone and sand; one sees that the elevated railroad companies properly restore the pavements, and two are employed to repair and repaired at private expense by property-owners, being discharged on the completion of such work.

Second—As to the engineers and assistants in charge of certain works in the upper part of the City, you write as follows:

"White upon this subject I desire also to call your attention to the payment of large sums of public money under the direction of the office of engineers, &c., located at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. The pay-roll of July, of engineers, clerks, and assistants, amounts to $1,064 83, while that of the laborers employed under these officers amounts to but $2,908 28."

Now, besides the maintenance of Boulevard, roads and avenues (the labor roll for which is $2,808 28) this party of engineers has charge of contract work on the Tenth and Fifth avenues, three of its members serving as inspectors; also, that of the Second and some sewer work, and their time is returned on four separate rolls, only $405 64, (which is plainly set forth on a roll by itself,) being chargeable to maintenance, instead of the whole sum of $1,064 83, as misrepresented by you.

I have thus shown that the objections raised by you to these pay-rolls have no foundation in fact. Payment has been made by you during the whole season on rolls made out in precisely the same manner. Had you now, or at any time, desired an explanation, all that was necessary was a simple inquiry by a respectful letter; but it is evident that an explanation was not what you desired, for you did not believe the statements yourself, or you would not have paid the men, as you did, without awaiting a reply.

After your remarks on the pay-rolls, as above quoted, you add:

"If this information is correct, I shall consider it my duty to withhold payment to these men until their employment is properly designated. I cannot too strongly condemn a practice which grew up in the Department of Public Works under a former Commissioner, of certifying to the performance of a distinct entry upon a pay-roll for the purpose of creating a claim against the City, nor do I deem it proper when the public service requires the employment of men in one capacity they should be represented as performing it in another one.

It is difficult to conceive that you should have the effrontery to address such slanderous language to me, for I will not affect to be ignorant to whom you mean to refer as a former Commissioner, whose practices in falsifying pay-rolls you charge upon me. The statement is, of course, known to you to be false. No pay-roll has ever been certified by me during your term that you have not paid; clearly, therefore, you know your statements to be untrue. I have been brought to believe that a self-respectful man would rather suffer than bear false witness, and I submit to you that your course in thus placing me under you liable to the just judgment of men for uttering as true what, by paying the rolls, you prove that you know to be false. The additional fact that you published the statements before your communication did or could reach me, furnishes the evidence of your real motive, viz., to injure, but not to obtain information as to facts, as your letter on its face purports.

I am sorry to be obliged to believe that you have entered upon a systematic scheme of misrepresenting me and my department, and I submit to you that it is a procedure altogether unworthy the chief financial officer of this City.

The records of this department since my accession to office afford the most conclusive evidence of a faithful administration of its affairs:

During this period, from January, 1876, to July, 1878—two and a half years—the expenditures have been	$8,531,409 64
For the corresponding period preceding January, 1876, to July, 1875—two and a half years—the expenditures were	17,818,954 51
Difference	$9,287,544 87

or an average reduction of more than $3,500,000 per annum, the reduction in salaries or administration expenses alone having been $125,000 a year.

As the financial officer of the City, you ought to be gratified at such a result, as it has tended in no small degree to reduce the debt and taxation of an oppressed and long-suffering people. It seems to me that we might be justified in expecting that, coming together harmoniously in the work of lightening the public burdens than in consuming our time, you in publishing slanderous statements to cripple and embarrass me, and I in answering them, lest somebody knowing less of the facts than you shall believe them.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that I shall continue in the course marked out for myself when I consented to accept the office, viz.: To conduct the department on business principles, and not to allow it to be used to the injury of the City, or for mere party purposes, under pressure or intimidation from any quarter. I have the honor to be, &c.,

ALLAN CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of Public Works.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOLISM.

Sarah McBride, of No. 456 Second-avenue, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Some extraordinary sensational reports were circulated by an evening paper in regard to the causes leading to the woman's death. It was said, among other things, that she was the victim of a police outrage; that she was arrested on last Saturday night by Officer McGoldrick, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of assault and battery; that for some slight resistance she made the officer clubbed her, knocked her down, and while she lay on the ground kicked her in the abdomen. Coroner Flanagan and Deputy Coroner Miller investigated the case and found no foundation whatever for the sensational stories. Dr. Miller made an autopsy which showed that the woman's death was due to excessive alcoholism.

JEW AND GENTILE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article in THE TIMES of Sunday, the 18th inst., headed, "The Happy Californians," you refer to the deceased millionaire, Michael Reese, as the German Jew who surprised the so-called Christians by bequeathing large sums to the different institutions, irrespective of their denomination. That it was a surprise seems natural, for I do not believe that it has yet occurred to a Christian to believe in his will bequeaths alike to Jew and Gentile. You are, however, fair enough to admit that there was some good in the man. I do not believe that it is customary to mention the religion in speaking of the good or bad acts of a particular person in any other faith, but why do you, as well as your contemporaries, ever fall into the error of proclaiming the party, "if they happen to be such," as a Jew, or, as in this case, a German Jew? Probably not one of the so-called race considers it a disgrace to be thus termed, nay, is rather proud of belonging to a class that has among it some of our most eminent men. You also go further in this case, and pleasure Mr. Reese speaking in the manner, generally, though in most cases unjustly, attributed to the German Jew. I was personally acquainted with the gentleman, and have always known him to speak, if not a perfect English, still exceedingly well for a foreigner, and it will be but doing justice to the dead to insert these lines in your paper, and erase any mistaken impression your article may have produced.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 18, 1878.

OUTRAGES BY SAN DOMINGANS.

THE TYBEE FIRED UPON—WHAT CAME OF TAKING GEN. GONZALES' MEN ON BOARD.

A party of 75 officers and soldiers of the army of Gen. Gonzales embarked on the 7th inst. at San Domingo on board the steamer Tybee, which arrived at this port yesterday. When the vessel arrived at Samana on the 10th the party attempted to land. Boats were called alongside to take them off when a detachment of Luperon's men appeared and attacked them. Those on board fired on the attacking party. The fire was returned and a launch from the shore put off and drove the soldiers, who had attempted to land, back to the vessel. Five shots struck the Tybee during the encounter. Finding the enemy too strong for them there the steamer proceeded to Porto Plata, where the Purser went ashore to see if the party could be landed there. He was informed that they would not be permitted to do so, and the vessel steamed down the coast about 25 miles. Gonzales' Minister of War, who was on board, then demanded that the men should be allowed to go on shore. This demand was followed up by an attempt to land, but they were again driven back by friends of Luperon on shore. They next proceeded to Cape Haytien where no resistance was offered, and the whole party were safely landed.

The crews of two American schooners which were recently wrecked near San Domingo were also among the passengers of the Tybee. The K. T. Rankin, Capt. Bennett, left this port for Jacmel on the 16th of June, and went ashore on Savna Point, at the Island of San Domingo on the 12th of July. An attempt was made to save her cargo, but the natives came on board in force, drove off the crew, and destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. A coasting schooner named the appearance, and Capt. Bishop and his crew put what they had saved from the wreck on board, and were taken to San Domingo City. The portion of the cargo which had been saved was sold at auction there. They then took passage for this port on the Tybee. The Nettie Carr, Capt. Morrissey, was bound from Curacao to Portsmouth, N. H., when she foundered off Catolina Island, between Samana and San Domingo City. The crew were brought to the latter port by a coasting schooner. The K. C. Rankin was built as Rockland, Me., in 1872, and registered 204 tons. Mr. Rankin, of Rockland, and Mr. A. F. Ames were her owners. The Nettie Carr belonged to Boston and was the property of Mr. E. Atwood. She was built at East Haven, Conn., and registered 183 tons.

FUNERAL OF A WHITE ELEPHANT.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 10.

A curious ceremony has recently taken place at Siam, on the occasion of the death of the eldest of the white elephants—one of the idols of the Siamese. He was born in 1770, and died in his temple at Bangkok. A whole people bow down before this famous Albino divinity; it is the emblem of the Kingdom of Siam. The most beautiful presents are given to these animals, because, influenced by a belief in metempsychosis, the Indians believe, even at the present day, that no majestic animal cannot but be animated by the spirit of a god or an emperor. Every white elephant possesses its own palace, gold dishes, and harness studded with precious stones. Several Mandarins are appointed to wait upon it, and they feed it with sugar-cane and cocoa-nuts. The King of Siam is the only person before whom it bends its knee, and the monarch returns this salutation. Magnificent obsequies were prepared for the defunct idol. Some hundreds of Buddhist priests officiated at the funeral ceremony. The three surviving white elephants, preceded by trumpeters, and followed by an immense concourse of people, accompanied the funeral car to the banks of the Menam, whither the King and the great dignitaries of the State had come to receive the mortal remains. They were then transported to the other side of the river, and there buried. A procession of 50 vessel, decked with flags, formed a part of this curious ceremony. All the floating houses, which are ranged in a double line, on the Menam, numbering upward of 60,000, were ornamented with flags of all colors, and other symbolic attributes.

THE CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

The Utica *Herald*, whose editor was present at the meeting of Republicans in Saratoga on Wednesday, says: "It is not the purpose of the element of the Republican Party represented in this conference, as we understand it, to form a new party for support of the Administration; for they believe that the convictions of three-fourths of the Republicans of New-York are honestly with the Administration. It is not the purpose to organize even a wing of the Republican Party; for they believe it is not desirable and possible to effect its consolidation. Their sole purpose is to lift the party to a basis upon which it will be possible to make an effective fight in the Fall campaign and win the House of Representatives from the enemy. That they may have success in such a mission will be the wish of all to whom the name and the fame of the Republican Party are still dear."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed George C. Stenz as Receiver of the property, &c., of the New-York *Handel-Zeitung* Publishing Association, at the suit of Louis Stephani, who owns four $500 bonds of the corporation, and who showed that default had been made in the payment of interest.

Minnie Amelia Hawkesworth, who was married to Charles W. Cornell, in Brooklyn, on Oct. 1, 1871, has sued him in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce. She says he is living with a woman named Carrie Mabie. He put in no defense, and Judge Van Brunt yesterday ordered a reference of the case to E. S. Dakin.

The examination in the case of Morris Goldstein, charged with attempting to burn the premises Nos. 86, 88, and 90 Canal-street, was concluded at Essex Market Police Court yesterday. Assistant Fire Marshal Orr failed to supply evidence sufficient to hold the prisoner, and Judge Otterbourg discharged him from custody.

James Taylor, an ex-policeman, of No. 543 West Thirty-ninth-street, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of assaulting Thomas Hughes, a laborer, of No. 545 West Thirty-ninth-street, and beating him on the head with a claw-hammer. Taylor served a 10-year term in State Prison for shooting and dangerously wounding Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, then roundsman of the Twentieth Precinct.

A FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETY CASE.

James McCullum became a member of the Father Matthew T. A. B. Society No. 5 in 1865, and paid up his dues regularly. In 1874 he became blind, and was entitled to $4 per week from the society as a benefit. The payments were made until June, 1876, when they ceased. Mr. McCullum says the society now owes him $475, and that he is destitute, and has a wife and two children dependent on him for support. Recently, too, the society refused him for non-payment of $1 dues and of 50 cents fine. His case was brought by Mr. Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for a mandamus to compel the society to reinstate him. This application was opposed, and Judge Van Brunt reserved his decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

King, Jr., vs. King.—Order to show cause why a new undertaking on appeal should not be filed.

Williams vs. Nadig et al.—Motion to dismiss complaint.

Hazard et al. vs. Carroll.—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Van Pelt et vs. Hopkins.—Order vacating attachment.

Fries vs. Frick.—Order to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Hoy vs. Meyer.—Order of discontinuance and vacating notice of lis pendens.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Goepp.

Silberstein vs. Berger.—Order resettled.

By Judge Sinnott.

Ettinger vs. Schroeder.—Order granted.

Lydecker vs. McKee.—Order granted.

Marx et vs. Rotenthal.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event.

Miller vs. Morris.—Motion to punish for contempt denied, and supplementary order to do set aside.

Fowler vs. Price.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied on conditions. See papers.

Ellis vs. Benson.—Default set aside.

Wight vs. Calhoun.—Order granted.

Kaas vs. Bloom.—Order denying motion granted.

Brandt vs. Meyer.—Order granted appointing guardian.

Kennedy vs. Nichols.—Motion denied.

Bester vs. Reed.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Higgs vs. Freeman.—Motion to dismiss complaint denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Wilkins vs. Gebhard.—The motion to amend the complaint in this action and in Case vs. Gebhard must be denied, with $10 costs.

Kurtz vs. Rubenstein.—Order granted.

Cohen vs. Reilly, &c.—Order of injunction granted.

Hughson et al. vs. Emerson.—Order granted.

Lurz vs. Genebold.—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs, which are to offset the motion costs heretofore granted to defendant.

Thomas vs. Lindley.—Receiver appointed.

Adler vs. Levy.—Order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs.

Coolan vs. Hoary et al.—Judgment vacated, and cause restored by consent.

Genevois vs. Larru.—Motion for discontinuance of both actions without costs as being settled granted.

Hemsley vs. Tuson.—Order granted appointing guardian.

Hamlin vs. Stout.—Motion for security for costs denied.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 23, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Beef-wax, pkgs.	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	23
Cotton, bales	518	Scrap, bbls.	137
C. S. Oil, bbls.	100	Oil, bbls.	900
Copper, bbls.	111	Oil-cake, pkgs.	1,338
Copper, cakes	40	Oil, lard, bbls.	10
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	18	Pea-nuts, bags	191
Eggs, pkgs.	910	Pork, pkgs.	75
Flour, bbls.	7,230	Beef, pkgs.	108
Corn-meal, bbls.	240	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,855
Wheat, bushels	264,606	Lard, tes.	502
Corn, bushels	97,550	Butter, pkgs.	2,540
Oats, bushels	86,623	Cheese, pkgs.	20,356
Rye, bushels	31,600	Sugar, hhds.	120
Malt, bushels	1,775	Starch, pkgs.	1,916
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Stearine, pkgs.	50
Flax-seed, bags	2,874	Sumac, bags	140
Grease, pkgs.	100	Tallow, pkgs.	102
Grass-seed, bags	100	Tea, pkgs.	4
Hemp, bales	60	Tobacco, hhds.	1,454
Hides, baleg	91	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,021
Hops, bales	21	Whisky, bbls.	810
Leather, sides	11,920	Wool, bales	138

BOOTS AND SHOES—A comparatively brisk business has been reported since our last in seasonable goods, which have been quoted essentially unchanged as to values, on an ample offering of most styles.

COFFEE—Quiet, but firm; 271 bags Mexican sold on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at the officially revised quotations, which show Low Middlings and grades below 1-16c. higher, and Stained also advanced 1-16c. Sales were reported, for prompt delivery, of 708 bales, of which 608 were on last evening; including 708 bales to spinners and — bales to speculators....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been moderately sought after at easier rates....

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price. Matinée.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—COMICALITIES, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

BIJOU GARDEN THEATRE.—THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold easterly, veering to warmer southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

Indian Agent LIVINGSTONE is exhibiting decided ability, such as would have secured him a very high position in an Administration like that of TWEED in this City. Not only were his frauds upon the Government and his robbery of the Indians conducted on a magnificent scale, such as less daring spirits would hardly venture upon, but he is defiantly asking the Government, in substance, what it is going to do about it. He assumes to be able to control the conduct of United States officials at Yankton, and to influence in his favor any jury that can be drawn in that remote centre of civilization. Already he has given indication of his peculiar power. The District Attorney showed a remarkable apathy in regard to his case, and has gone off to enjoy himself in Europe, while the Grand Jury refused or neglected to bring in any bills against him. Besides, by some mysterious hocus-pocus, LIVINGSTONE'S lawyers have got possession of copies of the affidavits of Government witnesses on file at Washington, so that they know just what they are to meet. It strikes us that, if the Department of Justice has half the energy and persistency of the Interior Department, it will find means to bring Mr. LIVINGSTONE to his marrow-bones and deal with him according to his iniquity.

Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS yesterday threw some of the cold and colorless light of clear knowledge on the subject of the business depression, as to which Mr. HEWITT'S committee has listened to so much vague and passionate declamation. He pointed out the disastrous consequences of excessive railway construction, both in the production of ruinous competition among the railroads and the locking up of vast amounts of capital; but he did not favor the idea that Congress could remedy the evil by specific legislation. He advocated, rather, an impartial supervision of the roads, the aim of which should be to give the greatest possible publicity to all facts connected with them, leaving the force of an enlightened public opinion to produce the changes that were found necessary. This is not the "sovereignest" remedy that could be applied, but it is one which has the merit of not incurring the risk of greater troubles than those it seeks to cure. Incidentally, Mr. ADAMS expressed the opinion that the great lines, like Mr. VANDERBILT'S, would make more money and take fewer chances of loss if they confined their efforts principally to building up local traffic.

All readers of THE TIMES will learn with heartfelt regret that Mr. W. J. SMITH, the Vice-President of the Memphis Howard Association, has been stricken with fever, and was brought to Memphis yesterday. He has been actively at work in the discharge of the dangerous duties of his position at Grenada almost from the first moment that the yellow fever broke out there, and nothing could have surpassed his fidelity, zeal, and courage. The Howard Association, throughout the Southern regions afflicted by yellow fever, has performed noble service, not only generously, but at great peril to the lives of its officers. Every one will hope that the prompt removal of Mr. SMITH may have been the means of saving a valuable life which had been exposed in so brave a manner and from such heroic motives.

The new administrative system about to be tried in Egypt promises well if vigorously carried out, and the Khédive's offer to restore his lands to the State shows that he, at least, is thoroughly in earnest. One such experiment, if successful, would be the greatest of all advantages to the Oriental world; for the spectacle of a Mohammedan community living and flourishing under European institutions, while those which adhered to the Mussulman régime were in poverty and decay, would point a moral which the most bigoted fanaticism could not ignore.

The mobilization of five Austrian Army corps, with an aggregate strength of 180,000 men, under Gen. PHILIPPOVICH as Commander-in-Chief, is so disproportioned to the task of completing the subjugation of half-conquered Bosnia, as to confirm the rumors of complicity on the part of Servia and Montenegro, and to suggest that at least a portion of this great armament must be directed against them. This, however, threatens to introduce a fresh element of discord, for the presence of an Austrian Army in Montenegro or Albania would probably render it impossible for the Italian Government to restrain any longer the anti-Austrian excitement of the patriotic party. Under such circumstances it is much to be regretted that Gen. GARIBALDI should have chosen this moment to add fuel to the flame by his ill-judged denunciation of Austria and Germany.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY.

"The ablest military man in the South," as WADE HAMPTON is styled by one of his indiscreet eulogists, has surrendered ignobly to the unquenched fire-eaters of his party. For a time, there seemed a likelihood of a different result. Since his accession to the office to which CHAMBERLAIN was elected, WADE HAMPTON has cultivated a moderation of temper and a fairness in the exercise of his authority which brought upon him the hostility of old Democratic associates. Again and again he has commended President HAYES, his character and policy, and has as freely recognized the claim which by the latter he had established upon the respect and good-will, if not the gratitude, of the Southern people. In the same spirit the Governor has dealt with the question of race. He has not been unmindful of the pledges which, after the manner of the Louisiana NICHOLLS and his plenipotentiary, Major BURKE, were tendered at a critical moment to influence the decision of the President; and so far as the Governor's influence could be of any avail, the colored people have had few general causes of complaint. His course in regard to the State debt is another satisfactory feature of his career. The defeat of the repudiators was attributable to his efforts to uphold the faith of the State, and though the shape in which the matter was left is not what it ought to be, it would have been infinitely worse but for his firmness. These are some of the considerations which have gradually modified the harsh judgment formed at the North when WADE HAMPTON, by the grace of Mr. HAYES, assumed the Governorship. Their effect has not been lessened by the evident growth of dissatisfaction among the extreme Democrats. It was clear that while moderate men were learning to put some trust in the Governor's promises, the ultraists were being alienated from him. They resented his courtesy to the President, were impatient with his declared adhesion to the doctrine of equal rights, and were disgusted by his disposition to hold the State liable for the payment of its debts. Opposition to his renomination was talked of until there appeared to be some ground for believing that he might be cast overboard to avert the disruption of his party. The question then was, whether WADE HAMPTON or his angry Democratic assailants would pay the price of party unity.

This question has been answered,—not satisfactorily for WADE HAMPTON. His renomination has cost him the humiliation inseparable from submission to the insolent demands which obtained unchecked expression at the gathering with which Spartanburg opened the campaign. Until now, he has deprecated the cultivation of a fierce party temper. Partisan strife, he has said, should be cast aside in order that the prosperity of the State might be more quickly re-established. Now, he goes as far as the most violent Democrat could desire in his attempt to excite party passion. He has been in the habit of exulting over the "freedom" which had been restored to the State. Now, he insists that Carolinians "are not yet free," though in what respect they are in bondage he does not explain. Perhaps his notions of freedom have been adapted to the practices common at election times in the Edgefield district, and to the convenience of the outlaws who resent Federal interference in other parts of the State. At any rate, we should like to be informed wherein South Carolina is not as free as New-York, and what particular form of freedom WADE HAMPTON hopes to see established when Democratic ascendency is complete. It has been supposed, moreover, that his influence was exerted on the law-abiding side during the critical stages of the Presidential count. Like NICHOLLS, he was on the look-out for his own chances, caring more for the acquisition of power in his own State than for the fortunes of the timid TILDEN. We now discover that the chivalrous HAMPTON panted for revolution, and that his contempt for TILDEN grows out of that personage's prudent avoidance of the insane methods which certain of his supporters indicated for obtaining possession of the White House. "No white feather next time," is the cry raised by HAMPTON in anticipation of possible contingencies in 1881.

But HAMPTON is an invalid, and the Spartanburg meeting craved hotter words than he could give it. Gen. GARY was put up to satisfy the want. From the tenor of his speech as reported it is fair to assume that he succeeded. At least, he has given us a vivid conception of the feeling that predominates among the South Carolina Democracy and of the readiness of its leaders to respond emphatically. According to Gen. GARY, the Presidential question is the absorbing question of the time; and this question as he expounds it, is divisible into two parts. One embraces the past and refers to the expulsion of HAYES,—by force, if necessary. The other points to the next election and the installation of the Democratic candidate,—also by force, if necessary. The General is "spoiling for a fight," and his chief anxiety is to find a pretext for it. A constitutional pretext is indispensable, though as Gen. GARY contends that the rebels fought for the constitution and the Union armies against it, the difficulty will probably not be insurmountable. His first quarrel is with "the usurper, HAYES," whom he would drive out without more ado. The halting course of his party in Congress annoys him, and he appeals from it to the party out of doors. He would be logical, and having persuaded himself that a Democrat ought to be in the Presidency, he would place one there, at whatever cost. But not TILDEN. He has no respect for "any such man who has not the pluck to claim an office when he has been elected to it." As for the future, he wants to know "what is GRANT hobnobbing with crowned heads in the Old World for?" His answer is that royal influence is to secure GRANT'S nomination in 1880, and that he will then imitate LOUIS NAPOLEON and seize the Presidency, "whether elected or not." A less impetuous orator than Gen. GARY might see that if GRANT comes back intent upon a *coup d'état* he will not trouble himself with the formalities of a nomination. He will blow a long, loud blast and march onward. This contingency it is for which the South Carolina leader would have the Democracy prepared. The inauguration in 1881, in his view, will depend more upon the rifle than the ballot, and he urges as the primary qualification for a place on the Democratic ticket the courage to "dare, and again to dare, and without end to dare," to secure for the party absolute control of the Government.

Such is the spirit which has acquired the mastery in the Democratic councils of South Carolina. Such are the topics which dominate in the party's programme, and such the tactics which are to justify its pretensions as a conservative organization.

MORE STILL-HUNTING.

Mr. TILDEN has had his bureau; Mr. THURMAN is organizing machinery to "work up" his Presidential prospects; and BUTLER is busily engaged in a far-reaching scheme to bring out a vast movement of volunteer petitions addressed to himself. All these are Democratic methods; at least, they are the methods of what are called, in these days, Democratic politicians. TILDEN'S celebrated bureau was the invention of that crafty wire-puller. It was a model of its kind, and the thoroughness of the organization which it conducted may well be commended to all party leaders. While there was much that was petty and dishonest in certain details of the Tilden bureau, the general plan of the concern was admirable. It was designed that this central machine should print and circulate an infinite variety of reading matter, chiefly political, or political matter thinly disguised as news. It was also contrived that the circulation of printed pages should provide a channel for the receipt at head-quarters of trustworthy political information. But, apparently, the original conception of the bureau idea was the result of an ardent desire to keep TILDEN'S name before the people, to urge TILDEN'S "claims" without seeming to urge them, and to familiarize the people with the notion that TILDEN was to be the Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party. This scheme worked so well that it was carried on into the subsequent campaign. When Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina were in doubt, the bureau manufactured election returns which were furnished to Democratic newspapers, and subsequently quoted as confirming the truth of the Democratic assertion that TILDEN was elected. Up to the end of the Electoral campaign, and to the inauguration of Mr. HAYES, the bureau was kept assiduously at work manufacturing public opinion, circulating all manner of political rumors and reports, and continually ringing the changes on TILDEN—TILDEN—TILDEN.

Since Mr. THURMAN has resorted to this questionable means to secure a nomination, his competitors must make use of the same machinery. Mr. THURMAN, perhaps, has more immediate need of wide advertisement at this crisis. For it is only lately that he has adopted a new character. Having been heretofore widely advertised as a hard-money man, he must now be expeditious in circulating the news of his change of rôle. A bureau to "work up" THURMAN as a candidate must placard the country with "THURMAN the Inflationist." A brigade of bill-posters will be needed to paste the new profession of faith over the old. The machinery in this case is personal; it can hardly be called political, even. BUTLER'S scheme is a travesty of the system proposed by those good people who expect the abolition of parties and the spontaneous nomination of candidates by the people. Those innocent souls who dream of an Arcadian simplicity in public affairs, in which some man will stand up in the City Hall Park and propose a leading citizen for Mayor, and will be seconded by approving passers-by, may see something of "popular spontaneity" in BUTLER'S tactics. Petitions imploring him to run as an independent candidate for Governor are pouring in upon him from all parts of Massachusetts. The returns of this movement, so to speak, are supposed to indicate the Butler strength in the State. No outsider knows whether the signers of these petitions number 50,000, 60,000, 75,000, or 10,000. The frequent publication of the figures suggests an imitation of the Tilden bureau trick of printing returns which were manufactured in New-York. At any rate, the whole business is purely artificial—as artificial as hatching chickens by steam, to the utter disregard of the natural methods of incubation. BUTLER writes a petition to himself, asking himself to be a candidate for Governor, and then sends it out for signatures. When his agents have sufficiently worked up the State, it will be announced that 162,492 voters, more or less, have petitioned Mr. BUTLER to do the thing which he is aching to do—run for Governor.

It will not do to call this all humbug. It is in some sort a concession to popular indifference. There was a time when the possible popularity of a candidate for nomination was appreciable; it could be estimated with approximate accuracy. Perhaps people do not care so much about politics or about political candidates as they once did. They did not, formerly, wait until they were coaxed into giving their opinion of a prominent public man. Imagine HENRY CLAY organizing a bureau, printing tracts, and circulating newspaper "patent insides," to work up enthusiasm for his nomination. Was any Governor of Massachusetts ever elected, or even nominated, on the strength of petitions to himself, written by himself? Yet these small games are accepted as legitimate in our new-fashioned times. BUTLER, TILDEN, and the rest seem to think that the mass of voters may be captured by the man who is earliest in the field, and is most industrious with his traps, snares, and cajoleries. The main thing is to get men committed early. The sober second thought cannot release them; and, if the bureau manager understands his business, there can be no sober second thought. The voters are simple birds, to be trapped in numbers as large as possible. This is a new phase of American politics. The Democratic politicians have been the first to perceive it and to adapt themselves to it. Indeed, as the inertness on which TILDEN depended was his main element of strength, perhaps that inertness is more distinctively a trait of the Democratic Party. We do not hear of any Republican attempt to "work up" a personal party. The machine, as used by TILDEN, BUTLER, and THURMAN, is adapted to the condition of the Democratic Party. The best man, of course, wins; but the best man is he who is most prompt and industrious with his little games. The people do not seek him; he is hunting for the people.

CURIOSITIES OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

The presence in this country of Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, a distinguished English statesman and member of Parliament, who arrived by the *Germanic* on Saturday last, reminds us of his efforts in behalf of teachers and of what is known in England as middle-class education. In that country, those persons who are engaged as teachers in the secondary schools are not required to possess any certificate of competence or ability. Early in 1877 Dr. PLAYFAIR published his views upon the subject in a paper contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, and now he proposes to call the attention of Parliament, at the next session, to the matter, by introducing a bill to compel the future registration of such teachers. He asserts that the British Government has paternally undertaken the charge of educating the people in primary schools, in endowed secondary schools, and in the universities; but for the vast mass of the middle classes no provision has been attempted either to impart instruction, supervise schools, or inquire into the fitness of those who profess to educate the children of this important section of the people. The fact that such teachers are permitted to discharge the responsible duties of the profession they assume without a certificate of any kind implying their fitness for the task, and without any previous examination testing their ability to impart instruction, is certainly an evil fraught with serious consequences. But the great trouble has been, heretofore every attempt to insist upon compulsory qualification and examination of teachers has been violently resisted, on the ground that it was interfering with free trade in education. But Dr. PLAYFAIR'S efforts are being strengthened, not only by the press, but by some of the best educators in Great Britain—men who urge the advantage and propriety of examining compulsorily all secondary teachers, and who acknowledge that they have "won their experience at the cost of the pupils they taught." The Doctor himself insists that there need be no fear that Parliament will interfere with "free trade in education." But, says he, just as Parliament enacts that no druggist shall sell drugs unless he has a certified qualification of knowledge, so it may enact that no teacher shall be intrusted with the education of youth unless he has proved not only the possession, but also the power of imparting, the knowledge he professes to communicate.

The training which English children receive in the average middle-class schools is in most respects far inferior to that of an elementary school for the children of ordinary day laborers and mechanics. The reason for this is that in the first impostors, utterly ignorant of the art and science of teaching can get in without trouble, while in the elementary schools some sort of examination is necessary. But even in the primaries there are many inferior teachers appointed. Under the English system of public education there are in England and Wales some 32,000 educators called "pupil-teachers," who occupy about the same relative position as do the teachers in the primary departments of our own schools. To obtain employment as such they must pass an examination in what are termed "training colleges"; but this examination is only tolerable, to say the least about it. Great difficulty is also experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of these teachers, and thus it often happens that the Inspectors recommend candidates not at all suitable for admission. The one great hindrance to obtaining good candidates for the training colleges seems to be a disposition on the part of the English parent, more especially parents of the class from whence pupil-teachers are taken, to regard the present in preference to the future, and the tendency to sacrifice their children's future advantages in consequence of the larger earnings obtainable at other occupations.

From the pages of the Education Blue Book of Great Britain, one can gather some amusing examples of the blunders made at these training college examinations. There is a specimen of composition entitled, "Notes of a Lesson on Wheat," written by one who had been three years in the college: "Wheat is a tall slender plant on the top of each stolk there is a ear of corn. Wheat is soun in the Spring, after the sede has been soun a few weks a very little blade appears similar in appearranse to grass this blade grows till it is about a yard high towards Autumn this stolk turns yellow," &c. A more grotesque example is furnished by a teacher in her fifth or final year, who thus describes "The State of England under the Heptarchy": "People had three meals a day breakfast dinner and supper. They retired to rest in a state of nudity and laid on a bed of straw. The Saxons were eminently social, when they drank they would put their tumblers together, very often accompanying it with a kiss, and tell of great exploits of going to the theatres or to see the dancing bears." A boy teacher read the lines from Pope:

"Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air
In his own ground."

And when asked what was meant by "his native air," replied quite promptly, "The 'air of his own 'ed." This answer reminds us of the good little American girl who was taught at Sunday-school to sing a hymn in which occur the words, "A consecrated cross I bear." She did not fully catch the words, and one day her mother was startled by the query, "Mamma, what is a consecrated cross-eyed bear?" At one of the English examinations, the Bishop of Hereford, among other things, asked, "What is an average?" Several boys pleaded ignorance, but at last one lad replied, "Please, Sir, it's what a hen lays on." This answer puzzled the Bishop not a little, but the lad stood to it, saying that he had read it in his *Book of Facts*. Asked to produce his evidence, he pointed triumphantly to a paragraph which stated that "the domestic hen lays *on an average* fifty eggs each year." In answer to question, one pupil-teacher in his fifth year said, "The Spanish Armada sailed up the Medway, and fired at Chatham Dock-yard, and then proceeded on its course. This took place in the reign of Queen ANNE, who married PHILIP of Spain, a very cruel man. Several battles were fought, in which hundreds of the English and Spanish were defeated." It would be, indeed, a marvel if such teachers should turn out well, and we quite agree with one of the Inspectors, who says that he is fully aware that "many of them are teaching children who probably know as much as themselves."

THE MILLEDGEVILLE HORROR.

The real cause of the Milledgeville calamity was the indiscreet and unpardonable conduct of old Mr. Watkins. He was in many respects an amiable and upright man, but he was wholly devoid of delicate consideration for others. He knew that his daughter was engaged to Mr. Garnet, and he approved of the engagement, but, nevertheless, he would sit in the drawing-room night after night, reading his newspaper, or, what was even worse, forcing his conversation upon the unhappy young people. The result was that instead of passing their evenings in a reasonable and happy way, the miserable lovers were compelled to sit in the opposite corners of a long sofa, and to wonder at the tyranny of the law which forbids the slaughter of inconsiderate parents. As for trying to sit the old gentleman out, that was simply hopeless. Mr. Garnet did try it on one occasion, but at 1:30 A. M. Miss Watkins was sound asleep, with her mouth prosaically open, and Mr. Watkins was reading aloud the proceedings of the last pork-packers' convention, and was evidently prepared to keep on reading until breakfast time. He was probably the most hopeless and exasperating father that ever lived, and there was every reason to suppose that he would continue to live for many miserable years.

Immediately in the rear of Mr. Watkins' house, and resting against it, was a large shed. The roof of this shed had leaked for a long time, until Mr. Watkins, losing all faith in shingles and tin, determined to cover it with cement. In addition to his outrageous habit of sitting up late at night, he was an atrociously ingenious man, who was continually devising and carrying out internal improvements in his house, most of which were painful and dangerous failures. For the roof of his shed he invented a new kind of cement, composed of tar, india-rubber, and shoe-makers' wax, which he spread over the roof to the depth of six inches. It soon hardened on its surface, and being undeniably water-proof, it was regarded by all who saw it as a great success.

One evening young Mr. Garnet called at the house as usual, but to his extreme delight found that the obtuse parent was not in the parlor, he having been compelled to cross over to a neighbor's house on business. The young man's raptures, however, were soon checked on learning that Mr. Watkins would certainly return within fifteen minutes, and that there was imminent danger that he would read aloud the whole of the last number of the *Missionary Herald*, including all the letters on the last four pages of that exhilarating publication, which set forth that the writers were willing to live without food or clothing, but that they could not live without the *Herald*. In these circumstances Mr. Garnet resolved upon a bold stroke. He told Miss Watkins that a transit of Mercury was to occur that evening, which she must not fail to see. "We will just go out on the roof of the shed," he remarked, "and watch it. I will leave a note on the table for your good father, telling him that we are star-gazing, and he will know that it is all right." The young lady agreed to the proposal; the note, in which all mention of the shed was carefully avoided, was written, and the exulting lover helped his beloved through the back window out on the roof of the shed, feeling that for once the old gentleman was foiled.

For hours they sat waiting for the transit—Mr. Garnet doing his very best to prevent his companion from slipping and rolling twenty feet over a flat roof, with a view to falling over its edge. In fact, he never once released his hold of her, so anxious and thoughtful was he for her safety. Old Mr. Watkins returned in due time; read the note, remarked "sho," in a disappointed tone, and after waiting an hour for the supposed wanderers to return, fell asleep in his chair. The night was a beautiful one, and the lovers took small note of time. It was not until the South Presbyterian Church clock struck twelve that Miss Watkins nerved herself to say that she really must go back to the parlor, and that perhaps they had made a mistake about the transit, and would have to watch for it the next night. Mr. Garnet conceded the propriety of her remarks, and they both said they would instantly get up. It was easy to make this resolution, but impossible to put it into execution. The new cement, which was dry only on the surface, held the young people in an inexorable grasp. In vain they strove to wrench themselves free. Certain ominous sounds convinced them that they could free themselves only at the sacrifice of the integrity of their garments. It was, indeed, an awful situation, and Mr. Garnet to this hour wonders that his hair did not turn gray with agony.

Miss Watkins was a young woman of unusual force of character. In this crisis of her fate she neither wept nor told her lover he was a base, unmanly wretch. On the contrary, she devised a plan of escape, which was at once ingenious and practical. Producing her handkerchief, she proceeded to bandage Mr. Garnet's eyes, at the same time pledging him not to remove the handkerchief until she should give him permission. This done she hastily cut loose her running rigging, cut away her lanyards, and preventer back-stays, and then deftly slid out of her upper canvass, leaving the latter a prey to the cement. The father slept soundly as she stole through the parlor to her room, and repaired her damages. Next, with a noble devotion to her fellow-sufferer, she borrowed a pair of the paternal trousers, which she carried to Mr. Garnet, and informing him that he might now remove the bandage, bade him good night, and vanished. Full of admiration of female ingenuity and fidelity, Mr. Garnet, after a cautious glance around the neighborhood, withdrew from his imprisoned trousers, and after reaching the solid footing of the window-sill, partially buried himself in the trousers of old Mr. Watkins. Had not the latter unfortunately waked up at the wrong moment, all would have been well. As it was, he sprang out of his chair, seized Mr. Garnet under the belief that he was a burglar, and did not discover his mistake until he had roused the neighbors, and thus published the story of the young man's misfortune and his daughter's ingenious devotion.

As was said in the beginning, it was all Mr. Watkins' fault. Had he gone to bed like a Christian at half-past eight o'clock, nothing of the kind would have occurred. He is one of those men of whom an example ought to be made, and there must be young men enough in Milledgeville to convince him, by concerted action, of the error of his ways.

Despite the immense yield of gold in California, it is now shown that her tillable soil produces more actual wealth than her richest mines. Her grain and her fruits exceed in value the best of her placers. Her grape crop this season will be so very large that preparations are making to convert 1,000 tons of grapes into raisins. Most persons think of California only as a gold-bearing State, and it is pleasant to know that her agricultural resources are beyond those of her mines. Agriculture is apt to pay better than gold or silver seeking in any fertile, well-cultivated region; but there is a sort of fascination about the precious metals which allures men the world over, and blinds them to the more rational and legitimate branches of industry. It is said by those in position to know that not one man in fifty who has dug for gold on the Pacific slope has procured any considerable amount. The fortune-makers, for the most part, have been, and are still, the speculators in San Francisco and Sacramento. The great majority of men who have gone to California to get gold, from 1849 to the present time, have not, it is declared, secured as much as it cost them to reach there and return. The hardest possible way to obtain gold is to look for it in the ground. It is much easier to get it, generally, by staying away from the mines.

A queer lawsuit is soon to be tried in Nice, France, the cause being rather ghastly. An American woman, who had gone there for her health, died recently, having been previously converted to Roman Catholicism. In consideration of conversion, she left $60,000 to the Church of the Jesuits there, on condition, however, that she should be buried within its precincts, believing that ground so holy would add to the repose of her soul. The interment was forbidden by the city for sanitary reasons, and, consequently, the Jesuits decided, in order to get the money, to remove her heart, bury that, and put a head-stone over it. The natural heirs very sensibly object to the cutting of the body, and the case is at present in the courts. The cunning Jesuits, like any body of Roman Catholics, will fight hard for the property at stake.

We can scarcely think of anything that would be more popular or that is more needed in this country than just such a company as is said to have been started lately in Paris. It proposes to guarantee for a certain percentage the honesty of persons holding positions of trust, and also to punish the person—a precaution of exceeding wisdom. It gives bonds for his integrity, and expects to keep so close a watch upon him that he will have no opportunity to default, or use the funds he has charge of. The French company will probably make a deal of money, for the French are extremely vigilant of their own interest. But we imagine that, with our loose way of doing things, a corporation of the sort would soon be bankrupt, particularly if it should choose for responsible offices men of "high religious professions and unimpeachable morality." Our experience for the past four or five years has rendered us skeptical of these paragons of purity and honor. We prefer men whose reputation is not quite so stainless, but whose conduct is more exemplary. Model reputations have been so badly shattered here that the public has come to look with suspicion upon men against whom nothing can be alleged. Less indorsement and more integrity is what is wanted.

It was of M. ADOLPHE DE CIRCOURT, the wise husband of a gifted and admirable wife, to whom, at her death, Sainte-Beuve rendered a graceful but all too brief tribute, that LAMARTINE said: "Were I a king I would sell my library and buy CIRCOURT." The following remarkable words, rescued from oblivion by a place in NASSAU SENIOR'S recently-published *Recollections*, will have especial interest for Americans: The missions of England have been many. One was to introduce into the world a representative Government, another was to give it free trade, another is to keep alive for happier times the embers of liberty that still remain in Europe. But your great mission—he was speaking to Mr. SENIOR—is to found Empires, to be a *magna virum mater*, to scatter wide the civilized man. Fifty years hence the United States will be more populous, richer, and more powerful than any European community. Two hundred years hence, Australia will be a greater nation, or system of nations, than the present United States. Three or four hundred millions of men, the most energetic in the world, will then speak English. French, Italian, and German will be dialects as comparatively insignificant as Dutch and Portuguese are now. Those who desire wide and permanent fame should write in English.

The writer of an article in the July *Quarterly Review*, "The Block in the House of Commons," suggests that Lord Beaconsfield himself is in a measure responsible for the tactics of the Irish Obstructionists. On June 19, 1857, he offered, in the House of Commons, a most sagacious warning to the Select Committee of Supply, in which he contended that too much detail was given as to items which ought to be accepted on the responsibility of the Minister within whose department the expense came. "It was perfectly absurd to fill up the vote with details of every miserable item, as if the Minister could not, for example, be charged, without the interference of the House, with the responsibility of a water-closet. Under the present system, the matter might become serious as regarded the public business. Any four men might, by the *forms of the House, make a dissolution of Parliament absolutely necessary*, (by bringing public business to a deadlock,) and if there was not sufficient good sense in the country to insure that these four men would never be returned again, they might destroy the British Constitution at any time." If Mr. PARNELL and his friends have not taken their cue from this, it will at all events delight them to find what power they can wield, in the eyes of so competent an authority.

The London papers announce that HENRY S. KING & Co., of No. 65 Cornhill, bankers, have opened a branch at Cyprus, and another advertisement announces the "Cyprus Investment and Improvement Company, Limited, with a capital of $2,500,000, in 50,000 shares of $50 each." Thus, no time has been lost. No. 65 Cornhill was originally the place of business of, SMITH, ELDER & Co., publishers of Miss BRONTE'S novels and the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. HENRY S. KING came into the house as their shopman, and his history is rather remarkable. Mr. KING married under somewhat remarkable circumstances a niece of the Duke of Abercorn. This lady had a taste for poetry and print which was strongly discouraged by her mother, Lady HARRIET HAMILTON, and her contributions to the *Cornhill* had consequently to be sent under the rose. They attracted the interest and attention of Mr. KING, who, finding that she wrote from Bournemouth, then a small watering-place on the Hampshire coast, went down to stay there, with a view of making his fair correspondent's acquaintance, which, as she was there alone with an aged grandmother, he found no difficulty in doing. The result was that Mr. KING and Miss HAMILTON fell in love. Her parents opposed a marriage on the ground of inequality of station, but the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn sensibly came to the rescue, saying that, if Mr. KING was a man of high character and sufficient means, they thought that the best thing their niece could do was to marry him. Thus supported, the marriage took place, fortune has in every way since smiled on Mr. and Mrs. KING, and the whilom Brighton shopman can, through his wife, count close companionship with half a dozen Dukes and Duchesses. A volume of Mrs. KING'S collected poems was published three years ago.

The Chinese seem to have a degree of vindictiveness that altogether exceeds our Anglo-Saxon revengefulness. One of the Celestials has recently been on trial in San Francisco for suborning witnesses in a murder case. Testimony was offered to show that one of the Chinese companies there had expressed willingness to give $20,000 to have QUONG LING, who had been arrested on a charge of murdering CHUN AH SOON, condemned and hanged, and that Dr. LI PO TAI, a member of the company, had agreed to pay $5,000 himself, immediately after the execution. Considering how greedy the Chinese are for money, and how bitter the prejudice of the San Franciscans is against them, one might think that the offer of $20,000 would be sufficient to hang half of the Mongolians in that City. An average California jury would, we fear, be but too ready to believe any charge that a Chinaman would make against another. One of John's worst enemies on the Pacific slope would seem to be himself. Where he unites with the hoodlum class against his saffron-hued brother, the latter has no more chance than, according to the proverb, the animal known as the *felis domestica* has in Hades when deprived of its claws.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Stevenson has been nominated for the West Virginia House of Delegates, much against his will.

Secretary Sherman predicts that Senator Thurman will not gain much by his singular changing of views on the financial question.

Senator Coke reports that the Greenbackers are affiliating with the Republicans in Texas, and fears that it bodes no good to the Democrats.

The Prohibitionists of Ohio have nominated candidates for Congress in five districts, and threaten to pursue the same foolish course in several others.

Mr. O. M. Barnes has written a long letter accepting the Democratic nomination for Governor of Michigan, and indorsing the platform adopted by the State Convention.

"Col." Billups excites the admiration of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* as a candidate for Congress. "Citizen" Speer meets only with its derision. Both are Democrats.

The news, or the prediction, comes from Turner's Falls, Mass. It is important, and is put into words by the *Reporter* of that place as follows, with an injunction to "mark" them: "The Republican Party will make such a bold strike for supremacy in 1880 as was never known in American politics."

Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, says that, having declined a re-election, he was hoping that he would be able to withdraw entirely from politics; but as the Democrats of his State persist in dragging him into the new contest, he hopes in a few days to go home "to do battle as well as a 'dead duck' can."

It seems to be understood that Hon. Richard Crowley, now United States Attorney for the Northern District of this State, and Mr. Moses C. Richardson, of the Lockport *Journal*, are aspirants for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Niagara (the Thirty-first) District. Hon. George G. Hoskins, who was represented to be in the field, it is now said is not a candidate.

Chairman George H. Shields, of the Missouri Republican State Committee, expresses the opinion quite confidently that the Republicans can carry the election in St. Louis if they act in harmony and with a united purpose. As to the Congressional contest, he is positive the Third District can be carried by the Republicans, who will carry the Second also if they put forward a man of ability, representing adequately the commercial interests of St. Louis, and a victory in the Third is by no means impossible if a [illegible] of character and integrity, popular with all classes, is nominated.

Hon. Jere Haralson having been mentioned as a desirable man to make a few Republican speeches in Alabama during the campaign, the Selma *Times* threatens him in this way: "We know exactly what we are talking about, and have weighed well every word we here put in print. You are in danger, you devil, and before you know it will bite yourself with a snake. You cannot longer go over Dallas County making incendiary speeches to the negroes, and using every means in your power to create riot and bloodshed. In doing such acts you become a public enemy, and you are liable to be shot down by anyone."

The call for the Connecticut Democratic State Convention invites the co-operation of "all voters who demand an honest and economical national administration, who oppose frauds by which the voice of the people is defeated, and look with indignation and alarm upon the rewarding, with high official positions, of those who have been instruments in the perpetration of those frauds—all who wish to return to the old methods of capability and integrity in official position; who are willing to aid in bringing back prosperity to our country, so that labor may find remunerative employment, and who desire a continuance of the present honest and efficient administration of the State."

The Chicago *Tribune* erroneously states that the elections of Congressmen in all the States must be deferred until November. It is true Congress in 1872 passed a general law providing that in 1876, and thereafter, the election of Representatives should be held in November in all the States, but in 1875 this law was amended, so that it should "not apply to any State that had not yet changed its day of election, and whose Constitution must be amended in order to effect a change in the day of election of State officers in said State." It is to be noted also that Congress at its late session passed a special law postponing the next election of Congressmen in California until Sept. 3, 1879.

The Malone (Franklin County) *Palladium* says that Hon. John L. Gilbert refuses to allow his name to be again presented for the Assembly, although there is not the slightest doubt that he would have been nominated for re-election by acclamation and without a dissenting voice. The *Palladium* says: "His constituents felt a pride in his standing, they approved his record, they enjoyed the antagonism of the bad influences which his hostility provoked. They knew that their interests were safe in his keeping, that the welfare of the State was his controlling motive, and that right shaped all his action. He was able, conscientious, and fearless. His withdrawal will be accepted only with the purpose, when opportunity offers, to call him to a higher position."

The Cleveland *Herald* encourages the Republicans in Ohio in refusing to make any compromise on the financial issue, and says: "This issue now again confronting us is too momentous to permit of any dodging by men whose positions make them leaders of the people. He who is not with us for honest money and the honest payment of debts is against us. The lines must be strictly drawn. No man has a right to call himself a Republican who gives any aid or comfort to those who are seeking to destroy the credit of the Government and flood the country with irredeemable paper trash, miscalled money. Let us have a bold assault all along the line on the follies, delusions, and dishonesties of the Nationals, Democrats, Greenbackers, or whatever men may call themselves who want a short weight, a short yard-stick, and a short dollar."

The Indianapolis *Journal* devotes several columns to a review of the disreputable political record of Daniel W. Voorhees, showing that he wanted slavery extended into the free territories; that he wanted soldiers to act as bloodhounds for fugitive slaves; that he resisted the constitutional amendments, his sentiments being in close harmony with the rebellion; that he voted to retain the franking privilege, and against greenbacks; that he voted against reducing mileage, but in favor of the back-pay, which he grabbed; that he favored gold-gambling, and the railroad land-grabs; that he denounced Lincoln as a criminal, and the soldiers as Linco

THE MYERS-SEWARD CASE.

GLIMPSES AT RECENT TESTIMONY.

FRAUDULENT OPERATIONS IN SELLING THE GOVERNMENT FURNITURE AND IN OTHER MODES ALLEGED AGAINST MINISTER SEWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

READING, Penn., Aug. 23.—The following particulars in regard to the Myers-Seward imbroglio have been furnished by an inside correspondent from Washington to the Reading *Times*, the sessions of the committee having been held with closed doors. When Mr. George F. Seward resigned the office of Consul-General at Shanghai to accept that of Minister at Pekin, his "crooked" propensities had active play in the transfer. He had a lot of furniture in his old residence which he wished to take with him to his new post, and in such a way that he might clear up a matter of $2,300 of Government money. On the 29th of May, 1876, he made out and forwarded to Washington his account, as follows:

The United States Government to George F. Seward, Minister, &c., Dr.

MAY 29, 1876.

For furniture provided for the Legation, as follows: Sundry articles as per voucher No. 1, $2,369 15.

Nine other vouchers with the above, aggregated $2,854 44, for which Mr. Seward, on the date given, drew his draft and was paid.

Richard Phœnix, the Marshal under examination by Mr. Springer, Chairman of the committee, testified as follows in reference to this bill of furniture:

Q.—Explain to the committee what furniture this was, where it had been used previous to this, how much it was worth, and what became of it? A.—The first article was a book-case, $69; this was Mr. Seward's private property when I first arrived in China, 1871; the next was 17 mahogany morocco-covered chairs, at $13 75, $233 75; 12 of these chairs I bought at auction of Capt. Barton, and I gave 2 taels a piece, on Mr. Seward's account, for them; about $2 60.

Q.—What did he sell them to the Government for? A.—Thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents apiece—a profit of over 500 per cent.

Q.—Mr. Seward knew what you paid for those chairs? A.—Certainly; he had to pay the bill.

Concerning these chairs, Capt. Thomas F. Burr testified:

Q.—What do you know about the chairs? A.—The chairs, I believe, in the first place, belonged to me; I bought them six or seven years ago.

Q.—Did you buy them new? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did you buy them? A.—At Shanghai.

Q.—What did you pay for them? A.—I paid 96 taels for 12 chairs, about $11 a piece, and I sold them to Capt. Barton about three and a half years afterward for 5 taels—$6 60—each.

Phœnix further testified: "Here is an engraving of the 'Immaculate Conception' that I bought for Mr. Seward at auction for 3 taels—about $4; it is put at $16 50; here is one engraving, the 'Fight for the Standard'; I gave $3 for it; it is charged at $10 25; here, I see, is a water-cooler; I gave $2 for it; it is a stone filter, and brought $12 50.

Q.—How long after you purchased these articles was it when they were turned over to the Government? A.—Four or five months; Mr. Seward fu nished his new house in May, 1875; they were bought just previous to that; after he had been two months in the new house he was promoted.

Q.—He sold the articles to the Government after his promotion? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whose money did you use in purchasing these articles? A.—I used my own money, and Mr. Seward repaid me.

Phœnix further stated that he was in Mr. Seward's house frequently and helped to pack and ship this furniture to Peking. Three points have prominence in the testimony on the subject of this furniture account, viz.: First, the charges are in excess of the value, and were made with knowledge on Mr. Seward's part, and other circumstances which mark the transaction as a swindle; second, only seven items of this long list represent articles suitable for the legation, all the rest being for the private use of the Minister, and, third, the State Department recalled the voucher from the Treasury after these troubles commenced, and erased its indorsement of approval therefrom, and held possession of the paper, endeavoring thereby to hold it beyond the reach or knowledge of the committee. To offset the excessive charges a portion of Phœnix's testimony, in addition to that of Capt. Burr, is given above. At the bidding of the committee he prepared from his knowledge of the furniture, including a baby crib, a statement of its value. The items of the account alluded to by him comprise all except 17 chairs, gas burner, 1 hearth-rug, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," 2 Canton cane chairs, 1 washstand, and 8 small rugs.

George Cowie, Chief Clerk of the Diplomatic and Consular Division of the Fifth Auditor's Office, testified:

Q.—I will ask you whether the Government has allowed for the furniture of legations elsewhere than in China, such items as I see charged in this bill of articles that were sold by Mr. Seward to the Government? I see, for instance, sherry glasses, port glasses, champagne glasses, claret glasses, and things of that kind. It is customary for the legation to be furnished with that kind of furniture? A.—I am unable to say; I never saw one of that kind before.

Cowie further testified that this account was sent to his office approved by the State Department Aug. 21, 1876, and withdrawn by that department April 6, 1877, "which was after the Myers-Seward difficulty began," showing the fear that Myers would discover and expose it to the country. Cowie sent for the account and it remained in the files of the Fifth Auditor's office until March 15 last, when the State Department again became anxious, the present investigation having commenced, and the paper was again returned to the department. Agreeably to the request contained in a letter of that date from the Third Assistant, after withdrawal that approval was erased, and in its stead was written on the back of the document: "Charge to the appropriation for Buildings and Grounds, for Legation of China, 1876." But there was no signature to the indorsement.

The testimony of Hon. G. Wile Wells further substantiates every charge made by Myers that Mr. Seward was cognizant of the fact, and had guilty possession of letters addressed to Myers, purloined from the mails by Bradford for Mr. Seward's information, and of letters belonging to Myers taken from his private desk, changed in language and statement, and afterward returned, and thus mutilated sent to the Department as coming from Myers. It is also established that Mr. Seward, pending the arrival of Myers and the Consul-General, drew the salary of Consul-General and also that of Minister at the same time; in addition, he charged $6,000 rentage for the legation residence per annum, and retained $600 of this amount as his own.

Myers has 34 articles of impeachment prepared by able counsel, and about 40 specifications not published.

AN EMBEZZLER ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OMAHA, Aug. 23.—Deputy Marshal Llewellyn last night arrested in Lincoln, this State, F. C. Fadner on a charge of embezzling $3,500 from Hubbell, Brown & Co., lumber dealers, of Cincinnati, a year ago. Fadner came to Nebraska about that time, and has since been connected with various newspapers. He recently took the business management of a machine here. A few months ago, while visiting in Lincoln, he was shot by a thief whom he caught trying to steal a horse from the people with whom he was stopping, and has been laid up ever since. He deserted his wife and three children in Cincinnati, but that did not prevent him from becoming engaged to an estimable lady in Lincoln. He was brought here this afternoon to await the arrival of an officer from Cincinnati.

SUING FEDERAL OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—The war between the cigar-makers and the Internal Revenue Department has assumed a new phase here. J. V. L. Findlay, counsel for the plaintiffs, instituted to-day, in the City Court, suits for damages against Robert M. Proud, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Maryland District, on behalf of Edward J. Oppelt and others, for seizure of cigars from them by that officer. The seizure was made under the instructions of Commissioner Raum, the cigar-makers resisting under the decision in a test case before Judge Giles. Mr. Findlay says that he will sue in every case where a seizure has been made, and a lively time may be expected, as both sides appear to be very much in earnest.

THE RAILROAD CONFERENCE.

THE PRINCIPLE OF POOLING EAST-BOUND FREIGHT AGREED TO—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALL-RAIL AND LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—LIVE STOCK RATES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23.—A general meeting of the railroad managers was held here at noon to-day, but the committees not being ready to report, the meeting was adjourned until 4 P. M., when the following resolutions were reported by the committee to which had been referred the matter of east-bound freights and pooling arrangements. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention is in favor of, and the companies herein represented will agree to, such pooling arrangements as may be hereafter devised.

Resolved, That during the pendency of the preparation of such programme for the pooling of the business the companies herein represented will maintain and enforce such rates as may from time to time be established.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of trunk lines, together with the representatives of the Vermont Central, prepare an agreement for the pooling of such traffic to the several sea-board cities, and by each of said trunk lines to each city, with all the details for the government of the same.

Resolved, That at the same time the Western Executive Committee prepare an agreement for the pooling of traffic for the several Western common points essential to the maintenance of rates up to each of the trunk lines.

Resolved, That when the said committee have prepared the details of the said pool they meet together and adjust the same to each other and put the same into effect. Such committees will employ such assistance as they may deem necessary to aid them in devising, preparing, and enforcing such agreement.

The committee appointed to confer with representatives of the propeller lines agreed that the difference between all-rail and lake and rail east-bound rates from Chicago shall be 10 cents per barrel on flour and on all fourth-class freight, except grain, pork in barrels, lard, flax or grass seed, which shall be 5 cents, it being conceded that the rates of the articles excepted would have to be governed by the competition of lake lines not controlled by trunk roads, and also by the competition of lake and canal.

At the meeting of the Western Executive Committee it was agreed that live stock rates from Chicago to New-York, taking effect Sept. 2, shall be 60 cents per 100 pounds; from East St. Louis, 65 cents, and other competing points to be in proportion to Chicago rates. It was agreed that no return passes, whatever shall be given to shippers of live stock, or men in charge of the same, but that all issue of free passes on account of live stock shall be made to men in charge of the same, and good only on trains on which their stock is being hauled. The Western Executive Committee adjourned to meet the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, and take up the subject of live stock owners on Saturday at 10 A. M.

The St. Louis lines presented their claims to William Ellis, of the Boston and Albany Road, and Alfred Gaither, of Adams Express Company, Cincinnati, the arbiters appointed in relation to the transportation of live stock. The arbiters have not yet submitted their report:

THE JAY COOKE ESTATE.

CHARGES OF MISMANAGEMENT BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23.—Henry Haslehurst filed a petition in the United States District Court to-day, on behalf of his clients, who claim that the Jay Cooke estate has been willfully mismanaged. The claim is, that the estate has been wasted in the following particulars:

1. Payment of counsel fees to the amount of about	$41,311 37
2. Payment of extra counsel fees to the amount of about	39,235 10
3. Payment of incidental expenses to the amount of about	16,654 55
4. Payment of salaries to the amount of about	54,646 49
5. Compensation of committee to the amount of about	34,480.00
Amounting in the aggregate to	$187,327 51

The court is also petitioned to grant a citation to Edwin M. Lewis to compel him to file an account, alleging that he has wasted and misappropriated the assets of the estate to the amount of $240,305 29, and the petitioner explains this action on his own part as follows:

That your petitioner has examined the said account as carefully and as fully as the manner in which it is exhibited would permit, and finds that the said accountant claims the following credits:

Salaries	$68,887 00
Legal expenses	41,949 00
Extra legal expenses and commissions of counsel on collections	39,493 79
Expenses and services	24,687 50
Storage of bonds	2,730 00
Compensation of the committee of creditors	21,731 00
Commissions of Trustee	33,207 00
Special compensation of Trustee	20,000 00
Amounting in the aggregate to	$240,305 29

"That this does not include the commissions and credits claimed by the said Edwin M. Lewis, Receiver, in account with the estate of the said bankrupts. That together with the said second account of the said Trustee, there was exhibited to your petitioner a schedule of "debts due to the estate not yet collected," amounting in the aggregate to about $340,000. That your petitioner believes the said several disbursements, for which credits are claimed by the said Trustee, were made improperly, and to the loss and disadvantage of your petitioner."

The petition was received by the court, and the hearing on it will take place in September.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 23.—James H. Simpson, a florist, failed to-day. Liabilities, $12,000; assets, $10,000.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Samuel Wild, cotton spinner and colliery proprietor, of Rochdale, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at $620,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Joseph Eastman, builder and contractor, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The secured debts amount to $655,000, due to Chicago loan agents and secured on city real estate. Unsecured debts, $9,000. Accommodation paper, $13,000.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Harrodsburg, Ky., to the *Courier-Journal*, announces the suspension of the banking firm of McBrayer, Trepnell & Co., of that place. Their liabilities are $74,000, and assets about $100,000.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—John A. Ellsler, the actor and theatre manager, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $110,000, and his assets $1,500.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23.—Henry P. Westerman, of Pekin, distiller, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $250,000, of which $160,000 is due the Government. His assets are nothing beyond incumbrances.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Eli C. Clark has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with unsecured debts of $107,000 and no assets.

A PRIZE FIGHT AT CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A prize fight took place in this city between Thomas Carmody and Dennis Carroll, the former 40 years old and weighing 165 pounds, and the latter 27 years of age and weighing 150 pounds. The contest was carried out according to the rules of the ring in a coal-yard in the vicinity of the lumber district. Patrick Finnegan, formerly of Albany, and an old-time shoulder-hitter, was made stake-holder. A man named Lindly acted as referee. There were about 200 spectators present. In the first round Carmody secured the knock-down and first blood. In the second round a "foul" was declared, a rush made into the ring, and a general fight indulged in. Carmody, in the meantime, being laid out gasping for breath, and most brutally punished. Order was finally restored, and the fight went on, four more rounds being fought, when a draw was declared. Carmody was carried off severely punished.

A YOUNG FISHERMAN DROWNED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch from Cumberland, dated yesterday, says: "This afternoon a party of young men were fishing in the South Branch, near this city, when one of them, John Scull, editor of the *Herald*, of Somerset, Penn., of which his father, Edward Scull, is proprietor, while wading in the water, fell into a deep hole, and, being incumbered by a string of fish weighing 30 pounds, was drowned, though he was an excellent swimmer. Scull was 28 years old, and unmarried, of fine physique and attractive manners. His family is the first in wealth and social position in Somerset."

AN INDIAN CONFERENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—Gen. Howard and Gov. Chadwick have gone to the Umatilla reservation to meet a number of prominent citizens in consultation over Indian affairs. Gen. Howard says he is satisfied that unless satisfactory arrangements can be made a chronic petty warfare will continue between the Indians and whites near the reservation, and be liable at any moment to result in a general massacre.

INDIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

CAMP ROBINSON, Neb., Aug. 23.—About 200 Cheyenne Indian prisoners arrived here to-day en route from Fort Lincoln to Fort Dodge, in charge of Benjamin Clark, a Cheyenne interpreter and scout. They are guarded by a company of the Seventh Cavalry. These are the hostiles who were captured near Lincoln this Summer while going north to join Sitting Bull. Red Wolf, their Chief, is well known here. The company of cavalry which has guarded them thus far will return to Fort Lincoln, their present station, and a detail of the Third Cavalry from this post and Camp Sheridan will guard them during the remainder of the trip.

THE AMERICAN SCIENTISTS.

PROF. EDISON PRESENTED TO THE ASSOCIATION—THE LATE PROF. HENRY.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—The session of the Association for the Advancement of Science to-day drew a larger audience than any previous session. The committee appointed to memorialize Congress in relation to meteorological researches reported by Prof. Bolton, who proposed that the committee be continued; that Mr. Osborne, of Washington, be added to the committee, and that Prof. Loomis be requested to take the chair. A number of new members were then elected. Prof. Baker said that the time had come when the scientist was no longer the only discoverer; the practical man had found science too slow, and had stepped in and discovered for himself. It gave him great pleasure to introduce to the association one of the new members, whose name had been heralded throughout the country and whose researches were known throughout the world. Prof. Baker then presented Thomas A. Edison, who was received with great applause. In response, President Marsh said that it certainly gave the association pleasure to welcome the gentleman who had done so much to help science by his wonderful inventions, which reflected glory upon the genius of America. It would be probably the most gratifying intelligence to the gentleman himself, as well as to the audience, to hear that the association had been informed this morning by a telegram from the Paris Exposition that the grand prize at the Exposition had been awarded to Mr. Edison for the most wonderful inventions of the age. A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to arrange for a eulogy of Prof. Henry, the former President of the association. Profs. Newcomb, Baird, of Washington, and Meyer, of Hoboken, were appointed as such committee. The association then adjourned to meet in sections.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—1 A. M.—The pressure is lightest in the Middle States and New-England, and lowest in the North-west and upper lake region. Occasional rain has fallen in the Gulf States, upper lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States, and risen in the lake region; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. North-east winds prevail in the Middle and South Atlantic States; easterly winds in the Gulf States; elsewhere they are mostly southerly. The Mississippi has risen 17 inches at St. Louis, and a rise of five feet is reported in the Ohio at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly south-westerly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold easterly, veering to warmer southerly, winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly north-easterly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly south-easterly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain, light variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and in north portions possibly by rain, winds mostly south-westerly, nearly stationary or lower pressure.

For the lower lake region, warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, south-erly winds, falling barometer.

For the upper lake region, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain, warm south-westerly, shifting to colder north-westerly winds, rising, preceded in south and east portions by falling, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain areas, colder northerly winds, rising barometer, preceded in south-west portions by warm south-west winds, and falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	71°	64°	3:30 P. M.	90°	78°
6 A. M.	69°	64°	6 P. M.	83°	77°
9 A. M.	79°	69°	9 P. M.	77°	66°
12 M.	82°	72°	12 P. M.	73°	64°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 68½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 77½°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The farmers about Howell's, Orange County, N. Y., are excited over frequent incendiary fires. Andrew T. Bertholf had a large barn, filled with hay, burned on the night of the 19th inst., and a wagon-house, containing grain, on the night of the 21st, involving a loss of $3,500. Early yesterday morning the barn of Gilbert H. Corwin, a neighbor, was burned, containing all of his crops. The incendiary is supposed to be Alexander Wilson, who, about 15 years ago, was sent to prison for stealing a horse from Bertholf, and was committed by Corwin's father, then Justice of the Peace. Wilson, when convicted, threatened to "get even" with his prosecutors. He was lately released from prison, and has been seen about Howell's. He has not yet been arrested.

The steam tug Thatcher was burned at the Bagdad Dock-yard, near Pensacola, on Thursday night. She was insured for $2,500 each in the German-American, of New-York; Equitable, of Nashville; Manhattan, and St. Paul Insurance Companies.

A fire at Flint, Mich., early yesterday morning, destroyed Brotherton's Hotel, and a bakery and two millinery establishments adjoining. Total loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,200.

The wooden Summer hotel, owned by Ernest O. Ponce, on Long Island, near Portland, Me., was burned Tuesday night. There were no guests in the house. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $9,200.

LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 23.—The great champion lacrosse match took place on the polo lot this afternoon, between the Ravenswood (Long Island) Club, the Union Club of Boston, and the New-York Lacrosse Club. The Ravenswood and Boston Clubs were selected to play the first contest. This resulted in a sweeping victory for the Ravenswood Club, who won three straight games, and, according to the conditions of the match, the best three out of five. They were then to play the New-York Club. In this they were also winners, capturing three goals in succession; and won the Championship Cup, which was the gift of James Gordon Bennett, President of the Polo Club, who acted as referee, and presented the prize to the team.

VIRGINIA STATE FAIR.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 23.—The Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society met here to-day and perfected arrangements for the State Fair, to be held at Richmond, beginning Oct. 29, and lasting four days. After transacting routine business a resolution of thanks was tendered to Hon. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, for his munificent bequests to the institutions of Virginia. Major Sullivan was then appointed the delegate to the New-York and Pennsylvania State Fairs.

SEIZURE OF ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Revenue raiders in Putnam and Jackson Counties report the destruction of three illicit distilleries and the arrest of one distiller. Six gave themselves up, and said they are tired of illicit distilling. A large number express a willingness to quit the business if the Government will allow them to give themselves up, and not inflict a heavy penalty upon them. This matter will be referred to Commissioner Raum.

THE MONTREAL ORANGE TRIALS.

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.—The Police magistrate to-day granted a warrant committing Col. Smith, a witness in the Orange case, to jail for six days, for refusing to answer the question: "Is it because you believe that any answer you may give connecting you with the Orange Order will make you liable to a criminal prosecution that you refuse to answer?" The warrant will not be executed till Monday, in order to allow time to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

NEGRO POISONER HANGED.

UNION SPRINGS, Ala., Aug. 23.—Robert Mitchell, colored, was hanged here to-day for poisoning his grandmother and step-grandfather in April, 1877. At least 10,000 negroes witnessed the execution. He had made confessions several times before to-day, but on the scaffold he professed innocence, declared himself ready to die, and asked all to meet him in heaven.

THE RHINEBECK FIREMEN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 23.—The Pocahontas Engine Company, of Rhinebeck, winner of the first prize at Pittsfield, reached home this evening. To-night there was a grand parade of the department, public and private buildings were illuminated, bells were rung, and the streets crowded with people.

MEXICAN RAIDS INTO CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A San Diego dispatch reports that bold Mexican outlaws are committing depredations near Campo, and a raid on Campo is feared.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AUSTRIAN INVASION OF BOSNIA.

A FORCE OF 180,000 MEN READY—SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN SYMPATHY WITH THE INSURGENTS—TURKISH TROOPS ABANDONING THEIR OFFICERS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* from Vienna says: "An imperial order names Gen. Philippovich Commander-in-Chief of the Twelfth Corps, the Grand Duke of Wurtemburg commander of the Thirteenth Corps, Gen. Ramberg commander of the Fifth Corps, Gen. Szapary, commander of the Third Corps, and Gen. Bienert commander of the Fourth Corps. These corps, numbering 180,000 men, form the Second Army. This display of military force seems principally directed against Servia and Montenegro, whose participation in the insurrection is manifested.

VIENNA, Aug. 23.—The *Political Correspondence* says most friendly communications have passed between Austria and Servia on the occasion of the celebration of Servian independence. The Emperor Francis Joseph has assured Prince Milan that he and the Servians might rely upon the most cordial support of Austria in all matters affecting their welfare.

BELGRADE, Aug. 23.—As a consequence of the taking of Serajevo by the Austrians, thousands of Turkish troops without officers have quitted Bosnia and passed through Sienitza, southward bound, a large number of the Turkish officers having surrendered to the Austrians, while their men escaped or were not held.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Standard* says the Arnauts (an Albanian tribe) are preparing to defend their territory against the Servians. The latter are massing troops near Uranja, and war is very probable. A Ragusa telegram states that the Montenegrins are endeavoring to shell the Turks out of Podgoritza.

THE PORTE AND THE TREATY.

OPPOSITION TO THE GREEK CLAIMS—THE ROUMANIANS AND THE JEWS—A TURKISH LOAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The *North German Gazette* confirms the statement that a note from the Porte relative to the rectification of the Greek frontier was communicated to the Government on Thursday. The Porte is said to have absolutely declined to enter into any discussion with Greece. The *Gazette* says the powers must now arrive at a common decision upon this question.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The Italian Government has resolved to oppose any modification of the provisions of the treaty of Berlin relative to the Jews in Roumania to meet the political necessities of the present Roumanian Ministry, who fear that the execution of these provisions, involving, as it does, the election of a new Roumanian Assembly, may result in their dismissal from office, and possibly social and legal inconveniences.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—It is stated that a new Turkish loan of £5,000,000 sterling is in contemplation. The loan to be guaranteed by the British government, who would probably undertake the arrangement of the finances of Asia Minor. The *Standard's* financial article says there is apparently little doubt that something of the sort will be effected. The *News'* financial article also mentions reports concerning the loan as apparently well founded.

The Vienna *Tagblatt* says Gen. Pitrovics, with 8,400 Montenegrins, has opened fire on Podgoritza. The Turks defended the city. Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has started for Podgoritza with 10 battalions. The foreign Consuls at Scutari have gone to endeavor to arrange a peaceable settlement of the new complication.

REFORMS AGREED TO BY THE KHEDIVE.

A NEW MINISTRY TO BE FORMED—THE FAMILY LANDS OF THE KHEDIVE TO BE SURRENDERED—THE FINANCES.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Aug. 23.—The project which was under consideration, has been accepted by the Khedive, whereby Nubar Pasha will become President of the Council, and Mr. Rivers Wilson Minisser of Finance. The Khedive and his family, will restore all their lands to the State, and a comprehensive scheme for the reform of administration, including large retrenchments in the civil list, will be decreed. Nubar Pasha has agreed to form a Ministry, and Mr. Rivers Wilson has telegraphed home, asking permission from her Majesty's Government to accept the Ministry of Finance in the new Cabinet.

GARIBALDI AND THE GERMANS.

DENUNCIATION OF THE TWO EMPIRES—NOTHING HORRIBLE IN GERMAN SOCIALISM.

ROME, Aug. 23.—Another letter from Gen. Garibaldi has been published, being the fourth in the past fortnight, intended to promote agitation against the Germanic Governments, especially Austria. He denounces the Kaiser-bund and Prince Bismarck's endeavors to caress his natural ally, the head impostor of the Vatican. He says he finds nothing horrible in the programme of the German Socialists. On the contrary, two of their articles form part of his lifelong convictions. Their fulfillment is indispensable to the amelioration of the material and moral condition of the people. These articles are: Uniform tax and the nation armed. Emperors naturally prefer the masses, who obey their will like the sword in its swing; but, on our part, eminent men are not wanting to organize, under the auspices of liberty and justice, an opposition to the overwhelming tide of despotism and falsehood.

THE INSANE IRISH JUDGE.

PARTICULARS OF JUDGE KEOGH'S ATTEMPT TO KILL HIS SERVANT—CONFINEMENT IN AN ASYLUM NECESSARY.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Judge Keogh continues insane, and will be confined in an asylum at Bruges. The *Express*, of this city, gives the following particulars concerning Judge Keogh: "The Judge entertained the idea that his servant and his Register had entered into a conspiracy to shut him up in a lunatic asylum. At the dead of night he went into his servant's room armed with a razor and cut him in the neck, and also severely in the stomach. He then left him and proceeded to the Register's room. The Register, hearing a noise, started up. Seising a large pillow, he closed with his assailant and shouted for help. The people in the hotel were alarmed, and finally the Judge was disarmed and shut up in a strong room of the Convent, as there was no asylum in the place. Since his confinement the Judge has attempted to destroy himself. He will be placed in an asylum at Bruges. The Government has already taken steps to fill his place on the Bench."

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

REPORTED POISONING OF THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO—STRIKE OF ENGLISH COTTON HANDS—MINISTER HOYES—ITALY AND TUNIS.

MADRID, Aug. 23.—The Emperor of Morocco is ill from the effects of an attempt to poison him.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The weavers and winders in 13 cotton mills at Radcliffe, near Bury, have struck against a reduction of their pay of 8½ per cent. About 3,500 looms are idle in consequence of this strike, and several hundred more are expected to stop when the notices expire.

Mr. Edge (Liberal) has been elected to Parliament from Newcastle-Under-Lyme, to replace Sir Edmund Buckley, (Conservative,) who has held the seat since 1865.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Gov. Noyes, Minister of the United States, last night gave his first official dinner since his return. This evening he entertained the delegates to the International Monetary Conference at a grand dinner.

ROME, Aug. 23.—The *Italie* (newspaper) declares to be entirely unfounded the assertion of the Vienna *New Free Press*, of the 21st inst., that Tunis was about to acknowledge the Suzerainty of Italy, and the other assertions made at the same time.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A dispatch from Paris says: "The *Constitutionnel* thinks it would not be at all surprising if President MacMahon resigned in October."

MISS JEFFREYS-LEWIS.

WHY SHE TARRIED IN SAN FRANCISCO—THE STORY OF HER MARRIAGE.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 16.

The sad and unexpected demise of the young actor Harry Montague precipitated an event which derives a trebled interest from its intimate connection with the romantic incidents with which the gossip of social circles has for the past few days teemed. The sudden death of their stage companion deeply shocked the members of the company, and one of the most demonstrative among them in her manifestations of grief was Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, who portrayed the character of *Zicka* in "Diplomacy." Her sorrow was apparently inconsolable, and what with showers of tears and pathetic lamentations, the scene after the death was really affecting. Miss Lewis has solaced herself with matrimony and absolved herself from her alliance with the "Diplomacy" troupe. The fortunate individual on whom she bestowed herself is A. J. Maitland, who is not wholly unacquainted in stock circles, and who has participated in the jugglaries of Pine-street with varying success. It was the desire of the manager of the troupe, whose performances were so markedly successful in this city, to preserve the union for the delectation of Eastern audiences, anticipating, no doubt, a bountiful harvest from the increased public interest in the drama, caused by the death of its leading performer.

The grief of Miss Lewis was, however, of too positive a character to permit of further participation in scenes which must teem with recollections of the departed. It appears that this heavy and impressive melancholy had been experienced by other members of the troupe, but they were debarred the sacrifice by the recollection that it was the dearest wish of Montague that the contract should be fulfilled. Mr. Maitland, during the engagement here, prosecuted his suit with the ardor of a stage lover, and was constant in his attendance upon Miss Lewis, accompanying her home nightly after the play was concluded. They occupied adjacent apartments in the house No. 101 Dupont-street, near Geary. It was said that she had imparted her intention to marry to Montague, and that he had counseled her to give the matter due consideration. The company departed for the East on Monday morning, having been up to the time of going entirely unaware of Miss Lewis' intention to assume a new role in the drama of life. She drove over across the bay in a carriage with her intended husband, and astonished the other members of the company by the announcement. The troupe left for the East, and Miss Lewis and her companion returned to this city. Barton Hill made several attempts to see her, with a view to induce her to reconsider her determination to remain here, but was forced to telegraph to Mr. McVicker, in Chicago, her decided refusal to go East. Mr. McVicker had dispatched the following telegram to Mr. Hill:

"Persuade Granger and Lewis to come. Otherwise heavy loss."

Mr. Maitland, who encountered domestic infelicity in a previous union, but who was infatuated, and the actress who needed consolation were united in marriage.

Last evening a *Chronicle* reporter called upon Mrs. Maitland in her elegant apartments at No. 101 Dupont-street corner of Geary. He was courteously received by the young actress, upon whose features rested a subdued and semi-melancholy smile. "It was very kind of you to call," she said, "and I am sure that I fully appreciate your consideration in so doing." In the course of a desultory conversation which ensued, the lady, in reply to various interrogatories, said: "I had made up my mind on last Sunday night that I would not go East, and wrote a letter to that effect to Mrs. Shannon, requesting her to inform McCabe & Carroll of my decision. I never dreamed for a moment that my action in this respect would in any way injure Mr. Montague, for he was a dear, good friend of mine, and after his death I declared that I would never again play in 'Diplomacy.' I am unable to see how my course concerned Mr. Hill, and I am not aware that Mr. Montague had made any arrangements with him. I do not think that the management of the California have treated me at all times with fairness, but the theatrical critics have ever been very indulgent toward me. I was engaged only for 'Diplomacy,' but consented at once as *Juliet* in order to be accommodating, and that, too, under very disadvantageous circumstances, for nearly every one on the stage was drunk. Mr. Hill, I am told, came here yesterday while I was out and behaved himself in a very violent and noisy manner, and I sent him a note saying I had left the stage and was not cognizant of any professional business existing between us. I would have done anything, however, for Mr. Montague, dead or alive. I was engaged by him and Mr. French, and if Montague had lived I should certainly have accompanied him to Chicago. I followed his remains across the bay on last Tuesday morning out of respect to his memory, and was much surprised to find no one else there but Miss Granger. I do not know if she was engaged to Montague, but I felt sorry for her and tried to cheer her up, and she, putting both her arms around my neck said, 'I wish you were going with us.' Montague said to me on one occasion, 'I understand that a gentleman is paying you attention with a view to matrimony. Now, we are old friends, and I do not want you to do anything hastily.' That is all the conversation I ever had with Montague upon the subject of my marriage with Mr. Maitland. A short time since I received a telegram from an actor in Chicago, asking me as a personal favor to come there and play an engagement. I remarked to my husband that I ought to go, and he thought otherwise, but there were no high words, nor did we quarrel about it. The only professional engagement I have had recently was with Montague, and that was broken by death, but I would still do anything within my power to further the interests of his family. I have received overtures from the managers of the Grand Opera-house, but have no intention of playing at present, and am about to go into the country for a little rest and vacation, of which I am in need. I left the stage principally for reasons of ill health, in pursuance of the advice of my physicians."

Miss Catherine Lewis, and other visitors, here entering the room the reporter took his departure.

PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

Early yesterday morning Acting Capt. Watson Vredenburgh, of the Nineteenth Precinct, saw a man at Seventy-fourth-street and Second-avenue running and pursued by a number of of people crying, "Stop thief." Vredenburgh joining in the pursuit, overtook and arrested the fugitive, who proved to be Patrick Reilly, of No. 425 East Eleventh-street. It was then ascertained that Reilly had entered the apartments of Mrs. Bridget McCormack, at No. 1,436 Second-avenue, and stolen therefrom a gold watch and chain, which were found in his possession. But for the prompt action of Acting Capt. Vredenburgh he would doubtless have escaped with the property. Reilly was arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court and committed for trial.

THE SICK CHILDREN'S MISSION.

The Superintendent of the Sick Children's Mission reports a considerable decrease in the number of applicants for medical aid during the present week. An average of 20 new cases daily has been added to the sick list, which is the lowest average since the 1st of July. The physicians and visitors, however, find a larger proportion of destitute families, and the poor people who call at the mission for nourishment for their sick children make the most pitiable appeals for food for other members of their families. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has kindly co-operated with the mission for the relief of aggravated cases of destitution, but this source of relief was exhausted last night, and some sad scenes were witnessed as the poor mothers were turned away unaided.

BASE-BALL.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 23.—In the game of base-ball yesterday between the Rochesters and Stars, the former scored 10 and the latter 2.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—Indianapolis Club, 0; Providence Club, 4.

ALBANY, Aug. 23.—Hudson Club, 7; Albany Club, 1.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Buffalos, 11; Syracuse Stars, 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 23.—Springfields, 4; Holyokes, 3.

OSWEGO, Aug. 23.—Rochesters, 12; Oswegos, 8.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Forest Citys, 9; Uticas, 3.

A CAVALRY CAPTAIN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

CHEYENNE CITY, Wyoming, Aug. 23.—Capt. Rodgers, Company A, Fifth Cavalry, was struck and instantly killed by lightning this afternoon about 25 miles north of Rock Creek, on the Fetterman road. The Captain, who was on the way to join his company at

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

St L.&S. P. 2d cl'sA.	North-western.	Western Union.
$2,000..... 33½	300..... 35	100..... 91¾
H. & St. J. & St. Jo.	100..... 35¼	200..... 91¾
1,000..... 99¼	Erie Railway.	50..... 91¾
2,000..... 99½	100..... 16⅜	St. Paul pref.
L. S. reg. 1st.	100..... b3. 16½	300..... 68¾
3,000..... 111¾	Com. of N. J.	800..... 70
Lake Shore.	100..... 34	300..... 70¼
1000..... 65⅞	100..... 34¼	D., L. & West.
Del. & Hudson.	300..... 34¼	1200..... 82
100..... 49½	North-west. pf.	300..... 81⅞
100..... 49¼	200..... 66¾	300..... 81¾
100..... 49	100..... s2. 66⅝	600..... 81⅝
100..... 48¾	300..... 66¾	800..... 81¾
400..... 48¾	300..... 66⅞	200..... 82
100..... 48⅜	Wabash.	1200..... 15½
Illinois Central.	100..... 15⅜	1800..... 15¾
300..... 79	800..... 15⅛	400..... 15¾
Union Pacific.	100..... s3. 15⅛	1400..... 15¾
100..... 64⅜	St. Paul.	P. & Ft. Wayne.
200..... 64⅝	100..... 31¼	10..... 95
200..... 64¾	800..... 31½	Morris & Essex.
200..... 64⅞	200..... 31⅝	200..... 82

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 5s '81, C.	U. S. 4½s R., '91.
$10,000..... 105⅞	2,000..b.s. 106⅛	100,000..... 103¾
U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	U. S. 4s, R. 1907.
10,000..... 108⅛	25,000..b.c. 108⅝	10,000..... 102⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U. S. 4½s '91, C.	
$20,000..... 106	10,000..b.c. 104¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Mo. 6s, '80-'90.	T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	Union Pacific.
$1,000..... 102¾	x mat. coupon.	400..... b.c. 65¼
1,000..... 102¾	200..... s3. 74	200..... 65⅜
3,000..... 102⅝	C. & N. W. 1st.	22..... 65⅝
2,000..... 102⅝	10,000..b.c. 107½	22..... 93¼
Mo. 6s, '88.	Con. Pac. gold.	Cen. of N. J.
10,000..... 102¾	5,000..... 108¼	10..... b.c. 34
Mo. 6s. H. & St. J. 1s. '86s.	Gen'l West. 2d ex Nov. '77, cp.	200..... 33½
5,000..b.c. 108	18,000..... 64	100..... 33¾
D., C. & 65s C.	3,000..... 64⅜	300..... 33
6,000..... 80⅝	2,000..... 64⅝	100..... s3. 33⅜
B., C. R. & N. 1st.	Phenix Bank.	200..... 32
1,000..... 69¼	83..... 79	C., M. & St. P.
2,000..b.s. 69¼	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100..... b.c. 31⅜
N. J. C. 1st, '94.	10..... 93½	100..... 31½
3,000..... 112	U. S. Express.	300..... 31⅜
M. & S. P., 7s gold.	50..... b.c. 46¾	300..... 31¼
3,000..... 103	Adams Express.	100..... 31⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, La C.	10..... b.c. 106	C., Mil. & St. P. pf.
1,000..... 108¾	Pac. Pal. Car.	400..... b.c. 70¼
5,000..... 107	10..... 69½	200..... s3. 70¾
M. & St. P. I. & D.	Quicksilver pf.	200..... 70¾
1,000..... 99½	100..... 33½	300..... 70
N. W. C. & G.	100..... 33¾	100..... s3. 70⅛
500..... 100	Ontario Silver.	300..... 70¼
500..... 100	100..... b.c. 33½	C., B. & Q.
1,000..... 100	Delaware & Hud.	100..... b.c. 108¼
2,000..b.s. 99¼	Pac. Mail.	Ohio & Miss.
N. W. C. R. G.	100..... b.c. 17¾	200..... b.c. 7⅝
2,000..... 98½	Erie Railway.	Wabash.
D. & H. Canal.	100..... b.c. 16⅜	100..... b.c. 15⅛
5,000..... 102½	Michigan Central	100..... b.c. 15⅝
Han. & St. J. 8s, con.	100..... b.c. 66¾	D., L. & West.
2,000..... 89½	100..... b.c. 67	100..... b.c. 51½
L. S. 1st, con. rg.	100..... 67	100..... 51¾
5,000..... 111	100..... 67	100..... 51¾
Michigan Cen. 7s.	100..... 69	200..... 51
9,000..... 112	L. S. & M. So.	200..... 51
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	400..... b.c. 86¾	300..... 51⅛
2,000..... 104¾	200..... s3. 86⅞	200..... s2. 51
2,000..... 104¾	100..... 86⅝	500..... 51
N. Y. C. 1st. C.	100..... 86⅝	500..... 50⅞
2,000..... 118	700..... 86⅝	200..... s10. 50⅝
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	Chic. & N. W.	100..... 50⅝
1,000..... 73⅜	100..... b.c. b3. 85¾	North-west. pf.
1,000..... 73¼	100..... 85¾	100..... b3. 67⅜
Un. Pac. 1st, g'd.	C. & N. W. pf.	100..... 67¼
2,000..... 106⅛	100..b.c. s3. 85¾	100..... s3. 67¼
24,000..... 106	300..b.3. 67	100..... 67¼
St. L. W. 1st, x cp.	700..... 67	200..... 67⅜
2,000..... 100	500..... 66⅞	Han. & St. Jo.
M. K. & T. cas.	500..... 66¾	100..b.c. s3. 12⅞
9,000..... 39½	200..... s3. 66⅞	100..b.c. s3. 13⅛
Mem. & C. 1st.	100..b.c. s3. 66¾	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
1,000..... 99¼	Del., Lack. & West.	100..b.c. s3. 32⅜
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s. '87s.	100..... b.c. 114	400..... b.c. 31⅜
2,000..b.s. 103	C., C. C. & I.	100..b.c. s3. 26

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

Great W. 2d, x & Nor. '77, cp.	North-western.	Del., Lack & West.
$2,000..... 64¾	100..... s3. 34⅞	300..... 80⅞
Del. & Hudson.	100..... s3. 34⅞	1400..... 80⅞
380..... 48	400..... 35	2700..... 80⅞
100..... 47¾	North-west. pf.	100..... 81
110..... 48	400..... 66⅜	400..... 80⅞
Western Union.	300..... c. 66⅞	100..... s3. 80⅞
800..... 92	300..b.3. 67	100..... 80⅞
Pacific Mail.	St. Paul.	100..... 80⅞
10..... 17⅜	100..... 31¼	300..... 80⅞
100..b.3. 17⅜	100..b.3. 31¾	200..... 81
Lake Shore.	600..... 31⅜	800..... 81⅛
100..... s5. 65½	1800..... 31⅝	1100..... 81¼
400..... 65⅝	100..b.30. 31⅝	Han. & St. Jo.
800..... 65¾	St. Paul pf.	40..... 13¼
800..... 66	100..... 70¾	400..... 13
800..... 66⅛	100..... 69¾	400..b.3. 13⅛
600..... s3. 66	200..... 70	R. & St. J. pf.
200..... 66	100..... 70¼	500..... 31⅞
Michigan Central.	200..... 70¾	100..... 32
100..... 69½	100..... 70¾	100..b.3. 32½
Union Pacific.	100..... b3. 70¼	Wabash.
100..... 65⅛	Morris & Essex.	100..... s3. 15
Cen. of N. J.	900..... s4. 81⅞	200..... 14⅜
100..... 32¼	100..... s4. 81⅝	100..... 14⅝
300..... 32¾	200..... 81¾	100..... 14⅞
Ohio & Miss.	20..... 82½	100..... 15
25..... 7¼		9..... 14⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C.	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	U. S. 4s, 1907 C.
5,000..... 107¾	15,000..... 107¾	10,000..... 100¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

U. S. 6s, '81 C.	U. S. 5s, C., '81.	U. S. 6s, Cur.
$19,000..... 107¾	50,000..... 106	$25,000..b.c. 120
U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 4½s R. '91.	
30,000..... 106	30,000..... 103¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

B., C. R. & N. 1st.	L. S. & M. S.	Cen. of N. J.
$3,000..... 69¾	100..... b.c. 86	100..... b.c. 32⅜
C., B. & Q. 7s.	200..... s3. 65⅞	C., M. & St. P.
2,000..... 113¼	100..... 65⅞	400..b.c. 31½
M. & St. P. 1. & M.	500..... 66	800..... 31⅝
3,000..... 99½	100..... 66¼	100..... 31⅞
Chic. & N. W. con.	Union Pacific.	300..... 31⅞
2,000..... 110¼	300..... b.c. 65	200..... b3. 32
Lake Shore Div.	C. & P. g'd.	200..... 31⅞
500..... 109	25..... b.c. 80	C., M. & St. P. pf.
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	H. & St. Jo.	400..... b.c. 70¾
3,000..... 65	100..b.c. b10. 13¼	200..... 70⅝
Un. Pac. 7s, 1. g.	200..b.c. 13¼	100..... 70⅝
1,000..... 107¾	Han. & St. J. pf.	100..... 70⅝
C., C. & I. C. 1st.	100..... b.c. 32⅜	100..... 70⅝
5,000..... 43⅝	Chi. & N. W.	100..... b3. 70⅞
Gt. West. 2d, x & Nov. '77, cp.	100..b.c. 35¼	100..... 71
2,000..... 65	100..... c. 35¼	400..... 71¼
Nash. & D. 1st.	200..... 35¼	500..... 71¼
1,000..... 100¼	200..... 35⅜	Wabash.
Del. & Hud.	600..... 35⅝	100..b.d. 15
100..b.c. 49	500..... b3. 35⅞	D., L. & W.
100..... 48¾	500..... 35⅝	400..b.c. 51⅛
Western Union.	Chic. & N. W. pf.	100..... 51⅞
100..... b.c. 92	100..... b.c. 66⅞	1200..... 50⅞
200..... b.c. 92¼	100..... 67	100..... 51¼
N. Y. C. & H.	100..... 67¼	1600..... 51¼
100..b.c. 110½	600..... 67¼	M. K. & T.
93..... 110⅜	3100..... 67⅜	2
Michigan Central.	C., C. & I. C.	
200..b.c. 69¾	100..b.c. 108⅜	
Bur., C. R. & N.	100..... 108⅝	
70..b.c. 24½	150..... 108¾	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, with cp. cr.	Fort Wayne.	N. Y. C. & H.
$5,000..... 95½	14..... 95¾	100..b.3. 110½
Del. & Hud. 6s.	Chic., Bur. & Q.	100..... 110¾
2,000..... 104¾	100..... 108¾	North-west. pf.
2,000..... 104¾	Michigan Central.	100..... b3. 67⅜
N. Y. C. 1st. C.	100..... 70	R., C. & N. 1st.
2,000..... 118	100..... 69¾	1,000..... 69¾
Can. So. 1st, g'd.	Lake Shore.	1,000..... 69¾
1,000..... 73⅜	66..... 66	1,000..... 69½
1,000..... 73¼	Mich. & N. W.	C., B. & Q. 7s.
Un. Pac. 1st, g'd.	200..... b.c. 65⅞	1,000..... 113¼
2,000..... 106⅛	Chic. & N. W. pf.	C., C. & I. C. 1s.
24,000..... 106	100..b.c. b3. 85¼	13,000..... 44
St. L. W. 1st, x cp.	100..... 85¼	Quicksilver.
2,000..... 100	C. & N. W. pf.	100..... 12
M. K. & T. cas.	100..b.c. s3. 86⅛	Ontario Silver.
9,000..... 39½	200..... s3. 86⅜	15..... 88¾
Mem. & C. 1st.	100..... 86⅜	Western Union.
1,000..... 99¼	D., L. & West.	300..... 92¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. 1s. '87s.	100..... 51⅞	Pacific Mail.
2,000..b.s. 103	200..... 51¾	100..... 17⅜
C., C. & I. C. 1s.	100..... 51¾	Cen. of N. J.
13,000..... 44	200..... 51¾	400..... 32¾
Quicksilver.	100..... 51¾	Harlem.
100..... 12	100..... 51¾	100..... 188½

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 23.

(All Prices are to Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Buckeye.	Lacrosse.	Mar. pt., sa. pd.
500..... b.d. .40	500..b.c.c. .25	100..... b30. 2½
California.	100..b.b30. .32	Leopard.
100..... s.c. 11¼	200..... b15. .30	200..... s10. 2⅜
Granville.	500..... b5. .30	
200..... .75	300..... s30. .29	

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Consol. Virginia.	Lacrosse.	Granville.
25..b.c. s30. .10	500..b.c. b3. .30	200..... 1
Gold Placer.	100..b.c. b9. .30	N. Y. & Col.
300..... b.c. .28	400..b.c. b30. .31	100..... 1.95
500..... s.c. .27	500..b.c. b3. .30	
600..s.c. s30. .30	500..b.c. b30. .31	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	Buckeye.	Lacrosse.
100..b.c. s30. .39	200..... s3. .39	500..b.c. s3. .29
200..... b.c. .39	Lacrosse.	200..... .29
1500..... s3. .38	600..b.c. s3. .28	

FRIDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The stock speculation was again dull to-day, and, judging from surface indications, any important movements in the share list are not to be looked for at present. The only stocks which exhibited any signs of activity were the coal stocks and the Granger shares. The coal shares were weak and in the final dealings showed a decline of 1¼ ₱ cent. in New-Jersey Central, 1 ₱ cent. in Delaware and Hudson, ⅝ ₱ cent. in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and ¼ ₱ cent. in Morris and Essex. The Granger shares were firm and higher, and recorded an advance on the day's transactions ranging from ⅝ to 1¼ ₱ cent. The trunk line shares were very steadily supported throughout the day. Hannibal and St. Joseph was conspicuously strong, and advanced 1¾ ₱ cent. for the common and 1⅜ for the preferred. It is stated that this company and the Ohio and Mississippi Company anticipate a large increase in their business, and have ordered additional cars. Western Union was dull, but very firm.

The transactions aggregated 96,040 shares, embracing 30,200 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 16,150 St. Paul, 10,190 North-western, 9,700 Lake Shore, 4,750 Wabash, 3,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 2,800 New-Jersey Central, 2,580 Delaware and Hudson, 2,190 Morris and Essex, 1,950 Western Union, 1,700 Union Pacific, and 1,100 Michigan Central.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 52 to 50¾, recovered to 51⅛, reacted to 51, and closed at 51¼. Morris and Essex declined from 82 to 81⅝, and closed at 81¾. Delaware and Hudson dropped from 49¼ to 47⅜, rallied to 49, and reacted to 48¾. New-Jersey Central, after advancing 1¼ ₱ cent., to 34¼, dropped to 32, and closed at 32⅜. St. Paul common advanced from 31⅛ to 32, with closing sales at 31⅞, and preferred from 69⅜ to 71⅛, closing at 71. North-western preferred rose from 66½ to 67⅛ and the common from 34⅞ to 35¾, the latter reacting 1¼ ₱ cent. at the close. Lake Shore advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 66, receded to 65, rose to 66⅛, and closed at 65¾. Michigan Central, after declining from 69¾ to 69, rose to 70, with the last sale at 69⅝. Hannibal and St. Joseph common advanced from 12⅜ to 13¼, preferred from 31½ to 32⅞. Ohio and Mississippi from 7⅜ to 7⅝. Pacific Mail from 17½ to 17⅞, and Western Union from 91¾ to 92⅛. Union Pacific, after advancing ⅛ ₱ cent., to 65¼, reacted to 65.

The Money market was easy, with 1½ and 2 ₱ cent. as the rates for call loans. In discounts prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3 to 4 ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying, ⅛ premium, selling, ¼ premium; Charleston depressed, par @ ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial, 3-16, bank, ¼; St. Louis, 50 discount; Chicago, 60 to 80 cents discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported the London market weak for Consols, which made a further decline of ⅛ ₱ cent., to 94⅝@94⅞ for money, and 94⅜@94⅞ for the account. United States bonds were irregular, 1867s advancing ⅛ ₱ cent., to 108⅜, and 10-40s declining ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., to 108, while new 4s were steady at 105¾, and new 5s at 107½. In American railway shares the fluctuations were slight. Erie common closing at 16⅞, preferred at 32⅛. Illinois Central at 91, Pennsylvania at 33, Reading at 16⅞, and New-Jersey Central at 35. The Bank of England lost £70,000 bullion on balance today. The rate of discount in the open market at London for three-months' bills was 4⅛ ₱ cent., or ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. At Paris, Rentes declined 17½c., to 111f. 92½c., and recovered to 112f. 7½c.

The Sterling Exchange market opened with a reduction of ½c. in the nominal asking rates, which were reduced another ½c. at 1 o'clock, to $4 83½ for 60-day bills, and $4 88 for demand. Cables were offered at $4 88½, but would not bring more than $4 88¼. The demand for Sterling is very limited, while the bills being made at Chicago and other Western points against shipments of grain are larger than atany previous time. This rather unexpected supply will more than fill the demand for bills until those drawn against cotton come upon the market, an event which cannot be delayed long beyond the middle of September. Low rates for Sterling may confidently be expected from this time to the end of the year. Actual business to-day was on the basis of $4 82¾@$4 83 for bankers' 60 day bills, $4 87@$4 87¼ for demand; $4 88@$4 88¼ for cables, and $4 80@$4 81 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the sales at 100⅛. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to 1 ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were dull, with a decline of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. in nearly all the issues. Railroad bonds were active, and, as a rule, very strong. Ohio and Mississippi Seconds rose from 62½ to 63, Great Western Seconds from 64 to 65, C., C. & I. C. Firsts from 42 to 44, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s from 99 to 100, Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, from 99 to 100, do. St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, from 73½ to 74, North-western gold coupons from 99 to 100, and do. Firsts from 106½ to 107½. St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, advanced to 99⅞, North-western Consols to 110¼, Michigan Central 7s to 112, Central Pacific Firsts to 106¼, Union Pacific Land Grants to 105½, Delaware and Hudson registered Firsts of 1891 (extended) to 102½, Chicago, Southern Firsts to 73¼, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7s to 113¼. St. Paul Gold 7s declined to 103, Union Pacific Firsts to 106, Lake Shore registered Firsts to 111, do. coupon Seconds to 103½, do. Dividend bonds to 109, Missouri, Kansas and Texas (assented) to 39½, and Memphis and Charleston Firsts to 99¼. Kansas Pacific 6s of 1896, with coupons certificates, sold at 95½, and Nashville and Decatur Firsts at 100¼. In State bonds the Missouri issues were unusually active, on a lower range of quotations. Missouri 6s of 1888 declined to 102¼, do. of 1889 or 1890 to 102½@102⅝, and do. Hannibal and St. Joseph issue to 103. District of Columbia 3.65s advanced to 80¾.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $1,700,812, and the amount marketed $1,820,957. The total imports of dry goods since Jan. 1 were $91,955,538, and the total amount marketed $56,411,447.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1878.

Coin receipts	$994,094 31
Coin balance	127,831 59
Coin balance	123,899,797 30
Currency receipts	436,708 76
Currency payments	898,529 81
Currency balance	48,992,379 10
Customs	374,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 23.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American Gold	100½	100½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	104¾
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅛	105⅛
Bills on London	$4 88½@$4 83	$4 82¾@$4 83
New-York Central	110¾	110½
Rock Island	114	114
Pacific Mail	17⅛	17⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅛	31⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	69¾	71
Lake Shore	65⅞	65¾
Chicago and North-western	34⅞	35½
Chicago and North-western pref	66½	67½
Western Union	91⅞	92⅛
Union Pacific	64¾	65
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	51⅛	51¼
New-Jersey Central	34	32¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49¾	48¾
Morris and Essex	82	81¾
Panama	125¾	125¾
Erie	16½	16⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅝
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅜	13⅜
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	31¾	32⅞
Michigan Central	69¾	69⅝
Illinois Central	79¼	79

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110⅝	110⅜	282
Harlem	138½	138½	100
Erie	16½	16⅜	900
Lake Shore	66⅛	65⅝	9,900
Wabash	15⅜	14¾	4,750
North-western	35¾	34⅞	5,625
North-western pref	67¾	66⅝	10,500
Rock Island	114	114	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32	31½	2,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	71⅜	69⅞	7,350
Del., Lack. & Western	52	50½	30,200
New-Jersey Central	34½	32	2,800
Del. & Hudson Canal	49½	47⅜	2,580
Morris & Essex	82	81⅝	1,120
Michigan Central	70	69	1,100
Illinois Central	79	79	300
Union Pacific	65¼	64¾	1,900
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	26	26	100
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	108⅜	108⅛	630
C., C. & Ind. Central	3¾	3¾	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	12⅞	2,040
Hannibal & St. Joseph, pf.	32⅞	31⅜	1,550
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅝	7⅝	225
Western Union	92⅛	91⅜	1,850
Pacific Mail	17⅞	17⅜	300
Quicksilver	12	12	100
Quicksilver pf	33¾	33¼	200
Total sales			96,040

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	120	130½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102¾	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102¾	102⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105	105⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	106¾	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107	107¼
United States 10-40s, registered	106¼	106½
United States 10-40s, coupon	108¾	108⅞
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106	106⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103¾	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104¾	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100¾	100⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100¾	100⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $65,000 for interest and $319,400 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$6,788,000
Gold balances	881,264
Currency balances	896,126

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$54,275,803
Currency balances	3,099,766
Gold exchanges	8,978,678
Gold balances	1,485,730

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	48⅜	Mo. R. & S. J. due '86	102
Alabama 5s, 1886	42⅜	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87-'113	
Alabama 8s, 1886	48⅜	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87-'113	
Alabama 8s, 1892	43⅜	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '93-'121	
Ala. 8s, A. & S. R.	10	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chi. R.	9	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ala. 8s, of 1883	20	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 6s, F. '89-1900	20	N. O. N. C. R. c. of '33	50½
Ark. 7s, Little Rock & Ft. S. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. of '33, O	50⅜
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. O. & T. 1st '66	9
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. O. & T. 2d '66	8
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. O. & M. R. R. 1st	8½
Conn. 6s, 1883-4-5-6-7	107	N. O. & T. R. A. & O.	8½
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86	100	N. O. tax. d. 1, '98-9	2

Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886	107½	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90	107¼	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879	101	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ill. War Loan	101	R. I. 6s, C. 1883-4	110
Kentucky 6s	101	South Carolina 6s	44
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27
La. 6s, new bds.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 6s, new Fl'g d't.	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	27
La. 7s, Penitent'ry.	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	40
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '99, A. & O.	40
La. 6s, Levee bonds,	50	S. C. 7s of '88	92½
La. 6s, L. bds of '75	50	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	1¾
La. 7s, Cons. 1914	71½	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-'2-'8	35
Mich. 6s, 1878-9-...1901		Tenn. 6s, new bds.	53⅜
Mich. 6s, 1883	104	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	38⅜
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Va. 6s, old	21
No. 6s, due in 1878, 100		Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	21
Mo. 6s, due in '82 or '88, 101		Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1886, 102		Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72½
Mo. 6s, due in 1887, 102½		Va. 6s, ex mat'd c.	54
Mo. 6s, due in 1888, 102½		Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4½
Mo. 6s, due in '89 or '90, 102½		Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bos. H. & Erie 1st	25½	Buff. & Erie new bs.	110
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	99	Buff. & State L. 7s.	102
M. & S. L. 1st 7s g.	87	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906 107
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	25	Lake Shore div. bs.	109
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Lake Shore C. O. 1st.	111
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st.	97½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	111
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st.	105	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	108
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	111½	Mar. & Chi. 1st.	80
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s	113	M. O. con. 7s, 1902	112
C., R. I. & P. S. F. 1st	92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105
C. R. I. & P. S. F. L. 6s	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	106
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup	108⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st	112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104¼
C. L. of N. J. as'd.	72½	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	117½
L. & W. B. con. g'd.	56	H. R. 7s, 2d	F. 1885 111
L. & W. B. con. ass'd.	42½	Can. So. 1st g'd	73¼
Am. D. & Lds. '86.	50	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	117	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	120⅜
M. & St. P. 2d 7s, 10 P. D	103	North Missouri 1st.	108
M. & St. P. 1st 7s g, RD	102⅞	O. & M. Con. S. F.	98
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	106⅞	O. & M. Con. 1898.	97⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99½	O. & M. 2d Con.	68¾
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	99¼	Cen. Pacific Gold bs.	106⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	93½	Cen. Pac. S. J. Br'ch.	93
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	102	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st.	91⅜
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	95½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	103½
M. & St. P. 2d	100	Western Pac. bds.	101¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	Un. Pacific 1st	106
Chic. & N. W. int. bds.	106	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.	105½
C. & N. W. con. bds.	110	Un. Pacific S. F.	103½
C. & N. W. ext. bds.	105	Pac. of Mo. 1st	101¾
C. & N. W. 1st	107	Pac. of Mo. 2d	97⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	99	So. Pac. of Mo. 1st.	85
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	98¾	K. P. 1st. 6s '95	C. C. 95
G. & Chic. extended	104	K. P. 1st '96	C. C. 105
Peninsula 1st Con.	110	K. P. 1st. 6s '96, C. C.	95
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106½	K. P. 1st 7s R. & L. C. C.	67
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	100	K. P. 1. C. No. 11, '16	13
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	103⅜	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st.	119
Morris & Essex 1st	118	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d.	115
Morris & Essex 7s, 1914	130⅜	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d.	114
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	101½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	119
Del. & Hudson 1st	100	Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	104½
Del. & Hud. 2d	100	C., C. & Ind. 1st	43¼
Alb. & Sus. 3d	90	R. W. & O. C. 1st.	32
R. & S. 1st con.	115	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	103
R. & S. 1st reg.	112	Ala. & T. Tenn. 1st.	103
Erie 1

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 23, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, D. A. Cassedy, Esq., Referee, C. J. Lyon disposed of the four-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 16.8 by 100.5, No. 158 East 56th-st., south side, 145 feet west of 3d-av., for $9,500, to Desler A. Clapp, plaintiff. The foreclosure sale, by Richard V. Harnett, of lots on Oliver, Berrian, and 1st. avs., Fordham, was adjourned sine die.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 22.

3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 100x100; Marks Rinaldo and wife to Joseph Levy..... $100
Henry-st., No. 322; Marks Rinaldo and wife to Morris Rinaldo..... 22,500
83d-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x98.9; also, 3d-av., w. s., 74.8 ft. n. of 28th-st., 52.11x 13.8x irregular; also, 29th-st., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 43.9x irregular; also, 2d-av., w. s., No. 511; Marks Rinaldo and wife to Newman and Raphael J. Cowen..... 100
84th-st., n. s., 367.8 ft. e. of Avenue B, 26.7x 51.8; Christian Schwink and wife to Hyatt Lyon..... 14,750
Seward-st., s. s., 34th Ward; John Leddy and others to Mathew Weeks..... 100
60th-st., s. s., 113 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x85; John Stewart and wife to Benjamin F. Knowlton..... 265
Lexington-av., s. w. corner 65th-st., 20x80; Jeremiah C. Sweeny and wife to James S. Noyes..... 17,000
163d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Grove-st., 25x100; George Rhinbotham to Sarah Rhinbotham..... 2,350
79th-st., s. s., 227.4 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x 102.3; Charles Hahn and wife to Owen C. Gilsey..... 4,800
121st-st., n. s., 125.7 ft. s. of 3d-av., 25x100.11; William Loyser and wife to Bridget Loyser..... 8,000
34th-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.4x98.8; John Dilger to Christian Nuhn..... 15,500
6th-av., e. s., 45.5 ft. s. of 52d-st., 22x78.8; Thomas Thacher and wife to Henry C. Thacher..... 30,000
34th-st., n. s., 122 ft. w. of 2d-av., 24.4x98.8; Christian Nuhn and husband to Dorothea Dilger..... 15,500
84th-st., West, No. 406, 25x86.6; Annette Shannon and husband to Annie L. Clifford..... nom.
84th-st. West, No. 402; same to same..... nom.
121st-st., n. s., 124 ft. e. of 4th-av., 17x100.11; Henry F. Hilsabur and wife to Mo. J. B. Woodruff and others..... nom.
83d-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x50.5; William Winslow and wife to William M. Winslow..... nom.
75th-st., s. s., 234.3 ft. e. of 1st-av., 18.9x102.2; S. B. Hyatt, Referee, to Emma Moore..... 2,000
10th-st., n. s., 408 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x94; Thomas H. Wentworth, Referee, to John J. Johnston..... 9,050

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Dean, David J., and wife to Mary Ansesman; e. s. 6th-av., n. of 126th-st., 3 years..... $3,500
De Krone, Jean, and wife to The German Exchange Bank; e. s. 6th-av., n. of 5th-st., demand..... 5,000
Deeper, Auke, and wife to Alfred Marks; s. w. corner of Fleetwood-av. and 163d-st., 5 years.. 6,000
Deeper, Auke, and wife to Helena Franz; w. s. Esser-st., n. of Delancey-st., 5 years..... 6,000
Hegman, Louis, and wife to The Widow and Orphan Fund of Jordan Lodge, No. 15, I. O. B. B.; w. s. Forsyth-st., s. of Houston-st., 3 years. 7,000
Koehler, Phillip, and wife to Henry Heckenhorn; w. s. 2d-av., n. of 46th-st., 5 years.. 3,700
Kohl, Mary, and husband to George Ehret; w. s. 3d-av., s. of 40th-st., 2 years..... 1,000
Loyser, Bridget, and husband to Oliver P. C. Billings and another; n. s. 121st., s. of 3d-av., 1 year..... 180
Loyser, Bridget, and husband to Ehrick Farmly and others, Trustees, &c.; same property, 5 years..... 3,500
Linscott, Josephine E., and husband to E. W. Todd; e. s. 2d-av., s. of 109th-st., 1 year..... 500
Myers, R. Westbrook, and wife to the Manufacturers' and Builders' Fire Insurance Company; n. s. 61st-st., w. of 1st-av., 1 month..... 1,800
Schwaerzler, Eliza, and husband to Eliza Guggenheimer; n. s. 73d-st., s. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 3,500
Talman, George W., to Elliott M. Todd; s. s. 80th-st., w. of Broadway, 3 installments..... 2,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Miller, Frederick, to William Lane..... $2,558
Schachtel, Nicolaus, to John Feuerbach..... 12,000
Williams, James, to Abram B. Wyckoff..... 4,730

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 766 MADISON-AV., NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND 65TH-ST.—Finest medium-size house with superb dining-room extension, now offered at a decided bargain; I will meet buyers on premises all day till sold.

FOR SALE — A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.5 wide, 200 feet west of 5th-av., on 46th-st.; in perfect order; containing all modern improvements; will be sold low on easy terms. Address OWNER, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE — EITHER NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST. or No. 18 East 57th-st.; both with extensions, and finished with most elaborate modern work. Inquire of the owner, Mr. A. SCHEFTEL, No. 31 Spruce-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED — HOUSE NO. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; newly painted, frescoed, and papered; within two minutes' walk of Wall-Street Ferry. This position commands the finest view of the Bay of any situation on the Heights. For full particulars apply to J. H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE "CLEVELAND,"
NOS. 126—130 EAST 24TH-ST.

Large apartments; perfectly lighted and ventilated; steam; janitors; district and livery stable telegraphs; every convenience. The most central location in the City.

CLENOX, 5TH-AV., 13TH-ST.—FINE APARTments from 1st September; meals furnished tenants in their rooms only; rents for apartments and meals greatly reduced.

TO RENT — UNFURNISHED — THE THREE-story, high-stoop, brick house, No. 147 West 12th-st.; in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be rented very low. HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE finest country seats on the Hudson, the Ryder Place, at Dobb's Ferry; 13 acres; elegant mansion of 30 rooms, elegantly frescoed; heated by steam; an abundant supply of pure water; four bath-rooms; gas; burglar-alarm; fully and elegantly furnished; fine stable, with rooms for coachman; hot-house; ice-house; grounds beautifully laid out in walks, drives, shade, fish ponds, &c.; five minutes from station; finest views on the Hudson. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J.; 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE — VALUABLE MANUFACTURING property; foundry and machine shop, capable of producing the heaviest work; large yard room, a good wharf, and railroad connection by spur track, situated at South Norwalk, Conn.; terms reasonable. E. HILL, Trustee.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Cambridge, Md.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—PRIME FARMing lands in Iowa and Missouri by J. B. NONES, corner Duane and Broadway.

BULKHEAD WATER-FRONT NEAR CITY FOR SALE LOW. Terms easy. R. A. YOUNG. No. 20 Exchange-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A FAMILY of three adults: lawn, garden, and stable, within an hour of Wall-st. Address, with particulars, J. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wiser,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.

Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
AND
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. KEMPTON.....Saturday, Aug. 24
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON. Wed., Aug. 28
From Pier 43 North River, S. P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 315 Broadway.
Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ, Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Aug. 22
CITY OF MERIDA.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 21 and 23 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*VILLE DE PARIS, RAMELLI...Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER. Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACRESSONNIÈRE, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia.....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Circassia.....Aug. 31, 8 A. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Alsatia.....Aug. 28, 4 P. M. | Victoria.....Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA, WED., Aug. 28 | *RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4 | *SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 18
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
GERMANIC, Capt. KENNEDY. Saturday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSNELL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
First cabin, $80 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Aug. 24 | DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for SOUTHAMPTON (CHERBOURG), and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING.. Thurs., Sept. 12
HERDER.. Thurs., Sept. 5 | WIELAND, Thurs., Sept. 19
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE, FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. (NORTH CHERRY-STREET, Private Docks:)—Venetia, Italy..W., Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Holland..W., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN
Helvetia, S., Aug. 24, 1 P. M. | Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $25. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded to all points of connection. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steamer.....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,260 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo. Also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through Utica to Niagara Falls; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 9:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 9:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 59th-st. along 6th-av., to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.
EIGHTH-AV. R. R. ACCOMMODATION, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after Sunday, June 9, 1878,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 2, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other stations, see Local Time-tables at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., 12 M., Limited Express, 1, 2, (2:30 limited,) 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For Providence and Stonington R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9:40 P. M. For New-Canaan R.R., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:40 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.
ANOTHER
"NEW LINE"
TO BOSTON.
On and after MONDAY, August 19th, 1878, and until further notice, the steamers "CITY OF BOSTON" and "CITY OF NEW-YORK," the safest and fastest on Long Island Sound, will run between Allyn's Point, (7 miles below Norwich,) and Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, forming, with a NEW FAST TRAIN, via
NEW-YORK & NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD
A New Line Between
NEW-YORK and BOSTON.
FARE EITHER WAY
ONE DOLLAR.
Rates subject to daily reductions.
The old attractions of the Sound revived.
A first-class supper for 50 cents.
No advance in prices for State-rooms.
BERTHS FREE.
Continuous trips—no stop over.
Avoiding Point Judith.
Boats leave Pier No. 40, North River, New-York, at 5:30 P. M.
Trains leave depot foot of Summer-st., Boston, at 6 P. M.
Tickets sold only at Pier No. 40 North River and on board boats. Good only on day of sale. Connecting train makes no stop at any station between the boat and Boston. No stop over. Tickets good for continuous passage, and only by the connecting train or boat.
S. A. GARDNER, Jr., Superintendent. W. H. TURNER, Agent, Pier No. 40, New-York.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $5.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 38 North River, foot of Jay-st. Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

A.—EVENING BOAT FOR ATHENS, STUYvesant, New-Baltimore, and Coeymans.—Steamer WALTER BRETT will leave Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., North River, every Monday and Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Every Saturday for Catskill at 2 o'clock P. M., landing at West Point, Cold Spring, Highlands, and landings above. Arrive at Catskill 10 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.
BRIGHTON BEACH.
Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway.
TIME FROM NEW-YORK, 40 MINUTES.
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 19, trains will leave Long Island Depot, at Flatbush-Avenue and Bedford Station, as follows:
FLATBUSH-AVENUE STATION at *6:30, *7:30, 8:30, 9:10, 9:41, 10:10, 10:41, 11:10, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:08, 12:30, 12:45, 1:10, 1:25, 1:50, 2:05, 2:30, 2:45, 3:10, 3:25, 3:50, 4:10, 4:28, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 7, 7:15, 7:30, 7:45, 8, 8:15, 8:30, 8:45, 9:10, 9:25, 9:50, 10:20, 11:05 P. M.
Leave BEDFORD STATION at *6:35, *7:35, 8:35, 9:15, 9:45, 10:15, 10:46, 11:15, 11:30, 11:53 A. M., 12:11, 12:35, 12:51, 1:15, 1:28, 1:55, 2:10, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:30, 3:55, 4:15, 4:33, 4:50, 5:05, 5:20, 5:35, 5:50, 6:05,

THE COUNTRY'S TROUBLES.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

HORACE WHITE GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE CAUSES OF COMMERCIAL PANICS—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., ON THE MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS—A REMEDY FOR ALL OUR ILLS BY A WITNESS NAMED ADAMS.

The Congressional Labor Committee's session yesterday drew a large audience, who listened attentively to the remarks of Messrs. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and Horace White, who were the principal witnesses examined. As usual, a large portion of the time was spent in general discussions between members of the committee and the witnesses, which only served to bring out the same ideas over and over again in different forms. The committee was represented by Mr. Hewitt, the Chairman, and Messrs. Rice and Thompson. Mr. Thompson left shortly after the opening of the session, leaving the work to be done by the two remaining members. Mr. Hewitt opened the proceedings at 11 o'clock by calling Mr. Horace White. That gentleman not being then present, and while waiting for him, Mr. W. Godwin Moody, one of the Boston witnesses examined on Wednesday, was permitted to present some additional statements in writing. Mr. White then appeared, and took his place in the witness' chair. He said he was a resident of Chicago; was a journalist, and for many years had given special attention to financial questions and to the relations of capital to labor. This had been the principal part of his studies. He had studied the subject of commercial panics, both historically and theoretically, but did not pretend to have mastered it; no man could do that. The present commercial crisis, said Mr. White, is merely one of a series of similar crises that have been occurring in all commercial countries for the past 200 years. History shows that in every case these crises have been preceded by a longer or shorter period of rampant and extravagant speculation in some form or other. The panic of 1873 was preceded by an era of gigantic railroad and real estate speculations, which were the principal causes of the panic. The rate of railroad extension prior to 1869, for example, was only about 2,000 miles per year. In 1869 it rose to 5,000 miles, and this enormous increase continued until 1872, when it was between 6,000 and 7,000 miles. In 1873, after the crisis came, it fell to less than 4,000 miles. The speculation in land was also enormous all over the country. Prices in real estate were multiplied beyond all precedent. This speculation was approximately the cause of the panic. The obligations incurred in building these railroads and in this real estate speculation were too enormous to be sustained, and when the time to settle up came people suddenly found themselves unable to resolve their obligations into money, and became insolvent. In answer to a question by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. White said he did not think that during that period the community had been transferring active into fixed capital too rapidly for their own good. According to the witness, the nature of the existing currency had very little to do with causing the panic. The latter was brought about by moral causes, he thought. While currency is increasing in volume it has a tendency to induce speculation, and when decreasing, the contrary. During this crisis the currency was, in fact, decreasing. Mr. White does not agree with Prof. Sumner as to the cause of the panic being the postponement of the payment of the obligations incurred during the war by the Government. Prof. Sumner may be correct, however, but the witness does not think so. The effect of the short period of contraction was almost imperceptible. "I am positive, however," said Mr. White, "that the era of speculation did occur, and that the present stagnation was brought about by it." It is the theory of political economists, continued the witness, that there is more produced each year than is consumed, and profits are lessened more and more, until capital is finally forced to search for something to do, and then speculation sets in. But, in Mr. White's opinion, it is the accumulation of capital acting upon the sanguine temperament of the capitalists that brings about speculations and commercial crises. The French did not get into the same trouble after the Franco-Prussian War, simply because they are not a sanguine people. America has suffered from a genuine commercial panic, while France has suffered from a gradual decline in the value of commodities. The effect is the same in all countries affected by commercial crises.

THE INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY.

The large introduction of machinery, according to the witness, had not necessarily anything to do with the present troubles. He could not agree with some people's opinion, that there was any considerable destruction of Northern capital during the war. Certainly there was no destruction of "fixed" capital. The latter increased in the North instead of being diminished. At this point there was a long discussion by the witness and committee regarding the movements of capital during the war, and Mr. White said that at the close of the war not more than one-tenth of the national debt was in the hands of foreign capitalists. Afterward, however, when they saw that we intended to pay our debt, they purchased our bonds very largely. He was strongly opposed to the project of substituting greenbacks for bonds. He believed it would amount to repudiation, and would affect everybody alike injuriously. All confidence in the Government would be destroyed. The gradual approximation of paper to gold in value is entirely due to the collapse of the speculative era in 1873, which caused the current of foreign trade to turn in our favor. This approximation is most decidedly healthy, and is a continual process of cure at present. Any attempt to get back to the condition in which we were before the panic would be injurious, and, moreover, it would puzzle both the wise men and the fools in Congress to do it. Another general discussion ensued at this point, during which the witness said that the project of the employment of laborers on great national works by the Government, and paying them with a piece of paper stamped, "This is a dollar," would inevitably cause national and private bankruptcy. The insolvent debtors would be the gainers if this forced money was put out, but the community would be worse off. The number of insolvent debtors in the country is only about 5 per cent of the number engaged in business. One cause of the difficulty in the laboring classes, said Mr. White, is the excessive burden of taxation due to the heavy debt of the nation. The substitution of non-interest-bearing bonds for interest-bearing ones, however, would not help matters. It would only lead to anarchy. As Prof. Sumner had said, capital would move out of the country as fast as it could. The community would soon find itself dissolved, and it would be compelled to re-form itself and to reassume the old debt. Nor does society need to be reconstructed on the "co-operative system." Indeed, it can't be done, for no man would submit his property and talents and services to the direction of Government.

HIS VIEWS ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. White then spoke upon the tariff, and said he was opposed to the protective system. He would not assert that the tariff was the only cause of the present business depression, but it tends to produce an abnormal state of affairs, leading to bankruptcy and a loss of employment, thus injuring the working classes. A protective tariff can alter the normal distribution of property to the detriment of a portion of the people. The effect of protective duties is not to raise wages, but, for a time at least, to raise the prices of commodities. A modification of the existing tariff would be very beneficial to all, and would allow successful competition with the world. The witness was not, however, in favor of a sweeping removal of all tariff restrictions at once, for that would unjustly strike down manufactories which had been established in the faith of protection. But he would have all such manufactories given notice that at such a time, by a gradual process of modification, all restrictions on free trade would be finally removed. Mr. Hewitt asked if the ultimate result of the removal of tariff duties would not be to reduce the wages of laboring men. The witness thought it would not necessarily follow. The wages would only vary nearly more now than in olden times. Then followed another long discussion on the general subject of tariff duties, in which Mr. Rice took the principal part. In answer to Mr. Hewitt, the witness then went on to say that the limitation of the hours of labor, as had been advocated by some as a remedy for hard times, was not a feasible thing for the Government to do. It would be an infringement upon personal liberty not to be allowed. "I am not willing," said he, "to be limited in my hours of work. I am willing to be, and am, compelled to work when the necessities of my family demand it, but I don't want to be limited in time." After some general remarks upon that subject, Mr. White went on to say that the scheme of Governmental colonization was also a chimera. It would be a very hazardous thing for the Government to undertake in the present condition of the civil service, which was in his opinion poor. It is simply a charitable thing, like the sending of tents to the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis. The kind of population in our cities who are making such a noise, and demand loudly a distribution of wealth, are those who couldn't be drawn on to the free public lands with a yoke of oxen. They don't want work. In conclusion, the witness summed up by saying that there is always a class who will inevitably suffer when a commercial crisis comes, and it is impossible to prevent it. Also, any interference of the Government in our progress toward the resumption of specie payments would be highly injurious to the working classes. Mr. White's examination lasted two hours, and as soon as he left the stand, Mr. Hewitt called upon Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., to take the vacant chair. Mr. Adams' examination lasted one hour, and was almost entirely upon the subject of the management of railroads.

THE MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS.

The witness commenced by saying that he had been Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners for nine years, and had paid special attention to the subject of railroads. In talking about railroads two things must be kept in mind and distinct from each other—railroad construction and railroad management. Mr. Adams agreed with Mr. White that the enormous construction of railroads may have had something to do with the present depression of business, but the management of railroads had nothing whatever to do with it. On the contrary, it is now a most powerful factor at work in getting the country out of its trouble. As employers of labor the managers of railroads have kept up their figures between 16 and other employers. They have reduced wages, of course, but they have not reduced the number of employes, and it is better for the laboring classes to work at low wages than not to work at all. The railroads also benefit the country by affording quick and cheap transportation to the sea-boards, and thus enabling the agricultural labor of the West to compete successfully with other nations in the markets of the world. Mr. Adams' remarks were mainly upon the subject of Governmental interference with the management of railroads, and led to a general interchange of views upon the subject by Messrs. Hewitt and Rice and the witness. The latter argued that the time had not yet arrived for the Government to legislate upon the management of railroads, but he believed we were gradually approaching it. He advocated the appointment of a commission to study carefully into the complicated question of railroads. We should have a Board of Railroad Commissioners similar to the present one in Massachusetts, which should have a general supervision of the railroad interests of the country, but should not be the governing power. They should simply have the power to recommend any necessary legislation by Congress. The one thing needed was the greatest possible publicity of the affairs of railroad corporations. Such a publicity would be obtained by the discussions before the Board of Commissioners. The witness then referred to the English system. Five years ago, he said, the English Government abandoned all their laws on the subject, and adopted the present plan. This he described as simply, "Hands off! Let the railroads develop in their own ways." If their natural tendency is to solidify into large corporations, then let them do so. Let them grow naturally. Insist only upon the largest publicity of all railroad matters." This system, Mr. Adams thinks, is the true one to be adopted in the United States. He then went on, in answer to the committee's questions, to state his views upon all sorts of subjects relating to railroads. As to the system of "pooling," he was not prepared to say whether it was beneficial or not. He had not yet finished his study of that question. Nor was he willing to say what was the effect of "watering" the stocks of railroad corporations. He would say, however, that it is a question in his mind whether the watering was not a great incentive to the increased development of the railroads, and thus indirectly a benefit. The scheme of the purchase of the railroads by the Government was absurd. It could only be done in bureaucratic countries, where the people have grown up in the idea of leaning everything done by the Government, but in this country it is impossible, because contrary to the political genius of our people.

Mr. Adams thinks the political power of the great railroad magnates is waning. It is more than neutralized by the jealousies existing between the corporations. With the consolidation of roads into the large corporations comes such great responsibility that they are more amenable to public opinion. The committee might profitably report to Congress that a supervising commission of railroads should be established. He was not prepared to say that this would now relieve the present depression, but it would help in the long run. When Mr. Adams retired from the chair the audience heartily applauded him.

A REMEDY FOR ALL OUR ILLS.

At the close of Mr. Adams' examination the committee took 10 minutes recess, and then called Mr. Charles Frederick Adams, a volunteer witness, who is not related to Charles Francis Adams. He is a young lawyer, and had found the remedy which was to cure all our ills. This was simply the establishment of either one great mutual assurance company, or a series of such companies, on the contine plan. Everybody was to put $5 into the concern, and the last survivor was to have the whole wealth accumulated by this means. Mr. Adams devoted a whole hour to a harangue upon the subject, and caused frequent outbursts of merriment by his constant reference to Mr. Hewitt as "your Honor," and the ridiculous absurdity of his arguments. The Chairman finally shut down upon him by saying that the committee would be glad to consider any written statement he might make, but that they did not care to listen to him any longer.

Mr. Charles F. Wingate, who described himself as an editor in this City, connected with the press for 12 years, was next heard. He submitted a mass of figures concerning the unemployed laborers in this City, which turned out to be only estimates founded on very unsubstantial data. Mr. Hewitt stopped him, declaring that the committee desired facts, not conjectures. Leaving that subject, the witness said the great cause of the trouble among the laboring classes was a total lack of technical knowledge. This was to be remedied by the establishment of a technical school by the Government, where the laborer could be taught how to handle his tools intelligently. The main cause of the destitution among the laboring classes was sickness, and to this and the element of corruption in high places also added to the already heavy burdens of the poor.

Mr. Hewitt then announced that he was unable to give the names of the witnesses to appear at to-day's session, and the committee adjourned.

FROM ELEGANCE TO MISERY.

MELANCHOLY EXPERIENCE OF AN INTEMPERATE WOMAN—AN ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE IN PRISON.

Mrs. Millie Judson, of No. 131 West Twenty-third-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning, on a charge of intoxication. The complainant was Officer Hunt, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who alleged that he found the woman, dressed in a lace wrapper, acting in a most extraordinary manner on Broadway, near Twenty-third-street, on Thursday night. He had to arrest her and lock her up in the station-house, where she remained the balance of the night. When the woman was arraigned she presented a very pitiable appearance. She is tall and dignified, and was evidently once beautiful. Her history is a most melancholy one. In early life she married a well-known Ann-street sporting man. She has now pending against him an action for divorce, and he has a counter divorce suit against her. It is said that her domestic difficulties led her into intemperate habits. She was much under the influence of opium while in court. Justice Murray told her he thought he should have to send her to the Island for six months and he began to write out the commitment. The prisoner implored him not to do so, as she has a splendid home.

"But you'll be back here in a day or so!"

At this Mrs. Judson sprang at Justice Murray's head, her long fingers stretched out for a terrific grab. The Justice had his head bowed, and was engaged in writing. The woman's fingers slid harmlessly over his head, and fell upon the commitment he had been writing. She swept up the commitment, the complaint, and the Twenty-ninth Precinct returns with a convulsive clutch. Then she brandished the papers about her head, and stamping her foot savagely upon the dock, and assuming a very dramatic and defiant air she tore them into shreds. Then she sank into a swoon and fell headlong from the dock. Two officers carried her into the prison. While there and after she had partly recovered consciousness a policeman stooped and offered some words of encouragement to her. She resented this by striking him a violent blow with her clinched fist. She was then placed in a cell. As soon as she was alone she tore a long strip from her clothing, and making a stout cord of it, fastened one end to the top of the door and the other about her neck and attempted to hang herself. She was discovered and cut down nearly exhausted, and was removed to the women's hospital in the prison. The Warden was very kind to the prisoner, and succeeded in restoring her. When the Matron attempted to comfort her by kind words, Mrs. Judson resented by calling bad names and knocking the Matron down. Warden Finn, of the Tombs, who was in the building, was summoned, and when he arrived Mrs. Judson was raving wildly. Finn ordered a straitjacket. The idea of a strait-jacket still further agitated the woman, and she threw her arms about the neck of a reporter, and begged him to protect her from the Warden. It was with the greatest difficulty that the woman's arms could be unlocked from the frightened reporter's neck and the strait-jacket applied to her.

HOW HE LOST HIS NOSE.

Josephine Johnson, a mulatto, residing in a vile den on West Twenty-seventh-street, was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. James Hone, a white man, of No. 19 Bond-street, alleged that, while in the black woman's company, on Thursday night, he quarreled with her, and she picked up a heavy stone-ware spittoon and threw it at him, striking him squarely on the side of his nose, breaking the vessel into fragments and cutting the man's nose entirely off. Hone had to be removed to the New-York Hospital, and the doctors there say that he will not be able to leave for some time. The woman was held for trial. At the time of the difficulty the noise attracted the attention of the Police of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and acting Captain Keating visited the house and arrested eight colored women and four white men. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray and fined $10 each.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC POOL.

Several weeks ago the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company formed a "pool" for the purpose of opposing certain alleged intentions of Jay Gould and his associates. Mr. Henry Villard was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the "pool," and the securities of its members were placed under his control. Recently Mr. Villard lost his sympathy with the purposes of the "pool," and resigned his chairmanship. He was yesterday served with an order to deliver the securities in his possession to the Union Trust Company, which he at once obeyed.

CAPT. BOGARDUS' TROPHIES.

The trophies won by Capt. Bogardus, in his recent pigeon-shooting matches in England, are held by Customs officers to await the settlement of the question whether a duty shall be imposed upon them. It is probable that a duty will be imposed, as they are liable under the law by authority of which the trophies won by Daniel O'Leary, the pedestrian, were made dutiable. Capt. Bogardus is understood to be determined to leave his prizes in the hands of the Government rather than pay for their admission into the country.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

A WIFE FROM CASTLE GARDEN.

A WIDOWER, THRICE MARRIED, BADLY VICTIMIZED BY HIS FOURTH LOVE.

John Tredo resides at No. 250 Sixth-street, Brooklyn, E. D. He buried his third wife about six months ago, and on Wednesday last he went to Castle Garden to select a successor to Mrs. Tredo No. 3. He found a comely maid in the person of a German woman who said her name was Mary Louise Koerner, aged 24 years, and, through an interpreter, he proposed and was accepted on the spot. No time was lost by Tredo and his new-found mate in leaving the Garden and making their way to his home. Arrived there the happy Tredo dragged forth the treasures which he proposed to bestow upon his prospective wife. They consisted of a gold watch and chain, several silk dresses, and other wearing apparel. In addition, Tredo promised, as soon as they should be married, to give Mary Louise $100 in cash. These offers were pronounced most generous by Mary Louise, and entirely satisfactory. This much she communicated to her aged admirer by the aid of a German friend of his, present at the time. She also consented to be wed that evening, and prepared herself accordingly from the wardrobe of her dead predecessor. In due time the hour appointed for the ceremony arrived. Pastor J. H. Vosseler, of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in North Fifth-street, having been requested to perform the service, appeared at Tredo's house at 7 o'clock in the evening. The parties were in waiting, including witnesses, in the persons of Mr. Frank Parks, a saloon-keeper, corner of North Sixth and North Sixth streets, and a Mrs. Hirlsenberg, proprietress of a neighboring grocery. The minister had asked the preliminary question as to the age of the groom, who responded that he was 59 years old, when an interruption occurred. This was from the outside of the dwelling and uttered by a gruff voice, in these words, "You're 95, more likely."

"There are some rowdies about the window," suggested the Pastor, whereupon Mr. Parks pulled down the sash and shade to shut out the intruders. Again the minister proceeded with his questions, this time asking the blushing bride her age. At that point there was another interruption from the parties outside. A voice, evidently disguised, addressed Mary in these words: "Missis, that old ——has killed three wives already, one of 'em bigger nor you are, and he'll soon dance over your grave, too."

That was altogether more than the gravity of the Pastor and his respect for the solemnity of the occasion could stand. He directed that the parties should go to his house in an hour, hence where they could be free from such intrusion. This was complied with, but not without further attentions from the fun-loving young men who had become aware of what was in progress. Led by a well-known wag, one Duffy, a party of the wedding party was followed by a number of roysterers bent upon seeing the sport out. After the ceremony Mr. Tredo and wife returned to the house in Sixth-street and quietly submitted to a serenade on tin pans, fish horns, &c. To get rid of the tormentors Tredo set up a keg of beer at Parks' saloon, and so escaped further infliction.

Soon after retiring, the new Mrs. Tredo was recalled by a voice calling out, in a somewhat subdued tone, "Louisa." She went to the window and inquired in German what was wanted. The voice—that of a male—responded in the Teuton tongue: "Come and kiss me good-night." Mary proceeded strangely enough to comply, going to the door and opening it. Instead, however, of the amorous lover who followed her noiselessly to find his wife and a man in a close embrace and fondly kissing each other. This Mary explained by stating that the man was her cousin, who had been to Castle Garden to seek her. Tredo took it all for granted, and gave the cousin, who said his name was Francis, an order for entertainment at Parks' saloon.

A novel dénouement was approaching. The day succeeding passed quietly, and almost without incident. With the advent of Thursday evening the cousin again appeared, and in company with a male friend. Tredo had been over during the day to Castle Garden to get his luggage, intending to take with him his wife, in an express wagon, but the baggage could not be found. The newly-made husband went out to get materials for supper, and, returning sooner than he was expected, found the trio he had left behind in the act of rifling his trunk. Instantly the scene among the immediate flight of the two men, and Mrs. Tredo in their company. The three ran to North second-street, jumped upon a street car under full headway, and have not since been seen.

Yesterday morning Mr. Tredo armed himself with a pistol and a marriage certificate, and went in search of his fourth wife. Arrived at Castle Garden, he was told that she was not there, but her luggage was, and if he paid the charges upon it he could have it. Mr. Tredo's sole consolation consists in the possession of his false Mary's trunk and effects.

A STORY OF A CARPET-BAG.

HOW TWO "DRAG-MEN" RAN OFF WITH A CONTRACTOR'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Charles P. Devlin, the contractor, appeared in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against two handcuffed prisoners named John Kelly, alias "The Kid," and Bernard Gilligan, both young men, who were arrested yesterday morning by Officers Corey and Mulvey, of the Eighteenth Precinct. On Monday last Mr. Devlin went to the neighborhood of East Twenty-third-street and First-avenue to pay some workmen employed there on one of his paving contracts. He carried a red leather sachet containing $500 in cash, a receipt for $5,500, papers relating to contracts undertaken during the past 14 years, and the documents in a suit for $409,000. After paying out $200 to the men Mr. Devlin intrusted the bag to the care of an apple woman having a stand at the corner, intending to return for it in a short time. The woman left her stand for a few moments, leaving a female friend in charge. Two young men approached the latter and claimed the sachet. The woman, not knowing to whom it belonged, unhesitatingly surrendered it, whereupon the young men left the neighborhood hurriedly. A small boy who saw the transaction informed the Police, giving a description of the young men. Officers Corey and Mulvey at once suspected that Kelly was one of the pair, and yesterday morning they arrested him to "the Bureau" down in the City Hall. Here he was applying for a permit to use a vendor's wagon which he had just bought from a man named John McDonnell, for $62 50. When he had obtained the license, Kelly jumped into his wagon and drove down Broadway to Rector-street, where he was met by Gilligan, the other prisoner. The officers arrested them at that point. Justice Kasmire remanded them until to-day to afford the officers an opportunity to obtain evidence against them. Kelly gave his residence as No. 326 East Twenty-second-street, and Gilligan said his home was at No. 609 East Fifteenth-street. Kelly is known to the Police as a follower of the "drag business." The "drag-man" hires a wagon, and, as he drives along the streets, appropriates boxes and bales of goods left by merchants on the sidewalks.

A JUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, who stabbed and dangerously wounded John Ormond, a builder, on Thursday afternoon, while defending her honor, at her residence No. 1,613 Second-avenue, was taken before Justice Wheeler yesterday morning at the Harlem Police Court. Patrolman Rennie, in whose custody she appeared, entered a complaint against her for felonious assault, briefly reciting the circumstances of the affray as described to him. Mrs. Sullivan, who was much agitated, was asked by the Justice if she desired to be heard through counsel. She answered that she was too poor to employ a lawyer, and that she could get along without one. In her formal examination she swore that Ormond was an entire stranger to her. He met her about 2:30 P. M. in the hallway of the tenement-house in which she resides, and bidding her "good afternoon," followed her up stairs to her rooms. She ordered him away, but he positively declined to leave, and took a seat in the front room. Mrs. Sullivan then went into a rear room to get her shoes, preparatory to going out and summoning a policeman. Ormond, divining her purpose, pushed her back as she attempted to get out, and then knocked her down. She again ordered him to leave, and while she was looking out of a front window for an officer he seized her by the waist and made improper proposals to her. Seeing her husband's pocket-knife lying on the bureau in the room, she seized it on the impulse of the moment and struck him three times. Ormond, she said, was under the influence of liquor at the time. A young son of the prisoner corroborated a portion of her testimony. Justice Wheeler decided that the case was one of justifiable assault and discharged the prisoner. It was announced in court that the wounded man would probably survive his injuries.

FALSE PRETENSES.

On Saturday, Aug. 10, Sigmund L. Brandt, aged 17, of No. 459 East Fifty-second-street, called at the factory of L. F. Cahn, manufacturing jeweler, No. 155 Rivington-street, and said he was instructed by his father, with whom Cahn was well acquainted, to get three gold chains. The boy added that his father had a friend who wished to buy a chain and that he wanted a few to select from. Cahn gave Brandt three chains valued at $90, and afterward, to his surprise, learned that Brandt's father had not sent him on any such errand. Sigmund, who had gone to Philadelphia, returned to this City yesterday and was immediately arrested by Officer Tierney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, and was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

Patrick O'Connell, of No. 33 Monroe-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Flammer, in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing several articles from his employers, Messrs. Lasker & Bernstein, dealers in sponges and chamois-skins, No. 133 William-street. It was discovered only a few days since that the prisoner, who is only 18 years old, had been doing quite a brisk business on his own account with property belonging to his employers. He was in the habit of taking out sponges and chamois-skins and selling them at a very low price to irresponsible persons. O'Connell acknowledged his guilt, and Justice Flammer committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail. Robert Parker, of 31 Hamilton-street, and John Kelly and John McCann, of No. 35 Monroe-street, who, it is alleged, conspired and acted in collusion with O'Connell, were held for examination.

A MAUDLIN DRUNKARD'S CRIME.

HE STABS A WOMAN IN A STREET FIGHT—A COMPLICATED STORY OF CRIMINAL LIFE.

At 12:40 yesterday morning a woman giving her name as Mrs. Ellen Leach, aged 24 years, of No. 324 West Thirty-eighth-street, was found by an officer of the Twenty-second Precinct on Forty-seventh-street suffering from a serious stab wound in the abdomen, and he took her to the West Forty-seventh-Street Police Station. Mrs. Leach told the Sergeant in command that she had been stabbed by James Bower, an employe in a leather store at No. 29 Spruce-street, living at No. 529 West Forty-ninth-street, during a quarrel in Thirty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The woman was speedily removed to Roosevelt Hospital, and was placed in charge of Dr. Clay, who says that the wound is of a very serious nature. At the hospital the woman said that she was slightly acquainted with Bower, as her husband was employed in the same establishment in which Bower is employed. She had been away from her home for two or three days, and her mother had told Bower if he saw her to send her home. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night Bower met her in Twenty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and told her to go home. They had some words, and during a quarrel which ensued she said that Bower struck her in the abdomen and then ran away. She did not discover that she had been stabbed until some time after, and she then went off in search of an officer, and did not find one until she reached Forty-seventh-street and Eighth-avenue.

Last evening Detective McArdle, of the Twenty-second Precinct, succeeded in arresting Bower. He took the prisoner to the station-house, searched him, and found a large single-bladed pocket-knife, on the blade of which was some blood. Bower denied absolutely all knowledge of the stabbing. He admitted that he had been with Mrs. Leach at or about the time of the alleged stabbing, but said he was at the time so very drunk that he had no recollection of what he did. Bower was taken by Detective McArdle and Capt. Ward to the hospital and into the presence of Mrs. Leach. She was in full possession of her senses and fully identified him as the person who stabbed her. She varied her story somewhat from the original version by making additions to it. She said Bower, being much her senior, was very jealous of her, and constantly found fault with her for associating with the young fellows of the neighborhood.

Mrs. Leach bears a very indifferent reputation in the neighborhood in which she lived. Bower is a Scotchman, and has been considered a respectable man, having a wife, several married children, and 11 grandchildren living. He is past 60 years of age, and is a leather buyer for the house at No. 29 Spruce-street. The impression among the Police is that Bower, who has been intimate with Mrs. Leach, met her while he was intoxicated, and when the two were with several young fellows; that he reproved her, and advised her to go home; that she replied with spirit and he scolded her; that he was set upon by the young woman's friends and beaten, and that, to defend himself, he drew his knife, and in the fight stabbed the woman. The same Bower, about the same hour on Thursday night that Mrs. Leach went to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, went to the Twenty-ninth and made a complaint against John Mulligan, aged 18, of No. 506 West Twenty-seventh-street, for knocking him down and robbing him of a silver watch worth $20 on the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue. Mulligan was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail, by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. It was stated last night while under arrest that he was too drunk on Thursday night to know what happened. He also admitted that he always carried his watch in his vest pocket, unattached by any chain or cord. It is believed by the detectives that Bower lost his watch accidentally during the fight. Mrs. Leach is in a very dangerous condition at Roosevelt Hospital last night. The physicians refused to say further than that for the present she was "comfortable as possible," but there was no telling when a change for the worse might occur.

A MAN SUFFOCATED.

AN ASTORIA FIRE WHICH RESULTED FATALLY —A BARBER LOSES HIS LIFE.

A fire occurred on the premises of Thomas Boyce, cigar manufacturer and barber, at the corner of Fulton-street and Pierot-avenue, in Astoria, early yesterday morning, that resulted fatally to one man and nearly so to another. Mr. Boyce is in Vermont, and left the premises in charge of his brother, Officer Boyce, of the Long Island City Police, who occupied the front of the two upper chambers in the second story of the house. The rear chamber was occupied by Anthony Bowe, a barber, and Nicholas Boch, a cigar-maker, in the employ of Mr. Boyce. Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Boyce was awakened by a stifling smoke proceeding from the rear of the house. He sprang from his bed, and, with a thought for the safety of the men in the rear chamber, burst open the door of their room, and found them both insensible, either from the effects of the liquor that they had drank early in the evening, or from the dense smoke with which the room was filled. The officer dragged Boch from the bed and into the entry at the head of the stairs, where the volumes of smoke, pouring up from below, caused him to loose his hold of the helpless man and make a dash for life to one of the front windows, from which he jumped to the ground without injury. Firemen were already on the scene and, guided by Boyce, they broke in a rear door, made their way to the head of the stairs, and rescued Boch, who still lay there insensible, but could not reach the other man, who lay on the floor of the bed-room, probably already suffocated. The fire was soon afterward extinguished, and the dead body of Bowe taken from the building and removed to Coroner Davren's Morgue, at Hunter's Point, where an inquest will be held on Monday evening. The dead man was 22 years of age and unmarried. His more fortunate companion is 40 years of age, and was so little injured that, after a few hours, he was able to come to friends in this City. The cause of the fire is a mystery, and the extent of the loss cannot be ascertained until the return of Mr. Boyce.

THE LATE H. J. MONTAGUE'S WILL.

The will of the late Henry J. Mann, better known as Henry J. Montague, the actor, was offered for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office by Mr. Arthur Sewall. It will be remembered that just before Montague went to California he astonished his two friends, Messrs. Edwards and Simon, by suddenly pulling from his pocket his diary, and after writing a few lines upon a page requested them to witness it, saying, "Here, Ed. and Louis, I want you to witness this; it's my will." They signed it, and then the cab in which the conversation took place rattled away to the depot. The paper offered for probate yesterday was this torn page of the diary, a leaf measuring six inches by four, with the edges of one end rounded neatly, but the other jaggered by being torn from the diary binding. The wording of the will is written upon a page bearing the dates in pink ink, "August, Sunday, 25, 1878," and "Monday, 26." The signatures of the witnesses are upon the back, written over the dates, "August, Tuesday, 27, 1878," and "Wednesday, 28." The handwriting is uneven, caused by the jostling of the cab, and runs as follows:

If anything happens to me I make this, my last will and testament, in favor of my friend Edwin to take everything I possess—in case of her death then my sister inherits all my effects—L. Simon and Arthur Sewall I appoint Executors. H. J. MONTAGUE.

The back of the torn page bears the inscription, written, like the will, in lead-pencil. "Witnessed by T. R. Edwards and Louis J. Simon." The little piece of paper has been folded carefully and stowed away in the large tin "Probate Box," in which all wills offered are deposited. The petition for the probating of the will has not yet been received, and until it is the names of the heirs cannot be obtained.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL FUND.

Mr. W. H. Guion, Treasurer of the Sick Children's Excursion Fund of the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, has received the following contributions in aid of the funds of that institution: Pomeroy & Plummer, $25; M. Knoedler & Co., $25; Hardt & Co., $25; cash from "S.," $25; Wendell, Fay & Co., $25; Converse, Stanton & Davis, $25; E. R. Mudge, Sanger & Co., $25; Dreyfus, Kohn & Co., $25; Luckemeyer, Knoth & Co., $25; Oberteuffer, Abegg & Co., $25; Townsend & Fargis, $25; O'Jaffe & Pinkus, $25; F. Butterfield & Co., $25; Johnson, Clark & Co., $25; Conrad Stein, $25; D. Appleton & Co., $25; Naylor & Co., $25; Seidenberg & Co., $25; Hendricks Brothers, $10; G. Sidenberg & Co., $10; Hamersley & Brothers, $10; James Lanecy, $5; E. Faber, $5; A. Laufer, $2; "G. P.," $2; C. Raht, $1; total, $495.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel.

Paymaster Charles I. Wilson, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Capt. J. H. Merryman, of the United States Revenue Marine, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Gov. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, and J. R. Sypher, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

James O. Brodhead, of St. Louis, and Bronson C. Rumsey, of Buffalo, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Chief-Justice M. R. Waite, of the United States Supreme Court; Rear Admiral William Reynolds, United States Navy, and ex-Gov. J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, United States Navy; ex-Gov. Oden Bowie and Washington Booth, of Baltimore; Mayor J. J. Belden, of Syracuse, and John T. Raymond are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John P. Lord, son of Rev. John Lord, LL. D., died yesterday afternoon at Stamford, Conn.

The Sea-side Sanitarium at Rockaway Beach has hospitably entertained 900 destitute sick children and mothers during the past week.

The steam-ship Devon, of the Great Western Line, which sails for Bristol, England, to-day, will take out 200 sheep and 50 head of cattle.

A meeting of the oil trade is to be held on Tuesday next for the purpose of considering amendments proposed to the rules regulating transactions in oil, and to provide for the appointment of an efficient inspector and tester of oils.

The funeral of the late William Niblo, the veteran theatrical manager, will take place at Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, at 10 o'clock this morning. Interment will be at Green-Wood Cemetery.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Job Hodgkinson to Charles E. Hyatt, and Bernhard Welteck to John A. Kellner, and Herman H. Pottebaum to George E. Dunn.

The suit brought by George W. Eyer against Isaac Levy, the cornet-player, was called in the Sixth District Civil Court, before Judge Campbell, yesterday morning, and was ordered to be placed on the calendar for trial on Thursday next.

An enjoyable trip can be made on the Walter Brett, which runs to Athens, Stuyvesant, New-Baltimore, Coeymans, &c., leaving Pier No. 41 North River on Mondays and Wednesdays at 7 o'clock P. M., and on Saturdays at 2 o'clock P. M.

A boy named Antonio Popo, of No. 45 Crosby-street, while playing with a bottle of gunpowder last night, and attempting to light it to see "how it would go off," was seriously hurt by its accidental explosion. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Mary W. Cavanagh, of No. 348 Madison-street, was struck on the head and dangerously wounded last night by her husband, during a quarrel between them. She was removed to the Chambers-Street Hospital, and he was locked up in the Seventh Precinct Station-house.

Mr. Walker, the Boston broker who was expected to identify J. H. Husted, at the Tombs, as the man who negotiated forged bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad in August, 1876, visited the Tombs, but failed to identify the man, who had, it was claimed, been identified on Thursday by Smith Ryder.

While John Maloney, of No. 290 Front-street, was passing the corner of Oliver and Cherry streets at an early hour yesterday morning, he was assaulted by a stranger who stabbed him in the face with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. The assailant escaped. Maloney was cared for at the Chambers-Street Hospital.

At this season, when bathers are apt to be surprised by sharks, many persons will be interested to know that the managers of the Aquarium, who have been making efforts to secure specimens of this voracious fish, have succeeded, and now have several of the man-eater species, one of which is five feet in length. Others of larger size are expected to arrive soon.

John Mulligan, of No. 506 West Twenty-seventh-street, was committed for trial, in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of knocking down and robbing James Bower, of No. 529 West Fortieth-street, of a silver watch and chain while on his way home through Eleventh-avenue on Thursday night.

At a meeting of the John Leon Association of the Nineteenth Ward, on Wednesday evening last, officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. John Leon; Vice-Presidents, J. W. Moore and Thomas Holland; Secretaries, Joseph Stiner, A. Paglow, and Henry Hertz; Treasurer, Christian L. Isler; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jacob Arnold. This society is an Anti-Tammany body, and has an enrollment of 180 members.

BROOKLYN.

The widow of the late Alderman Shannon was yesterday presented with $2,500, subscribed for her benefit by the friends of the late Alderman soon after his death.

While Joseph Millhaupt, of No. 110 Meserole-street, was drinking water from a hydrant in Phil Ahlbro

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

BUTLER'S PRIZE MONEY.

THE GENERAL DENIES THAT HE RECEIVED AN EXORBITANT FEE FOR NOMINAL SERVICES—HE REVIEWS THE FARRAGUT LITIGATIONS, AND SAYS HE TOOK WHAT WAS GIVEN TO HIM BY THE COURT FOR A WHOLE YEAR'S WORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Butler has published an elaborate explanation of his transaction in the Farragut prize money business, in answer to the report recently published in Washington dispatches, that he took $142,600 as counsel fees, for merely nominal services, out of the $900,000 awarded to the officers and sailors of the Farragut fleet for the capture of New-Orleans. He denies that he took fees for nominal services, and says there was six years of litigation, involving a great deal of legal business. He says he was employed by Farragut, for himself and brother officers, and the insinuation that, by a singular coincidence, he was appointed proctor by the court is untrue. The cases were one for head-money and one for prize-money. The head-money was $200 for each seaman on board the captured vessels, and the prize-money was on account of the 30 or 40 vessels captured. Two libels were brought by him in behalf of the captors, and the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, and the Attorney-General were represented by counsel. These cases were litigated both before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and the United States Supreme Court. Judgment was obtained before the District Court branch on the libel for bounty-money. A motion to review the decision on some point was made by the Government, but both cases were dismissed. An appeal was then made by him [Butler] to the full bench, and the case was reinstated. Judgment was given for the captors for head-money. Then the cases were appealed to the Supreme Court by the Government, but the Attorney-Gen ral subsequently decided that there was no case and allowed the bill to be dismissed, after he [Butler] had argued the case. The bounty-money, so far as there was any appropriation, was paid. The prize-money cases went on, and evidence was taken by the Prize Commissioners from witnesses from all parts of the country. The whole matter was again before the court of the District, and the libel was again dismissed by the court. Upon argument before the Supreme Court of the District, (in General Term,) the case was again reinstated. As the litigation appeared to be interminable, something like five years having elapsed since it was begun, he [Butler] made an agreement with the Attorney-General, the Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury, that the cases should be referred to a commission consisting of Henry W. Paine, of Boston; Gustavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln, and Thomas J. Durant, formerly Attorney-General of Louisiana. There were then hearings before the Referees covering several weeks, and they made an award in favor of the libellants—the captors—of over $1,000,000. That award was returned into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and was argued before the District Court; appealed by the Government to the General term or full bench; argued there on a motion of the Government to set aside the award, supported by the District Attorney and special counsel for the Government. A judgment was given to sustain the award, and an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States was taken by the Government. The case was heard in due course, was argued at great length, and the Supreme Court set aside a portion of the awards, as regards one or two vessels, and gave judgment for the remainder of the award. It was argued by himself [Butler] and two others, for the captors, and by the Solicitor-General and one of the Attorney-Generals for the Government. The judgment went back, at the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the District Court, and then the costs and expenses of the suits were taxed according to the provisions of law, as they had been taxed in the other cases of head-money, and ordered to be deducted from the money and paid to the several claimants therefor.

Gen. Butler insists that he took no part in establishing the taxation of the costs, made no claim for fees excepting such as the law would award him, and took the amounts sent him from the courts as proper proctor's or counsel fees. All the expenses of the litigation on both sides, as is the custom in prize cases, were deducted from the amount awarded. They were the expenses of counsel for the Government, the Marshals, the witnesses, and the court, of a litigation which lasted over six years. Mr. Wilson, who is spoken of in the dispatches, appeared for Admiral Bailey and one of the divisions of Farragut's fleet, which claimed to themselves a part of the prize-money. Gen. Butler says he gave about a year in the course of the six years to this case, in one way or another.

The statement says he received the monstrous sum of $142,000. For himself, personally, Butler says he obtained no allowance whatever. The allowance was made up under the statute which fixes the limit beyond which the amount shall not go, and he took simply what was given him. The costs were allowed under the twenty-third section of chapter 174 of the Prize act of 1864, and the Attorney-Generals for the United States and the Attorney for the Navy must have agreed to them.

"Why were you not represented," the General was asked.

"For the same reason," he replied, "that the carpenter measured the ground. A carpenter was a witness to an assault. 'How far were the plaintiff and defendant apart?' inquired the counsel. 'Just five feet four inches and a half,' said the carpenter. 'How do you know?' 'Because,' replied the witness, 'I am a carpenter, and I thought some darn fool would ask me the question, and I measured the ground.' I expected some malicious rascal might do what has been done, and abstained from having anything to do with the taxation of the costs. I would have taken half as much, or twice as much, if it had been awarded."

"How much of the $142,000 did you get?"

"Oh, I cannot say; not a third of it, I know, but how much I can't remember now. The costs covered the total expenses of nearly $2,000,000 of award."

Gen. Butler, in dismissing the subject, said, with a triumphant toss of his head and a swelling of his manly bosom: "I have lived with my actions under the blaze of a microscope for 16 years, and no man yet has found anything that I can't answer."

ACTIVITY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS ORGANIZING—BUTLER'S BARGAIN WITH THE OLD-LINE DEMOCRATS—KEARNEY'S FAILURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1878.

The conference of the Young Republicans to be held next week in Worcester, is to consider the best methods of advancing the interests of the party throughout the State, and especially in the Congressional districts. These young men are banded together, or were during the last campaign, for work. They have no candidates of their own to push. They seek no offices or political advancement for themselves. Their sole object is to strengthen the party in the State, secure the best candidates placed on the most substantial and honestly-built platforms, and awaken the interest of young men generally in politics. Last year a committee was established who sent out documents and speakers, and secured working committees of young men in all sections of the State. These are called together at the conference next week. There is no organization for the present campaign beyond the committee, and it is proposed at the coming conference to secure a strong one, and to so arrange that systematic work may be begun at once all over the State. They will work against Butler, of course, but for the candidate of the Republican Party, whether he be Talbot or Long, and, before the convention, in the caucuses, to secure the best possible men as delegates to the convention, and the rejection, as far as possible, of "machine men" and Butler Republicans, who might make mischief, or try to, in the convention. They are alert, active, and mean business, these young men. They are sneered at somewhat by the machine politicians, and snubbed now and then by some of the old leaders; but they do not appear to be dismayed by sneers or snubs. Their organization might well be taken as a pattern for young men in other States. They are trying to make politics popular to young men, and to make it "the thing" for thoughtful young men, young men of parts and of standing in their communities, to take a hand in politics, and push to the rear the leading politician and the scalawag.

If there is alarm anywhere over Butler's movements, it is in the ranks of the old line Democrats. It is well understood that the bargain between the old schemer and some of the younger Democratic leaders is completed, he to throw his strength into the Congressional districts to secure as full a Democratic delegation in Congress from this State as possible; they to so influence the caucuses and the Democratic State Convention that no nomination for Governor shall be made, and Butler have a clear field to fight with the straight-out Republican candidate. The old Democratic leaders declare that this cannot and shall not be done; that such a bargain, openly acknowledged, would wreck what little is left of the party in the State. The younger leaders, however, thus far stand stoutly by the bargain, and are working the Butler sentiment, among the Irish particularly, with a good show, too, of success. They have the *Pilot* newspaper with them; whose influence is strong in local politics, and they promise fine times with Butler Governor, a Democratic majority in Congress, and a Democratic President next time, with a royal chance at the spoils. The generally expressed opinion of close political observers is that the bargain will fail; that it will be found impossible to prevent the nomination of a full ticket by the Democratic convention, and to engineer a direct or indirect surrender to an old party traitor, who has in past years done so much to ruin the organization with which he once trained. Still there is reason to believe that Butler will find his strongest support in the ranks of the Democrats. Up in the western part of the State the Butler sentiment is reported as exceedingly strong among the Democrats, and Butler's men, moving through "every town and hamlet," are obtaining many more subscribers to the petitions asking Butler to run—concocted in his Pemberton-square office, this city—from Democrats than from Republicans. The Greenback, or "National," Party doesn't grow in the State, and to the Working Men's Party Kearney hasn't apparently made a convert. A more miserable failure than Kearney has seldom been recorded. The fact is, the working man here is intelligent, and while he has grievances and is bitter against the powers that be, he makes a show of brains, and loves to "reason" and argue, and he has only contempt for a low, blasphemous fellow, who can only swear and call names. Butler, probably, is more hurt than Kearney, and regrets having imposed him and given him recognition publicly. He has made haste to recover from his blunder, and has hurried the California "Brugman," as the *Advertiser* happily dubs him, out of the State. It is generally believed he will not come back again. At Butler's headquarters—his pleasant and roomy offices in Pemberton-square—there is great activity. Canvassers for signatures to the petition come in daily with their reports, and a tally is kept of the number of names each day reported. The Congressional districts the old man is after for the Democrats are the Third, now represented—though not by right—by Dean, Democrat, to which Field was elected; the Fifth—Banks' district—in which is the largest Greenback faction; the Sixth, now represented by Dr. Loring, and where the Democrats will probably nominate Thompson, "the man who beat Butler," (funny spectacle, Butler fighting for his own successful enemy of not so long ago;) the Seventh, his own district, and the Eighth, now represented by Gov. Claflin. He promises a full Democratic delegation, but this not even the most sanguine Democratic party of the second part to the bargain expects. In all these districts the Republicans are alive, and are making ready for the struggle. They thank Butler for showing his hand thus early. They are confident they hold the trump cards and the joker, and so await the struggle with composure and confidence.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

REPUBLICAN, DEMOCRATIC, AND NATIONAL NOMINATIONS TO CONGRESS—A GOOD OUTLOOK FOR THE REPUBLICANS—THE UNITED STATES SENATORIAL CONTEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Aug. 24.—Cicero Green, a prominent Democrat of Craven County, has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Second District, as the representative of the National Party. The Nationals of this district have called a district convention, to meet in Goldsboro on Sept. 28, to nominate a candidate for Congress. This party held a meeting in Warren County last week, and adopted the usual resolutions. An unusual feature was the appearance of a number of negroes, who participated in the deliberations.

It is currently reported that C. H. Brogden, the present Republican member for the Second District, has made up his mind to become an independent candidate for Congress against James E. O'Hara, the Republican nominee. Brogden is promised the unanimous vote of Wayne County if he runs. It is reported that the dissatisfaction in Halifax and Edgecomb Counties at the nomination of O'Hara is so great that he will be defeated in both of those counties if Brogden becomes a candidate. There is talk of calling another Republican convention to settle matters so as to unite the party and prevent the election of a Democrat by a plurality vote.

W. H. Orchard, who was recently elected to the Legislature from Cabarrus County as the candidate of the Nationals, has announced himself a National candidate for Congress against Walter L. Steele, the Democratic nominee in the Sixth District. There is considerable Democratic opposition to Steele, and if Orchard polls the full Republican vote he has a fair prospect of election.

The Republicans of the First District held their convention at Edenton on Thursday last, and nominated Joseph J. Martin, of Martin County, on the first ballot, as their candidate for Congress. There are 13 counties in this district, which compose the First Judicial District. The Republican majority for Solicitor at the election on the 1st day of this month was 1,291. The Republicans only lacked 134 votes of polling the Settle vote of 1876. The Democratic loss in these 13 counties is 2,644. Bertie, Martin, and Pitt Counties are to be added to the 13 counties forming the First Judicial District, and this makes up the First Congressional District. Adding the Vance and Settle vote of 1876 to the vote of the 13 counties forming the First Judicial District, gives 14,144 Republican votes and 12,822 Democratic votes, making the Republican majority in the First Congressional District on Aug. 1, 1,322. Mr. Martin is a strong man, and is universally popular. He will poll the full Republican vote, and will make large gains among the Quakers. Without some unforeseen disaster, his election is reasonably certain.

M. A. Bledsoe, of Wake County, who was voted for by the Republicans for State Senator at the recent election, has declared himself a candidate for Congress in this district. It is probable that the Republican Committee of the district will now be called together. They will refuse to call a nominating convention, and will pass a resolution advising the Republicans of the district to vote for Josiah Turner, the Independent candidate. In this event Mr. Bledsoe will doubtless withdraw.

W. B. Richardson, of Moore County, a leading Republican, has declared himself an independent candidate for Congress in the Third District against A. M. Waddell, the Democratic nominee. R. P. Buxton, Judge of the Superior Court, is the strongest Republican in this district. If he will allow his name to be used he will be nominated by the Republicans with a good chance of success.

Gov. Vance is confident of his election to the Senate. It is certain that nearly all the colored men elected to the Legislature will vote for him in preference to any other Democrat. There are a number of white Republican members of the Legislature who will do the same. They take the ground that between Democrats the Republican caucus has no right or power to control their votes. Under these circumstances it is probable that if the friends of Senator Merrimon should bolt the caucus nomination Gov. Vance will get enough Republican votes to secure his election.

MR. FOSTER AND THE PRESIDENT.

A SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO — MR. FOSTER SAYS THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES ARE ALL RIGHT BUT THAT HIS POLICY IS A FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Much interest has been manifested in the speech which Hon. Charles Foster was advertised to make at the opening of the campaign here to-night. On the day of his nomination for Congress in the new Sixth District, he made a speech which some of his friends claimed was a repudiation of President Hayes and his policy. It was announced that the speech to-night would explain this speech, and that was the reason so much interest was manifested. A large audience assembled in Black's Opera-house, and were apparently much pleased with the effort of the speaker. Mr. Foster was in his best condition, and spoke in his pleasantest style. He took the same ground that all the Ohio Republicans do this year—squarely in favor of the policy of resumption. He insisted that the President's motives were all right, but his policy had been a failure and its character was questionable. Mr. Foster will make other speeches in this district, and his work is expected to be very effective. In his new district there is much more than a passing chance that he will be elected. He will make few speeches there, however, but will depend upon various other methods to secure his election.

THE FIFTH NEW-JERSEY DISTRICT.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Fifth New-Jersey District, now represented by A. W. Cutler, has been called for Thursday, Sept. 12, at Hackensack, Bergen County. The selection of the place is thought to be prejudicial to the interests of Mr. Cutler, who does not share the Democratic antipathy to a third term, at least not in his own case. Holding the convention at Hackensack will be favorable to the interests of Col. Ezra Miller, who is an aspirant for the Democratic nomination, and whose chances are daily improving. Indeed, there are not wanting Democrats in the district to intimate that Col. Miller will compel Mr. Cutler to withdraw from the canvass before the convention meets.

FRENZY OF A JEALOUS WIFE.

A MIDDLETOWN SCANDAL IMPORTED INTO COOPERSTOWN — EXCITING SCENE BETWEEN GUESTS AT THE BALLARD HOUSE —A DOUBLE DIVORCE CASE PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A scandal of a rather exciting nature culminated, this morning, in this usually quiet Summer resort, in what might have been a tragedy. On Tuesday last there arrived at the Ballard House a gentleman who registered as "C. R. Fuller, New-York." On Wednesday a lady came to the Ballard House, and registered as "Miss Hattie Whitney, New-York." At 10 o'clock this morning Miss Whitney, closely veiled, stepped up to Mr. Fuller, who was sitting on the bench at Cooper's boat-landing in company with a Mrs. Clark, and, drawing a pistol, pointed it at the latter and said: "This is my husband, and I want you to leave him instantly." All was confusion at once, and the ladies and children who usually congregate at that point to hire boats, fled in every direction. Mrs. Clark ran into Cooper's house, followed by Miss Whitney, with Mr. Fuller endeavoring to detain her and get possession of the pistol. Mrs. Clark made good her escape into an inner room, whereupon Miss Whitney turned upon Fuller, and an exciting struggle ensued for possession of the pistol, which terminated in the disarming of the now infuriated woman by the interference of other parties. In the struggle Mr. Fuller tripped and fell, and while in that position Miss Whitney snapped the pistol once or twice at him, but for some reason it did not go off. As soon as Mr. Fuller was released from his perilous position, he left the grounds. After the woman had become somewhat quieted she was taken to the hotel, where the writer learned from her own lips that she was the wife of C. R. Fuller; that her husband was in business in Middletown, N. Y., where they formerly resided; that they had not lived together for some time; that Mrs. Clark, the lady with her husband, had stopped at the hotel in Middletown, where her husband resided for a month in the early Summer, and then came to Cooperstown, and that as soon as her husband left Middletown she followed him, in company with a detective. She had him "shadowed" since then, and every day found him in company with Mrs. Clark on the lake or rambling over the legendary hills of Otsego. Mrs. Fuller is a lady of about 40 years, with regular features, jet-black hair, hazel eyes, and still bearing traces of former beauty. Mr. Fuller's story is that his wife left him a year ago, saying she never wished to see him again; that he came to Cooperstown for recreation, met Mrs. Clark here, and, knowing her and her husband very well, was merely showing her the same attention that any gentleman would to a lady under the same circumstances. It is but justice to Mrs. Clark to say that she has conducted herself in a lady-like manner. She is about 37 years old, rather good-looking, and is accompanied by her son, a lad of 16. Mr. Fuller is about 45, with sandy hair, mustache and chin whiskers, and has the look of a quiet, unassuming man of business. Both parties consulted lawyers during the day, and both announce their determination to sue for a divorce.

THE RAILROAD MANAGERS' MEETING

BASIS FOR POOLING LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS AGREED ON—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—The conference of railroad managers received the report to-day of the arbiters regarding the ratio of live stock business to each line from St. Louis, which had been agreed to late last night as satisfactory to the roads concerned. A resolution of thanks to the arbiters was passed. It was agreed that the net rates on dressed meats shall be 50 per cent. above the net cattle rates. Mr. Sargent, of the Grand Trunk, announced to the meeting that all differences between his line and the New-York Central regarding live stock transportation to Boston had been satisfactorily adjusted, and there will be no more hostile competition, but the business will be divided. He hoped the rates on live stock would be maintained, and pledged himself that the Grand Trunk will not cut under. The conference adjourned sine die at 2 P. M.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS DISMISSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 24.—The managers of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad this afternoon ordered all its conductors to report at the Evansville office. E. K. Gregg and Bud Thomas, freight conductors, were discharged. Others will be suspended on Monday. This line discharged all its passenger conductors about a year ago.

BANKS REFUSING TRADE DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—On and after Monday the banks of this city will refuse to receive trade dollars at par.

GETTING RID OF THE TRAMPS.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 24.—The new Tramp law, under which tramps are sentenced to 30 days' hard labor in the chain-gang, breaking stones in the streets, is working well. Tramps seldom linger long in the city after being released, and the community never was freer from them than now.

THE CAPITAL IN VACATION.

A PUZZLING CASE FOR THE TREASURY.

HOW TO RECOVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS PAID TO THE WRONG CLAIMANT, WHO HAS SPENT THE MONEY AND IS INSOLVENT—DEDUCTING THE AMOUNT FROM THE CLAIM OF THE ATTORNEY WHO DREW THE MONEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—A very peculiar and complicated case has been submitted to the First Controller of the Treasury for adjudication. It appears that a Mr. Alexander Anderson, of Amelia County, Va., presented a claim of about $200 to Congress for damages to his property by the Union Army during the war. By a strange coincidence another Mr. Alexander Anderson, hailing from Augusta County, Va., urged before Congress a claim of a similar character and for about the same amount. Both cases were considered by the proper committees, and the result was that the claim of Alexander Anderson, of Augusta County, was allowed, while the claim of Alexander Anderson, of Amelia County, was rejected. But in the bill appropriating the money to pay the Augusta County man's claim, the Clerk designated him simply as "Alexander Anderson, of Virginia." As fortune would have it, Alexander Anderson, of Amelia County, whose claim had been rejected, was the first to hear of the passage of the bill, and as subsequently transpired, being ignorant of having a namesake in Augusta County, and much less that that namesake also had a claim against the United States, concluded that he was the person meant, and forthwith transmitted a power of attorney to Mr. H. G. Fant, a prominent banker of this city, authorizing him to collect the money.

Mr. Fant presented his power at the Treasury, and upon his indorsement the Treasurer paid the amount of the claim. A few days later Mr. Alexander Anderson, of Augusta County, the man who was properly entitled to payment, walked into the Treasury and demanded the money granted him by Congress. The officials at first thought he was some impostor, but after a few words of explanation the Treasurer became satisfied that he had paid the wrong person, and that the Augusta County man was entitled to the appropriation. But what was he to pay Augusta County Anderson with? There was no longer any money in the Treasury for that purpose, because it had been paid out to the attorney for Alexander Anderson, of Amelia County. Was the Treasurer to pay the claim out of his own pocket? Mr. Gilfillan thought not. He had exercised ordinary care, and if Congress chose to be ambiguous in designating the payees of its appropriations, he did not think he ought to suffer, and would not if he could avoid it. This ruling on the part of Treasurer Gilfillan left but two ways of obtaining Augusta County Anderson his money. The first was to get it from Mr. Fant or his principal; the second was to appeal to Congress and secure another appropriation. No time was lost in making a demand upon Mr. Fant for a return of the money. He declined, saying he had paid it over to Alexander Anderson, of Amelia County. The latter was in turn communicated with, but he had spent it, and was insolvent. At this juncture the case became still further complicated by the passage of an appropriation in favor of Mr. Fant himself for damages to his property in the South during the war. Treasurer Gilfillan, who doubtless wanted to made sure to save himself harmless, was on the lookout for the draft in Mr. Fant's favor, and when the same was presented, he deducted the amount that had been erroneously paid him on behalf of the Amelia County Anderson. Mr. Fant protested against any such treatment, but the Treasurer was inexorable. In vain did Mr. Fant argue that he was only an agent, and had acted in good faith. Treasurer Gilfillan met these arguments by saying that the draft was paid upon his (Fant's) indorsement, and that his power of attorney only authorized him to collect the claim of Alexander Anderson, of Amelia County—the county had been stated in the power—and as that person had no claim against the Government, Mr. Fant had no right to collect the money. The case was finally referred to the First Controller, and he finds it the most difficult legal problem he ever had to solve in his life.

THE RAILROAD ACCOUNTS LAW.

AN INTERPRETATION OF THE ACT BY AUDITOR FRENCH — THE ROADS WHICH COME UNDER ITS PROVISIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Theophilus French, Auditor of Railroad Accounts, an officer created by the new law, is daily receiving letters from railroad companies, showing that the law is not understood. Some railroads which come under the provisions of the act have refused to comply with it, claiming that they are exempt. Mr. French to-day, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, gives the following interpretation to the law, and classifies the roads upon which its provisions are mandatory. The question is often asked, What railroads are included in the "act to create an auditor of railroad accounts, and for other purposes, recently passed. Section 3 of the act says: "All railroad companies whose roads are in whole, or in part, west, north, or south of the Missouri River, to which the United States have granted any loan of credit or subsidy, in bonds or lands." Section 6 of the act says: "This act shall apply to any and all persons or corporations into whose hands either of said railroads shall lawfully come, as well as the original companies." As to geographical limits, it is held that the lines upon which said limits are to be determined are a longitudinal one 90° 9′ 14″ west, running north and south, from which to determine what roads are "west of the Missouri River," and a latitudinal one 38° 38′ 3″ north, running directly west from the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi River, from which to determine what roads are "north and south of the Missouri River;" and it is further held, that whether grants were directly made to corporations, or indirectly through States to corporations, such railroads were recipients of lands or subsidies, and subject to the conditions in the acts granting the lands.

The companies embraced within this construction of the act have been divided into five classes, as follows: First, the Union Pacific and Central Pacific, to each of which bonds and lands have been granted, and both of which are included in the Sinking Fund act approved May 7, 1878. Second, the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City and Pacific, and Central branch of the Union Pacific, to each of which bonds and lands have been granted, but which are not included in the Sinking Fund act. Third, the Denver Pacific, to which lands only have been granted, but which is considered an extension of the Kansas Pacific. Fourth, the Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco, Atlantic and Pacific, Burlington and Missouri River, in Nebraska; the Oregon and California, and the Oregon Central, to all of which lands have been granted directly as corporations, and under certain conditions. Fifth, the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Missouri Pacific, the Little Rock and Fort Smith, the Memphis and Little Rock, the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé, the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston, the Missouri River, Fort Scott, and Gulf, the St. Joseph and Western, the North Louisiana and Texas, the Louisiana and Texas, (Morgan's,) the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River, the Dubuque and Sioux City, the Iowa Falls and Sioux City, the Sioux City and St. Paul, the St. Paul and Sioux City, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and North-western, (Winona and St. Peters,) the Southern Minnesota, the St. Paul and Duluth, the St. Paul and Pacific, first division, branch line; the St. Paul and Pacific, first division; the St. Paul and Pacific, St. Vincent extension; the Wisconsin Central, the West Wisconsin, (now Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis,) and the North Wisconsin, to all of which grants of lands have been made through the States with certain conditions.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24, 1878.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $409,297 24, and from Customs $562,411 52.

The President has appointed Henry Dithmar, of New-York, to be Consul at Breslau, Germany.

Ferdinand Jefferson died here this morning, aged about 70 years. He was formerly a printer, but in 1856 was employed in the Department of State as an assistant translator. Since 1874 he has been Chief of the Bureau of Archives in the department.

The Treasury now holds $348,921,450 in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $13,860,400 in United States bonds to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,207,500; amount withdrawn, $1,041,500. National bank circulation outstanding: Currency notes, $321,892,252; gold notes, $1,432,120.

The national bank notes received for redemption to-day were $597,000, and for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, as follows:

	1877.	1878.
New-York	$752,000	$898,000
Boston	1,939,000	1,358,000
Philadelphia	287,000	190,000
Miscellaneous	1,006,000	987,000
Total	$3,984,000	$3,421,000

AN ITALIAN FANATIC KILLED.

THE DEATH OF LAZZARETTI, THE PRETENDED FOUNDER OF A NEW RELIGION IN ITALY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Roman correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the Grosseto fanatic and the circumstances of his death: "The Lazzaretti affair has turned public attention for a time completely away from European politics. On the hills near Grosseto, a little town off the railway, between Leghorn and Civita Vechia, a semi-political and religious sect had established itself under David the Saint, (as Lazzaretti was called,) who declared himself to be Christ come again. He had chosen 12 apostles and surrounded himself with a large number of proselytes, who required the surrender of all property for common benefit and the labor of all alike for the society, the latter undertaking to maintain them and their families and educate their children. Their creed is an extended paraphrase of the Nicene Creed, with some alterations in a Protestant sense. The other tenets are of a socialistic character. On the morning of the 18th inst., the prophet, at the head of between 2,000 and 3,000 followers, started for the village of Arcidosso. His purpose is not known, but it is said it was not peaceful. A hundred believers, dressed in white tunics, like ancient Jewish priests, led the column. At their head walked David the Saint, attired in a half-regal, half-pontifical costume, with a diadem on his head and an iron-studded club in his hand. The procession sang a hymn with the refrain, "Long live God and the Christian Republic! Praise be to Christ, come a second time on earth!" The mob was met half way by a delegate of Police, accompanied by nine carbineers, who invited them to disperse. Upon this David cried, "I am the King," and ordered his followers to disarm the soldiers. As he spoke a discharge of fire-arms was made upon the Police and a shower of stones followed. Again the delegate gave the requisite warning to disperse, which was followed by the prophet aiming a blow at him with a club. Then the Police, finding themselves surrounded, opened fire. Among the first to fall was the prophet, who was shot full in the forehead. His followers, seeing their leader down, gave way. Four of the Police were badly wounded. The Minister of the Interior has sent a commission to make a full inquiry into the affair.

THE FIGHTING IN EASTERN EUROPE.

LOSSES OF THE HERZEGOVINIANS AT STOLATZ —FRESH DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND TURKEY—RUSSIANS PREPARING TO SEND HOME THEIR TURKISH PRISONERS.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Gen. Jovanovich telegraphs that his defeat of the insurgents at Stolatz, on the 21st inst., was a heavy blow to the Herzegovinian insurrection. The resistance was most obstinate. Most of the insurgent chiefs were killed. Stolatz has been fined on account of the treacherous attitude of the inhabitants.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The *Deutsche Zeitung* announces that differences have arisen between the Porte and Austria of a nature to retard the conclusion of a convention.

PESTH, Aug. 24.—The city authorities have refused to execute a military order making requisition for 500 wagons.

RAGUSA, Aug. 24.—It is stated that the Turkish commander of Podgoritza has requested the Prince of Montenegro to wait three days before commencing hostilities, in order to enable him to obtain instructions from Constantinople. The Prince has granted the delay.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 24.—A new 5 per cent. loan of 300,000,000 rubles is announced. The issue price is 93. The Russian Imperial Bank undertakes to issue the loan.

A decree has been issued revoking the prohibition of the export of horses from the Black Sea and Sea of Azof.

The transportation of Turkish prisoners has begun by railroad to Sebastopol, whence they will embark for home.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN—THE ITALIAN IRRECONCILABLES—THE VINES OF MALAGA—THE BRITISH PENAL CODE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* from Berlin says: "The negotiations between Mgr. Massela, the Papal Nuncio, and Prince Bismarck have led to no result whatever. The Ultramontanes will, therefore, continue to oppose the Government in the Reichstag."

A Rome dispatch says: "The Central Committee at Genoa of the *Italia Irredenta* party has been reconstructed on a larger basis. A meeting will be held at Monte Feltre on Sunday."

A dispatch from Madrid says: "One hundred and seventy thousand vine-stocks in the Malaga district has been attacked by phylloxera."

Baron Blackburn, Lord of Appeal; Sir Robert Lush, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, England; Judge Charles R. Barry, of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ireland, and Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C., the eminent jurist, have been appointed Commissioners to consider the changes in the draft of a penal code which was submitted at the recent session of Parliament, and to present an amended bill at the next session.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—Mr. Kasson, the American Minister, gave a banquet to-night in honor of Gen. Grant. The General will leave on Monday for Steiermark.

THE FREESE EMBEZZLEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 24.—Louie K. and Harry C. Freese, sons of the notorious Col. Jerusalem Freese, who is now serving a five years' sentence in the State Prison in this city for conspiracy and embezzlement of the funds of the broken State Savings Bank, were released from the County Jail this afternoon after undergoing six months' confinement for the same offenses of which their father was convicted. They were immediately rearrested on a capias, issued on an indictment found against them for embezzling $2,100, being the proceeds of a mortgage intrusted to them when they carried on business as Freese & Brother. Their uncle, Hon. Jacob Swayze, of Sussex County, became surety for their appearance at the October term of the Mercer County Court. Bail in each case was fixed at $1,000. The general impression is that the bail will be forfeited, as it is said the case against them is very strong, and if convicted they will go to the State Prison.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE SUIT.

THE SECOND OF THREE LIVING UNDIVORCED WIVES SUING FOR SUPPORT—PROOF OF THE FIRST MARRIAGE NOT ALLOWED, IT HAVING BEEN CONCEALED FROM THE SECOND WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug 24.—A divorce case that has brought up new and interesting points of law in that class of practice in this State, is now pending in the Special Term of the Supreme Court of this district. In 1848 Timothy Flinn was married in London to Catharine Murphy. In the Spring of 1849 Flinn left his wife and came to this country, settling in Elmira. In 1850 he married a girl named Margaret Mooney in this city. Nothing was known of Flinn's first marriage. He was prosperous and accumulated considerable property. In 1860 the first wife appeared in this city, and exposed her husband. He fled to Indiana. It seems that the London wife had followed Flinn to America, and sought a long time to learn his whereabouts, without success. Some time before she came to Elmira she took up her residence in Boston, hiring out as a servant in a hotel. While there she became acquainted with a family who had lived in Elmira, and who told her of the presence there of Timothy Flinn. Of course, she followed him, and when she appeared before him in this city, he fled the place, and was finally heard from in Indiana. His wife returned at once to Boston. In 1863 he returned to Elmira. The woman he had married here had assumed her maiden name, and refused to live again with Flinn. He engaged in business here, and in 1873 was again married. This union has been kept up until the present day, and is the only one of the three marriages that has resulted in the birth of children. Flinn is the father of three children by this wife. Margaret Mooney continued to reside and support herself in Elmira, and is a highly respectable woman. In 1876 she commenced a suit against Flinn for betrayal of his marriage by taking a third wife, and for a divorce on that account, and for alimony and allowance out of his property for her support. Flinn made the defense that he was already married when he took Miss Mooney to wife, and that therefore his marriage with her was void, and her action could not hold. This point is met by the plaintiff with the argument that Flinn had never disclosed to her the fact of his first marriage, and that having thus deceived her into a marriage, he cannot now be allowed to prove the former. The case was referred to E. F. Babcock, Esq., two years ago, who reported in favor of the defendant. Justice Murray refused to confirm the report, setting it aside on the ground that the Referee erred in permitting Flinn to testify in his own behalf to prove his London marriage, and that he could not prove his own wrong as a defense, the plaintiff being entirely innocent. From this decision Flinn appealed to the General Term of this department. That court affirmed Judge Murray's decision. From that court the case was referred to Judge A. P. Smith, of Cortland County. He has recently made his report, which is in favor of the plaintiff, on the ground that she was deceived into the marriage with Flinn, gave him the best 10 years of her life, and has gained the right to support from his property during her declining years. The decision on the report is now pending before the Special Term. The first wife has not appeared in any of the phases of the case.

THE PIPE LINE MONOPOLY.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST THE UNITED PIPE LINES FOR VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 24.—The law officers of the Commonwealth have determined to take decided action against the company operating in the oil regions under the title of the United Pipe Lines. In accordance with this conclusion, Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert will start for Venango County to-morrow night for the purpose of conducting the proceedings in an application in the court of that county for a writ of quo warranto against the company mentioned, which is engaged in the transportation of petroleum. The following are the reasons, briefly stated, upon which the application for the writ will be based:

First—That the company transports and stores oil in McKean County, in the absence of a law giving them authority to engage in that business in that county.

Second—That, although the company is a common carrier, and as such is obliged to treat all alike in the transaction of business, it has violated its obligations by refusing to transport petroleum for certain persons, partnerships and corporations, while performing that service for other parties.

Third—It discriminates against certain persons, partnerships and corporations, charging them much higher rates than it does others for the same service.

This case is an important one, and will, it is believed, correct an evil which has long prevailed in the oil regions, where a powerful corporation has attempted to control the oil trade, regardless of the rights or welfare of the smaller producers. The information that the Commonwealth's officers contemplated moving in this direction has been received with great satisfaction in the region affected.

A CINCINNATI COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

THE NEW MUSIC HALL TO BE PUT TO USE—A SCHEME TO ORGANIZE A COLLEGE WITH THEODORE THOMAS AT THE HEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Leading citizens of Cincinnati have just perfected a scheme for the establishment of a College of Music in this city, which is to be under the control of Theodore Thomas, and to have for its seat the new Music Hall. Col. G. W. Nichols has spent the last week with Mr. Thomas, in New-York, and it is understood to be settled that the latter is to remove his residence to Cincinnati immediately upon the termination of his present engagement, and lend his name, labor, and influence to the organization of the college. He will also be sustained by the men who are backing the enterprise in reorganizing an orchestra with the best

more old cases than those of the two preceding days. From noon to 6 o'clock this evening 103 new cases had been reported at the office of the Board of Health, indicating a still larger number of new cases for to-morrow than were reported up to noon to-day.

The Touro Infirmary and the Hebrew Benevolent Association have received to-date over $6,000 in contributions, which they are disbursing in aid of the sick and destitute. The telegraphers of Texas have forwarded $160 for the relief of the sick New-Orleans telegraphers. Manager E. W. Barnes, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and C. H. Smith, an operator, are down with the fever. H. B. Moxon, an operator, is convalescent.

Col. P. B. Anderson, of the Memphis Howard Association, at Grenada, telegraphs to the Howard Association here to-day for 20 more nurses. One hundred and thirty-four applications for relief were made to the Howard Association to-day.

THE PANIC AT JACKSON.

NO FEVER, BUT MUCH ANXIETY—APPEALS FOR THE PESTILENCE-STRICKEN TOWNS.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24.—Not a case of yellow fever has yet appeared in Jackson, and the authorities are working with the energy of despair to keep it out. All wagon and railroads are watched day and night, and the town is patrolled by citizens, both black and white, who have constituted themselves detectives. All strangers who are unable to give a good account of themselves are marched to the city limits and warned not to return. The fire-bell rings at 10 o'clock at night, and all persons found in the streets after that hour are arrested. A mass-metting has been held which pledged to the Mayor the moral and physical support of the citizens to carry out all measures which he may inaugurate. The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad discontinued service by trains to-day. Contributions from the Masonic fraternity are coming in in answer to the appeal of Grand Secretary Powers. The following appeals speak for themselves:

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 24.

To Odd-fellows of the United States:

We need help. We have no funds in our treasury. Our citizens who were able have generally fled from our pestilence-stricken towns. The mortality and destitution at Vicksburg, Grenada, and Port Gibson is fearful. Other towns are threatened with the scourge. Send your contributions to our Grand Treasurer, J. L. Powers, at Jackson, and he will distribute. JOHN H. MCKINZIE, Grand Master.

To Hibernian Associations of the United States:

The distress among our people in Vicksburg and other pestilence-stricken towns in this State is fearful. Bishop Elder, a number of priests and Sisters of Mercy are now laboring among the dead and dying in Vicksburg. Send us help and soon. Forward to Bishop Elder, Vicksburg. C. CUMMINGS, Vice-President State Hibernian Association.

GEN. W. J. L. SMITH, OF "HOWARDS."

A BRAVE AND LOYAL NORTHERN MAN SMITTEN WITH THE FEVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. William J. L. Smith, the Vice-President of the Howard Association, of Memphis, who was seized with yellow fever while nobly aiding the sufferers at Grenada, Miss., emigrated from New-York City to Memphis prior to the late rebellion. On the breaking out of the war he espoused the Union cause, raised a regiment of cavalry, and was promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship for gallant and meritorious services in the field. He was elected to the State House of Representatives during Gov. Brownlow's administration, and was one of the managers on the part of the House in the impeachment trial of Judge Frazer, charged with having used his judicial power in aid of an attempt to prevent the presence of a quorum of the Legislature called to ratify or reject the proposed Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Judge Frazer was convicted, and was displaced from office, but his disabilities were subsequently removed by a clause in the new Democratic Constitution. The Republicans of the Memphis District elected Gen. Smith to Congress in 1870, and he served one term in that body with marked credit. He is a lawyer and planter, and is much respected throughout the State. During the prevalence of yellow fever in Memphis some few years ago he was especially active in securing large contributions of money for the plague-stricken city.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—A bale of cotton given by the owners of the steamer James D. Parker was sold on 'Change to-day for $600. This sum will be sent to the sufferers at Memphis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Major Lockwood, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, has sent word to the Howard Association of New-Orleans to draw for $120, collected in the department, or to advise where it should be sent. This amount has been collected in the Secretary's office and the Patent Office, and more has been pledged. The amount raised in the Land Office and Pension Office is not yet known. When the different bureaus come to pool their contributions it is expected that the aggregate will be a handsome sum.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Subscriptions aggregating $2,500 were made at the Board of Trade this morning for the benefit of the yellow fever cities of the South.

The following additional amounts have been contributed toward the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South: John B. Drake, $250; Young Men's Christian Association, $148; Board of Trade, $2,500; Scotch people, $100; Jews, $1,000, and a number of small amounts.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—A largely-attended meeting of citizens was held in Doan's Tabernacle this evening to raise funds for the relief of yellow fever sufferers. Hon. Amos Townsend presided. Fifteen hundred dollars was subscribed.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 24.—The "Can't Get Away" Club of this city has authorized the relief associations of New-Orleans to draw for $600; of Memphis for $350, of Vicksburg for $250, and of Grenada for $100. The city is still free from yellow fever.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 24.—The Macon Relief Society has raised $625 for the yellow fever sufferers, and to-day remitted $300 to Vicksburg and Grenada.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Mme. Marie Röze will sing in sacred concert at Congress Hall to-morrow evening for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

Hugh F. McDermott will deliver on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel, his lecture, "Reason and Infidelity Considered," for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Rochester has contributed about $300 for the relief of yellow fever sufferers, of which sum $200 has already been forwarded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Citizens' Committee to-day collected $2,040 and a large quantity of provisions for cities afflicted with the yellow fever.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The fund for yellow fever sufferers in the South was increased to-day to about $5,000. Several societies are also at work raising money for the same purpose.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 24.—The citizens of Erie subscribed to-day $800 for the yellow fever sufferers at Vicksburg, and more will be sent to other points of the South.

LOUISVILLE FREE FROM THE FEVER.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of the physicians of Louisville, assembled at the instance of the Mayor, this morning, the following opinions were expressed: First, that ample accommodations by the hospital and otherwise have been provided by the city for the reception and treatment of all cases of yellow fever where persons' necessities make such accommodations desirable. Second, That the sanitary condition of the city was never better at this season of the year than now. Third. That whenever in the past yellow fever has prevailed in Southern cities, cases have been brought to Louisville, and while our knowledge as thereto has yet occurred in which a case has arisen among our own citizens. This experience authorizes us to pronounce immunity at the present.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Reports from different parts of the South represent that the necessity for money and other aid is still great in all places where yellow fever prevails. In this City contributions were yesterday made as follows:

Mr. Isaac Levy, of Levy, Loeb, Scheurer & Co., of New-Orleans, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the Howard Association of New-Orleans:

Wyman, Byrd & Co.	$50	Keyser, Townsend & Co.	50
Knower, Haines & Thomas	50	Coffin, Altemus & Co.	50
William Watson & Co.	50	B. H. Smith & Co.	50
Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton	50	Woodward, Lawrence & Co.	50
Parker, Wilder & Co.	50	A. D. Juillard & Co.	50
Haslehurst & Brother	50	Kayne, Spring & Dale	50
Low, Harriman & Co.	50	A. M. P.	50
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	50	Assabet Manufacturing Company	25
Chase, Barthoiow & Co.	50	Wheelright, Anderson & Co.	25
Wendell, Foy & Co.	50		
Total			$900

Also for the Judah Touro and Hebrew Benevolent Association of New-Orleans:

Francis & Mueler	$25	L. E. Schmieder	$10
Walker, Hammond & Co.	10	L. Dryfoos & Co.	10
Total			$55

W. B. Grubbs, of Memphis, care of Naumburg, Kraus, Lauer & Co., No. 462 Broadway, begs to acknowledge the following donations, viz.:

E. S. Jaffray & Co.	$100	Robt. K. Davies & Co.	$50
A. D. Juillard & Co.	100	Adolph Bernheimer.	50
Robert Bonner	100	E. C. Whitney	50
Collins, Downing & Co.	50	Devlin & Co.	25
Levy Bros.	50	Ellis, Knapp & Co.	25
Peter Brown	50	I. Sippil	25
Rindskopf Bros. & Co.	50	S. Stein & Co.	25
H. J. Libby & Co.	50	Wise & Holmes	25
Ives, Murphy & Bonar	50	Morrison & Hutchinson	25
Cash	50	Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co.	30
Rogers, Peet & Co.	50	M. S. Kernochan	25
Valentine G. Hall	50	D. L. E.	25
Valentine G. Hall Jr.	50	Amount previously reported	1,975
Edward L. Ludlow	50		
Total			$3,255

Mr. N. Barnett, No. 115 Franklin-street, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of yellow fever sufferers at New-Orleans.

Barbour Brothers	$50	F. H. E.	$50
I. Rosenfeld & Co.	25	William Harmer & Co.	25
Macy & Malloy	25	Eagle Pencil Co.	25
Jesse Oakley & Co.	25	Almirall & Co.	25
R. Struthers	20	A Friend	15
Ely & Wray	10	A. Harris	5

The following contributions have been received at the office of THE TIMES, in addition to those already acknowledged:

Young, Ladd & Coffin	$50	W.	$10
"No Name"	1	"E." Brooklyn	5
F. A. M.	5		

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever was increased by the following subscriptions, which were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Thurlow Weed, Jr.	$25	Hooper C. Van Vorst	$10
Charles S. Higgins & Co.	100	Mrs. A. M. Minturn	10
Constellation Lodge, No. 66, I. O. S. F. of I.	75	Miss E. M. De P.	5
H. C. Howells	25	Lucy Mever	3
Cash, (J. B. M.)	10	Sympathizing friend	1
		M. C. S.	1

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was yesterday organized by the appointment of Messrs. Henry Hentz as Chairman, J. Pierpont Morgan Treasurer, and George Wilson Secretary. Mr. Talcott reported that he had organized a movement for obtaining subscriptions from members of the Stock Exchange, which was approved by the committee. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Spaulding, Cossitt, Fry, Guion, and Seth Low, was appointed with power to distribute the funds in such cities of the South as may in their judgment be most needed. Mr. John H. Clark being absent from the City, Mr. S. H. Seaman, his partner, was substituted in his place.

It was then decided to furnish members of the committee with subscription books, and they be requested to report at the Chamber daily, at noon, the contributions obtained. The Western Union Telegraph Company, through Mr. C. M. Fry, offered to transmit all messages to the South free of charge. The offer was accepted with thanks. The following are the subscriptions received up to 3 P. M. yesterday:

Acker, Merrall & Condit	$100	Henry Hentz & Co.	$100
Park & Tilford	100	Charles M. Fry	100
W. & J. Sloane	100	Clark & Seaman	100
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	1,000	James Talcott	100
John D. Jones	100	Frederick de Barry & Co.	100
Henry P. Spaulding (additional)	100	E. D. Morgan	150
		Franklin Osgood	50
Total received by Chamber of Commerce Committee			$2,200

The following contributions have been received by T. Pinckney, at the office of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, for the relief of the people of Grenada, Miss., and have been forwarded this day by express:

Henry Rice	$20	Cash, Burlington, Vt.	$10
John Slote	10	J. & C. Johnston	100
Cash	5		
Total			$145

THE OWNERSHIP OF CONEY ISLAND.

ADDITIONAL FACTS REGARDING THE CLAIMS OF THE ROCHESTER HEIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 24.—Additional particulars of the claims to the ownership of Coney Island have been developed. It appears that prior to the grant by King James, the Indians transferred their ownership to 39 individuals by patents, and the heirs in this city possess a copy of the transfer to the 39 patentees. These patentees conveyed this property to the great-grandfather of the living heirs. Mrs. John Gifford, thinking, a few years ago, that the property was of little or no value, deeded her share—one-fourth—to Chauncey W. Clark, a batter of this city, and O. A. Hyde, formerly her business manager. The other three-fourths are held by persons residing in New-York, Brooklyn, Webster, North Parma, and Staten Island. Mr. Clark says he knows that the claim of the heirs is just one, and that it will be considered by the courts. He says the claim extends from the Brighton Beach Hotel to the west end of the island. Some of the heirs have deeds dating to the time of the transfer to the original 39 patentees, and he holds a deed 175 years old from the original patentees. Mr. Clark also says that during Gov. Marcy's administration the State sought to gain possession of the island, but heirs appearing and demanding a round sum in satisfaction of their claim, the matter was not pressed. All these are matters of record.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO—POLITICAL DISTURBANCE IN HAYTI—REFUGEES AT THE FOREIGN CONSULATES — THE PORTO RICO SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The English mail steamer from St. Thomas, Aug. 17, arrived here to-day, bringing later news. The previous reports of a revolution in San Domingo are fully confirmed. The eastern part of the Republic had also risen, and the revolutionary forces were marching upon the capital. The Republic is in a very distracted condition, and the fall of Gonzales is considered inevitable. It is generally believed that Luperon will come into power, Gonzales being destitute of means of resistance.

Advices from Hayti to the 10th inst. say that fresh disturbances are apprehended. Seven prominent persons had taken refuge in the British and French Consulates. The Port-au-Prince Government refused to grant them passports, notwithstanding the repeated requests of the Consols. The President's life was reported to have been threatened, and a strong guard was maintained over his residence. There were many cases of yellow fever in Port-au-Prince, and the sanitary condition of the city was bad. Business was very dull.

It is reported that the sugar crop of Porto Rico has suffered a loss of 50 per cent. by rains. This probably refers to the last crop.

FAILURES IN BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Among the bankruptcy petitioners to-day were Cooper & Hennegan, hatters, No. 113 Clark-street; secured debts, $5,093; unsecured, $5,356; and Milton D. Buchanan, formerly Vice-President of the Commercial Loan Company; preferred debts, $21,314; secured, $35,500; unsecured, $9,400.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—John Landenberger and George W. Landenberger, trading as Martin Landenberger's Sons, woolen goods dealers, have been adjudicated bankrupt upon their own petition. A list of their creditors, filed to-day, shows liabilities amounting to $225,000. Among the creditors are Buendahl & Co., New-York, $26,736 88, and Leisler & Sommerhoff, New-York, $3,871 44. The other creditors are principally in Philadelphia, the largest being Jacob Berges & Co., $31,134 93; R. L. White & Sons, $17,856 84; estate of John Heald, deceased, $54,882 06; Jacob Schoening & Son, $9,590 32; Kensington National Bank, $9,417 62; Martin Landenberger, $13,958 36.

REDMOND'S RAIDERS CONVICTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 24.—In the case of the United States against Redmond's raiders, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of conspiracy at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The case was very ably handled on both sides, and Judge Bryan's charge to the jury was highly commended. The main points made by the defendants' counsel—irregularities in the indictment and the commissions of the officers—were overruled, and the case went to the jury on the evidence. The verdict gives general satisfaction to the better class of citizens.

THE CHICAGO SHOEMAKERS' STRIKE.

ARBITRATION, AMICABILITY, AND GOOD SENSE SUCCESSFUL IN ENDING THE DIFFICULTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The shoemakers' strike is ended, the trouble between them and the manufacturers having been amicably settled to-day, and the men will all return to work on Monday morning. The settlement was brought about in a simple manner. One of the men employed in the factory of G. Weber & Co. suggested to Mr. Weber, Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, that the association could select a committee, composed of men from any of the shops, that would meet a committee from the association for the purpose of adjusting their differences, and, acting upon this suggestion, the association selected a committee, who met a committee from the association yesterday, and, after an informal discussion, adjourned until to-day. At the meeting yesterday each committee was requested to draw up a price-list. These lists were compared at the meeting to-day, and the workmen's prices were objected to as being a little too high, and the manufacturers' list as being too low. The difference between the two was 1 2½ per cent. After some discussion they compromised by splitting the difference. This settles the whole business. The reports that have gone out that the manufacture of boots and shoes in Chicago would cease are without foundation. The prices agreed upon compare favorably with those of last year.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer is high and falling in the South Atlantic States, and highest and rising in the North-west. It is lowest in the lower lake region and in the St. Lawrence Valley, where a storm of considerable energy has developed. General rain has fallen in the lake region, Ohio Valley, and New-England. The temperature has fallen, with northerly winds, in the upper lake region and North-west; it has remained nearly stationary in the South and West, with southerly winds, and has risen, with south-westerly winds, in the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England. The Mississippi has fallen 14 inches at Keokuk, and the Ohio has risen 41 inches at Cincinnati.

INDICATIONS.

For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, clear, or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary temperature, stationary or lower pressure, followed in Texas by rising barometer, cold, northerly winds, and rain.

For New-England, cloudy and rainy weather, warm and high south-westerly winds, falling barometer followed in west portions by rising barometer and colder north-west winds.

For the Middle Atlantic States and Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and rain, warm south-west veering to colder north-west winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, cloudy and rainy, followed by clearing weather, warm south-west, veering to colder north-west, winds, rising, preceded in east portions by falling, barometer.

For the upper lake region, colder, clear, or partly cloudy weather, preceded in south portions by light rain, winds mostly north-westerly, rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in south portions by occasional rain, north-westerly winds in Missouri and Iowa, lower temperature, rising barometer.

The Lower Ohio will slowly rise.

Cautionary signals continue at Lewes, Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Newport, Woods Holl, Boston, and Section Eight, Portland, and Section Seven, Eastport, Oswego, and Section Six, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, and Section Five, Sandusky, and Toledo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	72°	63°	3:30 P. M.	81°	80°
6 A. M.	71°	62°	6 P. M.	79°	72°
9 A. M.	79°	66°	9 P. M.	76°	69°
12 M.	81°	73°	12 P. M.	75°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.....78½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....77°

	1877.	1878.
Weekly average	76 5-7	64 3-7

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' REUNION.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Extensive preparations are being made for the National Soldiers' Reunion at Marietta, Ohio, beginning Sept. 3, and lasting four days. The Government has furnished a large number of army tents, cooking utensils, &c., which are now coming from Jeffersonville; also, about two tons of artillery and musket cartridges from Rock Island Arsenal, together with artillery and small arms from Allegheny Arsenal. Two regiments of the Ohio National Guards and the First Regiment of West Virginia troops will go into camp, also the Columbus cadets of the Putnam Light Artillery and other unattached companies; also a portion of the Twenty-second Battalion of Canadian Militia, who are by special permisson of the British and American Governments allowed to attend. Letters accepting invitations to be present have been received from Secretary Evarts, Gens. Pope, Crook, Garfield, Wallace, Leggat, Senator Thurman, and others, with Gen. Mosby, of the Confederate Army. Correspondence is still pending with the President, Gens. Joe Johnston, J. B. Hood, Fitzhugh Lee, Longstreet, and others. The exercises will consist of parades, experience meetings, sham battles, prize drills, &c. Tents, fuel, and cooking utensils, will be furnished to all who wish to go into camp. It is expected that the daily attendance will be from 40,000 to 50,000. Gen. B. D. Fearing, of Cincinnati, will command the parade.

WALKING TO BEAT O'LEARY.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—John Hughes, who began a walk of six days at the Newark Rink on Sunday last, at 11 o'clock P. M., preparatory to challenging O'Leary to a contest for the championship, concluded his feat at 10:25 o'clock to-night amid the wildest enthusiasm of a large audience. He concluded his fifth day's walk with 425 miles. He continued to walk till 11:56 o'clock, making 430 miles, and then retired till 1:30 o'clock this morning. He made his four hundred and ninetieth mile in 9:45. He retired at 12:58 P. M., and again took the track at 2:16 P. M. At the conclusion of his 490th mile he rested an hour and six minutes, after which he took only a few brief breathing spells. On his 371st mile his right foot was badly cut by an attendant while attempting to cut off a piece of his shoe. The wound bled very freely. On his 490th mile he ran two laps with his little 4-year-old boy having hold of his hand. The last 10 miles were made in the following time: 1:42, 13:28, 14:26, 15:15, 7:41, 17:08, 15:15, 11:50, 15:39, 6:05. The last mile was made in a run of 6:05. The 500 miles were made in 35 minutes less than six days.

NEW GRAIN INSPECTION RULES.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—The Board of the Chamber of Commerce having reconsidered the recommendation of the 13th inst., in reference to the amendment of rules governing the inspection of grain, have given their approval to the following, which was unanimously adopted at the noon board to-day:

Resolved, That rule 20 be amended by striking out of section 1 the words "hard or Black Sea wheat," and substituting in place of them the words "the hard varieties of Spring wheat No. 4, to be fit for warehousing, otherwise unfit for higher grades, weighing not less than 51 pounds to the measured bushel. Rejected shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to pass as No. 4 white."

OATS.—*Resolved*, That rule 20, section 1, be amended by the addition of the following: "No. 2 white oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and composed mostly of white oats. No. 1 white oats to be white, sound, clean, free from other grain, and reasonably bright."

THE REVOLUTION IN VENEZUELA.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—Intelligence from Venezuela to Aug. 13 represents the state of affairs in that Republic as unsettled. The revolution in favor of Guzman was reported to be progressing slowly. The Government, however, is strong. Business was depressed, and there was no shipping at Laguayra. Money was scarce. The Government had endeavored to raise a loan of $100,000, but was unsuccessful. The health was good.

COURTNEY AND HANLAN MATCHED.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Mr. David Ward, representing Hanlan, has just returned from Rochester, where he had a conference with Messrs. Webster and Clark, representing Courtney. The result was a match for $2,500 a side, to be rowed on or about the 1st of October. Sheriff Harding, of St. John, New-Brunswick, will act as referee. The place of the race has not yet been decided upon. The distance will be five miles, with a turn.

A CORNER-GROCERY FIGHT.

BRUTAL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

HOW THREE IRISHMEN SETTLED A DISPUTE ABOUT BIRTHPLACES—A BUFFALO'S FEARFUL BOAST.

A brutal, deliberate, and apparently unprovoked attempt at murder was made last night by James Hanifen—who, the Police say, is a dock "bummer"—in the grocery store of James Costello, at the corner of Morris and West streets. The victim of Hanifen is James Millett, a boarder at No. 2 West-street. About 10 o'clock last night Millett, accompanied by a friend, whose name and residence the Police have not learned, entered the grocery store. A few minutes later Hanifen entered the store. He was intoxicated, and Millett and his friend had been drinking. Hanifen entered into conversation with the other two men, and, the discussion passing to a consideration of the mental and physical merits of the natives of the different counties of Ireland in which the three men were born, a quarrel soon began. Hanifen became enraged, but Millett was pacific, and, remarking that, after all, it did not matter where a man was born so that he was honest and kind-hearted, quieted him for a moment. Millett then bought an apple, and, cutting it into halves, gave one of them to Hanifen. The latter was not appeased, however, but from time to time reiterated his declaration that the men of his county were superior to those of every other county of Ireland. In this way he worked himself into a frenzy. Drawing a common two-bladed jackknife from one of his pockets he suddenly ran toward Millett. The latter grasped him, and a struggle occurred. Costello, the proprietor of the store, ran to separate the two belligerents, but before he reached them Millett screamed out that he was stabbed, and the blood spattered from a long deep cut under his left ear and lower jaw. Costello grasped Hanifen, and was stabbed by him in the left arm, receiving only a slight wound. Costello disarmed and held the fellow, however, until the Police arrived. Roundsman Clark and Officers Fincken and Brennan were called. Fincken took Hanifen to the Twenty-seventh Precinct station, and the other two bandaged up Millett's wound and took him to the office of Dr. Merrill, in Greenwich-street, where the flow of blood was checked. Millett was then removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he lay in an unconscious condition at 1 o'clock this morning. He is 32 years old. He is a comparative stranger in New-York, having come from Chicago only about a week ago.

James Hanifen, the assailant, is well known to the Police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct as a dissolute and quarrelsome fellow. His house is at No. 21 Washington-street, and he has a wife and four children. When he was taken into the station-house and questioned, he said that he did not stab Millett, but that the latter struck him in the mouth. "And," he added, "I wouldn't allow God Almighty to strike me in the mouth."

A DAKOTA JAIL DELIVERY.

DEADWOOD, Dakota Territory, Aug. 24.—Shortly before noon to-day, as Jailer Manning unlocked the door of the main cell of the City Jail, the prisoners, acting on a preconcerted plan, made a dash for liberty. The jailer was knocked down, and the prisoners all succeeded in getting outside of the jail-yard before an alarm was given. Under-Sheriff Mahan and deputies, assisted by a large number of citizens, were quickly on hand, and began a hot pursuit of the jail-birds, who had taken to the mountains. The chase was so well managed that in less than an hour all the prisoners, excepting one, had been recaptured. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured. The prisoners recaptured were White and Keiser, horse thieves, and Dale and Martin, cattle thieves. Bell, the alleged murderer of Charles Lee, did not attempt to escape.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—The puddlers in the rolling-mill of the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, 150 in number, refuse to work after Sept. 1 at the reduced rates proposed by the employers. The puddlers here get $4 25 per ton, and the reduction will make it $3 60. Before the war they got $2 50. It is probable that all the rolling-mills of Kensington, five in number, will be idle next week. The places of the strikers will be filled by men from Scranton, Pittsburg, Reading, and other places. The manufacturers find that they cannot compete with iron brought from other cities and offered in this market. They are therefore compelled to reduce the wages. The men say they will do nothing to injure their employers, but it is thought they will soon come to terms.

BASE-BALL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Nationals, 9; Pittsfields, 6.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—In a game of base-ball here to-day the Providence Club defeated the Indianapolis Club by a score of 11 to 1.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.—Cincinnatis, 7; Chicagos, 5.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—In a game of base-ball here to-day, the Bostons defeated the Milwaukees by a score of 4 to 3. The same clubs will play here on Monday next for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 24.—The Lowells defeated the Manchesters in an international championship game, to-day, by a score of 6 to 5.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—In a game here to-day the Uticas beat the Forest Citys by a score of 6 to 5.

THE NORTHVILLE CAMP-MEETING.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The annual camp-meeting of the Albany and Saratoga Districts, Troy Conference, near Northville, N. Y., was brought to a close this morning with a love-feast from 8 to 10 A. M., held in the auditorium. The worshipers, and most of the ministers, remain over Monday, and the services will be continued to-morrow. A song and praise meeting will be held in the morning, led by Mr. and Mrs. Clark Wilson, and Rev. Dr. Krohn, of Troy, will preach in the afternoon.

A MILITARY EXCURSION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—An application was made to the Military Department to allow the Utica Independent Corps of Rifles to visit Ottawa on Tuesday next. Permission was granted. Col. Rose and the other officers of the Foot Guards will receive them at the depot, and the Guards' band will play for them through the principal streets of the city.

WHALE-BOAT RACE.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Aug. 24.—A whale-boat race took place here this afternoon between boats from New-Bedford, Oak Bluffs, and Edgarton. The Oak Bluffs crew won. Distance three and a half miles. Time, 27:24.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.—The schooner Ontario, coal laden, which left North Sydney a few days ago for St. John, Newfoundland, is reported to have foundered at sea, and all hands lost.

The schooner O. L. Hammond, of Halifax, is a total wreck at Chimney Corner, Cape Breton.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT EAST NEW-YORK.

Ennis McFall, the one-armed man who was severely injured recently in trying to save the life of Mr. Sturges, who was killed by a rapid-transit train on Atlantic avenue, near East New-York, was attacked by two highwaymen on Ocean Hill, near East New-York, at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, knocked down, and badly injured. Mr. McFall is employed as a watchman on the Atlantic Docks. He was detained until a late hour by the expected arrival of a vessel at the docks, and when he started for his home in East New-York, could not get a car that would carry him further than Ralph avenue. The route from that point to East New-York is a lonely one. At Ocean Hill he met two men, one of whom asked him who he was and where he was going. He told the man it was none of his business. One of the men then struck him on the head and tripped him, and as he fell one of them jumped on him and commenced to ride his pockets. A scuffle ensued, during which the man pulled out a knife and tried to cut Mr. McFall's throat. Mr. McFall threw up his arm to ward off the blow, when the point of the knife entered his neck, inflicting a wound about two inches long. Finally he managed to draw his pistol and fire two shots, when his assailants fled. He is uncertain whether he wounded either of them. He bound up his wound as well as he could, after which he managed to reach home, where he was attended by a physician. Mr. McFall thinks he has heard the voice of the man who addressed him before, and that he is a resident of East New-York.

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN STAIRS.

David Scheider, aged 60, fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 410 Fifth-street, at 12:30 this morning, and was instantly killed. Coroner Flanagan will hold an inquest in the case.

A BOY DROWNED.

John Shea, aged 14, of No. 431 West Thirty-third-street, was drowned while bathing, last night, at the foot of Thirty-third-street, North River. His body was recovered and taken to his late residence.

MANHATTAN EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL.

The Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 233 East Thirty-fourth-street, received and treated 33,174 new patients during the 10 months ending Aug. 15, 1878. Of this number, 2,842 were treated for diseases of the eye and ear, 405 for diseases of the throat, and 127 for diseases of the nervous system. During the same period 388 important surgical operation were performed and 2,072 visits were made to the hospital by out-door patients. There were also 157 in-door patients treated. These latter patients remained in the hospital an aggregate of 2,305 days. Of these latter patients, 128 paid $2,016 62 for their board for 2,000 days. The other 29 in-door patients had their board, amounting to $221 25, for 305 days, paid by the officers of the hospital. The cost of food for each inmate of the hospital per diem was 31 cents. If the running expenses of the hospital be added to the rent, the cost of maintaining each inmate would amount to $1 13 per day. The salaries of the Matron and servants for the 10 months amounted to $931 15.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

THE PROJECT OF A TREATY AGREED UPON AT THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

The following text of a "project" for a commercial treaty between the United States and France, as agreed upon at the recent conference in Paris, is given by *Galignani's Messenger* of the 12th inst.:

I. The French Government expressly binds itself to admit the products and manufactures of the United States of America at the rate of duties now actually existing under the conventional tariff, such as it results from the existing treaties between France, Great Britain, and other nations during the period of this treaty.

II. The ad valorem duties stipulated by the present treaty shall be calculated on the cost price at the point of shipment, and, as far as practicable, specified instead of ad valorem duties should be substituted. To establish these duties, the importer shall make, at the Bureau of Customs, a declaration in writing, stating the value and the quality of the goods imported.

III. The President of the United States will, with a view of perfecting the treaty, recommend to Congress a revision of the tariff of the United States, bearing upon French products imported, tending to reduce import duties, according to the following suggestions, viz.:

1. A reduction of 30 per cent. on the duties imposed for the importation of all articles paying not over 40 per cent. ad valorem, or its equivalent on specific duties.

2. No higher duty than 30 per cent. shall be levied on any article, excepting those hereinafter mentioned.

3. Relative to silks, all articles now paying 60 per cent. shall be reduced for the first year to 50 per cent., and for the second year to 40 per cent., and for the third year to 30 per sent., and at that rate the duty shall be fixed for the duration of the treaty.

4. Relative to still wines in casks, (*en cercles,*) a reduction of 20 cents per gallon.

5. Relative to still wines in bottles, a reduction to 50 cents per dozen.

6. Relative to spirits, a reduction to $1 per gallon.

7. Sugar and molasses do not enter into and are not affected by this treaty.

IV. It is agreed that neither could either of the Governments deem it necessary to establish duties of excise or impost on an article, the product, growth, or manufacture of one of the two nations, the similar foreign article may be taxed in the same manner.

V. Each of the Governments reserves the right of imposing on all articles mentioned in the present treaty, and on all other articles whether herein mentioned or not, dock, wharfage, quay, harbor, and other dues and fees to defray and cover all local expenses tending to facilitate importation and exportation. But such local charges, whether they arise from the use of ports, basins, docks, quays, wharfs, or harbors, or the navigable streams or watercourses of either country, shall never exceed the charges, dues, or fees imposed on, and shall conform in every respect to all the privileges, and favors and advantages granted and accorded to the other nation, and this rule to be applied to the vessels or craft in which the importation or exportation is made, as well as to the articles and goods imported or exported.

VI. The citizens of the respective nations shall enjoy and be entitled to, within the limits of the territory of each other, the same protection as the citizens of the country, in everything that concerns the ownership of commercial marks, stamps, and emblems.

VII. This treaty shall be obligatory and binding on the contracting parties for the period of 10 years. During this period, neither Government shall be authorized to increase its duties, direct or indirect, on the goods, wares, and merchandise of the other beyond the rates now existing and those established by the present treaty.

VIII. The right to make, by common consent, such changes and modifications to this treaty, in keeping with its principles and purposes as time and experience may develop to be mutually advantageous and beneficial, is expressly reserved.

A PLUCKY BISHOP.

HOW REV. ROWLEY HILL PURSUED HIS WIFE'S ASSAILANT.

From the London Telegraph, Aug. 10.

Things have come to a pretty pass when even a Bishop and his wife cannot drive along the Queen's highway in broad daylight without being battered with stones by loitering navvies. For the nearest parallel to the outrage in the Isle of Man, narrated in our yesterday's issue, we must seek the pages in fiction. "Do's that, Bill?" says the collier in John Leech's sketch to his comrade, as a well-dressed stranger is seen walking past. "Why, a geneelman, to be sure." "Then 'eave 'arf a brick at him," urges the polite Black-Country man. The Bishop of Sodor and Man—very well known to the church-goers of Chester-square and neighborhood as Rev. Rowley Hill, recently Incumbent of St. Michael's, Pimlico—was, it appears, driving in an open carriage with Mrs. Hill toward the episcopal residence

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE FOUR SISTERS.

[Translated from the German of Theodor Körner.]

There was once a mother whose daughters three
Were fair as the fairest maids could be;
But, alas! when the little youngest came
It was but its poor mother's grief and shame,
And to look on it almost her heart was broken:
It was lame from its birth, it had never spoken,
It had scarcely moved. When there came a day
That the mother was called from this world away,
Then charged she the sisters by One above
To watch o'er that helpless child in love;
And blessing her God for His kind release,
The mother gave up her soul in peace.
And still to their word were the sisters true;
They made of the little one much ado.
She was nourished and cherished, tended and loved;
Yet never spoke she, and never moved,
Till there dawned on the sisters a day of pride,
When the eldest went forth as a happy bride—
For once was forgotten the little sister,
In the joyous bustle had no one missed her!

When late to her room the sisters sped,
She was sitting upright in her little bed.
She beckoned unto them, and spoke out clear:
"Mother's been with me, and I've been fed.
Mother's been with me, our mother dear!
She has left for you sisters her blessing true,
And her love she has bid me give to you."
Then the child fell back, as it wearied sore,
And lifted her eyelids never more.

—*Good Words.*

THE GOING OUT OF ALESSANDRO POZZONE.

Granthorne-avenue is a short turning off the Dulwich road. On each side of the avenue are a dozen houses or so; the houses are detached, and let for forty-five pounds a year. Each house has in front a pretty little piece of garden, and at the back a considerable piece of ground. At the end of the ground, to the rear, is a small green gate, opening upon a narrow private lane. This lane is for the exclusive use of the houses in Granthorne-avenue, there being no other buildings close to the lane on either side. At one end of Granthorne-avenue runs the Dulwich road; at the other rises a black plank fence six feet high, cutting off the road from fields beyond, where in Summer time well-conditioned cows lie in the rich long grass. The ground at the backs of the houses is not cut up into beds, but each house owns a nice, smooth grass-plot, large enough for a modest croquet party, and skirted on both sides by a gravel path, at the bottom of the right-hand one of which stands the small green door into the lane.

It was the beginning of June. The month had come in with all the violence of March and all the inconsistency of April; the fourth of the month had been a remarkably inclement day. It blew a gale from the south, accompanied by occasional brilliant sunshine and deluging showers. As night drew on the wind abated, but the rain was still heavy and frequent.

At ten o'clock the wind sprung up again, and blew steadily from the west, wailing and soughing through the trees at the back of Granthorne-avenue. At eleven o'clock a terrific shower fell. Most of the lights in Granthorne-avenue were now on the upper floors; the people were going to bed. The sound of the rain was positively alarming, and many persons came to their bedroom windows, drew up the blinds and curtains, and looked out. The rain beat into the fronts of the houses on the left-hand side of the avenue.

All the basements and the ground-floor windows were dark on the right-hand side of the avenue. On the left-hand side a light burned in the hall of No. 17, and upon the Venetian blinds of the drawing-room on the ground floor of No. 7 shone a bright, cheerful light, and from behind it came the sound of music, a piano and a man's voice, a high tenor flat voice; the tune and song were "Robin Adair."

The shower lasted no longer than ten minutes. The wind and the music outlasted the shower, and at a quarter past eleven the bedroom windows were deserted, and Granthorne-avenue was going to bed.

At a quarter to twelve, Mr. Frederick Morley and Mr. Charles Bell stepped out of a first-class smoking compartment of a train from town at the Herne Hill Station, and walked arm-in-arm to the end of Granthorne-avenue. While they stood a moment at the end of the avenue, Mr. Bell said, "I go in the back way when I am late." Heavy drops began to fall, "Another shower. What weather for June! Let's get in quickly or we shall be wet through. Good night."

"I go in the front way," said Mr. Morley, adding "Good night," as he hastened up the avenue in the rain, now once more falling in torrents, and beating noisily on the windows of the left-hand side of the way.

From the corner of the avenue to its first house extended about fifty yards of blank wall, inclosing the garden at the back of the house on the main road. When Mr. Morley reached the door of No. 8, which was his house, he glittered all over with wet in the light of a lamp just opposite his door. In No. 7, at the other side, the light shone through the blind. Mr. Morley fumbled in his pockets, muttered something to himself, then half aloud: "Confound it, I've left my latch-key behind me. I shall have to knock them up." He rang and knocked, and drawing himself within the shelter of the porch patiently awaited the result.

Through the beating of the rain and the soughing of the wind in the trees, he heard the music from the cheerfully-lighted drawing-room of No. 7 opposite. Partly to beguile the time and partly that those in the house might recognise his voice and be not alarmed, he caught up the tune from No. 7 and commenced humming "Robin Adair."

For two or three minutes Mr. Morley waited, but heard no stir within. Then he dropped his humming, knocked and rang again, and resumed "Robin Adair" in a louder tone, keeping time with the instrument over the way.

He heard the bell in the servant's room ring. "Now it's all right," he muttered; "but Matilda is so very nice in her notions, and so very slow in her movements, that she'll keep me here a good five minutes yet."

After two or three minutes he grew a little impatient, and, to cool his haste, set up a whistling accompaniment to the music from No. 7, remarking, before he started, "By Jove, our foreign friend opposite does stick to poor Robin!"

He had been in all about five minutes at his door, when suddenly he threw up his head and listened with a look of alarm on his face, as it glittered with rain in the lamp-light.

He listened intently. "No, no. That was no low of a cow in her sleep. It was a human sound, a human groan."

There again! There it was again! Confound the rain and the piano. Something wrong at the back of the opposite row of houses. It must have been a loud groan to carry so far. Confound that foreigner and his wretched piano and his everlasting "Robin Adair!" Could anything have happened to Bell?

Without any more hesitation Mr. Morley set off at a run down Granthorne-avenue, into the Dulwich road, and turned up the lane at the back of the houses.

Here he shortened his stick in his hand, shook it to see that it and his arm were trustworthy, and advanced more slowly.

He reached the backs of the houses. All was very quiet and very dark. He passed one, two, three doors, and here was four. No. 7, and that interminable "Robin Adair" wheezing through the window and the rain! But nothing noteworthy or suspicious.

Five, six, seven, eight, nine. This ought to be the back of No. 17, Bell's house. Yes, no doubt.

Bell's door ajar! And, O God! what is this! A dead or stunned man across the threshold, as though he had fallen the moment he entered!

"Help here! Lights, I say! Help! Murder!"

For a moment all was silent save the rain and the wind, and the instrument now faintly heard by Morley. Soon after his cry the tune ceased, the back door of No. 7 opened, a man stepped out and asked in a foreign accent, "What noise is this? Who called? There is no one hurt, I hope?"

Morley heard the voice, and called out; "Yes, come here, Sir, and help me. I fear he is dead."

"Where are you?"

"At Mr. Bell's back gate. Come and knock his people up. For heaven's sake, come. I won't leave him lest the villains come back. I can feel the blood. Feel; it is warm and—salt."

By this time the foreigner was by the side of Mr. Morley. "Blood," said the foreigner, "hot and salt. Leave me to mind him. I do not know his people. You go tell them of this sadness. No fear of any one coming back. It seems to be his head that is hurt. Poor man, hot and salt. So it is. You are right, Sir. Go at once; I will stay. Go with speed."

In a short time Mr. Bell's household, consisting of a son and daughter and maid-servant, were aroused, the wounded man was carried into the house by Mr. Morley, Signor Cordella, the foreigner, and Mr. John Bell, son of the victim. A little later came surgeons and the Police. The doctors gave little hope; the junior of the two sat up all night; and in the morning, at six o'clock, Mr. Charles Bell passed away without having had one moment of consciousness.

Next day, that is on June 6, the inquest was opened, and the facts disclosed were briefly these:

Mr. Morley, the last person known to have seen the deceased before he had received the fatal blow, swore that he had known the late Mr. Bell about five years. Had became acquainted with him in a railway carriage, soon after deceased came to live at Granthorne-avenue. They both went into town by the same train every morning. So they had grown to be quite intimate. Rarely came out with deceased in the evening or at night. Witness usually got home about 7 P. M., and, he understood, deceased not until nine or ten usually; and often not until midnight; the deceased had told him this. On only two or three previous occasions had he and deceased come home together so late as on the night of the 4th. His memory was quite clear on every event connected with that night. Witness then described his parting from the murdered man at the end of this avenue, the wind and rain, the delay at his own door; how free from all suspicion of danger to his friend he was, for, while waiting for his door to be opened, he caught up the tune his neighbor Signor Cordella was playing, and was whistling it, when his attention was attracted by the groan. How he ran round to the back lane, found the injured man, knew Signor Cordella was up and called for help. How the Signor came and supported the injured man until further help arrived, and they carried the dying man into the house.

Next came Signor Roberto Cordella, of No 7, a native of Italy, who swore that toward midnight on the 4th, he being then enjoying some music, heard a cry from the back of the houses, and going out found matters as described by the former witness. Signor Cordella had lived only a few months, about five, in Granthorne-avenue, during which time he had had no intercourse of any kind with deceased. Witness was a retired music master. Did not remember ever seeing deceased. This was partly explained by the fact that, as a rule, Mr. Bell came home late of nights, and, as the last witness swore, usually went in the back way, as on the night of the murder. The witness said he had been greatly shocked and shaken by the melancholy occurrance. Being a foreigner, he knew little of such legal proceedings as the present; and, in conclusion, he asked the Coroner if he were now free to retire. The Coroner told him he might go down; and, although there was no great likelihood of his being required further, still he had better remain within hearing; there was no knowing but they might have to recall him. Signor Cordella bowed and stepped down.

The medical evidence was simplicity itself. Deceased had died from injuries to the back of the skull. Two blows had been inflicted. One apparently as the deceased was entering the garden gate; the other as he lay on the ground. The former had smashed in the poll, and would have been quite sufficient to cause death. The second had battered in the right temple and cheek bone, leaving on the wet earth the impression of the left side of the face. The injuries from which the man died were, no doubt, inflicted by the stone produced by the Police. [The stone was a piece of flag eighteen inches long, six inches wide, and three inches deep.] On the stone human hair, human blood, and particles of flesh corresponding with wants in the head of deceased were to be seen. All the organs in deceased's body were healthy, and he had been a powerful man, notwithstanding that he must have been past sixty years of age.

The evidence of the Police followed:

The stone produced by them was one of many similar in the lane. They had found nothing else of any consequence. There were upon the clothes of Mr. Morley and Signor Cordella such blood stains as would be accounted for by the succor they had given the deceased. No suspicious people or person had been seen lurking about the place. Supposing the assassin had run from the back door of No. 17 to the Dulwich road end of the lane, starting at the same moment as Mr. Morley from his house, Mr. Morley would surely have seen him, as the road was quite straight, well lighted, and at this point afforded no shelter or means of concealment.

Mr. Morley—I saw no one.

It was true that from the back of No. 17 to the board fence at the field end of the lane was a less distance than from the same point to the road, and that the murderer would have had time to reach that fence, scale it, and drop into the field at the other side before Mr. Morley could have come round the other end of the lane.

Up to this point the whole inquiry had gone on without exciting any exceptional interest, and the majority of people present seemed to have made up their minds that the criminal, having given the fatal blows, had run down the lane, scaled the fence, and escaped through the fields. The further evidence of the Police produced a profound sensation, bordering upon dismay; and those closely connected with the case began to regard one another half in suspicion, half in fear. The officer continued:

But it was quite certain that neither on the night of the murder nor the day before it had any one crossed the fence; the reasons for thinking so were conclusive. On June 3, ten cart-loads of fine building sand had been backed against that wooden fence on the field side, and on the morning of the 5th no trace whatever of footsteps or disturbance could be found in this sand. The walls of the lane were of smooth brick and high (thirteen feet) for wall-fruit, and no man could possibly reach their summit without a ladder, and not only was no ladder found, but not the smallest fresh scatch upon the walls, the surface of which was soft from moisture, and would show the scratch of even a thumb-nail. On the field side, the sand, intended for a wall to be built in place of the wooden fence, overlapped the end of the lane many feet. Through interstices between the planking of this black plank fence some sand had percolated into the lane, and lay in a fine, smooth mat, four feet wide from the planking. From this sand the rain falling at the time of the murder might obliterate, or at least deaden, foot-marks; but the sand in the lane was examined with lamps in less than an hour after the fatal blow was struck, and when the rain had been falling only about ten minutes after the blow, and yet no foot-marks had been found. The sand at the other side of the lane was sheltered by two large chestnuts and showed perfect shovel marks of the day before, but no trace of footsteps whatever. No arrests had been made yet.

The son of the deceased was next called. He had not much to tell; such as it was the substance is as follows:

His father had passed his sixty-third year. Had been at one time an outdoor officer of Customs; last stationed at Avonford. About fifteen years ago he had been obliged to leave the Customs owing to a severe rheumatic affection contracted while on duty. At that time and for many years afterward, witness, who was now seven-and-thirty years of age, was in Australia and did not know details. After retiring from the Customs, deceased came from Avonford to London, and set up a grocery business in Baroda-street, Oxford-street. The business had been prosperous; and some years ago deceased had taken his present house, where deceased, being a widower, lived with his daughter and a maid-servant until now. Witness upon coming home on leave last year joined his father's household and had lived at No. 17 ever since.

Evidently the disquieting discovery of the Police caused the Coroner to proceed with much more care and deliberation than he had employed in the earlier stage of the inquiry, and he examined the son with great fullness and most minutely. In answer to further interrogation the son went on:

On the morning of the 4th Mr. Bell left home for town at the usual hour, half-past eight. He ate a hearty breakfast and seemed in excellent spirits. The last words witness heard his father utter were said just as deceased was leaving: "Don't wait up. I shall be late to-night. Leave the dining-room door open." The last sentence referred to the door from the dining-room into the back garden. This door opened on a little exterior landing, which communicated, by means of a flight of steps, with the garden. By "Leave the dining-room door open," deceased meant on the latch or spring-lock, for which deceased had a key. It was deceased's habit, when he returned late, to come in by the door, bolt it, eat a little supper, have a glass of grog and a smoke before going to bed. On the night in question witness went to bed as usual, at a little after eleven, fell asleep, and was soon roused by Mr. Morley knocking at the kitchen door and calling for help. Witness got up, put on some clothes hastily, and came down. That was all he could say of the whole affair. The Police had found his father's purse and watch upon the person of the injured man. Didn't think his father had a personal enemy in the world. As far as witness knew not a soul but he himself would benefit by his father's intimely death. His sister would be a loser by it.

The maid-servant and the daughter of the deceased were briefly examined as to the events on the night of the murder and dismissed; and, it being then evening, the inquiry was adjourned for a week to give the Police an opportunity of investigating the case further. Before rising, the Coroner made an order for the interment of the body.

Next day John Bell was busy about the funeral. Many of the friends and acquaintances of the deceased made visits of condolense, and all the neighborhood was full of horror at the awful deed, regret for the pleasant, inoffensive man who had been done to death, and sympathy for the son and daughter.

It was midnight before John Bell found himself alone. He was a tall, powerful man, with red-brown beard, brown eyes, a bronzed face, and brown, strong hands. When at rest in ordinary times his face had a stern expression. You could see he was not a man to be trifled with. In movement he was slow, ponderous. No matter what he did it seemed as though he had fully considered it before commencing to move; once action began, there was such an evidence of the means to the end that few would think of trying to stand between him and his object. As he sat in the hideous stiffness of his new black clothes, a cruel smile played upon his features alternately with a look of profound and passionless thought. He sat by the open dining-room door, through which Mr. Morley, Signor Cordella, and himself had carried the dying man on the night of the 4th. This night there was neither wind nor rain. The houses all around were still, and nature slept like a weary child, without a cry or a sigh.

The Police had carefully examined Mr. Bell's house, in the hope of getting a clue to the murderer. They had asked to see Mr. Bell's private papers, and these had been shown to them. They had read some of the documents, and, having made notes, felt no further need of the papers, and gave them back to Mr. John Bell. These letters, diaries, memoranda, &c., were now lying in a confused heap on the dining-room table. For an hour John Bell had been sitting at the open window in a profound reverie. He now aroused himself, turned up the gas fully, (it had been half turned down,) drew a chair close to the table, and commenced turning over the papers, now reading one through, now merely glancing at another. At last he came to one which seemed to interest and excite him greatly.

It was a long document in his father's writing, and was battered a good deal and showed signs of wear and tear and age. He did not wait to finish reading it, but got up hastily, left the room, went into the hall, pulled out the drawer in the hall table, took from the drawer a small slip of paper on which were written a few words, came back to the room, held the slip of paper and the document he had been reading, one in each hand, under the gas-light, and compared one line of the old document with the slip; then let both fall from his hands, shivered, covered his face with his hands, and sank down into a chair.

He remained for half an hour absolutely motionless, save for the regular rising and falling of his broad back. At the end of that time he rose, finished the reading of the sheets of old paper, folded them up, put them in his breast pocket, and placed the small slip which he had taken from the drawer in his watch-pocket. When this was done, he put his hand under his coat-tails for a moment, as if to tighten the back-strap of his waistcoat, did not tighten the strap, went and got his hat, descended the steps from the dining-room into the garden, opened the garden gate, and went out into the lane.

It was then about half-past one in the morning.

The place was still as death; the trees stood up silently in the darkness; the dark violet vault of heaven hung spread with myriads of pale stars overhead. John Bell looked warily up and down the lane. "It is very dark and very late," he thought, as he closed the garden door behind him, "but it will be darker and later before the dawn."

He turned toward the Dulwich road, and, walked very slowly down the lane. He reached the end of the lane, turned to his left, and, again to his left. He was now in the avenue, and taking the left hand footway he commenced ascending the avenue. He passed by the blank wall and the houses 1, 3, and 5. These were all dark. In the drawing-room window of No. 7 there was a light. Not a ray in any other house in the avenue. John Bell drew back the bolt on the garden gate, entered the garden, went up the steps, and knocked very softly. In a few seconds the door was unchained, unlocked, and unbolted, and Signor Cordella, recognizing him at once, cried, "Ah, Mr. Bell, is it you! There is nothing more wrong, I hope?"

"There is nothing new wrong," answered the visitor; adding, "I know this is a most extraordinary time for making a call on a comparative stranger, but seeing your light burning, and being greatly troubled and disturbed in my mind, I ventured to knock."

"Come in," said the foreigner, "come in. I always sit up late. Come in and rest with me for some time." He led the way into the drawing-room.

The room was furnished in good taste. The colors were all cool and gray, rather French than Italian. There were no pictures on the pearl-gray walls. The drapery and upholstery were of a delicate shade of deep fawn; the carpet a dull amber. Against one wall stood a cottage piano, on which lay a guitar. In a corner was a violin-case, and upon a table opposite the door a large musical box and a silver flute. A couch was drawn half way across the window, and at the foot of the couch stood a small inlaid table. Scattered about were a few ordinary drawing chairs, and at the table one easy-chair. Upon the inlaid table were placed cigars, a tobacco-jar, a cigarette-book, an ash-tray, and a box of matches. Although the room was a small one, three gas-jets were at their full height, and John Bell was compelled to shade his eyes for a moment.

"You will sit down?" said the Italian waving his hand to the chair by the table and sinking softly on the couch himself.

Bell hesitated a moment, looked slowly round the room, and then said, "I will."

The Italian rolled up a cigarette, lighted it, and threw himself into the arm of the couch. He was a low-sized man of about five-and-forty years of age, bald, dark-skinned, black-bearded, black-eyed, with black heavy eyebrows—not at all a pleasant face. Although there was always a faint smile on the features, it seemed a smile the motive for which had passed away, and that the smile itself ought to have passed away too. It was the fag end of a stale smile, and the face would have been much improved if it had been swept off altogether. Notwithstanding this unpleasant smile, the Italian's face was handsome, eminently handsome.

John Bell was evidently a little perplexed, for he paused awhile before even attempting to offer an explanation or apology for his late visit. At last he spoke:

"As you may fancy, Mr. Cordella, nothing but a matter of great importance could induce me to intrude upon you at this time of night."

"Pray, no apology. I know how troubled you must be in your mind. I sympathize with you; I sympathize with you out of my heart, indeed, Mr. Bell. In your trouble you no doubt could find no sleep, so you come out for a walk, for fresh air, and you see my light, a neighbor's light, and you come in. Make nothing of it. I always sit up till late—these times till daylight. Will you smoke?"

"I will smoke, thank you. But, Mr. Cordella, it was not accident brought me here to-night; I came on purpose. I came on most important business. I owe you thanks for your great kindness on that awful night—I have come now to make but a poor return. I am sorry to say that I find it absolutely necessary to ask you some questions which, though they may seem impertinent at the outset, are of vital consequence to me. You will answer me without taking offense for what must seem an unpardonable and outrageously ill-timed intrusion and an unwarrantable inquisitiveness."

"Indeed you may ask, and indeed I will answer," said the Italian, waving his hand softly through the smoke of his cigarette.

"Remember before I begin that I will ask you no question which is not of importance, and that I have excellent cause to risk seeming impertinent in order to get the information I require."

Speaking through a veil of smoke the Italian answered: "I have told you, Mr. John Bell, that I will answer you. What is it that I have to conceal?"

"Nothing, no doubt, about yourself, but I am not come to speak about yourself. I want to ask you some questions about another. First and foremost, you and I are in this room; who else is in this house?"

The Italian took his cigarette slowly from his lips with his left hand, emerged from the smoke, and leaned toward John Bell until his left elbow rested on the couch. Then thrusting his right hand softly between his waistcoat and shirt at the breast he looked up into John Bell's face with an expression of playful surprise. "Why?"

John Bell took his cigar from his mouth and moved only his eyes toward the other. For a moment the two men regarded one another as though neither had the faintest clue to what was in the mind of the other, and each was very desirous to get some insight into the thought of the other before proceeding further. Said Bell: "That is not a very clear answer to my question, is it?"

"No; but you come to me telling me you are curious to know some things. You come at two o'clock in the morning; that is strange. Then you ask me a strange question too, is strange. You make me feel, myself, curious. You must not feel angry with me if I feel curious, and ask you why do you want to know who else is in this house?"

"You are quite right," said John Bell. "I was most unreasonable in expecting that I, who am almost a complete stranger to you, had any right to question you about your household without giving ample reason. I'll give you the reason now, and repeat the question when I have done so."

"It is so kind of you," said the Italian, drawing his hand out from under his waistcoat, and gently resuming his old pose in the arm of the couch. As he lay back he touched his chest, and said with an apologetic smile: "I have the heart disease, and any shock or thing gives me, ah! such great pain. When you asked me that strange question I thought I should die. You will pardon me; your father's sad fate has quite unnerved me for a moment. Ah! you will pardon me! I feared—well, I feared you wished to know whether—cannot you understand? He closed his eyes and drew back his lips from his teeth, and inhaled painfully through his set teeth.

"I am very sorry that you suffer from heart disease, and I am very sorry I have caused you pain. I can now see my question in another light, and that it was equal to an inquiry into your means of defense. I am sorry I was so abrupt. I hope you will forgive me and hear me out, Mr. Cordella?"

The Italian opened his eyes with an expression of pain and effort, answering very gently, "Do not make any further apologies, Mr. Bell; please go on. I am quite able and most willing to listen." He closed his eyes again and gradually grew paler.

John Bell shook himself back into his chair. "It will take some time," he said, "and I shall have to go back to the 4th of June. My father left home as usual at half-past eight. You may remember on that day in the forenoon a particular letter was dropped in the box of No. 17, my father's house. That letter was not for any one we knew, being addressed to" [here John Bell took the slip of paper out of his watch-pocket and read from it:] "'Signor Alessandro Pozzone, 17 Granthorne-avenue, Dulwich, Londra.' Knowing that you were an Italian, and being ignorant of your name, and seeing how easily the mistake between 7 and 17 might arise, and finding the post-mark of 'Torino' on the envelope, I wrote a line to 'The Owner of No. 7' inclosing the foreign letter, and asking you if it were for you."

"You were most thoughtful."

"To my note I signed my name. You returned a verbal message, saying that the foreign letter was not for you; that you knew nothing whatever of the person, Alessandro Pozzone, to whom it was addressed; and that you yourself would return it to the postman when next he called. You gave your message verbally, accompanied by your card. This was about noon. By your card and from your evidence at the inquest I learned that your name is Roberto Cordella. You will, I hope, pardon my great minuteness, but all this is really of prime importance."

The Italian was rolling up another cigarette; he paused, opened his half-closed eyes, and signified by a gracious gesture that he was paying attention, and held himself completely at the disposal of the other.

"At twelve o'clock that night my father was murdered."

"Yes," through a dense cloud of tobacco smoke.

"About an hour ago I came on a document which I will now take the liberty of reading to you. It is in my father's hand-writing, and relates to an event in his own experience—I fear I'd better stop. Your heart seems to trouble you again."

"It is nothing; pressing it thus relieves it. Please go on."

John Bell drew the paper out of his breast coat pocket and began to read. When the foreigner saw the document he nestled still more cozily into the arm of the couch, rolled up another cigarette, and, when it was closed, replaced his hand over his heart.

"This paper," began Bell, "is apparently the rough draft of a report, to whom furnished it does not say. It is dated Avonford, September 18, 1865:

"SIR: At the earliest moment my health will allow I hasten to furnish you with a report of the events connected with the loss of the Customs boat Swift and two men on the 14th ult.

"On the afternoon of the 13th ult. the Italian bark San Giovanni Batista being then cleared out and hauled out into the tideway ready for sea, I received information that the Customs officer in charge was in some way or other to be tampered with, the seals on the ship's stores broken, and the twenty-six thousand cigars under seal run ashore as soon as it was dark. I immediately ordered four men—namely, James Archer, John Brown, William Flynn, and John Plucknett—into the Swift and pulled down to the San Giovanni, myself steering; and she being then about a mile to the westward of Dockyard point, with her anchor hove short ready to trip before she tended on the first of the ebb.

"It was dark before we made her out; the night was clear, with a new moon but not much light. The wind was then pretty much up and down the mast, and any little air there was being off the land. All the bark's sails were hanging loose. As soon as we got within half a mile or so we heard the windlass going. I stood up to watch her. I saw her head come up with a jerk and then I saw her veer when the anchor hung free. They began setting the sails, and the wind freshening a little the canvas commenced to fill, and she began to forge ahead. But I knew we could overhaul her, hand over hand, and we were overhauling her, for we were pulling two feet to her one.

"We were coming up on her starboard quarter, and I saw a boat (not one of her own, they were all painted white, and this one was black and British built) by the starboard main chains. "The cigars are in that boat," I thought, and I said to the men, "Give way, men, give way with a will."

"My men gave way with a will, and I kept the Swift heading for the starboard mizzen chains of the bark. There was fair steerage way on the bark now.

"When we were about three cables' length astern I hailed the bark. She did not answer. A man came and looked over the taffrail, and I heard an order given on deck. Upon the order being given the bark ported her helm until her head looked two points to port, then there was another order, and the bark steadied her helm and kept on. This brought us right astern of the bark. The sails were now beginning to draw better every stroke we pulled, and as I did not like to lose my time I kept head on to her stern, although I did not a bit like her manœuvre.

"As soon as we were about a cable's length off I hailed again. Still no answer. When we were half a cable's length off I sang out once more. Said we were revenue officers, and told them to come round and let us board.

"What do you want the ship to stop for?" asked the man at the taffrail, whom I now knew quite well, and who was not one of the crew of the San Giovanni Batista.

"Whose boat is that alongside?"

"The Vice-Consul's."

"Send the Customs officer in charge aft."

"He's gone ashore in the pilot's boat."

"It's not time for either pilot or the Customs officer to go ashore yet. Who's taking the vessel out?"

"The channel pilot."

"Come round, I say, I must board. I must see the Captain, and I must see the Vice-Consul's boat go ashore before I leave the ship."

We were now only a couple of boats' length from the stern-post, dead astern. I did not like to yaw the boat to get round to the mizzen-chains, as it was easier to keep in the backwater of the wake, and besides the bark had got more legs under her by this time, and I could do little more than keep up to her.

Foot by foot we drew up on the bark, until at last we were right under the stern. I sang out again:

"If you won't come about, heave us a line."

"Ay, ay!" cried the man on the taffrail.

For a moment I saw him rise up, standing on the taffrail; he leaned forward with a heavy three-tackle block in his hand—I saw the moonlight through the block—and then dropped the block into the Swift. It came aboard on the foremost bow thwart, broke it in two, and stove out the bottom of the boat.

Before we could do anything the boat was full of water and turned bottom up. As long as we could we shouted. The bark kept her course until we could not even see her, and there was no other vessel in sight. James Archer, John Plucknett, and I clung on the bottom of the boat until morning, when the fishing-boat Toby, of Avonford, saw us and took us off.

After the boat filled and turned over I never saw either John Brown or William Flynn alive. I saw the body of William Flynn when it was washed ashore next morning.

John Bell stopped reading, folded up the paper and replaced it in his breast pocket. As he did so he glanced at the recumbent Italian. The attitude of the latter was unchanged. Still the right hand thrust between the waistcoat and the breast of the shirt in the region of the heart; still the luxurious pose in the soft arm of the chair; still the everlasting cigarette and the cloud of ascending lilac smoke. The foreigner now spoke in a voice of one who suffered not a little, and caught his breath uneasily.

"I have not the least dislike to tell you the answer to the question which I did not answer a while ago. There is at present none in this house but you, I, and the old woman, my servant and housekeeper. I am a bachelor, and there is no relative or friend or guest of mine under this roof now. Having answered you so far, and, as far as you have shown, answered you without knowing how the painful history you have read may be connected with your question, will you permit me to say that it is very late, and that I am far from well. I am most ill."

"I am exceedingly sorry you should feel so poorly. I will not intrude much longer if you will permit me to explain."

The Italian smiled languidly, signified that the other might proceed, and closed his eyes with an expression of great pain and exhaustion.

"I shall soon be done. The man who murdered the two men in the boat that night was interpreter to the Vice-Consul at Avonford. He was never found, to answer for that crime. My father knew that this man was to endeavor to run the cigars. Next day the Vice-Consul's boat, with the cigars untouched, was found in a bight of the Avon Bay. But the Vice-Consul's interpreter, the murderer, was never found. The bark, bound to Callao, never arrived in any port; it is believed she foundered in mid-ocean.

"Now, this Vice-Consul's clerk or interpreter knew my father well by name and appearance, often had business intercourse with my father. On the night of the 4th of this month my father was murdered by this self-same Vice-Consul's clerk. As sure as I live here, he murdered my poor father, Mr. Cordella."

"Why are you so sure of that? and what can I do for you in this case?" demanded the foreigner in a tone so languid and so faint that John Bell was compelled to draw near and bend low in order to hear.

"In the forenoon of the 4th that letter came to No. 17, misaddressed, intended to be left for Alessandro Pozzone, at No. 7. You, Mr. Cordella, forwarded my note to Pozzone with his own one; he recognized the name Bell, found out who my father was, lay in wait for my father, and killed him before my poor father could get home and recognize the name of the man who fifteen years ago failed to do for him—for that Vice-Consul's clerk who let fall the block was Alessandro Pozzone."

"I am completely prostrated by the news you tell me," whispered the reclining man. "Get me a little wine from the chiffonniere. Since this matter is so dreadful I will now admit that I know Pozzone well. He represented to me his dangerous political, and I was sworn to divulge nothing about him."

John Bell put an arm under the other man; from the fingers of the foreigner dropped the end of the half-smoked cigarette.

Bell held the wine to the recumbent man's lips. He drank a little and then whispered, "Put down the wine. I can swallow no more. I am better—I am better, thank you; I shall be all right soon." His right hand fell out of his breast, and lay upon the floor. "Go on," he whispered, "I am most anxious to hear what you want me to do."

"Tell me where Pozzone is."

"I can, and I will. It is only right you should know, and at once. I will place him in your grasp in less than an hour. Ah! Ah, my breath once more—I am suffocating! Put your two strong arms round me and raise me."

John Bell did as he was requested.

"Wait a second," said the Italian, resting his two arms on the shoulders of the other.

"I can speak once more," whispered the Italian. "Your ear now. So. Now I will tell your where Pozzone is—In your arms! Now I will tell you where his knife is—In your heart!"

The Englishman drew himself up with a powerful effort, shook himself clear of his assailant, slipped his hand beneath his waistcoat as though to loose its strap, drew out the hand—

Bang!

But Pozzone had seen his action, and, suspecting it, dashed the hand aside. The ball struck the musical box, and with a loud crash smashed off the brake-end, the barrel began to revolve, and the teeth to vibrate—"Robin Adair!"

A superstitious fear seemed to seize upon Pozzone, and he whispered through his white lips, "I played that air on the piano, and then I set the box to it and went out—

Bang!

This time Pozzone staggered to his feet and steadied himself for an instant. He raised his hand to his forehead. His hand grew suddenly red.

"Warm and salt," he cried; "I set the box to 'Robin Adair' and—went out. Curse it! What's this? Ah, you'll never lift that revolver again, John Bell. Bell! Bell! 'Robin Adair.' I see the—there's 'Robin Adair' again! Am I never to hear anything else here or in—I set it to 'Robin Adair' and went out—I am going out again! Am I to be always going out to the tune of 'Robin Adair,' here and in—hell!"

—*Belgravia.*

A DIPLOMATIC CIGAR.

—Bismarck's attitude in Parliament had been much noticed at Court. The King, Frederick William IV., had taken a great liking to the *Junker*, and when the post of Prussian Minister at Frankfort became vacant, he thought of offering it to Bismarck. He was rather surprised, however, when this latter, without asking time for reflection, declared himself ready to accept the King's proposal. "But you are aware that it is a very difficult post, and it involves great responsibility?" said the King. "Your Majesty may at all events give me a chance," replied Bismarck; "if I do not succeed, I can be recalled at any time." The position which he at once assumed at Frankfort created considerable astonishment there. Austria was at that time the ruling power in the *Bundesrath*, and the minor German States not only suffered this, as being legitimate and unavoidable, but they actually favored the pretensions of Austria; for they saw in the House of Hapsburg their natural protector against the Hohenzollern. The last representative of Prussia at the Bund had not been able to resent this, and had quietly consented to play an humble second part, Count Thun, the Austrian Minister, and President of the Bund, being unmistakably No. 1. This had gone so far that Bismarck's predecessor had, like his colleagues, allowed Count Thun to be the only member to smoke during the committee meetings. No consideration could prevent Bismarck from protesting against this. He took a cigar out of his pocket, asked Count Thun, to his amazement, for a light, and puffed away freely long after the Austrian Minister had thrown his cigar away. It was but a trifle, but that trifle required more courage than any of his colleagues possessed, and Bismarck acquired thereby a personal position which his predecessor had never enjoyed.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE FRITH OF CLYDE.

—The Frith of Clyde is now a broad estuary widening and winding, and lying like a lake of liquid light under the vertical sunshine, and here and there whitened with the gleam of a snowy sail. The shores lie in a haze of heat. Each little bay has its miniature watering-place, fronted by shelving sand, and backed by mountain spurs. Each particular promontory is capped with snug villas and cottages that are trellised with flowers, shaded with trees, and sung to by the sea. Mac. says there are some 45 of these little watering-places for the Summer abode of the citizens of the commercial capital. So accessible by road or rail are they, that Mr. Glasgow can leave the coast for business in the morning and return for lunch in the afternoon. Happy, happy Glasgow folk, who can in so short a space exchange the brick-and-mortar bondage of the big city for scenes so sylvan! No other people can so speedily and completely escape from the feverfret of town to such romantic repose. We are crossing to Rothesay, the Brighton of the North, which shines like a white pearl in a rich setting of green. Away to the south, where the sunshine lies warm on the water, are the two Cumbraes, where in the olden time lived two giants, who had but one hammer to work with, and were in the habit of throwing the tool to each other as required, across the strait between the two islands, and where in a more Christian age flourished a Scottish minister who, at the kirk every Sabbath, prayed for "the greater and lesser Cumbrae, and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." Beyond these islands the serrated peaks of Arran stand out against the sunny serenity of the sky. Further west Ailsa Crag, an ocean milestone, rises like the Needle of Cleopatra just on the horizon line, where sea and sky meet and kiss each other. And nearer hand, on the Ayrshire side, are the villas of Largs, which repose at the foot of the wooded hill as if they were bathing in the tide. Now we have swept out of the broad bay at Rothesay on our westerly course, and soon enter upon the winding water-valley of the Kyles of Bute. Here is a poet's ideal of scenery, an artist's fancy of fairyland. What is the use of my attempting to describe this sylvan sea-path among the shelving hills, whose brants thess snails at their own wildness in the liquid mirror? Such a task would be begun in presumption, executed in impotence, and end in failure. Now we steam shut in by investing lines of hill and wooded bank, with distant mountain sentinels to cut off retreat, when, lo! the sea-path suddenly opens for us, only to find us land-locked in another unguessed reach, more romantic even than the last, with bars of light and shade traveling along the scarped slopes, and with the water itself changing color under every passing cloud.—*London Society.*

A BUDDHIST JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON.—A certain woman took her child in her arms, and went to the pond of the Pandit, and having first bathed it and set it upon her cloth, washed her head, and went herself down to the water to bathe. At that very moment a she-devil, having seen her child, and wishing to eat it, took the disguise of a woman, and drew near, saying, "My friend, this child is very beautiful; is it a child of yours?" Upon her answering, "It is even so, my friend," she asked, "Shall I give the child milk to drink?" and the mother replied, "It is good." She then took the child in her arms, gave it a little milk to drink, and, taking it with her, hastened away. The mother, seeing her going with her child, ran and seized her, saying, "Whither are you going with my child?" The she-devil replied, fearlessly, "Whence did you get a child? this child is mine;" and so they went, both of them quarreling, by the door of the judgment hall. The great Bodhisat, having heard the noise of their quarrel, sent for them both, and inquired, "What quarrel is this?" but knowing within himself this one is a she-devil, both because she does not wink her eyes, and also because they are red like two olinda seeds, he asked, "Will you abide by the decision I shall give?" They answered, "Even so, we will abide." He then caused a line to be drawn, and placed the child in the midst of the line, and commanded the two hands to be taken by the devil and the two feet by the mother, saying, "Pull both of you together; let the child be adjudged to the one which pulls it to herself." Now they both pulled the child toward themselves, and the child being pulled by both of them came to sorrow; but the mother being in anguish, like as when the heart is rent, let go the child and stood and wept. Then the Bodhisat asked many persons saying, "Is the heart of those who have brought forth children soft toward them, or, if not, is the heart soft of those who have not brought them forth?" They said, "O Pandit, ass

he stands first on the list of Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India, his name appears, along with those of the German Emperor and Marshal MacMahon, among the Knights Grand Cross of the Bath, and he is a General in the British Army. It is to be feared, however, that he is not satisfied, and that he would consider the restitution of Gwalior fort a better proof of gratitude and confidence than all these dignities and titles. Some ridicule has been recently cast upon Lord Beaconsfield, for establishing an order of chivalry for ladies in a country where women are condemned to absolute social seclusion, but worthy "Dames of the Imperial Crown of India," may be found from time to time among the Ranees and Begums. In India, as in England, it has long been held that women are unfit to discharge any public functions, except the highest of all, and history proves that in both countries some of the most eminent rulers have been female sovereigns. The most conspicuous Indian case is that of Bhopál, which has been governed for three generations by Mussulman Princesses, and is regarded as a model State.—*Sir David Wedderburn in Nineteenth Century.*

AUGUST SAILING.

In the bright morn from out the little bay
We slowly drifted, and at noon the wind,
O'ercome with heat, had flagged and dropped behind.
Under the tyrannous sunshine all the day
We moved so lazily one scarce could say
We moved at all. Upon the deck at night,
Beside the moon-blanched sail, beneath the bright,
High-hung, great stars, with open eyes we lay;
Silent for a moment in the utter hush.
Then waked again to hear the sudden rush
Of swift-flowing water, as we made our way
Straight to the east, and coming o'er the sea
Saw the young morn, that with slow, sweet delay
Began to draw her veil of mystery.
H. EVERETT.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

HERCULES AND IOLE, AND OMPHALE, AND ALSO DEIANIRA.

I.

IOLE.

A simple squib by itself is an interesting and attractive fire-work, but in the presence of that complex pyrotechnical arrangement called a "Jack-in-the-box" it sinks into insignificance; its brilliant coruscations are unnoticed, the bang with which its existence terminates causes no shock, and the very odor it leaves behind is attributed to its powerful rival.

Considerations of this kind determined Eurytus, King of Œchalia, to decline accepting Hercules for a son-in-law. It would never do. He might as well cease to be King as take a man into his family who would rule him, making him do all the despicable work of governing a turbulent people, and taking to himself all the accruing credit and none of the blame. That Hercules would appropriate the *kudos* Eurytus knew full well: for the son of Jupiter, who was a master of any weapon he used, excelled in the exercise of none more than the long bow and the hatchet; the former he drew, the latter he threw, to an unrivaled extent.

At that time Hercules was a name as common in Attica as Smith at a later day in these parts, and any deed of prowess done by one of his name was at once claimed as his own particular performance by the Theban Hercules. He was prodigiously strong and vastly clever, and he had a knack of compelling folks to do as he chose, Eurytus knew; but these were attributes not wanted in a son-in-law by a King who was constitutionally weak in the knees, who was not clever, and who moreover had himself a very great desire to do pretty much as he liked. And it struck him that, by refusing an alliance with so great a man, he should obtain a larger space in future classical dictionaries than by accepting him; so he said very blandly:

"No, my dear friend; proud as I should be to accept the honor you propose, I am bound by a sense of reverential duty to decline a match which would certainly be regarded as a *mésalliance* by your dear papa. And I wouldn't annoy Jupiter for worlds, that I wouldn't."

It was the first time Hercules had been rebuffed, and to be balked by a puny, insignificant, knock-kneed monarch was an indignity that he could not calmly receive. He flew into a desperate passion, and, looking about for a means of revenge, he caught sight of Iphitus, the infant son of Eurytus, who at that moment was calmly imbibing nourishment from a pap-boat in the arms of his father. (It was washing day, the Queen was out, and Eurytus was "just holding baby for five minutes.") In an instant Hercules snatched the innocent child from his parent, dabbed it on the chiffonier, and deliberately sat upon it. The furniture was smashed, and so was the babe.

They were rather particular about Princes in those days, although they seem to have been as plentiful as and not much more useful than at present; and the consequences of his rash act flashed across the mind of the Theban as he surveyed the battered Iphitus.

"I've made a pretty mess of it now," thought he. And the only way of escaping the penalty of his act that appeared to him was to feign madness. So he trimmed his hair with straws, sang snatches of comic songs, and gave up drinking spirits, openly declaring that he was mad for love of Iole. Of course the tribunal before which he was accused of murder acquitted him on the grounds of insanity, and the King was charged to keep him under proper restraint, as having indirectly been the cause of the lunacy.

This was not gratifying to Eurytus; Hercules required so much restraint and food, and so many visitors came to see the unhappy lover. He broke all the furniture in the palace and the heads of every one he did not like; he howled all night, so that no one could get a wink of sleep; and he once threatened to murder Eurytus when cold mutton was served up for dinner.

These sleepless nights Eurytus employed in deep thought, taxing his ingenuity for a means of ridding himself of his intolerable charge. He tried boiled opium, but to no purpose; Hercules had the digestion of an ostrich, and yawned merely sharpened his appetite. But after thinking no end for three weeks, the King devised a scheme.

"I have it," said he; "Yes, that's it. I see a way to reimburse myself for this outlay and that baby; and, what is more, I'll sicken this joker of going mad at my expense."

So he called Mercury to his assistance, and between them they arranged matters for the disposal of the shackled Hercules.

II.

OMPHALE.

Omphale was a lovely widow, young, and sweetly sad. She had beautiful large eyes, where Sorrow seemed to dwell on sufferance, while the legitimate tenants, Love and Laughter, were absent. But sentimental sadness suited her face, just as a nightingale's song harmonizes with the still beauty of evening.

She was Queen of Lydia, and there was at her side a vacant throne, at which she never looked without a sigh. Was it for him who was gone, or for him who should fill it?

She sat inattentively listening to the stories of her women, when her Prime Minister—a managing old man, who kept the hall door, squared accounts with foreign powers, and tidied up the palace before breakfast—tapped at the door, and wished to know if her Majesty would purchase a fine strong Theban lave.

"I have enough women already," sighed the Queen.

"Beg your pardon, your gracious Majesty, but this slave is of the other denomination."

"A man! Hem! Well, I don't mind looking at him. Bring him before us."

The old Minister retired, and presently introduced a slave-dealer and the slave. The latter was of magnificent proportions, and the curls on the top of his magnificent head were nicely oiled. A murmur arose from the women as they regarded the handsome bondman. "What a duck!" "Quite too dreadfully nice!" "Awfully charming!" were the classic phrases that caught Omphale's ear. She silenced the girls with a frown, and then leaning her cheek upon her hand, her elbow upon the arm of her throne, she gazed pensively at the slave. He, with a boldness not born of slavery, met her gaze, and they looked steadily into each other's eyes while the dealer eulogized his man. Two people cannot forever look at each other; if they be of opposite sexes, in nine cases out of ten they cannot do so for three minutes. One or other changes color, and the eyes drop. Omphale reddened. Sorrow seemed fluttering in her eyes, as if it had notice to quit and was preparing to leave. The tide ebbed rapidly twice or thrice, as if they were ashamed of the eyes, beneath, and would hide their telltale glance; the corners of her lips twitched, as though tired of their long taxation. She looked down for shame, and then looked up ashamed of being shamed, and hard she tried to restrain her glance, knitting her pretty brows with a frown, and tightening her lips. But, oh, it was impossible to look thus long. The man was so handsome and so audacious. She turned her head away, now quite angry, and stamping her little foot upon the ground; it was so shameful that she, a queen, should feel herself conquered by a slave. The dealer had been long expatiating upon the merits of his man; but Omphale had heard nothing. She tried to listen now.

"He has three years of servitude yet unexpired," the dealer said; "at the end of that time his freedom must be given him."

"Methinks this slave of thine doth not wait for freedom to be given him; he takes it, with a witness to it."

"If your Majesty knew to what uses his courage can be applied you would excuse his being a little bold. Behave yourself, sir."

"Is he very courageous?" asked Omphale.

"The most daring young man, I assure you. Is there anything you can suggest by way of testing his valor, anything you think would terrify him?"

"Robbers!" whispered Omphale, with bated breath.

"Oh, catching robbers is his ruling passion. I assure you he looks under all the beds every night with the hope of finding some one there."

"Oh, wouldn't it be nice to have him in the house!" murmured one of Omphale's women.

In truth, since the King's death no man had slept in the palace except the Prime Minister, and he was as timid as a kitten. Lydia was overrun with robbers, and the poor girls never went to bed without fear,

"If I buy you," said Omphale, addressing Hercules, "will you have any objection to examining every part of the bed-chambers before I and my women retire to rest?"

"There is only one thing I should like better; and that is, examining every part of your bed-chambers—"

The antithesis was so apparent that the slave-dealer in consternation clapped his hand over the imprudent slave's mouth. At the same time Omphale put her hand to her mouth to suppress a cough, and all the young ladies of the court followed her example.

"Do you think you are strong enough for the situation?" asked the Queen.

Hercules smiled, and, taking between his fingers the chain that held his wrists, he snapped it like a thread. Then he looked about; and seeing the Premier near, he caught him by the shoulder, turned him upside down, and balanced him on his extended hand.

"That will do," said the Queen, a remark which was echoed by the disconcerted factotum. "But I shall be almost afraid of one so powerful."

He fell upon his knees at her feet, and bowed his head. They were pretty little feet.

Omphale smiled to see this great monster humbled before her—quite a small woman.

"I think I will have him. You can leave him here. My prime minister will pay you."

The slave-dealer retired. The slave still knelt at the queen's feet. Oh, they were pretty feet!

"How shall I chastise you if you are naughty?" asked Omphale.

Hercules lifted up one of the little feet ever so gently, and, taking off the sandal, handed it to the queen. He kissed the pretty white foot before he put it down; and Omphale, to punish him, beat him with her sandal—tender little taps that a fly would have borne patiently. The slave liked it.

"What is your name?" asked Omphale.

"Hercules," replied the slave.

He certainly cleared the place of robbers effectively, so that there was scarcely a tradesman, a priest, a managing director, or a burglar to be found in the whole of Lydia. Omphale was very grateful for these services, and made him her companion and Platonic friend. He was clever at many things, and especially at charades: so was Omphale. But like most clever people who think they can act well, these two delighted to take the most unsuitable parts.

On one occasion Omphale dressed up in Hercules' lion-skin, &c., and he managed to bind himself up in her robes. Of course, they were flattered greatly, every one declaring that the difference could not be detected; which certainly must have been a very great falsehood, when you come to think of it. However, they did not see through the flattery, and it was their great delight to assume each other's character.

Now, one day there was a picnic, and, after dinner, Omphale, as usual, put on the lion's skin, and Hercules took the Queen's headdress,* and once more every one laughed and complimented them. Then the company broke up and wandered about the wood in pairs. Omphale and Hercules were together. They had a very pleasant walk, and did not think of returning to their company until the evening was far advanced. Then they could not find their way, and wandered up all manner of turnings without seeing a soul, or even a body. Poor Omphale began to cry with apprehension and alarm, and it took all the tenderness Hercules could command to console her. She grew weary, and he carried her; she grew sleepy and chill, he not getting a word from her for some time, and, growing tired of the monotony of walking out of one pitfall into another, looked about for a resting-place. There was a cavern at hand, where lived a goatman named Pan, and into this cavern Hercules carried Omphale. There was moss there, and this Hercules divided, making a bed on one side for the queen and another in the opposite corner for himself. This he did with his foot, still carrying Omphale, who slept as quietly as an infant. Then he laid her gently down, and softly disengaged her arms that were twined about his neck.

"Don't," Omphale murmured tenderly, half awake.

"Don't leave you?" questioned Hercules.

Omphale opened her sweet eyes, was silent for a moment while collecting her thoughts, and then said,

"Don't—don't take the lion's skin away."

Hercules could not help kissing her as he said good night. Then he took his place in the other corner and fell asleep, not heeding the chill night air, though his robes were Omphale's and thin.

The moon shone full into the cave, and very late came Pan back to his cave. The first thing he saw was one asleep on his moss

"Who have we here?" bleated he, in a thin voice.

He caught sight of the lion's skin and club, and, knowing them to belong to Hercules, he retreated quickly to the opposite side. There was another asleep; but this one had the soft tunic and toga of the Queen.

"Ha, ha!" said Pan, and he bent down over the sleeper.

Hercules was awoke by his sense of smell.

"What a smell of goats!" said he.

Opening his eyes, he saw a hideous face bending down to kiss him. He planted his foot in the stomach of Pan, and shot him out through the opening of the cave—far, far away—and he was found in the middle of the next week. *Ex pede Herculem.*

But the noise frightened Omphale, and her terror and dread were not to be appeased by words from a distance.

After that they were married.

III.

DEIANIRA.

Omphale may have died, or Hercules may have made a mistake. That makes no difference to history; and the fact is to be told that he left Lydia and Omphale, and married Deianira. I do not think he would have done so had it not been that Achelous wished to get her. Well, having married her, he had to take her with him. But he was not very anxious about her; for when they came to the swollen Evenus, he left her to be carried across by Nessus, instead of taking her in his own arms. If any one could carry her over safely, it was Hercules; but the rational presumption is that he did not care for Deianira, and only wanted her when there was a chance of losing her. He sat down moodily on the bank, laving himself amid the stream, and watched Nessus with Deianira.

Now, it happened that Nessus was an old admirer of Deianira; and no sooner was her husband's back turned than he began to talk to her; and as he spoke he artfully walked along the margin of the river instead of across it, every moment increasing the distance between himself and Hercules.

"O Deianira," said he, "do you remember me—Nessus, the son of Ixion?"

"What! the greedy little boy with the curly hair?"

"Yes; see what my greediness has brought me to. I wanted too much happiness, and I lost all. I wanted you, and without you I cared for nothing, so that my disregard for things in general made me accept this waterman's situation. I never thought I should hold you in these arms. How plump you are!"

"Leave off."

"Deianira, I love you."

"Well you mustn't. I'm married, and my husband's looking."

"Your husband! Bah! you're only a shareholder."

"What!"

"Fifty daughters of Thespius, Megara, Omphale—all claim a part of him. He cares for none save Iole."

"Iole! who is she!"

"The daughter of Eurytus."

"Hold me up."

"Do you feel faint, dearest!"

"No, but you are dragging my skirts in the water."

"Oh, let me take you from here! Let me fly with you, or rather swim to a subterraneous path, by which we may escape your husband."

"What! leave my husband when I know he loves another woman! Never! I'll stick to him."

"Nay, then, I will carry you off by force."

"I will kick."

"I will drop you in the water."

Deianira thought of her wedding-robes, and shrieked at the prospect of their being spoiled. Hercules heard her scream; and seeing that there was a possibility of Deianira being taken from him, he became interested in securing her, dead or alive. He drew his bow and shot an arrow at the distant group. The bolt stuck into Nessus.

"I am hit; I die," he cried.

"Don't die in the middle of this river, for heaven's sake. Get on to shore, do!"

"On one condition. Avenge my death upon Hercules."

Deianira thought of Iole, and of the fifty-two wives, and said,

"To oblige you, I will.

Then Nessus carried her to shore, and died; and with his last breath he prescribed a punishment for Hercules.

IV.

IOLE AGAIN.

Eurytus gave a special fête and grand archery meeting in honor of his daughter's birthday. Iole was eighteen, and the father declared that she should be the prize of the most skillful toxophilite. It was an arrangement that suited him well; for the entrance fee was high, and the number of suitors and shooters large. But Iole was not pleased; for in her memory still lingered a vision of Hercules. He was a man compared with whom all others were pygmies. She loved him, and could love none other. He was so handsome and so great; and these men she saw around were so horribly ugly and undersized, with names that no one had ever heard of. He who was reputed the best shot had anything but winning ways, and the look of him made Iole feel unwell.

The archers were all assembled upon the lawn; and Iole, pale and sad, was seated upon a dais, whence she looked round disconsolately on her admirers. The number increased as the time for the contest approached. The King was in great glee, for his carpet-bag was full of collected fees. Presently a bell rang, and the King cried in a joyous voice, "Fire away!"

The toxophilites rushed to the scratch, and Iole gave a sigh of relief as the crowd of ugly men left her. The next moment she heard her sigh echoed, and turning about, she beheld at her elbow Hercules. With a little suppressed scream of delight she gave him her hand, then drew it back hastily, and looked at the groups of eager archers. They were all engaged upon business, and with them Eurytus, who was keeping the score. All had their backs toward her; so she turned to Hercules, and held out her cheek to be kissed.

He looked very nice, for he was in full archery costume, which, in those days, was very like the becoming uniform worn by members of the Ancient Order of Foresters on fête days. He had a gorgeous hat, turned up at the side and studded with large brass nails, and feathers of all the primitive colors nodded in the breeze.

"Oh, what have you come here for?" asked Iole.

"You, dear," replied Hercules.

"But you know papa doesn't like you."

"That makes no difference, so long as his daughter does not share his sentiments."

"And are you still single?"

"Quite," replied Hercules, with the most innocent smile.

"You are nice."

"Yes, the costume is rather tasty, isn't it?"

"Because you wear it. Have you had any refreshment?"

"One sip of nectar. But I thirst for more. Will you give me another taste?"

"They might see."

"Come into the shrubbery, and set up a little refreshment on your own account."

"You naughty darling!"

They walked about the myrtles until a loud shout proclaimed that victory was won—so far; then Hercules strolled down to the group and bent his bow, while Iole, who had slyly resumed her seat, clasped her hands, and prayed for her lover's success.

The archers were just hoisting the ugly man upon their shoulders, he having alone hit the bull's-eye, when Hercules, in a voice that reached Iole's ear, said quietly, but sternly:

"Take that man down."

"But he has won the prize!" cried every one, except Eurytus. He had become suddenly ill at the sight of Hercules.

"No, he hasn't," said Hercules. "I haven't fired yet, and I mean to. If anybody wishes to know why, he may know that it's because I am Hercules."

"Hercules!"

"Just so. Now, then, marker, mind your bull's-eye."

He shot, and his arrow went wide of the mark.

"I thought I should hit it," he said calmly.

"But you didn't," remarked he who had.

"Did you say I didn't hit the bull's-eye!" asked Hercules, doubling his fist.

"No; I said nothing of the kind. I only remarked it was a miss."

"Yes, a tie!" shouted every one.

"Then we'll shoot off. Best two out of three. You shoot first," said Hercules.

The champion shot, and went wide of the mark; for the muscles of his body, like the remainder of his arrows, were all in a quiver.

"Allow me to congratulate you," said Hercules, and he took his adversary's hand and shook it warmly, smashing his fingers with his iron grasp. Then he shot and made an outer; but the champion could not use his fingers for the third shot, and so Hercules was acclaimed victor. He went to Eurytus and embraced him.

"We will have a dance in honor of this occasion," said he. "Order a good supper, and send for a band and plenty of nice girls."

Eurytus obeyed.

Deianira was at home making puddings when a messenger arrived with a short letter. It was brief, and ran thus: "Be good enough to send my evening dress per bearer. Yours, in haste, HERCULES." Deianira was never free from suspicions, and now they were aroused to the full by this request for the full dress. She plied the messenger with many liquors and punch, and then pumped him. She learned the whole truth, and while the bearer was recovering sobriety she planned revenge. That prescription of Nessus had not been forgotten; it was made up in the form of an ointment and labeled Holloway's; but it was nothing of the kind. No, the most fearful drugs, known only to the worst of chemists, were compounded together, and this mixture she carefully spread over the inside of Hercules' dress shirt.

"There," said she, "that will make him dance, I'll warrant."

And it did. The first few rounds of a dance with his young bride caused the ointment to melt. His shirt stuck to him like a pitch plaster, but it was pitch in a state of combustion. In a few minutes he was enveloped in flame. Then the great qualities of his mind were displayed, for, despite the fire that raged upon him, he never for a moment lost his equanimity. In fact, nothing could put him out. He was burned to a cinder; but the gods, admiring his genial qualities, accepted him among their number.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

WATERLOO, NAPOLEON, AND SOME STRANGE OPINIONS.—It is with amazement that we read how Robert Hall mourned for Waterloo as "having put back the clock of the world six degrees." George Ticknor, who landed at Liverpool, visiting Europe for the first time a few weeks after the flight from Elba, has left a record of the impression made upon him by the language of his Whig friends. Ticknor, a Federalist of Washington's school, had never doubted that England was in the right in her heroic resistance to the great despot. "When Napoleon," he wrote, "was rejected from France, every man in Christendom of honest principles and feelings felt as if a weight of danger had been lifted from his prospects, as if he had a surer hope of going down to his grave in peace and leaving an inheritance to his children. But now the whole complexion of the world is changed again." He was amazed to find that Englishmen were not at one: "Mr. Roscoe, mild and philosophical in his whole character, was opposed to the war, and at a dinner at Allerton gave the usual Whig argument against it in a manner that very much surprised me." On his way to London shortly afterward Ticknor visited Dr. Parr, who said in his dogmatic way, "Sir, I should not think I had done my duty if I went to bed any night without praying for the success of Napoleon Bonaparte." If the young American had known anything of Parr, he would not have been astonished at this outburst of unpatriotic spleen. In the previous year, when Wellington was driving Soult before him in the South, and the allies were closing around Paris in spite of the brilliant strategy of Napoleon, the Whig divine had written to Mr. Coke, of Holkham: "My indignation at the English Government as the real and implacable disturber of the peace of Europe increases daily and hourly; and from that malignant spirit which began to act in 1793, and is now reinforced by the accession of such an auxiliary as the Prince Regent, I forebode the most disastrous consequences. My fear is that the allies will be overruled by the earnestness or cajoled by the bribes of the Prince Regent and his ministers." A month after his visit to Parr, Ticknor was in company with a very different man, but also "a Whig and something more." Lord Byron was conversing with him, when Sir James Burgess rushed into the room exclaiming: "My Lord, a great battle has been fought in the Low Countries, and Bonaparte is entirely defeated!" After receiving an assurance that the intelligence was official, and that the French Army was retreating on Paris, Byron paused and said, with his accustomed emphasis, "I am—— sorry for it!" After another pause he continued, "I didn't know but I might live to see Lord Castlereagh's head on a pole. But I suppose I shan't now." The same thought in almost the same words will be found in the extracts of Byron's journal printed in Moore's *Life.*—*The Nineteenth Century.*

LETTY'S GLOBE.

"When Letty had scarce pass'd her third glad year,
And her young, artless words began to flow,
One day we gave the child a color'd sphere
Of the wide earth, that she might mark and know
By tint and outline all its seas and land.
She patted all the world; old empires peep'd
Between her baby fingers; her soft hand
Was welcome at all frontiers; how she leap'd
And laugh'd and prattled in her pride of bliss!
But when we turned her sweet, unlearned eye
On our own isle, she raised a joyous cry,
'O yes! I see it,—home is there!'
And while she hid all England with a kiss,
Bright over Europe fell her golden hair."

Rev. CHARLES TENNYSON TURNER.

NO. 33.

AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

It was a sad scene. Around Tom's bed at the hospital was his wife and Tom's old father. Tom had a house of his own, but as the accident had happened at our end of the line, some 70 miles from Perrington, he had been taken at once to the hospital. I knew Tom quite well, for, as I was in the pay department, when I traveled occasionally on his section of the road, it was mostly on Tom's engine. Tom was a matter-of-fact man, temperate, well educated for his station in life, and not given to whims.

It was touch and go with Tom, but at last, thanks to good nursing, he seemed to be coming slowly around. Though he might be crippled, still there were hopes that he would not lose his place. If, at the worst, he couldn't run his engine, he might find a berth in the company's repair shops, for he was a good all-around mechanic. Tom was able to sit up when I last saw him. For the first time he seemed chatty. His mind would, however, revert to the accident, in which some eight people had been killed outright, and some 25 wounded. A careful investigation had followed the accident, and as it was clearly proved that it was no fault of Tom's, I didn't see why he should mope so and seem to have trouble on his conscience. "Bunker," said Tom to me, "its in my mind, and it will take years before that accident will be cleaned off of my brain. If—if I had only followed my inclinations, I never should have run 33. Eight killed and 25 wounded! I never thought of that before—that makes 33!" "Nonsense, Tom," I said; "what has 33 to do with it?" "No, it ain't nonsense. I felt she was growing vicious. She was but 18 months old, and had been running rather ugly, when six months ago she got to be as cruel as a tiger. She showed it to me. I ought to have known it—"

"Come, old man," I replied gently, interrupting him. "It's the stimulants that you have been taking, by the Doctor's orders, and your nerves are unstrung. Take some of this calming medicine the doctor has left you, and stop talking."

"I ain't a bit nervous, but am as cool as a cucumber, and my head is as clear as a bell. I ain't a bit shaky. Now just you listen. Thirty-three was built in the company's shop, and I had a hand in her construction. Just the day before we put steam in her there came an old fellow into the shop who claimed that we was infringing on an injector or feeder, or something of his invention. It wasn't any of our business in the shop, so, though we were civil, he didn't get much redress. He was a cussing us for thieves, and all that kind of thing, for stealing his patent, when the boss of the shop walked up, and hearing the chinning, ordered the old man out. It was Bub Harrington that hustled the old chap out, under the boss' orders, of course. Just as the old fellow got to the door, and Bub was bouncing him, he turned round and wished that every one of us around that engine might meet our death. We thought him crazy. Well, 33 was put on the road, and Bill Given he ran her. She commenced right off killing stock. It was a cow or a horse that was smashed most every week. It was alleged that Bill was to blame, and he was discharged. Then Bill took to drinking, and went to the bad. Bub Harrington then got sick of shop work, and took his old place of engineer. Just then he married Sue Morris. I was at the wedding, seeing that Sue is a second cousin of my Jenny. Now, Bub had gone through the war, and wasn't a keery. This Spring—it was in May—I met Bub at Hoppling Junction. Denny Keef was his helper, and 33 had a hot journal, or something was out of kelter, and Denny Keef was a cooling and oiling of her. I was running 98, and was on the siding waiting for the through freight to pass. Says Bub to me, 'Tom, I ain't going to run 33 no more.' 'Why?' says I."

"'Cause she's showing temper,' says he.

"'How?' says I, laughingly; and I remember I borrowed some cavendish from him.

"'Tom,' says he, 'engines is like humans. For the last week 33 has been showing spite.'

"'Mebbe she wants overhauling?' says I.

"'Nary a bit,' says Bub. 'She is just out of the shop. She makes steam kind of reckless, and wants watching. I have to keep my eyes on the steam-guage all the time. Sometimes, out of pure cussedness, she won't burn her coals, and all of a sudden you would think she wanted to melt out her grate-bars. She is always a-getting something jammed or sprung, and heating on her bearings, no matter how you keep 'em oiled. She is beginning to throw sparks and burning up things. Three days ago she set fire to an awning in a shop a full mile from her.'

"'Cool your head, Bub,' says I, 'at the next water-tank.' Just then the freight train passed along, and I started my old engine, and we went lumbering along. How it happened I don't know, but the face of the old man in the shop who had cursed us appeared before me. That very night 33 killed poor Bub Harrington!"

"Nonsense, man!" I exclaimed.

"No; it is no nonsense. As Bub was crossing Sane's bridge, over Soldier's Creek, he put his head out of the cab window. Some of the hands had been working on that bridge, and had left a bit of scaffold, a piece of 4 by 6 square stuff, hanging over a truss. His head struck plumb against it, he tumbled out of the cab a dead man, and the tender cut him in two. That very next week 33 was shoved on me. I told Jenny. I didn't want her, and Jenny she laughed at me. I was mighty careful of her. First thing she did, that was Monday, two weeks ago, was to play hob with a wedding party. There was three carriages in a file, and they were crossing the bridge at Stapleton, not 30 feet above the track. I stopped the exhaust to kill her snorting, and was sliding down grade, making no noise worth mentioning, when the horses in the first carriage got frightened and turned round, and last I see of 'em they was galloping down the hill."

"Stop Tom, how do you know they were people going to a wedding?" I inquired skeptically.

"Didn't I read about it next day in the Stapleton paper? I was kind of thankful that it was not worse. The man only had his collar-bone broken and a couple of ribs smashed, and the marriage had to be postponed. Next night she killed her first man. You know Mather Hollis?"

"Yes, a half-witted lad."

"So they said he was, but he was a human being all the same. Never was known to have done such a thing before—and, poor fellow, he never will do it again. It was pitch dark, a raining, storming, and thundering. I was keeping a sharp lookout as we came to Cross Hollow about 9 o'clock. How that boy was killed the Lord only knows. He was either half asleep or dazed. We never saw him—neither I nor Keef, the fireman, until he stood right up on the track before us. He might have got off but for his fish-pole. That was driven clean through him. I got down-hearted then. I felt that something dreadful was in store for me. One thing about 33 that was strange was that, from being a tidy engine, all of a sudden she got to be dirty, always splashing herself with oil, and accumulating cinders. A week passed along without anything a happening, only she kept burning more coal than she should, so that I was grumbled at for waste. Then came Friday two weeks ago. Right off on starting she showed her spite on a little girl that had crept almost on the track. So help me heaven, I think the cursed beast of an engine toiled children on the track. We just grazed that baby. Everything went contrary that morning. Denny Keef, who was a merry fellow, would keep a-cracking jokes, but I couldn't laugh. First, there was a bother about a freight train that had broken an axle ahead of us. That kept us back. At Croley's the station-master got orders for me to make up some 16 minutes I had lost, because there was an excursion train back of me, wanting to be on time for a rowing match as was to take place on Lilly Lake. Well, I let her have it, and she just took the bone in her teeth, and kind of shrieked and howled, her whistle keeping a-moaning. Every now and then I had my hand on the throttle to be certain of her. It hadn't been raining for some days, and I knew no sleepers could be loose, and that there were no washaways. But I had a kind of presentiment. I seed the face of the old man and Bub Harrington. Poor Bub was before me when—— All I remember was seeing poor Denny Keef mangled by my side. I could hear—my God!—his bones crunch! All I knew after that was that I was in bed here, with poor Jenny a-crying over me. They say it was a broken rail. Now, in freezing weather a rail can break, but in Summer mostly never. It was 33 that had made up her mind to go a-killing. The only thing I am glad about is that 33 has gone to hell. When Mr. Malcomb, that's the boss of our repair shop, came to see me this morning, (he's been mighty kind, his wife a-sending me jellies and soups,) he asked me if I had no inquiries to make about 33."

"'33,' said he, 'is ground up into fine bits. Just a lot of smashed up, tangled, and battered iron. Her bed-frame even is cracked.'

"'Only fit for the scrap-pile?' I asked.

"'That's where most of her is now?' said Mr. Malcomb.

"Then thank God for that, says I—for a more murderous engine the hand of man never turned out. She was accursed before she started."

* * * * * * *

Poor Tom had a bad relapse which ended in a brain fever which set in that night. Poor Jenny is a widow now. Tom raved about 33 until exhaustion came, when he passed away.

As it was easy for me to have access to the machinery account and accident book of the road, I did look up the history of 33, and I am forced to say that poor Tom Massey's story, as far as related to that particular engine, was true to the letter. Have, then, machines certain idiosyncrasies?

HOW BIRDS FLY.—You will find, if you carefully examine a bird's wing, that all the bones and muscles are placed along the front edge, which is thus made very stiff and strong. The quill feathers are fastened in such a way that they point backward, so that the hind edge of the wing is not stiff like the front edge, but is flexible and bends at the least touch. As the air is not a solid, but a gas, it has a tendency to slide out from under the wing when this is driven downward, and, of course, it will do this at the point where it can escape most easily. Since the front edge of the wing is stiff and strong, it retains its hollow shape, and prevents the air from sliding out in this direction, but the pressure of the air is enough to bend up the thin, flexible ends of the feathers at the hinder border of the wing, so the air makes its escape there, and slides out backward and upward. The weight of the bird is all the time pulling it down toward the earth; so, at the same time that the air slides out upward and backward past the bent edge of the wing, the wing itself, and with it the bird, slides forward and downward off from the confined air. It is really its weight which causes it to do this, so that the statement that a bird flies by its own weight is strictly true. This is true, also, of insects and bats. They all have wings with stiff front edges, and flexible hind edges which bend and allow the air to pass out, so that flying is nothing but sliding down a hill made of air. A bird rises by flapping its wings, and it flies by falling back toward the earth and sliding forward at the same time. At the end of each stroke of its wings it has raised itself enough to make up for the distance it has fallen since the last stroke, and accordingly it stays at the same height and moves forward in a seemingly straight line. But if you watch the flight of those birds which flap their wings slowly, such as the woodpecker, you can see them rise and fall, and will have no trouble in seeing that their path is not really a straight line, but is made up of curves; although most birds flap their wings so rapidly that they have no time to fall through a space great enough to be seen. Birds also make use of the wind to aid them in flight, and by holding their wings inclined like a kite, so that the wind shall side out under them, they can sail great distances without flapping their wings at all. They are supported, as a paper kite is, by the wind, which is continually pushing against their wings, and sliding out backward and downward, thus lifting or holding up the bird, and at the same time driving it forward. The birds are not compelled to face the wind while they are sailing, but by changing the position of the wings a little they can go in whatever direction they wish, much as a boy changes his direction in skating by leaning a little to one side or the other. Some birds are very skillful at this kind of sailing, and can even remain stationary in the air for some minutes when there is a strong wind; and they do this without flapping their wings at all. It is a difficult thing to do, and no birds except the most skillful flyers can manage it. Some hawks can do it, and gulls and terns may often be seen practicing it when a gale of wind is blowing, and they seem to take great delight in their power of flight.—*St. Nicholas.*

A BLATANT TALKER.—Now and then one has seen a fluent and blatant talker, who could not think at any time what could be called thought, but who was able to produce such material as he could produce at all at the rate of rapid speaking, trying to inveigle this foolish wise man to enter with him into the lists of discussion. He did (so to speak) seek to persuade the swan to leave the water where every movement was graceful, and try a walking match on shore, where the swan could but waddle most abominably. I have beheld the swan abandon its proper element, and I have grieved. It is much to be regretted that what George Stephenson (and many other men) called "the gift of the gab" has so powerful and immediate an effect upon the less discerning multitude. I have known a human being who was intellectually, morally, and spiritually far beneath contempt, a mere insolent and brutal vulgarian, command the attention of a large meeting by a speech which, when it came to be printed, the stupidest person in that assemblage could hardly fail to see was the most despicable rubbish. I am far from clear that Parliaments and all like bodies are not a mistake. If such bodies are suffered to meet at all, they ought to be constrained to sit for six continuous months, and then the blatant demagogue, unscholarly, insolent, vulgar, and probably dirty, with nothing to commend him but his brazen forehead and his flow of ungrammatical speech, might possibly find his level. A thoughtful man here and there might in these months get over his nervous shyness, and gain the influence due to him; though a soul of fine texture might decline to enter into conflict with the coarse-grained costermonger of debate. Specially, in matters theological and ecclesiastical, it is hard to picture the thoughtful and refined scholar whose writings form the thinking of his generation, as entering into a vulgar brawl with a blustering bully in a horribly unwholesome atmosphere at 2 o'clock in the morning. The scholar would loathe and despise himself for having stooped to that ineffable degradation. The bully would be proud to have even been kicked by the higher type of man.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A BABYLONIAN DEED OF SALE.—Mr. W. St. C. Boscawen has discovered among the contract tablets in the British Museum two documents of great interest to geometricians. Attached to two terra-cotta tablets containing deeds of sale of estates near Babylon. Mr. Boscawen found two neatly-drawn plans of the estates in question. The first of these is a deed relating to the sale of some land which took place toward the latter end of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar. It represents an estate of about 8½ acres in area, and bounded on the northern side by the canal of the goddess Banitue. The names of the owners of all the adjacent lands are given, and the greatest care is taken in giving the dimensions of these plots of land. The whole is divided into three pairs of parallelograms, and check dimensions are taken to test the accuracy of the work. A semi-circular portion on the east side is most carefully measured, both radius and circumference being given. The second plan is unfortunately in a mutilated condition, but the remaining portions show the same care and neatness as is found in the perfect one. The deed of sale in this second document is written on the reverse of the tablet, and is dated in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. The value of these documents as bases by which to fix both the lunar and area measures in use in Babylonia is very great. Both these documents form portions of the now well-known series of the Ejibi tablets. Mr. Boscawen hopes shortly to publish these documents, accompanied by fac-similes of the plans and translations of the deeds relating to them.—*The Athenæum.*

THE FALSTAFF OF OSSIAN.—Every one who has lived in Ireland, and a great many who have not, have heard something about Finn MacCool. In modern times his name is seldom mentioned without a laugh, so many droll stories concern ng him are floating about among the Irish peasantry, who alone have kept his name alive, and his fame, too, though with rather a dubious lustre. It was not always so, however, for Finn was one of the ancient Irish heroes, and in the native literature there are numberless stories and poems concerning him, in which he is treated as a veritable hero, and his achievements set down seriously and reverently. Finn was the Captain of that giant race of warriors and hunters called the Fianna Eireen, the Fians or Fenians of Erin, and from whom the modern Fenian organization has taken its name; the notion of rationalistic Irish historians that the Fianna were the Militia of the country having led to the adoption of that title. Without entering any further into the history of Finn, it will be sufficient to say that after a youth of want and privation, and having been hunted to and fro about Ireland by his hereditary enemies, the Clanna Morna, he eventually gathered around him a sufficient number of loyal Fians to declare war against the Clanna Morna, and was in the end declared Captain of the Fianna Eireen. his father having held that dignity before him. The adventures of Finn and of his personal friends and associates constitute the Ossianic cycle of Irish bardic history. Ossian was one of these and their bard. All the old stories and poems concerning Finn are put into the mouth of Ossian, who, in addition to being a poet, was one of Finn's bravest and most faithful warriors. Oscar, the son of Ossian, holds the highest place for courage and all other heroic qualities among the band, and is at this day the favorite of the whole crew with the Irish peasantry. The characters of all the heroes who surrounded Finn, and they are not a few, are very clearly defined in the Ossianic literature, a considerable portion of which has been published by the Irish Ossianic Society with an English translation. Grandeur of ideas with extreme homliness of expression is their most striking peculiarity. The radical diversity between them and all modern representations of Ossianic poetry is seen at a glance. The hugeness and magnificence of the conceptions demand a corresponding sublimity of language from any one who in modern times would attempt to do justice to those heroes of Ossian and the times in which they lived. In the Scotch traditions it would seem that Ossian is credited with having sung all the Fingalsy history of the country. In our Irish literature, however, he is only connected with the Fenian legends, and the achievements of Finn and his comrades

IN THE FOREST PRIMEVAL.

ON THE EDGE OF A CANADIAN WILDERNESS.

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE—A REGION TO WHICH THE ADIRONDACKS ARE CIVILIZED AND TAME—GOOD AND POOR FISHING—AN EXASPERATING BOY—HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERTHIER, Province of Québec, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1878.

About 30 miles back from the St. Lawrence at this place, the first ridge of the Laurentian Range of mountains is reached. There are no high peaks visible from Berthier, and that portion of the range within view has the appearance of a long ridge of low and irregularly-shaped hills. As soon as the first ridge is crossed, to which one journeys over a gently-rising plain of rich alluvial soil, we are on the southern edge of a vast wilderness of mountain and plain, which may extend, for aught known to the contrary, to the shores of Kane's open Polar Sea, if an open Polar Sea exists. The farther one goes north, the farther is left behind the traces of civilization; and they begin to grow faint at two days' easy journey by wagon north from Berthier. About 10 miles into the range, north by west from here, the first of an apparently endless succession of small lakes and lakelets is reached. For the most part connected by mountain streams, but many with no visible outlet or inlet, they are almost the only breaks in the monotony of dense forest which everywhere covers the hills and the valleys of this region. In these placid sheets of water with their tributary brawling brooks, nearly every species of fish known to mountain waters is found in abundance, and above and beyond all, the speckled trout—gamiest and most delicious of all fish that swim.

The accounts given of this region made me so ardently desire to visit it, that an excursion party of three was made up for the purpose. Two of these were Canadians, and one of them was to be the guide of the party, he having been there before and, furthermore, having an uncle who lived in the woods somewhere, on a farm bought of the Government—which, by the way, is doing all it can, by cheap grants of land and road-making, to promote the colonization of its vast domains of wilderness. Though all the population of our street here came out to see us start, and gave us a hearty "*bon voyage*," I felt sure they regarded me with a pitying contempt and my companion as one sacrificing himself for another's pleasure—for your genuine French Canadian no more finds delight in woodcraft than his Parisian brother. He will go when obliged to and for serious business, either as a prof essional hunter or settler but voluntarily and for pleasure, never. His tastes do not lie that way. The third m ember of the party —the nephew of his uncle—we met at his house 10 miles out, where the vehicle which had brought us thus far was dismissed, with half the spokes knocked out of one wheel in an attempt by the driver to race past another. This was an eminently Canadian incident of travel. Here we stopped the night, and started with full equipments for the trip next morning—started leisurely and journeyed leisurely, of course, for nothing is done in this country otherwise if it can possibly be avoided. We made a first leisurely halt at the village of St. Felix, and while the village doctor was compounding a remedy for the toothache, from which one of the party was suffering, I amused myself by attending an auction sale of household furniture in progress at the door of a log-house across the street. The auctioneer—a village mechanic apparently—showed him self to be quite as much an adept in the business as any of his professional brethren in New-York; but poor, indeed, was the material upon which he exercised his Gallic wit and eloquence. A few wooden chairs, a three-legged table, all guileless of paint; some broken harness, a few fragments of rag-carpet, a spinning-wheel, and a pair of snow-shoes were disposed of while I waited. The bidders generally raised each other by single cents. The most spirited bidding was for the snow-shoes. Their appearance was greeted with approbation by the crowd of good-humored villagers, because they were things which promised amusement. The auctioneer, thus encouraged, dared to commence with a price of 50 cents, which was higher than he had named for any of the other things. After long hanging at 75 cents, amid much excitement, the price rose by cents to 90, at which the shoes were finally disposed of, to the evident satisfaction of the family, who were anxiously watching the progress of the sale from the interior of the house, and occasionally handing out the things to be sold. Distress for rent, or other domestic calamity, naturally suggested itself as the cause of this household dispersion, but my companion gave a very different one. "Oh, no; they are merely going to the States to work. When they have saved money there they will return." Further evidence of this practice of the *habitans* appeared as we continued our journey, and passed cabin after cabin beside the road abandoned for the season, its doors and windows tightly boarded up, yet with the patch of garden around it in tolerably good condition. The owners were working on the farms, in the brick-fields, or at the mines in New-York and New-England. They had planted their potatoes and corn before leaving, and left them to the care of a neighbor. When the Winter comes they will return with their savings and hibernate until the coming of Spring again. Vast numbers annually migrate to New-England, which, to them, is a land of wealth. Yet the soil of New-England, take it for all in all, is poorer than that of this region. The wealth comes from the character of the people.

From St. Felix we continued our leisurely pace over an excellent road through a mountainous but well-settled region, having as companions for part of the way two gentlemen, who proved to be agents of the Hudson Bay Fur Company, on their way north for business with the Indians. About dusk we had left behind the last of the log cabins that had straggled for many miles along the road, and reached a solitary house beside a stream which sometimes turned a saw-mill. The only occupant was a small boy, who rushed out to inquire if we had met his father. Being assured that we had not, the imaginative youth gave us a vivid description of some mysterious white animal which was then hidden in the buckwheat across the stream. The guide of the party was certain from the description that it must be a porcupine. Notwithstanding it was getting late, it was insisted that we must shoot it. There was, as usual, "plenty of time." The part that fell to me in the hunt that ensued was to wade the stream, break a way through the swamp underbrush on the bottom land, and search the bank. After some time spent in this, the supposed porcupine, frightened by the discharge of a gun on the other side, ran out of the brush on to a log, and discovered itself to be no other than a domestic puss! This was one of those occasions on which one appreciates the benefit of speaking English. It is vastly superior to French in the abundance and variety of its words for expressing intensity of feeling. We resumed our journey, and it had now become dark. In a very short time the forest closed in on us, and the road became rough and steep. It was impossible to see five yards ahead. There was nothing for it but to go on and up as best we might, and for two mortal hours we struggled and stumbled along in the black darkness, one driving, the others following on foot, now stumbling over big stones, next splashing and floundering in bog-holes. The guide of the partly lost his bearings; my feet became sore with walking, and it looked as if we might have to camp in the woods for the night, when a yet narrower road was dimly discerned branching off and up to the left. Our guide decided that this was the right road to his uncle's; and so it proved to be, but to be also about as steep as a flight of stairs. The unfortunate horse managed to make the ascent by a series of sudden rushes, pausing between each to gather breath and strength for the next. At last he came to a dead halt, and going forward to see what was the matter, we found to our great joy, that the road was closed by bars. They were the barrier to a clearing, which, being entered, the shadowy outlines of buildings could be made out a little way ahead. The smallest and lowest of these was a log-house, at the door of which we drove up, while a large dog from a kennel in the building place somewhere near ran around us, barking loudly.

With the ramrod of his gun the nephew of his uncle rapped loudly at the door of the cabin, and then rapped again. In a minute or two sounds were audible of some one moving about inside; then the door swung back, and on the black space there left the figure of a shaggy-looking man was projected, just risen from his rough bed and with mouth and eyes wide open with wonder. As the two relatives had not seen each other for a couple of years, it required some few minutes of explanation to bring about a recognition. Then the uncle grasped the hands of delight, kissed his nephew by the hand, dragged him into the interior darkness, joyfully bade us welcome, and hastily searched for the matches and lamp. By the time the lamp had been lit, the whole household had arisen, the toilet of the several members being of so simple a description that it was made with one operation. Three children, lying on the floor in something which served the purpose of a bed, sat up and stayed with all their eyes at the new-comers. The greetings, which immediately followed between the relatives, were conducted with a mixture of re-

spect and affection very much in contrast with the rude appearance of the people and their still ruder surroundings. The good lady of this mountain establishment, with instinctive knowledge of our wants, bustled about to get us something to eat, and, with recklessness born of long usage, trotted backward and forward in bare feet between the cabin and the milk-house opposite it, over ground saturated with moisture. Bare feet, it seemed, was the ordinary household wear of the family. While this was going on there was leisure to observe this interior of a French Canadian's mountain home. It was not too attractive. The walls were the original logs, with no other change than stripping off the bark; the roof was of slabs; the floor of rough planks, and not clean. In one corner of the general room stood the great stove; opposite to it, in another, was a bed devoted to the use of a married daughter and her husband, whose infant child lay sleeping in a cradle beside it. An addition to the building of another and smaller log-house served as the sleeping apartment of the owner. Between the stove and the bed the children occupied the floor. A long, roughly-built table, some wooden chairs, a couple of trunks, two spinning-wheels, and some other articles of household furniture completed the domestic appointments. There was something in the air of the place which unconsciously suggested contentment in the owners with the bare necessities of life. While supper proceeded and family affairs were discussed, I contemplated the prospect of sleeping in that close room with genuine terror, but fortunately, when the sleeping accommodations were spoken of, my companions voted with me in favor of the haymow in the barn, and in due time we repaired there. Our entry with the light startled the occupants of an old-fashioned four-post bed standing in the central space of the building, who started up with the exclamation, "Who's that?" "Some one come to take you away," responded our host, jocularly. It seems we had invaded the regular sleeping apartment of a young mountaineer couple. They were carrying on a whispered conference, which doubtless had us for its object, when we fell asleep.

The uncle, who was to act as guide in our fishing excursions, was unable to accompany us next day, owing to an engagement with a neighbor, but he sent his boy to show us the way to a pool in a mountain stream where trout were to be had. The great fish were only to be caught in the lakes. Previous to our start the whole population of the clearing had gathered at the house, where my fishing tackle was the object of universal admiration. In truth, it was of a very ordinary kind, but nothing had ever been seen like it before, I should imagine, in this region. Candor compels me to state that in the end it proved to be not a whit more successful than the coarse string and common hooks baited with bacon used by the natives here. Under the guidance of the boy, the nephew and myself made our way with not a little difficulty through the woods for about a mile, to an opening where a brawling stream, descending from the lake higher up, found a temporary resting-place in the expanse of a small but deep pool. As soon as we commenced to fish it commenced to rain—not steadily, but in those sudden showers known only to mountainous regions, where a cloud seems to strike the side of a hill and at one gush let fall all the moisture suspended in it. But the fishing was magnificent. Of course, the boy, with his contemptible tackle, did the best of it. It is always so. The young rascal seemed to be able to catch fish with anything. Seeing me use a fly, he actually took one of my heavy trolling lines, wound it round the top of the branch which served him as a rod, where it made a lump bigger than a base-ball, and to the end of the six feet or, so left hanging, attached a fly borrowed from me. With this extraordinary fly-line he proceeded to pound the surface of a pool like a man thrashing wheat. Now, it happened that I was having very bad luck, and this procedure threatening no other result than to frighten away all the fish, I remarked, with some irritation, to my companion: "What is that boy doing? He cannot expect to catch anything that way;" and thereupon the exasperating boy slung out high over his head the biggest and handsomest trout caught that day—a magnificent fellow, half as long as one's arm. This disgusted me with fly-fishing, and I changed to a minnow. Wading to a spot where a likely looking hole could be reached, I threw in there. Now the luck changed to my side. Never have I known trout to bite as they did on this occasion. It was only to throw in, wait a moment and then tug came a trout. Sometimes the minnow was carried off as soon as it touched the water. Even the boy was moved to envy, and tried to reach my pool, but luckily the water was too deep for him. This continued for about an hour, in which time there were a couple of dozen handsome trout hanging by the gills on a convenient bush. I think there might have been double the number could I have caught minnows fast enough. Finally, the whole pool being fished out, or the fish that remained refusing to bite any longer, and the rain having changed to a steady downpour, my companion suggested a return. The rain was of no particular moment to me, because I had opened the proceedings of the day by slipping on a smooth stone while wading, and falling flat in the water. One does not mind such trifles while the fishing is good, but now that it had stopped there was no use remaining. We started home, and by the time we had forced our way through the dense and dripping forest growth, my companions were in no better plight than I.

So auspicious an opening of the sport made us all anticipate great things in the lakes, where we were to go next day. Fish were to be had there, we were told, four feet long, with mouths as big as a basket. What these are I am quite unable to say, not having had the pleasure of seeing one. In fact, our lake fishing turned out to be the most wretched kind of a failure. We first tried in a beautiful little sheet of blue water hidden up in the mountains, called Lake Raquette. To reach it we had to cross another and smaller lake, known as Lake Clowd, making the voyage in what was described as a "boat," but which was nothing but a large, shallow box of rough planks, and only kept from sinking under us by constant bailing with a tin wash-basin. On Lake Raquette we roamed about on a rude raft of three logs bound together with willows. We fished shallow, and we fished deep, and the lake is of immense depth; we fished with minnows; we fished with bacon; we tried a fly, and then trolling with a spoon hook; and neither shallow nor deep, bacon, minnow, fly, nor spoon could effect the capture of aught but a few insipid things, smaller than a herring, known as white fish. About three hours of this work disgusted the party, which on this occasion had been swollen to six. They all decided to return. To me it seemed that if there was any chance at all for good fishing, it would be about sun-down, but the others had had enough, and return they would. I found some compensation in afterward returning to Lake Cheval, on a chase for some ducks we had seen there. Of these we managed to knock over three big ones at one discharge, which was not bad shooting for the wretched old guns we had. There was no reason why the chase should not have been continued, but again the disinclination to do as much as can be done, if less than that is possible, manifested itself, and the other ducks were left unmolested, though they would have been a great luxury on the table of the mountain home. The one thing these easy-tempered and good-humored, but not very persevering, people never do tire of is talk. They will talk gossip eternally. Talk, talk, talk, seems to them to be the highest possible form of enjoyment, something they are ever ready to begin, and reluctant to leave off.

Having such poor success at Lake Raquette, the uncle and guide thought we might do better next day at another lake, of which I forget the name. It took about an hour to get there, though the distance was only a mile and a half, but the last half mile was through a forest and down the side of a mountain, where every step was a struggle with the underbrush. This lake was even worse than the other. We fished four hours and caught one middling-sized trout. That was too much even for me, and I interposed no objection to the proposal to return, intending in the afternoon to go after those ducks again. The uncle was of opinion that we could avoid the rough travelling of the morning by taking a different road home—one a little longer, he said, but much easier. We started on this easier road. It went up the side of a steep mountain and down the other; then up another and along a ridge, all through thick woods and underbrush; then we descended again, and then the uncle and guide, experienced woodsman as he was, lost his way. From that time on we struggled up and down, through and around, for nearly three hours, doing some of the hardest walking it was ever my lot to do, and I can claim some rough experience. At the end of that time we emerged on the top of a mountain, which, having been swept by fire at some time, was bare of timber, and consequently permitted a view of the country. This gave the bearings, and some six miles down a valley the little Village of St. Emilie was descried, the northernmost of the settlements here. A road from it to the house passed the foot of the mountain upon which we stood, and we were nearly three miles from our destination. When we arrived there, the feet of my comrade were raw and bleeding, and large portions of the skin had been rubbed from mine. As to the uncle and his son-in-law—the other members of the party—they escaped scot free, because the natural coverings of their feet were only a little harder than the leather of our boots. No one trouted the ducks that day; and next day we started to return.

We had come at the wrong time of the year for good fishing. In the Spring and late Autumn, all accounts agree that the fishing in these lakes is superb; but though the trout in the running streams seem ready to bite, in the placid waters of the lakes they will not touch the bait. Notwithstanding our poor success, however, I was glad to have come. It afforded me opportunity to see the ways of life of a people who approach more nearly to entire independence of their fellows than any I ever saw on this continent. They raise nearly every article of food they consume, build their dwellings of material from the surrounding woods, and manufacture everything they wear, except hats. The only bread they eat is from the wheat grown on the place; but pure wheaten bread seems a luxury, their usual consumption being something into which rye largely enters; their only sugar is gathered from the abundant maple trees; salt pork is their meat; they raise the tobacco in which they indulge, for, strange as it may seem to many, tobacco is a large crop in Canada, and it will even grow up among these mountains. The clothes they wear are of homespun cloth, and I was shown all the operations of weaving cloth from the shearing of the sheep to the weaving in the old-fashioned loom used here. Indeed, the loom is quite an ordinary article of household furniture in this country, and the spinning-wheel is as common as the sewing-machine in less primitive sections. Of the crowd of villagers attending the auction sale in St. Felix, I noticed that fully two-thirds were clad in homespun, and that village is not more than 20 miles from easy water communication with Montreal.

THE ITALIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The *American Register* of July 27 says: "A banquet was given on last Friday week at the Italian Restaurant in the Exhibition grounds to the members of the jury in Class 47 by the Italian Commissioners. Many compliments were given to the United States and their representatives here. The toasts were responded to by Prof. Jenkins, of Kentucky, whose remarks were received with great enthusiasm."

FOUL AIR AND THE PLAGUE.

A LESSON AND A WARNING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE GERM OF THE DISEASE—AN EPIDEMIC AND A CONFLAGRATION—PROPER DISINFECTANTS—FILTH, THE CURSE OF MANKIND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While public attention is attracted with such vivid interest toward the fever-stricken people of the South-west, and public sympathy is so universally excited by the awful calamity that has overtaken the entire population of the Town of Grenada, in Mississippi, it is, perhaps, not out of place to refer to some of the salient points that present themselves in connection with the periodic ravages of the yellow fever. It is safe to say that every city and town of the United States within a certain latitude may reasonably look for a visitation at some time from this pestilence, for the reason that nearly every city and town within that latitude has at some previous time been visited by this scourge in mild or virulent form, while it is ever-present in the West Indies, where it has a permanent habitat, whence it is liable, under favoring influences, to be transported to localities that invite its development. Under such circumstances it would seem to be the part of ordinary wisdom for these cities and towns to make provision against the return of this unwelcome guest; and yet it always seems to come to them unexpectedly, unannounced, and unprovided for, always creating a panic, destroying all self-reliance, overcoming its victims by utter terror in the very beginning, and ending in desolation, like a destructive conflagration, only when there is no more material to feed it.

In every instance the cry goes up for money, for physicians, and for nurses. Those that are well sacrifice themselves in their efforts to save the sick, and the living are stricken down while burying the dead. Now, any one who has ever been present at a large fire here in the Metropolis has observed that the firemen always devote their principal efforts to saving the adjoining buildings and prevent the spreading of the conflagration, they having learned by experience that while vainly attempting to extinguish the flames in the place where they originated, the fire extends to the surrounding edifices, and thus passes beyond their control. An epidemic of disease resembles in many ways a conflagration—it originates in a spark or germ, and grows by what it feeds upon. It overwhelms the timid with fear and paralyzes the energies by appalling the faculties. In the present instance, as in all other instances, the yellow fever has been transplanted through perhaps a single germ into a congenial atmosphere, where it has spread into a pestilence, and again we hear repeated for the thousandth time that it is a great mystery, a fearful dispensation of Providence. The germ has never been seen, therefore it is unknown. One of your correspondents distinctly affirms that it is not malarial. Nevertheless, it is hardly possible to be otherwise. All specific diseases that are due to atmospheric causes are necessarily malarial. The very word malarial signifies the character of the diseases that are due to it, that is to say, those that are produced or propagated by bad air. In the chemical elements that are diffused into the atmosphere from animal and vegetable decomposition, the germs of disease find the food that nourished them into active life. These germs are organic matter, not vegetable—for the laws that govern the germination of vegetable matter are inapplicable to the rapid increase of infection—but animal, for it is the great, and I may say the awful, power of the minute forms of animal organisms to propagate the *fusion* with almost electric rapidity that makes the pestilence come upon us like the whirlwind. When we consider that one single microscopic germ of animal matter can in a very few hours develop and produce more progeny than there are people on the face of the globe, and that this progeny go on producing at the same rate of increase, invisible to the eye, yet floating in the air that we inhale, so infinite in numbers that they almost constitute the air itself, filling it with the deadly poison of their presence, exhausting for their own use the oxygen that it should contain for our necessities—passing through the lungs into the circulatory system, exhausting the nutritive elements of the blood—when we consider all this, we can understand the potent and destructive energy that constitutes the pestilence. With all the experience of the past it seems the very height of folly, I might almost say of madness, for any community not to provide itself with means of safety in the form of preventive appliances against its ravages, equal to those that are provided for the protection of property against fire. Is not human life more than property? Curative agents seem to be utterly powerless to stem the tide of mortality that overwhelms an entire community, when the pestilence rises to the height of its destructive power. There is absolutely no safety, and literally no hope, save in preventive measures. The elements that give potentiality to the pestilence are heat and moisture in connection with the decomposition of organic matter. In the absence or suppression of any one of these three elements, there can be no pestilence. Just as in the three ingredients, gunpowder, which are charcoal, nitre, and sulphur, the absence of any one would prevent explosion. Of course, we have no control over atmospheric heat, but the decomposition of organic matter can be prevented, either by the proper disposition of refuse matter, or by removing the excess of moisture that may be found in the soil. It is chiefly in connection with the soil that decomposition takes place, and it is from this source that the exhalations arise that create and develop epidemic diseases. If the undue moisture is extracted from the soil by thorough drainage the chief element of the pestilence is removed.

Unfortunately, in the vast majority of hamlets into towns and cities, so characteristic of this country, the necessity of a thorough system of drainage is overlooked until the soil becomes absolutely poisoned from the gradual accumulation of decomposing matter and the stoppage of the natural drainage by carelessness and indifference. The result is, as a very general absence of comprehensive plans for the laying out of towns is the great evil of the day. In the beginning every proprietor does just what suits himself best, with little or no regard to the public, or to the consequences which may attend his action, and the result is nearly always when a calamitous epidemic makes its appearance. Too frequently even this warning passes unheeded.

In the face of the present wide-spread calamity, it is, of course, more important to know what can be done to stay the ravages of the disease than how to prevent its return.

As regards the town of Grenada, it appears that topographically its site is peculiarly favorable to the spread of an epidemic, and that little or no effort has been heretofore made to maintain a decent sanitary condition. The presence of a large proportion of negroes, who, as a general rule, are far from cleanly in their habits, has aided immensely to the difficulties of the situation. From the moment a pronounced case of yellow fever manifested itself it was certain that every man, woman, and child in the place was in danger, and the people, as well as the authorities, should have acted accordingly. Had a fire taken place, probably the whole able-bodied population would have wished to extinguish it, while the remainder of the inhabitants would have been present as deeply-interested spectators. But the case of fever excited little or no general interest. It was the imperative duty at that critical moment for every householder to examine with the utmost care into the condition of his premises, and so thoroughly disinfect every possible lurking place of decomposition. At the same time the public authorities should have pursued a like course in regard to the streets, alleys, and vacant lots. For this purpose a free use of sulphate of iron would have been most efficacious. Scattered in the gutters, privies, alleys, yards, cellars, and out-buildings it would have arrested decomposition wherever strewn, and purified the atmosphere at once. The writer used it with eminent success in maintaining the salubrity of a notoriously unhealthy Southern city for more than a year. It is cheap, abundant, and effective.

It seems to have been pretty well determined that the germ of yellow fever possesses about the same specific gravity as that of cholera and diphtheria, and that it does not readily ascend into the high stratum of the atmosphere. It moves near the surface, increasing with great rapidity in dark, noisome localities; for this reason it has been at times very successfully combatted and isolated in New-Orleans by a copious sprinkling of carbolic acid in the infected district. A free use of lime, unslaked and as a whitewash, in cellars and old buildings is also very effective. When the disease has become epidemic it is necessary to attack vigorously the entire atmosphere of the place, and this can be done by burning barrels of tar or pitch after nightfall, when the air becomes somewhat reduced in temperature, so that the fumes of these resins will remain near the surface of the ground. These are destructive to the germ forms of organic life that constitute the contagion. Within the house and on the person a copious use of camphor should be resorted to. Woolen clothing is one of the principal mediums by which the disease is transmitted, and this should be sprinkled with the spray of turpentine, as the carpets and heavy articles of the rooms. Exposure to night air should be strictly avoided, and a regular use of quinine should be persisted in.

The writer is not unfamiliar with this much-dreaded disease in all its forms, having been in New-Orleans during each one of the several periods of its epidemical history—also at sea on an infected vessel, and at Vera Cruz during the prevalence of the black vomit, in constant contact with the sick and dying, even sleeping in the same room, and with his experience he believes that the only safety against this truly malignant pestilence lies in preservative measures of the most practical kind. It is remarked of this visitation of the epidemic that it first appeared powerfully among children, and for a time was looked upon more as a children's disease. Becoming more malignant, it attacked the adult population, and latterly the negroes, generally exempt, have succumbed to it. This increase in potentiality is in strict accordance with the laws that govern the development of animal organisms, and should the disease continue for a much longer period of time, it will probably attack the domestic animals. The latest accounts that reach us from the afflicted region read like the old histories of the plague, when men lay down in the streets to die, and the unburied corpses were strewn along the roadside. Would it not be well for those communities that are now reposing in fancied security, to bear in mind that these epidemics that are not confined to any special range of temperature, but which obey the same laws of propagation, and which may at any moment put in an appearance, finding the same preparation for their favorable reception as the yellow fever has found in Grenada. It is not disease that is the curse of mankind, but filth! Man almost everywhere is a nuisance unto himself.

E. L. V.

WHITNEY & CO. BANKRUPT.

A LARGE FAILURE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The failure of Whitney & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, at No. 312 Broadway, is announced, and the members of the firm, Ira G. Whitney and Alfred A. Farley, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday before Register Dayton. They owe very little in New-York, the bulk of their indebtedness being due to Massachusetts manufacturers. Heavy expenses, poor collections, and the depression in trade, are ascribed as the causes of their failure. Their total liabilities are $132,500, of which $6,700 is secured. The assets are nominally $127,300, consisting of stock, $71,719; open accounts, $45,000; cash, $86; promissory notes, $10,500. Among the creditors are the following: Merchants' National Bank, $6,700, secured by promissory notes to the amount of $11,677; S. T. Browning, $4,666; Davis, Whitcombe & Co., Boston, $4,292; R.W. Emerson & Co., Boston, $5,589; Loring & Reynolds, Boston, $5,932; Rice & Hutchings, Boston, $41,163; Langley, Smith & Co., Boston, $6,433; C. E. Johnson, Boston, $6,127; Boyd, Corey & Co., Boston, $9,310; Ward, Harris & Co., Boston, $2,048; Charles B. Lancaster, Boston, $2,801; Stowe, Bills & Whiting, Boston, $2,423; Wallace & Macomber, Boston, $1,409; Thomas White & Co., Boston, $4,418; Potter, White & Bailey, Boston, $2,729; H. F. Doak & Co., Lynn, $6,175; Morgan & Dore, Lynn, $2,868; D. G. Ransom, Worcester, $2,044; Walker & Brown, Worcester, $2,897; B. A. Carlin & Son, Webster, $5,009; Asa Cushman & Co., Auburn, Me., $2,666; James Nunve & Co., Auburn, $1,733; Isaac Prouty & Co., Spencer, $4,169; David Prouty & Co., Spencer, $1,645; G. Jones & Co., Spencer, $3,178; A. McIlvaine, Haverhill, $3,345; L. D. Kingman, Middleburg, $1,149; Leonard & Barmore, Middleburg, $3,046.

OTHER FAILURES.

The assignments of William H. Sterling to Cyrus O. Hubbell, and of John Britten to Frederick W. Rebhann, were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

The failure of Hardman & Co., piano manufacturers, at Tenth-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street, is announced. They failed in December, 1876, but settled with their creditors in notes at one, two, and three years, a portion of which was paid off. Their liabilities amount to about $118,000, and their assets are nominally $41,500, consisting of open accounts, $12,000; stock, $15,000; machinery, &c., $7,000.

Thomas J. Hall, music publisher and dealer in pianos, at No. 814 Broadway, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Dwight, having liabilities amounting to $20,500, and assets, $900. Among the creditors are Ferguson & Lawson, $7,000; Adam W. Spies, $4,000; Warren Hill, $1,200; estate of L. M. Gottschalk, $1,250; National Citizens' Bank, $1,250; Mrs. Josephine M. Hall, $2,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by David Houston before Register Allen. His liabilities amount to $81,752, nearly all of which are on real estate mortgage, and $60,500 are secured. The secured creditors are estate of William V. Brady, $16,000; Elizabeth Gilbert, $16,000; M. S. Sutherland, $8,000; Charles W. Davidson, Trustee, $8,000; German Life Insurance Company, $6,016; John W. Somerydike, $7,000. The principal unsecured creditors are the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank, $7,908; Peter Schenck, $3,428; Henry H. Houston, $4,000. He has no assets.

Emerson, Chellborg & Co., lumber dealers, at No. 72 Wall-street and at Long Island City, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Ketchum. The firm's liabilities are about $25,000, of which $4,874 are secured. The individual debts of Mr. Chellborg are $9,414 and of Mr. Latting, $10,071. Among the creditors are W. K. Grace & Co., $2,569; W. H. Weaver & Co., $1,801; Daniel Moore & Co., $2,941; W. T. Pearson & Co., $2,736; E. H. Spencer, $1,592. The firm's assets consist of debts due, $13,000; 10 lots at Flushing, $3,110, mortgaged for $1,500; 5,000 acres of land in Lawrence County, Ky., valued at $5,000, and one-third interest in the stallions Success and Prospect.

TARGET MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR.

THE "SHARPS" PRIZE AT LONG RANGE AND THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM SHORT RANGE CONTEST.

The twelfth competition for the "Sharps" prize of $250 in gold took place at Creedmoor yesterday, and enlisted a larger number of entries than it had for some months before. Fourteen competitors appeared at the firing-point and paid their entrance fees yesterday morning. There was considerable growling because the National Rifle Association had not provided any scorers for the occasion, and as there were not sufficient spectators at hand to volunteer their services during the morning hours, the riflemen were compelled to keep their own scores. None of the directors or officers were present, and Mr. Weber having made a bull's-eye which was marked as a "ricochet," he refused to continue his score or to give up his ticket. The conditions of the match were: Distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; 15 scoring shots at each distance; the competitor making the highest score at all three of the ranges to be declared the winner. No one was successful in performing the latter part of the contract, however, and the match will continue to be placed on the programme. Mr. Jackson, of Boston, made the highest score at 800 yards, but he dropped several points at the next range, and Col. Clark, of Poughkeepsie, came to the front with the "top" score—73 out of a possible 75 points. This spoiled the chances of creeping off the prize, as the weather was pleasant, and a "fish-tail" wind blew from the south-east quarter toward the targets. The scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 225 points:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
W. H. Jackson	66	73	70	209
Dr. S. T. G. Dudley	68	69	68	205
Col. H. J. Clark	71	72	61	203
L. Geiger	68	66	65	199
I. L. Allen	68	65	65	198
B. G. Doughty	67	67	64	198
R. M. Keene	66	66	67	199
G. L. Morse	65	64	62	191
F. H. Holton	70	57	48	175
N. D. Ward	54	68	54	174

Messrs. E. A. Perry, Frank Hyde, and Homer Fisher were not as successful as they desired to be, and withdrew at the 1,000 yards range. The usual short-range match was contested in the afternoon. This was the eleventh competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* badge, at 200 yards' distance, 10 shots per man. There were 27 entries. Following are the scores, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

P. E. Holton, 44; J. L. Paulding, 44; T. A. Carman, 44; L. Geiger, 44; J. W. Todd, 43; W. H. Dunlap, 43; D. F. Davids, 42; G. L. Morse, 41; N. O'Donnell, 40; Capt. J. L. Price, 39; E. W. Price, 39; Homer Fisher, 38; H. Jackson, 37; A. Smart, 36; J. W. Irwin, 37; Dr. J. L. Farley, 37; W. A. Bryant, 35; C. H. Eagle, 34; A. M. Miller, 34; Lewis Cass, 34; Capt. C. E. Trudow, 32; W. A. French, 32; F. C. McLewee, 31; J. McKee, 30; Lieut. G. E. Cobb, 28.	

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, will shoot in third and second class practice to-morrow.

THE AUDUBON FAMILY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow the family of the late John James Audubon, the ornithologist, to contradict some of the assertions which lately appeared in an article copied by you from the Henderson (Ky.) *Reporter*. Mr. Audubon's wife, whose name was incorrectly stated, was Miss Lucy Bakewell, an English lady, whose family, at the time of her marriage, resided near Philadelphia; nor did she see Louisville till years afterward. She was essentially feminine in her pursuits, and could never have attracted the attention of the public by her powers of swimming, as she was wholly unacquainted with the art. Mr. Audubon's proudest boast was that he was an American, having been born in Louisiana, though of French parentage. He never kept a grocery store, though he was part owner of a mill. The statement we wish most decidedly to contradict is the cruel charge of jealousy of, and consequent separation from, his wife. With a devotion uncommon even among women, she left her husband, taking her children with her, taught, and thereby supported herself and them for years, that he might be free to carry on his life work. More than this: when, discouraged and disheartened, he returned to her from his wanderings penniless, she supplied him with the means to continue those researches and studies, which resulted in success, to her solely due, in the rooms. Exposure to night air should be strictly avoided, and a regular use of quinine should be persisted in.

The writer is not unfamiliar with this much-dreaded disease in all its forms, having been in New-Orleans during each one of the several periods of its epidemical history—also at sea on an infected vessel, and at Vera Cruz during the prevalence of the black vomit, in constant contact with the sick and dying, even sleeping in the same room, and with his experience he believes that the only safety against this truly malignant pestilence lies in preservative measures of the most practical kind. It is remarked of this visitation of the epidemic that it first appeared powerfully among children, and for a time was looked upon more as a children's disease. Becoming more malignant, it attacked the adult population, and latterly the negroes, generally exempt, have succumbed to it. This increase in potentiality is in strict accordance with the laws that govern the development of animal organisms, and should the disease continue for a much longer period of time, it will probably attack the domestic animals. The

Conflicting reports are in circulation as to the health of Mr. Audubon's widow, but we are happy to say that she is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and is surrounded by her children and grandchildren, who are all doing well. Mr. Audubon's son John is a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., and is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Mr. Audubon's son Victor is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and is also in excellent health. Mr. Audubon's son Lucien is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and is in excellent health. Mr. Audubon's son Lucien is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and is in excellent health. Mr. Audubon's son Lucien is a resident of Louisville, Ky., and is in excellent health.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1878.

To Holders of Certificates of Naturalization Purporting to have been Issued from Supreme and Superior Courts in the City of New-York in 1868:

I am officially informed by the Chief Supervisor of Elections for this district that complaints have been lodged with him, as Commissioner, charging many persons residing in this district with being possessed of fraudulent certificates of citizenship, (commonly known as naturalization papers,) purporting to have been issued by the Supreme and Superior Courts in the City of New-York in the year 1868. Such complaints further charge the holders of such certificates with having fraudulently registered thereon at the last Congressional election in 1876.

These are offenses against the laws of the United States.

Some of the persons holding such certificates may be lawfully entitled to be naturalized, and as many of them were possibly ignorant and misled, and in order that no injustice may be done to any person now willing to obey the law, I hereby give notice that each person against whom such complaint has been made can avoid arrest and prosecution by appearing before Commissioner Davenport, at his office in the United States Court Building, Room No. 1, fourth floor, on or before the 21st day of September next, (1878,) and surrendering such certificate, if, upon examination, it shall prove to be fraudulent.

For the convenience of such of the accused as are laboring men, the United States Commissioner's office will, on and after Monday, the 26th inst., and until Saturday, Sept. 21, prox., be kept open until 8:30 o'clock in the evening.

STEWART L. WOODFORD,
United States Attorney.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The passenger lists of the transatlantic steamers which left this port last week were much smaller than for any week since early in the Spring. This falling off was to be expected, as it is now too late to make any extended European tour, and return before cold weather sets in. The only large list was that of the Germanic, of the White Star Line, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon, and carried out nearly 130 saloon passengers. Among them were several British naval officers. A large crowd was on the pier to see their friends off, and the usual number of floral offerings were deposited on the cabin tables. The Mosel, of the North German Lloyd; the Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, and the Helvetia, of the National Line, also sailed during the afternoon. The passenger lists were published yesterday.

DISHONEST CITY CLERKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA ROBBERIES.

THE STORY OF SYSTEMATIC PLUNDERING BY WATER DEPARTMENT CLERKS FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST.

From the Philadelphia Record, Aug. 23.

In the Registry Bureau of the Water Department, a branch in which is conducted all business pertaining to the collection of water rents, amounting annually to $1,500,000, there are at the present time employed one Register, who is the head of the bureau, at a salary of $2,200, one chief clerk, at a salary of $1,350; one receiving clerk, at a salary of $1,080; two permit clerks, each at a salary of $900, and six general clerks, each at a salary of $900. The duties of the general clerks are to enter upon the books of the department all receipts for water rent. All entries generally pass through their hands, and all of this $1,500,000 must be accounted for by them. And now the announcement is made, upon the authority of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, that at various times in the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, six clerks—six in a department which employed altogether 10 clerks—were systematically robbing the city.

Take, for instance, Isaac Creamer, who, on a clerk's salary, was keeping two houses. In April, 1875, on one day, (the 27th,) he received water rents amounting to at least the sum of $7,451 50. He entered on his books as having been received $7,412; and in this way was enabled in one

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1878.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.*

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for the Middle Atlantic States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and rain, warm south-west, veering to colder north-west, winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The announcement that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies are undecided as to their course in regard to the Sinking Fund law will excite no surprise. No feature of their policy is more clearly defined than their disregard of all obligations due to the Government and their insolent defiance of whatever authority conflicts with the selfish purposes of their managers. Equity is a thing unknown to them. A proper sense of the favors extended to them, and of the forbearance shown toward them as long as their condition seemed to be experimental, has never been shown by either. They took all they could get, and have persistently refused to recognize the conditions upon which it was obtained. They have prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations, and every enlargement of their gains has only served to render them more arrogant and more indifferent to their indebtedness to the country. The Treasury has been denied its percentage of the net earnings, and the shareholders have pocketed in the shape of dividends moneys which rightfully belonged to the people. Chartered stipulations intended to secure fair play to other roads have been systematically broken. And when attempts have been made to bring them to reason, and to exact a fulfillment of conditions which govern their corporate existence, they have invariably resorted to litigation, not so much for the settlement of controverted questions of law as to interpose delays and take the chance of profit arising out of them. These tactics have certainly not changed since Mr. JAY GOULD became the master-spirit of the monopoly. No man knows better how to use the machinery of courts to frustrate the ends of justice, and none can be more unscrupulous when the object is to avert the failure of a great wrong. Therefore we receive as a matter of course the statement that the twin companies are trying to find pretexts for the non-payment of the Sinking Fund contributions provided for by the enactment of last session. We should wonder if the case were otherwise. The Ethiopian is quite as likely to change his skin as Mr. JAY GOULD is to respect the law save under compulsion.

It might have been thought that considerations of expediency would alone suffice to induce compliance with the requirements of the Sinking Fund statute. The companies had done their utmost to prevent its passage. Session after session they lobbied, intrigued, spent money lavishly to influence the action of Congress. The propositions they submitted were irreconcilable with any honest desire to protect the Treasury from loss; and their game in the Senate was in keeping with the same dishonest purpose. The House, reflecting more accurately the popular will, gave them no encouragement. On the other hand, the majority of the Railroad Committee of the Senate attempted to help them, and desisted only when it became evident that public opinion would tolerate no further trifling with the subject. The Judiciary Committee had concentrated in support, of the measure the best intellects of the Senate, and the judgment of the country was pronounced in its favor. Few subjects had been more exhaustively discussed, and few have received more careful treatment. The law as it stands is moderate enough. It might have been made more exacting without injustice or without transcending the power vested in Congress. It aims simply at making provision for liabilities assumed in behalf of companies which are abundantly able to bear their own debts, and the terms it imposes are justified by statements emanating from the companies themselves. Having failed in their efforts to make the sinking fund a mere sham, and having been defeated under circumstances which showed that public opinion heartily sustained Congress in its action, prudent managers would have acquiesced promptly in the settlement tendered them. Some changes in cherished plans might have been necessary. Certain speculative objects might have to be abandoned. But after a trial of strength which showed the futility of further resistance, they would have made a virtue of necessity and allayed the indignation which their obstinate evasion of just claims excited by leaving no room for doubt as to their *bonâ fide* acceptance of the result.

Mr. JAY GOULD overrates his power if he imagines that the demand of the country to which the Sinking Fund law gives partial expression can be defied with impunity. The adoption of this measure was one of the few redeeming events of last session, and none more fully commended itself to the people, irrespective of party. After all, however, it was a compromise, and if the companies for whose benefit Congress modified terms which, with perfect justice, it might have rendered more stringent, now refuse to execute the terms prescribed, more decisive measures will not be long delayed. The forfeiture of franchises is an extreme step, which great exigency alone could justify. Opposition to a just law may warrant the Government in taking even this step, and the Central Pacific shareholders will have only themselves to blame if they allow their company to be dragged by the Jay Goulds of the Union Pacific into the false position which is indicated as not improbable. Money and cunning and impudence may accomplish great things in the speculative world in which the guiding spirit of the Union Pacific has his being; but in a contest with the law-making power of the Government their insufficiency is too obvious to be disputed. The companies which rely upon these agencies in the present instance are not popular favorites. They have gone on adding to the burdens of transcontinental traffic, and multiplying obstacles in the path of competition, until the country is tired of their monopolizing pretensions. The odium which their management has excited has nothing to do with the merits of their quarrel with the Treasury, but it will be found to be a powerful force at Washington should the railroad managers adopt the course which they are believed to have in contemplation.

NAVAL WARFARE.

Wooden ships were long since superseded by iron ones, and now the latter are being replaced by others clad heavily in steel. In spite, however, of all the great improvements in the architecture of modern vessels, accident and good fortune will undoubtedly have much to do with the naval warfare of the future. The foundering of the *Vanguard* and the *Eurydice*, of the British Navy, and the loss of the *Grosser Kurfürst*, of the German fleet, represents one possibility, while the contest between the *Shah* and the *Huascar* in the Pacific Ocean, not many months back, is a striking illustration of the other. Nor is the contrast between the old sailing line-of-battle ship and the modern iron-clad greater than that between the crews of to-day and of the olden time. A ship's company is no longer made up of fighting sailors, who know how to bend a sheet or furl a sail as well as shot a gun or board a craft cutlass in hand, but of gunners and firemen—the one to fight the ship and the other to keep it afloat and going. A modern iron-clad is a clumsy, dead mass, made to float by a perfectly flat bottom, giving great displacement below water; and, if we may believe some of the best British sailors, "you may put the helm of a flat-bottomed iron-clad, with twin screws, which way you like, and work the engines as you please, and, after all, you cannot tell with certainty where she will go to or when she will stop." The reason given for this is a perfectly intelligible one, even to the landsman. With her great flat bottom and small keel, the modern iron-clad has but little "bite" on the water; the helm will perhaps rapidly change the direction of the ship's bows, but her enormous momentum still carries her on in the original direction—or, worse still, the helm, screw, winds, and waves drive her in some unforeseen direction, as the result of the combined action of these complicated forces. In the meantime, the naval architects of Europe are by no means yet satisfied with the results achieved, and the contest between guns and armor continues with unabated zeal. Thus far, the gun has had the best of the fight, and the strongest targets have been penetrated with comparative ease. But the experiments are not yet ended, and foreign metallurgists are busily engaged in looking for a steel which shall be as tough as iron, and an iron which shall be as hard as steel.

That guns and armor are both destined to grow even beyond their present dimensions is already an avowed fact. Take, for instance, the improvements which have been made in Italy and in England. The former nation has to-day the most powerful iron-clads in existence. Seventeen years ago CAVOUR said that it would take Italy twenty years to form for herself a Navy. His country's Admiralty has within less than the appointed time a fleet of twenty iron-clads in the first category, and numerous gun-boats, dispatch vessels, &c., in all representing a total of sixty-six war ships, carrying 339 guns, with a horse-power of 93,063, and a tonnage of 147,345. The latest addition to this powerful fleet was launched quite recently at Spezzia, and is the most formidable war vessel now existing in the world. The *Dandolo* is an iron-clad of two turrets, 7,500 horse-power, 10,569 tons, and armed with four guns, each weighing 100 tons. This colossal vessel was launched in the presence of King HUMBERT and Queen MARGARET. It was blessed by the clergy; the sailors knelt, and, making the sign of the cross, exclaimed, "The Almighty protect us," and then the Queen, bearing the traditional bottle of champagne, christened this prodigious monument of naval engineering after ENRICO DANDOLO, the blind Admiral of Venice and "despot of the East."

The *Dandolo* is a sister ship of the *Duilio*, which King VICTOR EMMANUEL launched two years ago at Castellamare. Both are to be armed with 100-ton guns, and will carry armor no less than 22 inches in thickness. The *Italia* and *Lepanto*, which are building at Leghorn, are bigger than either of these even, and more than seventy millions of francs will be paid for these four formidable men-of-war. The turrets of the *Inflexible*, the best ship in the British fleet, are fitted only to contain each of them a pair of 80-ton guns; but the iron walls of the English vessel are a little stouter than those of the Italian ship, being 24 inches in thickness.

It is, as we have already intimated, a prime necessity that a ship should float, and hence there is a limit to the weight of armor which can be carried at sea. Some time back Sir JOSEPH WHITWORTH, perhaps the greatest machinist of the day, gave it as his opinion that iron-clad ships had reached the point of absurdity under their enormous panoply of metal, which threatened to bury them, just as the knights of old were stifled by the weight of their armor, and that men are bound to return to first principles by building steel ships of amazing lightness and speed, carrying one or two guns of great size and power. The Italians claim to have mastered the problem, and the two ships now building are to be armored with three feet of solid steel and to carry cannon of certainly 120, perhaps 200, tons weight. But the English authorities, after numerous experiments at Portsmouth, claim to have good grounds for doubting the propriety of the decision at which their friends on the peninsula have arrived, and hold that a perfect substitute for iron as a means of resisting the huge projectiles of modern warfare has still to be produced.

It is possible that the foreign naval authorities are sacrificing too much in the way of handiness, sea-worthiness, speed, and horse-power to overcome only a nominal protection, seeing that there is not a ship afloat whose sides or turrets are absolutely not penetrable by the guns with which they would be assailed in any future war. Now, as the armor which was intended to keep out shell and solid shot can no longer keep them out, there are many naval constructors who contend, and we think correctly, that in these circumstances the retention of armor is a mere burden and incumbrance to the ship. If, in the face of the immense advance which is being effected in the science of gunnery, the protection of armor is to be retained, then it must certainly be entirely revolutionized. At the present moment, the pitching seems to have overcome the batting in the game of modern artillery, and projectiles of immense weight easily penetrate iron plates of enormous thickness.

THE FREE THINKERS' CONVENTION.

It is announced that a convention of Free Thinkers, embracing all varieties of disbelief, from the sturdy atheism of Col. INGERSOLL to the formless fog of Frothinghamism, is shortly to meet at Watkins Glen in this State, and to remain in session for three days.

The object of a convention of Free Thinkers is not very obvious. Free thinking is not a difficult task. Any one can do it alone and unaided if he sets about it. Some of the weakest and most ignorant of men have been able to become Free Thinkers, and have never thought of calling in assistance. It cannot, then, be that the members of the Watkins Glen convention propose to assist one another in free thinking. Their meeting is not for mutual assistance, and we are constrained to search for other reasons for its existence.

A Sunday-school convention or a Methodist camp-meeting is intelligible. Their members meet together to pray and praise, with, of course, a slight reference to lemonade and ice-cream. But the Free Thinkers regard prayer as a delusion, and praise as a perversion of the art of singing. They cannot ask any unseen power to bless them or their Free-Thinking paths, and to aid them in spreading the good news that immortality is untrue. They can certainly sing, but their hymns must be devoid of all supernaturalism, and it is doubtful if they would call in rhythmical strains upon "Emma" to "whoa" without first signing a solemn declaration that "Emma" is a mere abstraction, and is in no sense to be regarded as a Free Thinking variety of the Virgin MARY. Of course, they can eat ice-cream to as great an extent as the most devout believer, but a camp-meeting or a Sunday-school convention consisting wholly of lunch would be a very dull and cheerless affair.

It will naturally be thought that the members of the convention exercise themselves on public free thinking. But however delightful it may be to free think, no man can sit down with the deliberate intention of steadily free thinking for three consecutive days without many misgivings. Very likely, the convention will enjoy itself for the first two or three hours. As successive members rise up and remark that there is no GOD, some little enthusiasm must be kindled, and when some particularly eloquent Free Thinker proceeds to demonstrate that there is no life beyond the grave, and that the only immortality which man can have will consist in the indestructibility of his component carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus, so cheering and sustaining a doctrine cannot but be received with joy. Still, after a little, this sort of thing will become monotonous. The nineteenth man who announces that there is no GOD, will be regarded as tedious, and the twenty-fifth demonstration that man is a brute will be as tiresome as the testimony before the Potter committee. Free thinking as a recreation is all very well, but three days of free thinking as a business would be inexpressibly depressing.

There will certainly be a lack of harmony manifested at the convention. So long as such simple propositions as the non-existence of GOD and a future life are announced they will not awaken any opposition, for even those Free Thinkers who dissent from these advanced views will be tolerant of anything but orthodox Christianity. The time will come, however, when some weak brother will advocate a belief in the existence of a GOD, and attempt to apologize for it by asserting that this GOD does not care what crimes a man may commit; or a still weaker brother may advance the theory that perhaps there may be something in which we could believe, if we could only find out what it is. Any such attempts to palm off the theology of Mr. BEECHER and Mr. FROTHINGHAM upon a convention made up in part of atheists will give rise to an honest display of indignation. It will be justly regarded as intolerable that the atheistic susceptibilities of men who believe in nothing should be shocked by surreptitious attempts to disseminate among them the germs of belief. As the debate warms every man will find out that some other man believes a little more than he does, and will denounce him as a hypocrite and a villain, so that instead of showing the world how lovely a thing it is for brethren to free think together in unity, the convention will present almost as discordant a spectacle as that presented by the hostile Christian sects.

In point of fact, there will be very little public free thinking done by the assembled Free Thinkers. Watkins Glen is a beautiful place, and in its neighborhood are abundant facilities for boating, fishing, &c.—as may be ascertained by reference to the advertisements of the local hotels. The Free Thinkers will devote their time to boating, fishing, &c.—the latter sport being, as it is surmised, practiced with the aid of a female Free Thinker and a moonlit piazza. Of course, as they note the lavish beauty of lake and glen and stream, they will mutely thank the beneficent law of development which has provided all these beauties, and will feel a momentary sadness as they remember that many men are so besotted as to believe that there is a Law-giver who has made all natural laws. They will revel in fish and green corn, and wallow—to a proper and innocent extent—in peaches, and will have all the pleasures of a picnic with the additional zest of thinking that the Christian world is watching them and trembling in its shoes lest the convention should utterly and forever demolish Christianity. No one need be alarmed at the assembling of this convention. The proceedings will be carried on principally in boats, and it will devote more time to killing fish than to destroying theology. Still, a convention of professional Free Thinkers ostensibly assembled to free think together must be a curious and interesting spectacle.

THE CAUSES OF FAMINE IN INDIA.

It is commonly supposed that famines in India are due to the failure of the crops, and that the crops are cut off by the sudden droughts which sweep over the entire country; but when in Southern India alone six millions have perished by starvation in one year's famine, the causes must lie deeper beneath the surface. A people must be poverty-stricken beforehand to be thus absolutely cut down by want of food. The social condition of the native population is at fault somewhere, and Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, in the August *Nineteenth Century*, reveals the difficulty, with her usual penetration and sympathy. The land in India is not specially subject to famine; the cultivators of the soil are industrious; the native races compare favorably with other races in capacity to take care of themselves. The difficulty lies elsewhere, and it is summed up by Miss NIGHTINGALE in her accusation of the English nation, in one sentence: "We do not care for the people of India." By this she means that the British Government has put such burdens upon the people that they are crushed down by them. For instance, salt in India, which costs 12 shillings 6 pence a ton, has a tax of £7 a ton. This restricts the preservation of food, and absolutely forbids native manufactures. No man can live there without nine pounds of salt a year, and the cry for salt is only equaled by the cry for bread in ancient Rome. Then, in the famine districts, there is great suffering from the scarcity of water. Plenty of water there means irrigation, cheap canal communications, improved methods of agriculture, and forest plantations. Where the water supply is adequate, or has been made so by Government aid, there has been no famine. Then, again, the native man has no voice, no education, no method by which his grievances or sufferings may reach the public ear. The Government has been so hard upon him at its points of contact with his life that he shuns it even if it comes to him bearing relief from the middlemen, who oppress him the most. There is little to show in the British rule of India that the Government has had any higher idea than that of great returns for small outlays from that distant section of the Empire. It is to be said, as an offset to this rapacity, that the voluntary subscriptions for famine relief in England and the colonies during the famine year have been £800,000; but for all this, the wheels of the Government still cut just as deeply into the lives of the Indian peasantry as they did before. It is only a relief, not a cure, for the difficulty which besets the Indian population.

Miss NIGHTINGALE sets forth the greatest difficulty in India in words which must make every Englishman's heart burn with indignation. Her facts seem scarcely credible at the present day, and yet, being drawn from public documents, or amply authenticated by her personal experience, we have no alternative but to accept them. They show a state of society in India whose only parallel in recent times was to be found in American slavery, and whose only result is to make English rule in India a disgrace to civilization. The difficulty arises from a class of men who have established themselves all over the country as money-lenders to the ryots or cultivators. They lend the ryot money on his forthcoming crop, or to buy oxen or seed, charging him anywhere from 50 to 100 per cent. interest. This he cannot pay when his crops are gathered, or, if he does pay it, he has nothing left for his family, and must again borrow money on his next crop. In many cases the interest amounts to more than the principal. Where this is so, the Hindoo law protects the debtor, but the money-lender, aware of this, obtains a new bond from the debtor, who knows nothing of legal obligations, and can neither read nor write, and compels him to pay interest anew on the previous principal and interest, now reckoned as altogether principal. By this means the poor debtor is compelled to sell his land, or rather the money-lender, whom the law maintains in his extortions, brings an action against him for debt, and has his property sold. No one bids against the money-lender, and thus the laborer's property comes into the usurer's grasp for a song. If the debtor has nothing to pay, the money-lender has authority to sell the man himself, his land, and everything he possesses, even to the honor of his wife and daughter. It was the saying of a native, "The English law makes the sale of our land as easy as the sale of a bullock or a turban." The changing of the ownership of the land in this way is going on all over India, and so far the Government has not been able to check it. It is by this concentration of the land ownership in the hands of men whose only purpose is to rob the natives, and whom the English law, unfortunately, protects, that the rural population, which means almost the entire people, are placed in a position which exposes them to many of the horrors of slavery, and reduces them to such poverty that upon any light change in the success of the crops famine sweeps them away in vast numbers. The trouble with India is that the native does not count for a man, and has no rights which he can maintain without the risk of his life. Miss NIGHTINGALE cites several instances in which natives, reduced to beggary by their money-lenders, and maddened beyond control by a sense of their wrongs, took the laws into their own hands, and murdered the men in open day who had effected their ruin. The English law promptly put the murderers to death, and there the matter ended; but the cases are few and far between in which the natives are able to obtain justice as against the men who live by plundering them. Miss NIGHTINGALE's words of condemnation are severe, but they will hardly be thought to exceed the facts which support them. She says: "Here is shipwreck, utter, disastrous, of some, not hundreds, but millions of souls; it is a shipwreck which is repeated every year. No hand is stretched out to save. It is a shipwreck which will be repeated, more disastrous, more complete, if that be possible, *every year*. It is not a famine, or storm-wave induced by the elements, which comes once in a period. It is the utter demoralization of two races—the race that borrows and the race that lends." It is evident that, unless the money-lenders, who in most cases are not natives, are speedily arrested in their endeavors to grasp the land, a very large part of the people will be reduced to chattel slavery. It has been the proud boast of Englishmen that their flag floated in every clime over the homes of the free, but it is plainly evident that if England does not soon take the condition of the native Indian population in hand, and correct the abuses which now exist, civilization at large will hold that nation guilty of neglecting a great responsibility. Miss NIGHTINGALE has seen with her own eyes many of the evils which she describes, and the picture which she paints is awful and thrilling. The sufferings of the people at their best season come from their extreme poverty, and neither education nor religion are to be thought of when the great problem is how to get enough to eat. There is nothing in the present administration of Indian affairs to prevent the return of the late famine, with its unimaginable horrors, if the crops fall short in the districts which have not been irrigated, or in which the money-lenders have prosecuted their nefarious business. Miss NIGHTINGALE's paper is not a pleasant subject for discussion by the English press, but nothing can help its making a profound impression wherever it is read.

BURDENS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

There are two important, not to say vital, issues to be decided by the new Reichstag which Prince BISMARCK's appeal to the country has called together. The German Chancellor has demanded, first, the power to wield practically irresponsible control over the military supplies—or in other words, that the Reichstag shall appropriate as much money as the Chancellor requires for the next 10 years in a lump sum, and allow him to spend it on the Army as he pleases; and, secondly, that there shall be an increase in the tobacco tax. It is true, the immediate excuse for a dissolution of the German Parliament was the opposition shown to the Anti-Socialist bill, (and which, by the way, has just been progressed in the Federal Council, and is now near its final passage,) but the real issues at stake are the two grave ones just mentioned, and, in order to understand the situation, a brief explanation is necessary.

The differences between the Government and the next strongest party, that is to say, between Prince BISMARCK and the National Liberals—the great party who helped him to create United Germany—had been growing greater with each day's session of the Reichstag, when the villain HÖEDEL attempted to assassinate Emperor WILLIAM. Soon after, Dr. NOBILING made a similar attempt, and, as the Liberals had utterly ignored the Premier's bill to suppress Socialistic outbreaks, they were accused of being responsible for this second attack, if not for the first one. Before this last and most serious rupture, there had occurred two other important differences between the once powerful party and the Chancellor. The first of these was as to the tax on tobacco, and concerning which the Liberals declared themselves in terms which could not be mistaken. Inasmuch as their ideas were directly opposed to the wishes of Prince BISMARCK, it will be seen at once that the issue was not only a financial but a political one. Briefly stated, the case was as follows: Prince BISMARCK argued that the tobacco duties in Germany are now lower than they need be, and proposed by gradual and progressive steps to raise them accordingly, with a view to the benefit of the national cash-box. First, the cultivation and consumption of tobacco within the Empire was to be subjected to a higher tax; next, its importation would be restricted by more onerous dues at the ports and frontiers; and, last of all, the change would be completed by establishing a Government monopoly such as exists in France and some other countries. The National Liberals claimed to see in the Chancellor's proposals and arguments, not so much a scheme for reorganizing the national finances as a design to grasp more firmly the reins of arbitrary power. They declared themselves opposed to these steps, and for the reason that it would strengthen immensely the hands of the Central Government and give it a position practically independent of the Reichstag. The Germans are a nation of smokers, and, of course, there was a great outcry against the proposed tax. The Chancellor was called upon to give his reasons in detail, and it must be acknowledged that he succeeded far better in proving the necessity and propriety of his demand than he has yet been able to do as regards his Army scheme.

Statistics show that the assertion made by the Chancellor that the tobacco duties are lower than they need be is comparatively a correct one. It is a well-established fact that the import duties or internal taxation, is exceptionally low, and might be raised with advantage to the Treasury. While it was known that the Germans are much given to smoking, and that by no possibility would a tax drive them to the use of a cheaper tobacco, for the simple reason that they could not procure worse than that which the whole population smokes, it was not known that they are securely wedded to the practice, and the only question to be determined was whether the increased taxation would be a hazardous experiment or not. The Chancellor held that there was nothing hazardous about it, and inasmuch as the proposed increase of duties would bring an additional twelve million dollars or so into the Treasury, an effort was made to carry out the project. But, as we have already stated, the Liberals were opposed to it, and so the measure failed for the time being.

Coming now to the military scheme, we find that great internal trouble is produced by a system which compels one million four hundred thousand, out of a population of about eight millions of able-bodied males, to render service in the Army in some shape or way. It has long been a sort of understanding among Prussian politicians that when a change was made in the military policy of the Empire, it would be in the direction of lightening this burden of conscription. Not a great while ago a chance was mentioned, but it was such a one as the Liberals refused for one moment to tolerate. At that time Prince BISMARCK said that as the regular Army could only be maintained by law on its present peace footing of 402,000 men for four years more, it was necessary to come to an understanding as to what was to be done about it. His own opinion was that the nation was growing every day poorer and less able to support the burden of a heavily-armed peace. In 1882 they might have become so much less capable of bearing the load that in a fit of passion they might fling it off altogether. It was, however, absolutely necessary that the Army should be kept up, no matter at what cost, and the Chancellor therefore proposed that the Reichstag should upset the arrangement of 1874, and decree that the peace footing of the military force be fixed for ten years at 402,000 men, supplies for that period—in other words, $75,000,000 a year—being also voted at the same time. The Liberals refused to agree to this project, and the breach between them and their old chief was irreparably widened.

The result of the elections has been in favor of the Government by increased majorities. It is true, BISMARCK has not yet destroyed the National Liberal Party, but it has been weakened very considerably, and is now powerless to frustrate the two great schemes which the German Chancellor has at heart.

GRAB YOUR CHANCES.

What is called success in life, generally of a material kind, seems to be made up of the avails of chances which occur only at wide intervals, and sometimes are never repeated. For lack of profiting by these, many men, balked of their aims, cheated of their expectations, are so soured with existence that they are of little benefit to themselves or anybody else. You frequently hear men say, "This is my chance;" and yet they allow it to pass unimproved; or, by way of retrospect, "That was my chance; I neglected it, and have had cause for regret ever since;" or, "I saw my chance, seized it, and owe all that I am and have to my action then and there." Nearly everybody has chances, and he who is shrewd and energetic can least afford to forego them; for, while shrewdness and energy will always stand him in good stead, they will serve him best where they are exercised upon what is manifestly a chance. In fact, nobody can afford to disregard chances, which appear to be the kindly moods that Fortune has, periodically, to atone for her general severity.

"Grab your chances" is a bit of practical advice full of significance. It contains an Anglo-Saxon nervousness; it is not strong simply, it is aggressive; and aggressiveness, in the great struggle for existence, is the quality that wins. In life, as in military tactics, they who act on the defensive alone must be beaten in the end. To be victorious you must attack, and keep attacking. Not to attack implies want of strength or want of courage, and either is fatal. Nearly all men in the past or the present who have been, or who are, achievers have grabbed their chances. If they had not, they would in all likelihood either have fallen short of, or entirely missed, anticipated results. It is not enough to perceive and watch chances, waiting for their further development before you turn them to use. You must grab them. Unless you do there may be, and there usually are, others who have seen what you have seen, and who will act while you are thinking.

A chance is never for one person or a set of persons; it belongs to him who first discovers and clutches it; it yields to him who can compass and control it. A chance is commonly obvious to a number, and quickness is needed for its enjoyment. The world is full of people who have detected chances, and lost them by delay. They were just on the point of embracing them when somebody stepped before and wrought their discomfiture. It will not answer to trifle or contemplate, even to arrange for or accept; you must absolutely grab your chance, and cling to it tenaciously. Only they who grab are assured of success.

There are those who let a chance slip, after recognizing it clearly, because they think they would have a better one, or because they imagine they can afford to wait. The immediate present is all that is really ours; the past is irrevocable, the future is insecure. We can judge of what is before us; of aught that is to come we cannot even guess. A poor chance at hand is far preferable to a chance remote and indefinite, no matter what it may promise. One chance seized is no hindrance to the seizure of another, when it arrives; it is always far easier to relinquish the thing we have than to get the thing we have not. The possession and cultivation of one chance bring other chances nearer, and increase their liability to our control. Nor can we always afford to wait. The belief that we can is born of, and fostered by, vanity and egotism. Least of all, can we afford to wait for chances, because they, like time and tide, wait for no man. They are too rare and too precious to tarry. They seem to say, "Take me now or lose me forever;" and if not taken on the instant, they are generally lost forever. Grab your chances, therefore, if you expect them to be yours. Otherwise, they will be somebody's else, and often in the twinkling of an eye. While you pause or ponder for a moment, the chance that was yours has become another's, and regret and repining are vain. Hesitate, falter, question, and what might have gratified your dearest wish or filled your life with satisfaction is vanished under your very eyes.

Scarcely anything fills the representative man with more discontent and bitterness than the consciousness that another man has secured what might have been his. The might have been is, to his mind, the ought to have been; he feels as if he had been robbed, wronged, outraged, and resents the deprivation of that which he never had as a double loss. If he hold in secret any suspicion that his failure is ascribable to himself, his rancor toward his fancied wronger, the snatcher of his chance, is intensified by the smarting of his self-love.

To grab your chance simply prevents somebody else from grabbing it, and saves you from an acerbity that involves gross injustice. You may think grabbing undignified, indecorous—and it is so no doubt—but in the hard, driving, work-day world of which we speak, dignity and decorum are little considered. If we would succeed materially, we must make some sort of compromise with our sensibilities and aspirations. The Actual gibes at the Ideal. In practical competition with our fellows, we may wait for our chances in exalted and exemplary repose, but we shall be forced to wait long and drearily. When we arm for battle and set our souls on conquest, we must grab our chances.

AUTHORS AND MONEY.

That authors should write for money has by some very respectable people, whose number, it is to be hoped, is exceedingly small, been considered as a reproach to the profession of literature. This is in effect to insist that men of letters should be more virtuous than ordinary mortals, and that they should live and labor far from the madding crowd, where the desire of sordid gain is unknown and glory is the reward of learning. Even Prof. TYNDALL recently said that in the days when he published his first book, he "thought it in a measure ungentlemanly to bargain or haggle with a publisher." But it was not long afterward that he plainly told the same publisher that he should "regard him as a business man," and insist upon the best terms attainable for his books. MACAULAY has said that if Dr. JOHNSON had known that his writings would be valuable property after his death, it would not have once drawn him out of his bed before noon, nor once cheered him under a fit of the spleen, nor given the public one more allegory, one more life of a poet, one more imitation of JUVENAL. But nobody knew better than MACAULAY that JOHNSON wrote to save himself from starving, and nobody should have better known that the present value of a book is enhanced by its prospective value. When HOOD reflected that he had "two children who look up to him, not only as the author of the *Comic Annual*, but as the author of their being," he grieved to find, "by a nice calculation, that one of his principal copyrights will expire on the same day that his only son should come of age." Literary labor, it is hardly necessary to say, is governed by the same rules of trade that apply to all branches of industry, and it is pleasant to know that this fact is now universally recognized. But it is not so generally known what an important effect the remuneration of the author has on the production of literary works and the growth of literature; and what will appear more remarkable to many is the fact that this effect is the greatest in the case of works of the highest and most lasting value. In proportion to the worth of a book is the fame of the author. Hence, if glory, and not money, were the true stimulus to literary effort, pecuniary considerations would have the least effect on the production of works of the highest order. But the fact is the contrary.

The most valuable evidence on this point has been given by some of the leading authors and publishers of Great Britain to the Royal Copyright Commission, a copy of whose full report has just been received. One of the main questions on which the views of the witnesses was sought related to the duration of copyright. The opinions expressed were about unanimous to the effect that under a short term of protection it is impossible for an author to realize a fair reward for the time and money which he has spent on a work of lasting value, and that this fact must necessarily prejudice, and in many cases wholly defeat, the production of such works. Mr. ALEXANDER MACMILLAN, the well-known publisher, in illustration of the importance and necessity of an adequate law to secure to the author the future as well as the present profits on his books, cited the case of WORDSWORTH. In 1845, the poet, then an old man, told the publisher that he had but just begun to receive any considerable sums from the sale of his books. His returns were then about £300 a year. But his copyrights, if now protected, would be worth £1,500 a year. Prof. HUXLEY's testimony was to the effect that unless the law gave an opportunity to realize the profits of publication, no firm could publish and no author could write such a work as CUVIER'S *Ossemens Fossiles*, which is as valuable and as much consulted now as it was when first published, a half a century ago. And the same, he said, was equally true of the whole class of botanical, zoological, and anatomical works, and the great mass of illustrated books relating to physical science.

For many years HERBERT SPENCER was obliged to be his own publisher. In those days, he said, a publisher "looked askance at philosophy, and especially the philosophy of a new man." In 1850 he published at his own expense 750 copies of his first book, *Social Statics*. It took fourteen years to sell this small edition. In 1855, after seeking a publisher in vain, he himself issued the *Principles of Psychology*. The author then believed that ninety-nine people out of a hundred would rather take a spoonful of cod-liver oil than read a chapter of that book. And there was some ground for this belief; for after giving away one hundred copies it took twelve years to sell the remaining 650 copies of the edition. In 1857 he published an edition of 500 copies of his *Essays*, which supplied the market for ten years. Other works followed with similar results. In fifteen years the losses amounted to £1,200. Being a man of limited means, he could not keep up this thing indefinitely. But the philosopher counted on the future value of his copyrights. In 1874 he had retrieved his losses, and is now enjoying the profits of his labors. A striking illustration of money as an important factor in literary production was given by Mr. SPENCER. He had aided Prof. YOUMANS in negotiating with the leading scientists of England, France, and Germany for the writing of popular books on science to constitute the "International Scientific Series." A large number of volumes were written and published, and the enterprise proved a valuable addition to knowledge. But Mr. SPENCER says emphatically that in his opinion these works would never have seen the light had not the authors been assured of paying profits. And Mr. T. H. FARRAR said the same thing of several valuable classical dictionaries which he had edited.

The effect which pecuniary compensation to the author has on the growth of literature was further illustrated, in the opinion of several well-known authors and publishers, by the absence of international copyright between England and the United States. American publishers are free to republish English books; and while a royalty is voluntarily paid to the author in some cases, more frequently the publisher escapes any division of the spoils. This, it is true, may give the public cheaper books; but its effect, it was claimed, is to close a profitable market to many American authors and thereby stunt the growth of American literature. What ever difference of opinion there may be on this point, it is clear that in general the extent and the quality of literary production are in proportion to the opportunities which authors have to realize the pecuniary reward of their labors.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Oglesby is to speak at the Livingston County Republican Convention in Pontiac, Ill., on Tuesday.

The Democrats of the Third District of Kansas have nominated Mr. J. B. Fugate, an editor, for Congress.

The Democrats of the Twenty-fifth District of Pennsylvania have nominated Hon. J. M. Guffey, of Clarion County, for Congress.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* speaks favorably of the proposition to return Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate, "from which he was recalled by the State in 1861."

Hon. Emory Speer, independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Georgia, expresses himself as very confident of his election by from 1,400 to 2,000 majority.

Mayor William Whiting, of Holyoke, Mass., says that it would be too much of a sacrifice, in a business way, for him to accept a nomination for Congress in the Tenth District of that State.

The indomitable Republicans of the Second District of St. Lawrence County are not to be thrust aside, and have already elected a full delegation of four to the Republican State Convention, whenever held.

A table compiled by Register Kaplan, of San Francisco, Cal., shows that the native-born citizens number but 16,618, while the foreign-born number 21,097. Of the latter, 10,000 are Irish, 5,690 German, and 1,399 English.

The Democratic paper in Belfast, Me., says that there is great indignation among the Democracy of that city and county at the selling out of the party to the Greenbackers, and many of the more prominent refuse to be delivered.

In his speech accepting a renomination, Congressman Springer expressed the opinion that Secretary Sherman's desire in the matter of silver coinage is to hoard it and thus make it aid in preparing for coin resumption in January next.

The Prohibitionists are beginning to ask rather petulantly why Hon. George F. Danforth has made no response to the letter informing him of his nomination by their State Convention for Judge of the Court of Appeals, and asking his acceptance.

The Meridian (Miss.) *Mercury* throws out this suggestion: "If the people of the North will persist in making Grant President again with special reference to governing the South with a strong military hand, it occurs to us to be the best offset and the properest return we could make to return Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate from Mississippi."

OHIO ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Ohio State Archæological Association will hold its third annual session in the university at Wooster Sept. 3. The citizens have arranged for the entertainment of guests. A number of scientific gentlemen from abroad have been invited. Valuable papers will be read, and it is expected that the meeting will be unusually interesting. The attendance of all those interested in the antiquities of the State is requested.

PLAN OF THE STILL HUNT.

SHERMAN'S NOTE TO ANDERSON.

HOW IT WILL BE USED IN THE INVESTIGATION—AN ELECTIONEERING GAME—YESTERDAY'S SESSION OF THE POTTER COMMITTEE—A WHITE LEAGUE MAN ON THE STAND.

The Sherman-Anderson letter, the document which it was said was given by Secretary Sherman to the witness, James E. Anderson, of Louisiana, has been found, and is now either in the hands, or under the control, of the Potter committee. Its whereabouts have been known for some time. Gen. Butler has mentioned the fact of its discovery to various persons lately, and has conversed with them regarding it, and a Senator of the United States, as well as several other officials, have also knowledge of its existence, and of the fact that it is eventually to be brought forward. The intention regarding it is to continue the taking of testimony before the Potter committee until the early part of October, and then spring the letter on the public as a grand surprise for the purpose of making Democratic votes at the elections in that month and the ensuing ones in November. The Potter committee adjourned yesterday, subject to the call of the Chair, after a continuous session of 11 days, and it is understood that its next session will be held about two weeks hence, in this City.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

There was comparatively little new evidence developed yesterday, and the examination of witnesses was brief and rapid. Mr. Butler was absent. The first witness called was J. R. Alcee Gauthreaux, who testified that he was one of the Democratic Supervisors of Canvassing and Registration in the political campaign of 1876. He gave some details of the mode of conducting the canvass of votes and registration of voters, and condemned the Republican canvassers as a very bad set of men. There was no doubt that the Democratic candidates throughout the State polled a majority of the total vote in 1876. Judge Dibble, in conversation, told witness that he and Major Burke were acting very foolishly in working with the Democrats, as even if they got up a majority of 20,000 it would surely be upset by the Returning Board; the fraudulent registrations in New-Orleans amounted to 13,000, and the Democratic State Committee had prepared affidavits protesting against 9,400 of them; many thousands of pretended sewing-machine circulars were also sent out by the Republican Campaign Committee, and the letter-carriers were instructed when the parties to whom the letters were addressed were not found to return the letters to a numbered box in the Mint Office; all the letters so returned were taken to the Republican committee-rooms, and they were then made the basis for a correction of the registration lists, the names being struck off the lists; in many hundreds of cases the letter-carriers went to the houses and not finding the persons at the doors they returned the letters marked "not found;" Major Burke and witness, in the Republican committee-room, saw the lists being "corrected" by these letters and protested, but were laughed at; then they entered protests against the 9,400 names on the Republican lists against whom they had affidavits.

The witness next read to the committee the following list of Republican "workers" in the campaign of 1876, with the offices to which they have since been appointed:

Napoleon Underwood, Supervisor of Registration Twelfth Ward, now Inspector in Custom-house; J. Madison Wells, of Returning Board, now Surveyor of Customs; Yank A. Woodward, clerk of Returning Board, now clerk in the Post Office; Charles S. Abell, Secretary of Returning Board, now clerk in Custom-house; James E. Anderson, Supervisor of Registration, appointed clerk in the Custom-house, but since removed; Thomas C. Anderson, of Returning Board, now Special Deputy Collector; H. C. Atwood, now Deputy United States Marshal; B. P. Blanchard, chief manipulator of election frauds in the State, now clerk in the Custom-house; A. J. Brien, Supervisor Second Ward, now inspector of Customs; O. H. Brewster, Canvasser of Election, now Surveyor-General of Louisiana; G. Caseuave, of Returning Board, has a brother a clerk in the Custom-house; F. A. Clover, Supervisor of Registration, now Inspector of Customs; Pat Creagh, Supervisor Third Ward, now chief laborer in Custom-house; John H. Ducksgrave, now member of Legislature; Jno. J. Grady, Supervisor Registration, now Deputy Collector Internal Revenue; Michael Hahn, State Register of Voters, now Superintendent of United States Mint; William H. Green, clerk of Returning Board, now Inspector of Customs; W. K. Hady, District Attorney pro tem., now United States Inspector; D. J. M. Jewett, one of the Eleventh Ward manipulators of fraudulent votes and Secretary of the State Republican Central Committee, now inspector in Custom-house; W. P. Kellogg, formerly Governor, now United States Senator; A. W. Kempton, canvasser Poll No. 2, New-Orleans, now boatman in Custom-house; L. M. Kenner, of the Returning Board, now Deputy Naval Officer; A. B. Levi-see, Elector, now United States Commissioner; Ulonis Manks, Elector, now Collector Internal Revenue.

The general course of the Democratic counsel before the Returning Board was to maintain the votes as shown by the face of the returns. Witness saw Eliza Pinkston lying on a blue rep sofa before the board, but the day before that she was walking in the street unassisted, and was seen to get into a cab without aid; witness was at Moreau's restaurant with Major Burke, on a Sunday night, after the visiting statesmen arrived in New-Orleans, and saw James E. Anderson there talking to John Sherman and Mr. Stoughton; it had previously been talked all over the city that Anderson's returns were the first brought into the city from the outlying parishes; witness knew Don Weber, but never talked with him about election affairs; down in Louisiana, especially among the Republicans, it's not very unusual for them to sell out; a party for a certain consideration offered to put witness in possession of the Sherman letter to Anderson; witness asked the party whether the document could be seen before the arrangement was made, but finding that they were rather circumspect about it witness dropped the matter there.

Mr. Hiscock cross-examined the witness at some length. He testified that what he had sworn to here were things that he knew of his own knowledge, but when Mr. Hiscock asked him to state any one single case of fraudulent registration that he knew of from actual knowledge, he said that he got his information from the affidavits and papers which came before him. The registration lists of 1874 were made the basis, by the Republicans, of the registration of 1876.

A WHITE LEAGUER'S EXPERIENCE.

There was an intention on the part of the New-Orleans Democrats to use all the force necessary to maintain the Nicholls Government, even to the extent of bloodshed; there was no secret political organization in New-Orleans.

Mr. Hiscock—Do you know of an organization known as the White League? A.—I do; I was a member of it; I was a private in that body; I joined it on Sept. 13, 1874, the day before the battle; I carried a gun on that day, and lay in bed for two months afterward.

Q.—How late did you attend a meeting of the White League? A.—I never attended a White League meeting, Sir; I was a soldier in the ranks.

Q.—Up to what time did they maintain this organization? A.—I think the organization exists yet, Sir.

Q.—That organization is an armed organization, is it not? A.—It is, Sir.

Q.—And was organized for the purpose of maintaining what they believed to be their rights, even to the extent of aiding at elections with force if necessary? A.—I know nothing about the primary organization of the White League, Sir; it was never used at elections; the original White League consisted of 700 or 1,000 men, and in November, 1876, it numbered the same—one regiment; that was all that was called the "White League;" it was not a political organization; it was out on the 14th of September, 1874, to protect the liberties of the people of New-Orleans, who were being trampled down by the Municipal Police; an attempt was made to take a certain amount of private property from us by the Police, and we determined that they should not do it; it was private property, consisting of arms—rifles; I don't know how many stands of arms, but it was a large number; they were attempting to seize them under the protection of Kellogg, then acting Governor of the State; the rifles were the property of our organization.

Q.—Wasn't the object of the organization, and of the arming, and the use to which these arms was to be put to overthrow the Kellogg Government? A.—I don't know that, Sir.

Q.—But you were wounded in the fight and yet don't know the purpose for which you shed your blood? A.—I knew that that was to protect these arms, which was our private property; I had contributed toward the purchase of those arms; we were organized to protect ourselves against the encroachments of men that attempted to deprive us of every right we held as citizens.

Q.—Now, as to this list of men, this list of Federal office-holders, do you regard it as wrong for a man who has been active, or exerted himself to any extent in elections to hold a Federal office. A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Potter.—We all agree to that.

Witness, resuming—My opinion is that a celebrated reform Administration, like that of Mr. Hayes, shows up in a very bad light when it appoints a man like Kimpton, who is a fugitive from justice, and who had been shown up by an investigating committee just prior to his appointment to the civil service.

Q.—He was indicted at Galveston, Texas, upon the charge that an account which he presented to the Mayor for the services of some four or five men was false, and that he received about $100 on that account as the pay of these men. That is the crime charged is it, and the indictment was found against him in 1872 in Texas? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long has there been a Democratic Governor of Texas? A.—Since 1874, I think.

Q.—And this man Kimpton, who has been openly living in New-Orleans—was there ever any attempt made by the Governor of Texas to get that man back to Texas from New-Orleans and try him? A.—I think so; about the time of the election in 1876, application was made to Gov. Kellogg, but Kellogg loved him too much to give him up. [Laughter.]

Q.—Application was made in the height of a political canvass to get him out of the way. Has any application been made since the Democratic Governor, Nicholls, came into power, to get him back into Texas? A.—Not that I know of, Sir.

Q.—Have you anybody else on that list that has ever been indicted and never called to justice by these two Democratic Governors. A.—No, Sir.

The witness was examined briefly by Mr. Potter and Mr. Stenger.

A MAN WHO HAS "GONE UP."

Perry R. Emerson, a resident of New-Orleans since 1845, testified that in 1876 he was a Republican member of the Police force in that city, and was detailed as a canvasser in that year; his duties were to canvass the vote as to the alleged fraudulent registration, and to copy the affidavits regarding them in the Custom-house; he was under the direction of Charles Hill, who has already been examined, and saw the manner and act of taking those affidavits; most of the affiants were colored, and made their marks instead of signing their names; in most cases the affidavits were read over to them; the parties were all sworn in a bunch and then signed their names; witness was also Assistant Supervisor of Registration in the Third Ward; was at one time asked to open another poll, about 10 o'clock, in that ward; has an idea what that was wanted for, but does not know; I think it was meant to run in about 300 fraudulent votes; a citizen of the ward, a Republican, wanted me to open the poll; witness did not see many affidavits executed; they were for Feliciana and Baton Rouge; couldn't tell in how many instances they were taken over; thinks he saw 100 affidavits executed, perhaps half or two-thirds of them being read over; there were no Federal soldiers detailed then to copy affidavits; witness was engaged in copying affidavits about a month; about 20 policemen were similarly employed; when the Packard Government went in witness was up.

On cross-examination, witness said two or three persons applied to him to open the extra poll; he replied that he didn't see the use of it, and so far as there being fraudulent registration papers to vote on, he did not see any, but heard that a large number had been issued and bought by the Democrats at from 4 bits to $1 apiece; the Democrats were buying them.

To Mr. Potter he replied that he supposed they were issued by the Supervisors of some of the wards who were under Packard's control.

To Mr. Stenger he said he had board soldiers were employed in copying affidavits.

Richard P. Edgeworth testified that he had been four years Captain of Police, and in 1876 was Supervisor of Registration for the Parish of Plaquemine; he was appointed by Lieut.-Gov. Antoine, and acquired a residence there; had no instructions on going there, but received some on Sept. 25 and Oct. 9 and 15; Gov. Kellogg, Gov. Warmoth, Judge Hardee, and District Attorney Brice came into the parish, having driven a distance of 25 miles, and Gov. Kellogg told me it was extremely necessary to send a majority of 3,000 from that parish; I told him it was almost impossible, as I had already almost finished the registration, and about 1,000 on hand it; a day or two later I showed that letter of Oct. 9 to Gov. Warmoth, and he said it was a shame, and it should not be done in his parish; he lived there; on election day Gov. Warmoth sent parties to the polls to my knowledge to see that no fraud was committed; at the registration I admitted all who came, white and black, to register; the parish voted 2,600 or 2,700 votes, and the Republican majority was about 1,100; Kellogg expected it should be 2,200; when I told Gov. Kellogg the registration could not be made 3,000, he said, Oh, you look around; see if you can't do it;" after election, in New-Orleans, Gov. Kellogg told me I had not done what was expected of me. Witness also testified to having seen the affidavits being made at the Custom-house; these who drew the affidavits seemed to draw them according to their fancy; witness had known Thomas H. Jenks since 1860, and saw him at Notary Seymour's office; James E. Anderson and Jenks were together, and Jenks did some writing there; don't know whether he was sworn by Seymour or not; this was about May, 1877.

Mr. Hiscock cross-examined the witness: Learned that the election in Plaquemine Parish was quite fair and that no fraudulent voting on either side was done so far as he knew; when he saw Jenks and Anderson at Seymour's office he asked Jenks what he was doing there, Jenks replied, I'm here to fix that ——— of a ——— Hayes.

To Mr. Potter the witness said he remained with Packard four months after January, 1877, and that Packard's friends "felt so sore toward Hayes that it wouldn't have been safe for him to have come down there at that time."

James B. Kelly, of Texas, now of Louisiana, testified that he saw the negro woman Eliza Pinkston taken from her residence, on Gravier-street, coming from the Republican Investigating Committee, at the Custom-house; saw her come down the steps from the Custom-house, unaided, and take a cab and drive to her home, on Gravier-street; a white man came down the steps with her; she did not require to be carried before the committee on a stretcher; witness was employed as a special officer by Major Burke, and reported these facts to him; witness also said it was reported that the Republican leaders had taken the election returns to J. Madison Wells' house before they were taken before the Returning Board.

Mr. Hiscock cross-examined Kelly, and the witness said he didn't examine Eliza Pinkston; he thought Gov. Palmer and all the other statesmen who were down there and saw her were humbugs; witness had a spy on every prominent Republican in the State, and reported their movements to Major Burke; in this way he learned that there was a meeting of Casanave, Wells, Jewett, Brewster, Tom. Anderson, Morey, Blanchard, and others, at Wells' house; they went there between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening; they were not in disguise at all; Blanchard carried a parcel that looked like election returns; witness didn't see what the parcel contained.

Mr. Potter recalled Major Burke as to a report published in the *Tribune* concerning the guarantees and pledges of secrecy of the Wormley conference written by Mr. Smalley. The dispatch said that Major Burke had informed the interviewer just after the conference that he was bound by a pledge of secrecy between those present. Major Burke made a long explanation of the matter, claiming that Mr. Smalley had misunderstood and therefore misrepresented him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The house, cheese factory, and barns of James Brodie, at Laurel Hill, Jefferson County, N. Y., caught fire at 1·9 o'clock yesterday morning from a steam thrasher, and were burned. The household goods, cattle, and horses were saved, while a large quantity of hay, 800 bushels of grain, and ten hogs were burned. The loss is estimated at $8,000.

A fire at Rockville, Conn., yesterday partly destroyed the dye house and boiler-house of the White Manufacturing Company. The loss, which is estimated at $10,000, is fully covered by insurance.

The planing and feed mills of Danforth & Co. at Ovid, Mich., were totally destroyed by fire Friday night. Lost on mills, machinery, and material, $10,000; insurance, $3,000.

The new house of Charles W. Junkins at York, Me., was burned Friday night, together with a store and a stable. Loss $6,000; partially insured.

The shoe-shop and brush and chair factory of the State Reform School at Lancaster, Ohio, were burned on Friday. Loss, $20,000; uninsured.

SINGLE-SCULL THREE-MILE RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 24.—The single-scull three-mile race between B. Clayton, of the Brown Boat Club of this city, and Andy Seibert, of the Clipper Club of Pittsburg, for $250 a side, took place at Beach Bottom this afternoon. The course is the same on which the Felsing-Weisgarber race was rowed last Saturday. The referee, William Beaumont, of Pittsburg, called the race at 6:30 o'clock P. M., and the men started promptly, with Clayton in the lead, rowing 35 strokes to the minute. The Pittsburg man lost the race by four boat lengths. Clayton rowed over the course in 22:10.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK MURDER TRIAL.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Aug. 24.—The trial of the Osborne family for the murder of the Monkton tavern-keeper, Timothy McCarthy, at Shediac, in October last, has ended in the disagreement of the jury, after being out 13 hours. The prisoners were remanded to jail, and the court adjourned until Tuesday, Nov. 2. John Osborne, who has been held as an accessory, was released on bail. Annie Parker, the principal witness, is to be kept in custody. One report says the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. The trial has occupied the court from July 12 to the present time, and 119 witnesses in all were examined.

POLO-PLAYING AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 24.—Six interesting games of polo were played here this afternoon by the Westchester Club. The "blues" were James Gordon Bennett, Lloyd S. Bryce, F. G. Griswold, and Herman Oelrichs. The "reds" were Fairman Rogers, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., S. Howland Robbins, and Carroll Bryce. The reds won the first game and the blues the five last. Some very fine playing was done by the blues. There was a large attendance of Summer visitors present. Among the most prominent spectators were Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister; Max Outrey, French Minister; Senator Bayard, and Judge Swayne.

A HARD FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 24.—The revenue officers report an engagement with an armed band of illicit distillers, headed by Campbell Morgan, in Overton County, at 6 P. M. yesterday. The revenue officers were under fire for 45 minutes, and Phillips, Pippin, and Smith were wounded. Commissioner Raum has given Collector Woodcock authority to send enough men to capture the band. He is now organizing a posse for that purpose.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A CONVICT.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—A deliberate attempt at murder was made at the Erie County Penitentiary late yesterday by Timothy Danahy, a three years' convict, who concealed himself in a doorway and attacked another convict, named Henry Miller, with a knife, inflicting serious wounds on his head.

THE ORANGE INVESTIGATION.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—Mr. Bernard, the counsel prosecuting the Orangemen, has written to the Secretary of State asking that pardon be granted to such Orangemen as may criminate themselves as such by the testimony they may be called upon to give in the investigation now going on.

THE LAST DAY AT SARATOGA

UNFLAGGING INTEREST IN RACING TO THE END.

THE GRAND STAND FULL OF ELEGANTLY-DRESSED LADIES AND DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE—A GOOD DAY FOR THE FAVORITES—THE WINNERS LADY D'ARCY, DANICHEFF, PAROLE, NANNIE H., AND DEADHEAD—A SUPERB STEEPLE-CHASE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—If there were people who thought that the interest in the racing was on the wane they must have realized to-day how far they were mistaken; for the largest crowd of the season gathered on the course to witness the closing events of the regular meeting. The grand stand presented a beautiful sight, as it was crowded by an audience of elegantly-dressed ladies. Many of the distinguished people who are at present here were gathered along the quarter stretch. The weather was warm without being oppressive, and the racing was of the most spirited kind, as the enthusiasm of the crowd attested. Five events were decided, and the first four favorites were successful. The steeple-chase, although there were but three entries, was the best contested of the season, and created a vast deal of excitement, Deadhead defeating the favorite, Waller, by a half length, both of them being very tired, and almost run to a stand-still. The cheering at the unexpected result was vociferous, and prolonged until the jockeys dismounted at the weighing stand. The track was in splendid order, and all the races were run in fast time. The mutual pools paid on the first race, Lady D'Arcy, $7 90; on the second, Danicheff, $9; on the third, Parole, $5 25; on the fourth, Nannie H., $12 50, and on the fifth, Deadhead, $38 10.

THE DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTERS.

The sport began with a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $300, of which $50 went to the second horse. Winners at either meeting at Saratoga were to carry five pounds extra, while horses beaten at this meeting and not having won a race at either meeting were allowed seven pounds. The five competitors for this were Thomas W. Doswell's b. f. Majestic, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Eltham Lass, 106 pounds, (C. Booth;) A. Smith's gr. f. Lady D'Arcy, 4 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, 106 pounds, (Barrett;) A. A. Thompson's ch. g. Loiterer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, 108 pounds, (Donahue;) George Ayres' b. c. Alleveur, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, 103 pounds, (Spillman,) and H. Stanford's b. f. Fusilade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, 96 pounds, (Fitzpatrick.) When it was announced that Barrett was to ride Lady D'Arcy there was heavy plunging on her, the public having confidence in his honesty. The pooling was heavy at the following rates:

Lady D'Arcy	$475	$425	$325
Majestic	125	115	90
Alleveur	100	95	80
Fusilade	65	50	45
Loiterer	20	20	20

There was some delay in getting the horses together, as they were very restless. They then broke away a couple of times, one of which would have been a good start, but, unfortunately, they had passed the starting-line when the next attempt the flag fell, but the start was a very poor one, Alleveur having the best of it, with Lady D'Arcy second, two lengths in front of Fusilade, Majestic fourth, and Loiterer fifth. After this, of course, there were but the two favorites in the race, for it was an impossibility for the others to catch them. They were hustled in a cloud of dust as they ran down the chute, but when they turned into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Alleveur was seen to be a length in front of Lady D'Arcy and she four lengths in advance of Majestic, who was half a length ahead of Loiterer, with Fusilade hopelessly in the rear. Coming round the turn the struggle was entirely between the favorites, the others not being able to get near them as the pace was very fast, Alleveur was a length in front of the Canada mare at the three-quarters and up to the furlong pole, when the mare reached the head. He came to the front again, however, when he felt the deadly punishment of Barrett to win, but Barrett had Lady D'Arcy bottled up for the finish, and when he called upon her she responded with alacrity and won the race by a length in the fast time of 1:16¾. Alleveur was six lengths ahead of Loiterer who was half a length before Majestic, 10 lengths in advance of Fusilade.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The second event on the card was a free handicap purse of $500 for 3-year olds, one mile and three-quarters, and for this there were four competitors, including Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, by imp. Glenelg, out of Salina, 108 pounds, (Donahue;) J. E. Brewster & Co.'s ch. g. Pilot, by Planet, out of Sally Lewis, 104 pounds, (Evans;) D. McCarty's ch. c. Helmsman, by Helmbold, out of Mariposa, 98 pounds, (C. Booth,) and Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Bertha, by Glenelg, out of Stamps, 96 pounds, (Barrett.) As Danicheff had gone this distance successfully he was, consequently, a prominent favorite, but the western division were not without hope that Helmsman would carry off the honors, as he had a good private reputation, although he had performed badly in his previous races here, when he seemed to lack speed. Pilot and Danicheff being stable companions, although owned by different parties, the public was in doubt which to back, and compromised by backing Bertha and Helmsman in the French pools. The closing quotations were as follows:

Danicheff	$200	$275	$200
Helmsman	110	105	75
Pilot	45	45	45
Bertha	40	55	40

There was another delay through the fractiousness of Danicheff, although he was much more tractable than usual. Finally, they jumped away together, and the fine fell to a good start. Helmsman was a little in front of the others, but he did not maintain that position, for Danicheff got to the front before they had run 20 yards, and made a telling pace immediately. Going down the chute Pilot strove for the second place, but Helmsman did not allow him to pass. Turning into the regular course at the half mile pole, Danicheff led four lengths, while Pilot and Helmsman fought for the second place, and were two lengths in advance of Bertha, who was kept in hand. As they came round the back stretch Pilot would not allow Danicheff to get further away, and Evans saw that it was no use waiting too long, and therefore Pilot bade farewell to Helmsman and shut up two lengths of the daylight between himself and Danicheff, leaving Helmsman a length and a half behind him, the latter now four lengths before Bertha. As they came down to the three-quarter pole and turned into the stretch, they got closer together, and it was a good race up the stretch, Danicheff showing the way at a merry pace, and finishing the first three-quarters of a mile in 1:20¾, two lengths before Pilot, who was a neck ahead of Helmsman and a length in advance of Bertha. As they ran to the turn Helmsman challenged Pilot and got half a length in front of him, but was obliged to fall back again, both closing on the leader, and Bertha losing no ground. When the quarter pole was reached Danicheff was but half a length in front of Pilot, who was the same distance before Helmsman. As they went along the back stretch Donahue urged Danicheff again, and he pushed out a length in front of Pilot, while the pace began to tell on Helmsman, who began to cut in, while Bertha was rapidly passing him. By the time they reached the half-mile pole Danicheff was leading by two lengths, and Pilot held the second place, three lengths ahead of Bertha, while Helmsman had fallen to the rear beaten. When they came round the lower turn the race was very exciting, and Pilot closed up to the saddle-girth of Danicheff, while Bertha made her run, and was soon at Pilot's shoulder, with Helmsman 20 lengths away. In this manner they turned into the home stretch, and Danicheff still held the command. Running up the stretch the close struggle continued, and there was considerable excitement, as Bertha, on the outside, looked dangerous. Coming down the goal the three were under the whip, but Bertha was unable to keep up the pace, and left the finish to Pilot and Danicheff. The latter, however, had too much speed for Pilot, and beat him by a length, Bertha two lengths behind the latter, while Helmsman came in a long way behind. The mile from stand to stand was run in 1:48¼, and the mile and three-quarters in 3:08½—a fast race.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER.

The third race was a dash of a mile and a quarter, for all ages, to carry the old weights; purse, $350, of which $50 to the second horse. There were but two entries, viz.: Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole, the champion, and J. J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F. Of course, there was little interest in the race except to see Parole run, for no one thought that the mare could make the great gelding fully extend himself; but there are always people ready to take long odds, and pools were sold at the rate of $500 to $50. The race is very easily described, as Parole took the lead when the flag fell, and kept about two lengths in front of the mare, finally winning by a length and a half at his ease in 2:14.

THE SELLING RACE.

The fourth event was a selling race, for all ages, with the usual allowances, dash of one mile; purse, $300, of which $50 went to the second horse; those horses that were beaten and had not won a race this year were allowed 7 pounds in addition. For this there were five entries, and when the bell rang all of them appeared ready for the contest. These were J. D. Campbell's ch. c. Fury, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta, to be sold for $300, 76 pounds, (Gallagher;) Lawrence Hart's b. h. Henry Owens, 5 years, by Gilroy, out of Estelle, $300, 97 pounds, (Wallace;) J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondell, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beulah, $500, 91 pounds, (C. Booth;) Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, $300, 98 pounds, (Barrett,) and J. A. Smith's ch. f. Nannie H., 4 years, by imp. Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, $500, 98 pounds, (Harvey.) Now, Nannie H., having won three previous races of this description so handily, she was, of course, the favorite, but as she was to carry more weight to-day, the betting against her was good, as Higgins and Blondell had many supporters. The final pools brought the following prices:

Nannie H.	$50	$75	$160
Higgins	25	50	100
Blondell	20	50	100
Henry Owens	15	35	60
Fury	7	10	15

When the flag fell Higgins was in front, Blondell second, Owens third, Nannie H. fourth, and Fury last. Round the turn Higgins and Blondell rushed away from the others, leaving them six lengths behind. At the quarter pole Higgins had the best of it by half a length, with Blondell second, four lengths before Nannie H., third, four lengths ahead of Fury, and Henry Owens fifth. Going along the back stretch they got closer together, and the struggle was interesting; but Higgins rushed in front of Blondell, and at the half-mile pole led her a length, while she was a length in advance of Nannie H., who was two lengths before Owens, and Fury out of the contest altogether. As they came round the lower turn, Blondell made an effort to overtake Higgins and moved up to his saddle-girth, and Nannie H. fell back half a length, as the pace was hot, and she left Higgins and Blondell to kill themselves, Harvey having her well in hand. When they turned into the home stretch, however, Nannie H. came up and captured Blondell, who gave it up, and then Nannie went for Higgins and soon overtook him, and then coming to the front she won the race by a length amid much cheering, as it was her fourth successive victory. Higgins was second, three lengths ahead of Henry Owens, third, Blondell fourth, and Fury last. The time was 1:45¾. According to the conditions of the race, Nannie H. was offered at auction and was purchased by H. O. Bernard for $640, being a surplus of $140 over her stated selling price.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

The concluding event of the day was a free handicap steeple-chase of two miles and three-quarters, for which there were three entries, viz.: Charles Reed's Waller, with 166 pounds, ridden by Moany; L. Woods' br. g. Deadhead, aged, 146 pounds, ridden by Jim Henry, and A. D. Brown's gr. h. Derby, 6 years, 144 pounds, with Sutcliffe on his back. Waller was a great favorite over the field. The race being over the full course, they were started in the field behind the judges' stand, and ran down parallel with the chute, Derby on the lead, Waller second, and Deadhead third. Thus they went over a fence, then a wall, a length apart, and, taking all the jumps in the east field, they came to the north section of the water, where Deadhead and Derby were together, two lengths in front of Waller. Across the chute in the west field they went, with Deadhead a length in front of Derby, who was two lengths ahead of Waller. Crossing the track in the vicinity of the quarter pole, they dropped down into the outside field and ran along in front of Lorillard's and Belmont's stables, jumping two fences and a wall, Deadhead leading, Derby second, and Waller third. Crossing the track and the chute near the half-mile pole, they entered the east field again, took a hedge, fence, and stone wall in good style, and then came to the south section of the water, where Deadhead was four lengths in front of Derby, and he a length ahead of Waller. They then jumped the chute once more into the west field, where Waller took the second place and closed on Deadhead. They were all close together as they ran down parallel with the chute, but, entering the track at the half-mile pole, Waller led two lengths, and there was great cheering, but Deadhead caught him again on the lower turn, and, as they jumped the last hurdle together, the greatest excitement prevailed. They came up together, both very tired, but the weight told on Waller most, and Deadhead beat him to the goal by a half length, Derby six lengths behind. Time—5:33½.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for Monday, and the pools sold here this evening:

THE THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

Bramble, 112 pounds	$45		$50
Lady Davy, 107 pounds	25		25
Bonnie Wood, 104 pounds	25		25
Alleveur, 90 pounds	20		20
Sunlight, 82 pounds	10		5
Queenston, 102 pounds	5		5
Fusilade, 85 pounds	5		5
Franklin, 84 pounds	5		8

HANDICAP—MILE AND A HALF.

Kenney, 108 pounds	$50		$60
Clemmie G., 104 pounds	35		35
Kilburn, 98 pounds	30		25
Burgoo, 106 pounds	10		10
Helmsman, 85 pounds	3		3

THE MILE AND 80 YARDS BACK.

Rhadamanthus, 115 pounds	$130		$50
Hattie F., 106 pounds	35		21
Verrona, 103 pounds	105		20
Nannie H., 100 pounds	75		30
Cuba, 105 pounds	85		40
Kinney K., 83 pounds	10		5
Fredericktown, 108 pounds	5		3

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

Martians, 93 pounds	$25		
Dan K., 105 pounds	25		
Lucifer, 96 pounds	20		
Higgins, 96 pounds	11		
Hamptony 96 pounds	5		
Blondell, 84 pounds	5		

YACHTING ON SHREWSBURY RIVER.

A REGATTA ENDING IN GENERAL DISSATISFACTION—FIRST PRIZE TO A "CONNECTICUT SHARPY."

A yacht regatta was sailed on the South Shrewsbury River yesterday afternoon that was very interesting while it lasted, but which resulted in such general dissatisfaction and engendered so much ill-feeling that it can by no means be described as a successful regatta. It was one of the bi-weekly regattas of the Monmouth Beach Yacht Club, open on this occasion to all yachts on the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, for first and second money prizes. The classes were first and second class jib and mainsail boats, cat-boats, and fishing skiffs, each steered by an oar. The course was in the South Shrewsbury, from a club platform off Monmouth Beach to and around buoy No. 3 at the mouth of Pleasure Bay Creek and return, a distance of five miles, to be repeated four times for all but the skiffs, which were to sail it but twice. Including the skiffs, 26 boats started in the races, and as there were as many more yachts sailing over the course, filled with gay parties attracted to that part of the river by the regatta, the scene was one of animation and beauty. The judges' stand, which is also the Monmouth Beach Yacht Club platform, is a wretched little pier that broke down during the day, built on a marshy island in the river, accessible only by boat. The breeze was fresh from the southward, compelling a beat from the start to the upper stake-boat, with a free wind back. The starters were Bertie, Vixen, Bubble, Jennie, Sald, Gertrude, Mamie, Lotus, Anuke, Bessie, and Bother, jib and mainsail boats; Dot, Keewaydin, Leonore, Dreadnaught, Cat Bird, Fannie, Belle, Lizzie R., Eliza, Ideal, and Madge, cat-boats; and Charles West, Aimée, and six other skiffs. Though advertised for 1 o'clock, it was very nearly 3 before the start was effected; but once off, the fleet went humming up the river before the brisk breeze, led by the Bertie. This Bertie is what is known as a "Connecticut sharpy"—a style of craft used extensively on the Connecticut shore of the Sound by oystermen. The sharpy is flat-bottomed with a very deep centre-board, and, having two masts, carries a great spread of canvas in the shape of two leg-of-mutton sails and a jib and main stay-sail. The present specimen, built and used as a yacht, is furnished with an out-board, upon which, in a race, men are stationed far out over the water on the weather side of the boat, doing away almost entirely with ballast. Such a craft is said to be bad to contend against as a catamaran, and is protested against at every race for which she is entered. She was ruled out of a race on the North Shrewsbury a few days ago, the judges claiming that with the masts and four sails she did not come under the head of a jib and mainsail boat. At that time she was carefully measured by Frank Bates, than whom as a measurer none is better, and found to be 31 feet on the water-line. The judges of yesterday not only allowed her entry, despite vehement protests, but measured her as only 29 feet, thus making a difference of three minutes time in her favor. The rival of the Bertie is the Vixen, a quick little jib and mainsail boat, owned at Little Silver, and heretofore unrivaled in her class in those waters. Throughout yesterday's race the Bertie led, followed by the Vixen. It was probably a very pretty race, though nothing could be seen of it from where the judges and reporters were placed. The races were ended shortly after 5 o'clock, and then ensued an hour of consultatation among the judges, who calculated and recalculated, arrived at results and erased them, the crowd of yachtsmen and fishermen becoming, meantime, very impatient at the long and useless delay to which they were subjected. A queer feature of the calculations of these judges was that for some occult reason they had added or subtracted some sort of a time allowance, evolved by methods only known to themselves, to the time of starting of each boat, instead of figuring it from the actual time.

They finally announced that the Bertie won the race and first money—$30—in her class in 2:28:13, with the Vixen second in 2:28:51, and the prize of $15. The Captain of the Vixen indignantly refused second money, and left it in the judges' hands. He further issued a challenge to the Bertie to sail a second race for $1,000, the Bertie to use but two sails.

The second result was that the Mamie wins first place in her class in 2:27:41, with Said second in 2:31:29s. The third result was that the Ideal, belonging to one of the judges, wins first place and first money, $25, in the third class, in 2:24:18, with Leonore second in 2:24:37. The Captain of the Leonore declared this result so evidently unjust that he, too, refused to take second money, and left it in the judges' hands. The last result announced gave the skiff-race to the West and Aimée, the two last boats to finish, on the ground that the others had not sailed around the proper buoys at the upper end of the course. The judges had evidently very little idea of conducting or figuring the times of a yacht-race.

HALIFAX, Aug. 24.—The flag-ship Bellerophon and Her Britannic Majesty's ship Sirius sailed for Newport, R. I., to-day.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The *Home Educator*, a weekly paper published here, has been sold at Sheriff's sale. Mr. David Tomlin, the mortgagee, was the purchaser.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

NOTES OF EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The San Francisco Minstrels will begin their season on Monday evening, Sept. 2.

Sothern has gone back to London and reopened the Haymarket as *Lord Dundreary*.

Mme. Patti and Signor Nicolini have signed contracts with Mr. Gye, the London impresario, for the next operatic season.

The sale of seats for "Jane Shore" at Booth's Theatre commences on Thursday next. The season opens on Monday, Sept. 2.

The representations of "Olivia" at the Union-Square Theatre will be continued during the evenings of the coming week and at the Saturday matinée.

The novelty at Gilmore's Garden this evening will be the first appearance of Mlle. Gemma A. B. Donati, of Havana, whose appearance some time since, at the Academy of Music, will be recalled.

To-morrow night, at Niblo's Theatre, Mr. T. Grattan Riggs will appear in a local drama entitled "The Irish Detective." The engagement is for one week only. On Monday, Sept. 2, "Mazeppa" will be produced.

The opera season opens at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, on the evening of Sept. 16, with Miss Emma Abbott as *Marguerite*, in "Faust," a part in which she appears for the first time as a member of the Hess English Opera Company.

Herr August Wilhelmj, the violinist, will give a series of concerts in New-York at Steinway Hall, commenc

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY.

The articles on subjects dear to the sportsman's heart, of which *Scribner's Monthly* has been so prolific, receive a September addition with an extended account of hunting the mule-deer in Colorado. The author, J. Harrison Mills, contributes a number of the illustrations. Gen. George B. McClellan has an illustrated paper on the Engadine. Ardent admirers of that warrior may be interested in his writings, but we greatly doubt whether a marked ability to train raw troops assists a man in a literary way. His paper is dull. Dr. William J. Morton finishes his trip to, and description of, the great centre of diamond mining in South Africa. "To South Africa for Diamonds" has much information about the precious stone itself, aside from the merely descriptive portions. Maurice Thompson, the Western toxophilist and drawer with the long bow, has a paper on Western farm life, with illustrations by Warner, Rheinhart, and Kelly. The first named having designed, in clay, a medallion for American farmers, a preliminary sketch thereof heads the article. Charles H. Clark contributes another long paper on a popular subject, possibly as interesting to women as Dr. Morton's talk about diamonds. It is called "A Spool of Thread," and shows the inner working of a great factory at Willimantic, Conn. The illustrations to this paper, drawn by Walter Shirlaw, are better than any he has yet made. Mr. Shirlaw is one of the few who received an honorable mention for his pictures at the Paris Exposition.

Chase's painting of a young woman preparing for a ride, exhibited at the first opening of the Society of American Artists and bought by the Union League Club, has been cut on wood by Thomas Cole, and published as a sort of initial to the September *Scribner*. H. C. Bunner, the editor of *Puck*, adds verses to the fine cut. Other poetry present is "The Wind-harp," by Lucrèce; "In Marble," by Montgommery; "Mercédés," (the young Queen of Spain,) by Julia Dorr; "The Goblet," by Anna C. Brackett; "A Summer Morning," by James T. McKay; "The Dragon-fly," by Henry S. Cornwall, and "My Wolves," by Francis G. Fairfield. Some of them are good, none wholly poor. Then comes Bret Harte with a facetious "Miss Edith Makes it Pleasant for Brother Jack." There is always something fresh about Bret Harte, even when at his worst. His verses may not be very witty, nor always quite original in tone, but they are not effeminate, labored, or weak.

The prose fiction for September consists in the usual number of short stories and serials. Among the former, attention may be called to the strong handling of that entitled "Molly" by Julia Schayer. The latter consists of Mr. Edward Eggleston's "Roxy" and Chapters 3, 4 and 5 of Boyesen's "Falconberg." Extracts from an unpublished manuscript of the late Henry D. Thoreau are given under the title "Days and Nights in Concord," wherewith *Scribner's* is seen following in the wake of *The Atlantic*. Finally there is a paper on "College Fellowships" by Charles F. Thwing, and another on "The Transportation Question" by Stephen D. Dillaye.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—The New-York Post Office is an American "institution" of which the magazines are never done boasting. *Appletons' Journal* for September renews the description of that edifice, inside and out, under the guidance of Leander P. Richardson, backed by various appropriate wood-cuts. An illustrated article on a more novel subject is called "In Paraguay," and, with the aid of six pictures by Carlos Sansom, informs the public concerning a little visited and little known portion of South America. The magazine is strong in prose fiction for the coming month. Thus we have a true tale of Western life called "A Leap-Year Romance," of which the first part is given. It is written by G. Stanley Hall. Then a story, complete, by Lucy C. Lillie, describes the infernal machinations of one Lemark, alias Leroux, a French mesmerist and forger; he comes near to marrying the feeble-minded but beauteous heroine of "A Strange Experience." Albert Rhodes continues to expound "A Bit of Nature," an American story in 23 chapters, of which 16 are now before the public. As to verse the list is not large. There is Paul H. Hayne, who writes a sonnet on "The Minstrel Tree," and John James Piatt, who describes the "Trundle-bed" of his infancy, and Will Wallace Harney, who writes an ogreish poem about "The Old House" haunted by Georgian ghosts. Barton Grey has a love poem of the sad and pleading variety, called "At Your Gate," and E. S. F. a sonnet on the mountain laurel. Alfred B. Street also appears with a descriptive poem called "The Homestead Lawn." In addition to these attractions, we must note a lively paper by William Minturn on Edouard Manet, a French painter of recent celebrity. It is the third installment of "French Writers and Artists." Susan Fenimore Cooper adds another paper of "Otsego Leaves." This time it is the Bird Primeval which she discusses. H. M. Robinson takes up a theme that no amount of repetition can quite make bare. His paper is called "A Voyage with the Voyageurs." Finally, Rev. Treadwell Walden concludes his "Voices of Westminster Abbey," and retires to that privacy of life from which no editor ought ever to have extracted him.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—Celia Thaxter begins the list of the September prattlers to children by well-turned verses, in which "Foolish Little Nell" tries to make herself invisible by pouring fern-seed into her shoes. C. P. Cranch relates in comic vein the method pursued by a young woman-artist to keep rude boys away from her easel in the fields. Samuel W. Duffield rings a jingle about "Little Bear," a Paw-Knee chief, who camps upon the hearth-rug, and Mary E. Bradley rhymes about a little mechanical genius of a boy, whose brothers and sisters laugh at his inventions. S. Smith is the author of some further verses of amusing contents, all about "Nancy Chime." The figure of that enigmatical lady is given in the text, and proves on nearer acquaintance to be an old-fashioned stand-behind-the-door clock. Getting back into the department for "Very Little Folks," we find a set of verses called "Hiddy-Diddy," which contain just the amount of nonsense relished, or supposed to be relished, by the inhabitants of the nursery.

The prose articles of *St. Nicholas* are, as usual, short and to the point. Prof. W. K. Brooks ought to be read first of all, for his explanations of how the birds fly. Eagle, penguin, quail, and hawk—these are the flyers selected for illustration. Thomas Dunn English contributes "The Axe of Ranier," a jolly, hobgoblin story with a fight in it. Alice Maud Eddy writes "My St. George," and Kappes draws the illustration of a little boy on a rock in the sea, saving a little girl from drowning. "Born in Prison," by Julia P. Ballard, does not allude to human beings, but to a butterfly under a tumbler. Ellen Frances Terry writes "Who Put Out the Tea-Party?" and Howard Pyle adds a voracious story concerning the fox, the monkey, and the pig, and how the fox got the better of them all. Susan Coolidge also draws on Æsop, but uses his fable of the fox and the turkeys merely as the text of a lesson to small children. The serials are: "Under the Lilacs," by Louisa M. Alcott, in which Thomas Moran appears with one of his handsome drawings of forest and brook, and "Dab Kinzer: A Story of a Growing Boy," by William O. Stoddard, in which Mr. George Inness, Jr., a painter, and the son of one of our best painters, makes his appearance as a designer on wood. The frontispiece for *St. Nicholas* in September is drawn by J. W. Champney and printed on tinted paper.

AN AMATEUR ACTORS' REPERTORY.

PLAYS FOR PRIVATE ACTING. Translated from the French and Italian. By Members of the Revue Dramatic Club of Newport. New-York: HENRY HOLT & Co. 1878.

It may be a question whether short plays turned into English will ever come into actual use among amateur actors when they are of the kind selected by the dramatic club of Newport. It is not that the members of this club show bad taste in their selection, but rather the contrary. Their taste is a little too good for the audiences to which private actors, as a rule, address themselves. The points made in most of these little monologue plays—for the stage is generally occupied by one person, seldom by more than two—are too delicately managed for ordinary actors; they require the training of the Théâtre Français to produce, and the skilled critical faculty of a French audience to appreciate them. Where the two can be combined there may be in this country or in England an opening for a practical use of the book. On the other hand, the volume may be said to stand on its own feet as something to be read, not acted. The plays are very amusing reading, and that, it may be added, is more than can be said of a great many plays which still keep their own on the stage. Their shortness makes them come quickly to the point; everything extraneous is omitted, and the play itself turns on onlyone movement.

Gustave Droz, the author of *Autour d'une Source*; of *Monsieur, Madame et Bébé*, and many other clever tales, is levied upon for two short pieces. "The Registered Letter" introduces the impossible rich American, who has taken the place of the Englishman, dear to French caricaturists of the early part of the century. "The Cardinal's Illness" has some very fine play between an Abbé, who is trying to sell his property at an exorbitant rate, and a politician and his wife, who want the property to use as a boast in a political contest just about to be decided. Count Sollohub is the writer from whom "His Hat and Cane" is taken, a little piece that shows more dexterity than the preceding. The plot turns on the use of a hat and cane in the hall of a strange lady to frighten away importunate suitors. The situation here recalls forcibly Goldoni's drama for music, entitled *La Ritornata di Londra*. "The Flower of Tlemcen," by Legouvé and Merimée is a more elaborate affair. An Algerian hero returns to find his former love a widow and her daughter grown up. The daughter prefers the gray hero to his nephew, a fop, and the mother gives her consent. Translation has evidently done injustice to the delicacy of this play. The most pleasing of all is André Theuriet's "The Old Homestead," although the fact that it is also the most sentimental might be expected to injure it. The varying hopes and desires of *Aline, M. Gilbert*, and the young stranger who comes to buy the homestead, are contrasted most happily. When the stranger turns out to be the man selected as a husband for *Aline* the dénouement appears very happy and spirited. "The Soup Tureen," by D'Hervilly, is one of the inferior pieces. It hinges on the china mania of the lover. "Silence in the Ranks," by D'Hervilly, again introduces the gallant officer who is too diffident to offer himself, and must be made to come to the point. "Sophronisba"—Oh!" looks like the most actable comedy of the lot where the cast is amateur. It is in one act and by Charles Narrey. A young couple is rendered furiously jealous by the machinations of *Bruno*, their servant, who wants to get back to Paris and his *Sophronisba*. The dialogue is very pointed and lively, is accompanied by much movement, and gains additional vivacity by the farcical character of the servant. "He and She" is a clever piece of dialogue from the Italian, author not given. The 10 concluding pieces are monologues, which can be recited effectively from an extemporized stage by a good mimic and elocutionist. Here is an interlude by Emile Durandeau, called "Sergeant Bridell's Letter." He is one of "*Nos Troupiers*," a class of worthy men at whom the comic papers of Paris never tire of gibing.

DEAR PARENTS: I have reached my post and I am writing these two lines to tell you that my health is good, but the victuals of the regiment is not good. I am writing these two lines to tell you I am so dull that I feel like to give up, for now I ain't got no pleasures up to now, so I send you these two lines to tell you. I don't want no money, because I have got all the money I want, and if sometimes you would send me three shillings it would be a pleasure for me, but do not trouble yourself about it; but if sometimes my brother could send me four shillings it would do me a pleasure, but tell him not to put himself out about it, because you see all the money is given me here that I want. But if it happens you can send six shillings, I would be happy to swell out and be grand, if you won't put yourself out; and I ask you not to put yourself out at all. Tell my brother not to be surprised and send me the money and not trouble himself. I am stationed at Little Compton, in the North. This country is all full of corn, and cabbages, and chellery, and pipes, and refineries, and theatres, and liberty, and fire companies organized most magnificent, and so forth, and so forth, every comfort in the world. But don't write to me here, because I am not here any more, for I've gone away with two friends here, and don't write to me either at St. Omer, because I'm there, but I shall not be there in an hour and a half, about an hour and three quarters thereabouts; don't write to me except when I shall write to you first where I am, because I don't know at all where we are going to. The eight shillings I asked you for, I ask don't put yourself out about it, you will want it more than me; and tell my brother to send it to me, and not put himself out, and to send it anyhow. Good-bye, my dear parents, with most respectable love, and give my love to all my relations, and give my love to all my friends. I am always your son, evermore,

JOSEPH BRIDELL.

P. S.—Upon the whole, if my brother cannot send me ten shillings send it to me yourself. I don't care as long as I have it.

AN HISTORICAL POEM.

FRANCESCA OF RIMINI. A Poem. By A. A. H. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1878.

The right of a poet to alter the bearings of a celebrated story is not to be challenged; he is above such criticism as much as any one can be. It is part of his office as a poet to be free to pick and choose, change and vary an old tale according to his own sweet will. But while he has the right, he must also expect to be told, perhaps, that other variations are preferable, or, perhaps, that his view does not tally with circumstances connected with the story or legend, or, again perhaps, that he carries his conceptions too far, so that the finest edge of the legend is done away with. If he is of the right kind he will listen with more or less patience to the objections made, reflecting that a new poet seldom appears whose verses are worth any such examination.

The writer who publishes a slim volume under the initials A. S. H. has a right to notice. The quality of his verse is of a very high order, considered under one aspect. He is a singer after the order of Tennyson, whose verse is so harmonious and flowing that he outshines his master in that respect, and approaches closely to the melodiousness of Swinburne. The latter has taken up Tennyson on the melodious, sweet-voweled side, and far surpassed him. But while Swinburne has been singing for the sake of sound, his muse has often suffered grievously for want of sense. Tennyson is often soft and sensuous, sometimes almost cloying in his sweetness of line, but he always makes himself clear. Not so Swinburne. Now, this new versifier of the woes of Francesca da Rimini has sometimes fallen into the same pit. His vagueness and his melody is that of Swinburne, while the body of his verse is Tennysonian. But, while this is being said, care must be taken to mention the fact that no plagiarism or close similarity of thread at word are to be found. The likeness to the two modern Englishmen is only one of influence and impression. Listen to the opening stanza:

"A western shore and marshy plain between,
Girt by a crumbling wall, a city stands
Alone. Men say there was none other seen
So lovely or so fair in all those lands.
When decked as for a bride by royal hands,
Her excellence was as some jewel rare
That many crowns had coveted to wear."

Seventy-two stanzas are given to the story of Francesca, but the first ten hardly introduce the legend at all. They are all beautiful, melodious rhymes, slipping along in descriptions that are fine enough in themselves, but still leave a sense of vagueness. The thirteenth stanza opens the story:

"Divided then was all that land. Within
Her door the good wife trembling saw afar
The flash of shields. A little gold to win,
The sword was drawn, nor loath were hands to mar
What lips had sworn. And Guido, long at war,
And fearing oaths but lightly pledged, would fain
With holier vows the new-made truce maintain.

"But one whose crafty counsel in the things
Of state be sought, made answer thus: 'Beware,
O friend, of this that thou wilt do. The wings
Of love are strong as i free, and were he heir,
This Malatesta lord, to virtues rare
As brilliant as chosen for a royal crown,
Well at their setting might a maiden frown.

"'Now if this man she see, nor I, nor thou,
Shall move her mind to wed with him. But let
His brother Paulo come to take the vow,
That thus a maiden's fancies may not set
At naught the pleasure, and new perils yet
The State assail.' And thus unwittingly
Came Paulo, with a goodly company."

The plot proceeds so far that Francesca does not know that Paulo is only bridegroom by proxy. The morning after her wedding she awakes to find her husband the ugly Malatesta. She is in love with Paulo; Malatesta is immersed in cares of state and neglects her; Paulo meets her one day by chance in a wood, and the crime for which she and her lover expiate their sins in Dante's hell begins. That they do sin is hardly to be gathered clearly from this poem; probably if the reader did not know the story as it occurs in Dante, he would be in doubt. The poem ends as vaguely as it begins; but the conception of the relation between Francesca and Paulo is one that does not please this critic. It is a mistaken special pleading on behalf of Francesca. She is supposed to be in love with Paulo from the start. On the contrary, Dante represents them quite innocent of guile until suddenly, while reading a book together, they look at each other and know that they are in love. This adds a supernatural effect to the story. It is as if they were helpless before a deity who strikes them as Cupid might with his arrows. But if they loved each other always, and Francesca was the victim of a wicked act of treachery on the part of her father, her husband, and her brother-in-law, she may be thought of as an injured woman, revenging herself upon husband and father, and merely paying off crime with crime. This variation of the legend really lowers Francesca, although the author, of course, intends to defend her. With his dramatic sense Dante felt the beauty of that inexorable form of love which suddenly started up between Paulo and Francesca. But it is more gracious to dwell on the manifest beauties of a poem than to argue about the general scope. Here are stanzas from the middle portion, where the Malatesta is away and Francesca is drooping and wretched:

"No more the palace seemed a bridal place;
Masking nor feast Francesca's presence knew;
And if some time perchance men saw her face
When to the garden close she slowly drew,
Where dark upon the brown moss thickest grew
The shade, such trouble seemed thereon to bide
As only death within its peace may hide.

"Goodly that pleasance was; its border fringed
With yellow grass the sea that ofttimes flung
Thereon the flakes of salt froth, amber tinged,
And on the sloping reach of pebbles sung
The selfsame yearning song, as first among
The sleeping hills and shallow-shining bars,
Unheard, it whispered to the new-lit stars.

"Beyond were shadowed spaces of a wood,
Low boughed, where on the river's edge of sand,
Waist deep and scarcely stirred, the sedges stood—
And blossoms, strewn as by a sower's hand,
Sailed out into the open pasture land,
Where like a white arm wound about the lea
The river kept the meadows from the sea."

This is very charming poetry, so unusually sweet and melodious that the author need not have hidden bashfully behind initials. The extracts given show here and there the traces of what was before mentioned, clearness and grammatical strength sacrificed to the beautiful flow of verse. But that can be altered; it is probably inexperience. If it is not weakness, the public ought to hear from A. S. H. again. In a nice feeling for the selection of words, in sobriety of adjectives and images, A. S. H. approaches Longfellow. We are glad to welcome him or her that makes so excellent a start in literature, and congratulate Philadelphia on harboring any one who can write so good a poem as *Francesca da Rimini*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Guide Rein.* Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878. "Artist Biographies." Edited by M. F. Sweetser.

—*A Primer of American Literature.* By Charles F. Richardson. Boston: Houghton, Osgood & Co. 1878.

—*Bonny Eagle.* (The Anti-Bilied Shirt Club.) New-York: The Author's Publishing Company. 1878. Paper.

—*A Summer Idyl.* By Christian Reid. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. "New Handy Volume Series."

—*Squire Paul.* By Hans Warring. Translated by Mary A. Robinson. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*Sir Walter Scott.* By Richard H. Hutton. "English Men of Letters." New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*An Arab Wife.* A Romance of the Polynesian Seas. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. "New Handy Volume Series."

—*Byrne's Timber and Log Book, Ready Reckoner, and Price Book.* By Oliver Byrne. New-York: The American News Company.

—*Parallel and Meridian System of Map-Drawing.* By W. V. Marshall. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1878. Quarto, paper.

—*Topical Course of Study for the Common Schools of the United States.* By R. C. Stone. New-York, Chicago, and New-Orleans: A. S. Barnes & Co. 1878.

—*On the Therapeutic Forces: An Effort to Consider Medicines in the Light of Conservation of Force.* By Thomas J. Mays, M. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

—*History of the Christian Church. First Ten Centuries.* By Philip Smith, B. A. With Illustrations. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1879. 8vo, cloth, 618 pages.

—*Stricture of the Male Urethra: Its Radical Cure.* By Fessenden N. Otis, M. D. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878. Royal 8vo, linen, 352 pages; illustrations.

—*A Story of the Strike.* ("Why Don't Fido Eat Candy?") Scenes in City Life. By Elizabeth Murray. New-York: The Author's Publishing Company. 1878. Paper.

—*Manual for Rifle Practice.* By Gen. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, N. G., S. N. Y. Sixth revised edition. New-York: W. C. & F. P. Church. 1878.

—*The New Paul and Virginia; or, Positivism on an Island.* By W. H. Mallock, author of *The New Republic*. Second edition. New-York: Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 1878.

—*State Engineer and Surveyor of the State of New-York.* Annual Report for Year Ending Sept. 30, 1877. Albany, N. Y.: Charles Van Benthuysen & Son. 1878. 8vo, cloth, 1,275 pages.

—*The Principles of Light and Color.* By Edwin D. Babbitt. 204 photo-engravings; 4 colored plates. New-York: Babbitt & Co. 1878. Royal octavo, cloth, 560 pages, tinted paper.

—*The Life of Albert Sidney Johnston.* By William Preston Johnston. With illustrations on steel and wood. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1878. Royal octavo, cloth, 755 pages.

—*The Encyclopædia Britannica.* A Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition. Vol. VIII. "Eleanor to Fakir." Twelve plates. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 1878.

—*Geographical Surveying: Its Uses, Methods, and Results.* By Frank de Yeaux Carpenter, C. E., Geographer to Geological Commission of Brazil. New-York: Van Nostrand. 1878. Science Series, No. 37.

—*Ab-sa-ra-ka, Land of Massacre; The Experiences of an Officer's Wife on the Plains.* By Col. E. B. Carrington, United States Army. (Fourth edition of Mrs. Carrington's narrative.) Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DECISION IN THE CASE OF SAWYER AGAINST WEAVER — PAROLE EVIDENCE NOT ADMITTED—JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The following decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States:

Eunice L. B. Sawyer, Administratrix of Frederick P. Sawyer, deceased, vs. Joseph Weaver.—Appeal from the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia.—The undertaking on the part of Frederick P. Sawyer, the decedent, in respect to the payment of the indebtedness to North is thus expressed in the deed of trust executed by him, on receipt of the conveyance from Weaver, to secure the payment of the balance of his purchase money:

"And whereas there is now an indebtedness on said property of eight promissory notes of S. D. Castleman and said Weaver, each for $1,000 with interest, as will appear by deed recorded in liber No. 640, folio 474, and part of the consideration of this sale is that said Sawyer should assume said indebtedness, and pay the same, and hold the said Weaver harmless therefrom."

The deed referred to is dated March 24, 1871, and states the indebtedness to be "in the sum of $10,000, for which amount he [North] holds the 10 joint and several promissory notes of said Castleman and Weaver, bearing date on the 17th of March, 1871, each for the sum of $1,000, payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten years after date, to the order of said Castleman and Weaver, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; that nothing would seem to be clearer than this created an obligation on the part of Sawyer to pay the indebtedness of Castleman and Weaver to North upon the property. The assumption is not of $8,000, but of the indebtedness evidenced by eight of the notes described in the deed referred to, and this was $8,000, with interest from March 17, 1871. The notes were not payable with interest annually, but with interest from date, which implies that the interest accruing from date to maturity was payable at maturity with the principal. Two of the notes described in the deed had matured before the sale to Sawyer, and as eight only were assumed, the presumption is, in the absence of anything to the contrary, that the assumption was of the eight to mature thereafter. As express reference is made in the deed by Sawyer to that by Castleman and Weaver, for a description of the indebtedness assumed, the same effect is to be given the contract of Sawyer, embraced in his deed, that would be if the language in the deed referred to had been in terms corporated into his own. It is said, however, that the deed from Weaver to Sawyer executed, as it was, at the same time with that of Sawyer, and as part of the same transaction, must be construed with the deed of Sawyer, for the purpose of determining what the contract between the parties actually was. This is undoubtedly so, but we do not think it alters the case. The items of the consideration, as recited in the deed of Sawyer, it is true, amount in the aggregate to only $20,000, and in the description of the debt to be assumed special mention of interest is omitted, but the deed of Castleman and Weaver is referred to, and there is nothing to indicate an exclusion of the interest which that deed describes from the debt assumed. The appellants conceding that the deeds taken together contain the contract of the parties as reduced to writing, parole evidence is held inadmissible to contradict or vary it. The pleadings not being framed with a view to reform the contract, because of an alleged mutual mistake of the parties, such relief is denied and the decree affirmed. The Chief-Justice delivered the opinion.

HARRY CUNNINGHAM'S ESTATE.

HIS BROTHER'S BAD MANAGEMENT AS DESCRIBED BY JUDGE VAN HOESEN.

The late Harry Cunningham, formerly President of the Liquor-dealers' Protective Association, was one of the members of the firm of Cunningham & Lyons, who kept a restaurant on the Bowery. His interest was, after his death, sold by his brother William to Mr. Lyons. William is the Administrator of his deceased brother, and was also a member of the firm. He sold out his own interest as well as his brother's. For his own share he obtained $3,000, while for his brother's he seems to have received less than $600. Mrs. Rose Mulvey, his sister, was to receive what was obtained for Harry Cunningham's share. Not receiving as much as William, she brought suit in the Common Pleas against Lyons for an accounting, &c., and she applied to Judge Van Hoesen for an injunction against Lyons. The Judge, in a memorandum of his decision handed down yesterday, says:

"The plaintiff has suffered injury from her brother William Cunningham, not, so far as I can discover, from the defendant Lyons. William Cunningham is, I suspect, the promoter of this suit. Unless appearances do him great injustice, he has been grossly false to his duty as Administrator. If he inspired this suit, he is now attempting to swindle Lyons, as it may turn out that he has swindled his sister. If the plaintiff be a bona fide litigant, and not a mere instrument in the hands of her brother, she will have him brought before the Surrogate to explain why the one-third interest in the partnership which he claims to belong to him was worth $3,000, while the one-third interest of his deceased brother, whose Administrator he is, was worth only $559. It appears, however, that the plaintiff seeks no relief against her brother, and that she is willing that he should keep what he got from Lyons; all she asks is that the defendant may pay as much for the share of the deceased brother as he paid for the share of William Cunningham. But the fact appears to be that the defendant has already paid a full equivalent for all that he bought. The trouble is that William Cunningham caused the purchase money to be unequally and unfairly divided, and he appropriated the larger part to his own use. If he be compelled to divide the money equally the plaintiff will obtain all the redress to which she is entitled."

COURT NOTES.

James Bowen, who stabbed Mrs. Ellen Leach, of No. 324 West Thirty-eighth-street, on Friday was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, and was remanded to await the result of the woman's injuries.

Henry Scott was committed at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, in default of of $2,000 bail, on the charge of breaking into the residence of J. B. Morgan, of No. 1,211 Third-avenue, and taking jewelry and clothing valued at $300. The property was recovered at a pawn-shop.

A butcher's cart, driven by James Madden, of No. 218 East Forty-seventh-street, and a milk wagon in charge of Oscar Shollenberg, of Washington-street, got into collision yesterday morning in First-avenue. A fight ensued between the two drivers, during which Shollenberg raised a heavy whip and struck his antagonist on the head, destroying the sight of his left eye. Shollenberg was held by Justice Kasmire, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Court, in default of $300 bail.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Chief-Justice Waite has just rendered an elaborate decision in the bankruptcy case of Holmes & Lisaburger, metal merchants, who failed in 1874 for nearly $1,000,000. Henry F. Hamill, represented by a Receiver out of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York during the composition meeting, filed a proof of debt for $112,355, and the debtors and some of the creditors objected to this proof; the presiding officer ruled adversely and admitted the proof, and Judge Blatchford sustained his ruling and the Receiver ruled in favor of the composition, which was carried, and the creditors, except Hamill, were paid off. In February, 1876, Hamill's Receiver applied to Judge Blatchford for an order compelling the debtors to pay the composition on the amount that had been proved; the motion was argued and a reference had; when the Referee's report was presented the debtors excepted, claiming that the Receiver was not a creditor, and not entitled to any dividend. Judge Blatchford ruled that the action of the court in the composition proceedings was an adjudication of the debt, and that the debtors must pay the composition on the amount of $112,355 into court. Judge Choate and Melville H. Regensburger, counsel for the debtors, resisted the order and appealed to the Circuit Court, and proceedings to punish the debtors for contempt were vigorously pressed by the Receiver. The appeal was heard in May by Chief-Justice Waite, who now gives his opinion, in which he reverses the decision of the District Court, and holds that the settlement in the composition proceedings was not an adjudication of the debt to deprive the debtors from showing that the Receiver was not a creditor or that the debt should be reduced; that the filing of the debt in the progress of the composition was merely a summary method of ascertaining at what amount the creditor should be reckoned, and that the proceeding was not a judicial determination of the debt. E. N. Bangs and Melville H. Regensburger appeared for the debtors, and Robert D. Benedict represented the Receiver, who has to pay the costs of the appeal.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

During the past week letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons by Surrogate Daily, of Kings County: Jane Montague, William Fee, Thomas M. Williams, James Haley, John Grace, Jacob Weber, Abigail McQuaid, Peter J. Dazet, Ebenezer B. White, John E. Motz, Catharine Eadie, Bernard Featherstone, William B. I. Smith, William L. Kellers, John L. Fitzgerald, Peter Gustave Lunstedt, George S. Carton, and Elisha H. Donaldson, all of the City of Brooklyn; Ann Anderson, of the Town of Flatbush; Bernard Beilly, late of the State of California.

Letters of Guardianship of the persons and estates of Ida Virmand and Mathilda Virmand were granted to Henry E. Sackman in place of Carl Wuest; of Edwin E. Brandon, Harry Brandon, Gilbert A. Brandon, Nettie Brandon, and Willard Brandon were granted to Edwin Brandon, their father, and Mary Emily Havens to Elsie H. de Festetics, all of the County of Kings.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Center vs. Seaman &c.—Decree signed.

Middlebrook vs. Ely.—This order must stand over until the children of George G. Ely are made parties defendant.

Gilf on vs. Hughes.—See opinion.

Roeber vs. Lochr.—Motion for an injunction denied, without costs.

Warden vs. Flaherty—McKay vs. Flaherty.—Motion of Warden is denied. See opinion.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Luling.—Motion of plaintiff is denied, and motion of defendant denied.

Godfrey vs. Godfrey.—Order resettled.

Flag vs. Pfaff.—Report of Referee confirmed.

In the matter of Otwright.—Order signed.

In the matter of Horsfall.—Petition denied. See opinion.

Clark vs. Bell.—Motion denied. See decision.

Abrahams vs. Bothner.—Judgment for the defendant. See opinion.

Mulcey vs. Lyons.—Injunction denied. See decision.

By Judge Larremore.

Scheider vs. Koehler.—Order granted.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Alexander vs. Meyer et al.—Prayer of petition denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Floyd vs. Allaire et al.—Dismissed, but without costs.

Horgan vs. Nenna.—An allowance of $50 granted to each party moving.

Gardiner vs. Silsby.—Order settled and signed.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Undertaking Approved.—Hozen vs. Cohen; McCallum et al. vs. Seide et al.

Goetskers vs. Davis.—Order of discontinuance granted.

The Erie City Iron Works vs. Tripler.—Lawrence Wells, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Silver et al. vs. Griffin.—Order entered.

The Philadelphia Whiting Company vs. Walter et al.—Order discharging attachment.

Estes et al. vs. Howarth.—John M. Guintan, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Clemenstein vs. Wilson.—Order granting Receiver leave to sue.

Phelan et al. vs. Bracken.—Order vacating attachment.

Fetzwanger et al. vs. Brabender.—John D. Quincy appointed Receiver.

Kellish vs. Stratton et al.—Order dismissing complaint.

Gobler vs. Roemer.—Default opened on conditions. See order.

Brandis vs. Stinis.—Motion to dismiss complaint, with $10 costs.

THE NEW-CALEDONIA REVOLT.

UPRISING OF THE NATIVES AGAINST THE COLONISTS—FEARFUL MASSACRE OF FRENCH FAMILIES.

A correspondent of the Sydney *Herald* gives the details of the recent revolt of the natives in the French colony of New-Caledonia as follows:

"On the 25th of June the first intimation of the outburst reached Noumea. It was reported that a 'poste' of five gendarmes on the river Fea, near Ourail, had been attacked and all the five men murdered. Soon a general murderous assault upon the 'colons,' farmers, and every white resident in the neighborhood of Ourail was telegraphed. The Seudre was at once dispatched with troops to the scene of the conflict, the first movement of which seemed to convince the inhabitants of Noumea that the report was correct, so astounded was every one at an event so utterly unanticipated.

"On Wednesday news arrived that the environs of Ourail were in flames, and 21 whites known to be massacred, the revolt spreading toward Boularpari, 30 miles nearer Noumea. Thursday morning, intelligence came of the massacre of the colons and other residents of Bourpari and the surrounding districts. Fugitives began to arrive in town, and the excitement was intense, verging during the day upon a panic. Mounted civilians, to the number of 20, armed by the Government, had started to the scene of carnage at midnight, but the demons had done their work. They arrived to find the place in ashes, corpses lying in every direction, and hacked as savages delight to do. The number of victims is not yet known; but family after family were found murdered in heaps, no mercy having been shown to men, women, or children. Treacherous surprise was the lot of all; perhaps none among the victims had a moment's idea of the fate which awaited them, accustomed as they had been for many years to the friendly intercourse with the natives. Even during my eight years' residence here, have I met with one who had any notion that the natives would think of revolt—they seemed as perfectly subdued to the state of affairs as it was possible to be. One would as soon have thought of a few of the black laborers from the Sandwich Islands trying to wrest the homes from the French ability of the whole New-Caledonians rising against their authority. In fact, up to the present time the outburst is confined to a very limited area, and as yet no sign has been given of its extending to the other parts of the island. The Canala natives have taken up arms against the revolted tribe, headed by the great chiefs Gelimah and Kaka, the former of whom has been slightly wounded—a sure cement to their reliance with us.

"The opinion is widely spread here that one very influential cause of the revolt has been the arbitrary seizure of a very fertile valley, in which was the large village (400 or 500 huts) of one chief Atai, the head of the revolt. The main instigator of this proceeding was a functionary named Lecarte, who, by his representations and downright false statements and accusations, misled the Government until he succeeded in his aim—to add the rich valley to the Penitentiary Farm, of which he was the Director. Further, it is known that this man added insult to injury to the chief, who has now taken his dire revenge in his own fashion. Lecarte was ignominiously dismissed from his office on the arrival of the new Governor, M. Olry, and is to proceed by the frigate Tage to France, to account for the many evils he has done here. He has now, in the opinion of many, the blood of many innocent victims upon his head. Other causes are advanced as bringing about this terrible calamity, especially the forced and ill-paid service of a certain number of natives, exacted by the Government from the Chiefs, and the inroads of the settlers' cattle upon the natives' plantations. The most potent cause of revolt is, however, supposed to be the village affair, for the first massacre of gendarmes took place in its immediate vicinity. The custom of paying so much per month to the natives to protect their lands from the cattle, which was the habit of many settlers, was willingly agreed to in many places by the natives."

VALUATION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

From the San Francisco Call, Aug. 15.

The law requires the Auditor to transmit annually to the State Controller for the use of the State Board of Equalization a statement showing the number of acres of land assessed in acres, the value of real estate, improvements, &c. To-day Auditor Maynard forwarded the statement to Sacramento. Following is the total assessed value of all property in the city and county, together with a comparison with last year:

	1878-9.	1877-8.
Number of acres of land assessed in acres	6,885,470-1000	6,909,867-1000
Total value of real estate	$139,865,425	$141,422,820
Total value of improvements on real estate	50,304,495	49,550,060
Value of personal property, exclusive of money	45,063,270	52,716,985
The amount of money	9,133,280	11,013,095
Total value of all property	$244,476,470	$254,702,960

The total reduction, as compared with last year, is $10,226,490, of which $1,379,815 is in money, $7,653,715 in personal property, and $1,537,395 in real estate. While real estate and personal property have been reduced, there has been an increase in improvements of $344,435. The shrinkage in the value of property last year is a loss of $173,250 in taxes, computing the amount at the rate fixed this year for city and county purposes, $1 69 on each $100 valuation.

VICEREGAL RESIDENCE IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Witness* contains the following:

"We are in a position to state that several of our leading citizens are considering if it would not be a wise move on the part of the Montreal people to obtain a viceregal residence in this city. This suggestion has been prompted no doubt, by the fact that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise will soon take up their residence in Canada, and that their presence wherever they may be will prove a great source of attraction. Should such a building as is proposed be erected at the foot of Mount Royal Park, there is scarcely a doubt but that the superior beauty of the location with the unsurpassed view it would afford, would make the residence much more attractive to the Marquis and the Princess than any other used in Canada. The plans for carrying out this undertaking are as yet in a very crude form, but it is the intention, if the idea meets with popular favor, to ask the Corporation for a location for the residence at the head of Peel, Drummond, Bleury, or some other street terminating at the base of the mountain, which being obtained, an appeal will be made to our wealthier citizens to aid in building the residence, which, it is thought, will cost about $100,000. Already several wealthy citizens have intimated their intention of giving liberally should the suggestion result in anything practical."

A PHYSICIAN'S NOBLE EXAMPLE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* of Aug. 20 notes that among the physicians who have bravely gone to the relief of scourge-stricken Grenada is Dr. W. D. Mandeville, of New-Orleans, and says:

"This young physician is one of the most prominent of the rising men in the

THE HOUSEHOLD.

"TOWN AND COUNTRY."

People who for one reason or another are obliged to remain in the City in this season may congratulate themselves that they have near at hand a more varied assortment of delicacies for the table than is within the reach of those who are out of town. The City markets and stores are abundantly stocked with edibles of every description that can be bought at this time of the year. The supply for the tables of hotels in the country and at watering-places is derived chiefly from the New-York City markets, and the best and freshest of everything is supplied to City tables. The only change of importance to be observed in the markets this week is in the fish department. As is usual at the latter part of August, fish is pretty scarce, and the demand from sea-side hotels being large just now prices are higher than they were last week. Following are the prices current yesterday in Fulton Market: Bass, per pound, 25 cents; blue-fish, 10 cents; salmon, 25 cents; weak-fish, 12 cents; Spanish mackerel, each, 25 to 35 cents; green turtle, per pound, 12 cents; haddock, 8 cents; king-fish, 20 cents; black-fish, 12 cents; flounders, 8 cents; porgies, 10 cents; sea bass, 18 cents; eels, 18 cents; lobsters, 8 cents; sheepshead, 20 to 25 cents; pompano, 25 cents; hard crabs, per 100, $3; soft crabs, per dozen, 50 to 75 cents; soft clams, per gallon, $1. The first scallops of the season arrived the other day from Rhode Island; they were sold yesterday in Fulton Market at $2 per gallon. A few white-fish are received from the lakes, and some trout are still coming in, but neither are very popular among City buyers, and for good reason. They will not keep well until after the first frost, and the salt-water fish now in season are superior in flavor. The sale of trout is forbidden by law after the 1st of September. The greatest delicacies at present in the way of vegetables are green corn at 20 cents per dozen, Lima beans at 15 cents per quart, egg plants at 5 to 10 cents each, tomatoes at 12 to 15 cents per half-peck, cucumbers at 1 cent each, celery at 15 to 20 cents per bunch, lettuce at 3 to 5 cents per head, sweet potatoes at 30 cents per half-peck, and squash at 10 to 30 cents each, according to size and quality. Dealers in peaches say that they never knew that fruit to be of so poor a quality as it is this year. Some of the peaches received are large and good-looking, but their flavor is inferior. Pears are not abundant, and prices are pretty high for choice. There are some very nice California plums to be had, but those grown on our Atlantic coast are much smaller and cannot be compared with them in point of excellence. Whortleberries, the smallest of all the berries, are now having their last run and are dearer. Muskmelons and nutmeg-melons, branches of the cantaloupe family, are in good supply, and the quality of those arriving is generally good. Watermelons are also abundant, and no better were ever offered for sale than can be now found in the markets. Apples are plentiful and cheap, "Williams' early red" and "Astrachans" being the best for eating. The prices current yesterday for fruits were as follows: Peaches, per quart, 15 to 25 cents; pears, eating, 15 to 25 cents, and cooking 10 to 15 cents; plums, Eastern, 10 to 25 cents; California, per dozen, 50 cents; grapes, per three-pound box, 20 to 35 cents; watermelons, each, 25 to 75 cents, according to size and quality; muskmelons and nutmegmelons, each 5 to 20 cents, according to quality, and whortleberries, per quart, 15 to 18 cents. Apples sell at the rates current last week; they can be bought by the barrel at $1 50 to $3, the highest price being for the best eating apples. In the fruit stores, where only selected fruit is sold, prices are higher. Fresh eggs from New-Jersey and Long Island sell in Washington Market at 28 cents per dozen, and choice butter sells at 25 to 30 cents per pound. For staple articles of food not enumerated prices are the same as those of last week.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

VEGETABLE PORRIDGE.—Pare and slice 10 cents' worth of carrots, turnips, onions, and parsnips, and put them into three quarts of water, with a few sprigs of parsley and dried herbs; season them with half a tablespoonful of salt and quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper, and let them boil till very soft, two hours or more; then rub them all through a colander, return the porridge to the pot, and set it over the fire to heat, stirring it to prevent burning; use it with bread; it will cost about 15 cents for enough for a hearty meal.—TWENTY-FIVE CENT DINNERS.

RICE PANADA.—Boil half a pound of rice, (which costs 5 cents,) quarter of a pound of suet, (at 2 cents,) with one tablespoonful of salt and one of sugar, (cost 1 cent,) fast in boiling water for 15 minutes; meantime, mix half a pound of flour, (cost 2 cents,) gradually with one quart of water and one gill of molasses, (cost 2 cents;) stir this into the boiling rice, and boil it for about five minutes; this makes a nice supper for five pounds of good, nutritious food for 12 cents.—JULIET CORSON.

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS. I.—Cucumbers for pickling should be very small, and as free from spots as possible. Make a brine of salt and water strong enough to bear an egg; pour it over your cucumbers, cover them with fresh cabbage leaves and let them stand for a week, or until they are quite yellow, stirring them at least twice a week. When they are perfectly yellow pour off the water; take a porcelain kettle and cover the bottom and sides with fresh grape vine leaves. Put in the cucumbers, with a small piece of alum, and cover them closely with vine leaves all over the top, and then with a dish cloth, to keep the steam in. Fill up the kettle with clear water and put it over a very moderate fire. The water must not boil or be too hot to bear your hand in. Keep them in this water until next morning. If they are not then of a fine green, repeat the process. When they are all greened, take them out of the kettle, drain them on a sieve and put them into a clean stone jar. Boil for five or six minutes sufficient of the best vinegar to cover the cucumbers well, putting into the kettle a thin muslin bag filled with cloves, mace, and mustard-seed. Pour the vinegar scalding hot into the jar of pickles, which should be tied up tightly with a leather cover. Allow to every two quarts of vinegar one ounce of mace, two dozen cloves, and two ounces of mustard-seed.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS, II.—Pour over the fresh cucumbers hot salt brine for three mornings in succession, letting the cucumbers stand in the brine all day. The fourth morning pour over hot alum-water, (dissolve a piece of alum about the size of an English walnut,) and let it stand one day. Spice the vinegar with cloves, allspice, black peppers, a few sticks of cinnamon; scald the vinegar, and pour it over the pickles two or three times; add a tablespoonful of sugar. The pickles do not become green, as the vinegar is heated in porcelain, not copper, kettles.—LONG BRANCH.

TO PICKLE CUCUMBERS, III.—*(Sliced Cucumber Pickles.)* Slice three dozen large cucumbers and four large onions; sprinkle them, in layers, with salt, and let them stand eight hours, or over night. Then drain off the liquid the salt and cucumbers will make, and add one teaspoonful of whole black peppers, one of whole black mustard-seed, and cover all with cold cider vinegar. These will keep all Winter, and preserve perfectly the taste of fresh cucumbers.—LONG BRANCH.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

PEACH-STAINS.—I believe the only thing that will remove peach-stains from white goods is Java water. Get, say, 10 cents' worth, lay your garment on a crockery plate or dish and pour the Java water on it. You must watch it, for it only takes a few minutes to draw the stain out. Wash out immediately in clean water, for if it stands too long it will injure the goods.—KATE.

IVY.—Ivy in this climate will need the protection of straw in exposed situations. It requires rich soil—the best of your garden affords—with leaf mould and well-decayed manure, and occasionally a little liquid guano.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO PRESERVE THE HAIR.—Wash it in cold sage tea.—OHIO.

LINIMENT.—A good liniment for cuts, bruises, &c., can be made by soaking common Maywood leaves in alcohol.—J.

TO KEEP CUT ROSES FRESH.—Roses, camellias, and all hard-wooded flowers, such as are used for head-dresses, button-hole bouquets, &c., may be kept fresh and their beauty preserved by the following plan: Cut the stems off at night, angles, and apply hot sealing-wax to the end of the stalk immediately; this prevents the sap flowing downward, thereby preserving the flower.—GOV. KEMPER, VIRGINIA, 1788.

MACCARONI.—This is a paste made from the purest wheat flour and water; it is generally known as a rather luxurious dish among the wealthy; but it should become one of the chief foods of the people, for it contains more gluten, or the nutritious portion of wheat, than bread. It is one of the most wholesome and economical of foods, and can be varied so as to give a succession of palatable dishes at a very small cost. The imported maccaroni can be bought at Italian stores for about 15 cents a pound, and that quantity, when boiled, yields nearly four times its bulk, if it has been manufactured for any length of time. Good maccaroni is yellow or brownish in color; white sorts are always poor. It should never be soaked or washed before boiling, or put into cold or lukewarm water. Wipe it carefully, break it into whatever lengths you want it, and put it into boiling water, to every quart of which half a tablespoonful of salt is added. You can boil an onion with it if you like the flavor. As soon as it is tender enough to yield easily when pressed between the fingers, drain it in a colander, saving its liquor for the next day's broth, and lay it in cold water until you want to use it. When more maccaroni has been boiled than is used, it can be kept perfectly good by laying it in fresh water, which must be changed every day. Half a pound of uncooked maccaroni will make a large dishful.—JULIET CORSON.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Receipts for bisque of crab or bisque of lobster.

A receipt for frozen banana pudding.

A receipt for blood pudding.

A receipt for cider vinegar.

A receipt for blue powder, such as is used for stamping.

How to wash, without shrinking, a Shetland wool shawl.

A receipt for bouillion.

A good receipt for bandoline for the hair.

A receipt for making brine that will keep eggs for six months or more.

A receipt for elderberry wine.

THE SACRAMENTO MURDER.

CONFESSION OF THE ACCUSED PARTIES—HOW TULLIS WAS KILLED BY THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S ACCOMPLICES.

Correspondence of the San Francisco Call.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 15, 1878.

Troy Dye was arrested on Monday night at 11 o'clock. On the following day he made a full and complete confession of his complicity in the murder of A. M. Tullis. On Tuesday about 9 P. M. Anderson was arrested, and during the first night of his incarceration also confessed. Dye says that the first mention of the plan of killing Tullis was made in a jesting manner at the dinner-table of a gentleman living near Courtland. Subsequently he began to think seriously of the matter, and later planned the murder. He chose as instruments Edward Anderson, a Swede, a butcher, who for the past two years has been employed by him at intervals, Dye being himself a butcher; also a man whose name is not now given, with whom Anderson had become acquainted. Dye says these men proposed the plan of killing some wealthy man without heirs, but Anderson's story consistently maintains that Dye originally proposed all the crimes contemplated. It may be stated that each to some extent tries to place the other in the light of being the tempter. At last Tullis was selected as the victim. Dye has been his neighbor and friend for 12 years, and knew the value of the estate. Tullis was an uncommunicative man and had never told his neighbors anything about his family connections. The supposition was that he was the last of his race. Plans were at once formed for his murder. Anderson and the third party were to have $3,000 each for committing the crime. Over two months ago they went down the river to put the plan in execution. They returned and reported to Dye that Tullis was not at home. But Anderson's confession accounts for this failure by saying that they "weakened." Dye urged the crime with persistency, and Anderson conceived the idea of murder by poison. Two bottles of cocktails were prepared in Clark & Dye's saloon on K-street, known as the Sierra Nevada Saloon. One bottle, only partly full, was poisoned; the other was good. Anderson, armed with these implements of death, went down to Tullis' ranch. Calling at the house, he solicited work. Tullis said he did not need any help. Anderson then brought out the good liquor, and they drank about half the contents, when Anderson changed bottles on Tullis and came away. The assassins expected to hear of Tullis' death, but heard nothing from it.

At this decision was reached that bold work was required. Anderson proposed building a boat, and going down the river and committing the crime by violence. After some objection on the part of Dye as to the propriety of building a boat, the lumber was purchased and the boat was built at Dye's house. On Wednesday, July 31, at 9 P. M., the boat was launched from the foot of R-street. An expressman was employed to haul it down. Dye helped to load it, and with the aid of Anderson and the expressman launched it. Anderson rowed it down the river, and was joined some distance below by his confederate. They reached Tullis' about 5 o'clock A. M. on Thursday. They were some distance below, and landed. Anderson went up to Tullis' house. The Chinaman told him the "Boss" was not at home. He paid a second visit to the house, and was told that Tullis would not be at home before 8 o'clock the next day. On his return toward the river he met Tullis and entered into conversation with him. Anderson asked for work and was refused. Tullis proposed that they should go to the house and get something to eat. Tullis walked before, Anderson following. After proceeding a short distance Anderson struck Tullis on the side of the head with a sand-bag, knocking him off the levee, upon which they were making into the orchard. Tullis turned upon his assailant, when the other assassin came over the levee to the aid of Anderson. He fired on Tullis, hitting him in the neck. Tullis' dog fought for his master, making a great noise. The other assassin said to Anderson, "Stand aside." Anderson released himself from Tullis and stood apart, when Tullis started to run. The other then fired, hitting Tullis in the back. Tullis fell, and the assassin ran up and, placing his pistol close to his victim's head, finished his bloody work.

This was on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. On that evening Dye remained at home until 8 o'clock pleasantly entertaining a visitor. He went out, saying he would return later. He jumped in his buggy and drove down the river to meet his employed assassins and help them to escape. It had been agreed that Dye should whistle and the signal was to be answered. About two miles north of Courtland and 16 miles from Sacramento Dye's whistle was answered from over the levee. Cautiously approaching each other, the two came to a full recognition, and all got into Dye's buggy, turning homeward. The two assassins related to Dye every circumstance of the murder as they drove along. At Georgetown, a little below the mouth, they stopped, while Anderson, who was not known to the saloon-keeper, went in and bought a bottle of whisky. They drove into the city much under the influence of liquor.

Dye says that Anderson made a confidant of him, revealing the crimes of his past life. These crimes are detailed in the confession. A sheep-herder on the Norris grant ones caused the discharge of Anderson from employment on the grant. Anderson killed him at night, and threw his body down an old well. Another victim was a sheep-herder north of the American River. This man lived in a cabin. Anderson concealed himself behind the door, intending to kill his victim with an iron bar. The herder came home drunk, and went to bed without striking a light. As soon as he snored, Anderson, with one blow, broke in his forehead. He then set fire to the house, burning all up together. The supposition at the time was that the man came home drunk and left his candle burning, thus setting fire to the cabin.

Dye's plan for realizing something handsome out of the estate was to compound with the creditors. The legitimate commission would have amounted to $3,200. Dye has always borne a good reputation, but there are those coming forward to affirm that during the late war Dye was a bushwhacker who murdered and pillaged indiscriminately. The confessions comprise about eight columns of closely-printed matter, developing every stage of progress in the commission of the crime. The Sheriff and his Deputies have performed the case with untiring zeal and energy. District Attorney Blanchard and his assistant, C. T. Jones, have also been untiring in their efforts to develop and collate the evidence. Neither party will be allowed to turn State's evidence, and the District Attorney is confident that both will be convicted.

FAILURE OF A PHILADELPHIA HOTEL.

The Philadelphia *Times* of Aug. 23 has the following in reference to the closing of the American Hotel, on Chestnut-street, one of the oldest public houses in that city: "The property belongs to the Ridgway estate, and was left by the late Jacob Ridgway to his son, John Ridgway, who is now in Paris. The Trustees are the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. For the last 27 years the hotel has been managed by Samuel M. Heulings, who, during that time, has paid to the Trustees over $500,000 for rent, and who, during the past 14 years, has placed permanent improvements on the property at a cost of about $85,000. The equipment of the bar and billiard-room, which were for years the best in the city, cost Mr. Heulings $45,000; the introduction of steam-piping cost $10,000, and he built at his own expense the eastern addition, carrying it to the full height of the building, at a cost of $20,000. The American was for years the leading hotel in the city, and was the head-quarters of Southern trade and held almost exclusively the patronage of Southern commercial men up to 1870, when its custom began to fall off. Besides its transient custom, the hotel has had a large number of permanent boarders. Of its 280 rooms about 75 were occupied by this class of customers. Mr. Heulings has paid an annual rental of $21,000, and the improvements which he made were a severe strain upon him. The profits of the Centennial year did not, as he hoped they would, repay him for his outlay, and owing, it is said, to the general depression of business he has gone behind. On Wednesday Constable Sullivan, acting for the Trustees, made a levy upon all the effects for rent due, amounting to $43,000, a little over two years' arrearages. Yesterday, the Sheriff stepped in, claiming to have a prior levy under an execution which had been placed in his hands in June last, for a debt due by outside parties. The Sheriff claims that he made a levy in June, but this is denied, and it is said that he has held the writ in secret until this time. The news soon spread through the hotel that the Sheriff had made a seizure, and had given notice that he would close the house. This caused intense excitement, dismay, and confusion among the boarders and servants. The servants were utterly demoralized, and distressed about the wages due them. About 100 men and women were employed in and about the hotel, and wages are due them all in sums ranging from a few dollars up to a thousand, which is about the figure of the head waiter's bill. At 6 o'clock last evening the Sheriff took possession of the keys of the bar and wine room, and closed the hotel, and left two watchers in charge, who dispute the authority of the watchers placed there by Constable Sullivan."

COURTNEY AND HANLAN.

A telegram from Auburn to the Rochester *Democrat* says that the representatives of Hanlan and Courtney held a conference at Ensenore Glen on Thursday, and all details for a match between these oarsmen were fully agreed upon, save the location for the race. The date is fixed for Tuesday, Oct. 1. The stakes are $2,500 per side, and the distance two and a half miles and return. The telegram says that the Hanlan party is satisfied with the course at Ensenore, and that the race will be rowed there beyond a doubt if Auburn and the railroads raise the amount of money stipulated in the articles of agreement.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Forest H. Bullen has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment.

The Citizens' Corps of Utica has extended an invitation to the Albany Burgesses' Corps to visit Utica as its guests at an early date.

It is rumored that Capt. William Heerdt, Jr., lately commissioned Captain of Company H, Fifteenth Battalion, has tendered his resignation.

Company F, Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, will hold its next monthly meeting on Wednesday evening, Sept. 4, at its company room in the new armory.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James McLeer commanding, will go to Creedmoor, to conclude its class practice for the season, on Thursday, Sept. 12.

Mr. J. S. Conlin, the famous Creedmoor shot, will open the Fall season at his rifle gallery, No. 1,222 Broadway, with a contest for marksmen's badges, during the coming week.

Capt. W. Dudley Brennan, of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, has resigned, and Lieut. Hassel Nutt is in command of the company. It is probable that he will be elected to the captaincy.

Company I, Veterans, Ninth Regiment, had a grand excursion up the Hudson last Wednesday night. The weather was cool, so that dancing was indulged in without discomfort, and the veterans and guests had a merry night of it.

The first Autumn prize-meeting of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association will take place at Brinton Range, near Elizabethport, N. J., during the first week in October. The programme is not yet sufficiently far advanced to admit of its announcement.

At a special meeting of the Board of Officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening last, the project of having a new band was discussed. The band is to consist of 40 pieces. The regiment will visit Brighton Beach on Wednesday, Sept. 11.

The Zettler Rifle Club will hold its fourth annual shooting match at Union Hill, New-Jersey, on Tuesday next. The value of the prizes aggregates $250. The committee in charge comprises C. G. Zettler, D. Miller, N. D. Ward, M. Dorrler, and T. Broadway.

Capt. John A. Edwards, commanding Gatling Battery N, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing his command to go to Creedmoor on Thursday next for rifle practice. The battery will go mounted, assembling at its armory at 3:30 P. M. A preliminary drill will take place at the armory to-morrow evening.

Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, held its annual rifle match at Portchester on Friday last. There were two prizes, the company badge to be shot for annually and a badge presented by A. J. Berran, of the Twenty-second Regiment. First Sergt. J. Provoost carried off both prizes, upon the scores of 18 and 19, respectively.

Inspector-General Wingate has required the Regimental Inspectors of Rifle Practice throughout the State to send him the names of the best marksmen in their respective commands, to whom special rifles will be issued to practice for places on the team in the Inter-State Military match at the Autumn prize-meeting at Creedmoor.

The sixth annual excursion of the John B. Woodward Guard, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will take place on Tuesday next. The party will leave Fulton Ferry at 9 A. M., by the steamer Fort Lee, and the barges Caledonia and Anna. A landing will be made at South-fifth-street, Williamsburg, and at Excelsior Grove on the Hudson.

The Washington Grey Troop, Cavalry, will go on an excursion up the Hudson River, on Tuesday. The steamer J. B. Schuyler, conveying the excursionists, will leave the foot of Franklin-street, North River, at 8:30, and West Thirty-fourth-street at 9:30 A. M. An excellent band has been engaged to supply music for dancing. A number of military guests have accepted invitations to be present, and a good time may be expected.

Mr. George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Secretary of the National Rifle Association, has issued circulars calling a convention of riflemen at Creedmoor on Tuesday, Sept. 7, and during the Autumn prize meeting. Every club or association will be entitled to send one delegate and an additional delegate for every 25 members. The conventions have not been well represented on former occasions, and an effort will be made to secure a larger representation this Fall.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Col. John Ruger commanding, will go out to Creedmoor for rifle practice to-morrow morning. Warrants have been granted to non-commissioned officers as follows: First Sergt. Henry Schuchhardt and Quartermaster Sergt. John N. Lachner, Company A; Corps. Frederick Wosge, Company F; Frederick Kuhn, Company D; Jacob Hoffman, and Joseph Hoit, Company B. Sergt. Gustave Gillet has been transferred from Company G to Company K.

Brig.-Gen. James Jourdan, acting commander of the Second Division, Brooklyn, has issued orders directing Lieut.-Col. Meyenborg, of the Division Staff, to inspect and report to Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, the condition of all arms, ordnance stores, equipments, and implements in use by the several organizations of the division, upon such evenings as may be most convenient to the respective commanding officers, but at a date sufficiently early to make a report by Sept. 15 next.

The resignation of Capt. Otto Heinzman, Acting Adjutant of the Eleventh Regiment, has been received at Second Brigade Head-quarters. Capt. Heinzman is suffering from vertigo and palpitation of the heart, which render it necessary that he should keep uniformly quiet. First Lieut. William A. Decker, of Company K, Ninth Regiment, has resigned. George B. Campbell has been elected First Lieutenant, and Horatio E. Macomber Second Lieutenant, of Company H, in the same command.

The rifle team of the Twelfth Regiment which will shoot in the military matches at Creedmoor during the Autumn meeting of the National Rifle Association has been selected, and will practice on the range weekly until the meeting. Sergt. Anthony B. Van Heusen, of Company B, was unanimously elected Captain of the team, five of his supporters being commissioned officers. Sergt. Van Heusen is cool and collected in his deportment, and, being the best shot in the regiment, will lead the team to victory if its members know how to shoot.

Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. D. Sullivan commanding, paraded through the various thoroughfares of the Fifteenth Ward, in that city, on Tuesday evening last. Squad drills in this company will begin next month, and company drills will follow, in October. Company B, of this command, Capt. A. A. Doughty commanding, held its annual civic and military festival at Broadway Park on Thursday evening last. First Lieut. George W. Schaeffer, of Company I, passed the Eleventh Brigade Examining Board on Thursday evening last.

Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. Willis L. Ogden commanding, had an excursion to City Island, Long Island Sound, on Thursday last. Company G, Capt. A. H. Williams commanding, had a dinner at Brighton Beach last Friday evening. A new cadet corps will be formed in this regiment during the month of October. Lieut.-Col. Partridge will have control of the youthful soldiers. Company D is reorganizing its quarters. At a recent election in Company A, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, Private Henry Ward Beecher Howard was promoted Corporal.

The "Old Guard," Seventy-ninth Highlanders, has accepted an invitation from the Providence and Boston Caledonian Club to attend their tournament at Providence on Wednesday, the 28th inst., and at Boston on the following day. The members will meet at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Tuesday next, from where they will march to the steamer Massachu-etts, at Pier No. 29, North River. The command will be formed in two battalions, under command of Capts. William C. Clark and Joseph Ross. Col. Joseph Laing will be in command. A preliminary drill will take place at No. 126 Sixth-avenue, to-morrow evening.

Major Julius F. Simons, Engineer of the Eleventh Brigade, has resigned, and Gen. Beebe has promoted Major Henry S. Manning to fill the vacancy. The position of Inspector of Rifle Practice, lately filled by Major Manning, has been tendered to and accepted by Mr. Morris B. Farr, of the *National Guardsman*. Major Farr has had a thorough experience in the National Guard, having served for a term of eight years in Company C, Seventh Regiment. He was connected with the Brooklyn *Eagle* for two years, and accompanied the Twenty-third Regiment during its encampment at Philadelphia, and on its trip during the "riot week" to Hornellsville. He rendered valuable assistance at the latter point as aid to Inspector-General John B. Woodward, who was charged with the supervision of the military movements. He has always taken an active part in rifle-shooting, and was Adjutant to Gen. Woodward, chief executive officer of the last Spring and Autumn prize-meetings.

Lieut.-Col. Montgomery, commanding the Ninth Regiment, in an official communication to Gen. Frederick Vilmar, of the Second Brigade, complains that his regiment very much needs overcoats. This complaint will be echoed by several other commandants whose men have recently been exposed to the cold rains which have been rather frequent. The contractor should be hurried up, as the men need overcoats now that the Fall season approaches. Sergt. John S. Loftus, of Company K, in this command, was absent from parade and duty several times last year, and at a court-martial held on May 22 last, he was fined $24. Loftus appealed from the decision of the court on the ground that he was employed at the Hudson River Railroad depot, and could not attend to his duties without serious personal inconvenience. His statement was confirmed by his Captain, who stated that the matter had been brought to the attention of the late Col. Hitchcock, who stated that a furlough could probably be arranged for Loftus. The appeal reached Gen. Vilmar on Thursday, and will probably be dismissed.

Gen. J. Dean Hawley, commanding the Tenth Brigade, Syracuse, has issued orders appointing a court-martial for the trial of such members of the Fifty-first Regiment as may be ordered before it. Col. P. J. Rogers, of the Forty-ninth Regiment, will preside, and Major E. O. Farar will perform the duties of Judge-Advocate. The Court of Inquiry, which is at present in session at Rochester, is not investigating the charges against Col. George A. Begy, but is examining the financial affairs of the regiment and the disposition of the sum of $3,000, which was appropriated for equal apportionment among the several companies of the regiment, in payment of advances made by them for lockers, gun-racks, and other fixtures in the State Armory at Rochester. The Rochester *Democrat* says that the members of the several companies expended considerable money in frescoing, painting, and fitting up their rooms, and that the appropriation was made to cover these expenses, which were entirely left out. Of the $3,000 received, Col. Begy is said to have divided $2,100 among 10 companies, while he gave $900 to the artillery. It is not claimed that he appropriated the money for his personal use, but that it was not expended according to law. Gen. John B. Stonehouse is President of the court, and Col. J. Hampden Wood is Special Judge-Advocate.

Separate Troop A, cavalry, Major Karl Klein commanding, celebrated its anniversary by a festival at Elm Park, in West Ninety-second-street, on Monday last. The occasion will be marked as a "red-letter" day in the history of the organization. The guests were numerous and sociable, the weather was cool and pleasant, and agreeable for dancing, consequently everybody was in good humor, while nothing transpired to mar the happiness of the occasion. The Troop assembled at an early hour in the morning and marched through various thoroughfares in the lower part of the City to enable its friends to admire its new uniform. Arriving at Bleecker-street, a train was taken on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad to Fifty-ninth-street, and thence, by the Eighth-avenue horse-cars, the troop reached the park. Breakfast was immediately served to the half-famished party, and shortly after reward invited guests began to arrive. Firing to make its appearance was Battery K, Artillery, under command of Major Hoelzle. After being drawn up in line, Major Klein formed his command in line and the two commands paid each other the usual military courtesies. Similar attention was also paid to the Swabischer Saengerbund, which shortly came in a body. Major Klein, of Battery B, was accompanied by his officers, and the "Washington Greys" troop was represented by Capt. Baker and about 20 men. The Troop sat down to its annual dinner at 8 P. M. The repast was substantial and satisfactory, and speeches were made by nearly everybody present. Col. Carl Jussen and wife, and Col. Edgar Van Winkle were among the invited guests.

Commissions have been issued to the following officers in the First and Second Divisions National Guard of this State during the past month: First Brigade Staff: Major Charles A. Coffin, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Eighth Regiment—Capt. Frank Losee; First Lieuts. James H. Balston, Daniel H. Baldwin, James J. Horgan, and George A. Gorenflo; Second Lieuts. Elias M. Stone and Louis G. Cassidy; Eleventh Regiment—Capt. John Fuchsius; First Lieut. Theodore M. Birge; Second Lieuts. Louis Klug, Charles Leitzeiser, and Joseph Semrad; Thirteenth Regiment—Capts. Frank M. Pierce and William L. Watson; Fourteenth Regiment—Capt. Edwin S. Browe, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and First Lieut. Selden C. Clobridge, Adjutant; Thirty-second Regiment—Capt. Frederick Miller, First Lieut. Louis Leonhardt, and Second Lieut. William Screwing; Forty-seventh Regiment—First Lieuts. James G. Lander, Thomas L. Blackwell, jr., and Charles A. Smylie, Jr.; Second Lieuts. Leopold F. Jones and Frank, J. LeCount, Jr.; Sixty-ninth Regiment—Second Lieut. Charles F. Cullen; Seventy-first Regiment—Capt. Sanford A. Taylor and First Lieut. John R. Serven. During the same period the resignations have been accepted of Quartermaster John C. Budd and First Lieut. Frank E. Westlake, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. Thomas Dean, Thirteenth Regiment; First Lieut. Joseph H. Frendenghast, Fourteenth Regiment; First Lieut. George D. Dietrick, Thirty-second Regiment; Capts. J. C. E. Hinrichs and Samuel E. Condon, and Second Lieut. George L. Davenport, Forty-seventh Regiment; Capts. George Doemberger and Adolph Lingner, Eleventh Regiment, and Second Lieut. Peter J. Babcock, Ninth Regiment.

Battery K, Artillery, Major A. Hoelzle commanding, is under orders to parade, dismounted, and in full uniform, at its armory, No. 137 West Twenty-third-street, to-morrow, at 8 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, the 29th inst., at the same hour, for drill and instruction. The battery moved into its new armory on Thursday, the 15th inst., but its members are devoid of any feelings of gratitude to the Board of Aldermen for the quarters assigned them by the latter, and any resolutions they may have to pass will be shelved for some time. The building is partly occupied by the Fifth Regiment Infantry, and is a dark, ill-ventilated place, unfit even for a stable. Major Hoelzle, wishing to share his pleasure at receiving his new quarters with others, as well as to shift the responsibility of protecting the State property under his control to other shoulders, invited Inspector-General John B. Woodward to view the new armory. Gen. Woodward subsequently wrote a letter to Major Hoelzle, in which he said: "I have made a careful inspection of the premises assigned to you as an armory by the authorities of the County of New-York, and, while I deem them very objectionable by reason of having a stable under one portion, and abutting against another, and separated only by wooden partitions, yet I advise you to accept the same and move the property of the State which has been issued to your command into the premises, believing that under no circumstances can you be held liable for its money value should it be destroyed by fire or seized by a mob gaining entrance through the flimsy partitions." The battery will encamp for drill and instruction on the Richmond Club-house Grounds, New-Dorp, Staten Island, from Saturday, Aug. 31, to Monday, Sept. 2, or the following day. Major Hoelzle has made arrangements with the Staten Island Railroad Company to run special trains to and from the camp on Sunday, Sept. 1, hourly, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. The last train leaving the camp will connect with the regular boat at 8 P. M. at Clifton Landing. The steamer Moses Taylor will leave the foot of West Tenth-street for the camp, daily, at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., returning at 12 M. and 6 P. M.

DEATH OF A POLISH REFUGEE.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* of the 18th inst. says: "Col. H. Oladowski died at Columbus, Ga., on Friday night. He was employed there by the Federal Government upon the improvements of the Chattahoochee River, and thus died in the service of the Government, which engaged the best years of his life from 1830 to 1860. His remains reached Mobile last night, and he will be buried to-day from the Cathedral at 10 o'clock. Col. Oladowski was a Pole. He was born in 1798, and died in his eightieth year. He was an officer in the Russian Army, with the rank of Captain, when he joined the Polish insurrection of 1830. He was captured and sentenced to imprisonment for life in Siberia, but escaped through the aid of a Polish lady, who changed clothes with him in prison. When his unhappy native country was crushed from the map of nations by the overwhelming forces of the Czar, the gallant and unfortunate Oladowski sought an asylum in America. His military qualities and eminent scientific attainments secured him at once a non-commissioned appointment in the service of the Army of the United States. For 30 years he was attached to the Federal Ordnance Department. At the outbreak of our civil war he was in charge of the arsenal at Baton Rouge. Gen. Bragg, who knew his value, at once secured him an appointment as Captain of artillery in the Confederate regular service, and made him Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army at Pensacola. Oladowski accompanied Gen. Bragg and remained his Chief of Ordnance, and, after the retirement of Gen. Bragg, was retained in the same position by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. When the war closed he cast his lot with the South, and abided by the fortunes of our people. After the war Gen. Bragg secured his valuable services upon the harbor improvements of Mobile Bay, and later on the Federal Government gave him employment upon the river and harbor improvements of this district. Col. Oladowski was the soul of honor as he was of patriotism. In his last sickness he was unwilling to draw his pay as a Government employee, as he imagined that in his feeble condition he was not rendering service commensurate with his salary."

A DONKEY'S UNTIMELY INTRUSION.

Under the heading of "A Midnight Crash," the Eureka (Nev.) *Leader* of Aug. 9 relates the following: "Mr. Thompson, the owner and occupant of a cozy, little old-time cabin, situated on the plateau west of the Metamoras furnace, was the subject of a disagreeable experience last night, and one that for a time almost frightened him out of his wits. Like a good, sober, steady citizen he had retired early, and soon sank off to presumably pleasant dreams. At a very late hour an evil-minded donkey, belonging to a Celestial resident, wandered to the neighborhood, browsing around in search of food, and was attracted to the dirt roof of the dug-out—which, by the way, joined the hillside—by the sight of a dainty morsel in the shape of a cast-off boot. Mounted on the elevation, he chewed contentedly at the leather, his presence not disturbing Mr. Thompson, who slumbered contentedly underneath. Unfortunately, the roof timbers were old and rotten, the added strain was too much for them, and the donkey broke through, bringing with him a mass of dirt and débris, and falling plump upon Thompson. His consternation can be better imagined than described. Awakened from a sound sleep to find himself partially buried up, the donkey's legs playing the devil's tattoo on his stomach, and no time to consider the situation, it is no wonder that after extricating himself he rushed forth in a most airy costume and aroused the occupants of the adjoining cabins with his yells. The animal, meanwhile, was also slightly bewildered, and added to the turmoil with a deep 'he-haw' that almost drowned Thompson's cries. He was soon joined by the neighbors, and gained sufficient courage to return and investigate, and the cause of all the trouble was explained. Then his fury knew no bounds, and seizing a club soon numbered that jackass with the things that were. Now the China owner is up in arms, and demands prompt settlement for the loss of the dead beast, while Thompson offsets the claim with the damage to his cabin. A board of arbitration will probably be necessary to settle the dispute."

RICHES OF THE PEABODY MUSEUM.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGICAL COLLECTION—RELICS OF PRIMEVAL RACES.

The Boston *Herald* devotes two columns to a description of the Peabody Museum of Natural History, at Harvard College, and enumerates the following collections among the possessions of the institution:

Among the important additions by gift are the Mortillet collection of M. Gabriel de Mortillet, of France, which, when he became officially connected with the great national museum of archæology at St. Germain, he was forced to sell, under the French regulations that prevent an officer of a museum from holding a private collection. This collection, embracing about 3,000 specimens, chiefly illustrates certain recognized conditions of the human race in France. The objects were arranged in two classes—those of the "Age of Stone" and those of the "Age of Metals."

The Clement collection, made by Dr. Clement, of St. Aubin, Switzerland, of nearly 2,000 specimens belonging to the age of stone and the age of bronze, chiefly from the "Lake Dwellings" near Concise, St. Aubin, and Lake Neufchatel. A portion of this collection—the largest of its kind in this country—was exhibited in Paris during the great Exposition of 1867, and attracted much attention from archæologists.

A series of 50 well-preserved Etruscan vases, comprising 10 different types of form, were given by Signor Augusto Castellani, of Rome.

The Cushing collection, from Mexico—126 pieces—comprising idols in stone and terra cotta, also pitchers, vases, musical instruments, and numerous other articles in terra cotta—were presented by Hon. Caleb Cushing, who, having command of one of the divisions of the United States Army, obtained these relics while he was holding a position near the City of Mexico. Nearly all of these are of the ancient Mexican forms, and were chiefly taken from the excavations along the slopes of valleys and from places of burial. Many of them are still coated with the soil in which they were deposited.

The Rose collection was made by Mr. Wilmot J. Rose, while engaged in constructing public works in Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The whole series comprises 1,553 specimens, of which about two-thirds are of bronze, the rest of iron, bone, and the rest of stone, chiefly flint. This collection is one of very great value, since the Danish Government now reserves, by law, for its own museums the results of all explorations in its country.

Two important additions were early made by the Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts Historical Society, both of them institutions having deposited here the ethnological specimens ow

AMERICAN GENRE PAINTERS

EASTMAN JOHNSON, WINSLOW HOMER AND THE REST.

PORTRAITS, FIGURES, AND LANDSCAPE—AN UNFORTUNATE BIBLE—FOLLOWERS OF FOREIGN SCHOOLS—TWO WOMEN ARTISTS—CERISE—BLACK FROCK AND WHITE STOCKINGS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 1, 1878.

In genre painting America is becoming stronger every year, and there is abundant evidence that the one thing needful is a little home patronage. There is in the world at large enormous latent wealth, and in Europe much of this is invested in pictures. The Americans of wealth are perfectly willing to invest in pictures also, but, as a rule, in foreign pictures. When they buy American, they do it with a sort of consciousness that they are committing an amiable weakness. They feel that they are throwing away their money for that which has no real value. Therefore they will not give big prices for home productions. It cannot be too loudly proclaimed that this is totally an error; that in fact the reverse is the case. There are many painters of France whose reputation is no more based upon eternal truth than Bierstadt's or Church's. Some of these men, in fact, find a far higher price in America than at home, and one cannot help suspecting that in some instances this result has not been entirely accidental. And some of them who are as popular in France as with us owe this to a temporary fashion, which in time will seek some other favorite and leave them to oblivion. But for many years past American genre painting has been steadily progressing, until at the present time its promise and its performance have both reached a very high standard. Yet some of the most promising artists have abandoned America. Their pictures are every year in the exhibitions of the English Royal Academy and of the French Salon, but never in our own National Academy. Their names are becoming familiar as household words to foreigners, but they are almost unknown in their own land. This can only be the result of the prices given to artists in America and to the position which they hold socially. Abroad they are fêted, caressed, and honored; at home they are the mark of condescension of every *nouveau riche*, who gives it to be understood that, if properly flattered, he will patronize American art. Abroad they receive guineas for pictures which in America only fetch dollars. And so, like migratory birds, they have flown to more genial lands, and I fear they are not coming back.

The best genre picture in the American section of the French Exhibition, is the "Corn Husking," by Eastman Johnson, though, as I wrote in my former letter, this is, de facto, a landscape. This picture gives evidence of that comprehension of the harmonies of color which the English artists never have acquired, and which the English public do not understand. There is evidence in some of Ruskin's works that the knowledge of these laws never came to him until somewhat late in life, and that his earliest criticisms were based upon intuition rather than thorough mastery. This led him to go into ecstasies over Fra Angelico, and others of the mystic school, in which art has no real place. This picture of Eastman Johnson is not a realistic rendering of corn-husking, such as might be given as a wood-engraving in an illustrated paper; it is an artistic rendering. You get an idea of corn-husking, but you must see it through the eyes of an artist, and he makes you understand and enjoy the color-harmonies existing between the green grass and the straw of the corn and the gray Fall sky beyond. The animated lines of groups who are busied husking occupy only a subordinate place. The values of the picture are not in them, but in the russet trees and the dull green of the grass, and the dull grays of the distant sky. If one looks at the masterpieces of Dutch art, one will notice that, with all the merriment of the Von's carousing, and all the festivities of village fairs, the values of the picture are never in them, but in the coloring, in the gradations of the tones. There are men who, like Meissonier, paint with such extraordinary strength that one is apt to overlook the same fact with regard to them, but it is nevertheless true. You are fascinated by the forcible expression of his faces, but you never suspect that you would lose half your interest if it were not for the subtle colors which, with him, are often carefully subordinated to the subject. Here in this picture of Eastman Johnson, from the fondness of the American artist for landscape, the contrary is the case, and the subject is subordinated to the treatment, and the result is beyond measure gratifying to those who appreciate color. Nothing can be more delicious than the perfect relations of the tones. Nothing can be conceived more artistic than the management of a matter so intractable as a litter of straw. It is full of varied tones, and at the same time so subdued that few will appreciate the amount of skill and labor lavished upon it. The groups are full of life and action, and excellent contrasts of color have been established between the sombre costumes of the men and the lively shawls and gowns of the women. The background is painted broadly and massively.

Next to Eastman Johnson comes F. A. Bridgman, who is winning golden opinions on all sides, and whose picture in the Salon this year is a veritably great success. He is represented in our exhibition by a picture of a funeral of a mummy on the Nile. The subject is treated somewhat as a landscape, which is an error, for, in sober truth, Bridgman does not display marked talent in that direction. His forte is, indubitably, for groups of figures, and it may be that Bridgman will be a historical painter, for his Salon picture is in that style. The larger the canvas, the more is this painter at home. He evidently possesses breadth of treatment and a dramatic power of expression which, combined with his capital manipulation, will undoubtedly carry him very far. In this picture he is not at his best, for his water is only so-so, and though he has given with great effect the early sun gilding the mountains of sand along the ancient river's banks, yet there is in the picture a sense of poverty, as if the dish were out of proportion to the meat. This results from his not being able to paint water well, for as this occupies the greater part of the picture, the inability to render its effects with anything like fullness gives the painting a sense of emptiness which is noticeable in every one of his Nile scenes. But his figure-painting is always interesting, for he draws with uncommon force and ease, and his coloring is becoming better and mellower every year. His composition, also, and his manner of arranging his light and shade, are most commendable, and, indeed, point unmistakably to the line in which he is to win his laurels. Bridgman is probably the first true historical painter that America has possessed, and as there is abundant necessity at Washington for such a man, it is to be hoped, that he will be recognized as quickly as possible, so that the national capital may be freed from the artistic frauds and impostors, foreign and domestic, that have so long infested it.

Perhaps the most satisfactory after Bridgman are the works of Edgar M. Ward, a man of very decided talent, who paints pictures that are thoroughly genre, and whose genius considers subjects from that special stand-point by preference. He has three pictures in the Exhibition, all genre, but I regret to say all painted in different schools. I noticed them all, and thought highly of them all, but when I found they were the work of one man I could not but mourn that so much talent should be in danger of being wasted by inconstancy and instability. One, a scene in Brittany which is perhaps the best, has been placed too high for careful examination, but it is evidently influenced by Jules Breton. This is a most worthy school, and a young man could not possibly do better than study that master. But there is another placed on the line, "The Sabot-maker," which is as evidently the result of profound admiration for Munkacsy. Then there is a third, which ought to have been on the line, "Venetian Water-Carriers," which is in the new Spanish school. Ward shows admirable perceptions, for without doubt every one of these schools is of the highest character, but then, with so much instability and such extraordinary facility, there is much fear that he may be an imitator all his life, and wander from master to master without ever developing any originality. There are admirable things in all his pictures. The Breton picture is too high for examination, but the others show conclusively that he caught at once the spirit of his masters. In the "Sabot-maker" there is all the forcible gloom of Munkacsy's manner, the opaque whites and the transparent grays, carried down as low as possible, so as to give an immense range of gradation. In the Venetian fountain scene there is much that reminds one of Adrien Moreau, best expulent of the Spanish style in France. There is the same animation in the coloring, the same broad, strong use of grays, the same vigorous drawing of figures, and the same powerful relief. But Ward is very weak in painting women's hair, for in sober truth, every one of his water-carriers looks as if she wore a wig.

I have now to deal with Elihu Vedder, and it is an unpleasant task, because I have so high an opinion of his genius. He has two large pictures, the "Young Marsyas" and the "Cumæan Sibyl." It may be remembered that this lady was the person who offered certain Sibylline writings to a Roman King for a large price, which he refused. She returned home, burned half of them, and next day came back to the King with the remainder, which she offered for the same price. He thereupon purchased them, and they were placed in the Capitol for all to see. No one, however, could read them, and there they remained until Bran, with his stout Gaels, sacked Rome and carried them off. History declines to say what the Gaels did with them. Vedder has represented this lady returning in wrath from her first repulse. She is tramping along the Maremma like a professional pedestrian, and the vehemence of her wrath withers the grass and the bushes, and sets them on fire. The fury of her movements is such that it has created a breeze, which blows out her one garment of a very questionable color, and sends the smoke from the burning grass eddying onward in company with her progress. Even the clouds in the foreground are hurrying onward also. The Sibyl is represented as being of a pale chocolate color as to her skin. Her arms are more brawny than any blacksmith's, and it is doubtful if John Morrissey in his best days could show such a pair. She has the small, full, rounded breasts of a virgin, the legs of a tweenty postman, and her full, fleshy face and double chin indicate a love of creature comforts, and an attachment to animal food. Grotesque and ludicrous in everything else, there is a certain concentration of indignation in the one eye, which the profile allows us to see, which is impressive. Vedder has missed everything of the Sibyl save her eye, and there he has succeeded undeniably. But this, in the midst of so much that is laughter-inspiring, is too much like Robson, the comedian, when he played in the burlesque of "Medea." He kept every one in roars of laughter until a certain scene, when he exhibited such a still ferocity of hate and passion, by a single gesture and glance, that the audience forgot to laugh, and were very thoroughly frightened. Although this thing of Vedder's is a miserable failure, it is astonishing how good it is from many points of view. The coloring is transparent and wonderfully luminous; the texture of the flesh is most admirable; the background of landscape is nothing short of masterly. What is faulty in the painting is the exclusive use of cold tones. Otherwise the technique is simply masterly. But the conception is all a jumble. Vedder evidently is all abroad as to the Cumæan Sibyl, and has made a sort of compromise between a full-fed Witch of Endor and a Sibyl, and as no man can paint what he does not know, he has made a disastrous blunder and has wrecked his picture. I will not criticise the "Young Marsyas," save to say that, though the technique is not quite so fine as in the former, yet it is wonderfully good. But the picture is also a complete failure, because Vedder's idea of Satyrs is also of the vaguest.

J. G. Brown is one whom I dislike to criticise harshly because of the honesty of the intention and the thoroughness of the success up to a certain point. The "Passing Show," which he exhibits here, is a capital representation of boys staring at a circus procession. The faces are most expressive, and full of mirth-provoking qualities. But I should be false to criticism if I did not point out that Brown, like the English artists, has missed the true idea of art. His picture, though it will please and interest, is, after all, only a colored drawing, and has no firm basis of color comprehension. Also, it is most faulty in drawing, especially in the hands. It is entirely un-American in treatment. Winslow Homer, on the contrary, is thoroughly artistic and thoroughly American. He and Eastman Johnson represent the American school of genre art, but, strange to say, they are always most successful when they combine genre and landscape. In the picture by Winslow Homer, "Snapping the Whip," representing a string of boys racing hand in hand, until from the centrifugal force the outside ones lose their hold and are precipitated headlong on the grass the *entourage* is landscape, but the subject is not quite subordinated to it. The setting and the jewel are about equal. The picture is painted in a low key of light, but the tones are not sufficiently transparent, and hence the picture is deficient in luminous quality. But the harmony of coloring is admirable, the background of mountain covered with foliage is superbly maintained in its place, and the foreground of meadow is given with glorious breadth. Then again, the figures are superbly modeled, and have excellent relief, but the manipulation is too careless, and the shadows are indicated with more breadth than truth. He has three other paintings, all of which are of high value and have made the Frenchmen stare. It is to be noticed that this artist's careless breadth is much more artistic and much more valuable than the sham flush and pretense at texture of many French and Belgian pictures greatly admired in America, and of Beaufain Irving, an American artist, who adopted their style. He has a picture here, called the "Connoisseurs," which is full of the same assumption and the same genuine want of reality.

George H. Jewell is another young man of whom we are going to hear much. He has a picture called the "Carpet Bazaar, Cairo," in which one traces the influence of the Spanish school upon a man who has developed a style of his own. The qualities of coloring, and the high artistic ability shown in the gradations of the light, and in the color painting in the shadow, stamp him as a true artist. The committee have evident sympathy for all men who have accepted foreign teaching, and have placed him on the line, so that his picture, which requires much light and some study, has had a fair opportunity of being seen. I wish I could say the same thing for a portrait by our famous Elliot, but alas! the committee have hoisted it a few feet from the roof, where no one can see it without craning his neck to a degree positively dangerous. I caught a glimpse of it from the Swedish department, and, being struck with it, actually purchased an American catalogue to find out what it might be. To my intense surprise and indignation I found that it was an Elliot. It is the portrait of a young boy in gray costume, with a very gentle, wistful expression, such as no one but a master could have given, and with splendidly painted accessions grouped and arranged in quite an original method. The painting of the intelligent forehead and the mild eyes is masterly, and I cannot conceive how the committee could have had the ignorance to overlook it. They must be dreadfully one-sided if they imagine that nothing American is good that is untinged with foreign ideas. But then they don't think so, for the works of Eastman Johnson, of Winslow Homer, and of R. Swain Gifford, are put in the very best places, from evident appreciation, and these picture are absolutely American. Therefore I am compelled to give up the mystery, which is all the more extraordinary from the fact that our exhibition is hideously deficient in good portraits. There are capital heads by rising young men—Lippincott, of Philadelphia; Myron Ward, F. P. Vinton, and Lewis T. Shobern—but the large three-quarter-length and full-length portraits are simply odious. The only one at all bearable is of a daughter of Mrs. Julia W. Howe, by Porter, of Boston, and that one, though excellent in color and very fair in texture-painting, is bad as a likeness, and the head is flat and wanting in relief.

The best of all the genre pictures, as far as mere technique goes, is that of a page by Shads. This gentleman, whose work I first saw at Philadelphia, is undoubtedly going to make a great mark in this style of art. He is obtaining more and more a mastery over color, and the power to use transparent lines so as to preserve the mellowness of a low key of much luminousness. Though he paints at Dusseldorf, there is nothing Dusseldorfian in his style, and I cannot hide from myself the conviction that he possesses immense originality. There is nothing in his subjects, and the values of the pictures are all in the coloring and in the very high degrees of texture imitation. Sometimes there is a little stiffness in his drawing of the figure, but in this instance the pose of the page is admirably easy and natural. His subjects are simple, but his composition is, on the contrary, studied; and though there is generally but one or two figures on his canvas, the composition of the masses of color that surround them is very carefully balanced, and often intricate. As Bridgman's pictures have a sense of poverty, so Shade's have a sense of wealth, because no accessory is slighted, and all are put in with intention. No American artist demands more careful scrutiny than this man, and there are only a few that so well repay it. In the case of Walter Shirlaw, who has a big picture of sheep-shearing in the Bavarian Tyrol, there is the same demand of thorough study, but not for the same motives. Viewed as a whole, Shirlaw's picture is a disgraceful jumbil, a chaos in which everything catches the eye and nothing retains it. But studied carefully, one finds a thousand bits that are capital, and remains convinced that if this artist would sink his high ambitions and would paint simple pictures with one or two figures only, he would succeed. At present, his utter want of composing power has made his picture a most lamentable failure. All his good things are neutralized and canceled for want of arrangement. One sees by isolating them with a tube that they are good, but immediately one removes the tube they are lost in the general chaos.

T. Hovenden has a Breton interior, in which one discerns great strength, full comprehension of what art demands, and very good manipulation, but the whole is rendered unpleasing by rigidity in the outlines of the masses, and by hardness of color. Miss Gardner has a "Ruth and Naomi" and a flower-girl, which are very fair in painting and in arrangement of light and shade, but unfortunately they don't promise very much. The artist seems to have got as far as she can go. Miss Odenheimer, on the contrary, though the committee have put her among the herbs of the pool, exhibits not only great progress in her portraits, but great promise as well, and those who have appreciated her talent may rejoice accordingly. Le Clear has a very good portrait of Parke Godwin, which pleases by its likeness and by its coloring, but offends somewhat by the pretentious low key of light, which is the great idea of Pagé. It is all very well to be luminous, but one must not sacrifice one's strength for that, else one may find that one has dropped a gold eagle to pick up a silver dollar. Hamilton, of Philadelphia, has painted a curious picture which he calls "Cerise." It represents a woman of the *demi-monde* leaning back in her chair and laughing *aux éclats* at a comic drawing by Grevin in the *Journal Pour Rire*. She She is dressed in black, but manages to exhibit a somewhat inordinate amount of white stocking, which fact has somewhat exasperated many American visitors, who consider the picture improper. I do not take that view of it, for the intention is evidently not of that improper kind. There is nothing *decolleté* about the costume, which is as simple and modest as heart can wish. The artist showed the stocking because he desired the strong contrast between an opaque white and a transparent black, and nothing else. That he has succeeded in giving a careless, animal, reckless poise to the woman is certain, but it is done most inoffensively, and the coloring is capital. The treatment of the black dress is thoroughly artistic, and the relief of the figure is capital. The parrot screaming a response to the laughter is admirably painted, and so is the Venetian screen which forms the background. The handling is very broad, and with the exception of some little things about the light, the picture is a very notable one, and deserves to be admired by every one. Wordsworth Thompson and Guy are both represented by pictures well known in America, which I will not describe. But I cannot omit mention of young Beckwith, whose picture of the "Falconer" shows great improvement in manipulation and coloring. The face, however, is so manifestly that of a model that it displeases, and one is surprised that the artist who idealized the costume could not also have idealized the face. If he lacks the power to do this, let Beckwith gracefully accept portrait painting as his limit. Neither may I pass without comment Wyatt Eaton's "Reverie," which is very powerful indeed. It is mostly painted in opaque color, and, with all its strength, is not wanting in grace and refinement. It is far superior to "Harvesters at Rest," by the same artist, which is dreadfully still, and is, besides, bad in color.

GAB.

THINGS THE WORLD SAYS.

From the London World, Aug. 14.

I am nearly tired of calling attention year after year in these columns to the shameful manner in which (with a few exceptions) bathing is conducted on our coasts. It is dangerous, indecent, exorbitant in price, filthy, and unconvenient; the ridder hags who attend to the "ladies' side" are past-mistresses in a certain portion of the English language which does not form a part of the ordinary education of our wives and daughters, and the 'longshoremen, who, with a drunken leer, hand the male bathers their feeble apparances for promoting decency, as decreed by the local board, are still existent and flourishing.

I must say the first impression made by a view of the far-famed Needle now poised in mid-air on the Thames Embankment is most disappointing. It looks puny and insignificant to a degree, and the whole workmanship and plan seems to me rough and incomplete that the reflection occurs that it was not worth the candle, as something much better could have been turned out at many of our own home-quarries. But sentiment and association must go for something, and when properly mounted on the pedestment being made for it, the Needle will no doubt appear to much greater advantage than at present.

Rosa Bonheur has retired for some time from the public sight. Caring more for work than for notoriety, she has devoted many years to one immense and most picturesque subject, in which horses in action take the principal part, and which, I believe, is not yet near completion. Though not much *en évidence*, however, she is certainly not forgotten, and a lively account given me by a French lady the other day of a visit to her country house may amuse my readers, as it did me. "I had never seen Rosa Bonheur," said my friend, "but Mme. —— insisted on driving me down, as any friend of hers was sure of a welcome at her gates. The country was charming, and as we approached the gates I noticed a working man in a blouse, with short, thick, gray hair, eagerly on the lookout for the carriage. My friend shook hands with him with effusion, and I noticed that this curious *ouvrier* wore brilliants as the cuffs and collar of his shirt. Only beginning to meditate on the eccentricity of an artist's household, when the working man turned to me with the frank and charming manner of Rosa Bonheur herself, and welcomed me to the pleasantest of visits in the pleasantest of country houses!"

I hear that at the first blush our officers stigmatize Cyprus as a hole. It is as hot as ——, (no matter where,) only much more dreary. There is not a tree to be seen, not a single scrap of shade, not a soul to speak to, and nothing whatever to do, except for the Highlanders, who can have their fill of thistles, and Sir Garnet and his staff as much as they like of official work. Not a few ardent soldiers, who were delighted at the prospect of a campaign in Cyprus, would gladly exchange it for the Strada Reale or the steps of the Malta Club.

The appearance of Lord Mayor Owden at the Mansion House banquet on the 3d excited general admiration. The dignified countenance of the chief magistrate is adorned with a long-pointed white beard, and in his furred robes, with enameled chain and diamond badge, he recalled to mind one of those Doges or Senators of Venice who live forever upon the canvas of Titian and Tintoretto. But his oratory! Shades of Demosthenes and Lindley Murray! Even the Aldermen shuddered at the merciless manner in which the Queen's English was tortured the letter the unexplained absence of which in his own name makes it impossible for him to claim kinship with a late envoy of her Majesty at the Spanish Court—"Le Beau Caradoc" of our earlier days.

The visit of the Shah of Persia to Vienna a few weeks ago has, among other things, resulted in the engagement of a body of Austrian officers to go to Teheran, for the purpose of reorganizing the Persian Army. The Emperor Francis Joseph has granted two years' leave of absence to one General, a dozen Colonels, and some 60 other officers, who have accepted engagements under the Shah for that period.

The *Times* has given another proof of its amenability to Ministerial pressure. It had decided upon dispatching Mr. Gallenga as its correspondent to Cyprus from Constantinople, and that gentleman had even chartered a steam-boat to convey him and his belongings to the historic isle. Sir Austen Layard protested by wire against the selection of so "dangerous" a writer, and counter-instructions were at once issued to Mr. Gallenga from Printing-house-square.

A PATIENT WAITER.

The following story of an unpardonable practical joke on a trustful young woman is told by the Watertown *Times*: "A young man from this city visited a Carthage photograph gallery day before yesterday. The artist, whom he knew, was out, and while waiting for him to return a girl from Champion came in to get her picture taken. The young man told the customer to be seated. The young man pointed the camera at her and then slid down stairs. One hour and 15 minutes afterward he returned, and to his astonishment there the girl sat just as he left her. Supposing everything was all regular, she inquired how much longer she would be obliged to look pretty!"

A NEGRO PREACHER ASSASSINATED.

The following brief account of the assassination of a colored preacher is given by the Columbus (Ga.) *Enquirer* of Aug. 20: "On Sunday night a negro preacher, just across from Fort Jackson, Fla., was assassinated while in the act of opening service. Some one from the outside placed the muzzle of a shot-gun through a crack and fired, killing him instantly. The gun must have been very heavily loaded, and both barrels fired, as he was struck by about 60 buckshot, the balls entering in the shoulder and side. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrator of this diabolical deed."

ON THE COAST OF NORMANDY

HAVRE, THE LIVERPOOL OF FRANCE.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE GREAT FRENCH PORT—SEA-SIDE RESORTS—ANTIQUITIES OF HONFLEUR—TROUVILLE AND ITS BATHERS—FRENCH CUSTOMS IN THE WATER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVRE, Monday, Aug. 5, 1878.

"A New-York steamer came in yesterday morning, Sir; 180 passengers; they didn't even stay to have their breakfasts, unless they took them on board; they went straight through to Paris. Pardon me, but it is strange, you, who have not seen the Exposition, should stay about here and waste your time in Normandy." My censor was an old man whom I found loitering about the hotel. He spoke what seemed to me to be pretty good French, but I spotted him at once to be an Englishman. "And you," I said, "you seem to be contented; have you seen the Exposition?" "No," he replied, now speaking in English. "I came here from England 43 years ago, and I have never got back again; indeed, I have hardly ever since been out of Havre." "Should you like to go back; it isn't far?" "No, I don't know that I should, Sir," he said. "I seem to have grown up with Havre, and have got to like it. When I came here first there were none of the fine squares you now see; there was not a foot-pavement or sidewalk, as I heard you call it, in the place. The roads were rough, big stones or boulders, and gutters ran down the centre of the streets. Ah, it is changed now, you can hardly imagine how much."

"The great French port;" this is what they call it now—"the Liverpool of France." It presents but few features of antiquarian interest. Essentially a modern town in appearance, it has streets here and there which remind one of New-York. The car-bells fall pleasantly on the ear, but with a lasier sound than in the great republican city of the New World. It is, however, only some five years since *les nouveaux omnibus* were introduced into Havre, and now they run continually along the chief streets. They are mostly drawn by one horse only, and have compartments for first and second class passengers. There are no seats on the top, as on the English cars, and, unlike the English system, passengers may stand, as in New-York, on the platform by the driver. The streets generally are full of business life, in which you can trace the influence of both American and English merchants and traders. There is, however, sufficient that is demonstrative in the manner of the people to denote the national character. Frenchmen are impulsive and noisy; they make a show of their work. They let you know that they are busy. The omnibus driver cracks his whip and shouts at his horses. The porter "spreads himself" on your luggage as if he meant to carry the lot himself, but he is soon joined by half a dozen others, who help him to throw your portmanteaus into trucks and rattle them over the stones as if you were an army of passengers instead of two or three quiet, unpretentious voyagers. If you ask a question you are answered with a voluble earnestness that abashes you, especially when all the listeners within ear-shot join the crowd which gather round the person to whom you just spoke, helping him to confuse and worry you with an almost aggressive politeness. After all, it is better to be phlegmatic like the English and reticent like the Americans, than to boil over with cheap courtesy and get red in the face with a pyrotechnic politeness. But for all that, it is not to be denied that the French are a great people, and Havre a port and city of which they may well be proud. A fleet of steamers leaves its waters every day for all parts of the world. The passenger and freight traffic between America and Havre increases yearly, and yesterday the two flags which stood out conspicuously among the shipping in port were the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. Havre, though it has few monuments that link the past with the present, has an interesting history, which may be briefly glanced at. Francis I. has the credit of founding the city in 1516, and Louis XV. the honor of being remembered as the author of its prosperity by his wise enactments. Napoleon is said to have remarked that "Paris, Rouen, and Havre form only one city, of which the Seine is the highway." There is to-day much truth in the great Emperor's axiom. Havre is the gate through which come the foreign supplies for Paris; it is the principal cotton port of France, and it is the port at which many German and other emigrants from Europe start to make their fortunes in America. Nearly 500 vessels are reckoned as belonging to this port, and the local ship-builders have earned for themselves an enviable reputation. It has a fine aquarium, a museum that is worth visiting, and in the gardens of the Hotel de Ville yesterday the band of a local regiment played from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, while a fashionably-dressed crowd promenaded to the sounds of music by Offenbach and Gounod. The scene was pretty and did not strike me as objectionable, though it was Sunday. The suburbs of Havre are picturesque, and a week may be well and profitably spent in the locality. An evidence of progress will be found at the present moment in the prosecution of great works in the way of harbor improvement by four or five effective magnesium lights. One of the sights of the villa residences lining the picturesque hills of Sainte Adresse is to watch the American liners steam in and out of port, and the English steamers come daily from the other side of the Channel with tourist parties and cargoes of English goods. It is to be hoped this friendly rivalry of trade will long continue. There are "American interests" in Europe as well as "British interests" in the East. Havre is an American interest.

HONFLEUR AND TROUVILLE.

Very different cities these. Both of them may be reached in a short excursion by steamer from Havre. Honfleur is an example of what is *triste* in France. Trouville is a city by the sea, devoted chiefly to the pleasures of bathing, flirting, dressing. Honfleur has found many an artist subjects for his brush. It contains some quaint specimens of Gothic architecture, and wooden houses which are picturesque in their dirt. It has a pier and harbor, and does a good trade in cattle, eggs, butter, and fruit with England. "Shipping at Honfleur," "Old Houses at Honfleur," figure in many a picture in famous European galleries. It has a fine old church of the sixteenth century, which has recently been completely restored. Yesterday the sombre city lay asleep in the sun, and the inhabitants were in full sympathy with it. Nothing better illustrated to me the easy way in which the French take business than a peep into a printing-office at Honfleur. The chief printer was composing. He was smoking his pipe the while. His wife and baby sat by on a pile of paper. At another corner of the office was a parrot perched on the top of a Columbian press; and the child's "perambulator" was standing by the "wetting-down trough." The sun was streaming in upon the group, which was completed by a boy in the background printing circulars at a hand-press, rolling for himself, and taking off, too, at the rate of about 200 sheets per hour. The only busy scene which came under my notice was a saw-mill, the hum of which sounded somewhat out of character with the decayed old city, where the shadows of nearly three centuries fall on your path from the towers of Notre Dame de Grace, to whose shrine sailors who had escaped the dangers of long voyages used to make pilgrimages bare-headed and bare-footed. What a change to Trouville, the Saratoga of France! To-day I found it bright, with a nineteenth century brightness, gay with extravagant toilets, basking in the sun, toying with the sea, a veritable strut of sea-side cities, possessing all the lightness and resounding with all the fun and frolic of the French, and having no trace of the sober propriety of an English bathing-place, though crowds of fashionable Britishers pitch their tents here every year. If Etretat was made by Alphonse Karr, Trouville was created by Alexandre Dumas. Five toilets a day for the ladies is de rigueur at Trouville, and the summer-de bain is one of the most extravagant character. The ladies "lounge" afterward in their sea-costumes or take up shrimping-nets and play at fishing. Paris society takes to the sea as if it were a ball-room. French ladies promenade after their bath *à la* Neapolitan fish-girls. Steady English matrons, too, are found "doing at Rome as the Romans do." It is strange how soon some of the British dames fall into the French ways of life. My friend Blackburn, who is traveling just now to do for Brittany what he has done for the adjoining country in *Normandy Picturesque*, says it is all admirably administered, as "everything of the kind is in France." In order to bathe as the French understand it you must study costume, and to make a good appearance in the water you must move about with dexterity and grace; you must remember that you are present at a *bal de mer*, and that you are not in a tub. There are water velocipedes, canoes for ladies, and floats for the unskilful; fresh water for the head before bathing, and hot water in tubs for the feet; an appreciative and admiring audience on the shore. Youth and beauty come to Trouville-by-the-Sea; French beauty of the Dresden china pattern side by side and hand in hand with the English girl of the heavy type, which elderly Frenchmen adore, all in the water together, in the prettiest dresses, daintily conceived, sweetly trimmed—all joining hands, men and women, and having "a merry go round" in the water, some swimming, some diving, some shouting and disporting themselves, and "playing fantastic tricks before high heaven," Blackburn says, though he does not finish the quotation. This mingling of the sexes may be very pleasant, when your own wife and daughter are outside; but there is an *abandon* about the bath at Trouville which can hardly be said to promote the highest sentiments of virtue. It is not merely the bathing, it is the general surroundings that are demoralising when considered honestly and without cant. To bathe *en famille* is sensible and proper; to make the bath an excuse for bringing the extravagances of the Parisian ball-room to the sea; to mix it up with flirting, gaming, and a miscellaneous introduction of half-nude ladies to half-nude gentlemen—surely this is not the way France is going to strengthen her arm to meet the stolid German ones more over the fall of Alsace and Lorraine. The mothers of heroes are not made of stuff that apes mermaids in sight of pretended mermen. It will be a fearful day for France when the vices of Paris and the habits of Trouville invade the country towns and stalk "naked and not ashamed" along the coasts. Etretat is aiming at becoming a second Trouville, and all the little dirty bathing places from Luc-sur-Mer to the end of the Caen-to-the-Sea Railway already begin to ape Etretat.

ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CAVES OF WALES—INDICATIONS THAT MAN HAS EXISTED FOR 600,000 YEARS.

Correspondence Chicago Times.

HOLYWELL, North Wales, July 31, 1878.

In Devonshire, on the shores of Torbay, are two celebrated caves, one situated in the outskirts of the village of Brixham, the other similarly located in the beautiful town of Torquay. In both cases these caverns extend into the hills upon whose slopes they are situated 500 to 600 feet, the chambers and galleries being very large, tortuous, and irregular. The cave at Brixham, the mouth of which was completely closed by débris when accidentally discovered some years since, was most carefully explored under the auspices of the Royal Geological Society, which appointed the able geologist, Mr. Pengelly, to personally supervise the operation. The cavern at Torquay, known as "Kent's Cavern," is now being similarly explored by laborers removing the contents, amounting to many thousands of tons, under the same eminent management.

The similarity in the contents and revelations of these caverns is remarkable. Confining our attention to that at Torquay, which is the more recent and important in its disclosures, it is found to be composed, first, of a layer from 2 to 12 inches thick of decayed leaves and other vegetable matter, commingled with dust and fragments of limestone, which have fallen from the sides and roof of the cavern. Under this stratum of black mold, and sometimes peering up through it, is an extensive floor of granular stalagmite, or quite pure carbonate of lime, varying in thickness from a few inches to over five feet. Beneath the granular stalagmite, and at a distance of about 40 feet from the entrance to the cavern, occurs a stratum of charcoal, ashes, bones, and fragments of wood covering an area of over 50 square feet. Below this charcoal band, and where that does not occur, immediately in contact with the floor of the stalagmite, is a thick stratum of red clay mixed with fragments of limestone, (from the roof,) scales of stalagmite, &c., the whole amounting to about four feet in depth, and called the "cave earth." Beneath the cave earth occurs another floor of hard crystalline carbonate of lime, having a thickness in some places of over 12 feet, called the "crystalline stalagmite." Below the latter lies a deep stratum composed of fragments of limestone, red grit, quartz, and sand, all more or less cemented together by carbonate of lime in the form of stalagmitic deposit.

The interesting feature of this cavern, which alone induced me to visit and inspect these caverns, is the fact that the relics of man are found imbedded in every stratum of this cavernous floor, even to the last one mentioned. These relics in the bottom stratum consist of rude flint spear points and flint daggers or knives. Those implements found nearer the surface, as in the cave earth, are of a better shaped, while in the cave earth are found many well-formed flint spears and arrow points, flint knives, bone daggers, bone needles, with eyes, &c. Nearer the surface the weapons are more numerous and elaborate, and are associated with objects of ornament. Along with man implements of man we found a very large number of fragments of bones of living and extinct animals. Among the latter are the mammoth, rhinoceros, tichorinus, the gigantic Irish deer, cave bear, cave lion, &c.

The question at once arises, How old are these fossils? The problem is a large extent, one of chemistry. How long would the formation of such massive floors of stalagmite, deposited from water which still continues to drip from the ceiling of the cavern, require? In the calculation it must be remembered, first, that the drip must be moderate, otherwise the deposit would be washed away, and, second, that in these caverns evaporation, which so much facilitates the deposition of stalactites under bridges, &c., is wholly impossible. The formation of the stalagmitic deposit is wholly due to the difference in temperature in the cave (always 51° Fahrenheit) and that prevalent without. When the temperature of Devonshire rose below this point, water slightly charged with carbonic acid, in percolating through the overlying limestone rocks, became charged with carbonate of lime; on entering the warmer cavern a portion of the carbonic acid gas escaped, and a part of the calcareous cargo was deposited as stalagmite.

Fortunately, in Kent's cavern, we have at a point where the stalagmitic floors are thickest, a kind of time scale or gauge. On a rather large knob or boss of stalagmite, by the aid of a tallow candle, I easily read this inscription: "Robert Hodges, of Ireland, Feb. 20, 1688," the letters about an inch in length having been cut or scratched in with a knife. Although the "hard" water still continues to drip on this name, 190 years have served to dim but not to efface the inscription. The film over the letters certainly does not exceed the one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. Putting aside the immense time requisite to the formation of all the other strata, it appears that the stalagmite floors alone at this rate, would have required over 800,000 years for their deposition.

Enormous as this time seems, the calculation is corroborated in a remarkable manner by independent evidence. Although these caverns are situated more than 70 feet above the small streams on whose hill-sides they are located, it is certain that the bottom stratum in each case was washed in. The proof of this statement lies in the fact that the bottom stratum contains large quantities of flints, red grit, and sand, which the walls of the caverns could not have supplied, but of which the supply is found at the heads of the streams. As water will not now, and probably never would, run up hill, it follows that the beds of these streams were at or near the level of the caverns where these materials were washed in.

The next problem, therefore, is how long has it taken the rains of Devonshire to excavate in solid limestone valleys seventy or eighty feet deep? How much limestone can the annual rainfall dissolve, and how much can it mechanically carry and push into the ocean? Prof. Huxley has estimated that the Thames basin, which consists principally of soft clays and chalk, is deepened at the rate of about the one-eighth of an inch per century. Applying this time scale to the present case we find that more than 600,000 years are necessary for this work. As the excavation was, however, through hard limestone instead of chalk, and as the mouth of the cave at Brixham is nearly 100 feet above the present level of the creek, it is evident that the time should be lengthened. But man was in Devonshire before these valleys had been cut deeper than the mouths of these caverns, and long before an inch of the stalagmatic floor had been deposited.

Diminish the time involved in these facts and calculations in any reasonable manner as much as possible and still the time during which man has lived in England is enormous as compared with our previous conceptions. Unless we admit that England was the cradle of the human family, the figurative Garden of Eden, these facts only point to the antiquity of man in Devonshire, but do not fix the true antiquity of the race.

THE NEWPORT ELOPEMENT.

A Newport correspondent of the Providence *Press* writes as follows concerning the recent marriage of Seth Bateman Dodge, a sort of adopted son of Mr. Seth Bateman, of Bateman's Point, in Newport, and Miss Mary L. Sandford, daughter of a resident of this City: "The elopement took place on Thursday morning from the residence of Mr. Bateman, where Miss Sandford was boarding. The parties had been in love with each other since three years ago, when the young lady went to Bateman's to board, but the true state of the case between the parties was not suspected previous to the denouement on Thursday, when the parties were married, and Mr. Bateman was informed of it through a letter from the bride, soon previous to their departure for New-York. The bridegroom is about 24 years of age, and a young man of irreproachable character. The bride is about 22. The generally-expressed opinion is that the latter has been given more prominence through the press than its merits would appear to warrant. The parties were both eligible to matrimonial union, both as to age and other conditions. True, they were somewhat eccentric in their choice of method; but that would seem to be mostly their own business and that of their immediate relatives and friends, and by many would be regarded as preferable to the more ostentatious one chosen by those who go to the other extreme. It is by no means the first instance that has occurred in Newport where parties resolved on matrimony, and with no legal or moral impediment in the way, have bled them to the parson and had the knot tied, and settled the matter with relatives and friends afterward. It was only reversing the thing."

THE SENTINEL OF POMPEII.

A STATUE FROM THE CHISEL OF HARRIET HOSMER.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

In the outer wall to the right of the sea-gate of Pompeii, on the road which leads to Herculaneum, is a niche in which, at an early period in the exhumation of the buried city, the excavators found a skeleton, in the plain armor of a Roman soldier. Helmet, lance, and breast-plate may be seen hanging near the entrance to the second room of the Museo Borbonico, at Naples.

The sentinel had kept his post till overpowered by the sulphurous vapor of the falling ashes. There, in the niche of the wall, skeleton, lance, and armor, had remained undisturbed from the 23d of November, A. D. 79, when the city was overwhelmed by the

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI...Wed., Aug 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, SAMELIER...Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
FRANCE, LAURENT...Wednesday, Sept. 11, 4:30 P.M.
Steamers marked thus " do not carry steerage passengers.
For Freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Bolivia.....Aug. 24, 2 P. M. | Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
Circassia....Aug. 31, 8 A. M. | Anchoria..Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Cabin, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Aug. 28, 4 P. M. | Victoria....Sept. 11 A. M.
Cabins, $85 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or sailing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL.
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA...WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 18
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route as recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY...Thursday, Sept. 12, 8:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply to the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewards-ses, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 49 Broadway, and as the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Canal-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amid-ships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | REIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
LOAU.....Sat., Sept. 7 | MAIN.....Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
SILESIA...Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING...Thurs., Sept. 12
TELTER...Thurs., Sept. 5 | WIELAND...Thurs., Sept. 19
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all ports in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHARDT & CO., | C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. | No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy...W., Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Holland...W., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN:
Spain...Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M. | England...Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P.M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $25. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY...Aug. 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BESTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON...Wed., Aug. 28
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY....Sat. Aug. 31
From Pier 43 North River, foot of Spring-st.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, | GEO. YONGE, Agent,
Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., | Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steam-ship CITY OF COLUMBUS, of the SAVANNAH LINE, will be open for inspection on MONDAY, 26th August. The friends of the route and the public generally are invited to examine this fine ship at Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Aug. 29
ESSEX.....Sept. 19
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Aug. 31
ANDES.....Sept. 14
First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
No freight or passage sold at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to CHARLES P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, BALLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuspan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
ALEXANDER & BROS. Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,250 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. BONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport Express, (sleeping cars), Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 8:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 12:20 P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 1:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows: 4:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9 (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 6:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sundays, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and the West Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting for Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 76 Western Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MERKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 3:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8.45 A. M., 3.45 and 6.45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany, 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A.M., 12 M., 3 P.M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3, 11:35 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A.M., 3 P.M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via
THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at 6:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerdes, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special runs to and from Saratoga. Tickets sold and Baggage checked over New-York Central Railroad. Tickets or Coupons good on Hudson River Road received for passage.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 23 East River at 3 P. M. Sundays included, and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with express trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

FOR BONDOUT AND KINGSTON, FARE 75 cents: Newburg and below, 50 cents. Landing at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

A.—EVENING BOAT FOR ATHENS, STUYvesant, New-Baltimore, and Coeymans.—Steamer WALTER BRETT will leave Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., North River, every Monday and Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Every Saturday for Catskill at 2 o'clock P. M., landing at West Point, Cold Spring, Highlands, and landings above. Arrive at Catskill 10 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn, (Jewell's Dock,) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 23d-st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New-Haven Railroads. Single tickets, 25 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line
To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILLMORE, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From 28, N. R.
{ June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, and intermediate landings will leave Pier No. 34, Harrison-st., N. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—MANHATTAN BEACH.
The Great Sea-side Resort of New-York.
Two and a half miles of Ocean Beach.
Unequaled Surf Bathing. The finest bathing establishment in existence.
The Grand Hotel.
The largest Pavilion on the coast.
The beautiful Amphitheatre.
The wonderful Electric Lights.
The Marine Railway two miles along the surf.
The Boats, Nos. 5 and 6 of the Line.
Gratulla's celebrated Seventh Regiment Band (forty pieces) every afternoon and evening.
The twenty-first annual term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and continue until May 15, 1879. The examination for admission is held on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, 1878, at 10 A. M. College graduates are admitted without examination. The course of study occupies two years. Tuition fees, $100 per annum. For catalogues or information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden of Law School, No. 8 Great Jones-street, New-York City.

MLLE. M. D. TARDIVEL'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 West 46th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 19; all languages taught by native Professors; best Professors for music, singing, drawing, and painting; foreign pupils, if boarders, can learn French and English in *one year*. Circulars sent on application.

FALLEY SEMINARY, YOUNG LADIES' Boarding School, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y. Begins MONDAY, 2d September. The prices have been greatly reduced. An excellent school at very low rates. Home and tuition for the present is $32 per term of 13 weeks. Admission at all times. Apply at once for these rates to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY,
A HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
STAMFORD, CONN.
41st year opens Sept. 9. Thorough preparation for college, scientific school, or business; finely situated; three-quarters of a mile from village; no harmful outside influences; number limited to 40.
Terms reduced to suit the times.

THE MISSES KIRWAN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 40 West 48th-st., opens Oct. 1; the school is conducted on principles that are the result of years of successful experience; strict attention paid to all that promotes bodily health in connection with careful and vigorous mental training.

MRS. RIGBYE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies and Children, New-Brighton, Staten Island, offers on moderate terms all the advantages of the best schools of New-York will reopen THURSDAY, Sept 19, 1878. Applications for circulars, &c., may be made to Mrs. RIGBYE, Principal, No. 2 York-av., two doors from Richmond Terrace New-Brighton.

MILLES. CHARBONNIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 33 East 35th st., New-York, (formerly 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Apply, by letter, until Sept. 10, when Mlle. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
No. 822 Lexington-av., corner of 53d-st.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
with Kindergarten,
Reopens Sept. 18.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S SCHOOL
FOR DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,
No. 681 5th-av., opposite St. Thomas' Church,
WILL REOPEN OCT. 12.

A HEALTHY AND PLEASANT HOME AND School for motherless children under 12 years of age, where they will receive watchful care and judicious teaching. For references, &c., please address Mrs. M. L. READ, Hartford, Conn.

NO. 33 WEST 130TH-ST.—THE MISSES JACOT will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 18. Board and tuition, $500 per annum.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 11. For circulars address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

WILSON COLLEGE FOR WOMEN,
CHAMBERSBURG, PENN.
Send for a catalogue to
Rev. W. T. WYLIE, President.

ROBERT BONNER, OF THE LEDGER; RA. R. Wetmore, F. A. Conking, and others, give testimonials. $85 per quarter; only 10 boarders.
Rev. JOHN KERSHAW, Montclair, N. J.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY WILL REOPEN SEPT. 10.—Best advantages for a thorough and comprehensive education. For circulars apply to Dr. H. M. BAUSCHER, Principal, New-Paltz, N. Y.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2,—PACKARD'S BUSINESS College, No. 805 Broadway, will be in full operation on the above date. Students should register as once. S. S. PACKARD, President.

DR. J. SACHS' CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL, 121 West 42th-st., reopens Sept. 10. Pupils prepared for Harvard, Cornell, and Columbia.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 16.

TEACHERS.

SIGNOR C. MODERATI, PROFESSOR OF Singing, resumes his lessons on the 1st of September. Residence No. 24 Irving-place.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH VOCAL music and modern languages. Send references and particulars to BROOKS' SEMINARY, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHESTER C. MUNROE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that on the 16th day of August, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Chester C. Munroe, of Englewood, in the County of Bergen, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, Room 4, First National Bank Building, before John S. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M.
R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH FORD, JOHN R. EDWARD, and EDWARD L. FORD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that an adjourned third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, 345 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the sixth day of September, 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose specified in sections 5,093 & 5,096 of the United States Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy."
Notice is also hereby given that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of said bankrupts, in said court, and that on said day, name, and place I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 United States Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy."
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Att'y for Bankrupts, 170 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS LOWENTHAL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 16th day of August, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Louis Lowenthal, of Passaic, in the County of Passaic, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment or any debts and the delivery of any property belong ng to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, Room 4, First National Bank Building, before John S. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. GARRETSON, assisted by Miss THURSTON, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 52 West 47th-st., New-York, on Wednesday, Sept. 25; French and German practically taught. The Kindergarten will reopen Oct. 1.

J. R. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 23. Boys thoroughly prepared for Harvard, Yale, and other colleges. Circulars at Putnam's book store, No. 182 5th-av. Mr. MORSE will be at the school-rooms after S

REMEDIES FOR DEPRESSION

SUGGESTIONS BY PRACTICAL BUSINESS MEN.

VIEWS OF MR. JOHN J. HENCHMAN ON THE IMPROPER DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR—MR. F. B. THURBER'S OPINION ABOUT THE COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

The only members of the Congressional Labor Committee present at yesterday's session were the Chairman, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Rice. After waiting some time for Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hewitt called the meeting to order and requested Mr. John J. Henchman, a retired dry-goods merchant of Brooklyn, to take the witness' chair. Mr. Henchman began by saying that he had undertaken to solve the causes of the present business depression and the remedy. But he appeared before the committee more particularly to submit some facts bearing on the subject which would suggest to the committee the causes and the remedies. He then presented several tables which he had prepared to show that "we have made too much of certain commodities and too little of others." In a great country like the United States, with its vast resources, there is never a lack of work if it is properly distributed. In the first of his tables he had collated statistics of 37 of the more prominent agricultural productions in 1850, 1860, and 1870. In the period from 1850 to 1860 there were only three articles which showed a loss in gross production, and only eight which showed a loss relatively to the increase of population. The three articles were rice, sugar, and home-made productions. The five additional articles which showed a relative loss were sheep, swine, oats, rice, and wool. From 1860 to 1870 there were 18 articles which showed a loss in gross productions, and 24 which lost relatively to population. Among these were cheese, butter, market gardening, home-made products, neat cattle, swine, mules, rye, corn, rice, tobacco, cotton, &c. From these figures the witness deduced the theory that there had been an improper distribution of labor, which had been detrimental to the country. We had neglected the substantial products which are for the best good of the county in order to go too largely into manufacturing.

Mr. Henchman assumed, he said, that we can find a paying market for all the food-stuffs the country can produce. If this could not be found abroad, then it could be at home. We have the ability to supply every material thing we need without calling for a single thing from abroad. In the organization of society food is the first thing we want. The next step is to provide clothing, and then shelter. All this we can do without help from other nations. The natural deduction is, in the United States ample opportunity for the employment of the working classes, if the labor is properly adjusted or distributed. There is an abundance of necessaries and work for all. There is no natural reason for distress in the United States. The distress that exists is caused by maldistribution of labor, and the witness thought that the percentage of this maldistribution is much smaller than is generally supposed. Then followed a discussion by the witness and Messrs. Hewitt and Rice of the protective tariff system. Mr. Henchman announced his belief in free trade doctrines. He did not wish to say, however, that he attributed the present labor depression to the protective tariff, but that he believed it had helped to put the country in a bad shape to stand the panic when it came. This it did by encouraging the extension of manufactories when we should have been an agricultural country. Our great facilities are for agricultural pursuits, and free trade before the panic would have tended to turn us into agriculture. We have at present too many men in manufactories and not enough on our farms.

Another discussion here took place, relative to whether or not we were over-producing breadstuffs now. The witness thought not. We are practically independent, and can use all we can produce. We need not necessarily sell a dollar's worth of our products outside of our own country. He then drifted into another discussion of the tariff, following somewhat the line of Mr. White's arguments on Friday. Referring again to the improper distribution of labor, he said he was convinced that the Government could not hope to interfere by legislation with any success. Necessity is the thing that spurs each man, and it would work out a cure by itself.

The subject of savings banks was then touched upon by the witness. He believed that it was a proper function of the Government to control the banks by legislation. Mr. Hewitt said he wished the reporters present would note the fact that in the immense number of communications received by the committee since they had been sitting, the chief evil complained of is the savings-bank system, to which a large share of the present labor difficulties are ascribed.

GOVERNMENTAL COLONIZATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The question of Governmental colonization of the public lands was next reviewed by Mr. Henchman. He thought it unwise for the Government to attempt to help set the people upon the lands by furnishing them the means of getting there. "Those who would suffer themselves to be transported free to the public lands wouldn't be worth the freight," said he. When Mr. Hewitt reminded him that a Governor, a Senator, and a member of Congress had been so transported, he replied that that was done by private enterprise, which was quite another thing, and to which he had no objection. But the Government would not be able to select the proper men to be so helped. It would be well, in his opinion, for the railroads to offer special inducements to attract settlers to their lands. But those who need to go West will go of their own accord.

Mr. Henchman then presented the remainder of his tables to the committee, saying that they bore out his theory of a maldistribution of labor, and retired.

The next gentleman called was Mr. Francis B. Thurber, of the house of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co. Mr. Thurber read a general statement of his views on the subject of inquiry, at the close of which there was a general discussion of the points he had made. The general depression in business, and the distress among the poorer classes, said the witness, have prevailed for several years, and are not confined to this country alone. In a trip around the world, taken in 1876 and 1877, he found the same complaint everywhere of depressed industries, unremunerative business, and distress among the working classes. It is fair to assume, therefore, that there are some general causes beyond the purely local ones to which many attribute our misfortunes. Those are not the wisest counselors who would attribute all our ills to the introduction of labor-supplanting machinery, abuses in corporate organizations, currency, tariff, intemperance, or the many other elements brought to the committee's notice. In a general way, he believed that the primary causes of the ills of which the laboring and other classes are complaining are the development of steam and electricity, which, in connection with labor-saving machinery, have within a comparatively few years revolutionized production and commerce, and altered our manners and customs of life. Steam power and machinery have vastly increased the producing capacity of the world, and it is but natural that markets should be more frequently overstocked than when the producing capacity was less. An overstocked market unevenly consumed starts with all its attendant evils, such as we have been passing through. The only remedy for the present depression is to wait until consumption catches up with the production again. This, Mr. Thurber thinks, is now nearly accomplished, and we are about entering upon a new era of prosperity. This era, however, will not last as long as if the producing capacity of the world were smaller, and we must look for more frequent periods of depression and consequent distress in the future than we have had in the past.

THE BIAS OF LEGISLATION.

The legislation of the last quarter of a century, continued the witness, has been more largely in the interest of capital and corporations than in the interests of the people. The poorer and middle classes are sustaining more than their share of the taxation necessary to support the Government. Capital naturally evades taxation wherever practicable. Our domestic productions are largely taxed by the charges for transportation. This is borne by the rich and poor alike. Every dollar in the shape of transportation charges exacted beyond what will pay a fair return for the capital employed in providing transportation facilities is a direct and unjust tax upon the public. The witness then gave figures to show that the receipts of the railroads in this State exceed $90,000,000 annually, and he believed one-half this immense sum would pay 7 per cent interest on the capital actually invested in the roads. The excessive charges for transportation of persons and property makes the prices of leading articles of food much higher than they should be. As one person can consume but about a given quantity of the necessaries of life, it follows that the poor man pays nearly as much of this tax as the rich man. The poor man is always the largest tax payer in proportion to his means. As the Government is bad and the taxes are increased thereby, the owner of real estate generally adds them to the rent which he exacts from the tenant, who thus inevitably pays a large share of the taxes.

Mr. Thurber then took up the currency question, the importance of which he believed to be greatly overrated by those who are clamoring for an increase in the circulating medium. They overlook the fact that the great bulk of exchanges are performed by checks and drafts, and that both the paper and metallic money issued by the Government do but a comparatively small amount of service in this way. All the paper and metallic currency in the country would not be sufficient to do the business which is transacted between the banks of this City by the aid of drafts and checks exchanged through the Clearing-House. Commercial credits also assist, to a considerable extent, in moving and exchanging the great staples of commerce. "While, of course, it is possible to make currency so scarce that there will not be enough to effect the smaller exchanges, which are done in a retail way, and the scarcity may be so great that it may occasion considerable inconvenience to the public, yet I do not think that this is the case at the present time to any great extent in this country."

INFLUENCE OF TARIFF TINKERING AND FREQUENT ELECTIONS.

The tariff question was next discussed by the witness, who said that, while it is no doubt true that class interests are to some extent favored at the expense of the general public, it is, in his opinion, a great deal better to let it stand as it is than for the Government to be constantly tinkering at it and keeping the commercial community in suspense over proposed changes which might not be any improvement. Among the troubles which the commercial classes in this country have to meet are the frequent proposals for changes in the policy of Administrations and political parties. This is especially true of Presidential elections. The excitement and turmoil of one election is no sooner over than the agitation for another is commenced. Mr. Thurber, therefore, advocated that the Presidential term should be lengthened to at least six years. This, he believed, would be a step in the interest of both capital and labor. As regards the evils of intemperance, which William E. Dodge had testified to before the committee on Thursday, Mr. Thurber considers that they are very great, and particularly among the laboring classes. Legislation may do something in the way of heavily taxing all spirituous liquors. More may be done, however, by substituting a lighter class of stimulants for those so largely used heretofore, and by creating a public sentiment in favor of temperance in its truest sense.

The witness closed by saying that the condition of the laborer of to-day is vastly improved over that of the laborer of a century ago, and justly so. All civilized nations have made great strides forward in providing the material comforts of life. He believed, however, that the laboring classes have not shared in this improvement equally with the capitalists, and that our present laws would have to be modified to meet the great changes which have quietly taken place during the last 25 years.

In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Thurber's views railroads received a large share of attention. The witness held that it is the abuse of the privileges enjoyed by the great railroad corporations that the people have a right to complain of, and not the exercise of the privileges themselves. He strongly favored and urged the adoption of Mr. Adams's plan for a National Board of Railroad Commissioners, with the addition of auxiliary boards in every State. Like Mr. Adams, he believed in the greatest possible publicity in all the affairs of the railroad corporations. As for the solidifying of the railroads into large corporations, he believed that was the general tendency of the times in all branches of industry, and that it will result in benefiting the country. Concerning the introduction of machinery, the witness thought that the sum total, sooner or later, be a limitation, or there would be nothing left for manual labor.

VIEWS OF A "HARD-FISTED SON OF TOIL."

Mr. Thurber was followed by "General" Silas R. Kenyon, of Newark, N. J., who described himself as an inventor and mechanic who works with his own hands. He was, he said, one of the "hard-fisted sons of toil" and "one of the boys." The great cause of the present labor troubles is, according to Gen. Kenyon, the want of confidence of one man in another. He was strongly opposed to free trade, but considered the present method of collecting revenue "a most faulty thing." People have a right to legislative protection, for they cannot protect themselves. He was sorry that the mechanics don't do their duty at the polls as they should. It is their duty to say who shall rule them, how they shall be ruled, and what laws shall be made. Mr. Kenyon then suggested that the committee did not care to listen to a stump speech on the "liberty of the ballot-box," &c., which they had heard from their boyhood. The General then claimed that there were too many unemployed men in cities, due to the introduction of machinery, and the Government should put them on the public lands at its own expense. The Government should take charge of the savings bank system, and should make every Post Office in the country a depository for the savings of the people, paying them a small rate of interest. He desires a tariff that shall protect the working men from the introduction of products from countries where the wages of laborers are lower than in the United States.

Mr. Hewitt then announced that Mr. Charles H. Marshall, of this City, and Mr. George Walker, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, would be examined by the committee on Monday, and the session was adjourned.

A BROKER IN A TIGHT PLACE.

JACOB D. OTIS HELD AS A SUSPECTED ACCOMPLICE IN A BANK ROBBERY.

Jacob D. Otis, a broker, of No. 47 Exchange-place, living in Orange, N. J., was arraigned before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by Detectives Dorcey, of the Central Office, and Robert Pinkerton, of Pinkerton's Agency, on a charge of being implicated in the robbery of $12,400 in Canada bank-notes from the office of the Receiver-General of the Dominion, Alexander Frazer, at Toronto, on July 4. The Receiver-General fortunately had a correct record of the stolen bills. He immediately telegraphed to the Canadian Police authorities and to Superintendent Walling, requesting a sharp lookout to be kept for persons handling Canada bank-notes of the following numbers: $1 notes from No. 505,001 to 506,000, inclusive; $2 notes from No. 145,000 to 146,000, inclusive, and $2 notes from No. 155,000 to 156,000, inclusive, the numbers being all legibly printed in red ink on the bills. Superintendent Walling placed the matter in Sergt. Kealey's hands, and Detective Dorcey was detailed to Wall-street to keep a careful look-out for the notes. After much waiting he at last came across some of the stolen money. He traced over $3,000 of it to various brokers. Upon being questioned these gentlemen all assured Dorcey that the money was perfectly good, and that they had purchased or procured it from Otis. On Friday afternoon, having sufficient evidence to warrant it, Dorcey arrested Otis. He posted himself at the broker's front door, and just after 3 o'clock, as Otis was about to leave, took him into custody and locked him up. At the same time that Dorcey was put on the case Robert Pinkerton, was also employed in it privately. Just as Dorcey was walking away from No. 47 Exchange-place with Otis in custody, Robert Pinkerton walked into the rear door of the same number in order to arrest the same man for the same offense. After the arrest a telegram was sent to Toronto notifying Mr. Frazer of the arrest. Justice Murray remanded Otis into the care of Dorcey until Monday, in order to give time for the Canadian complainant to appear here. Later in the day Detectives Dorcey and Pinkerton applied to Justice Murray for a warrant to search the apartments of a gentleman connected with the case. The Justice said the Justice who would give such a warrant would be personally responsible to the person whose premises were searched for any damages resulting from the exposure and intrusion, and that he would refuse to issue such a warrant except upon a very clear case of the greatest necessity, and then only upon application of a principal in the case, the warrant to be used only between sunrise and sunset. He therefore declined to issue the warrant to the detectives.

A PRODUCE MERCHANT'S TROUBLE.

HIS WIFE ACCUSES HIM OF INFIDELITY AND ASKS FOR A DIVORCE.

Mrs. Elmore, wife of Henry S. Elmore, a produce merchant residing in Brooklyn and doing business in this City, has begun proceedings against her husband for absolute divorce. The parties have been married over 20 years, and have a son 19 years of age. The family at one time resided in a boarding-house kept by Mrs. E. A. Hutchins, at No. 46 South Oxford-street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Elmore charged her husband with being too attentive to Mrs. Hutchins, and insisted upon going to housekeeping, whereupon they took up their residence at No. 624 Carlton-avenue, where they remained until last Spring. Being still unsatisfied with the state of her domestic relations, Mrs. Elmore consulted with her friends, and finally decided to bring an action for divorce. The house No. 624 Carlton-avenue was given up, the furniture sold at auction, and Mrs. Elmore and her son went to live with her father-in-law at Albany, and Mr. Elmore returned to board with Mrs. Hutchins.

Mr. Elmore is said to be wealthy. He was for a long time one of the Trustees of the Tabernacle, and was one of the men who resigned that office in March last because the Sessions of the church decided to retain Mr. Morgan as organist, at a full salary, after the Music Committee, of which Mr. Elmore was Chairman, had reduced his salary to $600. It is expected that the Sessions of the Tabernacle will take some action in Mr. Elmore's case.

DYING FROM A FRACTURED SKULL.

A telegram was received at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Coroners' office from Bellevue Hospital asking for the services of a Coroner to take the ante-mortem deposition of Huch Farrell, a patient at the hospital, who was suffering from a fracture of the skull, and whose condition was considered critical. Coroner Flanagan and his deputy, Dr. Miller, went to the hospital, but when they arrived the patient was in a comatose condition. It was subsequently ascertained that Farrell was arrested on the 20th inst., by an officer of the Thirty-third Precinct, for intoxication, and was arraigned before Justice Wheeler, at the Harlem Police Court. He was committed to the workhouse for three months, but before he could be transferred to Blackwell's Island he was found to be sick, and was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital. Thence he was transferred to the Bellevue Hospital yesterday. It is not known how Farrell received the injury from which he is suffering, and an investigation is being made by the Police authorities.

MISS TIFFANY ROBBED AGAIN.

Miss Annie Ward Tiffany, the actress, now playing at Niblo's Garden, called at the Central Office yesterday and reported to Acting Superintendent Dilks that she had been robbed of a valuable solitaire diamond ring in an unaccountable manner. The ring, which is valued at $300, is greatly prized by Miss Tiffany, from associations connected with it. It was in her jewel-case in her room, at No. 347 West Twenty-eighth-street, on Friday night, and was missed yesterday morning. Miss Tiffany cannot give any information as to the probable thief, and the case has been placed in the hands of detectives for investigation. Miss Tiffany was robbed of jewelry and other valuable articles while playing in Brooklyn about a year ago.

THE PEARL OF THE SOUND.

ATTRACTIONS OF LITTLE-KNOWN CITY ISLAND.

A CHARMING COUNTRY LANE—HOME OF THE OYSTER AND CLAM—A TITLED POPULATION—RELIC OF THE MULTUM IN PARVO CLUB—WHERE THE BASS AND BLACKFISH ABOUND.

About a dozen miles from the City, on the Shore Line branch of the Harlem and New-Haven Railway, is a small station called Bartow. It is where one gets off the train to go to City Island. The ride to that little station is a very pleasant one; past long gleaming arms from the Sound, that at high tide reach far up in the land among the meadows of tall, rank, dark green grass; past brooks and mills and hamlets, while the cool salt air comes breezily from the shimmering bosom of the watery expanse gleaming in the distance. It is just after the train's hollow rumble over a long, low bridge that a forest is entered, and there, beneath the shadows of the trees, nestles Bartow. Opposite the station is a pretty little house, where, through a widely-opened door, one may see a table set out with bright service on a cloth of snowy whiteness for a dinner, for which the diner never seems to come, though alluring signs on the dwelling's front invite the public. A little back in the woods, beside the New-Rochelle-road, stands the "Bartow Hotel," which appears to do a composite business in beer and horse-shoeing. And those houses, with the depot, of course, are all there is of Bartow.

From the station a road extends, nearly all the way through a shady lane, over to City Island, one of the most delightful short drives—little over a mile and a half—that can be found anywhere along the shore. Overhead arch oaks, hickories, maples, and elms. On either side are rough stone walls. Cresting those walls with foliage and snowy bloom lie tangled masses of the flowering vine that people hereabouts call "Aaron's beard." Modest yellow and blue flowers nestle at the bases of the rocky piles. Here and there the golden rod unrears its yellow sprays, and on the little knolls beside the road the sumac's crimson tufts flare brilliantly. The sweet breath of the new-mown hay floats up from low meadows, and at the next turning of the road gives place to the saline scent of the still lower lands, where tall grasses lave their roots in the salt tides. Inlets from the Sound flash like burnished silver in the distance, losing themselves amid masses of heavy foliage, and seem little lakes, as they appear from the road. Now and then one catches, among the grasses nourished by those waters, the ruddy glow of the marshmallow's flower. The stubble on a far-off hill appears a sheet of dead gold. In the roadway are strewn forest leaves, already tinted by the frosty breath of Autumn, and from amid the boughs above the songs of birds make sweetest melody. Now and then one gets a glimpse of a stately mansion, far back from the road, to which, from massive iron gateways, run shell or pebble walks and carriage-ways. One of the handsomest of these is the residence of ex-Judge Steers, formerly of New-York, father of Henry Steers, the famous shipbuilder.

And so this charming road continues to the long, low, broad bridge which connects the mainland with City Island. At the mainland end of that bridge is a small hostelry, known as "Flynn's," if a curiously-contrived sign made up of oyster-shells is to be accepted as evidence, where anglers come from the City, and small parties of excursionists occasionally from Mount Vernon, Yonkers, and smaller places near by. Facing the other end of the bridge, on the island, is a handsome hotel, erected by Harry Cunningham, the once popular actor, who left the stage and became a still more popular restaurateur in the Bowery. He had great hope of making this a favorite road house; but hardly was it completed when he died, and now it is kept by his brother, who is an invalid and does not wish to be bothered with guests. From the bridge one can enjoy a delightful view of this arm of the Sound which cuts off City, High, and Rat Islands from the mainland. Below the bridge, far as one can see them, stakes mark out the boundaries of allotments of space on the bottom, where different owners have millions of oysters and clams stored away waiting for the New-York market, for this neighborhood is where the finest, fairest, and fattest of East River oysters and the sweetest of small clams are found. Upon the water, and half submerged, are ponderous "oyster boats," enormous boxes wherein the shell-fish are heaped by the ton for convenient transfer to the smacks. The tapering masts of scores of shapely little sloops and schooners, riding at anchor farther down the stream, are sharply outlined against the sky, while here and there one with snowy wings outspread is the darting of a gull away, or returning home. Above the bridge can be seen, mostly in the forenoons, many small boats, in which men are going through strange pantomimic action. They seem to be making many obeisances, and waving their arms in fantastic fashion. Upon closer investigation, they prove to be fishermen, operating long tongs and rakes that clutch oysters and clams from the bottom, 20 feet below. The water is so clear that it reflects another sky, as varied and beautiful in its ever-changing tints as that above. The quiet is so profound that one hears the rattle of a few clams dropped from a rake into the bottom of a boat far away, and the ripple of a girl's laughter from another boat beneath the bridge wakes echoes on the shores.

The nearest island to City Island is that denominated High by reason of the attitude of a mass of rugged rocks on its eastern front. Upon those rocks stands a house, the summer island quarters of the now defunct "Multum in Parvo Club," an association of journalists and actors, which flourished here some years ago. They leased the island for a term of 10 years—not yet expired—from Mr. Peter V. King, a rich Wall-street merchant. Boyhood's associations have endeared the lonely island to him, and he has been heard to say that "there is not money enough in New-York to buy it." There is an excellent spring of cold and pure water upon it, and the western half of it might, with some little trouble, be made productive. A man of means could establish here a most enjoyable Summer residence. That island is simply a mass of rocks. There are said to be numbers of rats on it, but why rats should choose to live there, where they find shelter, and what they get to live on, are all questions which nobody answers definitely, and which must cast a shadow of doubt over the reality of the rodents there. Away over to the southward is Pea Island, and farther to the Sound is David's Island, from both of which at times one hears, distinct but mellowed by the distance, the music of drum and fife, for on both soldiers are quartered.

City Island is peculiar in many things, but in none more so than in that its men, leaving out of the count a very few professional persons, are all Captains, except two or three, who are Commodores. Mr. Belden, Jay Gould's partner, who owns a magnificent mansion on the lower end of the island, is one of the uncounted ones, and so are D. J. Bacon and a brace of parsons. The inquest in connection with the case in the papers is entirely connected with the water either directly or indirectly, everybody nearly has at least one more or less pretentious boat, and he who owns a boat—that is, a boat with a sail to it—is by consequence, a Captain. They seem to draw the line at the possession of a sail. Proprietorship in a boat does not constitute one with the dignity of a Captaincy, but bore a hole in the front seat of the row-boat, step a little mast in it and fly a small leg-o'-mutton sail therefrom, and the rank is won. When a man gets a lot of sailing boats, like Pell, the famous oysterman—who is building a great house here, and is said to be worth $1,000,000—they call him Commodore. But they have no Admirals as yet. A more thoroughly enjoyable place than this in the Summer season cannot be found in the vicinity of New-York, for those who want quiet, coolness, pure health-giving air, and that balmy indescribable sense of rest which ragged, grateful after bills, noise, and turmoil of the City. There is absolutely nothing here to remind one that there is a great City within two hours sail, nothing, that is, which recalls the disagreeable features of town-life. No milkman's demoniac yell, no postman's piercing whistle; no rattling carts and rumbling trains and ragmen's clanging bells disturb the Sabbath-like peace that is over all. The avocations of the people are almost entirely pursued out on the water, and on shore the sounds one hears most are the merry voices of children playing on the grass beneath the shade of the elms and poplars along the bank. Sometimes a party of excursionists or picknickers drive over from Yonkers, White Plains, New-Rochelle, or some other town on the mainland, and cross the island to Capt. Charley McLenon's place, where they revel in clam chowder—for the making of which that place is famous—roast clams, oysters, and fish. The steamboat Seawanhaka takes some excursionists up there every Sunday, but they are all quiet people, who look for calm pleasures, not the sort of tough citizens who afflict decent folks going to Rockaway and Coney Island. About this season of the year the anglers begin to constitute themselves the principal visiting population of City Island, and long before daylight on Saturday morning when the tide serves, numbers of earnest men, laden with fishing-tackle, pocket flasks, and hope, may be seen clustering about Capt. Stringham's place near the bridge, getting boats and information, and setting out to ensnare bass or black-fish. Capt. Stringham knows all about the fish in these waters, just as much as if he were personally acquainted with them. He can tell when to find the bass at home down in the inlet that runs up to Pelham Bridge, and, by the way, the bass there are now commencing to bite well. He knows, too, just where to place the man who wants blackfish, whether off the big reef above High Island or over the old schooner wreck near Hart's Island, or in any other of 50 places where those excellent fish are just at this season so crowded together that they are popularly supposed to be rubbing the scales off each other. The ways and resorts of the trout-fish, the flounder, and the young bluefish are alike known unto him, and not to him only, but to many City men, for whom this has been a favorite haunt for sport since their boyhood's days. By the middle of next month, when there will be frosty mornings, the reefs, and inlets, and shoals in this neighborhood will be a very mecca for skilful anglers, but as yet the water is too warm for much sport with the big fish. Many persons make excellent catches of blackfish with hand-lines from the bridge on frosty mornings at flood tide, but just now the main captures effected there are toadfish, sea-spiders, and begalls—and it may be casually remarked that, if there is anything more exasperating than a creditor, it is that abominable and useless little begall. When the time comes, say in a fortnight from now, for using the information, anglers who propose trying those waters for the first time may be interested to know that they need not load themselves with bait in the City. At low tide they can pick up on the beach any desired quantity of "fiddlers;" with little trouble can dig for themselves all the soft clams and sand-worms they may want, and "shedders" are almost as easily got.

Malarial fever and dyspepsia are unknown on City Island. Dr. Bacon, a resident there, says that he never expects any other practice than births and accidents, and the latter are very scarce. Taken all in all this is surely the choicest spot near the City for residence, and were it better known, and the facilities for reaching it so extended that it would not be practically cut off from the rest of the world after the 6 o'clock train, it would certainly ere long be covered with villas and gardens.

THE CUSTER MONUMENT.

PRIVATE EXHIBITION OF THE MODEL AT THE ARTIST'S STUDIO.

A private view to members of the press and a few invited guests, artists and connoisseurs for the most part, was given yesterday afternoon of J. Wilson McDonald's statue of Gen. Custer, at his studio in Booth's Theatre building. The movement to erect a statue to Custer at West Point originated with Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who headed the subscription for that purpose with a contribution of $500. Miss Clara Morris, an enthusiastic admirer of the dashing cavalry leader, raised $2,000 more by personal efforts, and Judge Hilton gave an even $1,000 by way of helping the project forward. An amount equal to these several large contributions combined was raised by small subscriptions through the agency of Mr. Bennett, and in this manner seven-tenths of the sum essential to finish the work has been placed in bank to the credit of the Monument Committee, which consists of Mr. Thurlow Weed, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Schofield, commanding at West Point; Thomas Le Clear, the portrait painter, and Algernon S. Sullivan. The remainder will be raised by the committee. Mr. William Cullen Bryant was a member, and his death leaves a vacancy which will probably be filled by his son-in-law, Mr. Parke Godwin. Arrangements have not yet been made for casting the statue, nor are all its details determined upon. As the model, which is heroic in its proportions, now stands, the hair is cropped with moderate closeness, after the manner of the later photographs of Custer; and his many admirers who associate his dashing onslaughts with masses of yellow hair blown backward by the wind will miss one of the features of the romantic figure that the gallant cavalryman had carved for himself in the popular imagination. It is not yet determined whether this feature of the popular conception will be complied with. Mr. McDonald inclines to follow it. The dictum of the committee will probably be permitted to decide the question at issue. The modeling of the left hand, which is raised on guard, is also as yet undecided. The figure will rest upon a pedestal of granite, upon the four faces of which will be elaborate panels in *bas relief*. The front panel shows Custer, mounted upon a powerful horse, toiling up the steep incline of a mountain. There are mountains in the distance. On the right aspect of the pedestal the panel will represent a buffalo's head surrounded with arrows, worked out in the form of an aureola. On the left is the head of a stupendous grizzly environed by a group of Indians. The rear aspect displays a panel of gold bronze, (the rest are in gold bronze as well,) giving the name, rank, age, birth-place, battles, and death-story of the General.

"DR." WHITEHEAD'S SERVANT.

SHE CHARGES HENRY WEED, THE "DOCTOR'S" ACCUSER, WITH PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

Henry Weed, the complainant against "Dr." Edward Newton Whitehead, of No. 215 East Forty-fifth-street, who was charged on July 15 with committing an abortion on the person of an unknown woman at No. 1,122 Third-avenue, was himself arrested yesterday morning and arraigned at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, accused by Agnes Holbrook, the "Doctor's" servant, with personating an officer. The complaint was made by the girl at the instigation of "Dr." Whitehead, and is based on one of the incidents connected with the efforts of Weed to obtain criminating evidence against the alleged abortionist. Owing to the failure of the Police to produce the alleged victim of the abortion, Justice Duffy discharged Whitehead. He accused Weed of following him to his house and attempting to black-mail him. The affidavit sworn to yesterday by Agnes Holbrook sets forth that on July 12, after she had left the apartments of Whitehead's brother, Weed met her walking home through East Forty-fifth-street, and, seizing her by the right arm, said: "I am an officer; turn back with me immediately." He continued to hold her arm, and compelled her to go with him to "Dr." Whitehead's house, where he released her, and, after waiting some time for Whitehead, left the house. Weed, who denied the charge of personating an officer, admitted that he accosted the girl in the street for the purpose of obtaining from her the address of the unknown woman or a clue to her whereabouts. Justice Kasmire, before whom he was arraigned, held him in $500 bail to answer. The necessary bonds were furnished by a friend of the prisoner in the afternoon.

A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.

THE CASE AGAINST LUCIEN PARKER—HE IS HELD ON A CONVICT'S TESTIMONY.

The case of Lucien Parker, alias "Big Jim" Watson, and "Billy" Hart, arrested for the robbery of Mr. William Palmer's residence, No. 254 West Twenty-fourth-street, on June 3, was again before Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. The case had been adjourned upon the question whether the ex-convict Charles Serene's testimony could be taken to hold the prisoners. Justice Murray decided that even if there was any doubt regarding the law about the testimony of ex-convicts, he should hold the prisoners upon Serene's testimony, because it was so fully corroborated. Serene gave away the robbery to Capt. Allaire and Mr. Palmer. Everything occurred as he had predicted. Besides, Serene, who had never been in Palmer's house, was enabled by information he got from Parker to accurately describe the premises and the jewelry box that was to be taken, and to name the bureau drawer and the room in which the box was kept. Serene took Mr. Palmer one evening to the rendezvous, and pointing to Parker, said that was one of the men who would attempt to rob the house. Mr. Palmer identified him as the brother of a man supposed to be respectable, who occupied a responsible position in a down-town wholesale house This person had seen the box, it having been shown to him by Mr. Palmer himself. Mr. Palmer was certain Lucien Parker had never been in his house. Serene said Lucien told the "gang" the "lay" of Palmer's house, and that he had received the information from his brother. On the night of the expected robbery Mr. Palmer distinctly saw Lucien Parker hovering about the entrance to his house. The evidence against the prisoners was full and positive. The court, therefore, would commit them for trial in default of $1,000 bail each, which was accordingly done. The question of the identification of the prisoners as two of the highwaymen who garroted and robbed Mr. Stone was deferred.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MRS. WOODWARD.

Mrs. Anna Woodward, of Roselle, who is charged by the managers of the Newark Orphan Asylum with having brutally ill-treated Frederick Harrington, a boy whom she took from the asylum, for adoption, was arrested at her residence by Constable Donovan Friday night. She was taken before Justice Henry J. Stratemeyer, in Elizabeth, and arraigned. She said that she knew generally what the charge was, but requested the Justice to read the sworn complaint. It charges her with what is known to the statute as atrocious assault and battery on the boy, and sets out specifically several acts of violence. The allegation is that on the 8th inst. she stuck the sharp tines of a pitchfork into him, and then struck him on the stomach with a rake, because he did not hoe corn quickly enough to suit her. Another allegation is that three days later, for a like cause, she beat him with a strap and an iron buckle, then threw him down and stamped upon his stomach with such violence that he recovered with difficulty from it. The complaint further alleges that prior to that she struck him in the face with such violence as to make his nose bleed, because he failed to draw the rein of the horse he was driving in the right way. When the Justice had finished reading the document, she said, naively, "I couldn't be so cruel," but vouchsafed no explanation or denial. She said she did not wish an examination before the Justice, and she was released on $500 bail, to appear before the next Grand Jury. Her bondsman was Azarian Dunham, a grocer whom her husband supplies with milk. Mrs. Woodward told Constable Donovan that she did not like the notoriety which the newspapers had forced upon her, and wanted to know if she could not bring a suit against them for having "advertised her so much before October," the time when the court before which she is to be tried will convene.

ANOTHER LIFE LOST ON ATLANTIC AV.

Phœbe A. Tuttle, a colored woman, aged 66 years, was run over and instantly killed, at the Schenectady-avenue crossing of the Atlantic-avenue Rapid Transit Railroad, in Brooklyn, yesterday, by the Long Island Railroad locomotive Whitestone, going east. Persons who witnessed the accident state that the flagman did his best to prevent the woman crossing, but she persisted in doing so in spite of him. Joseph Colgan, the engineer, and William Middleton, the fireman, were arrested when the train returned, and locked up in the Twelfth Precinct Station-house.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Four couples were married at the Mayor's office last week.

The Oder, from Bremen, brought 285 immigrants yesterday.

The arrests by the Police during last week numbered 1,603.

Mayor Ely will probably return to his office to-morrow. He has been at Saratoga since Wednesday last.

Jean Barreau was yesterday arraigned before United States Commissioner Deuel and held in $3,000 bail to answer a charge of smuggling a quantity of medical goods into this port.

Mr. Arthur Sewell, one of the Executors of the estate of the late H. J. Montague, applied yesterday for special letters of administration on the personal effects and property of the deceased actor.

Charles Kelzer, while insane, jumped out of a third-story window of his residence, No. 210 William-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and received injuries which it is expected will prove fatal.

The Mayor's Marshal, during the past week, issued 571 licenses and received the sum of $1,097 25. During the same period the Department of Public Works collected $10,040 27 for Croton rents.

George G. Meade Post, No. 38, G. A. R., will give a grand festival in Jones' Wood Colosseum to-morrow evening. Invitations have been extended to a number of organizations, and large delegations are expected to be present.

There were reported during last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 519 deaths, 586 births, and 102 marriages, showing a decrease of 50 deaths and 16 marriages, and an increase of 119 births as compared with the record of the preceding week.

The dead body of a man was found floating in the East River off Pier No. 44 yesterday morning, and sent to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently 35 years old, was 5 feet 6 inches in height, wore a blue coat, brown trousers, brown socks, and low shoes.

Rose Lully, aged 31½ years, of No. 133 Pitt-street, was knocked down at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by car No. 23 of the Avenue C Line in front of her home, and received such severe injuries that she died at 6 P. M. Louis Fishaber, the driver of the car, was arrested.

Joseph Aoad Arbeely, his wife, Mariana J. Aoad Arbeely, and their five children, all Syrians, went to the Superior Court Clerk's office yesterday and declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. They speak the English language quite fluently and are very intelligent persons.

The eighth annual convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of New-York State will be held in Canandaigua on Sept. 3, 4, and 5. The proceedings will be opened in the County Court-house, at 10 A. M., Sept. 4, with an address of welcome by E. G. Tyler and a poem by Miss Susan Metcalfe, both of Canandaigua.

The twenty-second annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at Jones' Wood on Thursday, Sept. 5. Among the exercises will be a one-mile race, open to all comers, for a prize of $50, and a two-mile race for a prize of $50, also open to all competitors. The Association of Exempt Firemen offers the prize for the two-mile race.

Open air religious services will be held at the Battery at 10:30 A. M., and at the Roosevelt-Street Ferry at 4:30 P. M. to-day. Dr. Kennion, a lay-evangelist, will conduct the services at both places, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Williams, Pritchard, Remington, and Mersereau. Dr. Kennion preaches at 3:15 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday, in Water-street, between Dover and Roosevelt.

Two telephones of the latest improved pattern have been placed in the Surveyor's office in the Custom-house. One connects with all the Weighmasters' offices on the west side of the City, and the other with all those on the East Side and in Brooklyn. A man is specially employed to attend to them. It is claimed that they have been found very useful in causing the transfer of assistant weighers and laborers from one district to another without delay.

BROOKLYN.

Superintendent Acker, of the Brooklyn Department of Buildings, issued permits for the erection of 48 new buildings last week.

Kunington Sube, a saloon-keeper at No. 85 Ferris-street, was arrested by Officer Darby, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday, for selling beer without a license.

Mary Trinkaus has brought suit against her husband, Jacob Trinkaus, for divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The parties were married in 1874.

Patrick Moran, living in Throop, near Park-avenue, and Patrick Powers, of Franklin-avenue, near Butler-street, fell through the beams of the new building on Marcy-avenue, near Rutledge-street, yesterday, and were severely injured.

David O'Brien, aged 50 years, of No. 15 Cole-street, fell from a scaffolding a distance of 12 feet while painting at Master's Elevator, on the Atlantic Dock, yesterday, and was severely injured. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

Mary Moore, alias "Black Lena," sentenced in April, 1875, to imprisonment for four and a half years for stealing goods from Journeay & Burnham, Atlantic-avenue, is out on bail, having been released on a writ of error granted by Judge Henry A. Moore.

Maria McCormick, residing in Hamilton-avenue, near Luqueer-street, struck Annie Doyle, of No. 238 Hamilton-avenue, on the head with a milk pitcher during a quarrel last

The New-York Times.

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THE SOUTHERN PESTILENCE

DECREASED MORTALITY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE MALIGNANT FORM OF THE DISEASE IN THE OLD CASES—PECULIARITIES OF THE DISEASE THIS YEAR—GOOD WEATHER AND ABUNDANT RELIEF—APPREHENSIONS OF A CHANGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—To-day's report shows such a marked decrease in the mortality—33 deaths—that much hope is entertained that either the climax has been reached or that the disease is lessening in violence. The number of new cases is 230, 65 of which are reported by the Howard Association. Cases are now rapidly appearing in the Third District, which has hitherto been free from infection. The old cases in the north-eastern and north-western portions of the First District are still marked by a malignant type of fever. The returns from practitioners among the better classes show the mortality in private practice to be scarcely 10 per cent. The total number of cases thus far is 3,672, of which 1,345 are reported by the Howards. The total deaths are 610, making the general mortality less than 16 per cent. The city is quiet, and the usual routine of business and pleasure is pursued, showing the undisturbed state of the popular mind.

A peculiarity of the fever this year is its frequent complication with malarial complaints, rendering it remittent in form and less manageable. This complex type is mainly confined to the neighborhood of the canals and the river. The use of carbolic acid is almost discontinued, the Board of Health confining its efforts to the arrest of decay in the gutters and dumping grounds. Much complaint having been made of the large quantity of refuse cast into Tivoli-circle, the site of the proposed Lee Monument, the entire place has been covered with quicklime.

Mr. E. W. Barnes, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph at this place, lies to-night in a critical condition, as does also one of the associate editors of the *Times*, Mr. O. V. Shearer.

If the highest point in the epidemic has not already been touched, the evidence is strong that it will be before the 1st prox. The Howard Association are doing their utmost, and have now ample means pouring in from all quarters.

The weather is propitious, being warm and calm, but there are indications of a severe equinoctial setting in shortly. Altogether, New-Orleans may be considered to be the least among the stricken, the fever being less malignant and aid for sufferers more plentiful than in any of the localities yet visited by the disease.

Rev. Father Doyel, C. M., of St. Joseph's Church, is dead of the fever.

Dr. Stone returned to the city this afternoon from Port Eads. He reported to the Howard Association that the patients there, except one or two, are convalescent. One nurse remained there; the other returned with Dr. Stone.

The fever has appeared at Bayou Delsalons. In response to an appeal, there being no physician there, the Howard Association sent Dr. O. J. Wolf to that point yesterday. The doctor reported seven cases of fever, and by telegram requested the Howards to send two nurses by the morning train.

THE FORLORN HOPE AT GRENADA.

TEN DEATHS AND THREE NEW CASES YESTERDAY—INEFFECTUAL APPEALS FOR NURSES—THE RESIDENT PHYSICIAN AND THE POSTMASTER DOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 25.—Since my last dispatch the following deaths have occurred: A. Gerrard, Sr., D. W. Hooks, Callie Davis, Mrs. E. Shankle, Mrs. Walfe, and five colored persons; total number of deaths, 10. Three new cases have appeared among the white population, and several are reported among the colored people.

Dr. Hall, one of our resident physicians, was taken down to-day. The Postmaster, W. T. Cole, was taken yesterday, and thus far to-day no mails have been distributed.

Calls for nurses are being made hourly upon Col. Anderson, and it is exceedingly painful to him to have to turn the applicants away without assistance. At least five families are down to-night without an attendant of any description. The scene is frightful, and can be better imagined than described.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 25.—The Howard Association to-day received the following telegram:

GRENADA, Miss., Aug. 25.

If possible, send more nurses; if not nurses, some one to help the sick the best they can. We are short of provisions and nourishment for the sick. Drs. Hall and Guy and the Postmaster are down with the fever; no mail from any point. The negroes are all getting the fever. Four whites and two negroes died last night. Colored persons are dying for want of proper nourishment and domestic attention. I am well. Dr. VEAZEY.

DEADLY FEVER WEATHER AT MEMPHIS.

INCREASE IN THE DEATH LIST YESTERDAY—GEN. SMITH'S CONDITION DANGEROUS—DR. PORTER AMONG THE NEW CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—This morning dawned under the most unfavorable conditions for yellow fever patients. It was cloudy, damp, and showery up to noon, followed by threatening weather till night, and the result is shown in the increased number of deaths reported. There is some consolation, however, in the considerable falling off in the number of new cases. The report from the Board of Health for the past 24 hours shows 67 new cases and 26 deaths from yellow fever. The dead are as follows: Fannie Schalascha, aged 15; Ed. Price, 18; Alice Schur, 13; Marie Norris, 24; Henry Haesig, 15; Hannah Schalascha, no age given; R. Foesi, 50; Samuel Pollock, 48; David H. Haesig, no age given; John D. Elliott, 49; John R. Kleiner, 48; Thomas Forsety, 29; M. McKerner, 50; S. E. Berry, 36; John Conlin, 45; Daniel Dugan, 30; Margaret Williams, 40; Walter C. Willis, 16; Thomas Winters, 9; Elizabeth Ryan, 22; Caroline C. Jones, 70; Mrs. John Donovan, 40; Sarah E. Williams, 39; Robert Gray, (colored,) 23; Caroline Sledge, 35; A. E. Richardson, 38.

The prominent names in the above list are Capt. John D. Elliott, an old Arkansas and White River steam-boat man, and Mrs. John Donovan, wife of Col. John Donovan, whose entire family was reported in the new cases yesterday. Since to-day's report was made out one of the children has died.

The increase in the list of deaths is to be expected from the increase in the new cases during the past three or four days. The increase in cases convalescing is in the same proportion.

Gen. W. J. Smith, who returned from Grenada, sick, is reported in a dangerous condition.

Dr. D. T. Porter's name also appears in the new cases reported to-day.

There is a scarcity of nurses, and the Howard and other relief organizations have telegraphed to Mobile and other points for them. Members of the different associations are doing noble work, in striking contrast to the action of a few people who have deserted friends and relatives in their distress. Instances are known of parents deserting their children, and children their parents. The wife and children of a prominent citizen were taken with the fever during his absence. He was telegraphed for by the Howards, and replied: "Take care of my family." His wife is dead, and to-day his children were conveyed to the City Hospital, where one has since died.

Alexander Waddell, in charge of the Alabama-street Branch Dispensary of the Howard Association, situated in the heart of the infected district, was taken sick this morning, being the third member of the association in charge of the dispensary taken ill. Sister Frances, of the Episcopal Sisterhood, and two children in the Church Home are among the new cases reported to-day.

THE FEVER INCREASING IN VICKSBURG.

THE CITY CUT OFF BY QUARANTINES FROM ALL COMMUNICATION EXCEPT BY THE RIVER—THREATS TO FIRE INTO TRAINS FROM THE CITY.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 25.—The yellow fever is still increasing. Over 50 new cases and 22 deaths were reported during the past 24 hours. George F. Brown, son of Judge George F. Brown, died to-day. G. P. Allen, City Editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, is down with the fever; also his wife and son. His daughter died this evening. Trains on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad have ceased running, owing to quarantines along the road and the threats made to fire into the trains and wreck them. Vicksburg is cut off from all communication except by the Mississippi River. Two children of L. Reinhardt, who left here a week ago, died yesterday at Tuscaloosa, Ala., of yellow fever. Physicians and nurses from New-Orleans reached here to-night.

Dr. Booth is something better this evening. Among the deaths is Robert Eggleston, son of E. T. Eggleston.

TWO CASES IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN IMPORTATION FROM VICKSBURG—PRECAUTIONS OF THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—Two cases of yellow fever were discovered here last night. A young man called at the Pennsylvania Hospital and inquired of the attending physician if two patients could be treated there. The doctor inquired as to the nature of the cases, and was told that there were two men stopping at No. 804 South Eighth-street who arrived on Friday from Vicksburg, Miss., and now showed signs of fever. The doctor notified the authorities, and health officers were immediately detailed to take the sick men to the Municipal Hospital, an institution in the suburbs designed especially for the treatment of such cases. The house was then thoroughly disinfected, the trunks of the fever-stricken patients, and all clothing in the house taken away and the neighborhood cleansed. The Health Commissioners say that the cases were discovered in good time, and that there is no cause for alarm.

REPORTS OF FEVER IN WASHINGTON.

TWO SUPPOSED CASES FOUND NOT TO BE YELLOW FEVER—SANITARY MEASURES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—There were sensational reports here to-day that at least two specific cases of yellow fever had been discovered, one at a prominent hotel and another at the Providence Hospital. The Health Officers assert very positively to-night that the story is unfounded, that there are no cases of yellow fever in the city, and that none are apprehended. These rumors, however, were not without some foundation, but there is the best reason to believe that the fright was needless. It appears that a gentleman from some Southern city—Memphis is named—was seized on Saturday with an acute attack of malarial fever, but the physician declared that the patient had no symptoms whatever of ye low fever. Another instance was that of a person who was taken sick upon the street, hurried to the sanitary head-quarters for relief, and immediately taken to the Providence Hospital. The supposition was that he had yellow fever, but it has since been ascertained that it was not a case of yellow fever. Every precaution seems to have been taken here to prevent the spread of fever, although no quarantine regulations have as yet been adopted. The need of such measures has not yet been felt. The District Commissioners have granted the health authorities here all the money needed to clean the streets and alleys. The latter in some portions of the city have been much neglected, and the authorities cannot be too active in purifying these localities.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING PEOPLE

BENEFIT CONCERT AT CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA — OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS — EARNEST APPEALS FROM THE SMITTEN CITIES.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—A concert was given at Congress Hall to-night for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Mme. Marie Rôze tendered her services and sang three numbers, concluding with "The Sweet By and By." Several other artists assisted. Messrs. Clement & Wilkinson gave the use of the ball-room and Bernstein's Orchestra. Hundreds of people were turned from the doors unable to gain admission, and a large sum was realized, which will be immediately forwarded.

FIRE ISLAND, Long Island, Aug. 25.—A sermon was delivered by Rev. F. Lobdell, of New-Haven, in the parlor of the Surf Hotel, today. A collection of $60 was taken up for the Howard Relief Association of New-Orleans.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25.—The committee appointed to solicit aid for the yellow fever sufferers collected $1,800 yesterday. The committee will continue work to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 25.—W. J. Taylor, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Typographical Union, calls on sister organizations for aid. John G. Lonsdale, Jr., Treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Committee, is daily in receipt of substantial aid, and the poor of the city are being cared for.

HON. CHARLES FOSTER'S SPEECH AT SPRINGFIELD.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Hon. Charles Foster opened the Republican campaign at Springfield, Ohio, yesterday, before a large audience. Mr. Foster took strong ground in favor of redeemable currency, and denied that the condition of the country was as bad as represented by Democratic speakers. He said he believed in, and supported, the policy of the President in refusing to use force to sustain State Governments, as a matter of principle, though, his course can be sustained on the ground of necessity. He had hoped that the policy of kindness and conciliation would result in the formation of a public sentiment in the South that would permit Republicans in the South to exercise fully all their political rights; but, excepting Tennessee, North Carolina, and Texas, that hope had not been realized. The President's policy has lost him the sympathy of the great mass of his party. That he has conscientiously done his duty as he saw it there can be no question. No matter whether conventions indorse him or not, no man will rejoice more than he over Republican success, North or South.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

COMMAND OF WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

THE TRANSFER OF CAPT. BRECKINRIDGE FROM FORT FOOTE TO THE ARSENAL—INCREASE OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS—A SON OF SENATOR JOHNSTON APPOINTED A WEST POINT CADET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The transfer of Capt. Breckinridge, of the Second Artillery, from the command of Fort Foote, a small post on the Potomac, to the command of the Washington Arsenal, which is regarded by Army officers as one of the most desirable posts in the country, has been attributed, in certain quarters, to Executive favoritism, Capt. Breckinridge being, as was alleged, a cousin of Mrs. Hayes. Such is not the fact. Capt. Breckinridge is not related to Mrs. Hayes, but belongs to the Breckinridge family, of Kentucky, and is a second cousin of the late John C. Breckinridge. He is also a cousin of Senator Johnston, of Virginia. Gen. Sherman is reported to have opposed the transfer because he preferred an officer of the Ordnance Corps. Capt. Breckinridge states that he did not desire to leave Fort Foote, as he was very comfortably located there. He had not asked for the change, and if he had been consulted he would have declined.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has in preparation a compilation of statistics showing the increase of our exports over imports within the last few years. The figures will be of great interest. The report for the last year shows that not a dollar of duty was paid for the importation of railroad iron, while the excess of our exportation of breadstuffs over preceding years is very great.

The son of Senator Johnston, of Virginia, has been appointed a cadet at West Point. He is a namesake of his uncle, Gen. Joe Johnston.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR CONOVER AND THE FLORIDA DISTRICTS—NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Senator Conover, who has been nominated for Congress from one of the Florida districts, expresses doubt whether he will make the canvass, owing to the fact that there does not seem to be sufficient disposition on the part of the Northern Republicans to render the necessary assistance to conduct a campaign in such a remote locality. It is possible that the Republican Congressional Committee may contribute the necessary means.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 25.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District, after four days' session and 370 ballots for Congressman without result, adjourned Saturday, at midnight, by a vote of 17 1-3 to 16 2-3, to meet at Newman, on the third Wednesday in September. The highest vote for Harris, the present Congressman, was 18 1-3 out of 34.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The *Post* also declares that Senator Spencer, during his late visit here, has made up with the Administration, and has procured several appointments in his interest in Alabama.

The *Post* claims to have seen a letter from a prominent South Carolina Republican, in which it is stated that Senator Patterson has proposed to Gov. Hampton to resign his seat in the Senate if he can be assured of a full amnesty and exemption from the present legal movement for his prosecution. The *Post* says it knows the letter to be genuine.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

ENGLISH CHARGES OF CONNIVANCE AT THE BULGARIAN OUTRAGES REPELLED—GEN. SKOBELEFF'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The *Agence Russe*, commenting upon the dispatches of Lord Salisbury and of the English Consuls, accusing the Russian authorities of conniving at the atrocities of the Bulgarians, says the imputation is offensive, and is made by Lord Salisbury to pave the way for the encroachment of English influence even into Bulgaria, but that Russia will know how to oppose such encroachments.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Sunday, says the departure of the Russians is progressing. Gen. Skobeleff is in command of the forces which are to be withdrawn to Roumelia. His head-quarters will be at Rodosto, Bourgas, and Varna successively.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch to the *Post* from St. Petersburg says fresh troops are leaving to replace those ordered home from Constantinople. It is thought, consequently, that Russia does not intend immediately to withdraw from Turkey.

The *Standard's* Constantinople dispatch, dated Sunday, says the Lazis offered not to oppose the cession of Batoum if the town be granted an autonomous administration. The acceptance of such conditions is improbable. A telegram dated Batoum, Wednesday, says the harbor forts are being disarmed and torpedoes removed. The town is swarming with armed volunteers.

A *Times* dispatch from Bucharest says Russia has sent a very energetic note demanding the immediate surrender of Bessarabia. The Roumanian Government, which was apparently imitating Turkey's waiting policy, is somewhat surprised at the suddenness of the demand.

A Berlin dispatch to the *News* says it now appears that the Porte suggests the postponement of the surrender of Batoum until Sept 12.

THE AUSTRIAN ADVANCE IN BOSNIA.

ANOTHER NINE HOURS' FIGHT BY GEN. SZAPARY'S FORCE—20,000 INSURGENTS OPPOSED TO HIM.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—Gen. Szapary telegraphs that the insurgents again attacked him on Friday, but were repulsed after nine hours' fighting. A Belgrade telegram estimates that 20,000 insurgents with heavy artillery are confronting Gen. Szapary. It is expected that he will receive reinforcements on Tuesday, and will then resume the offensive.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says: "A general Cabinet council was held on Saturday with regard to a convention with Turkey. Having, without avail, exhausted all efforts to secure the fixing of a limit to the occupation of the Turkish provinces, and to secure a share in their administration for the Sultan, the Porte now desires the convention to read: "temporary exercise of sovereignty." The proposition has been handed to the Emperor of Austria, but it is doubtful whether even this will be accepted.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT GASTEIN—THE PARIS EXHIBITION—THE RUMORED RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON—PEACE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Emperor William of Germany has arrived at Gastein.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—It is stated that the distribution of prizes at the Exhibition has been postponed until Oct 20.

The rumors of the impending resignation of President MacMahon and of changes in the Ministry are denied.

Five thousand persons were present at the Peace Congress, at the Circus of the Château d'Eu to-day. M. Tolain presided. Resolutions were passed favoring international arbitration. Letters were read from Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The *Politica* publishes an article, to which considerable significance is attached, deploring the threatening conduct of the Constitutionalists, and declaring that the Government is determined to act with the utmost energy should they abandon the paths of legality.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Dr. Nobiling, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor William, is suspected of feigning madness. He will shortly be conveyed to a lunatic asylum to be placed under the observation of experts.

ROME, Aug. 25.—The *Unita Catholica* says the religious enthusiast Lazarette was seriously wounded, but is not dead. His disciples are preparing to announce his resurrection.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Señor Galvez, the Peruvian Minister to England, is dead.

A *Times* dispatch from Paris says: "At a Cabinet council on Saturday it was resolved to postpone the distribution of prizes until Oct. 21."

GENEVA, Aug. 25.—The new Episcopal church built by American residents in Geneva was consecrated on Saturday, the Bishop of Rhode Island officiating.

THE STATE CANVASS.

STRONG INDICATIONS THAT IT HAS BEEN OPENED IN DOWNRIGHT EARNEST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 25.—The following telegrams have been exhibited among politicians here for the last two or three days:

I.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1878.

J. C. Daly, No. 615 *Broadway:*

Consult with Mr. Bundy, who will arrange for meeting. You can trust him. Reserve decision for home. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

II.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.

J. C. Daly. No. 575 *Broadway:*

Write particulars; meet Senator Lowery at 45 White-street, Monday morning, 9 o'clock. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

The J. C. Daly to whom the telegrams were sent is the man who was permanent Chairman of the National Greenback-Labor Reform Party State Convention held at Syracuse the latter part of July. He is said to be a lawyer in Utica, and was an active supporter of Mr. Roberts when he ran for Congress in that district. As a reward for his services in Mr. Roberts' behalf, he is said to have received an appointment in the New-York Custom-house and held the place until he was removed for cause. As to the Mr. Bundy, mentioned in the first telegram, I have been unable, after the most diligent inquiry, to learn anything about him. Senator Lowery, mentioned in the second telegram, is well-known to the State, having held the office of State Senator, from Oneida County four years, besides being several times a member of the Assembly. His absence from the conference of the Hayes Republicans, held here on Wednesday, was noted by many, and commented on as being strange, since it was generally known that he had been invited.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL IN OHIO.

REFUSAL OF HER FATHER'S CONSENT TO HER MARRIAGE WITH HIS FARM-HAND THE CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 25.—A peculiar and highly-sensational case of suicide occurred in Middleburg Township, in this county, this morning at 7 o'clock. Miss Hattie Gray was the daughter of a highly-respectable farmer named Morgan Gray. Before breakfast, and after the hired man had gone for the cows, she asked her father's consent to her marriage with the hired man, saying that she loved him better than any one else in the world. Her father utterly refused his consent, saying that the man, Richens by name, had no visible means of support. With this the father went about his work. He had not proceeded far with the milking of the cows when he heard a pistol-shot, and ran to the house with the hired man. They passed through several rooms in search of Hattie, but did not find any trace of her until the man's bedroom was reached, and there her lifeless form was found stretched upon the floor. It seems that upon her father's departure for the barn she had gone to her lover's bedroom and taken his revolver from a bureau-drawer and shot herself through the heart. The ball entered her body just below the left nipple. The physician who was called thought that death must have resulted immediately. The lover and father are both nearly distracted. Richens says that on a holiday ride to Rocky River, a few days ago, he asked her to be his wife, and, after saying that she feared they could not live happily together, she consented, but at the same time said that he might attend her funeral before her wedding. She was an intelligent and highly-respected girl.

BUTLER'S PETITION TO HIMSELF.

A LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF HIS OWN NOMINATION IN PREPARATION—AN ABSURD INTIMIDATION STORY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—It is understood that Butler will this week publish a letter acceding to the "request" of the signers of his petitions asking him to run for Governor. The claim is made at his head-quarters that 49,000 names have been received, and that of these nearly 14,000 are residents of this city. The absurd statement is published on the authority of one of the Butler leaders that "intimidation" has been resorted to by anti-Butler men to prevent persons well disposed toward Butler from signing his petitions, and that merchants have been threatened in a circular emanating from the national banks in New-York, which calls upon all business men to see to it that no Greenbacker in their district shall be elected to Congress or any high position, and that discount will be refused the paper of any business man who shall identify himself with the Greenback cause. Butler, it is said, will soon take the stump.

THE THREATENINGS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ENGLISH DISTRUST OF SHERE ALI—RUSSIAN FEARS OF A RISING IN THE CAUCASUS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Calcutta dispatch to the *Times* says it is possible that, if Shere Ali continues his hostile attitude, the Indian Government may adopt the policy of sealing the Khyber Pass permanently, and rectifying the whole north-western frontier, in accordance with the policy initiated by the occupation of Quettah. The *avant courier* of the English mission has already reached Peshawar en route to Cabul.

It is reported from Tiflis that precautions are being adopted throughout the Caucasus against a general uprising which is feared.

THE LATE H. ARMIT BROWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., Aug. 25.—The Valley Forge Centennial Association, at Valley Forge, last night passed resolutions on the death of H. Armit Brown, and listened to eulogies on his character.

A SCHOONER RUN INTO AT SEA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 25.—The brig Emma, which left Lunenberg yesterday for the West Indies, when 50 miles out, was run into by the steamer Worcester, and had her wheel gear and mainsails carried away, beside sustaining some damage to her hull. The Captain of the Emma was struck by the falling gear, and is not expected to live. The steamer, which was not seriously injured, towed the brig to Lunenburg.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ARRESTED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—William Garvey and Michael Alerny, who are charged with the murder of William Callander, in Luzerne County, in September last, were arrested at Connellsville, Fayette County, and brought here last night. They will be taken to Luzerne County to-morrow.

BRIGANDS IN NEW-JERSEY.

MASKED BURGLARS IN THE VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW.

A HOUSE ENTERED BY FOUR MEN AT THE DEAD OF NIGHT—BRUTAL ASSAULT ON AN OLD MAN AND WOMAN—THE WATCH-DOGS DRUGGED—A BRAVE MAN FRIGHTENS THE BURGLARS AND SHOOTS ONE OF THEM.

The little village of Fairview, N. J., was thrown into intense excitement at a little before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by the report that the house of one of its oldest and most respected inhabitants had been entered by burglars and its inmates dangerously wounded. A general outpouring of the men of the village at once took place, and scouring parties went in every direction in the hope of overtaking and capturing the outlaws who had committed the crime. Fairview is a station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and is in Hudson County, just on the borders of Bergen. Until a few years ago it was called "English neighborhood," and by that name is yet most commonly known. Just across a small field from the railroad depot is the house of Mr. Andrew S. Engle, a gentleman more than 80 years of age, who is known to be wealthy and is reputed to keep large sums of money in his house. The building is an old-fashioned one, and is occupied in the front part by Mr. Engle and his wife, the lady being 65 years of age, and in the rear by Mr. Simeon Engle, a grand-nephew of the old gentleman, with whom dwelt his wife and two little girls, and Mr. Peter Earle, who is 70 years of age. The young man worked Mr. Engle, Sr.'s, farm, and, for the protection of the property, kept two large and fierce mastiffs.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Sr., were awakened by the opening of their bedroom door. The room is in the front part of the house up stairs, and is some distance from the rooms of the other inmates. The door had been securely locked. Four men, wearing masks and holding revolvers in their hands, were at the side of the bed of the old couple before they could raise an alarm, and while two took position by the side of Mr. Engle, the other two stood by the lady. One, who appeared to be the leader, in a whisper asked Mr. Engle where he kept his money, but, as the old gentleman was deaf, he did not understand the question, and made no answer. Instantly the leader of the burglars struck him a violent blow on the left temple with some instrument and Mr. Engle became unconscious. While in this state the leader took from his pocket a piece of bamboo, six inches long by nearly an inch thick, and placed it in the old man's mouth. The stick had strings attached to each end, and these were tied behind his head. The burglars then securely tied his feet, and turned their attention to Mrs. Engle. They demanded of her information about the money, and, in the hope of deceiving them, she told them where they would find some between the leaves of a book on the bureau. This sum was of her own saving, and amounted to about $90, and, having found it, they demanded more. Receiving no answer, one of the men struck her two violent blows, one over each eye, and from the effect of these she, also, became unconscious. To still further stupefy the old people, the burglars must have applied chloroform to them, for the room afterward smelled strongly of it. After tying the feet of Mrs. Engle together, the four men then went down the stairs and into the rear part of the house. Failing to find any person sleeping there, they ascended the back stairs and found old Peter Earle in one room and the two little girls in another. Mr. Earle heard some persons coming up the stairs, and supposing that he was about to be called by Simeon Engle, he rose from his bed and sat on its edge. The four burglars entered the room, one of them carrying a lighted lamp, and the foremost of the party immediately covered Mr. Earle with a revolver, at the same time promising the old man that if he made no noise he would not be hurt. Another of the party approached with a pair of handcuffs, and in soft and gentlemanly tones told Mr. Earle that he must submit to be shackled. This being done, while one of the party still kept his revolver to Earle's head, the others took the oldest girl out of bed, where she had lain wide awake but paralyzed with fright, and in gentle tones said, "Don't be frightened Sissy, we won't hurt you." The child is 8 years of age, and strictly complied with the orders of the burglars, and also quietly submitted to having her hands tied together behind her back. She was then carried down stairs to the dining-room, as was also her little sister, who is 6 years old, and who seems to have been asleep during all the fracas. Mr. Earle was also taken down stairs into the dining-room, and one of the men told him that the old people had been quieted, and now they wanted the rest of the family.

Only one room in the house had been unsearched by the burglars, and that was the bedroom of Simeon Engle and his wife, which is on the ground floor and back of the dining-room. Toward this two of the men were approaching when the door was opened, and Simeon looked out into the dining-room. He took in the situation at a glance, and pulled the door back and locked it. As it opened toward the dining-room, the men could get no opportunity to pull it open, whereupon one of them seized an old musket, with bayonet attached, which they had carried down from Mr. Engle, Sr.'s, room and attempted, by running the bayonet under the door, to lift the latter from its hinges. As they tried this, Simeon fired his revolver from the inner room, and the ball and report so alarmed the burglars that they ran in a body into the kitchen and attempted to escape through the open window by which they had entered. After firing the first shot Simeon opened his door and followed the men into the kitchen. The lamp had been put out, but he fired at random. The fire was answered, and some 12 shots in all were exchanged, Simeon delivering five. His last shot was made by the flash of one of the burglars' pistols, and Simeon saw the man he fired at throw up his hands and fall to the floor. As the man fell he called loudly "My God." To secure the capture of the rest, Simeon ran through a side door and called loudly for help. He also unchained his two dogs, but the generally savage brutes refused to come out of their kennels and were of no use. Aid came quickly from the neighbors, but the burglars had escaped through the open window and had carried their injured companion away with them. Blood spots were found on the cover of the cistern just outside the window at which they had entered and also left the house, and a scouring party found many blood-stains on the plank walk which extends from near Mr. Engle's residence to the village. Two pairs of boots were found outside the window, together with other articles, and where the plank walk ceased the footmarks of two bare-footed men were plainly seen. By the light of lanterns these tracks were followed for about three miles up the turnpike, and then they left the main road and turned into the one which leads to Guttenburg. There the road is stony and the tracks were lost, but later in the day a person was found who had seen four men going through Guttenburg at a little before daylight, and also another who had seen three men go down the river bank a little later in the morning. It is thought that the three who were uninjured deposited their wounded companion somewhere between Guttenburg and the river bank, and a strict search is now being there made for him.

While some of the neighbors were tracing the burglars, others, among them Dr. Ayers, of Fairview, were rendering aid to the elder Engles. Mrs. Engle was almost conscious when found, but was suffering terribly from the fright and shock. Mr. Engle remained unconscious for many hours, and his injuries are considered very severe. As for "Uncle Peter," as Mr. Earle is called, and the children, they were not in the least injured, and were soon released from their bondage.

A TIMES reporter visited the house of the Engles yesterday. Mr. Engle the elder had been removed to a room on the lower floor, and lay on a couch in a half unconscious condition. Dr. Ayers said that he was suffering from a slight concussion of the brain, but principally from severe contusion of the soft part over the left eye. The old man has of late years suffered from a disease for which he had lately to undergo a painful operation, and it is feared that the injuries he has just received, together with the shock, may yet prove fatal. He is unable to give any account of the attack upon him, but muttered, in the afternoon, "I will give $500 to catch those men."

Mrs. Engle was able to walk around her house, but two large black and blue swellings, one over each eye, bore witness to the violent blows she had received. She was very nervous and somewhat hysterical, and her recollections of the horrors of the previous night were very vague. She says that she hid her face with her hands when they entered the room, and only saw that three of them had black masks on, while the fourth, who apparently was the leader, had a mask of plaid cloth, from the lower edge of which hung some fringe. As for Simeon Engle, he was the lion of the hour, and bore his honors modestly. The window at which the men entered is closed every night with a strong wooden shutter. It is within 20 feet, and on the same level with the windows of his own room, yet he heard no noise when they broke it open. They did this by prying open the shutter with a jimmy, and then the window-sash was easily raised. When entering, two of the men left their shoes by the window, and, in their hurried departure at the same spot, they also left two hats. One, a black felt, bears the mark of a dealer at No. 180 Bowery, but the name is obliterated. The other is a brown felt, and has no mark. The shoes are well made, strong, and of small size. Besides these clues a silk handkerchief was found which has a name upon it. This name is withheld. There were also found four bamboo gags, a pair of handcuffs, a 20-inch jimmy, two black cloth masks, and three pieces of cloth of the same material; and from the floor of the kitchen, where the burglar fell when shot, was picked up a very small revolver with its chambers all loaded and marked "Robin Hood No. 1." During the day a scouring party found, half a mile down the railroad track, the place where the men had waited during the night until the time came to attack the house. There they had made their cloth masks, for the pieces which they had cut out to make the eye-holes were found and fitted the holes exactly.

"The Protection Association of Bridgefield Township," which is an organization for mutual self-defense of the people of the neighborhood, at once took this bold robbery in hand and used every endeavor to secure the burglars. Word was telegraphed to New-York, and detectives were given the clues as fast as obtained. Mrs. Engle and Peter Earle both say that the men were all of apparently decent position in life. They worked quietly and without noise, and obeyed their leader implicitly. They were dressed well, spoke in good language, and were apparently all young men. The man with the plaid mask had no hair on his upper lip or chin, and was of medium size. One of the others was rather stout, and taller than the rest. Besides the $90, the burglars took about $8 in silver coins, some of which were old and curious. It is supposed that the dogs were quieted by being thrown drugged meat. They made a great outcry about 10 o'clock, but after that were quiet.

A WOUNDED MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

The first information of the burglary received by the Police of this City was from Mr. J. B. Probst, a broker doing business at No. 52 Exchange-place, and living at Fairview, who called on Inspector McDermott at the Central Office at 7 o'clock yesterday, and told him what had occurred. On receiving the information the Inspector sent out the following message to all the Police Stations in this city over the Police wires:

To All:

Look out on river front for four men, three medium size, other larger, two without hats or shoes; committed a masked burglary in New-Jersey.

At 6:50 A. M., while Capt. Allaire and Sergt. Polhemus were in the office of the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in West Twentieth-street, two rough-looking men entered, who had the apperrance of having been out all night. One of the men was bare-headed, and was supported by his companion, and appeared to be suffering great pain. The companion of the hatless individual informed Sergt. Polhemus that the latter had fallen from a pile of lumber in a yard on Tenth-avenue, in the neighborhood of Fourteenth-street, and injured his arm. The Sergeant questioned him in regard to the accident, and while this examination was in progress the companion of the injured man walked to the door of the station-house, then suddenly bolted out of the door and disappeared. The injured man told the Captain that his name was Henry O'Brien, and he lived at No. 422 West Thirty-first-street, and accounted for receiving his injuries by saying that he had gone to sleep in a lumber-yard, and that a pile of lumber had fallen on his arm. Meanwhile, Sergt. Polhemus had received the message in regard to the burglary, as given above. As stated before, the man was without a hat, and his shoes were so much too small for him that he could scarcely walk, and was compelled to limp. His pantaloons were quite wet below the knees, although the shoes were dry. His coat was taken off, and on his left arm, just above the elbow, were found two punctured wounds. Capt. Allaire was convinced that he had one of the masked burglars in custody, and he detained him. Afterward the man was taken to the New-York Hospital, where the surgeons probed the wound. The doctors said that they might have been received in the manner stated by O'Brien. At the hospital it was also found that O'Brien had a fresh bruise on the forehead. O'Brien was taken back to the station-house and was again questioned by Inspector Dilks and Capt. Allaire. He contradicted himself several times in relation to the location of the lumber-yard. He said he was at home with his mother up to 9 P. M. on Saturday, and he then went out with two friends and visited a number of drinking places, and, becoming somewhat intoxicated, had wandered into the lumber-yard. His pantaloons, he said, were wet through a day or two ago during a rain-storm, and had not become thoroughly dry. O'Brien's mother was visited, and she said that her son was at home until 9 o'clock on Saturday night. O'Brien's reputation is not good. He has been arrested a number of times for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and some years ago was arrested for highway robbery, but escaped conviction.

Two detectives from Jersey City visited the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house last night, and were permitted to see the prisoner O'Brien, but failed to recognize him. They will to-day bring to this City the two hats and the two pairs of shoes left at the scene of the burglary for the purpose of ascertaining whether they fit O'Brien.

It was ascertained at a late hour last night that Mr. Engle recovered consciousness, and it was expected would be able to come to this City to-day to identify the prisoner.

STRIKE OF IRON AND STEEL WORKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—One thousand men, workmen in the iron mills of James Rowland & Co., Stephen Robbins & Son, Marshall Brothers & Co., the Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, Hughes & Patterson, Fair Hill Iron Company, and John P. Verree, notified their employers last night that they would not come to work on Monday morning at the proposed reduction of wages. The proprietors some time ago fixed Sept. 18 as the date for the reduction, but the workmen agreed to quit on Saturday. All the strikers except the laborers are members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, which has its head-quarters in Pittsburg, and the strike has taken place with the sanction of that body, which agrees to support the strikers.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—Daniel Primus, who was indicted in 1867, with two others, for the murder of William Gardner, in Charlestown, Washington County, and was arrested in Middleboro, Mass., last June, has been convicted of manslaughter in Washington County, and sentenced to the State Prison for 15 years.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SHIPS CONDEMNED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 25.—The United States steam-ships Cong

pass, "with the Prince of Wales' children on board." We had hardly focused our lorgnettes when the Hildegards hove in sight, the Prince's own yacht, with its genial, royal master on board. It is this presence of royalty at these Cowes and Southampton regattas which does so much to keep up the high tone of yachting and yachtsmen in their favorite waters. English monarchs, since pleasure-sailing first began, have always favored this national pastime. "Of all amusements," said Capt. Maryatt, "there is none so manly, so patriotic, or so national; it has been wisely fostered by our sovereigns, who have felt that the security of the Kingdom is increased by every man being more or less a sailor." Upon this subject another literary Captain [Crawley] says: "It is nearly 50 years since these words were written, and during that time the pleasure-navy of Great Britain has nearly doubled in number. At the present moment it consists of perhaps not fewer than 1,500 vessels varying in size from the tiny craft of two or three tons to the stately and well-fitted ship." After threading our way among the yachts and other vessels, and putting in at Cowes for half an hour, we steam away along the royal shores of Osborne.

QUEEN VICTORIA AT HOME.

The union jack is flying at Osborne House, the favorite English residence of the Queen, who is staying here, and can see from her windows "the particular service" fleet, which is lying at anchor off Portsmouth. The grounds of Osborne stretch down to the waters in sloping terraces of lawn and forest foliage. The palace is not large, nor does it look imposing, though its two square, gray stone towers have an impressive appearance at various points as you catch a view of them above the trees. Her Majesty drives out daily without ceremony, having rarely more than two or three attendants. Occasionally she walks here alone, secure of privacy in these secluded grounds. Outside her estate, the inhabitants of the district often meet her driving or walking, and they know how to respect the quiet home life of the Queen. They have many stories to tell of her simple habits, and her occasional intercourse with humble people who have come under her notice. When the Queen was a girl she was a frequent visitor to Norris Castle, an adjacent estate, and pleasant memories of her girlhood are said to have influenced her in purchasing Osborne House for a royal residence. In her young days it was a plain old mansion, belonging to Lady Isabella Blachford. The Queen bought it in 1840, with a good deal of adjoining property. It now contains up to 5,000 acres. A large portion of it is under cultivation. It was here that the Prince Consort practiced agriculture. In 1845 the old house was pulled down and the present snug and well-managed palace erected from the designs of the late Mr. Corbitt, under the superintendence of the Prince Consort. The style is domestic Italian. Not far from the palace is Barton Farm, where the Queen's principal steward lives, and adjacent is a Swiss cottage, where the Queen's daughters are said to have been instructed in the art of practical housekeeping and domestic economy. The Queen taught her girls that there is nothing degrading in knowing how to cook, and that it was every woman's duty to be able to manage her own household. This example is still followed in many aristocratic British households, though London girls of the upper middle class, as a rule, seem to think that not to know anything about household work is a proof of good breeding. Whiffingham is the parish church nearest Osborne. It is a mile and a half from East Cowes, and the Queen is a constant worshiper there. There was a church at Whiffingham as early as the Norman conquest. It was given by William Fitz-Osborne to the Abbey of Lire. A new church was built in 1804 on the plains of Nash. This was rebuilt in 1861 by the Queen, the late Prince Consort superintending the work and taking an active interest in everything belonging to it. The royal pew now contains a monumental tablet with medallion bust in his memory, the inscription on it indicating only too faithfully the heavy blow which the Queen suffered in his death:

To the memory of
FRANCIS ALBERT CHARLES AUGUSTUS EMMANUEL,
Prince Consort,
who departed this life Dec. 14, 1861, in his 43d year.
"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a
CROWN of life."—Rev. ii:10.

This monument is placed
In the church, erected under his direction,
By
His broken-hearted and devoted widow,
Queen Victoria.
1864.

The Queen's was and is no common sorrow, and there is no affectation in her own description of it. All the pleasure of her own personal existence went out with the death of her husband—one of the most discreet, loyal, and wise of European Princes.

THE ROYAL NAVAL REVIEW.

But we are now at Ryde, standing on the pier amid throngs of visitors, who are here making arrangements to see the great review on the morrow. The weather is the one great topic. The barometer has fallen. Grim-visaged men who know the signs of wind and rain predict a storm. Steamer after steamer comes in while we gossip here in sight of the distant vessels. Ships of all kinds are moving about, including the familiar and picturesque yacht, for the Royal Victoria Yacht Club has its headquarters at Ryde, which is the largest town in the island, containing a population of 12,576. Dispatches about the weather have been sent every hour to London from Ryde and Southampton. Reporters and editors of London journals are here to chronicle the doings of to-night and to-morrow. The evening papers are full of wearying details and regulations. There are lists of ships which are to carry the Lords and Commons and other distinguished visitors to Spithead, and columns of particulars as to the ships which are to be reviewed, and of the manœuvres which they will perform, but everything depends on the weather; and the signs of the night before had grave fulfillment yesterday, for a gloomier morning could not well have inaugurated a more squally day. It rained, it blew, it was misty; the sea was lumpy; the waves thundered along the shore. Townspeople and visitors gathered together under umbrellas, which they found more useful than telescopes. "There will be no 'bouting ship to-day," said a fussy gentleman, who seemed to know everything; "not a Queen's ship of 'em will leave her moorings this day." The wind bellowed its indorsement of this declaration, and the rain hissed a fierce response to the thunder of the sea. I am induced, nevertheless, to join a party who have chartered a small steamer to cruise round the fleet and see the Queen and all the great people inspecting the ships. We are one of many similar parties who were no sooner at sea than they wished themselves ashore. A small boat was upset under our very bows, but the rowers were "real salts," and they had scrambled back into their little tub ere we could offer them assistance. There was, however, a fatal accident in the harbor. Lieut. Colwell, a sailor, and a couple of watermen were capsized in the wash of a steam-launch. The Lieutenant and all but one of the watermen got ashore, but one was drowned. The ships were lying very much in the position we found them the other morning at daybreak. The port division included the Thunderer, Belleisle, Prince Albert, Gorgon, Hydra, Hecate, Glatton, Cyclops, Ready, Tweed, Fay, and the Vesuvius and Lightning, torpedo-boats. Strange, weird, ugly-looking monsters the Thunderer, Gorgon, and the kindred monitors, looming up out of the lumpy sea and challenging us in the rain and mist. The starboard division had a much more nautical appearance, as the ships, with their wreaths of flags, sat firmly upon the waters, some of them receiving visitors from steamers, launches, and yachts. They comprised the Hercules, Hector, Valiant, Lord Warden, Warrior, Penelope, Resistance, Boadicea, Emerald, Cormorant, Eryuyalus, Blazer, and Cornet. They made up a total of 26 ships of all classes, carrying 219 guns, being 72,350 horse-power, and carrying 6,691 officers and men. It was a comfort to us in the little Ryde steamer to know that no ship carrying less than 10 guns would fire. Most of the floating batteries only had four; these were chiefly 35-ton guns, to be within hail of which would have been a serious matter for the nerve power of our passengers, to say nothing of the timbers of our boat. Fancy being practiced upon, for example, by the Thunderer. She is a double-turret ship, 285 feet long by 62 feet beam. She has a depth of hold of 18 feet, and a displacement of 9,190 tons. Her engines have a total power of 6,270 horses. She is armored with 12 and 14 inch plates. Her fore turret carries two 38-ton guns, and her after turret is armed with two 35-ton guns. Her crew numbers 349 officers and men. Our Ryde steamer was a mere dot on the waves beside her, and some of my companions were glad to get clear of her and have the vessel stand off. By and by, after much tossing about and steaming through the rain, we are conscious of some bustle, and presently a distant sound, as of cheering, comes to us through the rain, followed in due course by the dull thunder of cannon. Then we hear the strains of the national anthem, and pulling up near the Hector and Hercules we see the royal vessels passing slowly down the lines; first the Galatea, the Trinity yacht, acting as pilot; then the Victoria and Albert, flying the Admiralty flag at the fore, the royal standard at the main, and the Union Jack at the mizzen. We look for the Queen, and have no doubt we can see her, but this is not her weather. The rain is pouring still. The Osborne comes next, with the Prince and Princess of Wales, and after these a small fleet of official and other steamers carrying the Lords and Commons and other distinguished persons. For us the review is over, and we are fain to admit that it has been somewhat tame. As we beat our way back to Ryde we hear the last booming of the guns, and we land amid hundreds of drenched and dripping people. The smoke lifting a little, and the rain halting, we have, however, a strangely impressive sight of great ships and skimming yachts; and we learn that the moment her Majesty entered the great avenue of war-ships she signaled all to remain at anchor. The fussy gentleman was right, there was no manœuvring, the vessels were simply reviewed by the Queen, passing down the lines as we had done before, and with this advantage over her Majesty that we had a fine morning for our nautical tour. The day passed over with only the one mishap I have mentioned; only that the spectacle was shorn of its glories by the weather. The Queen intended to receive the Captains of the fleet on board her own ship, but this part of the programme was also abandoned. She will, however, do the officers the honor of giving them a reception at Osborne. It was not until late at night that the ships lowered their many flags, which, however, were succeeded by an illumination of the fleet. The lights burned bravely in spite of the storm, and the rockets could be seen at various points along the shore. The wind and the rain kept up a fierce competition all through the night. Today old boreas comes out the conqueror. It is "blowing great guns," with a clear sky, and crowds of disappointed sight-seers are consoling themselves by watching the innumerable vessels of these busy waters beating up against the wind or scudding away with it, attended by brigades of "white sea-horses" that toss their ethereal manes of spray above the great fields of moving green and blue.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Sir Julius Benedict, the English composer, is seriously ill.

At Boorgade, near Milan, a dog was lately found gnawing a bone which proved to be a woman's arm. Other fragments of the body were found, and a horrible murder is suspected.

The bicycle is beginning to be regarded as a dangerous animal in England. A short time ago a postman, 60 years old, near Bristol, was run over and killed by one of these fiery, untamed velocipedes.

The manager of an "Autographic Correspondence"—whatever that may be—in Paris has disappeared, with 137,000 francs belonging to the Director's father-in-law, and is believed to have gone to Mexico.

Great preparations are making in Paris for the funeral in honor of M. Thiers on the 3d of September, the anniversary of his death. The great aisles of the Cathedral are to be hung with black draperies.

The Shah of Persia reached Teheran on his return from foreign travel on the 9th inst., and at a meeting of his Ministers and high functionaries expressed satisfaction at the friendly reception he had met with everywhere.

Spain has just lost one of her most illustrious composers, Hilarion Eslava, at the age of 71. He is as much celebrated for his religious music as for his operas, was Director of the Conservatoire of Madrid, and Chapel Master to the King.

In the libel suit of Demetri Lambri against *Truth* it was brought out in evidence that playing for money was common at fashionable private parties. Lady Sebright testified that at her house they only played roulette, with shillings as "counters."

Some man-hating German has invented an apparatus whereby hand-organs can be made to play a great variety of tunes without a change of cylinders. All that is necessary is to introduce a fresh slip of perforated paper and a new melody is ground out.

A native Christian in Beyrout was lately murdered by three Mussulmans, which created great popular commotion. The body was paraded through the streets by the Christians, and many scenes of violence ensued which the authorities were powerless to suppress.

The editors of the Bonapartist and Republican organs at Chancelade, France, lately settled a dispute by fighting a duel, but, as neither of them was hurt, it proved to be a harmless method. In France the pistol seems to be regarded as mightier for this purpose than the pen.

A company has been formed in Algeria for the introduction of Chinese laborers, on account of the scarcity of hands for timber-cutting and mining operations. It is asking to be secured in a monopoly of the business, but question is now raised as to the policy of promoting its progress at all.

A dress-maker in Liverpool was lately convicted of stealing eight and a quarter yards of cloth, and it was shown that, beginning with 1830, she had been sent to prison nine times for theft, and the aggregate of the sentences amounted to 33 years, though they had not all been fully served out.

Sir William Rose, the magistrate before whom the charge against *Truth* of libeling Mr. Lambri by calling him a card-sharper was heard, took occasion to speak his mind about private clubs in which gambling is permitted. He said they were "hells of the worst description," and it was a disgrace to London that they were permitted to exist.

Henry Irving, the actor, laid the foundation stone of the building for a new literary and scientific institution at Harborne, near Birmingham, on the 12th inst., and was afterward entertained at a luncheon in Birmingham, when an illuminated address was presented to him, drawing out a response, in which he spoke of the high functions of his own profession.

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The little daily newspaper printed at the summit of Mount Washington during the Summer season, and called *Among the Clouds*, gives some additional particulars of the accident to one of the trains ascending the mountain on Thursday. Each train consists of an engine, one passenger car, having seats for 40 passengers, and a small baggage car. The engine is below the passenger car, pushing the latter up the incline, which in some places is one foot in three. About 260 passengers started for the summit on Thursday morning, four trains being used to convey them, all, of course, being unpleasantly crowded. *Among the Clouds* says: "The three forward trains arrived at the Summit nearly on time, but the fourth and last was delayed by an accident to the engine Cloud, the rear driving cog-wheel breaking on the lower part of Long Trestle. The wheel is made of steel, and has 19 cogs, 7 of which gave way, owing to a defect in it when made. The engine was in charge of Henry Knapp, engineer, John McCarthy, fireman. The break in the wheel was instantly discovered, and the ratchet-brake on the forward driving shaft of the engine applied, which stopped the train instantly. All of the seats in the car were filled, and a number of passengers were occupying chairs on the baggage car in the rear of the engine. There were about 70 passengers on the train, and only a few were aware that an accident had occurred until after the engine had stopped. The engine was so securely held by the ratchet-brake that it moved backward down the mountain less than four inches. The accident happened about 12 o'clock, and the passengers, excepting a few who walked up the mountain, remained until a train ran down from the Summit and took them up. The old engine at the base, George Stephenson, was then run up the mountain to assist in taking the disabled engine down. The work was so difficult to perform that it was after 7 o'clock before the downward trip could be commenced, and after getting within three-quarters of a mile of the base the old engine broke down. It was then necessary to give him further work for the night. The passengers at the Summit waited yesterday, expecting to be able to return, but when it was known that they could not, they took quarters in the Summit House for the night, where they were as comfortably taken care of as circumstances would admit. This accident fully demonstrated the fact that the road is carefully managed, and not the slightest accident can occur without being detected at once and injury to passengers prevented. This is the eleventh season since the road began business, and during the time it has carried over 100,000 passengers, not one of whom has been injured."

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

Following is the official call for the Connecticut Republican State Convention:

The Republican State Convention will be held at Allyn Hall, in the City of Hartford, on Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Republican electors of the several towns in the State are requested to send the usual number of delegates. The meeting for the appointment of a Committee on Credentials will be held in the lecture-room under Allyn Hall, on Monday, Sept. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M. Under the rules for the organization of State Conventions all primary meetings for the appointment of delegates must be held on or before Thursday, Sept. 19, at which time Town Committees for the ensuing year must be appointed, and the names of delegates with that of the Chairman of the Town Committee must be sent to the Secretary of the State Committee on or before Sept. 21.

Per order committee.

CHARLES J. COLE, Chairman.
E. B. BENNETT, Secretary.
HARTFORD, Aug. 24, 1878.

HISTORIC NORMAN CITIES.

CAEN, HONFLEUR, AND HAVRE IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

A CELEBRATION AT CAEN—THE OLD CITY AND ITS QUAINT ATTRACTIONS—OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF THE PORTS OF HONFLEUR AND HAVRE—FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CITIES CONTRASTED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CAEN, Friday, Aug. 9, 1878.

Three cities *en fête*, within as many days have left in my mind a sense of bewilderment. At my feet lie the burned-out lamps which had cast many-colored rays upon lancet windows and Gothic façades. Porters are packing up the banners that have fluttered in the breeze. The fragments of the feast have gone to the convents and the poor. It is not many hours since I walked through the streets of this city of poems in stone, in the midst of its annual celebration and "*courses de Caen.*" The moon was shining over the famous church of St. Pierre. At the base of the graceful tower blazed green lights that brought out in bold relief the beautiful proportions of this temple of architectural art. As I followed the crowd along the principal street of St. Jean, the picture which presented itself to the eye was one of surpassing beauty. Architects from all the civilized quarters of the earth have made pilgrimage to worship and to learn at this shrine of art. I am not an architect, but it seemed to me that this street of St. Jean, adorned with banners, draperies, colored lamps, jets of gas, and the calm moonlight above, had received artistic touches which added new charms and startling effects. Presently I stood aside to see a torch-light procession pass beneath the tri-colors and sparkling lamps. A regiment of Norman and Bretagne soldiers, carrying illuminated flowers and torches, marched to the strains of their band. They were followed by a vast procession of the townspeople, who, when the band ceased, chanted the "Marseillaise" as only Frenchmen can. They were cheered from balconies and greeted with flashes of electric lights and fire-works. It was a picturesque and impressive scene, which never once degenerated into an orgie nor became an unmanageable demonstration. What struck me most in connection with the display, from a moral point of view, was the fact that between 11 and 12 at night, when I surveyed the scene from a balcony in one of the principal hotels, I did not see in the last groups of the crowd one instance of drunkenness. Before midnight the illuminations were extinguished, and the streets were comparatively empty. The fag-end of the processionists met in the square of the *Place Royal*, extinguished their torches, and made their "good nights" with sober heartiness, and went home. At 6 the next morning I looked out upon the same place. The men who had sung and marched the night before were wending their way to work, their *sabots* awaking the echoes of the grand old streets. Chinese lanterns flapped to and fro in the morning breeze, and the clocks of the city struck the hour, one stroke after another, with a solemn distinctness. The old houses lifted their high-pitched roofs and ornamented gables to the sky. A few flags from the previous night made patches of color against the gray stone of the buildings. It was a picture worth a journey from New-York to behold, and it gained in picturesque beauty from its contrast with the glare and brightness and festal shouts of the previous night.

THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF CAEN.

One of the most ancient cities of Europe, Caen has no equal in respect of its examples of Gothic buildings. It is difficult to think of any city at the moment that offers to an American a greater change of scene and habits from one of his own cities than this capital of the Department of Calvados. An Englishman finds in it something akin to his own ancient towns, and the consciousness that he is walking in the footsteps of the Conqueror gives it, to him, a special and peculiar interest. Old as it is, crowded with antiquities, Caen presents none of the dilapidations of age. It is, on the score of cleanliness and convenience, a modern city. The stores are handsome and well-furnished. The streets are cleaner than those of any other city I have visited in France. Only once in a way does an offensive smell invade the air. The conduits and fountains that supply the citizens with fresh water are turned on at intervals into the gutters by the sidewalks, and thence flush the sewers. The streets are paved with granite. Not a single wood pavement is to be seen. The houses are built of white Caen stone, which is quarried in the neighborhood and largely shipped to England for building purposes. Time has made it gray, and brought the streets into the same tone and color as the churches and other interesting buildings. The windows are fitted with exterior shutters, as in New-York and all other cities where the Summers are hot; but the general adoption of the Gothic principles of architecture gives you a world of picturesque nooks and corners. The traffic in the streets is similar in character to that of other French cities. Priests, nuns, soldiers in red trousers, women in white caps, gendarmes in cocked hats, make a continually gay procession, and give the mind and the eye a complete change from American and English cities, while the language is a perpetual strain upon your attention, unless you have been educated in France, or have lived long in the country. Among its other architectural triumphs, Caen poss esses a church which is regarded throughout Christendom as one of the world's most noble specimens of architecture. The "renaissance" work at the east end of the building has been pronounced by a famous German authority "the masterpiece of the epoch," while the other extremity of the building is occupied by "the loveliest steeple and tower in the world." Normandy has no other example of Gothic art which approaches it. Its spire, which is all of stone, was built in 1308. The great English artist, Prout, has painted it. Pugin used to dwell upon the majesty of the tall lancet windows of its western façade. Today it is a gem of testimony to the great artists and builders of the past, and a memento of the religious devotion of the founders of Christianity in Europe. The interior is spoiled in an artistic sense, as all the churches of the Continent are, by tawdry pictures, confessional boxes, dummy candles, glass chandeliers, and other anachronistic blemishes upon the architectural beauties of the place. Some of the sculptured pendants of the aisles are very original, and there are sculptured legends here and there on the capitals of columns which are not a little odd and curious, such, for example, as "Alexander and his Mistress" and "Launcelot Crossing the Sea on his Sword." But the most interesting building, from a historical point of view, in Caen is the cathedral church, St. Etienne, or the Abbaye aux Hommes, so called in contradistinction to the Abbayeaux Dames or La Sainte Trinité, founded by William's wife, where the Norman Conqueror of England was buried. A plain marble slab in the chancel marks the spot where the bones of the famous soldier-King once reposed. The custodian of the church tells you that some of the bones are still there, but history and fact are against his story. The Huguenots broke the grave open in 1562 and dispersed the remains. One thigh-bone alone was preserved and restored to its former resting-place; but the revolutionists of 1793 found satisfaction in violating the grave again, and the vault is now empty, the memory of the illustrious dead alone remaining to point the moral of the undying fame of true greatness. Froissart's description of Caen in the fourteenth century is not without point applied to the city of to-day: "Large, strong, and full of drapery and all sorts of merchandise, rich citizens, noble dames, damsels, and fine churches." That was in 1346, when Edward III., of England, captured it, shortly previous to the battle of Crécy, and being annoyed at the bitter resistance of the citizens, gave it over to plunder. The ships of the British fleet went home laden with the spoils. Many of the priceless gems of art which fill British museums and old English houses have been similarly collected. Beau Brummell, the famous English fop, lived some years at Caen, and died here in a lunatic asylum, where Bourienne, the Secretary of Napoleon I., also ended his days.

THE FRENCH MINISTER OF WORKS ON AN OFFICIAL TOUR.

Driving into Honfleur, after a two-hours' railway journey by express along the Western Railway of France, I found the picturesque town at the entrance of the river Seine alive with holiday people and gay with flags. A new dock in course of excavation was marked out with tri-color banners. The shipping in port displayed all its bunting. The bars were of all nations. Caen in its decorations, had contented itself with the French flag; but ships are of all countries. Nothing is more cosmopolitan than a dock full of foreign ships, therefore the wreaths of flags at Honfleur included American, English, Norwegian, German; and with a powerful glass one could sweep the other side of the entrance to the river, and see the many hues of bunting that Havre had flown among the ships in her imposing harbor. It was the Minister of Works, they said, at Honfleur, coming to inspect the docks. He was on a tour of the Seine, in a Government steamer. The vessel was expected in port every minute. They could see it now standing out for Honfleur; that smart frigate-like ship steaming along was the vessel. It was called the Elan. Troops were formed in line to receive the Minister, troops and officers of the port; everybody was "dressed up," bands were playing, the men had on their finest blouses, the women their whitest caps. One saw here for the first time the high picturesque cap of Calvados, and realized for the thousandth time how beautiful are the women of America compared with their sisters of Normandy. At the risk of being called ungallant I am bound to say I never saw so many ugly women in a short time as I have during the last week. But while I am thinking about the hard, homely faces a crowd gathers at the other side of the dock, and I note how picturesque it is, the white caps, the blue blouses, the parti-colored dresses, the uniforms of the Police, the nondescript clothes of seafaring men. The Elan comes steaming in; the French blue-jackets swarm down her sides to fasten ropes to the quay. The authorities go on board; the music strikes up, a faint cheer is heard, and before one can catch the inspiration of the prevailing excitement, M. De Freycinet, the Minister of Works, and his staff have commenced the tour of the waters of Honfleur, which the citizens hope may result largely to their advantage. In the meantime, there comes up to the quay where I stand the daily boat from Havre. The porters shout and push, the passengers land, the confusion is great. In the midst of the bustle I find myself on board the vessel, built on the ugly model of a Thames steamer, and in due course I am on route for Havre. I take up the *Journal du Havre*, by permission of a fellow-voyager, to discover that this is a grand day for Havre, as the previous day had been for Rouen. Monsieur the Minister was on his long-promised journey of official inspection of *des ports de la Seine-Inférieure*. Much was expected both by Havre and Rouen from this visit. The two cities had hitherto been rivals so fierce in their competition as to make them appear ridiculous. So at least said Amédée Marteau, whose name was signed to the article in the Havre *Journal*. One of the questions which agitated the two places had reference to a canal, and it seemed that the citizens of Rouen had endeavored to steal a march on Havre. M. Freycinet, in a speech at a banquet given in his honor, had rather "sat upon" his entertainers in respect to their one only desire for the welfare of Rouen. He pointed out that Havre was necessary to the existence of Rouen; that their rivalry should be a friendly one; that, indeed, it should be emulation; for upon the prosperity of one depended the welfare of the other. He was very circumspect in his words. Other Ministers in previous years had promised much and done nothing. But M. Freycinet was a quiet, undemonstrative, wise man. He understood the necessities of the Seine ports too well to say too much. It is only three years ago that he was sent to Parliament, and then he expected to be called to his present position. Prior to his election he studied the works required for the development of Havre and Rouen, and I learned from a distinguished citizen on board the steamer that Havre had every reason to believe the present official visit would lead to increased energy being put into the works now in progress. "Havre," he said "is the most Republican of all the cities of France, and Monsieur the Minister of Works is one of the strongest Republicans in office; our sympathies are one with the other, and whatever is done to improve this port is for the general welfare of the Republic. Look at the progress we have already made! See, yonder, those magnificent steamers that go between America and Havre! Look at those fine French ships going out with the tide! See, how a thousand flags challenge the breeze, messengers of peace, the glorious symbols of French commerce and civilization." I smiled. My Anglo-Saxon calmness struck him, I suppose, as he turned to see what I should say. "Pardon me, Monsieur, if I seem proud of my country, and hopeful of her glorious mission, for it is in the friendship of England and the rivalry of the two peoples that I also see promises of the national prosperity. England is strong and practical, but we have also our victories, and there is merchandise we can each supply to the other." "But you don't like us English," I said, in a polite tone of inquiry. "Oh, yes, Monsieur," he replied, smiling, "and the Americans, your cousins, are our great friends. It is bad that we have a mission of blood as well as of commerce, but when the great war is over we shall settle down to our works of art and peace." I asked to what great war he referred. "The war that shall rescue Alsace from the spoiler and avenge the honor which was tarnished by the traitor Napoleon." We parted here, and my way to the Hotel de Ville was impeded by crowds of receptionists. The streets were decorated. The American flag was not absent among the numerous banners, nor was the English. At night there was a grand banquet to the Minister, the gardens of the Hotel de Ville were illuminated, a pavilion was erected for M. Freycinet and his friends, and the city was *en fête* until midnight. It is to be hoped that Havre will not be disappointed in her expectations of vast "works of development" being the result of the Ministerial visit.

CONTRASTS—FRANCE, AMERICA, ENGLAND.

Paris is France. Americans know that so well that one rarely meets Jonathan in the provinces. Many Americans, comparing this country with England, call London la Province. The English metropolis is no more Great Britain than New-York is America. But Paris is France, and more's the pity for France. All through this imperious Republic, wherever you travel, you are nobody unless you are going to Paris or coming from that gay capital. All the trains are going thither or coming thence. If you are not of these trains you are subjected to all manner of inconveniences. You are delayed. Your train stops continually. This year of the Exposition the trouble is increased for those who are touring through Normandy and Brittany. When you are at Liverpool, in England, you begin to feel, after a few days, that you ought to go to New-York. Not to be bound for the United States at that English port is to be altogether "out of themoving." It is the same in Normandy as regards Paris. All traffic, all life, tend in that direction; for Paris is France. No city outside that magic circle sets up an opinion of its own or lives a special individuality like Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago. Paris is the arbiter in all things, and all the other cities bend low their heads before the capital. Now, in England there are great centres of commerce and art which positively "look down" upon London. It is true that this provincial haughtiness sometimes springs from ignorance as well as from a consciousness of strength and power. Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, each is as important in its own way as London. You never feel in the English provinces that you are nobody, and that your business is of no importance unless you are going to London. Birmingham, indeed, claims to govern England; and Mr. Gladstone has recently inaugurated the adoption of the midland city's system of political organization in a London borough. There is an individuality and an independence of character in the great English cities, just as special as in London. An American will understand this, a Frenchman cannot. I was regarded as a very eccentric Englishman in preferring to potter about among country towns rather than mix in the mighty throng that now chokes Parisian hotels. An Englishman, however, whom I met yesterday, gave me a lugubrious account of the miseries of the capital just now. It is laboring under the affliction of a strike of the cabmen. I know what that means, for I have a lively remembrance of the great strike in London, when the English capital presented many sad and comical scenes of travelers carrying their own luggage, and ladies from the country benighted for want of cabs to take them from the depots to their friends. The French are copying the English in many things, and notably in strikes. Like individuals, nations often imitate the vices of each other, and neglect the virtues. America has been more discreet than is common in taking from the French many ideas in the way of cooking and house-furnishing. If the French would only in return take a practical lesson from American cleanliness! The habits of the French in some of the country districts are filthy beyond description. Indeed, there are parts of Normandy and Brittany, in which ladies cannot travel, and where it is worse than being in a marching regiment through scattered villages for men. Some small towns don't possess the commonest conveniences of life, and none of them have a water supply on the premises. It is a strange thing to see, even in a city like Havre, the waiters at one of the chief hotels filling the water bottles for *table d' hôte* at a tap in the street. Though there is sufficient water for all purposes in most cities, where it runs to waste day and night, water in any quantity is about the most difficult thing obtainable. An English teetotaler would drink off at a draught the quantity which a Frenchman uses for his bath on leaving bed in a morning.

GEN. GARFIELD ON FINANCE

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

REBUKING THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF REVOLUTION IN FINANCE—THE IMPREGNABLE BASE OF THE RESUMPTION POLICY.

Gen. Garfield, on Saturday evening, began his canvass in Ohio by an address to his constituents at Massillon. In the course of his address he spoke as follows on the subject of finance:

The Ohio Democrats have gone a hundred bowshots beyond their Eastern associates in carrying the spirit of revolution into their financial policy. They throw their whole weight against the resumption of specie payment; demand that the national banks be abolished; that $322,000,000 additional greenbacks be issued, and that protection to American industry be overthrown. These radical and violent changes in the established policy of the Government are proposed to the people of Ohio in utter disregard both of the ancient policy and recent declarations of the National Democracy. Have the Democrats of Ohio completely abandoned their traditional doctrines of hard money? Have they forgotten that in the Presidential contest of 1872 they declared in both their Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions that a "speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest Government?" Have they forgotten that only two years ago, in the National Convention at St. Louis, they denounced the Republican Party for its "failure during all these 11 years of peace to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation?" Were those declarations at Cincinnati and Baltimore and St. Louis true or false? Did the National Democracy, of which the Ohio Democrats form so conspicuous a part, believe them when they uttered them? If they did, what revolution has since then occurred in the immutable laws of value? By some strange act of oblivion, or some still stranger act of apostasy, they have repudiated all these utterances, and cast loose from every recognized principle of the old Democratic Party. There can be but one explanation of this strange and startling apostasy. The new and evil doctrines of absolute money which have captivated so many shallow thinkers, and have risen to a sudden but transient popularity, are deluding the Ohio Democracy by the vain hope that this wave of unreasoning tumult is a permanent force which will carry them into power.

The present attitude of our senior Ohio Senator on this question has filled me with surprise and regret. I am not so much of a partisan as to be unable to recognize high and commanding qualities in the ranks of the opposite party; and I have felt much pride in contemplating the large culture and sturdy force with which that distinguished gentleman has hitherto resisted the evil tendency of a fragment of his party to abandon the old paths of Democratic finance. It is true that he and most of his party associates in the Senate voted against the bill for the resumption of specie payments. Their reasons for that vote are on record. Senator Bayard denounced the bill because it did not provide for the cancellation and destruction, as well as the redemption, of the greenbacks, and because, in his opinion, it would not bring the resumption of specie payments. In the course of the same debate, in criticising the bill, Senator Thurman said that if the retired greenbacks were again to be issued it would be a measure of inflation; but he did not believe that under its provisions more than $8,000,000 would be retired in four years, and then asked, "What kind of efficiency would that have in preparing the country for the resumption of specie payments?" The criticism of leading Democratic Senators indicated that their opposition to the bill was based upon the fact that it would not bring about specie payments; and this was consistent with their subsequent declaration at St. Louis when they denounced the Republican Party for not having redeemed the greenbacks according to the promise of the law. But we now find that Senator Thurman, in his late speech at Hamilton, gives his unqualified indorsement to the Ohio platform, which demands the absolute repeal of the Resumption act, and that, too, when resumption is almost accomplished. The only pretext offered by the Ohio Democracy for demanding its repeal is the charge that the business distress of the country has been caused by the operations of the resumption law and by what they call "the needless policy of contracting the currency, hoarding gold, and increasing the value of money." This charge is both reckless and unjust. I ask every man who believes in this allegation to wrestle with the following facts: In 1860, a year of peace, and, at least, of fair prosperity, a year of Democratic rule, this country had $207,000,000 of paper currency. Up to that time $215,000,000 was the largest amount of paper currency ever in circulation at any one time in this country. Banking was free in most of the States, and bankers were issuing all the currency they could keep in circulation. No one then claimed that there was an insufficient volume of currency, and I doubt whether any reasonable man will now claim that the currency of 1860 was insufficient in amount. Now, in the month of June, 1873, just before the great panic struck us, our outstanding paper currency was $750,000,000, or more than three times the amount in 1860. In the face of this fact, will any man of intelligence say that the panic of 1873 was caused by an insufficient volume of paper currency? The volume in 1873 was greater than it had been in the six previous years. It was $50,000,000 greater than in 1870. In fact, the panic of 1873, like all its predecessors, occurred when there was an inflated and increasing volume of currency and credit; and I do not hesitate to declare that inflation was one of the leading causes of that panic. On this point I fortify myself by the great authority of Senator Thurman. On the 24th of March, 1874, a newspaper extract was read in the Senate stating that Senator Thurman, in his campaign speeches, had characterized the panic as the result of an effort to force the resumption of specie payments. In reply the Senator denounced this statement as untrue, declared that he never uttered such an idea, and he then set forth with masterful clearness the real causes of the panic, namely, overtrading, running too much in debt, embarking in unremunerative enterprises, and notably in the North Pacific Railroad enterprise. These were the causes which the Senator assigned for the panic. It is far too late in the day for the Democracy to charge the business depression of this country upon the Resumption law. They speak of "merciless contraction," and would have the people believe that even now the pressure of the hard times is caused by an insufficient circulating medium. I deny in toto the truth of this allegation, and challenge them to make it good. From the official reports of the 30th of June last it appears that there are now outstanding in this country $688,000,000 of paper currency, worth 99½ cents on the dollar in the real purchasing power in therefore $684,000,000. There has been but one year in our history when the purchasing power of our paper money was greater than it is to-day, and that was 1874, when the Secretary of the Treasury reissued $26,000,000 of greenbacks in the vain attempt to stay the progress of the panics. The decrease in face value of our paper currency has been more than compensated by the increase of its purchasing power.

In reply to all assailants, we base the policy of resumption on these impregnable grounds:

First—The public faith demands it. By all the solemn pledges which a nation can give, the restoration of specie payment was promised when the greenback was issued. That promise ought to have been kept long ago; and it is as unpatriotic as it is dishonest to attempt to prevent its fulfillment now.

Second—The highest interests both of labor and of capital demand resumption. Uncertainty is the worst element that can enter into the business calculations of men; and the uncertainty which legislation brings is the worst form of uncertainty. The Government must get out of the way and let prosperity return. It can do this best by putting it out of the power of Congress to change our standard of value by law or vote.

Third—The chief hardships of resumption have already been endured. When the law was passed in 1875 our paper money was at a discount of 13 per cent. Since then it has slowly and steadily become better, month by month, until now it is but ½ cent below par. The short step to stability and certainty will hurt far less than the terrors which will spring back again into the evils from which we have escaped. Should we now retreat, the unsettled transactions of last year would be thrown into utter confusion. If we now abandon the attempt at resumption, the future will be clouded with an uncertainty that will destroy confidence and prevent the return of prosperity.

Three years ago the Democracy denounced the Resumption law as inefficient. Now they denounce it for its efficiency. They know that its enactment strengthened the public credit and increased the coin reserve. The balance of trade, now largely in our favor, is adding to our stock of the precious metals; and the moment that greenbacks are equal to coin, there will be added to our effective currency the whole volume of our coin. The Democracy would prevent this. They denounce us for making the greenback better. They seek to make it worse. When resumption comes, the laboring man's dollar will be equal to the best dollar in the world. If the effort of the Democracy to repeal the Resumption law should succeed, it will make the greenback dollar poorer, and make the circulation of gold coin impossible. If the farmers and laborers of this country want their money to shrivel in their hands, let them help to prevent resumption. If they want it to become as good as the best and continue stable and secure, they must hold on to the law as it is.

The Resumption act did not provide for the destruction of the greenback currency. As construed by the Administration, it left $300,000,000 of greenbacks to be kept in circulation. By an act of the present Congress, the amount to be kept in circulation after resumption is $346,000,000. While I do not believe in the Government turning banker and becoming a permanent issuer of currency, I am willing, for the present at least, to maintain as many greenbacks in circulation as can be kept at par with coin, and no more. The Resumption law provides that the greenback shall become and remain equal to coin. This the Ohio Democrats oppose.

PIONEER DAYS.

AN ANCIENT DAME TELLS OF EARLY LIFE ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Aug. 17, 1878.

To-night I met an antiquarian at the Van Slyke House in the person of Mrs. Wines, who came to this State with her husband and children in 1818, reaching the spot where this town now stands on the 15th of October in that year. Green County was not a county then, but the country was a wilderness. Louisville and Vincennes being the nearest towns of any size. Washington, in Davies County, 35 miles away, was a Post Office, where the monthly mail came irregularly. I found Mrs. Wines in good health and perfect possession of all her physical and intellectual faculties. She is 94, and reads without

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RESUMPTION AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

RESUMPTION AND THE SILVER QUESTION: EMBRACING A SKETCH OF THE COINAGE AND OF THE LEGAL-TENDER CURRENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NATIONS. A Hand-book for the Times. By HENRY V. POOR. New-York: H. V. & H. W. Poor, No. 68 Broadway. 1878.

Of the six chapters into which this volume is divided, chapters three and four—nearly one-half—are devoted to a sketch of silver coinage in this and other countries, and of various legal-tender currencies. Although this is not quite as colorless as pure history should be, it calls for no comment and relates to experiences which cannot be too often recounted for warning. In chapter second, also nearly one-half the book, entitled "Resumption of Specie Payments," Mr. Poor reviews and, to his own intense satisfaction, makes merry over the conferences of Secretary Sherman with the Finance Committees of the two branches of Congress in March last. So far as this running fusillade is to be considered as a criticism upon the conferees, the chief objection to it is that it is superfluous, like the work of breaking a butterfly on a wheel. The House committees are nearly all infationists, a few of them mild ones, but most of them rampant; the Senate committee are not financially wise, nor has Mr. Sherman himself been free from a habit of shuffling since he assumed the Secretaryship. It would be fortunate if the country had, at this juncture, a Secretary with clearer convictions of what is sound and a firmer habit of adhering to them; still, resumption is something more than the wisdom or unwisdom of the man who is to execute it, and Mr. Poor's strictures are to be regretted because they are a vehement, and by no means assuredly well-founded, attack upon the feasibility of resumption. He has probably treated Mr. Sherman as he treated "The Economists" and "The Schoolmen," (of whom his contempt is boundless,) culling the most foolish statements for attack. In justice to him, we must admit that the conferences had plenty of loose and foolish statements, but, in justice to Mr. Sherman, whose complacence he ridicules, we must admit the policy on his part, before a hostile Congress, under the circumstances, of placating the infationists by stating the practical disturbances of resumption as gently as possible, although he went too far and carried his concessions nearly to the point of surrender. It was reckless for him to say that "the advantage of our Government now is that we have no demand liabilities not covered by actual money on hand," and that "we are in a better condition than the Bank of England is," for the legal tenders alone—which, for the present purpose, cannot be treated as not demand liabilities—exceed the entire Treasury assets, not all of those being money. But Mr. Poor assails with all his powers of argument and ridicule, Mr. Sherman's idea of "the equivalency" of legal tenders and coin. He says:

"The question is not one of confidence, but of quantity. Bank-notes circulate from the confidence which exists that they represent the capital adequate to their payment. When necessary confidence to their circulation disappears the moment it is seen that they do not represent such capital. Where it exists, it is simply trust in the integrity of the issuer. But no confidence will ever be felt that $50 will pay $100. This, however, is the kind of confidence on which the Secretary bases his great scheme of resumption. The moments, therefore, that he attempts to resume with a provision of only $120,000,000, a run will immediately set in upon him which will draw out all his coin so soon as it can be counted out to eager and impatient note-holders. There will be plenty who will see or fear that resumption cannot be continued; when in view of failure the Secretary will, as he threatens, resort, in self-defense, to his legal-tender notes. * * Resumption, therefore, with the legal-tender clause preserved, is an impossibility."

Here are some unquestioned truths, with other statements not certainly true, and some predictions, which are hasardous to make. Holding the position herein taken requires refusal to recognize any real significance in whatever faith on the subject exists, and, particularly, in the almost annihilation of the gold premium. From this Mr. Poor does not shrink in the least:

"The decline in the price of gold compared with Government notes may be due to causes which have no relation whatever to their relative value. The impression is now that the premium on gold is due to the eve of resumption; that time only is wanting to bring about the perfect coincidence of notes and gold. Did this conviction rest upon any well-assumed foundation, a contract to pay gold, say at the end of one year, would, deducting the present premium, be as readily entered into as a contract to pay a corresponding amount of greenbacks. There is, however, no person of ordinary sense, were the two kinds of money offered him—the gold at an interest of 3 per cent. and the greenbacks at 6—who would not elect to pay the higher rate, from the excessive losses which the gold loan might involve. This fact marks the wide distinction between the two."

On the contrary, this conclusion does not follow the admission of the very questionable statement preceding it, simply because, great and well-founded as the confidence in resumption may be, it is not yet *certainty*, and the fact that it is not, must be counted as something in making time contracts, as any other uncertainty is. Mr. Poor's essential condition of Government resumption is the possession of dollar for dollar in coin, and he reiterates the statement that no coin reserve below 100 per cent. will answer for the Government. "As the Government is not a discounter of bills," he says, "all its issues must be taken in by the paying out of coin; it is just as impossible that a currency lacking provision for its redemption should circulate at the par of coin as that holders of dollars should accept half-dollars in exchange." This last is true, but the question is one of the *extent* of the provision for redemption, and upon this Mr. Poor is led into error by his following, to an inordinate length, two ideas, both sound and wholesome within reasonable bounds: the importance of gold as the object of universal desire and the highest form of capital, and the symbolical function of bank-notes as serving exclusively for the transfer of specific merchandize, and created for that function. It is true that bank-notes are "instruments arising out of production and trade, which disappear with their constituent," and that Government money is "debt payable at its pleasure;" yet some bank-notes are not issued through discounts, remain out indefinitely at the equivalent of coin, although sustained by confidence that the issuer has capital enough in some form for all his obligations. Government has (in a certain sense) capital enough behind it; but its issues represent debt for consumed property, are subject to increase in volume, and have no set time for conversion; the distinction between Governments and banks, as issuers of notes, is so broad, clear, and vital that to unnecessarily exaggerate it, as Mr. Poor does, is to be regretted. He is reckless, also, when, in arguing that there is no saving by inconvertible paper, because Government cannot borrow without interest, he says, "Government notes do not bear interest, but the moment they are issued they fall to a discount which is assumed to equal the interest on their amount until they are paid." The proposition that the gold premium is only another word for interest on the notes until the time when, in public opinion, they will be paid, is one which it would be very difficult to prove. It would be safe to say that their depreciation in point of purchasing power in Government hands is equivalent to an interest payment by Government on the forced loan, and that the premium which measures the depreciation fluctuates according to the degree of faith in the certainty and the approximate nearness of redemption (as well as by other influences) rather than according to an estimated interest.

Discussing the "public credit" act of 1869, Mr. Poor pronounces its great mistake "the pledge given that the notes themselves should be paid at their par value in coin." They were a forced loan, he says, at a price in gold when issued, of less than two-thirds their face, and "when Government came to deal with the matter of their retirement, the only thing to be done was to make provision for funding them at their value at the time, discharging them, after a certain time, of their legal-tender attribute." The objection to this cool proposition is that in getting gold the Treasury practiced a sort of funding for a time, only it reissued the notes, and that if, as is to be supposed, funding in bonds is meant, it would be flat repudiation to the extent of the gold premium, Government offering the note-holders bonds for shaved notes, with the intimation, (for the offer would amount to such,) that nothing better would ever be had. As Mr. Poor scouts the idea that the gold premium measures the depreciation of the notes, averring that "the near coincidence in price of gold and Government notes has nothing to do with the value of the two," how could "their value at the time" be determined for the notes? Government promised *to pay*; if the promise is not binding for the whole, it is not for any fraction. Really, as respects his repudiation, there is only the difference of degree between Mr. Poor and the "absolute money" advocate; yet in his own plan for resumption, he omits to include this share. He would have Government announce that after Jan. 1, 1880, the notes would be legal-tender only in contracts then existing and not thereafter receivable for Government dues but should be immediately fundable in 50-year 4 per cent. bonds; funding would begin, soon to be checked by the rise of interest above that of the bonds, but in 1880, the notes losing some value with their legal-tender quality, funding would again begin, to be again checked by the demand for notes by parties having old contracts to close up; as maturing debts were paid off, funding would again begin, to be again checked as before, and for use in paying old contracts Government should reissue the notes in exchange for the conversion bonds. This, he says, would disturb nobody, and "would be resumption at a single bound, the only resumption Government should ever undertake, by declaring that on and after a certain day the notes would be funded as the only provision to be made for them; it would be resumption upon a full currency, so decline in amount only as it ceased to be wanted." Of this scheme—which, like much of Mr. Poor's writing, dovetails sound material with unsound—it is sufficient to say that inasmuch as the Government could not possibly know when notes were wanted to pay off old debts, the reissuing would result in the old "interconvertible" see-saw.

Government, in issuing notes, agreed to pay them, at the same time offering to fund them. In withdrawing that offer was the great error, second only to that of resorting to notes at all. There were two ways of getting rid of the notes: one by payment in gold, the other by retirement, by funding, and by destroying them as received for dues. With the taxing power at command, there was great potency in the last-named way, and during three years of nominal demand and a gorged money market there has been a fruitful opportunity neglected for lessening the work of payment by removing the notes. While gold must be provided for payment, the funding way was the easiest, and ought long ago to have been taken. In place of that we have the "reissue" heresy, and now the actual prohibition of retirement. It may not be practicable to permanently keep out the full volume of gold and yet keep them up with gold; and yet, between the doctrine of "equivalency," at which Mr. Poor levels all his batteries, and his own unhesitating assertion that resumption means the possession of a dollar in coin for a dollar of demand liability, there is a wide difference. Infationists, whose pet cry is that the gold cannot be got, and to try for it is simply to ruin everything, will welcome him as an ally all the more useful because they can call him a witness from the hard-money side. His present is an improvement upon his previous volume in point of bulk—250 small pages against 623 large ones; and though it is a pity to see the labor of a man of wide reading, great earnestness, and unquestionable vigor marred by an intolerable positiveness in the treatment of other writers, the book, as a whole, is seasonable and not without value. Its facts, at least, are instructive, whatever may be thought of its opinions, and it should stimulate inquiry, and suggest the need of extreme caution, in regard to any further handling of the financial question. Mr. Poor has probably exaggerated difficulties, but there are difficulties, and he is entitled to thanks for having—albeit too dogmatically—pointed them out.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Lieut.-Col. McGregor is about to publish a work on *Khorassan*.

—Miss Braddon's latest novel, *An Open Verdict*, is her thirty-third work.

—Poe's *Raven* was originally sold to the *American Quarterly Review* for $10.

—Rev. John Henry Blunt's *Annotated Bible* is about to be issued by the Rivingtons, London.

—Canon Finlayson is about to publish a work on the *Monuments of Christ Church Cathedral*, Dublin.

—Capt. Lionel James Tucker, late of the Bengal Army, has written a *Biography of Warren Hastings*.

—Liberal supplies of Rev. Joseph Cook's "Monday Lectures" are ordered from Melbourne, Australia.

—The *Songs of Béranger* have been done into English by William Young, and published by the Blackwoods.

—The subject chosen by the French Academy for the next prize of literature is an "Eulogium of Marivaux."

—A new novel by Berthold Auerbach, entitled *Landolin Von Ewerthoefen*, will be issued early in September.

—The delegates of the Clarendon Press at Oxford University have agreed to bring out a *Concordance to the Septuagint*.

—The height of editorial ambition is reached in securing Mr. Gladstone as an early contributor to the *North American Review*.

—Rev. John Wordsworth, of Brasenose College, Oxford, is preparing a critical edition of Jerome's *Translation of the New Testament*.

—Henry Graves & Co., London, have issued a mezzotint engraving after Mr. Whistler's full-length portrait of Mr. Carlyle by Mr. K. Josey.

—The latest English announcement concerning Cyprus is a reprint from the *English Cyclopædia* bearing the title *Cyprus and Asiatic Turkey*.

—According to the *Ten Year Book*, Cornell University has turned out more lawyers than anything else so far. The educators stand next in rank.

—The *Athenæum* says: "The fact that, as a rule, novels to have a chance of success must be in three volumes, remains a mystery of fate."

—The father of Edward Lester Bynner, author of *Nimporte* and *The Tritons*, is said to have been one of the best story-tellers in Massachusetts.

—M. Eugène Noel's *J. Michelet et ses Enfants* is likely to arouse, says the *Examiner*, a very pretty little controversy in the literary world of Paris.

—Prof. Otto Caspari is about to publish a reply to the speeches of Virchow and Heckel, under the name of *Virchow and Haeckel before the Forum of Methodological Enquiry*.

—Dr. Abraham Benisch, distinguished for his knowledge of Hebrew literature, the author of *Judaism Surveyed*, and other works, is dead. He was in his sixty-seventh year.

—It is stated by *Harper's Weekly* that Mr. Charles A. Stetson, formerly of the Astor House, is to publish a book of personal reminiscences. He was the host of Daniel Webster and other distinguished men, and is a capital story-teller.

—Commenting on Mr. Richard Grant White's recent paper in the *Atlantic* entitled "John Bull," the *Examiner* remarks that "the extraordinary things seen and heard in England by the author of this remarkable article would seem surprising even if related of Cherokees.

—The leading article in the September *Magazine of American History* is an elaborate sketch of one of the celebrated houses of the State of New-York, entitled "An Old Kinderhook Mansion," from the pen of the veteran antiquarian, Henry Kruger Van Schaack.

—The forthcoming books from the branch house of Cassell, Petter & Galpin, in this City, are *The Magic Flower Pot, and Other Stories*, by Edward Garbett; *Familiar Wild Flowers Figured and Described*, by J. E. Holme, Art Master at Marlborough College; a *History of the English Bible*, by Rev. Dr. W. F. Moulton, and numerous juveniles.

—The "Symposium" in the forthcoming *North American Review* is on "Inspiration." Rev. F. H. Hedge, D. D., (Unitarian,) Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., (Episcopal,) Rev. Chauncey Giles, (Swedenborgian,) Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., (Methodist,) Most Rev. Dr. James Gibbons, (Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore,) and John Fiske, (Independent,) are the contributors.

—The most voluminous and important Roman Catholic publication ever undertaken in this country is the publication of Dr. Alzog's *Church History*. The American editors have been engaged upon the work for six years and have taken every care to make it one of the best, if not the best, manual of universal Church history in the English language. The concluding volume will be published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, early in September. The three volumes make nearly 3,000 8vo pages.

—Sir Travers Twiss, Q. C., has undertaken to edit the work of the great "Father of the Common Law of England." Its title is *Bracton de Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ*. It has been almost a sealed book to the law student on account of its scarcity, and from the repulsive character of the text of the printed book of 1569. The editor's view, as announced in the introduction of his first volume, is that Bracton's work was not originally composed in the form in which it has come down to us in the printed book of 1569, but that it consists of various treatises, composed at intervals, and finally consolidated into their present form.

—The Harpers are so much wedded to the new style of publishing, that all their immediately forthcoming books are in the "series" line. In their "Half-Hour Series" they will add *A Hand-book to the Practice of Pottery Painting*, by John C. C. Sparkes; Macaulay's *Essays on Bunyan, Goldsmith, and Mme. D'Arblay*, and *Squire Paul*, translated from the German of Hans Warring by Miss Mary A. Robinson. In their "Library of American Fiction" they will publish a novel entitled, *Black Roses*, by Clara Frances Morse; in "English Men of Letters," R. H. Hutton's *Introduction to Scott*; in their "Student's Series" *The Student's Ecclesiastical History*, by Philip Smith.

—*The Theatre* is the title of a new monthly review and magazine, published by Wyman & Sons, of London, entirely devoted to theatrical matters. The first issue contains capital photographs of Miss Ellen Terry and of Henry Irving. The text seems to be compiled with care and judgment, and as the *raprochement* between the English and American stage is very close, the "Echoes from the Green Room" give a full report of all movements of leading professionals on both continents. In addition to our own theatrical gossip, which is quite extensive, the editors of *The Theatre* give place to reviews and critiques on plays and performers in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Milan, and Rome.

—When a book immediately, at its first appearance in the market, is sold in 100,000 copies, it may be taken for granted that the book is poor, if not bad. There are not in America, nor in any other country, 100,000 persons who, immediately, at the very first glance, without any preparation, are able to appreciate a really good book. Most people, even among the best educated and most refined, need, in order to grasp a new truth or feel a new beauty, to have it reflected through a mind whose working is familiar to them, to be introduced to it little by little; and when a book with one single sweep raises the enthusiasm of 100,000 people, it must have appealed to something which, if not absolutely low, at all events is below you.

—George Eliot's birthplace is located by a writer in the current *Lippincott's* midway between Liverpool and London, about two miles from Huneaton, on the broad, smooth highway leading to the ancient and renowned City of Coventry. It is a large brick building, surrounded by a well-stocked and pleasant garden, devoid of ornament, but highly suggestive of comfort and convenience. Her father, Robert Evans, was bailiff to Lord Howe and to Sir Roger Newdigate, a position which her brother, Isaac P. Evans, who resides in the old homestead, has succeeded to. Near by is Bosworth Field, and in another direction are the ruins of Astley Castle, celebrated as one of the homes of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. Her parents were Church of England people, and many still remember seeing the future authoress sitting in the antiquated, high-peaked family pew, and taking part with grave attention in the service in the Coton (Shepperton) Church. There are many allusions to these localities of her girlhood in the *Scenes of Clerical Life*.

—The most striking feature of G. H. Lewes' book, *Problems of Life and Mind*, is its ambitiousness. The author starts off by declaring that metaphysics—such as it has hither to been understood, and such as it now for more than 2,000 years has occupied the attention of the greatest thinkers—is an utter failure, first on account of its contents treating questions, which from their very nature belong to the unknowable; secondly on account of its method seeking its solutions by mere deductions from assumed axioms. Having thus dispensed both with the contents and the method of this unhappy science, he goes on to construct a new metaphysics, which shall confine itself to the knowable and proceed only by inductions from facts observed, but still be truly metaphysical. There must be people, however, who doubt Mr. G. H. Lewes' ability to construct a new knife which shall have no shaft and no blade, and yet be of great cutting capacity, for, in our public libraries, the first volume of his work is generally pretty well used—used in due proportion to the esteem in which the author's name is held, while the second has always remained standing on the shelves in spotless virginity.

—Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, who died recently at Providence, in her seventy-fifth year, has left two volumes, consisting chiefly of critical articles and fugitive verse, which are soon likely to be published. She steadfastly refused to allow them to appear during her lifetime. She also refused to allow Mr. John H. Ingram, the English vindicator of the memory of Poe, to whom she communicated the whole of the romantic history of her engagement with Poe, the cause of the rupture of that engagement, and the poet's correspondence with her, to publish the story of this incident in her life until she had passed away. Mrs. Whitman made a decided impression upon the American literary public by her volume entitled *Edgar Poe and His Critics*. It was felt that a man who could win the heart of so good a woman must be better than he has been painted. Mrs. Whitman was greater in personal life than in the literary expression of thought. In the September "Editor's Easy Chair" of *Harper's Mr.* Curtis gives a most delightful reminiscences of her social sphere and influence. She was among the first to welcome Emerson's Boston lectures to Providence. She was one of the small audience which listened to Richard Henry Dana's criticisms on Shakespeare. She was at the head of a social literary club of ladies called the "Coliseum," which met weekly during the Winter season, and her particular sphere was scarcely less noted than that of Emerson's friend, Margaret Fuller.

—Prof. Virchow, of Berlin, has, in a recent series of lectures, given some very interesting notes to the ethnology of the Bulgarians. It is a well-known fact, established by the Byzantine historians, that in the ninth century a people of Finnish-Turkish descent penetrated into the regions between the Danube and the Balkans, subjugated the Slavic inhabitants, and settled in the country. But as the present Bulgarians speak a purely Slavic language, live on exclusively Slavic traditions, profess the Greek-Catholic religion, &c., it was generally believed that those Finnish-Turkish invaders, who as conquerors once occupied the highest social peaks, had either been washed away during the furious storms of the following centuries or swallowed up by the Slavic undercurrent. Nevertheless, when meeting the Bulgarians in larger masses it was impossible to see them dance or drink or fight, to hear them sing or declaim or dispute, without noticing something wild, fierce, and even cruel, which is utterly foreign to the sombre, mystical, but kind nature of the Slave. And now, after making extensive and elaborate craniological researches, Prof. Virchow has shown and proved by irrefragable evidence that the Bulgarians, although Slavic with respect to language and traditions, are Turanian—that is, relatives of the Finns, Magyars, and Turks, with respect to descent and instincts, all the principal features of their skulls being identical with those belonging to the Turanian race.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Francesca of Rimeni*. A poem. By A. S. H. Philadelphia: J. S. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Oliver Goldsmith. John Bunyan. Madame D'Arblay.* By Lord Macaulay. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878.

—*Goethe: Faust—Erster Theil.* Edited, with notes, by James Morgan Hart. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1878.

—*A Hand-Book to Pottery Painting.* By John C. L. Sparkes. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Half-Hour Series.

—*The Life of John Fitch, the Inventor of the Steam-boat.* By Thompson Westcott. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1878.

—*Bonnie Lesley.* A Novel. By Mrs. Herbert Martin. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Franklin Square Library, No. 15.

—*Blush Roses.* A Novel. By Clara Frances Morse. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1878. Library of American Fiction, No. 7.

THE LAY OF THE LAND.

A gossipy White Mountain correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, a lady by the way, tells this little story: "The unhappiest visitor in the mountains is a New-Jersey man, who has come up to look after some land—350 acres, for which he traded, last Spring, a very fine colt. The trade was made on the Jersey flats, and the Jerseyman had never been to the mountains. He tells the story pathetically, and ends up with 'Stranger, that 350 acres is a leetle more than perpindicular.'"

HE WANTED TO BE THERE.

The Boston *Transcript* has heard of a case where a young man applied to his employer for a short leave of absence. The employer, having his own views of his business, suggested, for a reason, that the young man delay his vacation a few days. "I would," replied the young man, "but the fact is, I am going away to get married, the day is appointed, and I want to be there when it comes off." He was there on time.

ARE THE CAMPBELLS GOING?

THEIR POWER IN ARGYLESHIRE DISPUTED.

CONTEST FOR THE SEAT OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE—COL. MALCOLM VENTURES TO OPPOSE LORD COLIN CAMPBELL—THE POWER AND PRESTIGE OF THE MACCALLUM MORES.

From the London Times, Aug. 10.

The seat of that county, [Argyleshire,] having been made vacant by Lord Lorne's acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of Canada, the suffrages of the electors are now asked by his younger brother, Lord Colin Campbell. Nothing could be more natural. It might have seemed that a son of MacCallum More had but to signify his wish to represent the ancestral county in Parliament in order to be straightway borne to triumph by the enthusiasm of the clan Campbell. There has, indeed, been no contest in Argyleshire for more than 40 years. But a very bold man is determined to break the authority of the Campbells, even in their own county. His name is Col. Malcolm; he has been member for Boston, and if he had never been heard of before, his present act should give him a place in the annals of fame. This courageous gentleman is more than a Conservative. At a meeting of his Liberal opponents he was sarcastically said to be "a Scotch Episcopalian of a pronounced type, an ardent upholder of the Bishopric of Argyle and the Isles, and an abettor of the new Episcopal propaganda." It would not be easy to express a larger amount of Scotch contempt in fewer words. The sentence is as bister as Dr. Johnson's saying, that he had no wish to calumniate any man, but that he believed a particular person to be an attorney. Col. Malcolm and his friends think, nevertheless, that they can break the feudal bondage of Argyleshire, and they mean to do it. During these years of Conservative reaction they have been busily forming committees—let us boldly call them secret societies. Thus they have fashioned one of those organizations of unquestioning obedience which, as Lord Beaconsfield told us the other day, are to be the strength of the Conservative Party. Argyleshire is as much honeycombed with revolutionary agencies as the States of the Church were when the temporal power of the Pope was tottering and about to fall. All the Episcopalians, the Carbonari of Scotch Conservatism, are joining hands to shake the power of the great Presbyterian chief. The Conservatives also rely, no doubt, on the influence of those smaller Argyleshire proprietors whose families have for generations been overshadowed and chilled and dwarfed by the great pedigree, position, and power of the MacCallum More. They must feel some such fearful pleasure in pulling down his authority as the country lawyers, the men of letters, and the rich traders of France experienced in destroying the monarchy by which they had been kept in the cold shade of obedience.

The more closely the history and the position of the Argyll family are examined, the greater will be the admiration for the intrepidity of Col. Malcolm. It is not the power of an ordinary proprietor, or even of an ordinary Duke, that he is to fight. He has to contend with something mystic, sacred, religious, patriarchal, feudal, Calvanistic, and Whig—a tremendous stream of influence, which has run through the whole course of Scotch history, and the beginnings of which are lost in the mists of fable. Lord Macaulay thought that he had paid a very high compliment to the Campbells in calling them the Bourbons of the Highlands; but the comparison does injustice to the Lords of Inverary. The Bourbons had never such a position in Europe as the Campbells have held for ages in the Highlands of Scotland. The pedigree of the Campbells had an advantage over that of the Capets in finding a boundless expanse, beyond the dawn of vulgar history, in the riches of the Celtic imagination. Their college of heralds was composed of poets, gifted in equal degree with fancy and adjectives. Those bards would have smiled with grim incredulity at the idea that there had been, that there was, or that there could be, in Scotland or anywhere else, in this world or any other, a greater created being than the MacCallum More. He was the sum of finite possibility. And, in truth, the chief of the Campbells was very great in personage, even when measured by something more akin to reality than the standards proper to Ossianic poetry. He ruled over a larger territory than any other Highland chief, and he could put into the field a greater array of claymores than even the combined sept of the Macdonalds. The lord of 3,000 or 4,000 armed men was a great power, with whom all clans, factions, and even Governments had to count, and his authority was very different from the closely-watched tyranny of those Continental sovereigns who vainly called themselves despots. The Bourbons had a Bastille, it is true, and they could write out *lettres de cachet*; but for all that they were not absolute. Their despotism was "tempered by epigrams." But there was not an epigram in all the Highlands, and if any ill-mannered person had brought such a thing from England to fling at the chief, the enraged clansmen would have tied the blasphemous wretch in a plaid, and tossed him into the nearest loch. Nor could they compass the idea that the patriarchal head of the family could do any wrong, for it did not occur to them that they had any rights. He might have had half a dozen Bastilles, and have issued *lettres de cachet* by the score, without exciting one revolutionary murmur among the rising subjects. If a clansman offended him, he had no need, like any poor Bourbon, to wait for a slow, pedantic trial; he had but to hold up his finger, and straightway the stammering criminal was led off to enjoy the last consolations of religion. The power of pit and gallows was a very grim reality in the Highlands. It is true that the use of the authority was tempered by the patriarchal benevolence of the chief himself, who was the father as well as the King of his people; but still his power of life and death was as nearly absolute as finite conditions will permit, and he was also much greater than any Bourbon in his power of declaring war. His clansmen not only did whatever he told them to do, but believed whatever he said. He had but to signify that a particular chief was his enemy, and that man was instantly seen to be a monster of iniquity. He had but to say that he wanted to change the dynasty, and instantly the clan was a compact, disciplined, relentless band of rebels. Next day a word from him would have changed them with equal swiftness into supporters of the reigning monarch. He could have dictated even the religion which they should profess, so far, at least, as to make them outwardly Catholics or Protestants; but even his tremendous influence could not change that fierce, tough, and highly-organized mass of Puritanism which was the basis of their nominal Christianity. Indeed, if they had ceased to be idolators, they would have ceased to worship him. He was a survival from the fetish stage.

So far, the heads of the Campbells differed from the other Highland chiefs only in the extent of their authority. But they were also distinguished by their mental gifts and their ecclesiastical preferences. They were noted for shrewdness, ambition, and success. By marriages, compacts, and war they added to their territory with the skill of Hapsburgs. In time, when Argyleshire came within the pale of civilization, and some subjects of the Decagon had reached Inverary, they produced a series of great statesmen. They might still, however, have wasted their power and their arts in petty intrigue if they had remained Roman Catholics and partisans of the Stuarts, like so many others of the Highland chiefs. But they saw fit to become ardent Presbyterians. Thus they also became the foes of the Stuarts, champions of Dutch William, and friends of the Hanoverian family. Through them, in great degree, the stream of English influence passed to remote Celtic glens, and then they had a good deal more to do than their descendants can care to remember with the rough process called the pacification of the Highlands. It was to Inverary that Macdonald of Glencoe came to take the oath of obedience to the Government after the legal hour for submission had passed, and when the long-gathering storm of the "fiery cross" was about to descend upon his people. But it was chiefly as the ecclesiastical and the political guides of the Scotch that the Argylls were distinguished. Two of them perished on the scaffold for their opposition to the House of Stuart. To run over the achievements of the Earls, Marquises, and Dukes of Argyll who have been distinguished in the field or the Council Chamber would be to recall no slight part of the history of England as well as of Scotland. And the ability of the family is not extinct. The present Duke, it is no flattery to say, need not fear a comparison with his ancestors. The fact that his eldest son is the son-in-law of the Queen, and that he has been made the Governor-General of the greatest colonial dominion under the Crown, will seem, perhaps, to all members of the clan Campbell, but a recognition of manifest greatness. Other Highland proprietors, it might be said, are mere importations from England; but the Argylls have not spoken inaptly when they ceased to be members of the Scotch Church when they became political men; but the Duke of Argyll is still as much the lay head of the Presbyterians as that ancestor of his who was the leader of the Covenanters, and his son, the present candidate for the county, is known to maintain his fidelity to the Church of his fathers. The late Secretary of State for India, and author of *The Reign of Law*, is still, in other words, the MacCallum More. And it is such a personage that an unknown military gentleman is about to defy in the Duke's own county. Can it be that the power even of the Campbells, like all other earthly things, is passing away, and that personal canvassing is no substitute for the fierce summons of the fiery cross? Can it be that even in Argyleshire clanship has become a myth, and that the MacCallum More himself is no match for Lord Beaconsfield's associations? If such is the fact, then indeed is the tide of revolution rising. But we shall wait for decisive signs before believing that the Bourbons of the Highlands are about to become as powerless as the Bourbons of France.

CUTTING OUT THE LIBEL.

London Correspondence of the Cardiff Times.

No bed of roses is an editor's chair, especially if the editor employs writers of satirical fiction. So at least declares the lady conductor of a well-known periodical. Readers of her magazine have been astonished this month to find themselves exactly two pages short. It is useless for them to remonstrate; they will not obtain the missing leaf. The "editoress" declares that to give it to the world would simply ruin her. It would seem that lady novelists have a special aversion to a certain wine merchant. Only a few months ago Mrs. Rhoda Broughton had to withdraw a complete edition of a new novel from circulation because her dislike for cheap wines had carried her away. This other lady novelist must needs go further, and commits as thoroughgoing a libel as ever shocked a jury. She even went so far as to accuse the firm she despises of "poisoning" the community. Dr. Richardson's evidence might, it is true, have been called to establish that she was right, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson would acquit her of making any mistake as to the facts. But there is no magistrate on the bench who would not have charged dead against her, and even a jury of teetotallers might have found it difficult not to convict. At the last moment, however, it seems to have occurred to the editress that she might amuse herself by reading her own magazine, and she lighted upon the very paragraph which contained the mischief. There was nothing for it but to go through the complete edition with a pair of scissors, and it will henceforth be quite impossible for any of its admirers to get an original copy. The "editress" says that she feels that she has escaped from "shooting Niagara."

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The South Carolina Democratic State Committee has issued the following address:

HEAD-QUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 22, 1878.

To the People of South Carolina:

The State Democratic Executive Committee announce to their fellow-citizens that the State canvass will formally open on Sept. 10. Already the counties in general are ready for action, and the committee cannot doubt that the campaign will be as brilliant as brief.

Throughout the canvass the Democracy of South Carolina will have but one rule of conduct. The platform of 1876, adopted and reaffirmed in 1878, is the supreme law of the Democratic Party. By it the highest and the lowest are bound. No person or body of persons, other than a State convention, can change or modify its wise provisions and patriotic declarations. Within the lines of the platform the Democracy are safe. Outside of it and beyond it there is no true Democracy in South Carolina. No issue not made in the platform and inconsistent with it can be raised. No issue made in the platform and consistent with it can be ignored.

The platform of the Democratic Party of South Carolina is at once a history and a prophecy. It is the record of what is past, and the assurance of what is to come. In it are declared Democratic principles and Democratic practice. The issue in South Carolina, as made by the Democratic Party, is not an issue of race. On the contrary, the objects of the Democracy, in retaining control of the State, are to complete the reform of abuses, to punish public criminals, to maintain the purity and ability of the Government in all its branches, to lower the rate of taxation and lessen the burdens imposed upon the people, to insure peace and concord, and, including all else, to give equal and complete protection to every public and private right of person and property, in order that the Government, in the hands of the Democratic Party, shall be the Government of no one section, of no one race, of no one class, but of the whole people of South Carolina, without limitation or restriction.

So far as time and opportunity have admitted, the Democratic Party has kept to the letter and in spirit every pledge or promise made in the platform of 1876. The State Government of two years ago are again the candidates of the party. With the same platform, and the same candidates holding beneficent possession of every department of the State Government, the Democracy of South Carolina deserve success and can command it. Vigilance is necessary. Activity and incessant work are indispensable. Unity must be had. They who slumber on in false security, they who postpone preparations for the fight, they who encourage or permit dissension and division, for any reason or upon any pretext, are as much the public enemies as the political lepers whom Democratic rule drives into the Penitentiary or out of the State. Malcontents, laggards, disorganizers, shall not pull down the Democratic Party, although they may multiply its difficulties, and make the struggle harder and more desperate, and when the battle is won, as it shall be, the Democratic Party, for its own sake, will pass sentence upon any who, not being worthy, are spared by us, and make them, for all time, political outcasts, despised by Democrats of their own race, and shunned by the colored Democrats who have been tried and have kept the faith.

For the white Democrats, the State Committee are sure, no other exhortation is needed. They know full well that Democratic rule is worth having, and that what is worth having is worth keeping, and will be kept. By the colored Democrats, as the State Committee believe, the solid advantages of an enlightened and honest Government are thoroughly appreciated. They have learned the difference between integrity and rascality, between lofty justice and partisan rule. The hope is that the colored people, in larger numbers than ever before, will march beneath the folds of the Democratic banner, and so assist the Democracy in perpetuating the work of governmental reform and industrial restoration.

The reign of ignorance and vice in South Carolina is past and gone. Virtue, intelligence, and elevated statesmanship shall, as during the last two years, control the public affairs of South Carolina. For this the people took the field eight years ago, and strong hands, will not be laid down and shall not be wrested away. JOHN D. KENNEDY, Chairman.

MR. R. T. W. DUKE'S SWORD.

SURRENDERED DURING THE WAR, IT IS RECOVERED AFTER MANY YEARS.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, Aug. 23.

When Hon. R. T. W. Duke entered the Confederate service in 1861 as a Captain of Company A, Nineteenth Virginia Regiment, he carried with him an old sword which, according to the family tradition, was the sword of Dr. Thomas Walker—the Colonel's great-grandfather—who was Commissary-General of the Virginia troops under Washington, in Braddock's Army. At the battle of Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865, Col. Duke, then commanding a regiment in Custis Lee's division, was, with the entire command, captured by the Federal troops. The Colonel surrendered to a Lieut. Cronert, in a New-York Regiment, and requested his captor to preserve his sword, acquainting him with its value as a family relic. Captor and captured then exchanged addresses and parted, the Colonel to remain some months in Johnson's Island prison.

Since the war several efforts have been made to find out the Colonel's captor, but it was only a few months ago that his present address was obtained, and a letter received from him contained the information that the sword was still in his possession. After some negotiations the sword was forwarded, and is now in the Colonel's possession.

It is a quaint and singular looking old weapon, triangular-shaped, having three cutting edges, a solid silver hilt and guards, is of the style known as a dress-sword of the time of Charles and Queen Anne, and has doubtless danced at the side of some gay cavalier in the days when "Church, King, and the Old Dominion, and paced minuets with his descendant at court-balls at Williamsburg, ran away with him at Braddock's defeat, saw the Revolution of 1776, and now, after being drawn in a four years' contest for the "Lost Cause," and surrendered with a heavy heart, has again returned to whom it belongs, where, we trust, it will remain unsheathed for years to come.

Dr. Walker, the original owner of the sword, was quite a distinguished man in the early history of this and Louisa Counties, representing both of these counties time after time in the old House of Burgesses. He was the guardian of Thomas Jefferson, and intimately connected in public and private relations with Washington. He was married twice, his wives being Misses Thornton, first cousins of Washington. He held many important offices in Virginia, being a member of the Conventions of 1775 and 1776. At one time he owned the land on which Charlottesville is now situated, and he gave the Public-square to the county to build the Court-house. It is said he could ride from Gordonsville to the Ohio River and sleep every night of his journey on his own ground. He is buried at Castle Hill, the residence of his granddaughter, Mrs. William C. Rives. Dr. Walker left numerous descendants in this county, the Rives, Nelsons, Maurys, Frys, Gilmers, Lewises, Pages, and Dukes being descendants of his children.

THE SHO-WAE-CAE-METTES.

The following letter has been received by the Excelsior Boat Club, of Detroit, Mich.:

MONROE, Mich., Aug. 19, 1878.

F. S. Lewis, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the Excelsior Boat Club:

DEAR SIR AND GENTLEMEN: Your favor of Aug. 16 is received, and in reply would say: Owing to circumstances beyond our control it will be impossible for us to accept your challenge. Our boat is badly twisted, and out of repair, and entirely unfit to be used in any contest. The crew have been out of practice for over two months, and some of them have returned to their business occupations, having concluded to do no more practice-rowing this season. Thanking you for your proposed liberal entertainment, I am respectfully yours

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 26, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—COMICALITIES, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE IRISH DETECTIVE—Mr. T. G. Riggs.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No.* 1,258 *Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No.* 449 *Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No.* 4 *Trafalgar-square.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, clear or partly cloudy weather, colder northerly winds, and stationary and rising barometer.

It is intimated that the Democratic members of the Potter committee are keeping the alleged Sherman-Anderson letter for use in the Fall campaign. The Democratic managers of the inquisition have given out mysterious hints, from time to time, of a mighty thunderbolt which they were keeping in reserve. They say now that they have Mr. SHERMAN'S letter to ANDERSON, and its production in October is expected to carry a great many Congressional districts which would otherwise be considered doubtful. This is genuine Democratic management. The entire business of investigation committees has been to make political capital. Not one of these committees has ever been organized in the interest of public morals, but for party purposes. And Mr. POTTER, who has been the "respectable" figure-head in more than one disgraceful party job, consents now to serve in that capacity. The honest and decent course in regard to the much-talked-of Sherman letter would be to produce all the evidence bearing on the subject at the time when that particular matter was under discussion. But the Potter committee has not been managed honestly or decently; it could not be so managed in the interest of the Democratic Party.

Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans are the three cities most severely afflicted just now by the yellow fever. Grenada, which was so painfully prominent a week since on account of the desolation wrought there by the pestilence, is not so frequently mentioned. But this is because the city has been almost completely depopulated. The disease is generally spreading in the three cities above named, though there are occasional days when the increase of deaths and new cases is not alarmingly large. Vicksburg needs help sadly, as the pestilence is chiefly confined to the river districts, where the poorer citizens dwell. The destitution wrought among these is said to be "appalling," and the horrors of a panic are added to those of poverty and disease. It is noticed at Memphis that the yellow fever has appeared along the line of a bayou which, with its branches, penetrates the city and receives the entire drainage of that large place. The fact that this bayou is nearly dry during the Summer is sufficient explanation of the spread of the disease at this time.

Senator CONOVER, of Florida, announces another proposed Republican suspension in the South. He has been nominated candidate for Congress in one of the Florida districts, and he is not certain whether he can afford to run, as it will cost money to make a canvass, and Northern Republicans are reluctant to subscribe to pay the expenses of an election contest in a distant State. We have a distinct recollection of a time when Mr. CONOVER was as much discouraged about his position in the Senate as he is now in regard to the condition of things in Florida. He was not certain whether he was a Democrat or a Republican, when party votes were in order. It is barely possible that there is something discouraging in the nomination in this particular Congressional district in Florida.

If the oil-pipe war is carried on vigorously by the law officers of the State of Pennsylvania, we shall at least get at the bottom facts in this interminable controversy. For a long time it has been charged that the consolidated companies, which constitute a huge monopoly, are used to break down certain interests and to build up others. It is alleged that favoritism and unjust discrimination are generally practiced, and that, in violation of the law regulating common carriers, the monopoly has refused to transport petroleum for certain firms. The State is interested in enforcing the law, and if the allegations against the united companies are even partly sustained it will be proved that this oppressive ring in the oil regions has interfered seriously with one of the most important industries of Pennsylvania.

A brisk discussion is likely to spring up concerning Lord SALISBURY'S charge that the latest Bulgarian outrages are connived at by the Russians. The *Agence Russe* very pointedly remarks that this is an offensive statement, and that it precedes a movement on the part of England to interfere in the affairs of Bulgaria. And it is valorously added that Russia would know how to meet such an attempt. English opinion has never been long consistent in the matter of the alleged excesses committed in the Christian provinces of Turkey. When Russia avowed an intention to interfere for the protection of the persecuted Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte, the Ministerial Party in England asserted that "Bulgarian outrages" were a myth, or, at least, highly exaggerated. The present form of outrage, it appears, is regarded by the same party as not only actually existing but connived at by the Russians.

THE SOUTH AND THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Senator BAYARD is one of the few Democratic leaders who are not bending their knees before the Greenback Baal, and the little State of Delaware may boast of a Democratic Convention honest enough to declare in favor of sound money and the maintenance untarnished of the public faith. The principal Democratic journal of the State may therefore, with perfect consistency, urge upon its party, and especially upon the Southern section, the supreme importance of courage and integrity in the treatment of the financial question as the controlling issue in the coming campaign and as a probable issue in the national canvass of 1880. The Charleston *News* takes up the suggestion of the *Delaware Commercial*, and undertakes to persuade "the solid South" that its best chance of victory depends upon the adoption of a hard-money platform. The *News* quietly assumes that Southern solidity extends over sixteen States, and will be represented by 138 Electoral votes as against 141 that are conceded to "the solid North." It evidently enters upon its task in a very sanguine mood. Its six doubtful states are Connecticut, New-Jersey, New-York, Indiana, Ohio, Oregon, and it urges that on the platform which it would have the South adopt, the first three of these may be secured for the Democracy. It describes victory as within easy reach. The South has but to discard the sophistries of THURMAN and the Communistic notions of VOORHEES, and to rally around some man like BAYARD, to secure control of the Government.

The discussion of the preliminaries of the next Presidential campaign will seem to most people somewhat premature. The Democracy will have time enough to consider the relative eligibility of THURMAN and BAYARD when it shall have disposed of the family troubles which at present mar its peace. More important, because more practical, is the attitude to be assumed by the party in the contest now close at hand. None of us can tell what may happen in party affairs before the period arrives for choosing another President, and we prefer a frank recognition of the duties that are nearest to us to speculation in regard to the possibilities two years hence. While the Republican Party is being impelled in the right direction by the force of events and by the pressure of its moral sense upon its hesitating leaders, the Democratic Party is as surely tending the other way. As things look now, the day is not distant when we shall have difficulty in distinguishing between the Democratic and the Greenback or (so-called) National Parties. So many of the great men of the Democracy have transferred themselves to Greenback ground, that there seems to be a likelihood of a fusion of interests that will be fatal to the simon pure Democracy. At the present rate of conversion, a Jackson Democrat will soon be a rarity in the Northern or Western States. For this reason we submit to the Wilmington and Charleston journalists that the better plan will be to postpone the consideration of the qualities needed for Mr. HAYES' successor until the results of the process now going on are ascertained. According to present appearances, an old-time Democrat, who believes in honest money, will not be able to recognize his party when it emerges from the impending campaign.

Besides, the construction of a hypothetical argument as to the financial views of the Democratic Party in 1880 is a waste of ingenuity. More than enough is already known to show that the South, as a whole, is as badly tainted with financial heresies as the average Democracy of the West. Delaware stands alone among the Southern States outspoken against inconvertibility and repudiation. South Carolina evades the subject. Its Democrats have too many among them who favor the repudiation of the local debt to trouble themselves in convention in support of the nation's credit. Whatever the explanation, the ominous fact is that the Democratic Convention of the State represented by the journal which pleads for a South solid on a hard-money platform had not one word to utter in behalf of national honesty or of the essential conditions of national solvency. The same suspicious silence is observable in the platform of the Alabama Democrats. On the other hand, the Democrats of Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Tennessee have pronounced against resumption, against the national bank currency, against any limitation upon the legal-tender qualities of greenbacks or silver. Mr. THURMAN might have dictated their platforms, so fully do they harmonize with the latest declaration of that accommodating Senator. Here, then, are seven of the States embraced in "the Solid South," of which but one, and that the least important, is on the right side. Nor is there any pretext for believing that the Southern States not here enumerated are more predisposed in favor of sound finance than Louisiana or Tennessee. The course of the Southern delegations in Congress is conclusive as to the policy which may be hereafter looked for at their hands. Individual exceptions there were last session, but they were so far between that they are scarcely noticeable. On the silver question, on the question involving payment of the bonds in greenbacks, on the various suggestive questions which have been raised in opposition to genuine resumption and the preservation of the public credit, the South in Congress acts in harmony with the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana. The fear that they will be found in the same company when the question of increasing the volume of the greenback currency is raised is not groundless. It is justified by the conduct of Southern Senators and Representatives at various stages of the financial discussion, by the prevailing tone of the Southern press, and by the exigencies of that policy of grants and subsidies to which the South is committed.

Nor is it possible to misconceive the tendency that dominates in the party with which "the solid South" avows its determination still to act. Of all the Democratic conventions yet held at the North and West, two only—Maine and Vermont—approach the old Jacksonian standard. Colorado, Michigan, Oregon, Iowa, Indiana, Pennsylvania, all so far as Mr. THURMAN and his Ohio adherents. The pretense that there is hope for honest money in the future of the Democratic Party is too absurd to be entertained.

A FEW PLAIN REFERENCES.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, with a curiosity quite appropriate to its name, asks us to point out the decision of the Supreme Court wherein the Legal Tender law was sustained on the ground of overwhelming necessity. It adds, with rash confidence, that it "does not hesitate to say that the doctrine of THE TIMES is *not* found in the opinion of the court." We beg to refer the *Enquirer* to what are known as the "Legal Tender Cases," *Wallace's Supreme Court Reports*, xii., 457. On page 540 of the volume referred to, in the opinion of the court, delivered by Judge STRONG, the Chief-Justice, and Justices NELSON, CLIFFORD, and FIELD dissenting, will be found the following:

"This brings us to the inquiry whether they, [the Legal Tender acts,] were, when enacted, appropriate instrumentalities for carrying into effect or executing any of the known powers of Congress, or of any department of the Government. Plainly, to this inquiry, a consideration of the time when they were enacted and of the circumstances in which the Government then stood, is important. It is not to be denied that acts may be adapted to the exercise of lawful power, and appropriate to it, in seasons of emergency, which would be inappropriate at other times.

"We do not propose to dilate at length upon the circumstances in which the country was placed when Congress attempted to make Treasury notes a legal tender. They are of too recent occurrence to justify enlarged description. [This was eight years ago, remember, and the memory of the war had not yet been "conciliated" out of existence.] Suffice it to say that a civil war was then raging which seriously threatened the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Constitution itself. It demanded the equipment and support of large armies and navies, and the employment of money to an extent beyond the capacity of all ordinary sources of supply. Meanwhile, the public Treasury was nearly empty, and the credit of the Government, if not stretched to its utmost tension, had became nearly exhausted. Moneyed institutions had advanced largely of their means, and more could not be expected of them. They had been compelled to suspend specie payments. Taxation was inadequate to pay even the interest on the debt already incurred, and it was *impossible* to await the income of additional taxes. *The necessity was immediate and pressing.* The Army was unpaid. There was then due to the soldiers in the field nearly a score of millions of dollars. The requisitions from the War and Navy Departments for supplies exceeded $50,000,000, and the current expenditure was over $1,000,000 per day. The entire amount of coin in the country, including that in private hands, as well as that in banking institutions, was insufficient to supply the need of the Government three months, had it all been poured into the Treasury. Foreign credit we had none. We say nothing of the overhanging paralysis of trade and of business generally, which threatened loss of confidence in the *ability of the Government to maintain its continued existence*, and therewith the complete destruction of all remaining national credit.

"It was at such a time and in such circumstances that Congress was called upon to devise means for maintaining the Army and Navy, for securing the large supplies of money needed, and, indeed, for the *preservation of the Government created by the Constitution*. It was at such a time and in such an emergency that the Legal Tender acts were passed."

And the court added, as if it had a prophetic intuition of Mr. THURMAN'S Hamilton speech: "It may be added that Congress is *not* authorized to enact laws in furtherance even of a legitimate end, merely because they are useful or because they make the Government stronger."

We do not suppose that the above citations from the decision of the Supreme Court will prevent the extreme advocates of unlimited legal tender issues from denying that the original Legal Tender laws were sustained by the court on the ground of necessity; but they will show to any reasonable man that such was the case. They will show the basis of the conviction which, as we have before pointed out, has long prevailed among persons familiar with the law, that this ground was the only one on which the law could be sustained, and that, at the present time, no ground whatever could be found for the issue of legal-tender notes.

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA.

The past of Eastern Europe is represented by Austria, the present by Germany, and the future by Russia, but not Russia alone. A rival power is already looming in the distance, which, though its very existence is a thing of yesterday, is none the less beginning to acquire a formidable predominance. Its nature, and the causes of its inevitable hostility to the Slavonian races, are set forth in one sentence of LOUIS KOSSUTH'S recent manifesto. "Austria," says the veteran Magyar, "by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina, has added another Slav population to those already under her sway, and another obstruction to the national interests of Hungary." In these few words lies the controlling fact of the whole history of Austria for years past—a history of two contending races, the brilliant but useless triumphs of the one being gradually overmatched by the slow, continuous growth of the other. The traditional policy of supporting and indulging the Slav populations in order to secure a counterpoise to the fierce and intractable Hungarians, was first abandoned by BEUST in 1866–7, and since that time the reaction in favor of the Magyar and German subjects of the Empire has been uninterrupted, despite Count HOHENWART'S ill-judged attempt in 1871 to give the Slavonian Czechs a distinct political existence. The work of BEUST has been continued by his successor, ANDRASSY, himself a native Hungarian, and one of the foremost in the great struggle of 1848; and Russia's Panslavist crusade is thus checkmated on its own ground. Nor is this all. Although for thus once Austria has proved strong enough to hold back the Hungarian party from open war, her ever-weakening control over it cannot always avail, and a time must come when Russia will see the salient angle of Transylvania and the Banat, which points itself like a spear-head at her line of march toward the Danube, swarming with men whose fighting power is matter of history, and whose hatred of herself rivals that of either Pole or Moslem.

But for this ill fortune Russia has only her own folly to thank, or rather that of her rulers. Thirty years ago fortune offered her such a chance as comes only once in the course of ages. The shock of 1848 burst the bonds of Austrian despotism, and for one moment all the races which it had held down were free to do as they would. Then was Russia's golden opportunity, to recognize Hungarian independence, to proclaim Slavonian unity, to earn the lasting gratitude of the two great races before which Turkey and Austria were fast crumbling away, and to confront the objections of the Western powers with all Eastern Europe at her back. But it was not to be. The Czar NICHOLAS, with that astounding want of political foresight which was his chief characteristic, mistook the tide of human progress for a mere passing convulsion, to be trampled down and forgotten. He crushed half-liberated Hungary, and then flung it, with disdainful magnanimity, into the hands of his "good friend and brother" at Vienna. But the crime wrought its own punishment. "Grateful" Austria was only withheld by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S matchless diplomacy from openly joining the anti-Russian confederacy of 1854, and "annihilated" Hungary, now absolute mistress of the situation, is ready, in the emphatic phrase of one of her own leading journals, "to open her arms to any one, were it the horned devil himself, provided he be an enemy of Russia."

In the face of all this it must be admitted that Austria's determination to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina is a grave error. Her forcible imposition of her yoke upon the Slavs of the two provinces will be a direct appeal to the sympathies of their Servian and Montenegrin brethren, as well as the Slavonian subjects of Austria herself, and the countless millions of Russia. On the other hand, the Magyars of Hungary are, as KOSSUTH'S denunciation shows, naturally jealous of this fresh addition to the numbers of their Austro-Slavonian rivals. Moreover, these lawless regions can only be kept in order by a powerful army of occupation, maintained at an enormous expense, which the empty coffers of Bosnia can do nothing to lighten, and which the cost of the necessary railways and their protection from injury must vastly increase. Even then, the breaking of a bridge, or a sudden rise of the Danube, may place the troops at the mercy of a well-planned insurrection, which will certainly meet with no opposition from either Turkey or Bulgaria. In a word, it is difficult to watch the present course of events beyond the Adriatic without recalling the grim jest of old KUTUZOFF upon NAPOLEON'S fatal invasion of Russia: "It is a wolf 'invading' a trap."

A SPECTRAL BAKER.

The ancients firmly believed in a place of future punishment. When we remember that their method of conversation was to constantly remark, "What, ho! my Balbus," and "Thou sayest truly, my Sallust," we at once perceive that they must have bored one another to that extent that nothing less than a belief in Tartarus could have given them any comfort. It was held by all classic Scientific Persons and theologians that Tartarus was situated in the centre of the earth, and that rapid transit thereto was obtained by the way of volcanoes. Of course, with the progress of science, we have discarded this crude notion. We look upon the volcano as a steam safety valve, and feel perfectly certain that it has never been and never will be exposed to the risk of being choked up with the souls of Western Democratic statesmen. And yet there are certain stories which the Scientific Persons cannot very well explain. Many years ago an Italian vessel was sailing near Stromboli, when, from its deck, a particularly bad priest was seen sailing through the air in charge of a determined-looking demon. The pair made straight for the mouth of Stromboli, and disappeared down the crater, the bad priest loudly protesting that he preferred to go home. The astonished spectators simultaneously consulted their watches and noticed the hour. On arriving in port they hastened to buy the fourth edition of the afternoon paper, and, looking at the list of deaths, saw that the priest had died precisely at the time when they saw him navigating the air on his way to Stromboli. Now, on the supposition that the ancients were right in their opinion that Stromboli is one of the gateways of Tartarus, this story is by no means incredible; but, if the ancients were wrong, it is quite inexplicable. The Scientific Person will take a short way out of the difficulty by denying that the crew of the vessel saw what they professed to have seen, and will maintain that it is easier to suppose that they were all drunk than to suppose that the soul of a bad priest was seen to descend into the crater. This, however, will not be satisfactory to thinking men, and if they refuse to believe the story, they will prefer the more charitable theory that the vessel, its crew, and all the rest of the tale, were invented by a paragraphist of the period.

But now comes a fresh story which cannot be thus put aside. A few weeks since an Englishman with his wife and children—the latter including quantities of grown-up daughters—were on the summit of Vesuvius, accompanied by a number of guides. What they were doing we are not told, but beyond a doubt they were engaged in roasting eggs in the ashes—that being the sole object for which the Neapolitan believes that Englishmen ascend the mountain. Suddenly one of the daughters saw the baker who supplied them with bread at their English home walking hurriedly toward the crater. She instantly cried out, "Papa, there is Harry." The father looked up, and perceiving the baker, who was close at hand, exclaimed: "Bless my soul, it is 'Arry—Harry, I mean. This is very hodd—I should say odd." Simultaneously the Englishman's wife and all his numerous children saw the baker, recognized him, and called to him to explain "what ever he had come there for." The man paid no attention to their calls, but hurried on with a troubled expression of face, and carrying under his arm a bundle, which, doubtless, consisted of heavy bread or burned tarts. Reaching the brink of the crater, he sprang into the abyss and disappeared from the horrified gaze of the English family. The guides who witnessed the affair remarked to one another that the strange English lord must have been even more than usually mad to thus jump into the crater, but took no further interest in him. One of them consented, for a large bribe, to climb a little way down the crater in search of the miserable baker, but was soon driven back by the smoke. Constantly remarking that "'Arry's conduct was most hextraordinary—that is extraordinary," the English traveler and his brood descended the mountain and returned to their hotel. Three days later they learned by a letter that at the precise hour when they were on the mountain, the baker had died in his bed at his English home.

Had one Englishman seen this remarkable vision, we might have said that he was drunk or crazy; but we cannot pretend that a whole English family which, at a moderate estimate, probably consisted of a father, a mother, and twenty-seven unmarried daughters, were all laboring under a delusion. Moreover, the guides saw the shadowy baker plunge into the crater, and are prepared, for a reasonable compensation, to make affidavits to that effect, and to supplement them by appeals to the Virgin and San Gennaro to certify to the truth of their statements. The evidence in support of the story is precisely alike in character to that which the average person who stays at home has of the existence of a crater on the summit of Vesuvius. A number of tourists and a number of guides assert that they have seen the crater. If we believe them, why should we not believe a number of tourists and a number of guides who assert that they have seen the ghost of an English baker leap into the crater?

It will be readily acknowledged by all housekeepers that Vesuvius is peculiarly suited to the average baker. If the wretched "Harry" was like other bakers, he must have constantly exasperated the British public by bringing morning muffins three hours after breakfast time, by serving sour and heavy bread, and by supplying innocent nurseries with wholly inedible tarts. There was a peculiar fitness in his fate. He had burned tarts in his lifetime, and it was only fair that he should "know how it was himself"—to use the familiar expression of the late Mr. TWEED. He had baked heavy bread, and if his ghost was weighted with a bundle of such bread as a sinker, poetic justice was observed. On the whole, when we consider the evidence of the many eye-witnesses on the mountain, and the undoubted fitness of the crater as a final lodging for an habitual baker, the probability of the story seems too great to be denied.

It is to be hoped that American as well as English bakers will take warning. Like the plumbers, they have latterly taken great comfort in the encouraging theory of Col. INGERSOLL. Here, however, is a signal refutation of the Western theologian's views. What has happened to one baker may, and probably will, happen to others. That only one spectral priest of notoriously bad character has been seen to be hurled into Stromboli, and that only one ghostly baker has been seen to descend into Vesuvius, is doubtless due to the fact that such incidents usually take place at night. We may now look to see a revival of faith in the classic opinion as to the functions of volcanoes, and an improvement in the character of English bread and tarts, and in the punctuality of English bakers. Of course, Scientific Persons will affect to doubt the story of Harry's ghost, but they cannot overthrow evidence by mere impudent denial. Vesuvius is henceforth a name of terror for English bakers, and to those, of whatever nation, who have suffered from bad bread the mountain will have a new charm, and will be regarded with admiration and gratitude as well as wonder.

Some of the newspapers say that the admission by the Pullman Palace Car Company that the loss of $120,000, stolen by ANGELL, will not be felt by it shows how great its profits are, and they maintain that its charges should be materially less. The rates demanded by the Pullman and other drawing-room and sleeping coach companies are unquestionably exorbitant, and the traveling public feels them to be so. For a comfortable sitting or sleeping place on a train one has to pay as much as, and often more than, one would have to pay for a good room at a good hotel. There is no justice and no reason in this. Ordinary railway fares are very reasonable here, but the extra charges for drawing-room and sleeping coach are so high that they make journeying decidedly expensive. The general cars are virtually second class, and railway managers seem to be willing, if not determined, that they shall be unsatisfactory, so as to compel persons to patronize the other, and really only first class, cars. There is no apparent reason why the drawing-room and sleeping cars could not be had for much less than the extortionate rate now demanded.

More suicides are committed, in proportion to the population, in San Francisco, it is said, than in any other city in civilization. We should think this probable, because San Francisco has more shifting circumstances, more fluctuating fortunes, than any place that can be named. Very few of her people make money in the usual way, or want to. Many of them despise steady industry and gradual accumulation. The spirit of the community is a gambling one. Men are poor to-day, and rich to-morrow, and poor again. And nothing is so prolific a cause of self-destruction as sudden loss of property. The manner of living and the mode of doing business in San Francisco are anything but wholesome. But the town is young; it is intensely and morbidly American. When it has settled down it will be different. Until then it must be allowed, like a rapid youth, to blow out its brains when and as often as it wants to.

It is related of the late BAILIE PEYTON, of Tennessee, that he was a great admirer and friend of SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, the gifted New-Englander who went South and gained such a reputation for oratory. At a Whig mass-meeting in Nashville in 1844 PRENTISS made an unusually brilliant speech, and, not being very well, fainted from exhaustion at the close. PEYTON, believing that such a speech had never been delivered before, was extremely enthusiastic, and bending over the orator's unconscious figure exclaimed, "Don't come to, PRENTISS. Now is your time to die; for this is the completion and culmination of your fame." PRENTISS did not follow the advice. He lived six years after that, and died at 41, having achieved the fame of one of the most eminent of American orators. Many of his admirers regarded him as superior to HENRY CLAY.

So very little has been heard recently of the FOX girls, as they used to be called 29 years ago, when the Rochester knockings attracted so much attention, that many persons suppose they have gone to the spirit-land from which they claimed to receive innumerable communications. They have not, however. They are in good health; are said to have as firm faith in Spiritualism, and to be as extraordinary mediums, as ever, though but one of them, we believe, now gives public exhibition of her powers. This is the youngest of the three sisters, MARGARET FOX, or MARGARET FOX KANE, (she was reported to have been married to Dr. KANE, the Arctic explorer, some time before his death, though his relatives vehemently denied the marriage,) who is reported to be holding séances in London. The second sister, CATHARINE, or KATE, is living in France, the wife of a Frenchman, possessed, we think, of a title. The third sister, LEAH, is Mrs. UNDERHILL, and a resident of this City. It is remarkable how Spiritualism has spread over civilization in 30 years, and what a hold it has taken upon the minds of thousands of intelligent, thoughtful people on both sides of the sea. The FOX girls were pioneers in the movement, originators of the new philosophy, as it has been named. The rise of spirit-rapping was, according to the believers in it, as follows: In 1847 MICHAEL WEEKMAN, of the Village of Hydesville, Wayne County, this State, was surprised by knockings upon the door of his house, which he could not possibly explain. They so troubled him that he moved out, and JOHN D. FOX and his family, entirely honest and respectable folks, moved in. The knockings continued—they were louder and more frequent than before. The FOXES tried every way to unravel the mystery, but all to no purpose. Finally, KATE FOX, then only 9, observed that such sounds as she made were exactly imitated, and this led to communications from the invisible source that were quite astounding to the family. KATE and her sister MARGARET, especially the former, seemed to act very sympathetically on the "spirits," who or which grew to be so annoying that KATE went to Rochester to get rid of them. The rappings followed her, and so much curiosity was felt in the matter that a lecture was given (Nov. 14, 1848,) in Corinthian Hall, stating the alleged facts. This was the first introduction of Spiritualism to the public, and its phenomena have excited more or less attention since, the world over.

The monks of Russia must be patterns of morality and model Christians, if they are to be judged by the conduct of some of those in Kiev. Several students of the famous university there, while walking out lately with their Professor, were horrified to discover a girl of 12 or 13 hanging to a tree. Perceiving from her struggles that she was not yet dead, they cut her down, and were applying restoratives when they were interrupted by the monks of the monastery hard by, who declared that she had been hanged because she was possessed of a demon. Though the priests insisted that they should not attempt to restore her, they continued their humane work, but all to no purpose. The poor child died, and it now appears that she belonged to an honorable family, and that the monks had decoyed her into a secret place, outraged her, and put her to death to conceal their crime. If they had had to deal with the common people, who are supremely superstitious, their murder might have been concealed, as the people, having implicit faith in, and extreme reverence for, the priesthood, would have believed and obeyed them. As it is, the monks will be likely to be knouted to death. Some of the Russian priests, particularly in the thinly-settled parts of the Empire, are among the most corrupt and villainous of men. In the eyes of the ignorant peasantry, they can do no wrong.

Everywhere and in all times the country has been more or less jealous of, and inimical to, the cities. This State has had, and still has, a certain prejudice and dislike toward the Metropolis, and it was, perhaps, to slake its thirst for revenge that it granted to the elevated railways the charters for building the roads from which so many of us are now suffering. We can imagine how the members of the Legislature from Chautauqua, St. Lawrence, Clinton, and Onondaga must enjoy, in their rural and remote retreats, the manifold evils which the Manhattanese are enduring in the name of rapid transit. Bucolic souls, they slumber in peace while the unhappy Gothamite tosses in his bed, deterred from sleeping by the thunder of passing trains, and driven half frantic, day and night, by their incessant din. He sees his business declining, the peace of his home destroyed, while the rural legislator fiend grins at the thought of the mischief he has done. Many persons have wondered how the elevated railway managers contrived to get charters for such a nuisance as their roads have proved. They must have depended on the malevolence of the country member toward the City, and they depended not in vain. If the country members sought revenge by voting for the charters, they have got it, we admit, in measures full to overflowing.

A New-England periodical has a paper on religious life in college which says that about one-half of the 20,000 students pursuing regular courses in the Republic are "professing Christians," and that their religion is thoroughly ingrained. It adds that the increase in the proportion of Christian collegians during the past 25 years has been very marked. This may be, but the behavior of students has certainly deteriorated in that time. In the last 10 years, particularly, they have acted abominably, and many of them have rendered themselves extremely obnoxious to the towns and cities where the colleges are by their reckless and riotous proceedings. Students, the world over, are anything but exemplary, and the average American student is no exception. Instead of reading the Bible and sound religious works, of indulging in self-examination and prayer, too many of our students devour licentious French novels of the "Faublas" and "Mme. de Maupin" school; keep on hand private bottles and abundant pipes, photographs of burlesque actresses, revolvers and daggers, sporting journals, and questionable correspondence, and commit daily any number of transgressions. Of course, these are the unconverted, unregenerate youth, who need the influence and teaching of the truly religious collegian. Wouldn't it be well, by the bye, to use the 10,000 pious students to evangelize the other half? The latter sorely need to be reformed, and here are the means of reformation at their own doors.

POLITICAL NOTES.

That conference of the young Republicans of Worcester, Mass., is to be held in Worcester to-day.

Secretary Sherman says that he will make but one speech in Ohio—that in Toledo to-night. He will return at once to Washington.

The Kansas Republican State Convention is to be held in Topeka on Wednesday. The New-Jersey Greenbackers will hold their State Convention in Elizabeth on the same day.

A Democratic paper in Reading, Penn., devotes nearly a page to brief biographies of the aspirants for Democratic nominations for office, written at its request by the ambitious persons themselves. They all set forth their "claims," most of them modestly.

Mr. C. C. Martin, the Greenback candidate for Governor of Vermont, told the members of the convention which nominated him that he is a plain farmer, owning his farm and $7,000 in bank stock, and in favor of honest money and equal taxation. He said he did not expect to be elected, but "some one must bear the standard."

Vermont papers and politicians seem to be kept pretty busy every now and then correcting the misstatements of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*. Judge Poland is one of the latest aggrieved persons, he having found it necessary to contradict its assertion that he was a candidate for the nomination for Congress in the Second District, and had written letters begging the support of old friends.

The Greenbackers in the Eighth District of Missouri have nominated Dr. S. Denham for Congress. They first tendered the nomination to Judge Sawyer, but he said that he had already decided to accept a call to become an independent candidate for the position, and could not consistently with this position accept a nomination tendered him by a political party having a well-defined platform of principles.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle*, a Democratic paper, thinks it would not be a bad idea for the Republicans to put a Southern man on their ticket for Vice-President, and suggests that there are Hughes of Virginia, Settle of North Carolina, Akerman of Georgia, Alcorn of Mississippi, and perhaps others—men of ability, good personal character and pronounced Republicanism—any one of whom would be worthy the place.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* thus gives voice to its woe: "We are firm in the conviction that the Wormley agreement was one of the most unfortunate events in our political annals. It rendered the South an uncertain element in politics, and shook the confidence that ought to exist, and be strong as steel links, between the Northern and Southern wings of the great constitutional party, and it gave the whole patronage of the Government for four more years to the party of corruption and robbery."

LAYING A CORNER-STONE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The corner-stone of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was laid here to-day with impressive ceremonies by Bishop Ryan. Twenty thousand men were in the procession. The Knights of St. Louis, Rochester, participated in the exercises.

THE FRAUDS IN ALABAMA.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY HAVE BEEN CHEATED OUT OF THEIR RIGHTS BY THE SHOT-GUN AND BULL-DOZING DEMOCRATS.

Some of the outrages committed by the Democrats in the late "election" in Alabama are detailed in the following address adopted at a late meeting of Republicans of Montgomery County:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17, 1878.

The Republicans of Montgomery County, Ala., in mass-meeting assembled, all of the 16 precincts of the county being represented, do solemnly declare it to be their honest conviction that the majority was defeated at the ballot-box at the last so-called election in this county held on the 5th day of August, 1878, by the most unblushing frauds, and that they were deprived of their representation in the General Assembly of Alabama, when their representatives were fairly elected by a large majority, by reason of the Democrats counting their defeated candidates in; and

Whereas, The Republicans registered over 6,000 voters, and the Democrats about 2,300 voters, during the period of the last registration, and the election returns give to the Democrats over 4,100 votes, and to the Republicans 2,600 votes, making a total of about 6,700 votes.

Whereas, At the last Congressional election, which was conducted by Republican officials, and in which the Democrats made a thorough canvass, and polled every vote they had, the vote was a fraction over 2,300 Democratic, and about 6,000 Republican in the county of Montgomery;

Whereas, At the last county election, when two Republican tickets were in the field, nominated by two conventions, and nearly dividing the Republican vote, Democratic county officials were declared elected, in consequence of this split, by a large majority of from three to seven votes only; and

Whereas, The Republicans had their committees of intelligent and honest men appointed at each poll in the county to keep a correct tally of the votes, and their aggregate report shows a total Democratic vote actually cast of a fraction over 2,000 votes, while the Republican vote actually cast was over 4,500;

Whereas, The Republican Party was united and enthusiastic, and no dissensions in our ranks, as was proved by the fact that after the Democrats bought at an expense of $2,000, as has been reliably stated, a colored Republican to run an independent ticket, and he did not poll more than 100 votes in the entire county; and

Whereas, A large number of the Republican voters at the Court-house precinct were deprived of their right to vote, clearly on account of their color, as a discrimination was made by the Democratic officers, and white men permitted to vote freely, while the colored men were kept back, so that in a precinct where the colored men registered 778 votes, only 200 votes were returned as polled by them, and about 500 were deprived of their right to vote, and were crowding around the Court-house after the polls closed; and

Whereas, The *Advertiser* of this city, the organ of the Democratic Party in Alabama, failed to publish, for a whole week after the election, the returns, which was never done before, as the result of the election was always known the day subsequent to the election; and we are informed and believe that it was done for the purpose of giving time to "doctor" the returns before they were sent to the Court-house; therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby reiterate the charges made by our State Convention concerning the unfairness of elections in this State, and in proof of this, point to the farce lately enacted in this county and called an election, where Republicans did nearly all the voting, and the Democrats did the counting; and that we admire the wisdom and approve the good judgment of our Republican friends, in State Convention assembled, in not putting any State ticket in the field.

Resolved, That we urgently request our Senator-elect, Paul Strobach, and our Representatives-elect, Nathan H. Alexander, Thomas B. Goins, Lewis Wadkins, and Jack Crump, to contest the election with all the legal means at their disposal, and to employ eminent counsel to that effect.

Resolved, That we will contribute to defray the expenses they may have to incur; that we will stand by them, and we herewith pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to assist them in any legal and lawful contest they are willing to enter.

Resolved, That we appeal to our political allies of the East, North, and West, where honest and fair elections can be held, that they may leave no stone untarned, no effort untried to carry the Fall elections for the next House of Representatives in Congress, so that they may afford us some relief in our distressed condition.

Resolved, That we call upon the good citizens of this county, without regard to political affiliations, who believe in the sanctity and purity of the ballot-box, to aid and assist us in bringing to punishment the parties who committed the high-handed outrages during the late election, by which a large majority of citizens of this county were deprived of the privilege of being represented by men of their choice.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the chair to confer with the United States authorities, and learn from them if these cases cannot be brought before the United States Courts, under and by virtue of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Resolved, That THE NEW-YORK TIMES, a paper which has always been true and friendly to our cause, be requested to publish these resolutions, and to ask, editorially, other Republican papers to publish them, so that the whole country can know how the pledges of the Democracy were kept, and how Southern Democrats, when in power, deal with Southern Republicans.

HERSCHEL V. CASHIN, Chairman.
THOMAS W. ASHBY, Secretary.

HONEST MONEY.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ITS ONLY CHAMPION.

The Maine papers print the letter of Gov. Selden Conner accepting the nomination for re-election. Referring to the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention, he says:

"The prominence given to the declaration of the inviolability of the faith of the nation to its creditors, to the demand for honest money, and for the redemption of the currency in the manner and at the time specified by law, is well deserved, in view of the agitation which threatens the repudiation of the public debt and the consequent spoliation of thousands of patriotic and industrious citizens, the repeal of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments, and virtually constituting a contract on the faith of which the people have for three years acted and regulated their affairs, and the infliction upon the country an irredeemable and illimitable currency. The Resumption act, as the immediate object of attack, becomes the rallying point for all friends of honest money and upholders of the honor of the country. That act contemplates the too-long deferred execution of the purpose which attended the issue of the currency, and was announced from time to time until it culminated in the passage of the act. The compuls

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY.

AN OUTLOOK ON THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

POLITICIANS WHO ARE SEEKING NOMINATIONS AND MEN WHO DESERVE TO BE NOMINATED—THE POWER OF THE THIRD PARTY—PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 22, 1878.

The political pot in New-Jersey is barely simmering on top, but an occasional bubble that comes to the surface is suggestive of agitation below. No State ticket is to be elected this Fall, but seven Congressmen are to be chosen, eight State Senators, a full Assembly of 60 members, a Sheriff, and three Coroners in each county, and other local officers in the several counties. The most of the wire-pulling is devoted to the county offices, the position of Sheriff being particularly lucrative—estimated to be worth from $50,000 per annum in Hudson and Essex Counties down to $500 in Cape May.

The general interest, of course, is mainly directed to the Congressional nominations, and to the general attitude of parties. The First District (Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, and Salem Counties) elected Clement H. Sinnickson, Republican, by 1,190 majority in 1874, and by 1,890 majority in 1876. In 1877 these same counties gave a Republican majority of 923, notwithstanding the Greenback candidate for Governor received 2,025 votes. The Republican vote fell off (from 1876) 18 per cent., and the Democratic vote 14 per cent. Still, the Republicans are confident that the Greenback movement cut into the Democratic ranks more than into their own. Further, they believe the third party showed its greatest strength last year, and that as a party the Republicans, at least, need not fear. In accordance with a time-honored New-Jersey rule, which decrees that a Congressman shall be retired just as soon as he begins to be useful, "to let somebody else have a chance," Mr. Sinnickson must not expect a third term, and a new man is to have the place. There is some talk of ex-Secretary Robeson being a possible nominee, but this report is probably of Democratic origin. Still, if he should run, there are few Republicans—or Democrats either—who would doubt his election, for Mr. Robeson is wonderfully popular in South Jersey, and there is scarcely a limit to the majority that Camden County would give for the ex-Secretary. Gen. William J. Sewell, of Camden, would be a strong candidate, certain to be elected, but he cannot afford to leave his business to go to Washington, and will doubtless content himself with a re-election to the State Senate for a third term. Ex-State Senator Edward Bettle is most likely to be the nominee.

The Second District (Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer, and Ocean Counties) ought to be one of the strongest in the State, as all four of the counties are considered Republican. But local dissensions, especially in Burlington, and the raising of the Temperance and Greenback issues, have served to almost waste away the Republican majority. In 1874 Samuel A. Dobbins, Republican, was re-elected by 966 majority. In 1876 the Republicans elected J. Howard Pugh by only 530 majority, his opponent being a wealthy and popular manufacturer, who employed a large number of men, by whom he was well liked. In 1877 the vote of these counties for Governor was: Republican, 14,019; Democratic, 14,219; Greenback, 308; Temperance, 662. The decrease in the Republican vote, from 1876, was 2,000, or 12½ per cent.; in the Democratic vote, 1,266, or 8 per cent.

The Republicans were in a minority of 1,170 last year on the total vote. With the temperance vote regained, (which, of course, was almost all Republican,) the Republicans would have a clear majority. But the National Party has been making much headway in this district recently, especially in the agricultural regions. They have been trying to get ex-Congressman Dobbins, an honest old Quaker, to run on their ticket as a candidate for Congress, and he is very much inclined to accept. Should he do so, Dr. Pugh will have an up-hill fight to be re-elected, as the Democrats would, of course, put up a conservative and respectable, and whip into the old party traces all the strayers into the National fold.

The Third District (Middlesex, Monmouth, and Union Counties,) was carved out in 1871 so as to be a close one, and in 1872 it was carried by the Republicans on the sidewave of that year. In 1874 it elected Miles Ross, Democrat, by 2,053 majority, which was increased in 1876 to 3,166. Last Fall the Republicans took a long step toward regaining the district, reducing the Democratic majority to 1,698. The Greenback vote was 202, and the Temperance vote 223. It is thought the Nationals may poll 1,000 votes in the district this Fall, and perhaps twice as many. If they do they will draw heavily from the Democratic Party, and the Republicans would have a good show for carrying the district. Mr. Ross has just broken through the invariable Democratic rule of "two terms and no more," and on Thursday was captured by the Democratic convention on the "hurrah" plan and got a nomination for a third term. Only one Democrat ever dared to do that before in New-Jersey—Andrew Jackson Rogers, in 1866—and he was defeated in a district which gave him 2,000 majority two years earlier. Pending the discussion of the possibility of electing President Grant in 1876, the Democratic wind was so thoroughly imbued by speakers and press with the utter iniquity of "third terms," that there will be a strong prejudice against Mr. Ross on this account, which will lose him hundreds of votes. There is a widening breach, especially in Union County, between the Hibernians and the American wings of the Democracy, which is sure to hurt the party this year. Mr. Ross is an energetic and successful business man, of hard-money views, but is regarded merely as a "working member," fortunate in getting large appropriations for his district, but without the requisite ability to make any mark in Congress. He is the representative of Senator McPherson, and aspires to the leadership of the party in the State. Should he be re-elected, he will be a power in the State politics. The Republicans feel quite encouraged at the outlook, and have several candidates. State Senator William J. Magie, of Union County, is being strongly urged to accept their nomination. He is one of the ablest and purest men in the State, and is exceedingly popular at home. But he has refused a re-election to the Senate on account of his pressing professional engagements, and the same reason would preclude his going to Congress. Ex-Senator J. Henry Stone, also of Union, is another gentleman who is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination. The Democratic aspirants are mostly incapables and nobodies.

The Fourth District (Hunterdon, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren) is hopelessly Democratic, and is certain to re-elect Alvah A. Clark, Democrat, by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. The Greenbackers polled 829 votes last Fall, and probably the Nationals will cast 1,500 to 2,000 votes next November, for they are already well organized in some of the counties, particularly in Warren. The recently-developed feuds in this stronghold of the Democracy, where the dominant party is shown to have robbed the taxpayers right and left for years, has aroused a bitter feeling against that party, and will cause hundreds of Democrats to vote the National ticket. The ultimate effect of this severing of the party ties is certain to be good. Mr. Clark is principally noted as a friend of lobbyists, both at Trenton and at Washington.

The Fifth District is Republican, but is now represented by Augustus W. Cutler, Democrat, who was elected in 1874 by barely two majority, which swelled to 1,152 in 1876. The vote in the district in 1877 was: Republican, 10,507; Democratic, 11,568; Greenback, 720; Temperance, 103. The only Republican daily paper in the district gave up the fight for Governor in the autumn, and there was a general disposition on the part of the Republican leaders to "let go." Last year the Democrats had a plurality of 1,061 and a majority of only 233, and all the clear-headed politicians in the district regard it as a close one. Just now there is an interesting contest going on in the Democratic Party over the nomination for Congress. Mr. Cutler is anxious for a third term, but is afraid to make an open fight for it, in view of the unfortunate experience of his last Democratic predecessor, the aforesaid A. J. Rogers, in 1866. So he says he is "willing to leave it to the people." The opposition to him in his own party is based on various grounds. There is the "third term" bugaboo; it is charged that he has never done anything for his party or his district, never even got anybody an office, except one young Republican; that he has not voted with his party always, but has coquetted with the Republicans for their votes; he voted for the Electoral Commission, and for the Potter investigation, and then voted against disturbing the Presidential title; he has coquetted with the Administration, and has got no offices by it. He voted for the silver dollar, and all sorts of ways on the currency question, so that neither the hard-money nor soft-money men have been fully satisfied with his course. He has voted for protection, while the old Bergen County farmers have always been taught that free trade was of the essence of Democratic doctrine; he has associated with only a certain few leading politicians, the surest way of offending a much larger number, and getting into disfavor with the masses, with whom he has not been in sympathy; his one special friend in Paterson is a wealthy manufacturer who has lately spent $100,000 in erecting new mills and importing English machinery that could have been made in Paterson, and now he is trying to reduce the wages of his employes, who have struck in consequence. For all these reasons, argue the Democratic malcontents, it will never do to renominate Mr. Cutler. Besides, he is a lawyer, with long curling hair and slender white hands, and just now the Democracy need somebody who represents the hard-fisted sons of toil as their candidate. Getting deeper into the confidence of the party leaders, a still more fatal objection to Mr. Cutler is whispered. He has no money. "Gus" is an easy-going, good-natured, indolent soul, whose promises to pay would be floating around if he had an income of $50,000 a year. Some of his envious rivals are malicious enough to say that he was elected last time by the votes of sanguine holders of paper, who thought they would have a first lien on his annual salary of $5,000, and they add that his vote would be increased this Fall for the same reason, if all the leading men in Washington were electors in the Fifth New-Jersey District. The Jersey leaders, especially in his district, say they are tired of putting their hands in their pockets to elect Mr. Cutler, while he gets off with a beggarly $50, which is said to have been the extent of his expenditure in 1876. They want some one as a candidate who will be able not only to pay his own way, but by his liberal contributions to the party fund will help elect the minor candidates. Such a man they think they have found in Col. Ezra Miller, of Mahwah, Bergen County, a man about 53 years of age, bluff, hearty, genial, and magnetic; a native of Bergen County, who "went West" 30 years ago, engaged in the railroad business in Michigan, was a member of the State Senate, and became influential in politics and sundry business enterprises, and is still owner of large cotton mills in Wisconsin, patented the Miller coupler and platform, in use on most of the railroads in the country, and with the income derived therefrom dispenses a prodigal hospitality in a princely mansion at Mahwah, on the Erie Railway. The Colonel is also known as "Buffalo" Miller, from the fact that he has a hobby of domesticating the American bison, and has had a fair measure of success on his farm; he has also succeeded in crossing the bison with the Durham cow. He began his canvass some months ago by sending little packs of buffalo butter all over the district. Recently he made a more formal commencement by holding receptions at Hackensack, Englewood, and Paterson. It is given out, though probably without due authority, that Col. Miller will spend at least $10,000 in his canvass should he get the nomination. As Mr. Cutler can offer no such inducement, he will doubtless have to stand aside. Miles Ross is understood to be taking a quiet hand in this canvass in behalf of Col. Miller, and Miles is a shrewd and effective worker. The fact is, that Mr. Cutler's main strength is the hold he has on the Paterson silk manufacturers, some of whom were persuaded last Winter into believing that it was largely by his influence that the Wood Tariff bill was killed. Some of the leading Republican silk-mill owners have expressed a strong desire to see Mr. Cutler re-elected, but their ardor will undoubtedly abate before the election. On the Republican side, ex-Judge Charles H. Voorhis, a wealthy lawyer and bank President, of Hackensack, is perhaps the leading candidate, and from present indications will have the united support of Bergen County, although a great many Republicans of that county would like to see Francis Howland, a New-York lawyer living at Englewood, nominated. Mr. Howland is able and popular, and was elected State Senator in 1871, but was counted out. Last Fall he ran again, and was defeated by only 180, although the county gave McClellan 1,153 majority. Judge Voorhis belongs to one of the oldest Dutch families, and would make a strong man. In Passaic County, Benjamin Buckley, Mayor of Paterson, and Senator G. A. Hobart, are spoken of, but both peremptorily decline to be candidates, the former on account of his health, and the latter because of pressing business engagements. Many of the leading men in the district are confident that success would be achieved by the candidacy of Hon. John Hill, who redeemed the district when it was overwhelmingly Democratic, and was thrice elected to Congress, where he distinguished himself by securing the repeal of the franking privilege, the introduction of the postal card, and the extending and cheapening of postal facilities generally. He would receive the solid Republican vote, and it is thought would make better headway against the inroads of the Nationals than any one else, having always been considered a representative of the working men, who have ever given him a hearty support. The Nationals are about organized in this district, but in the unemployed and dissatisfied working classes there are the elements of a formidable third party. The Greenback candidate for Governor last Fall, Gen. Thomas D. Hoxsey, lives in Passaic County, but whether he takes hold of the new party this year depends, to some extent, upon how local nominations shape themselves.

The Sixth District, Essex County, is pretty surely Republican by 2,000 majority, and the leaders are not frightened about the National movement, the working men of Newark being, as a class, men of superior intelligence, not easily misled by such wayering humbugs as Kearney. Thomas B. Peddie, the present Republican Representative, declines a re-election, and his successor has not yet been selected, although Theodore Macknet is prominently mentioned. A queer story has just leaked out, to the effect that the Democrats are trying to effect a combination with the Nationals, and offer to accept the latter's candidate for Congress—whoever he may be—in consideration of the Nationals supporting the Democratic candidate for Sheriff! That this has been mooted in certain influential circles is certain, but such a bargain would kill the Democratic Party in Essex County.

Hudson County constitutes the Seventh District. She has honored herself and the State by sending to Congress Nat. Hill, Jr., and in 1876 Hon. Augustus W. Ladenburgh, a bank Cashier, honest, able, and influential in the halls of Congress. Patrick Laverty, Sheriff of the county, has been in training for the Congressional nomination this Fall, and the better elements in both parties had fully determined to reelect Mr. Hardenbergh as an independent candidate, to avoid being afflicted with so discreditable a Representative as Laverty would be, but Mr. Hardenbergh has been made President of his bank, and declares that he cannot afford to go to Congress again. Laverty's friends boast that he will take the office if it costs him $50,000, but it is possible that he may be defeated, as was Noah D. Taylor, a man of the same class, who was beaten by Isaac W. Scudder, Republican, in 1872, with the aid of Democratic votes. The Milesian wing of the Democracy controls nearly all the local offices, but when it comes to electing a Congressman there may be a bolt. There is a fine field for a National Party in Hudson County among the Germans and Irish, but, so far, they are not making much of a show. The dominant party buys up the leaders as fast as they appear, and this discourages and demoralizes the rank and file of the third party. If they can get honest men to lead them, they will elect two or three Assemblymen this Fall, and may effect important results on the county and Congressional tickets.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF RICHMOND

CONSECRATION OF REV. J. KEANE, OF WASHINGTON, AS FIFTH BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE.

RICHMOND, Aug. 25.—The consecration of Rev. J. Keane, of Washington, as fifth Bishop of the Diocese of Richmond and Vicar Apostle of North Carolina took place this morning at St. Peter's Cathedral. It being the first time that a Catholic Bishop has ever been consecrated in this city, the occasion excited great interest among the Catholics of the diocese, crowds of whom came from various points to witness the ceremonies. Besides these, many persons of other denominations were attracted by the novelty of the ceremony. Large numbers were also present from Baltimore, Washington, and other cities north. The weather was delightful, and the gathering at the cathedral was immense. There was no rush or confusion, as tickets of admission had been previously issued, nor was the cathedral overcrowded. At 10 o'clock the line of escort, composed of delegations from various Catholic societies, formed along the sidewalk between the Episcopal residence and the church in such a manner as to keep back the crowd, and soon after a procession of acolytes, priests, and Bishops, with the Bishop elect and consecrator, Archbishop Gibbons, and assistant consecrators Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of Chicago, and Right Rev. Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, West Va., in the rear, passed from the house into the cathedral and up the centre aisle to the sanctuary. The grand coronation march from the opera of "The Prophet," by Meyerbeer, was performed by a full orchestra and the organ during the movement of the procession. The ceremony of consecration was then begun, and progressed with great solemnity and impressiveness at intervals during the celebration of pontifical high mass by the Archbishop, Rev. J. A. Walter, of Washington, acting as assistant priest; Rev. A. Van de Vyver, of Harper's Ferry, as deacon, and Rev. J. B. O'Connell, of Richmond, Va., as sub-deacon; Very Rev. A. Magnien, President of St. Mary's Seminary, deacon of honor; Rev. Thomas Griffin, Chancellor of the Diocese of Springfield, sub-deacon of honor; Rev. James A. McCallen, of St. Mary's Seminary, of Baltimore, Md., master of ceremonies. The consecration sermon was preached by Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, S. C. Four hours passed before the conclusion of the solemnities, but they were of such an interesting character that the congregation gave no evidence of being tired. During the whole time large crowds remained outside the cathedral. The music, which was rendered by the choir, with orchestral and organ accompaniments, embraced Haydn's "Fourth Mass;" the "Veni Sancti Spiritu," by Deitzch, which was sung before the sermon; "O Glorioso Domino," by Lambillotte, at the offertory, and Lambillotte's grand "Te Deum" at the conclusion of the consecration.

This afternoon Archbishop Gibbons celebrated pontifical vespers, during which Bishop Keane delivered his first sermon to a crowded congregation. In addition to the prelates already mentioned, there were present Right Rev. Bishop Moore, of Florida, and Right Rev. Bishop Gross, of Savannah; also a large number of priests from Northern and Western cities, including several from Boston, Baltimore, and Washington—early companions of the Bishop—who had come to witness his elevation to the Episcopal See.

DEATH OF A NEW-YORK LADY.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Henry A. Taylor, of New-York, died at Charlotte this morning. This case attracted attention and interest in the medical profession, from the fact that about a week ago, while in the actual throes of death, she was restored by the use of alcohol, hypodermically administered, and strong hopes were entertained of her entire recovery.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—About 9 o'clock last night the canal-boat C. H. Dalton ran into and capsized a small skiff on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, about two miles above Georgetown. There were five negroes in the skiff, two of whom—Charlotte Robinson and Thornton Haselock—were drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—While Dennis Mulachy and Christopher Higby were wrestling at Race-street Wharf, this morning, the latter was thrown into the river and drowned. The body was recovered. Mulachy was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner. The affair was accidental, and both men, and several companions who were watching their wrestling, were drunk.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 25.—John D. Stewart was drowned here to-day while rescuing a friend. Stewart's father, while on his way to the scene of the accident, fell, severely fracturing several ribs.

THE COOPERSTOWN SCANDAL.

MRS. FULLER'S PENITENCE—HER JEALOUSY EXCITED BY TATTLING MIDDLETOWN GOSSIPS—SYMPATHY FOR MRS. CLARK—MR. FULLER'S CARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COOPERSTOWN, Aug. 25.—Nothing that has occurred in this village within the recollection of the oldest resident has so disturbed society as the attempted shooting of C. B. Fuller yesterday by his wife, the outlines of which were sent is yesterday's dispatch to THE TIMES. The social standing of all the parties in the unfortunate affair only adds to the excitement which it has caused, and all day yesterday the guests at the principal hotels were busy talking over the matter. Contrary to the general expectations, no arrests have thus far been made. Mrs. Fuller is reported to have left town late last night, going, it is conjectured, to Norwich, N. Y., where she is said to have relatives. At an interview with the writer, when she was less excited than on Saturday, Mrs. Fuller expressed regret at her action, and appeared to feel deeply the position in which her insane jealously had placed her. She admitted that she had been misinformed in regard to the conduct of her husband, and laid the blame on parties in Middletown.

Mrs. L. E. Clark, who has been stopping at a private boarding-house with her grown up son for over a month, is somewhat prostrated by the occurrence. Sympathy is expressed for her by the citizens and guests without exception.

In addition to other gossip floating about in regard to the affair, is the statement said to have been made by Mrs. Fuller to a lawyer, that her husband had cruelly treated her while she lived with him, and this, notwithstanding the fact that she had several times saved his life—once while in the Army as a Captain in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth New-York Volunteers, when she went to Washington for him, brought him home, and nursed him till he was well; again, when he went to California in 1872 for a pulmonary complaint, and afterward in Florida in 1876. The California and Florida trips, she said, cost $12,000 of her money.

Mr. Fuller still remains at the Ballard Hotel, but intends to leave to-morrow for Saratoga. He has prepared the following card for publication:

COOPERSTOWN, Aug. 25, 1878.

Understanding that a general press report has been sent to the New-York journals bringing the name of Mrs. Clark, of New-York, into the matter of the assault made upon me by Mrs. Fuller yesterday, I beg to make the following voluntary statement: My wife, without cause, deserted me some months ago, forbidding me from writing or writing to her. I have a letter to that effect in my possession, and if necessary will produce it. The assault on me was as unexpected as it was uncalled for, I having her own words on record that nothing ever happened in our marital relations, covering a period of over 20 years, to prompt this insane action. My presence in Cooperstown was simply a desire for recreation and rest from business cares. My being in the company of Mrs. Clark, at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, is explained by the fact that the relations between the Clark family and myself have been of the most friendly nature, and the visit to Cooperstown was made on the lake or in this vicinity in the company of Mrs. Clark, we were accompanied by others. Regarding this unfortunate woman, who has sought to bring an innocent lady into uncalled-for prominence, I have more pity than respect; nevertheless, I will immediately take such measures as the law permits to insure non-repetition of the disgraceful affair.

C. R. FULLER.

BISHOP QUINTARD IN TOWN.

HE ASKS FOR AID FOR THE SUFFERERS IN THE SOUTH.

Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, arrived in this City yesterday morning to attend the meeting of the House of Bishops to be held in Grace Church on Wednesday next. During the morning service he was present at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Twenty-ninth-street, and, at his request, Dr. Houghton, Pastor of the church, and of the Sisters of St. Mary, read the following appeals for relief from Memphis:

To the people of New-York:

The undersigned are constrained, under the urgent needs of the case, to represent to their brethren of other localities some of the features of the general distress brought upon the City of Memphis by the terrible pestilence that now overshadows it.

The present visitation of the plague, although not unlooked for, in character, from its very beginning, by suddenness and violence in the form of attack that has hitherto been unknown. The city has been quickly forsaken by all who feel that they can go away, but there is a large population who are obliged to remain, and whose circumstances are such as to leave them utterly destitute of means with which to combat fever. Business is effectually suspended, and the larger part of the working people are almost without food. We are applied to for help.

First—To feed the hungry who can earn nothing.

Second—To provide for the barest necessities of the sick.

Third—To minister to the dying.

Fourth—To bury the dead.

Fifth—To take immediate care of the children who are made orphans by the ravages of the fever. These little ones cannot at once be taken into the Church Home, and it is our wish to establish a comfortable refuge very near, and under the same guard for until it is safe to transfer them to the Home.

To meet all these requirements we have absolutely nothing, and there is nothing that we can look for, unless the hearts of our brethren are touched by this plain statement of our wants.

We are not justified in looking for anything less than a prolonged and trying struggle with the fever in its worst form, accompanied by its most heartrending incidents. In this view we offer an appeal for aid from all who are able to give us help.

GEORGE C. HARRIS,
Dean of St. Mary's Cathedral.
CHARLES C. PARSONS,
Rector St. Lazarus and Grace Church.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 20, 1878.

The Sisters of St. Mary are engaged in visiting the sick and the distressed, and will carefully distribute whatever means may be placed in their hands. Money for the relief of the sick and the starving, quinine, stimulants, and clothing are urgently needed. Remittances and packages may be forwarded to the Sisters of St. Mary, No. 352 Poplar-street, Memphis, Tenn. SISTER CONSTANCE, Sister Superior of St. Mary's School, Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Houghton supplemented these appeals with a brief address to his people, in which he said:

"A week ago yesterday I commended to the protection of Almighty God two of the Sisters of St. Mary just as they were setting out on their return to Memphis, from whence so many that could were fleeing. Two weeks before they had come on to New-York for needed rest and refreshment. News came of the breaking out of the yellow fever. Without delay or hesitation they went back to the post of duty and of danger, and it may be of death. I have had a varied experience, and have witnessed much, but I have seen no braver sight than that which I saw in Varick-street in front of the Trinity Infirmary, when, just at evening, I blessed those Sisters sitting alone in the carriage which was to take them to the train for the journey to Memphis. Is it much for us, who are to come, please God, into no such peril of death, to fill their hands with such things as they need for the sick and the dying and the destitute? If it be more convenient, send to me whatever you will, good friends, and there shall be no delay in its reaching the Sisters."

Bishop Quintard was too greatly fatigued by his recent journey to make an address of any length; but, with a few words, he urged the people of this City to redouble their efforts in sending succor to their plague-stricken brethren in the South, and assured them that the accounts of suffering and want received from there were not exaggerations.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire last night in Buffalo destroyed the planing mill of Bettis & Candell. Loss about $20,000; insurance $10,300, as follows: New-York Central $3000; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, $500; First National, of Worcester, Mass., $750; Manufacturers', of Boston, $750; Security, of New-Haven, $1,000; Traders', of Chicago, Ill., $700; Alliance, of Boston, Mass., $700; Meriden, of Meriden, Conn., $700; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $1,000; Home, of New-York, $1,000; People's, of Newark, $700; Roger Williams, of Providence, $700, and Lancashire, of England, $1,000.

A building at the corner of front and Smith streets, Cincinnati, owned by Robert Ashton, and occupied by the Straub Mill Company and the Peerless Wringer Company, was damaged by fire, Saturday night, to the amount of $15,000. Fully insured.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock Saturday morning in the dry-goods store of J. S. Jones, Columbus, Ga., and damage to the amount of $6,000 was sustained by fire and water. Insurance, $500. The building was slightly damaged, but is insured.

THE TECUMSEH BASE-BALL CLUB.

LONDON, Ontario, Aug. 25.—The Tecumseh base-ball players have been released, and were paid their salaries in full last night. It is not known what the Directors intend doing in regard to completing the series with the Springfield club, but it is probable a nine will be organized from the late members of the team, who, with the assistance of amateurs, will play the games mentioned. The club has not been disbanded, as telegraphed.

WORSHIPING IN THE WOODS

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

THOUSANDS OF DEVOTEES AT THE SERVICES—SERMON BY REV. DR. FOSS, OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 25.—The largest congregations ever assembled in this great sea-side home of Methodism were present to-day, joining in the services of the camp-meeting Sabbath. The attendance of worshipers in the morning, despite the cool and threatening weather, was so large that the general meeting was divided in order that all might hear the preachers. At 6 o'clock in the morning a fervent consecration and experience meeting was held, and several conversions are reported. At 9 o'clock in the morning there was a love-feast, in which nearly 4,000 worshipers joined. At 10:30 o'clock the meeting was merged into the regular morning service, and after prayer a sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn. Among the prominent gentlemen recognized on the platform were Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Georgia; James Little, Rev. W. S. Swindells, George Lansing Taylor, D. D., Judge Scudder, of the New-Jersey Supreme Court; Judge Daniels, Baltimore; Col. Adrian, Baltimore; William E. Dodge, New-York; W. H. Falconer, New-York Missionary Society; Rev. J. D. Adams, D. D., Erie; Rev. J. Hough, Rev. J. B. McCullough, Philadelphia, and others. Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes presided.

The preacher read the Scripture lesson from Acts v., and announced his text as Acts v.: 32. In presenting his ideas, he said there are two ways of coming on the truth—argument and experiment. The first asks for reasons, the second for facts. The farmer turning up the soil turned up a glittering mineral. He thinks it is gold; but if he wants to know, he tests it with acids. Human character is examined the same way. We think the man is honest; but let his business partner say that for 30 years he has shown his honesty, and we know he is gold. A few hundred years ago there was little science. Lord Bacon taught men to demand the evidence of their senses, and science came. Does Christianity submit itself to experimental test? Only thus can it be the religion of the world at large. This it was certainly meant to be. The ascending Saviour said to his Apostles: "Go ye into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It is the bread of life. All men can partake of the salvation of the Gospel. It is an invitation of the Almighty for us to come, look at, and believe in a living person. Paul was one of the greatest sinners, tollers, and sufferers, and yet he said: "My God shall satisfy all your needs." When we in tears and fear, there is only one thing can comfort us—the simple apprehension of the Lord Jesus Christ. The humblest peasant can take its comfort; it is bread and water to every hungry soul. The men of science insist that the test of experiment gives us the truth. One fact discovered by the microscope, or telescope, if it shows a theory to be wrong, destroys it. Christianity is submitted to the test of experiment, and proved to be divine. A Scotchman says there are 18,000 promises in the Bible. Every promise is an invitation by God to test by experiment. Men may propose experiments to God's promises to test. God is not slack concerning His promise; but He is long-suffering; not willing that any one should perish. The scientist looks into nature and studies her ways; so let us look to the promises of God. Let a man look in the spirit in which the promises of God are made, and he will find the truth. If you will to do Christ's will, you shall know the doctrine of God. It is insane for a man to doubt the doctrine he has never studied. Take the class of promises that assure us of God's answer to prayer. Does he answer prayer? We cannot ask God to heal all the invalids in one wing of a hospital and leave the others to the laws of nature. If we should try to get this congregation to pray in that manner, the prayers would extend to all the sick all around the world before we got through. This place always brings to my memory the name of Bishop Janes. He said that at a meeting in Baltimore a Jewess went one evening for curiosity. Each evening she attended more and more interested—for they preached Christ then more than they do now—until one night the conviction came to her soul that Jesus was the Christ. She read the New Testament, promising salvation to every one that believed, and to the Jew first. She believed she was saved, and she knew it. Do I love? You love my mother. Do I love the little babe I laid away since I stood here before? Do I love God? With my eyes and ears shut I see the risen Christ. I know Him, and have faith that I shall sit with Him in heaven. I have seen Him to-day, and millions all around the world have seen Him to-day. Christianity rests on a fact, the fact of the resurrection of Christ from the dead. There are not a few who object to experimental religion. They say time was when superstition held the world. Is mystery confined to religion? On every hand we are shut in by mystery. The great high priest of modern science—Prof. Tyndall—says he does not know the magnet nor the force does now, who does? Everything beyond our range of knowledge is a mystery. The men who go through life with their eyes shut, saying there is no Christ, are blind, and must remain so until God opens their eyes. The greatest instrument of modern science is the spectroscope. That tells you that in the sun there is the vapor of burning silver, but not of gold. How do you know it? Probably not more than 20 have made the original test or observation, and yet the whole scientific world believes it. Is there less acceptance to be placed on the testimony of the 12 Apostles? Is not that man wrong who virtually says the Bible is of God, but that it gives us 19 errors? If I point to the brilliant heavens and designate Jupiter and Saturn, and you say: "I don't believe it," I turn to the telescope for proof; but you say that you know all about the telescope, but can't see the planets. Why? Because you are blind. You say that it is a terrible doctrine. It is not mine; it is God's. If the blind man will only try to see, God will help him to know and to believe. This morning thousands rose up here and confessed their Saviour. Are they all fanatics? On their testimony, sitting on the bench, you would condemn a man for murder. Is their testimony less valuable when they testify for Christ? If you still have doubts that religion is divine, try it! try it! try it! I thank God that my children are coming up in a Christian Church which is full of the Lord Jesus Christ. They have it in their beads and in their hearts. I bless God that the Church has come to see that religion is a matter of knowledge.

The service was closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Duncan, the blind preacher of Georgia. In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the children met in a service of song in the Tabernacle, and were addressed by Mr. George Evans, of Philadelphia, Prof. John R. Sweeny leading the singing. Another meeting was held in the ministers' tent for the young people. Prayers and exhortations were made by Mrs. Jennie Smith and Rev. George Hughes. At the same hour the auditorium was filled with a congregation of men and women, who spent an hour in Bible reading and prayer, directed by Brother Thornley and Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes.

At 3 P. M. another sermon was preached in the auditorium by Rev. J. S. Inskip. The surf-meeting at 6 P. M. drew several thousand people to the beach, where hymns were sung, Prof. Willisford Dey leading. Addresses were made by Dr. Stokes, Revs. Messrs. Adams, Hughes, and others. In the evening there was a sermon by Rev. William P. Corbit, of Jersey City.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT NORTHVILLE.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Divine service was conducted on the camp grounds near Northville to-day, a union meeting of the different denominations in this vicinity. A fair attendance gathered in the large Gloversville church tent at 10:30 A. M. for morning worship. Rev. Calvin Anibel, of Wells, preached, taking his text from First Corinthians, ix.: 24: "So run that ye may obtain." Topic: "Ministers Ought to Live by the Gospel." A special train from the south arrived loaded with worshipers and seers this afternoon. At 3:30 P. M. communion service was held in the auditorium, attended by fully 3,000 people. After singing, by Mr. and Mrs. Clark Wilson and the congregation, "Jesus, lover of my soul," Rev. Dr. Krahn, of Troy, preached, taking his text from Second Peter, I.: 16: "For we have not followed cunningly devised fables when we made known unto you the power and coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, but were eye witnesses of his majesty," after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the meetings on the camp ground closed until next year. The Troy Conference will hold this as a permanent ground for their yearly meetings.

WHY!

From the Saturday Review, Aug. 10.

There is something almost plaintive in the truly English word "why." It may be indefinitely prolonged upon the lips, and dwells on the breath, like the letter H, according to Miss Fanshawe. The Latin "cur" is too curt. The French "pourquoi" seems a postponement of the question. But "why" is almost poetical in itself, and fitly introduces the best hexameter in the language:

"Why do the heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing?"

Its uses in poetry are almost infinite, and one modern writer makes almost a line of it alone:

"Why do the night winds sigh,
The sea-birds wildly cry,
The Summer clouds pass by,
The lilies droop and die,
The light fade from the sky!
Why—Oh why?"

There is something, indeed, quite Homeric in the Irish lament "Whoy did ye doy?" But the word has its comic aspect too, and has commenced almost every conundrum since the ancient days when the *Demandes Joyeus* of Tynkyn de Worde asked "Why a dog turns round before he lies down?" and added the answer that "He knoweth not his bed's head from his bed's foot." But to most of the whys we have to propound there is not even so good a "because" as this. It may be the weather, it may be reaction after the political excitement of the past few months, it may be because the end of the season is at hand; but we are tempted just now more than at other times to go about with an unanswerable why on our lips. The inquiring mind is puzzled to account for many things besides its own existence. Why should people leave town because it is so hot and go to the country where it is hotter? Why are the millions who live in London unanimous only in hating it? Why does anybody go to the Paris Exposition? Hundreds of such questions occur to us at every turn, and no satisfactory reply can be expected. Life is too short for the man in whose unhappy head what phrenologists call "causality" is largely developed. And why, by the way, is it phrenology, and not cephalology, or something of the kind? Socrates was always saying Why, and we have all heard of Pope and one man who talked of the little crooked thing that asked questions. Why, again, have we no shorter name than "note of interrogation" for the sickle-shaped sign which rounds so many a sentence? Why, oh, why?

IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR CORRESPONDING PERIODS IN 1877 AND 1878.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The following statement, showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States during the seven months ending July 31, 1878, as compared with the corresponding period of 1877, has been furnished by the Bureau of Statistics:

Articles.	—Seven months ending July 31.— 1877.	1878.
Alkali	£526,313	£486,995
Apparel and slops	£27,730	£27,753
Bags and sacks, empty, dozen	248,287	447,135
Beer and ale	£51,539	£48,137
Copper, unwrought, cwt.	100	.....
Copper, wrought, cwt.	863	760
Cotton piece goods, yards	42,259,200	25,822,000
Earthen and china ware	£343,427	£330,327
Haberdashery	£168,151	£189,873
Hardware and cutlery	£177,274	£175,662
Iron, pig, tons	26,893	14,858
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	2,837	2,890
Iron, railroad, tons	1,037	568
Iron, hoop, sheet, &c., tons	2,098	394
Iron, tin plates, tons	61,557	62,476
Iron, cast or wrought, tons	1,464	1,173
Iron, old, tons	2,096	886
Steel, unwrought, tons	3,639	2,918
Lead, pig, rolled, &c., tons	1,784	128
Linen piece goods, yards	53,308,900	45,910,200
Jute yarn, pounds	1,696,140	1,423,800
Jute manufactures, yards	22,815,790	18,408,400
Machinery	£98,658	£85,794
Paper, writing, &c., and envelopes	£6,514	£3,961
Paper, other	£6,588	£4,429
Salt, tons	123,439	121,704
Silk, broad stuffs, yards	192,484	125,794
Silk, ribbons	£2,800	£2,331
Silk, other articles of	£30,998	£16,712
Silk, articles of, and other materials	£16,055	£17,505
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	27,105	23,339
Stationery, other than paper	£38,864	£33,024
Tin, unwrought, cwt.	19,738	5,428
Wool, pounds	958,281	280,678
Woolen cloth, yards	856,600	950,300
Worsted stuffs, yards	18,204,900	19,363,500
Carpets, yards	289,400	293,000
Total value of exports from Great Britain to all countries during the seven months ending July 31	£112,821,431	£111,061,259
Total value of imports into Great Britain from all countries during the seven months ending July 31	£232,349,223	£226,279,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 24.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

W. V. Ela. 1st.	Lake Shore.	Han. & St. Jo.	
1,000....s. 36⅜	200....b3. 66¼	100....18⅝	
Sp. Pac. 1st.	100....66¼	Wabash.	
1,000....106	200....66⅜	10....15	
1,000....106⅛	100....66⅝	100....14¾	
M. & St. P. c.s.f.	1400....66⅝	St. Paul pf.	
10,000....96	300....66⅞	100....70⅜	
Michigan Cen. 7s.	100....s3. 66⅞	300....70¾	
1,000....s. 112¾	200....66⅝	100....70⅞	
S., C. & N. 1st.	600....66⅝	500....69⅞	
1,000....s. 70⅜	North-west.	200....70	
Quicksilver.	50....35⅝	200....70⅛	
100....12	300....35¾	100....71	
Western Union.	100....s3. 35¾	200....71¼	
100....32⅝	100....s3. 35⅞	100....71¾	
100....32⅝	400....35⅞	500....71	
200....s. 32⅝	300....35⅞	300....70⅞	
100....s3. 96⅞	100....s3. 35¾	200....70⅜	
100....b3. 93	North-west. pf.	100....s3. 70⅝	
500....92	100....67⅜	Del., Lack. & West.	
100....s3. 92⅞	100....s3. 67⅝	100....s3. 51⅜	
Erie Railway.	200....67⅝	100....s3. 51¾	
100....b3. 18¾	500....67⅝	100....s3. 51¾	
Union Pacific.	200....67¼	100....51⅝	
100....65	300....67¼	200....s10. 51¾	
100....65⅛	200....67¼	1300....51⅝	
Michigan Central.	St. Paul.	100....b3. 51⅞	
41....69¾	100....s3. 31½	1400....51⅞	
100....70	200....31⅝		

MONDAY, Aug. 26—A. M.

The weekly statement of the Associated banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, showed a loss of $542,050 in surplus reserve, leaving $19,704,475 as the amount now held by the banks above the 25 ₱ cent. legal limit. There was an increase of $1,438,900 in loans, and a decrease of $571,500 in specie, $419,600 in legal tenders, $1,796,200 in deposits, and $20,000 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the City banks this week, compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25, 1877.
Loans..	$235,555,400	$236,994,300	$244,899,600
Specie..	19,234,300	18,662,800	14,259,000
L'g'l t'rs.	55,479,400	55,059,800	50,789,000
Dep'ts..	217,884,700	216,088,500	213,026,300
Cir'la'n.	19,325,600	19,305,600	15,515,100

And the following the relation between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie..	$19,234,300	$18,662,800	Dec. $571,500
L'g'l t'rs.	55,479,400	55,059,800	Dec. 419,600
T'l res.	$74,713,700	$73,722,600	Dec. $991,100
Res. required agt. deposits.	54,471,175	54,022,125	
Ex'ss of reserve above l'g'l requirements.	20,242,525	19,700,475	Dec. 542,050

The monetary situation remains unchanged. Loanable capital was in abundant supply throughout the week and borrowers on call supplied their requirements at 1 ₱ cent. on pledge of Government bonds and at 1½@2 ₱ cent. on ordinary Stock Exchange collateral, with exceptional transactions at 3 ₱ cent. In the discount market prime mercantile paper was in demand at 3 to 5 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for British Consols, which declined ½ ₱ cent. United States bonds were firm, some of the issues showing a fractional improvement. In American railroad stocks, the only changes are a gain of ⅛ ₱ cent. in Erie common, ½ ₱ cent. in New-Jersey Central, and 1 ₱ cent. in Pennsylvania, and a decline of ½ ₱ cent. in Illinois Central and 1 ₱ cent. in Reading. The Bank of England gained £56,000 bullion for the fiscal week ending Wednesday, when the proportion of its reserve to liabilities was 38⅞ ₱ cent., against 35⅞ ₱ cent. the previous week. No change was made in the bank's nominal rate of discount, which, therefore, remains 5 ₱ cent., the rate in the open market for three months' bills being 4½ ₱ cent. Rentes, at Paris, were firm. The Bank of France gained 3,800,000 francs specie during the week.

The Sterling Exchange market was weak. The nominal asking rates opened on Monday at $4 85 for 60-day bills, and $4 89½ for demand, which three successive reductions during the week brought down to $4 83½ and $4 88. The causes of the weakness are, briefly, a very light demand for bills, and a better supply of commercial sterling, as well as a disposition on the part of bankers to draw freely. The reduction in rates, with a slight decline in Governments, enabled the bond dealers to do some business, without which the market at present has but feeble support. During the last two days large lots of sterling were sold on Chicago account, against shipments of grain, &c. Some of the prime sterling sold on Saturday was bought by operators in the hope of a profit, which at present seems problematical.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the transactions at 100⅝ and 100⅞, the former the opening and the latter the closing quotation. On Gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing and from ⅛ to 2 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were fairly active, with a decline of ⅛ ₱ cent. in all the issues, in sympathy with a like falling off in the Gold premium. The foreign bankers are reported to have sold about $2,500,000, chiefly 5s of 1881 and 5-20s of 1867, against purchases made in London. No call of bonds for redemption was issued from the Treasury last week, for the reason, presumably, that the subscriptions to the popular 4 per cent. loan, wherewith the 5-20s are being redeemed, have perceptibly fallen off. Railroad bonds were in good demand, and a higher range of prices generally obtained. The changes for the week, outside of those which were merely fractional, were as follows: Advance—Ohio and Mississippi Seconds, 5 ₱ cent.; Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consols, 5¼; Wabash Firsts, St. Louis Division, ex matured coupon, 8; Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s, Missouri Pacific Seconds, Great Western Seconds, Cedar Falls and Minnesota Firsts, and Kansas Pacific 7s, Denver Division, 2; Union Pacific Land Grants, 1⅜; North-western Gold Coupons, 1⅝; Wabash Firsts, ex coupon, and Fort Wayne Seconds, 1½; Union Pacific Land Grants, 1⅜; St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds, 1¼, and North-western Firsts, Michigan Central 7s, and Morris and Essex consolidated Firsts, 1 ₱ cent. Decline—Delaware and Hudson registered 6s of 1894, 2¼ ₱ cent.; Lake Shore Dividend bonds, 1⅜, and do., registered Firsts, 1 ₱ cent. C., C., and I. C. Firsts dropped 2 ₱ cent., and afterward recovered the decline. Alton and Terre Haute Income bonds advanced 1½, while do. Firsts declined 2 ₱ cent. The only feature in State bonds was the sudden activity of Missouri 6s, which were weak and lower on reports in regard to the State Treasury deficit.

The stock speculation was comparatively dull, but was, nevertheless, characterized by an undertone of strength which may be regarded as indicating that the leading operators look for a higher range of prices the moment the market develops anything like activity. The reports from Saratoga, in regard to the harmony which prevailed at the meeting of the railroad representatives, giving assurance that hereafter damaging competition between the roads is not to be apprehended, and that rates will be advanced to a paying basis, naturally imparted buoyancy to the trunk line shares, Lake Shore and Michigan Central being conspicuous in the improvement. The coal stocks were erratic, and, at intervals, were pressed for sale, the impression being very general that the coal trade seriously threaten the continued existence of the combination. The general market was very firm in the late dealings, with an upward tendency to prices.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Aug. 26.	'77.
American Gold	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup	104⅞	104⅜	107⅜	
U. S. 5s, 1881, coup	106¼	106	108⅜	
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅛	105⅛	108¼	
New-York Central	110⅞	109⅝	102½	
Rock Island	114	101¼	114	
Pacific Mail	18	16⅜	25	
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32⅜	30¾	30⅝	
Mil. & St. Paul pref	71¾	69½	66⅝	
Lake Shore	67	65	64⅝	
Chicago & North-western	36¼	34⅜	32⅞	
Chi. & North-western pref	68¼	66	62⅜	
Western Union	96	91½	83	
Union Pacific	65⅝	64	70½	
Del., Lack. & Western	53½	50½	48⅜	
New-Jersey Central	34⅞	32	18⅜	
Delaware and Hud. Canal	50⅜	47¾	49¼	
Morris and Essex	80½	76	60½	
Panama	125¾	125¾	112	
Erie	17	16	12½	
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7¼	6⅞	
Harlem	138½	138½	142	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅜	12⅜	12	
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref	34	30	26⅞	
Michigan Central	70¾	67	56⅜	
Illinois Central	79½	79	64⅜	

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS

AUG. 24.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	110⅞	110⅜	110⅜	111
Harlem			138	139½
Erie	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Lake Shore	66⅝	66	66⅜	66½
Wabash	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15
North-western	34⅞	34⅜	35⅜	35¾
North-western pref	67⅜	67	67¼	67⅜
Rock Island	114⅛	114	114¼	114⅜
Fort Wayne			95	95½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	31⅝
Mil. & St. Paul pref	71⅛	69¾	70¾	70⅝
Pittsburg			79	80
Del., Lack. & Western	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	52
New-Jersey Central	32⅛	32½	33	34
Del. & Hudson Canal			48⅞	49¼
Morris & Essex	83	82	82⅞	83
Michigan Central	70	69¾	69¾	70
Illinois Central			79¾	80
Chicago & Alton	95½	95	95	96
Chicago & Alton pref			110	112
C., C. & I. C.	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
Hannibal & St. Joseph	12½	13½	13¼	13⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo. pref	34	33	33	33⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Panama				125½
Western Union	93	92	92¾	93⅛
A. & P. Telegraph			24	25
Pacific Mail	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	18
Quicksilver			11¾	12¼
Quicksilver pref			34	35½
Adams Express			104½	105½
Wells, Fargo & Co			88½	90¼
American Express			49½	49½
United States Express			46	47

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York for the week ending Saturday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,639,102
Corresponding week last year	5,552,058
Since Jan. 1 this year	188,601,515
Corresponding period last year	221,366,417
Gold, Aug. 24, 1878	100⅛
Gold, Aug. 25, 1877	104⅛

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,378,179
Corresponding week last year	5,781,979
Since Jan. 1 this year	216,311,605
Corresponding period last year	170,656,736

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$102,626
Corresponding week last year	94,060
Since Jan. 1 this year	9,744,494
Corresponding period last year	22,738,151

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending last Saturday	$2,409,355
Corresponding week last year	2,146,405
Since Jan. 1 this year	61,336,784
Corresponding period last year	62,729,133

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Week ending last Saturday	$480,138
Corresponding week last year	244,021
Since Jan. 1 this year	45,439,075
Corresponding period last year	38,787,961

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported. Week or Mo.	1878.	1877.
Atch. Top. & S.F.	2d in Aug.	$130,500	$61,991
Atl. & Gt. West	June	301,956	312,828
Atlan., Miss. & O.	June	120,094	128,009
Bur., C. Rap. & N.	2d in Aug.	21,699	20,460
Bur. & Mo. R. in N.	June	90,590	79,663
Cairo & St. Louis	July	18,350	15,141
Central Pacific	July	1,517,000	1,391,867
Chicago & Alton	2d in Aug.	157,488	129,235
Chic. Bur. & Q.	June	897,090	957,734
Chic. & East Ill.	1st in Aug.	21,526	15,761
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	2d in Aug.	117,000	126,600
Chic., Mo. V. & D.	1st in Aug.	6,227	6,759
Chic., R. I. & P.	June	568,217	536,235
Dakota Southern	June	17,386	17,692
Denv. & Rio G.	2d in Aug.	29,500	19,239
Dubuque & S. City	2d in Aug.	13,918	14,089
Erie	May	1,172,961	1,234,095
Gal., H. & St. Ant.	June	85,058	53,121
Grand Rap. & Ind.	June	93,363	86,483
Grand Trunk W.	2d wk. Aug. 10	146,038	176,063
Gr'd Western W.	2d wk. Aug. 9.	78,212	75,763
Ill. Cent. (Ill. line)	July	450,998	391,379
Ill. Cen. Iowa lines	July	106,059	92,713
Ill. Cen. Sp'ngf. div.	July	23,106	
Indianap. Bl. & W.	2d in Aug.	31,111	28,924
Int. & Gt. North	1st in Aug.	22,877	21,961
Kansas Pacific	2d in Aug.	85,172	75,391
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	2d in Aug.	58,869	70,146
Mobile & Ohio	June	90,341	88,949
Nash., Ch. & St. L.	June	91,833	117,439
Pad. & Elizabeth.	1st in Aug.	5,838	5,669
Pad. & Memphis.	1st in Aug.	3,750	4,529
Phila. & Erie	July	214,081	163,501
Phila. & Reading	June	1,496,056	1,199,518
St. L. A. & T. H., brs.	1st in Aug.	8,850	8,034
St. L., Iron Mt. & S.	2d in Aug.	91,200	86,813
St. L., K. C. & No.	2d in Aug.	76,841	75,241
St. L. & S. E. (St. L.)	July	51,525	43,665
St. L. & S. E. (Ky.)	July	31,027	36,269
St. L. & S. E. (Tex.)	July	13,293	11,532
St. Paul & S. City	June	40,784	40,442
Scioto Valley	July	28,176	
S. City & St. Paul	June	29,954	21,450
Southern Minn	June	53,624	35,781
Tol., Peoria & War.	2d in Aug.	32,842	30,627
Wabash	2d in Aug.	124,284	115,227

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	5	Lead, pigs	1,155
Beans, bbls	209	Leather, sides	16,589
Cotton, bales	67	Spirits Turp., bbls	67
C. S. hhds	100	Oil, bbls	100
Copper, bbls	60	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,016
Dried Fruit, pkgs	100	Oil, Lard, bbls	155
Eggs, pkgs	749	Pork, pkgs	194
Flour, bbls	15,597	Beef, pkgs	31
Corn-meal, bbls	840	Cut-meats, pkgs	3,855
Corn-meal, bags	120	Lard, tcs	465
Wheat, bushels	329,050	Butter, pkgs	2,882
Corn, bushels	62,400	Cheese, pkgs	11,090
Oats, bushels	75,375	Rice, pkgs	5
Rye, bushels	5,809	Sugar, hhds	50
Malt, bushels	13,258	Starch, pkgs	5,100
Barley, bushels	550	Tallow, pkgs	300
Flax-seed, bags	6,148	Tow, bales	124
Grease, pkgs	55	Tobacco, hhds	1,329
Grass-seed, bags	310	Tobacco, pkgs	962
Hides, dressed	107	Whisky, bbls	500
Hides, bales	13	Wool, bales	110
Hops, bales	23		

COFFEE—Rio is firmer and fairly active; invoices quoted at 14¾c. for ordinary, 16¾c. for fair, 17c. for good and 17½c. for prime cargoes. Sales include, per Brooklyn, 1,924 bags Santos, part 18c. gold, and 6,183 bags Rio, chiefly on private terms, including one invoice of 400 bags at 16c., gold; 953 bags Rio per City of Rio, and 1,000 bags Laguayra on private terms. Other kinds steady, with sales of 1,031 bags Laguayra on private terms.

SUGAR—Has been in limited demand for early delivery, but quoted up 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales were reported for prompt delivery, of 629 bales, (of which 200 bales were on last evening,) including 80 bales to shippers, 569 bales to spinners.....And for forward delivery, Cotton has been in moderate demand, chiefly for spot lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,600 bales, (of which 5,900 bales were on last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day,) with 1,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, August 12.02c.@12.02½c.; September, 11.71c.; October, 11.44c.@11.45c.; November, 11.24c.@11.25c.; December, 11.17c.@11.18c.; January, 11.18c.@11.19c.; February, 11.25c.@11.26c.; March, 11.36c.@11.37c.; April, 11.47c.@11.48c.; May, 11.45c.@11.46c.; June, 11.50c.@11.52c., closing quiet and steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 7 bales, and at the shipping ports 972 bales, against 631 bales same day last week.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1877, were 2,319,000 bales, including 1,992,551 bales to Great Britain and 1,327,039 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton to New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Strict Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	11	11
Good Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11⅜	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Low Mid	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Middling	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Good Middling	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Good Mid	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 13-16	12 13-16
Middling Fair	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Fair	13 11-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 15-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅜	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	10⅞	Middling	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in quite moderate request for home use and shipment, and quoted weak, and, in instances, lower. City Mill Extras showed a partial decline of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,800 bbls. of all grades, including sour and unsound Flour of all classes, very inferior to very choice, at $2 70, chiefly Kansas at $3 30@$4; poor to fancy No. 2 at $2 50@$3 25, mainly at $2 65@$3 15 for ordinary to fancy Winter, (100 bbls. went as high as $3 25,) and $2 50@$3 for Spring; poor to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $2 50@$3, mostly at $3 50@$3 90, (150 bbls. fancy went as high as $4;) inferior to good Extra State, in odd lots and lines, at $4@$4 20; very good to fancy do. at $4 20@$4 50; City Mill Extras, shipping grades, at $4 10@$4 50 for fair to fancy, (chiefly at $5 10@$5 20 for good to choice quality;) do. for South America, $5 35@$6 for fair to fancy; do. for English markets quoted at $3 90@$4 10; do Family Extras, $5@$6 50, the latter for fancy; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $3 90@$4 20; good to fancy do. at $4 20@$4 50; and other grades at proportionate rates.....Included in the reported sales were 2,100 bbls. Low Extras for shipment, mostly within the range of $4@$4 25; (of which 600 bbls. Extra State at $4 10); 2,650 bbls. City Mill Extras, mostly for the West Indies, within the range of $5 25@$5 50, and about 1,000 bbls. Superfine at $3 90@$4 10; 1,100 bbls. Minnesota clear, (these mainly at $4 15@$4 for poor to very choice, with fancy brands quoted higher;) 1,700 bbls. straight Extras, (these mostly at $3 85@$3 95 for ordinary to choice, in good part at $3 90@$4 75, and up to $7@$7 25 for fancy;) 650 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $5 25@$5 75 for very fancy as high as $6 75;) 3,250 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (these chiefly at $4 10@$5 65, of which 2,450 bbls. new crop at $4 10@$5 50, the latter for strictly choice, part for export;) 725 bbls. Patent Extras, (chiefly at $6 75@$7 25, with a few very fancy brands quoted as high as $8 75@$9;) 350 bbls. Superfine, (these chiefly at $3 50@$3 90; fancy, $4;) 675 bbls. No. 2, (these at $2 60@$3 25;) and 350 bbls. unsound Flour within our range.....Southern Flour rather more active, but quoted weaker.....Sales reported of 1,550 bbls. chiefly Extras, at $4 75@$6 for ordinary to very choice, partly for shipment.....Rye Flour has been in fair request, with sales reported of 450 bbls., in lots, mainly Superfine State, at $2 70@$3 25 for ordinary to very choice, (fancy, fresh ground, in small lots, at higher figures,) and Superfine Western at $2 65@$3 10.....Corn-meal has been more active, with sales reported of 1,800 bbls., of which Yellow Western, in lots, at $2 40@$2 75 for fair ordinary to very choice, (200 bbls. Prize Medal at $2 75,) and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $2 90@$3 05.....City coarse Corn-meal quiet; selling at 90c. country at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat has been again freely dealt in, but quoted variable as to prices. Red and Amber leaving off about ½c.@1c. a bushel lower, and White somewhat stronger. The feature of the business was the activity in No. 2 Red, which formed more than half the aggregate of the reported transactions, and largely in the option line, on speculative account. Spring was very dull, though in the option line offered lower.....Sales have been reported of 854,000 bushels, (of which 251,000 bushels for early delivery,) including 13,500 bushels Extra White at $1 30@$1 32 for new and old; 2,000 bushels White State at $1 20½; 8,100 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 16; 35,000 bushels No. 1 White at $1 19@$1 20; 53,000 bushels do., September deliveries, at $1 18½@$1 19, chiefly at $1 19; 95,000 bushels do., early October, on private terms; 29,000 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 14@$1 15, chiefly at $1 14; 21,000 bushels ungraded White, in lots, at $1 10@$1 20; 26,000 bushels Amber Michigan and No. 1 Red, part at $1 12@$1 12½; 45,000 bushels do., September deliveries, reported at $1 11½@$1 12; 7,800 bushels No. 1 Amber, Long and Round, in lots, at $1 11½; 11,000 bushels No. 3 Amber, at $1 07½@$1 08½; 18,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 08; 24,000 bushels do., September, at $1 07; 28,000 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 06½@$1 07; (of boat loads at the close at $1 07@$2,000 bushels ungraded Amber, in lots, part to arrive soon, at $1 03@$1 12, chiefly at $1 07½@$1 10½; 92,000 bushels No. 2 Red at $1 09@$1 10, closing at $1 09@$1 09¼; 144,000 bushels do., August options, at $1 09@$1 10, chiefly at $1 09, closing at $1 09; 152,000 bushels do., September options, at $1 09@$1 09½, closing at $1 09 asked; 24,000 bushels do., October, $1 09⅜@$1 10, closing at $1 09⅜; 38,000 bushels do., steamer grade, at $1 05½@$1 06; and 7,200 bushels No. 3 Red, $1 04@$1 04½; 25,000 bushels ungraded Red, in lots, at 80c.@$1 10; 8,000 bushels New-York No. 2 Spring, September options, reported at $1 06½.....The closing quotations at the afternoon call were for New-York No. 2 Spring, August options, $1 bid and $1 20 asked; September, $1 05@$1 08¾, and October nominal.....And No. 2 North-west Spring, August option, $1 02 bid and $1 20 asked; September, $1 06 bid and $1 10 asked, and October nominal.....And No. 2 Red Winter, August option, at $1 08¾@$1 09¼; September, $1 08¾@$1 09; October, $1 10.....And No. 2 Amber, August option, at $1 07@$1 09; September, $1 07@$1 07¼; October, nominal.....Corn has been less active, on a somewhat firmer market for early delivery, while options varied slightly. Sales have been reported of 407,000 bushels, of which 143,000 bushels for early delivery, including New-York No. 2 at 49c.@49¼c., nearly all at 49c., closing at 48¾c. for August; 240,000 bushels August option, 32,000 bushels, at 48¾c.@49c.; do., September, 72,000 bushels, at 49¾c.; do., October, 96,000 bushels, at 52c.@52¼c., chiefly at 52c., closing at 52c.; steamer Mixed, August option, 47,000 bushels, at 47½c.; Mixed, August options, 24,000 bushels, at 48c.@48¼c., closing at 48c.; do., September, 32,000 bushels, at 48¾c.@49c.; do., October, 24,000 bushels, at 51c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 46½c.@47c.; Mixed Western, ungraded, at 44c.@49c., the latter for very choice, (chiefly at 46c.@48c.;) Yellow Western at 52c.@53c.; No. 2 White at 56c.....At the afternoon call 47,000 bushels New-York steamer Mixed, August option, closed at 47¾c.@48c.; September, 48¾c.@49c.; October, 50¾c.@51¾c.....And New-York No. 2, August, 48¾c.@49c.; September, 49½c.@49¾c.; October, 52c.....Oats were somewhat irregular, on a very moderate movement. Sales reported of about 11,000 bushels No. 2 Western, in lots, 60c.@62c., chiefly at 62c.; and 4,000 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania, in lots, at 61c.@62c.....Barley, Peas, Rye and Malt without new features of interest.....Oats again quoted a shade stronger and moderately active.....Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1 White, 1,400 bushels, quoted at 39¾c.; New-York No. 2 White, 4,900 bushels, at 32c.; New-York No. 3 White, 3,500 bushels, at 28½c.@29c.; New-York Extra quoted at 33½c.@34c.; New-York No. 1, 4,200 bushels, at 32½c.@33¼c.; New-York No. 2, 14,000 bushels, in lots, at 31c.; do., August delivery, 5,000 bushels, at 31c.; New-York No. 3 quoted at 27c.@27¾c.; New-York Rejected, 1,400 bushels, at 27c.; unmerchantable, 700 bushels, at 23½c.; White Western, 14,000 bushels, at 28½c.@29½c. for new and old, as to quality, (car lots averaging 35 to 36½ lb. at 33½c.@39c.;) Mixed Western, 11,200 bushels, at 26¼c.@33½c. for new and old, as to quality; White Canada, 10,500 bushels, at 32c.@38½c. for poor to fancy; Mixed State, 6,300 bushels, at 29c.@33½c.; No. 2 Chicago, quoted at 33c.; No. 2 Milwaukee at 33½c.....Feed in more demand and quoted stronger, on limited offerings; 40 lb. sold at $14 50@$15 50; 100-lb. at $18 50@$20.....Seeds steady and in moderate request, small lots of Timothy sold at $1 35@$1 40, the inside price from stock.....Hay has been moderately active, with shipping qualities quoted at from 45c.@55c. for prime to choice, and retailing qualities at 60c.@80c. (the latter for fancy) ₱ 100 lb.; Clover at 35c.@45c.....Salt Hay quoted at 35c.@45c.; Straw has been in pretty fair request, with Rye quoted at from 25c.@45c.; Oat, 25c.@35c.

HIDES—Have been less sought after, but quoted steady.....The week's receipts have been 51,043 Hides and 828 bales do.....Sales, 63,100 Hides and 353 bales do., the sales including, according to Pickard & Andersen, 1,360 Dry Santa Fe, 20 lb., at 20¼c.; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, sold previous to arrival, 21 lb., at 21c., gold, four months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Montevideo Seconds, sold previous to arrival, 21 lb., at 19c., gold, four months, as they run; 8,000 Dry California, 23½ lb., at 20½c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 710 Dry California Kips, 10 lb.; 4,700 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 19 to 22 lb., on private terms; 4,700 Dry Tampico, 28 lb., 16½c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 5,530 Dry Central American, 19 to 21 lb., at 18c.@18½c., gold, 60 days, part selected; 1,465 Dry Mexican, 19 to 23 lb.; 3,300 Dry Payta, Cabello, 22 lb.; 1,000 Dry Southern, 17 lb., and 975 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 lb., on private terms; 20,000 Dry-salted Pernambuco, to arrive, 21 to 22 lb., part at 13c., gold, 60 days, as they run; 500 Dry-salted Texas, 36 lb., 14c., currency, cash, selected; 3,870 Wet-salted Western, Country, and Texas, 50 to 70 lb., part at 9c., currency, cash, as they run; 3,300 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 8¾c., currency, cash; 3,300 Dry Patna, Calcutta, 22 lb., on private terms, to arrive.....Stock in first hands to-day, 167,900 Hides and 1,863 bales do. against 124,900 Hides and 813 bales do. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin inactive, with Strained to good at $1 07½@$1 12½, and Common and other grades as before; sales, 200 bbls. Window-glass at $3 50@$3 87½.....Tar and Pitch unchanged.....Spirits Turpentine moderately active, with merchantable quoted at 27½c.@27½c. Sales, 350 bbls. at 27c.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been moderately sought after, and quoted for early delivery here at 10⅝c.....Refined, in cases here, quoted at 13¼c.@14¾c. for Standard to fancy brands.....Crude at dc., in bulk, and 9½c. in shipping order.....Naphtha dull.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅜c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 10⅜c.....At the Petroleum Exchange sales were reported of 50,000 bbls. United within the range of 98¾c.@1 regular.

PROVISIONS—A fair demand prevailed for Mess Pork for early delivery, and on export account at about former prices.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. Mess within the range of $10 25@$10 50 for fair to choice; fancy as high as $11.....Prime Mess quoted on City ground at $12@$12 50; Prime Mess and Extra Prime nominal.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess quite active, with August option quoted at the close nominal; September, $10 10; October, $10 20@$10 25; November at $10 15@$10 25; December nominal, with sales reported of 2,000 bbls., September options, at $10 10, and 1,750 bbls., October, at $10 26@$10 30.....Dressed Hogs rather dull, with City quoted at 5c.@5¼c. for heavy to light; Fancy Pigs at 6c.....Cut-meats quiet, but quoted steady, with sales reported of small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 10 lb., at 6¾c.@6¾c., and odd lots of City bulk Rolls, with sales within previous range; 25 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 lb., at 11¼c.....Bacon quiet and irregular.....Western Steam Lard has been quiet for early delivery, closing rather weak.....At Western Steam, for early delivery, sales have been reported since our last of 100 tcs. new, at $7 50; 60 tcs., old, at $7 55; 70 tcs., off grade, at $7 37½.....And of Western Kettle, 25 tcs. choice at $8.....And for January delivery, 200 tcs. Western Steam Lard has been in moderate demand, with August option quoted here at the close $7 42½ bid; September, $7 43½; October, $7 45@$7 47½; November, nominal; December, $7 32½ bid; sales the remainder of the year, nominal.....Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the extent of 250 tcs., August option, at $7 42½@$7 43, 1,500 tcs., September, at $7 42½@$7 45; 2,000 tcs., October, at $7 45@$7 47½; City Steam in fair demand, and quoted at the close at $7 40; sales, 105 tcs. at $7 40.....No. 1 quoted at the close at $7 25; sales, 30 tcs. at $7 25.....Refined Lard in moderate request, and quoted at 8c. for Continent, and 8¼c. for City, at the close, at $7 80@$7 85; choice do., for the West Indies, at $7 80 asked, with further sales reported of 300 tcs. for the West Indies on private terms.....Beef, Beef Hams, Butter and Cheese remain as last quoted.....Of Beef, 300 tcs. Philadelphia reported sold at about $18.....Tallow has been in moderate request, with prime to choice City quoted at 8¾@9⅜c., and sales reported of 85,000 lb. at 9c. to 9⅜c., as to quality, chiefly at 9c.@9⅜c.....Stearine dull, with choice Western, in tcs., quoted at about 8½ to 9c. asked; choice City, in hhds., quoted at 8¾ to 9c. asked and $8 bid.

SKINS—Deer have been more sought after, and quoted steadier as to price.....Receipts for the week 98 bales; sales, 1,000 lb. Mexican, 9,000 lb. Para and Maranham, 9,000 lb. Central American, 2,500 lb. Honduras, 2,000 lb. Yucca Dolores, and 1,000 lb. Matamoros on private terms.....Goat have been in less demand at former rates; receipts, 353 bales; sales, 120 bales Curacoa and 20 bales Payta on private terms.....We quote Deer Skins: Vera Cruz, 22½c.@23c.; Para, 26c.; Sisal, 22½c.; Puerto Cabello, 21c.; Honduras, 25c.; Central American, 20c.@22½c.; Angostura, 21c.; Matamoros, Texas, &c., 18c.@20c.....And Goat thus: Tampico, 45c.; goat; Maracaybo and Para, 46c.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.; Payta, 34c.@36c.; Curacoa, selected, 36

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

As the Exchange on Saturday, Aug. 24, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, Van Tassell & Kearney sold a one-story and a three-story frame house, with two lots, each 25 by 100, on Washington-av., west side, 100 feet south of 34-st., 23d Ward, for $3,100, to W. J. Best, as Receiver and plaintiff. Scott & Myers, under a similar court order, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, disposed of the two two-story brown-stone-front dwellings, with lots, each 20 by 70, Nos. 710 and 712 Madison-av., north-west corner of 63d-st., for $30,000, to Union Dime Savings Institution, plaintiff. The total amount of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, was $118,132, as against $110,232, the figures for the previous week.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week at the Exchange, the following public auctions are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Aug. 26.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 200 Eldridge-st., east side, 100 feet north of Stanton-st.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. J. H. Willcox, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.5 by 100, on 10th-av., east side, 25.5 feet south of 72d-st.

By Howard W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 343 East 78th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 1st-av.

Tuesday Aug. 27.

By J. V. D. Wyckoff, public auction sale of the five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot 32 by 100, No. 176 East 78th-st., south side, 100.5 feet west of 3d-av.

By James L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. D. Donnelly, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 22.4 by 25.1, No. 143 Hester-st., north side, 83 feet west of Chrystie-st.

By Louis Mesier, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, L. M. Doscher, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 235 East 79th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 3d-av.

By A. P. Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James Campbell, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with plot of land, 74.11 by 110, No. 2,040 5th-av., north-west corner of 126th-st., also, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., north side, 110 feet west of 5th-av.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, M. J. A. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, of the three-story brick dwelling and three-story brick store, with lot, 20 by 75, No. 494 Broome-st., north side, 60 feet east of South 5th-av.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Surrogate's sale, Ann Toole, Executrix, of the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 92, No. 419 East 19th-st., north side, 236 feet east of 1st-av.

By Hugh N. Camp, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, James R. Steers, Jr., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 535 West 59th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 11th-av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James M. Fisk, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 76th-st., south side, 175 feet east of 9th-av.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

By Hugh N. Camp, Court of Common Pleas foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 22 by 400, on Sherman-av., south side, 700 feet west of Boulevard.

Friday, Aug. 30.

By L. J. & I. Phillips, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of the five three-story brick buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 97 and 99 Lewis-st., south-west corner of (Nos. 293, 293½, and 295) Stanton-st.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Dougherty, Esq., Referee, of the one-story frame and brick building, with plot of land 125 by 103.3 by 100 by 206.6, Nos. 615 to 623 East 15th-st., north side, running through to 16th-st., 338 feet west of Avenue C.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 471 West 22d-st., north side, 175 feet east of 10th-av.

By Bernard Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, of five lots, each 25 by 199.10 on West 143d-st., north side, running through to 144th-st., 150 feet west of 7th-av.

Saturday, Aug. 31.

By C. J. Lyon, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George W. Blunt, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brick building, with lot 25.6 by 67, No. 1,413 2d-av., west side, 50.6 feet south of 74th-st.

By John T. Boyd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. G. Salmon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, about 124 by 135, on 5th-av., south side, crossing Brook-av., 23d Ward.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Aug 23.

133d-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 90x99.11x 90; Frances E. Compton to Hayden Brown ..... nom.
32d-st., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21x98.9; Seton Heather and wife to Anna J. Ripley $9,000
27th-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9; William H. Streeter and wife to Ashbel H. Barney 11,000
Same property; Henry W. De Forest to William H. Streeter 100
42d-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 11th-av., rear lot; William Clements and wife to Hugh Murray.. 333
25th-st., n. s., 225 ft. east of 1st-av., 75x98.9; Charles Brunnell to Samuel Newell ..... nom.
25th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x98.9; Edward Baier to Charles Brunning 12,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner of 71st-st., 29.4x75; John Dilger and wife to Anna M. Schneider.. 5,000
52d-av., n. s., 142 ft. e. of 58th-av., 14x100.5; Thomas K. Jordan to Matilda M. Raborg ..... nom.
Franklin-av., e. s., lot No. 115; Emma J. Potter and husband to Addie B. Angel 4,750
126th-st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of St. Ann's-av., irregular; Elizabeth Kellner to Samuel Sims ..... nom.
52d-st., n. s., 142 ft. e. of 8th-av., 14x100.5; Samuel A. Raborg to Thomas K. Jordan ..... nom.
130th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x99.11; Margaret Trestrod to George W. Coapman.. 22,000
Chambers-st., s. s., lot No. 430, 25x75; F. Smith, Referee, to St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church 10,000
147th-st., s. s., corner of St. Ann's-av., 125x 100; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Star Fire Insurance Company 3,000

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Irwin, Eliza, to Thomas W. Folsom; s. s. Willard-av., e. of 2d-st., 23d Ward, 1 year $100
O'Connor, Richard, and wife to Alexander Ederus; n. w. corner of Willis-av. and 144th-st., 1 year 600
Ripley, Ann J., and husband to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 1,329 West 32d-st., 16 months 3,000
Smith, Thomas, and wife to Herrmann Sturenberg; n. s. 141st-st., e. of Willis-av., 3 months 4,000
Stone, Francis W., to Cornelia F. Young; n. s. 18th-st., e. of Broadway, 5 years 12,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., and others, Executors, to Franklin H. Delano and others, Trustees, &c. ..... nom.
Same to same ..... nom.
Quackenbush, Abraham C., to John Suydam $61,000
Bissell, John F., Receiver of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, to Jack Hyman 9,000
Stevens, Salmon, to Henry Pulford 1,520

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY NEAT NEW BROWN-stone houses, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av; 18.9x50 feet; lot 102; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; very desirably located; low price and easy terms. Apply at No. 67, on premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.5 wide, 200 feet west of 5th-av., on 46th-st.; in perfect order; containing all modern improvements; will be sold low on easy terms. Address OWNER, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NO. 46 EAST 37TH-ST., SOUTH-west corner of Park-av.—One of the most desirable locations in New-York City; price reasonable. Can only be seen by a permit from HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 8 Remsen-st., Brooklyn; newly painted, frescoed, and retised; within two minutes' walk of Wall-Street Ferry. This position commands the finest view of the Bay of any situation on the Heights. For full particulars apply to J. H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace Court, Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED HOUSES TO let to private families for the Winter or longer, well furnished, and choice locations. CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., 12TH-ST.—FINE APARTments from 1st September; meals furnished tenants in their rooms only; rents for apartments and meals greatly reduced.

FAIRMOUNT FLATS, —FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., west of 9th-av.; first-class in all requirements; owner living on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J., 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Cambridge, Md.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside), at a bargain, a house containing 13 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.

At Summit, N. J., on the premises, TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1878, at 2 P. M., to close the estate of Hannah Stoughton, deceased, the one undivided half interest in a large double brick house, with about one and one-half acres of land, well of water, barn, and carriage-house, on elevated ground, five minutes' walk from depot.

DANIEL M. DEVOE, } Executors.
JOSHUA YOUNGS, }

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS PONVERT, ELIAS PONVERT, Jr., and LOUIS J. PONVERT, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Elias Ponvert, Elias Ponvert, Jr., and Louis J. Ponvert, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth (20th) day of September, 1878, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au26-law3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHESTER C. MUNROE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that on the 16th day of August, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Chester C. Munroe, of Englewood, in the County of Bergen, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, Room 4, First National Bank Building, before John S. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. FORD, JOHN R. HOWARD, and EDWARD L. FORD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that an adjourned third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, 345 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the sixth day of September, 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose specified in sections 5,093 & 5,096 of the United States Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy."

Notice is also hereby given that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of said bankrupts, in said court, and that on said day, time, and place I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of section 5,096 United States Revised Statutes, title "Bankruptcy." W. H. RITTER, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Att'y for Bankrupts, 170 Broadway, New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LOWENTHAL, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice that on the 16th day of August, 1878, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Louis Lowenthal, of Passaic, in the County of Passaic, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment or any debts and the delivery of any property belong ng to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer or any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Paterson, New-Jersey, Room 4, First National Bank Building, before John S. Barkalow, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. L. HUTCHINSON,
U. S. Marshal for said district.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM LALOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Lalor, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said Revised Statutes, and that the 10th day of September, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au26-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID T. KENNEDY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted. And why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 10th August, 1878. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au19-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. SILLIMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Frederick W. Silliman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 139 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1878.
au22-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES DOLAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the fifth day of September, A. D. 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th August, 1878.
au12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 30, 1878.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF New-York—Sir: Notice is hereby given that, at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November fifth,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit: An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, (for a full term,) in the place of Samuel Hand, (appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, deceased,) whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Repre-sentative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States, in the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis's Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Ninth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth-street, Twenty-sixth-street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth-street, Fortieth-street, Seventh-avenue, and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth-street, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Eighth-avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth-avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third-avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-sixth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as is east of Eighth-avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third-avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, County of New-York.

County officers also to be elected for said county: Two Members of Assembly,

A City Judge, in the place of Josiah Sutherland.

A District Attorney, in the place of Benjamin K. Phelps.

A Coroner, in the place of Moritz Ellinger.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Seventh Senate District, (in the City of New-York,) to fill the unexpired term of John Morrissey, deceased. Respectfully yours,

ALLEN C. BEACH, Secretary of State.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, July 31, 1878.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. BERNARD REILLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ORDINARY POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING bills and gold coin, in going from Dr. Tyng's church to Madison-av., through 34th-st., to No. 311 5th-av., on Sunday, Aug. 25. Finder will please leave the same at No. 311 5th-av., and receive reward.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
Italy..W. Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Holland..W., Sept. 4, 10 A M
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain..Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A.M. | England..S., Sept. 7, 1 P.M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 N. R., foot of Morton-st.
VILLE DE PARIS, SANTELLI..Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, SANGUINET..Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LAMBERT..Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P.M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE:
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ROTHNIA..WED., Aug. 28 | *RUSSIA..WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA..WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA..WED., Sept. 18
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL..Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS..Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY..Saturday, Sept. 14, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Cabin, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING..TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA..TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA..TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
EQUAL These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to size of state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA..Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA..Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA..Thursday, Sept. 12
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; steerage at lowest rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND..Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER..Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN..Sat., Sept. 14
DONAU..Sat., Sept. 7 | NECKAR..Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin..$100 gold
Second cabin..60 gold
Steerage..30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia..Aug. 31 | S. A. M. Anchoria..Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Devonia..Sept. 7, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia..Sept. 21, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Christopher-st.
Alsatia..Aug. 28, 4 P. M. | Victoria..Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
FRISIA..Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING..Thurs., Sept. 12
HERDER..Thurs., Sept. 5 | WIELAND..Thurs., Sept. 19
Rates from Hamburg to Plymouth, London, and Southampton, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. WIER,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 3 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE 1-2 LESS THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; Shediac, Dorchester, and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM..WEDNESDAY..Aug. 28
CHARLESTON..SATURDAY..Aug. 31
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading signed and sealed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS..Aug. 29
ETNA..Sept. 19
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS..Aug. 31
AILSA..Sept. 14
First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO..Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO..Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY..Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA..Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship —..SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,365 tons, Curtis..Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows..Saturday, Sept. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON..Wed., Aug. 28
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY..Sat. Aug. 31
From Pier 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent Ocean S. S. Co., Central R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steam-ship CITY OF COLUMBUS, of the SAVANNAH LINE, will be open for inspection on MONDAY, 26th August. The friends of the route and the public generally are invited to examine this fine ship at Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st.
GEO. YONGE, Agent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, June 13, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City, and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-NINTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing line to and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FO

FALL TRADE PROSPECTS.

ANTICIPATIONS IN LEADING LINES OF BUSINESS.

A FAIR DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE, BUT LITTLE BOASTING—BUYERS INQUIRING CAUTIOUSLY AND TAKING MODERATE STOCKS—THE DREAD OF TARIFF TINKERERS.

September usually brings to the merchants of this and other Eastern cities a decided increase of business. The stocks in retail stores, from one end of the land to the other, are then more fully replenished than they are in the Spring, and in renewing their stocks, dealers proceed boldly or cautiously, according to the amount of prosperity enjoyed by the people with whom they deal. When manufactories have had little employment for their workmen and women, and the operatives have saved next to nothing, the shops they patronize are not likely to be filled with large stocks of goods. There is no need to tempt those who have no money. Credit will readily be extended when there is a prospect of ultimate payment, but the dealers who once trusted implicitly in the early return of "easy times," plenty of money, and free purchases, are not so abundant as formerly. Many men who were incautious enough to trust to a speedy return of "good times," and who had overloaded themselves with goods in the belief that a rush of business must soon come, have had more or less bitter experience in settling down to the conclusion that flush times are to be hoped for rather than believed in, and that it will not do to make investments on the supposition that there are plenty of eager customers waiting to seize and pay for goods, when they really see that but an average number of persons are anxious to buy. Cautiousness has been greatly developed within the last three years, during which hope has been repeatedly and persistently deferred. The conditions of trade promise this Fall to be not unlike those of last Fall. The Summer has been as dull, generally, as the Summer of 1877, but in some branches of trade there has been a steady improvement for several years, and this progress does not appear to have been checked during 1878. This is particularly the case with jobbers of different classes of goods, a few large houses having apparently absorbed the mass of trade, to the discouragement and disgust of men who have undertaken to plod along in the old way, a limited way, regulated by limited capital invested in a few lines of goods. Small wholesale dealers look with unconcealed envy upon the great firms that are steadily reaching out and grasping the whole business of the country, admitting, however, that it is inevitable that the employment of immense masses of capital in the various branches of trade, in the purchase of cargoes of goods to be distributed at wholesale, offers advantages to the retailer that cannot be extended by men who are necessarily crippled by their inability to secure the best bargains from first hands. Inquiry among a number of merchants in various branches of trade has been made for the purpose of ascertaining what, from present appearances, the extent and character of the coming Fall trade will be.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

"Don't promise too much," said one cautious merchant, "and perhaps it would be just as well not to promise anything. The best plan would be to say nothing; let trade grow without disturbing it as a curious boy uncovers the grain of corn to see how it is growing." He thought that there had been altogether during the year ending in August, 1878, an improvement, but it was not sufficient to cause him to shout very joyfully. Business must still be done so closely, with so little profit, that it seemed the old times were not to return again, but that after the present generation of merchants had gone to their reward, and the longing for a bygone day to return had died out, a new generation will come along, accustomed to slower or smaller profits, to whom the glowing accounts of fortunes made in a day in the war times will only be pleasing traditions with which they have no more concern than they should have in the story of "Cinderella." It is generally considered, among dry goods men, that the coming Fall will be a good one. The inquiry from the South was not so eager as the reports of good crops had led merchants to expect. Still, it has been a trifle better than last year. It is still too early for them to judge what effect the interruption of business South by the yellow fever may cause trade, but they have no great fear of any serious consequences from that cause. The fever is known to affect but a limited area of country; it is likely soon to be subdued, and the rush of business after frost will, it is thought, probably be strong enough to compensate for any pressure of dullness. Stocks have been held down by all country dealers. Their purchases in the Spring were not in excess of what seemed likely to be the demand. Few heavy stocks have been carried since 1873, and to meet any demand at all it will be necessary to restock thoroughly. There will be no reason for a rush of Southern trade from the North, while there may be some trouble in the South in working off stocks held in New-Orleans or other cities exposed to infection. At home a fair Fall trade is anticipated, and a moderate degree of preparation has been made for this trade by manufacturers. Since the export trade became better there has been less fear about disposing of stocks, not only of prints, but also of knit goods, woolens, and other fabrics. Among retailers and wholesale merchants the absence of the plaintive, despondent tone so common a few years ago is very noticeable. A few men are even buoyant, and predict an immense trade during the next two months. This class of merchants are confident that no possible chance can deprive this City of its position as the great distributing centre, but that its prosperity will continue, as it has heretofore, to keep pace with its growth in population.

FLOUR, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.

Already the extent of the flour and grain business of the Fall has been indicated in the enormous arrivals of grain and grain products in this City. The promise last year was that an excellent Winter and Spring business must surely follow an abundant harvest, and that the prosperity of the farmers would be shared by all classes of business men. There was a degree of disappointment at the result. While crops were enormous, there did not appear to be a relative improvement in trade. So, while the promise of business is now about as good as it was last year, there is not the same disposition among the Produce Exchange men to predict. The farmers are generally well off, except in the parts of the North-west that were visited by destructive storms; but abundant crops are sold at low prices, and they may dispose of a great deal more grain and yet not be a great deal richer at the end of the harvest than they were when their crops were not so large. The provision trade promises to be large and profitable. A steady increase in the consumption abroad of American butter and cheese continues, and the exportation of live cattle and sheep furnishes a new channel for the disposal of much stock, and a means of recompense to stock farmers in different parts of the country. The general impression, gained from conversations with merchants, was that there would be more money made this year by all classes of producers depending upon foreign consumption than for several years past. If the year has already been a good one for one class of workmen—the canallers—whose work began early and has continued to be as good all through the season as it was last year. Among provision men the prospect for the Fall is good. The lessons of past years are to be heeded, and there is no probability that there will be any such overloading of the market with pork or lard that the glut will react upon producers and spoil their speculations. The epidemic of fever at the South will, it is believed, scarcely affect the produce market. The well must live, and the crops will not cease to interest the living so long as there is a chance of gain. The farmers are generally, it is believed, getting more for their products this year than last, and are better satisfied for this reason.

THE GROCERY TRADE.

"The jobbers in groceries in this City must confess to one thing in favor of the railroads," said a prominent grocer, and one not particularly friendly to railroads, "and that is that the pooling system has really, to a great extent, removed from them the oppression of the special contract system. Special contracts are still made, in a few cases, but they are made very carefully and are seldom discovered. This gives an opportunity for men from distant points to buy in this City and select from large stocks, instead of taking whatever may be offered from a man at an inland point who has enjoyed, for years, the unjust discrimination of being allowed to transport freight for a less tariff than his fellows. The grocery trade is hopeful, and it is not built altogether on dreams. The Summer business has been fair, and the Fall business begins with more animation than that of a year ago. The present distress of the South will not seriously change the aspect of business. The cause is looked upon as too distinctly local too confined, to interfere with trade generally. The indications are, from the country, of a better feeling, as grocers are buying a little more freely, and do not complain so bitterly of dullness of trade as they used to do. Wherever retail dealers have to supply working men, hatters, carpenters, miners, and operatives, they are providing more liberal and more varied stocks than formerly, at least during the last five years. The workmen have been more steadily employed during the Summer, and seem to be better supplied with money than they have been for several preceding Summers. Prices are low, and will not go lower in many lines of goods."

In all classes of trade there is an accommodating and reasonable spirit. Wholesale dealers say they feel nothing so much as Congress and the agitation of elections. Fiddling with the tariff, tampering with the currency, and trifling with the public credit are referred to as causes now absent which encourage business men and restore a degree of confidence among them. All this may be changed by the result of an election, and it is believed that nothing is to be so much dreaded just now as a sudden and radical change of financial policy.

SUICIDE ON A SOUND STEAMER.

A PASSENGER FROM ALLYN'S POINT, CONN., CUTS HIS THROAT IN HIS STATE-ROOM.

Late Saturday night when the steam-boat City of Lawrence, of the Boston and Norwich Line, was about to leave Allyn's Point in the Sound a solitary passenger embarked from the freight depot at that point. It was so unusual for any passengers to board the steam-boat at Allyn's Point that the presence of this solitary voyager was remarked not only by the officers of the boat but by the other passengers. The man had no baggage with him. He wore a long black overcoat and carried a linen duster over his arm. At the clerk's office, when he purchased his ticket for this City and also procured a state-room, he said his name was "Burrows, of Allyn's Point, Conn." The key of state-room No. 162 was given him and he at once retired to the room. Nothing more was seen or heard from Burrows during the rest of the trip. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the City of Lawrence arrived at Pier No. 40, North River, and Edward C. English, a waiter on board, made his usual rounds to arouse the sleeping passengers. He received no response when he rapped at the door of state-room No. 162. He knocked loudly several times, but received no answer, and, becoming alarmed, he acquainted Mr. A. H. Porter, the clerk of the boat, with the fact. Porter accompanied English back to the state-room, and, as their repeated knocks remained unanswered, the door was forced open. The occupant of the state-room was found lying dead in the berth, with his throat cut. The bed clothing was saturated with blood, which had run down and formed on the appearance of the body the man had been dead for several hours. On the floor of the state-room was a small pocket-knife with which the suicide had been committed. Patrolman O'Reilly, of the Western Steam-boat Squad, on duty at the wharf, took charge of the body, and Coroner Flanagan was notified to hold an inquest. The man was apparently about 45 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, with light complexion, brown hair, and smooth face. He was dressed in a white linen shirt, black mixed pantaloons, scarlet striped vest, black overcoat, low-cut shoes, and white socks. He had in his possession $26 in bills, $1 10 in silver, and six pennies, a silver watch, a plain gold ring, pearl shirt buttons, a box of pins and needles, a spool of cotton, a box of tobacco, and a package containing Prussic acid. By direction of the Coroner, the body was removed to the Morgue to await identification.

RAPID TRANSIT ON THE BOWERY.

OPENING OF THE EAST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD TO-DAY—TIME-TABLE AND FARES.

Residents of the Bowery and Third-avenue will not be surprised to learn that passenger trains commence running regularly on the New-York Elevated Railroad to-day, the structure being finished as far as Forty-second-street, so as to connect with the trains from the Grand Central Depot. The depots have not the neatness and elegance of the gayly-painted bird-cages on the Metropolitan Elevated; but, as an offset to this, there is a prevalent impression among engineers that the movement of the trains will be less noisy. This impression is sustained by the limited experience of the experimental trains that have been run over the road from time to time during the last week. For the present, the trains will only run as far north as the Grand Central Depot. The upper section will not be completed for some time, although the foundations have been put down beyond Sixty-third-street. No Sunday trains will be put on for the present, and stoppages will not be made at all the stations. The time-table as arranged for the current week is subject to such alterations as occasion may require. Commencing at 7:35 in the morning, trains will leave the South Ferry Station every 15 minutes until 2:50 P. M. From 3:05 until 6:55, the hours during which New-York is supposed to be going home, the interval between trains will be only 10 minutes. The afternoon pressure will then, five trains will be run between 7 and 8 o'clock, according to the following schedule: 7, 7:07, 7:22, 7:45, and 8. The stations now sufficiently near completion to admit of taking up passengers are the Battery, Hanover-square, Fulton-street, Franklin-square, Ninth-street, Fourteenth-street, Twenty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, and Forty-second-street. Tickets will be sold at all the stations at 5 cents from 5:30 to 7:30 in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the afternoon.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

An unknown man was killed on Saturday night on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway, between the Gravesend and Sheepshead Bay stations. About 9 o'clock the engineer of the Long Island Railway train which left Hunter's Point shortly after 8 o'clock, noticed, just as the train was nearing the Gravesend crossing, that the Brooklyn and Coney Island train was approaching with great swiftness. Just as the trains rushed abreast of each other, the engineer of the Hunter's Point train saw the unknown man walking on the track ahead of the train from Brighton Beach and blew the whistle and rang the bell of the locomotive to warn the man of his danger. The stranger suddenly awoke to a sense of his terrible position, and in a wild effort to escape the train behind him sprang upon the other track, and an instant later was caught by the cowcatcher of the Hunter's Point train and torn to pieces. As soon as possible the train was backed, and the conductor gave orders to have the man's remains removed to Sheepshead Bay, while notification was sent to the coroner Simms. The victim was respectably dressed.

The victim was to-day identified as Michael Shaughnessey, aged 35 years, of Sheepshead Bay, employed as section hand on the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railroad.

DEATH OF EX-ASSEMBLYMAN KING.

James T. King, member of Assembly from the Nineteenth District in 1875–6, died after a brief illness at Cornish, Me., on Thursday last. His illness was due to a stroke of paralysis which occurred on the previous Monday. Mr. King was born at Gorham, Cumberland County, Me., on March 4, 1822, and was educated at Gorham Academy. He went to Baltimore in the year 1840, and entered the fancy goods business. At the close of the year he removed to Washington, and continued his business for seven years, with branch establishments at Georgetown, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, and Richmond. He subsequently returned to Baltimore, and engaged in the wholesale silk trade. He came to this City in the year 1853, and began business as a tea-dealer. Adding staple groceries to his stock in trade, he conducted a thriving business during the war. He was elected a member of Assembly on the Tammany Hall ticket in 1875, and served one term in the Legislature. Some time ago Mr. King bought a farm in the suburbs of Cornish, which, at the time of his death, he was engaged in laying out in building lots. His funeral took place at Gorham yesterday.

A NEWARK DIVORCE CASE.

Philip Keach, foreman in the Domestic sewing-machine factory, Newark, has begun proceedings to procure a divorce from his wife. He was married in 1871 in New-York, and went to Newark in 1873. Soon after becoming foreman in the sewing-machine works he employed William Lawrence. Lawrence boarded with him, and Keach soon became satisfied that an undue intimacy existed between his wife and his boarder. When Mrs. Keach was charged with it by her husband, she denied it. Lawrence, with wonderful frankness, confessed it, and then Mrs. Keach herself withdrew her denial. Keach separated from his wife at once, and Mrs. Keach secured apartments elsewhere. Keach and a friend stationed themselves opposite her house one night in July, and saw Lawrence enter. He did not come out again, and at 5 o'clock the next morning Keach and his companion demanded admittance. Mrs. Keach denied that Lawrence was there, but it is said that the search of an adjoining room resulted in his discovery. Keach has three children whose custody he prays the court to award him. Mrs. Keach is an attractive young woman.

A POLICEMAN'S RUSE TO CATCH A THIEF.

Officer Etienne Bayer, of the Tenth Precinct, was on special duty at about 4:30 yesterday morning, watching some suspicious characters in the Bowery. The officer took his station on the stoop of a liquor saloon near Broome-street, and feigned sleep. Soon after he was shaken by the arm and told to get up. Not making any response, his disturber proceeded to unbutton his vest and loose the gold chain by which his watch was attached to the vest. The officer then sprang up and grasped the thief, who proved to be Michael McMahon, of No. 515 East Sixteenth-street, a longshoreman. Yesterday, at the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Otterbourg held McMahon in default of $1,000 bail to answer at General Sessions.

STONE-THROWING IN BROOKLYN.

During a quarrel on Smith-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, James Shaughnessy, aged 24, of No. 116 Fourth-place, struck Michael O'Connor, of No. 155 Church-street, in the face with a stone, inflicting severe wounds. O'Connor was attended by a physician, while Shaughnessy was arrested by Roundsman McMahon. About the time of the above affray, Officer Lowery arrested Francis Dailey, a grocer, residing at No. 123 Second-street, on a charge of striking Edward Snelgrove, of No. 34 Fourth-place, with a stone, and fracturing his jaw. Snelgrove was removed to St. Peter's Hospital.

AN EXCURSIONIST DROWNED.

While returning from an excursion of the Knights of St. Nicolas yesterday, Henry Hart, a lad of 18 years, of No. 925 Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, fell overboard from the steamer Blackmar at Alpine Grove and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

THE NEW RAILROAD POOL.

RESULTS OF THE LATEST SARATOGA CONFERENCE.

ADVANTAGES THAT ARE TO BE GAINED TO SHIPPERS BY THE EAST-BOUND POOL—VIEWS OF A WELL-KNOWN TRAFFIC MANAGER.

The conference of railroad officials, which was opened on Wednesday last and closed on Saturday, in Saratoga, was marked by an appearance of harmony between the numerous and seemingly conflicting interests represented in it which could hardly have been expected to manifest itself, in view of bickerings that have occurred at previous gatherings of a like character. There was no wrangling in the sessions of the main body of the conference, and report says that the proceedings in the various committees were amiable, all the members showing a disposition to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and to bring about a harmonious result. One result of the conference is that every representative was satisfied and left Saratoga in a pleasant mood. The only railroad representative who returned to New-York after the conference was Mr. J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager of the New-York Central Railroad. He was found at his home in Madison-avenue, yesterday afternoon, feeling so well pleased with the work done in Saratoga that he willingly indicated what he thought will be the benefits to the railroads and to the business men resulting from the conference. The adoption of pools for east and west bound freights will, said Mr. Rutter, prove beneficial to the shippers and to the railroad companies alike. In the first place, it will stop that under-cutting of rates which has been the main cause of embarrassment to both shippers and railroads. It will fix rates firmly and arbitrarily, so that every shipper will know just how much he will have to pay for the transportation of his goods, and at the same time will be assured that none of his competitors can ship cheaper than he, however great their business. This will give merchants a stable basis for the computation of their expenses. Hitherto, shippers have been in a fog with respect to their knowledge of the freight rates paid by each other, and have been continually pressing the railroads for rates better than, or equal to, those which they alleged their competitors obtained. And it was through such urging on their part, that the system of undercutting, which has proved so hurtful to them, was begun and maintained. For instance, the shipper who could have his goods carried cheaper than those of his fellow-merchants could sell them cheaper, or, in purchasing, could pay more for them. In the beginning a merchant would procure a special rate from a railroad company. As he would thus gain control of the market, one of his competitors would learn the reason. The latter would then go to a railroad in rivalry with the one that gave the special rate, and by representing that his competitor was allowed by the second railroad advantage of $5 in $100, when really the advantage was but $2 in $100, would procure a reduction of $7. In this way the railroad companies' rates have been forced down to the lowest notch, but, at the same time, the business of merchants has been subjected to variations. The shippers could never tell how they stood; there was no fair competition; and each shipper controlled his market just as long as he had the lowest special freight rate. Now the pools will, by fixing arbitrary, but fair, rates, not to be changed in favor of any individual or firm, compose the business marts to a certain extent. Every man will know just how much it costs his neighbors to ship goods, and, consequently, the greatest business will be done by him who can buy cheapest, and sell cheapest, without aid from a railroad in the making of his prices.

The railroads will be benefited by the "pools" through the fixing of rates which will enable them to do business without loss. It will not do to raise rates to exorbitant figures—and there is no intention to do that. Merchants have become used to low charges, and the railroads have learned to be economical through the system of under-cutting. It is only a short time since it was brought about which to charge 70 cents per 100 for wheat from Chicago, but hereafter the New-York Central will be lucky to procure 45 cents. But, if a figure like this is fixed by the "pool," it will be adhered to, and no shipper can procure a lower. Herein consists the advantage of the pooling system to the railroads. They will settle upon the lowest rates they can live upon, and will not depart from them. Under-cutting has been the cause of the bankruptcy of many railroads in this country. It was remarkable in the Saratoga Conference the number of railroads—particularly those of the West and South-west—represented by receivers. Under-cutting and foolish rivalry drove those roads into financial embarrassment. In some instances lawlessness followed embarrassment, and the roads were run for long periods with no other intention on the part of the persons controlling them than to pay their running expenses, without regard to the rights of the many individuals whose money was invested in them. In some cases it will be remarkable if the real owners of the roads do not lose their title. Mr. Rutter said he considered that investors in railroad property were as much entitled to interest upon their money as any other class of money-owners, yet the general impression prevails to be that they are not. The laboring man who saves money would like 7 per cent. upon every dollar, and failing to get that he presses for 6 per cent. at least. Why, then, should not the railroad investors receive a fair return for their investments? In the case of the New-York Central they always have received it.

Mr. Rutter could not indicate the time when the east and west bound freight pools will be put into operation. The conference only agreed to institute the pools, and it now remains to prepare their plans. There need be no hurry, Mr. Rutter said, for the reason that at the present time there is no undercutting going on, every railroad having about all the business it can do. Two or three months may pass before the committee prepares the pool plans, or that body may adopt a plan at its first meeting. Every member of the committee will undoubtedly brought about the result finally, and it is probable that each of them has a plan to offer. Mr. Rutter himself had one, but if, upon the meeting of the committee, some other member should present one better digested he would not present his. Mr. Rutter warmly commended the abolition by the Saratoga Conference of the system of paying commissions to agents for the sale of passenger tickets. Its result will be, he said, to add greatly to the revenues of the companies. Abuses have grown up under the system, and have been the motive of the under cutting of passenger rates which have occurred from time to time. The system grew out of the unwillingness of the railroad companies to hire expensive offices in large cities for the occupancy of salaried agents. They therefore adopted the commission system, paying agents usually about $4 out of every $20. The agents fought among themselves, and cut down prices in order to draw to themselves the sale of the greatest number of tickets. For instance, an agent, in order to procure the sale of a ticket for Chicago, the regular price of which is $20, would take $18 from the purchaser, thus lessening his profit on a single ticket in order to sell a great many tickets. The greatest abuse in the commission agent system, however, was the fact that the agents accepted commissions from competing roads, and, by urging the sale of passages over the road that followed them the highest commission, provoked hostilities among the corporations, which led to improper reductions in prices.

Speaking of the money which will be turned into the treasuries of the railroads by the abolition of the agents and commissions, Mr. Rutter said that of course the passenger rates will not be reduced on their account. In this State the railroads are compelled to carry passengers for 2 cents a head per mile; and the public has no more right to claim a reduction of fares, now that the revenues of the railroads are to be increased by the saving of commission, than it has when, the price of oil going down, the companies do not have to pay high for greasing the wheels of their cars. With respect to the other matters passed upon at the conference, Mr. Rutter said they had little or no interest for the New-York merchants.

A QUESTION OF AUTHORITY IN FLUSHING.

The town officers of Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday adopted a preamble and resolution ordering that the Clerk of the town to forthwith notify John G. Wright that Supervisor Lawrence had no power or authority to make any contract to macadamize Broadway or for the improvement or repairs of any avenue, street, or highway in the town, and that whatever Mr. Wright might do under a pretended contract he would do at his peril. This action is in pursuance of a legal opinion given by ex-Judge William H. Onderdonk, who was asked to determine whether the contract for the improvement contemplated, for which the Board of Supervisors of Queens County had authorized the bonding of the town to the amount of $65,000, should be in the control of the Town Supervisor or the Commissioners of Highways. It is said that the Supervisor, who made the contract, did not award it to the lowest bidder. A committee of the board are instructed to take immediate legal proceedings against Supervisor Lawrence, with a view to enjoining him from further action.

A DRUNKEN MAN'S MISFORTUNE.

An investigation into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Hugh Farrell, now lying with a fractured skull at Bellevue Hospital, shows that he was arrested last Thursday night by Patrolman Heinz, of the Thirty-third Precinct, who found him lying drunk in the gutter at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue. He was so grossly intoxicated that he could not give his name and residence when taken to the Police station. He was locked up in a cell, and when arraigned at the desk the next morning to be taken to court, he appeared to be in full possession of his senses, and gave his name and residence. He was taken to the Harlem Police Court before Justice Wheeler, and as he had been fifteen times before magistrate on several occasions for intoxication he was committed for three months to the Work-house. He was locked up in the prison attached to the court to await transportation. In the afternoon Farrell was found to be sick and was taken to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital, and thence transferred to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed that the fracture of the skull was received by Farrell in an accidental fall while intoxicated. Farrel is 50 years of age, a stableman by occupation, and lives at One Hundred and Forty-third-street and Brook-avenue.

THE DECKERTOWN ENCAMPMENT.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT GATHERING ALMOST COMPLETED — PROGRAMME FOR THE OPENING DAY.

For the sake of the many persons who are looking forward to having a good time, for three days of the coming week, on Gen. Kilpatrick's farm, at Deckertown, N. J., it is to be hoped that the weather will be propitious. There will be thousands of men on the grounds who know what it is to sleep in tents, with the rain dripping down upon them; but there are few old soldiers so enthusiastic as to desire to renew that phase of their experience merely for pleasure. The report from Camp Kilpatrick yesterday was that 20 mammoth tents and 36 pavilions are up, and 100 wall tents, 50 Sibley tents, and 600 A tents had arrived from Trenton. Troops had already begun to arrive. Eller's battery and the officers' horses are to be shipped to-day. To-morrow morning, at 9:30 o'clock, the distinguished guests will assemble at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, and will leave for Deckertown with an escort at 10:15 o'clock in a train of palace cars. The arrivals yesterday reached nearly 5,000 persons. Overton's Hotel, on the grounds, is nearly completed. The following order has been issued by Deputy Commander John Mueller, G. A. R.:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPT OF NEW-JERSEY, G. A. R., NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19, 1878.
SPECIAL ORDERS.

I. The head-quarters in Jersey City on the morning of the 27th will be at Taylor's Hotel. Post Commanders will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General on their arrival, when tickets will be furnished to Deckertown and return. Price, $1. A special train will leave Camden about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Comrades from Camden, Trenton, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark will take this train, and will be furnished with tickets from Jersey City to Deckertown by an agent of the Midland Railroad, who will accompany the train from Camden. Post Commanders will collect $1 from each comrade for his ticket in order to facilitate the work of the Quartermaster.

II. Comrades unable to attend the first day will notify the Assistant Adjutant-General, inclosing $1, when a ticket will be returned by the next mail.

IV. Comrade E. W. Evans has been appointed Grand Marshal. Commanders on arrival at Deckertown will report to him at Unica Hotel, near the depot.

V. Comrade E. C. Stahl, of Post No. 8, is hereby appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General during the encampment, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will report to the Assistant Adjutant-General, at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on the morning of the 27th.

VI. Staff officers wishing to be mounted will have to furnish their own horses, as none can be obtained in Deckertown.

VII. The Assistant Quartermaster-General is prepared to furnish badges on receipt of the regular price.

VIII. The rates of the Pennsylvania Railroad will be as follows, from Camden and return:

For 50 men, $1 50; for 100 men, $3; for 200 men, $2 75; for 300 men, $2 50. From Trenton and return, $2; from New-Brunswick and return, $1; from Elizabeth and Newark, regular excursion rates.

IX. The special train on the morning of the 27th will leave Jersey City at 11 o'clock. Other trains will leave each day as follows:

Leave Jersey City for Deckertown 7:15, 7:50, 8:15, 9:42, 10:15 A. M., and 4:42 P. M. Leave Jersey for Deckertown 8:15, 9:06, 9:15, 10:44, 11:10 A. M., and 5:33 P. M. Leave Franklin for Deckertown 7:35, 10:04, 11:10, 11:34 A. M., 12:42, 12:55, and 7:13 P. M. Leave Middletown for Deckertown 6:05, 8:30, 9:16, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 5:25, and 6:45 P. M. Returning trains leave Deckertown for Middletown 7:54, 11:50 A. M., 12:05, 2:30, 4:10, 6:15, and 7:30 P. M. Trains leave Deckertown for Franklin 7:54 A. M., 3:35, 6:35, 6:55, and 8:18 P. M. Trains leave Deckertown for Paterson and Jersey City 7:16 A. M., 3:35, 5:45, 6:10, 6:55, and 8:18 P. M. Train leaving Deckertown 3:35 P. M. connects with Pennsylvania trains for Princeton, Trenton, Philadelphia, and Amboy division to Camden, via Trenton. Trains leaving Deckertown 5:45 and 6:10 P. M. connect with Pennsylvania trains for Newark, New-Brunswick, Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, and all points south and west of Philadelphia.

By order
JOHN MUELLER, Dep't Commander.
Official: F. W. SULLIVAN, A. A. G.

STEALING A VALUABLE SACHEL.

HOW MR. C. P. DEVLIN LOST HIS MONEY AND PAPERS—ONE OF THE THIEVES HELD FOR TRIAL.

John Kelly and Richard Gilligan were brought before Justice Duffy, in the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday morning, on the charge of being concerned in the theft of a sachel containing $294 in notes and many valuable papers, which was the property of Mr. Charles P. Devlin, and had been left by him in the care of a woman who kept an apple-stand at the corner of Twenty-third-street and First-avenue. The theft was committed on Monday last, the 19th inst., and Detectives Mulvey and Corey obtained evidence that Kelly was one of the thieves. He was arrested while driving a horse and wagon, which he had just purchased. John Cameron, aged 13, a bright-looking lad, of respectable parentage, who resides at No. 340 East Twenty-third-street, testified that he was present in the apple-stand when the theft was committed. He saw Kelly, whom he knew by sight, come to the spot with a companion named Hill, and, while Kelly stood back a little and held Hill's coat, the latter went to the stand while the apple-woman was absent for a moment, and, after turning back the bolt which held the door under the stand, he took therefrom a small red sachel and gave it to Kelly. Hill then put on his coat, and the two ran down First-avenue. Cameron was positive in his recognition of Kelly, although the latter indignantly denied being near the locality at the time. Kelly was held in bonds of $2,000 bail, and Gilligan was discharged, as there was no evidence to connect him with the robbery. The horse and wagon were sent to the Property Clerk to be held, but the Justice advised Mr. Devlin to visit the District Attorney and endeavor to have the case tried as soon as possible, or else the horse would eat his head off before the courts could decide whether or not it was purchased with the stolen money. Mr. Devlin stated to the Justice that the recovery of the money was of small concern compared with that of the valuable papers which the sachel contained. Many of these were receipts, vouchers, and legal documents, which could not be replaced, and he valued them at over $10,000. He thought that evidence would be found connecting the apple-woman with the theft, as it would appear as if she had knowingly left her stand so as to give the thieves an opportunity to take Mr. Devlin's sachel, which she knew contained a good deal of money.

SWIMMING CONTEST IN THE EAST RIVER.

Mr. R. Allen, of the swimming baths, foot of Fifty-fifth-street, East River, offered a silver cup and a silver medal to be competed for yesterday, and the announcement of the contest attracted a large crowd. There were about half a dozen swimmers who gave in their names as competitors, but only four put in an appearance—N. J. Thiel, George Wurst, Morris Powers, and J. Bonifface. The course was from the buoy at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street to the baths—about a mile. Thiel got away with an advantage of a couple of yards, Powers and Bonifface being close together, and Wurst half a dozen yards or more in the rear. After the first 500 yards the race lay entirely between Powers and Thiel. Powers had caught up with Thiel, and they swam together for a short distance. Then Powers gradually drew away, and finished about 10 seconds ahead, swimming a clean side stroke all the distance. Time—11:50. Bonifface made a good finish, but Wurst gradually lost time from the commencement. There was a heavy tide running, which materially assisted the swimmers. Next Sunday it is intended to give a complimentary benefit to Messrs. Tuelff and Holtz, the swimming masters at the baths, when there will be a sculling race, a swimming race for boys, a swimming race for men, and other competitions.

SUICIDE OF A DESPONDENT MAN.

John Scherber, of No. 241 Central-avenue, Jersey City Heights, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in the head. He was a bricklayer, and formerly resided in Chicago. His relatives sent him money recently to pay the expenses attending the removal of himself and family to Jersey City, where he hoped to get employment. His hope was not realized, and he became despondent. After dinner yesterday his family were startled by a pistol report. F. J. Angerbower, a neighbor, entered Scherber's sleeping apartment and saw him sitting on a chair near the window, dead. A small single-barrel pistol lay at his feet, and a bullet-hole was discovered over his left eye. It was said that he had quarreled with his mother just before he died, but his wife denies it. Coroner Rouen summoned a jury, who viewed the body, and an inquest will be held.

THE PLATTDEUTSCHES VOLKSFEST.

Forty-one Low Dutch societies, of this City and vicinity, will unite in holding a grand festival at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., commencing on Sept. 1, and lasting four days. Singing, dancing, athletic contests, and entertainments of every discription are among the attractions to be offered. Last evening several hundred of the members of the different societies met at at Beethoven-Maennerchor Hall, on Fifth-street, for the purpose of becoming better known to each other. Music, speech-making, &c., occupied them up to a late hour. Henry Clausen, the brewer, is President of the associated societies, and N. F. Butenschon, who was Collector of Assessments under Controller Green, is the Financial Secretary.

CHARLES KELSEY'S ESTATE DIVIDED.

The various suits brought by Charlotte J. Mott (formerly Kelsey) for her share of the estate of Charles G. Kelsey, and also for services rendered to William S. Kelsey, and all other matters in litigation in the Kelsey family, have been settled to mutual satisfaction, Charlotte receiving clear title and conveyance of two houses and lots and a piece of wood-land, and mutual releases being exchanged.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Peter Antonio, aged 33, while intoxicated, fell out of a window at No. 539 Broome-street yesterday morning and fractured his skull.

Annie Connors, aged 24, recently discharged from the Work-house Hospital on Blackwell's Island, died suddenly yesterday, at No. 349 Water-street, from some unknown cause.

Bernard McNally, aged 35, while crazy from drink, jumped out of a third-story window at No. 29 Bowery yesterday morning and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Julia Judge, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, who lived in Pacific-place, (West Twenty-ninth-street,) died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received by being run over by a truck in West Thirty-first-street on Friday last.

The body of James J. Gartland, aged 7 years, who had been missing from his home since last Friday, was found yesterday in the North River at the foot of West Eleventh-street and taken to his father's residence, No. 162 Ferry-street.

Louis Fischer, the driver of the Avenue C car which ran over and killed Rose Lully, a child, in Pitt-street on Saturday evening, was yesterday admitted to bail in $500 to await the result of the inquest. J. D. Ozmer, of No. 271 Seventh-street, gave the required security.

Representatives of the different departments of the Customs service in this City are invited to meet at the Surveyor's office on Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking measures to raise money for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the South.

The feast of St. Bernard was celebrated yesterday at the Roman Catholic Church bearing his name, in West Fourteenth-street. A solemn high mass was sung at 10:30 A. M., and the panegyric of the saint was delivered by Edward A. Dunphy, A. M., Professor of Sacred Eloquence in the Troy Ecclesiastical Seminary.

Francis Leonard, printer, of No. 2 Marion-street, was arraigned before Justice Flammer yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, charged with breaking into the store of Eugene Stevens, No. 4 Marion-street, and stealing $5 from the money-drawer. Leonard put in a plea of not guilty. He said he was intoxicated and did not know what he was doing. Justice Flammer committed him to await trial in default of $1,500 bail.

BROOKLYN.

A sneak-thief gained access to the residence of Mrs. Edward Hallerton, No. 150 Wythe-avenue, on Saturday, and while the lady was in the kitchen succeeded in prying open a trunk in the front room and carrying off $100 worth of property.

William Gronhe, aged 37 years, of No. 93 Eagle-street, Brooklyn, was stabbed in the arm early yesterday morning during a dispute with several men in front of his residence. The wound was not dangerous. The Police arrested Dennis Campbell, of No. 465 Manhattan-avenue, as one of the assailants.

A dispute that culminated in an assault took place on Saturday night at No. 13 Emmett-street, Brooklyn, the contestants being Bridget and Kate O'Malley, sisters, aged 18 and 19 years respectively, and Catherine Delaney, aged 61 years. After a war of words the sisters attacked the old woman, knocked her down and stamped upon her, and then alternately beat her with a large tin pail. The Police of the Third Precinct interfered, arrested the two assailants, and took the injured woman to the Long Island College Hospital, where her wounds were declared to be serious.

NEW-JERSEY.

William Ditmar, the scavenger who was so horribly mangled at the Market-street railroad depot, Newark, Saturday afternoon, died Saturday night in St. Michael's Hospital.

Rev. Mr. Lacy, Pastor of the Davis Memorial M. E. Church, East Newark, was privately married Friday by Rev. Mr. Van Horn, of Newark, to Miss Laura Meeker, the organist of the church.

MR. COLES MORRIS' DEFENSE.

Mr. Coles Morris, formerly of the law firm of Billings & Cardozo, in this City, has written a letter to the newspapers, in which he utterly denies the reports circulated some time ago affecting his integrity as Trustee of the estate of the late John B. Coles, and challenges the fullest investigation. He affirms that, owing to temporary mental derangement, he has not, until recently, heard of the rumors to his discredit which have circulated, or seen the newspaper articles in which he is described as a defaulter. He also denies the alleged irregularities respecting the Hollins estate, and intimates that, if such an estate ever had any existence, the fact has not come to his knowledge. In evidence of his relations with his sister, Mrs. E. C. Hollins, in her pecuniary affairs, he submits a letter from her eldest son, William M. Hollins, which exonerates Mr. Morris from any wrong-doing respecting the estate, and regrets that any ill-timed intimations of his should have given rise to unfavorable rumors. As the same time Mr. Hollins expresses an opinion respecting a certain account brought in by his uncle against the property as a question which concerns his mother, not himself. In concluding his letter, the nephew promises to spare no pains to correct the rumors he has unwittingly fostered, and frankly confesses that they arose from erroneous information. Mr. Morris states in his communication that he is preparing a statement in which the charges brought

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE YOUNG REPUBLICANS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A CONFERENCE AT WORCESTER—CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMMITTEES APPOINTED—ACTIVE WORK PROMISED—THE DOCTRINES OF THE YOUNG MEN AS DEVELOPED BY THEIR ACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WORCESTER, Aug. 26.—The conference of Young Republicans held here to-day was attended by about 80 gentlemen from different parts of the State, many of them already known as active men in local politics, and strongly and openly opposed to machine politicians and their ways. How great the interest or curiosity in their movements is was shown by the attention they have already received from the press and the arrangements made for full reports of their proceedings to-day. They met in the large parlors of the Bay State House, and beyond the representatives of the press, only those bearing circulars of invitation were admitted. The conference was very free. There were only two set speeches, but nearly every one present exercised the freeman's right to express his opinion, and the debates were frequent and long. The object of the gathering was as outlined in THE TIMES' Boston correspondence, except that the end is not to push aside the leading politicians, as incorrectly printed through a typographical error, but to push aside the trading politicians along with the scalawag. The sympathy of the leading politicians with their movement is sought by the young men, and not a few have already made haste to extend it. Their purpose is to work with the regular party committees, not in antagonism to them, though somewhat independent of them, and to this end a General Committee was appointed of two in each Congressional district, to work in harmony with the Executive Committee at Boston. Their work, as outlined by Col. R. M. Thompson, of Boston, President of the Executive Committee, in his speech in calling them to order, is to stir up their friends and neighbors to take an interest in political questions; to work for the selection of men who are sound on the questions these Young Republicans deem vital issues, as delegates from the towns and wards to the several conventions; to influence these conventions as far as possible to present, clearly and distinctly, these issues as those which they will ask the people to decide; to influence the conventions to choose good men as candidates, men who have shown by their past lives, as well as their present professions, that they can be relied on to vote for honest money and civil service reform; and to work for the election of such candidates when they are nominated, and for no others.

The doctrine of these young Republicans, as gathered from the speech of Col. Thompson, and indorsed by their proceedings and action to-day, is that the great issues that divided the parties before, during, and immediately following the war, are substantially settled, and that the questions which now divide them are questions of administration, the most important of which at present are the currency and the reform of the civil service. They believe that party allegiance should depend upon principle and not upon fealty to persons; that in this country every voter should be a politician, and politics should not be looked upon as at present by too many young men, as a disgraceful trade, given over to sharpers and office-seekers; that the office-holders should be servants of the people, and not of the party; that the questions of the relation of capital to labor should be kept out of politics, and that the energies of all patriotic and honest men should be directed to securing the blessing of an honest and stable currency.

Col. Hopkins, of Worcester, who presided, made a practical speech, urging serious and honest work, and co-operation with the regularly organized committees of the Republican Party. Committees were appointed on Resolutions and for other purposes, but the young men, like Kearney, showed no disposition to have their business cut and dried, and so the resolutions reported and the plans recommended by the committees were set aside. Organization was effected as suggested from the floor, and in place of the adoption of the resolutions, the Executive Committee was instructed to prepare an address, urging upon the young Republicans of the State the necessity of earnest political thought and action, and of steadfast adherence to the cause of an honest gold standard currency, a civil service selected for fidelity and capacity, irrespective of party considerations, and an economical State administration.

It was manifest that the feeling of the body was strongly in support of President Hayes, and a suggestion that an indorsement of the Administration of President Hayes and its efforts toward a reform of the civil service be one of the features of the address met with hearty applause. The working committee of two from each Congressional district was formed of the best material, and, with the passage of a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to invite Gen. Garfield, of Ohio, to make some speeches in the State during the campaign, the conference closed. The young men parted, with the assurance that they would be heard from later in the campaign.

THE ELECTION DAY IN IOWA.

DOUBTS ABOUT ELECTING CONGRESSMEN AT THE STATE ELECTION IN OCTOBER—AN EXTRA SESSION TO CHANGE THE STATE LAW PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The people of Iowa, who have been anxious for Secretary McCrary to come out and take part in the Fall campaign, are in a quandary about the day upon which an election can be legally held, and telegraphed to Secretary McCrary to-day for advice. The State law provides that the elections in Iowa shall be held upon the second Tuesday in October, except in Presidential years, and then upon the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The United States Revised Statutes provide that all State elections shall be held upon one uniform day in November, except where an amendment to the State Constitution would be necessary to produce such conformity. The Iowa Constitution specifies that the first election of the State shall be held on the second Tuesday in October, but says nothing about the succeeding years. Iowa thus comes under the sections of the Federal statute providing for a uniform election day. This can be construed so rigidly against the general officers that should the Iowa people vote for Congressmen in October they would not be given their seats. Only State officers can be legally voted for in October, while the election of Congressmen must take place in November. The people of Iowa are anxious to avoid the expense and bother of two elections. They have telegraphed to Secretary McCrary for advice, and he counsels convening an extra session of the Legislature to modify the State law. He thinks this will be much less expensive and troublesome than holding two elections. It is thought such a course will be taken.

BUTLER'S INDEPENDENT CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—It is very lively at Butler's head-quarters. The General to-day was denied to visitors, and it was whispered that he was buried in his inner office, busy on his letter accepting the pressing invitation to take the field as an independent candidate for Governor. One of the most active local workers in the Democratic Party is busy at Butler's with his other men. It is claimed that the latest tally to-night showed 52,000 signatures to the petitions; that all the names are those of legal voters; that with all those taken in the cities the street and number of each signer's residence was taken, and that in this city the number of names received was 14,000. An examination of the petitions shows that the greater part of the names are those of Democrats. This is the statement at the Pemberton-square head-quarters—that in Boston only about 25 per cent. are Republicans, and in other parts of the State the proportion varies from 30 to 35 per. cent. The story of "intimidation" in Boston is repeated with variations.

A GREENBACKER ROORBACK EXPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Greenbackers in all sections of the country hold the Republican Party responsible for what they call "the contraction of $800,000,000 of the circulation" by the withdrawal from the legal-tender currency of the seven-thirty notes. The Treasury authorities are in daily receipt of letters from Republican speakers and writers asking whether the seven-thirties were ever treated as legal tenders. To-day the Treasury authorities made an authoritative denial of the story, and say that not a single dollar of the seven-thirties was ever issued or received as legal tender.

THE DEMOCRATIC "BLOODY SHIRT."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Charleston *News and Courier*, referring to the possibility of Democratic bolting and Republican success in that State, lifts the Democratic "bloody shirt," and says that "seceders and malcontents will be treated as public enemies and made political outcasts. The Democratic Party will not lay down the sceptre of authority in South Carolina, nor shall that sceptre be wrested from the strong hands by which it is grasped."

OHIO GREENBACK NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.—The Greenback Party, at their convention here to-day, nominated Col. A. E. Jones for Congress in the First District, and George W. Platt in the Second District. A full county ticket was also nominated, with the exception of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee met here to-day, Chairman Blackburn presiding.

DEATH OF JUDGE JOHN A. INGLIS.

THE AUTHOR OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ORDINANCE OF SECESSION DIES AT HIS HOME IN BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Judge John A. Inglis, Chief-Judge of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore, died this morning at his residence in this city. He had been in failing health for some time, and a few days ago was attacked with diphtheria, which was the immediate cause of his death. He was a son of Rev. James Inglis, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, and was born in the year 1813. His father, when a young man, was a law student in the office of Alexander Hamilton. The son received his early education at a school in Cecil County, Md., and was subsequently graduated, at the age of 18, at Dickenson College, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he removed to Columbia, S. C., and engaged in the profession of the law. He became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions and Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of that State. At the breaking out of the civil war he held the position of Chancellor of the State. He was President of the State convention which met at Columbia on Dec. 17, 1860, and adopted the ordinance severing the relations between the State and the Federal Government. He presented the resolution "that it is the opinion of the convention that the State of South Carolina should forthwith secede from the Federal Union, known as the United States of America," and was the author of the famous "Ordinance of Secession." When Gen. Sherman's troops entered Columbia, Judge Inglis' house was ordered to be saved, but it is related that a Federal officer who entered the house saw the ordinance framed and hanging on the wall, and that the order was given to burn the residence. It was, therefore, totally destroyed, together with a valuable library. In 1870 Judge Inglis removed to Baltimore, and was appointed to a Professorship in the Law School of the University of Maryland. In 1874 Gov. Whyte appointed him to the position of Chief-Judge of the Orphans' Court, and at the general election of 1875 he was re-elected by the people without opposition. He had the reputation of being a learned and impartial Judge. He was for many years a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL CRUISE ABANDONED—THE FLAGSHIP AND SEVERAL OTHER YACHTS FAIL TO APPEAR AT THE RENDEZVOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GLEN COVE, Aug. 26.—The Brooklyn Yacht Club squadron was to have assembled at this place this evening and sail to the eastward to-morrow on its annual cruise; but, for some unexplained reason, it has not done the first and will not do the second. As the steamer Seawanhaka rounded Sand's Point this afternoon, and those on board of her looked into Glen Cove, they saw a fleet at anchor at the usual rendezvous of the yachts, and they said among themselves: "Not so poor a showing, after all. The Brooklyn yachts are turning out in larger force than I expected," &c. As the steamer drew nearer it was seen that with the exception of four large schooner yachts, the fleet was composed of fishing smacks, and those on the steamer then thought that of all the expected squadron, Commodore Wallack's yacht, the Columbia, had alone arrived and was awaiting the arrival of the rest. This was a second mistake, for as the Seawanhaka passed the anchored yacht she was seen to be the schooner Madeleine, ex-Commodore John S. Dickerson, who alone of all the Brooklyn Club, had rendezvoused at the appointed place and time. Later in the evening the sloop-yacht Niantic, Capt. Hartley, came in from the eastward, and still later, the schooner-yacht Triton, Commodore Thayer, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, shipped in and anchored beside the Madeleine. She did not intend to join the cruise, and only ran in to witness the start. These were all that reached Glen Cove during the night, not even the flag-ship Columbia putting in an appearance at the rendezvous. The Madeleine's people say that they saw the Columbia stand up the Sound during the afternoon and put into Long Beach Harbor off Larchmont, where she came to anchor. By the few yachtsmen who did come to time the action of Commodore Wallack in not fulfilling his part of the engagement is considered wholly unjustifiable. There will, of course, be no cruise of the club this season, and the case of such a total disregard for Commodore's orders is something unprecedented in the history of yachting. The Madeleine and Niantic will leave here at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning, and run across to Mamaroneck, where their cruise will end for the present.

RECOVERY OF YOONG REID'S BODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Aug. 26.—The body of G. E. W. Reid, the young Virginian, who was drowned while bathing in the Hudson a short distance south of this village, was found floating yesterday morning at the "Mud-hole," two miles south, on the western shore. Coroner Schenk, of Fishkill, presided at the inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. An attending physician believed the deceased died immediately on entering the water from heart disease. The remains were conveyed to Boston this morning on the 8:30 train.

THE NEW COTTON AND RICE CROPS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The steamer John W. Cannon, from Vicksburg, brought 256 bales of new cotton. The steamer Belle, from the upper coast, brought 27 sacks of rough rice.

THE AUSTRIAN ELEPHANT.

TRYING POSITION BETWEEN BOSNIA AND HUNGARY.

EFFORTS TO SECURE A CONVENTION WITH TURKEY WITHOUT DISCUSSION OF THE LIMIT OF OCCUPATION—HUNGARIAN OPPOSITION TO A PERMANENT ACQUISITION OF THE PROVINCE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the council of Ministers has failed to agree to the project of a convention submitted by Count Andrassy to Caratheodori Pasha on the 23d inst., which merely proposed to establish the *modus vivendi*, and rejected the demands of the Porte that the Austrian occupation should be limited and that Turkey should receive any surplus of revenue. The Porte has now forwarded a modification of its draft mentioned yesterday, wherein the Sultan desired the convention to read: "Temporary exercise of sovereignty."

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Count Andrassy's object in urging on a convention with Turkey is to temporarily shelve discussion as to the future relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Austrian monarchy, which threatens to cause a serious dispute between the Austrian and Hungarian Governments.

Mobilization of the Army may be considered to be terminated for the present. Only soldiers on furlough, and not the reserves, are called in. Gen. Philipovich's army will be raised to 125,000 or 130,000 men. The garrisons of Trieste and Goerz, which were depleted at the commencement of the Bosnian occupation, are being strongly reinforced. A strong garrison will also be stationed at Semlin.

PESTH, Aug. 26.—Two engineers have been arrested on the Transylvania frontier on suspicion of being Russian spies. Drawings of frontier fortresses were found in their possession.

THE RUSSIAN FORCE IN BULGARIA.

EMBARKATION AT BOURGAS ABANDONED—THE HEAD-QUARTERS—CONTINUED BULGARIAN OUTRAGES UPON MUSSULMANS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A *Times* dispatch from Constantinople says as soon as the Russian troops have embarked Gen. Todleben intends to go to Adrianople for a short time, after which the Russian head-quarters will be removed to Varna. It was intended that a large number of troops should embark for home at Bourgas, but, in consequence of the prevalence of a malignant fever which has already disabled more than one-half of the garrison, the intention has been abandoned, and another point will be chosen. As soon as the neighborhood of San Stefano is evacuated the British fleet will probably leave the Princes' Islands, but will not go beyond Gallipoli until the Russians shall have retired within the boundaries of Eastern Roumelia.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Russian head-quarters have been transferred from San Stefano to Rodosto.

The British Consul at Adrianople reports that the Bulgarians continue to plunder and outrage the Musulmans. The Greek Archbishop has communicated to the Consul details of the most horrible atrocities.

Another dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says: "The report of the Rhodope Commission was signed, on Sunday, at Buyukdere, by the British, French, Italian, and Turkish delegates. The Russian and German delegates refused to sign it. The Austrian delegate was prevented from attending by illness."

THE PROPOSED REFORMS IN TURKEY.

SUGGESTIONS OF ENGLAND NOT REJECTED BY THE SULTAN—LACK OF MONEY TO CARRY THEM OUT.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times* denies the correctness of Reuter's telegram of Aug. 15 from Constantinople, stating that Minister Layard had abandoned some demands concerning reforms in Turkey which the Porte considered as touching upon its authority. The *Times'* correspondent says: "What has really been done is this: Minister Layard presented a memorandum to the Porte recommending the immediate organization of an efficient gendarmerie to insure the protection of life and property; the creation of courts of appeal, with European Assessors, at certain central points, and reforms in the methods of raising taxes. Far from offering any opposition, the Grand Vizier declared that the Sultan was most anxious to introduce these and other necessary reforms, but there are grave difficulties in the way, chief among which was the want of funds, and the execution of the reforms in question would require the expenditure of £1,000,000."

A Constantinople dispatch says: "Mukhtar Pasha has been appointed Turkish Commissioner to Crete. The Porte desires the aid of England to obtain a loan, guaranteed on the revenue of Cyprus, in order to carry out administrative reforms within its own jurisdiction."

TURKEY AND BATOUM.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Reuter's Constantinople dispatch contains the following items: "The surrender of Batoum has been postponed until Sept. 12. The Governor of Trebizonde has gone to Batoum to endeavor to calm the population."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Constantinople dispatch to the *News* says 10,000 Lazis are approaching Batoum to ask Dervish Pasha what course he intends to adopt.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

PROBABLE CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY—DISCUSSIONS YESTERDAY — APPARENTLY NO PROGRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The monetary conference is expected to terminate on Wednesday. The delegates will dine at the Elysée on Tuesday. At the sitting to-day Mr. Groesbeck urged the resumption of the free mintage of silver, on the ground that circumstances have greatly altered since its suspension by the Latin Union. In Germany the stock is greatly reduced, and the Asiatic demand has revived. The Swiss representative contended that if the Latin Union had not suspended the free mintage of silver, the countries composing it would have been deluged by the demonetized German stock. He also feared that the Nevada and South American supply might increase. The Belgian representative pointed out the impossibility of fixing the value of silver by legislation. Mr. Lecombe, of the English delegation, pointed out that silver was liable to great fluctuations, and these might be aggravated by changes in currency laws of various countries. No resolution of the congress, he said, could effectively lessen this evil, as every Government would study only its national interests. Mr. Horton, of the American delegation, replied. He congratulated England and France on having changed the opinion they held in 1867 in favor of the demonetization of silver.

RECIPROCAL TRADE WITH CANADA.

LONDON, Aug 26.—The *Times*, in an editorial article on the desire of the United States to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada on the basis of economical doctrines prevalent in the Union, says: "Canada is within the operation of England's commercial treaties, and could not establish reciprocity with the United States without transgressing the 'most favored nation' clause in those treaties." The *Times* concludes as follows: "Whether, apart from the question of our treaty obligations, there would be any disposition in Canada to assent to the proposal is most doubtful. The mind of Canada can be freely expressed in the Parliament of the Dominion, and we are willing to abide by its free declarations. There is no disposition to fetter Canadian liberty of action, even if the establishment of a Customs union with the United States was the result of it, but the prospects of the scheme are at least doubtful. When the subject was raised four years ago, the Dominion Government protested that they would never listen to any suggestion for the admission of the manufactures of the United States on more favored terms than those of the United Kingdom, and we have no reason to suppose that any change of sentiment has since been developed."

FIGHTING THE SOUTHERN OUTLAWS.

ENCOUNTER WITH MORGAN'S BAND IN TENNESSEE—THREE MOONSHINERS KILLED AND SEVERAL REVENUE OFFICERS WOUNDED—MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED—THE SOUTH CAROLINA PROSECUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 26.—William M. Woodcock, Internal Revenue Collector of this district, to-day received information that a fight in Overton County between the revenue raiders and the illicit distillers resulted in three distillers being killed and several raiders dangerously wounded. L. L. Ayers, accompanied by 10 men, left Lebanon yesterday for the scene of the conflict, and was to arrive there at midnight last night. As it was reported, on good authority, that the people were rising to attack the revenue force, Woodcock telegraphed this morning to Commissioner Raum the state of affairs. Gen. Raum dispatched a reply instructing Collector Woodcock to organize parties of sufficent strength to deter resistance, and arrest every illicit distiller in the district. The Collector was authorized to employ 40 men, if necessary, for 30 days or a longer period. Collector Woodcock accordingly ordered B. F. Ragsdale, Deputy Collector at Deckerd, Franklin County, to assist in quelling the disturbance. The revenue party attacked is headed by Capt. Davis, who has killed several distillers, and is, therefore, hated by them. It is feared the entire force under Davis will fall victims to the distillers' fury. A number of men were dispatched to the scene of the encounter to-night.

A Lebanon special to the *Banner*, to-night, says that a stage driver from Cookeville arrived there at 7 P. M., and reports that Morgan's men are well organized. They had the revenue officials surrounded three days, shut off from food and water. Morgan has over 100 men. The fight continued all day Saturday. The citizens pursuaded Morgan to withdraw. Capt. Davis and his party are now at Cookeville. Reinforcements reached Cookeville to-day. Capt. Davis swears he will kill five of Morgan's men if Phillips (one of the revenue force) dies. Private letters from Cookeville says that Davis' party are acting worse than the outlaws. Morgan swears that Davis shall not come on his territory. More fighting is anticipated to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 26.—William H. Earle, counsel for Redmond's outlaws, moved to set the verdict returned by the jury on Saturday aside, on technical grounds. Judge Bryan reminded him that his efforts were in behalf of the controversion of justice and civilization, but he granted the hearing of the argument after the jurors are discharged, to prevent additional expense to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A dispatch has been received here from L. C. Northrop, United States Attorney at Greenville, S. C., dated Aug. 24, and addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, saying: "After four days' trial, jury selected by defense rendered verdict of guilty against Redmond gang. Earle fought every inch, and may move an arrest of judgment. Court is with me. Moral effect complete. Redmond refuses to surrender."

A TRICK ON INDIANA FARMERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 26.—The banks of this city began discounting trade dollars at 10 per cent. a few days ago. It appears now that a sharp game was played by some persons who succeeded in disposing of large amounts of the coins in the surrounding country at par before the fact was known. Much indignation is felt by the farmers who sustain the loss.

SMUGGLING TOBACCO INTO ENGLAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Treasury Department has received information from the United States Consul at Londonderry, through the Department of State, that the British ship Minnehaha has arrived at Londonderry from Baltimore, with about half a ton of unmanufactured tobacco on board, in packages less than the size prescribed by the laws of Great Britain, which tobacco was not entered on the manifest. In consequence of this fact, and other suspicious circumstances, the tobacco and the ship bringing the same has been seized by the Collector of Customs at Londonderry. The Collector of Customs at Baltimore reports that the Minnehaha cleared from that port May 14, 1878, with a cargo consisting, as per manifest, of 53,430 bushels of corn in bulk and in bags, and 954 bushels of flour, but at that time she had no tobacco on board, and that the parties who chartered the vessel at Baltimore disclaim any knowledge of any tobacco having been taken on board. The master swears to the truth of his manifest and clearance. It would seem he is likely to be prosecuted for perjury on his return to the United States.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 26.—No diminution in the attendance at the camp-meeting is noticeable, and vast congregations await the preachers at every service. At 10:30 o'clock this morning Rev. J. P. Dunham, the blind Chaplain of the Georgia Senate, spoke from Proverbs v.: 11. During the service a young man announced his conversion. In the afternoon Rev. J. R. Daniels preached from Proverbs iii.: 35. The twilight meeting in the Tabernacle was unusually crowded. At 8 o'clock in the evening Prof. Caldwell, of Tennessee, addressed the worshipers in the auditorium, from Hebrews ix.: 22, and First John iii.: 2. A sunrise meeting will be held on the beach to-morrow.

THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Aug. 26.—The ranchmen from whom Indians stole stock on the Montana road at Red Rock, a week ago, followed them with a party of citizens until it was found that they had joined a larger party and were too strong, when the pursuers returned. It is supposed that the Indians are congregating near Henry's Lake. Capt. Egan, with one company of the Second Cavalry, were expected to reach Henry's Lake yesterday. A small party of soldiers is also in the National Park from Fort Ellis. Some of them will undoubtedly strike the Indians in a day or two.

FATAL COLLISION ON A SWITCH.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—As the 6:45 train was leaving the depot for the West this morning, a train in charge of Switch Engineer William Thornton was run across its track. The result was a collision, by which two or three locomotives and several cars were damaged and the track torn up. Engineer Thornton jumped from his engine and fell under the cars. He was instantly killed. He was one of the oldest engineers on the road, and leaves a family of grown-up children and a wife. No one else was injured.

A BANK ROBBERY PREVENTED.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 26.—An attempt was made early on Thursday morning to rob the First National Bank of Hopkinton, at Hope Valley. Two attempts to blow open the safe were made. The noise aroused the neighbors, and the robbers fled after exchanging shots with men hurrying to the scene. The door of the safe containing the books was shattered. This is the third unsuccessful attempt to rob this bank.

RATES OF ELEVATING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 26.—At a meeting of the Western Elevating Company to-day the following rates for elevating and storage were adopted, to take effect Sept. 5: Elevating, including five days' storage, per bushel, ⅞ cent; storage each succeeding 10 days, or parts thereof, per bushel, ¼ cent. In addition to these rates vessels pay ⅛ cent.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WOMAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 26.—Anne Cronin, of Dodgeville, Mass., died at the Pawtucket poor-farm this morning from blows inflicted last Thursday by a man who was reputed to be her husband, but who, she said just before her death, was not her husband.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

SENATOR PATTERSON AND HIS FOES.

ONE OR MORE OF WADE HAMPTON'S REQUISITIONS OUT FOR HIM—BASE INGRATITUDE OF HAMBURG BUTLER IN NOT CONTROLLING THE SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICIALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The statement that Senator Patterson is willing to resign his seat in the Senate, provided the criminal proceedings against him in South Carolina are discontinued, is denied by his son. It is generally believed here that Gov. Hampton has issued one or more requisitions for Senator Patterson, and the latter's mysterious movements recently indicate that he apprehends danger. Since Judge Humphreys' departure on his Summer vacation, Senator Patterson has rarely visited Washington, where he has his home. It is said that he does not feel safe here when Judge Humphreys is away, and does not care to trust himself with Judge MacArthur, who is reported to differ from Judge Humphreys respecting the law points involved, and may order the Senator's surrender to the South Carolina authorities, if the case is brought up before him. The present whereabouts of the Senator is kept a strict secret from all but his family, and this circumstance is regarded as strongly confirmatory of the report that Gov. Hampton's officers are after him.

It is thought very strange that Senator Butler, who is doubtless indebted to Patterson's vote and efforts for his seat in the Senate, should not have influence enough with his political friends in South Carolina to spare Patterson the annoyances to which he is being subjected. But so far from giving himself any concern about Patterson's troubles, Butler has not even deigned to reply to numerous urgent telegrams, the purport of which it is not difficult to guess. If Butler persists in his indifference Patterson will naturally retaliate next Winter by voting in favor of Corbin.

It is asserted to-night by those who ought to know, that Hampton and his friends are determined to drive Patterson out of the Senate, and if he does not leave of his own accord they will push the criminal case against him so vigorously as to compel him.

SENATOR SPENCER AND MR. HAYES.

THE REPORT REGARDING PATRONAGE DENIED—MR. RAPIER'S APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—There is no foundation for the statement published in the Washington *Post* of this morning charging that Senator Spencer had recently received considerable patronage at the hands of the Administration. The fact that ex-Congressman Rapier, one of Senator Spencer's friends, has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Montgomery, Ala., has no significance whatever. This appointment was made by the President on its own merits, Mr. Rapier being a leading colored citizen. It was unsolicited either by him or by Senator Spencer. The difficulties existing between the Administration and Senator Spencer originated in the opposition of the latter to the President's Southern policy. This led to an estrangement which has not yet been overcome.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today amounted to $2,566,650.

J. M. Langs on, Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti, is in this city.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $522,467, and from Customs $593,424.

Emlen P. Thorn has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Eighteenth Collection District of Ohio.

Mr. Schlozer, the German Minister, who was on leave of absence to Germany, has returned to Washington.

The Treasury books, at the close of business to-day, show the coin balance to be $237,803,000; the currency balance, exclusive of the $10,000,000 fractional currency fund, is $4,062,000.

The Merchandise National Bank, at Boston, Mass., has been designated by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury a depository to receive deposits on account of subscriptions of the 4 per cent. loan.

The committee appointed to open proposals for the construction of three life-saving station-houses on the coasts of Delaware and Maryland met in the Treasury Department at 12 o'clock to-day, and scheduled the bids. The following were the competitors: Ingam Coryell, Washington, three stations, $5,880; Horace B. Rawson, Brooklyn, N. Y., three stations, $5,922; Robert Arnell, Lewes, Del., one station, $2,798; E. E. Jackson & Co., Salisbury, Md., three stations, $2,295 each, or $6,885 for the three. The award will be made in a few days.

A private letter from Mr. D. W. Bartlett, the American Secretary of the Chinese Legation, announces that the members of the Embassy will take up their residence in Washington about the middle of September, and present themselves to the President after his return from Minnesota. Mr. Bartlett contradicts the wild stories about the wealth and extravagance of the Legation, and the rumors of magnificent entertainments proposed by them for the coming Winter. As he says: "They do not propose to bull-doze public sentiment by giving grand dinners and Oriental fêtes, but desire to live quietly and attend to the business upon which they were sent."

Hon. John B. Hawley, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, and the District Commissioners have agreed upon the following as a basis of administration of District affairs under the late act of Congress: All moneys appropriated by Congress for the District or raised by the Commissioners of the District shall go into the Treasury of the United States, and shall be drawn therefrom upon the requisition of the Commissioners, such requisition specifying the items on which the same is drawn; and in no case shall such items be excluded for the purpose estimated either by requisition or expenditure; but the full amount of any estimate may be drawn, if there be money in the Treasury to the credit of the Commissioners, after deducting any amount that may have been drawn therefrom since June 30, 1878; and all the accounts of the expenditures by the Commissioners shall pass the accounting officer in the usual way.

KIMPTON'S CASE IN SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 26.—H. H. Kimpton, South Carolina's former financial agent in New-York, was before the Police Court again this morning on the charge of bribing the Legislature, preferred against him several weeks ago, but the case was necessarily postponed a week to await the decision, at Boston, on the question of turning him over to the South Carolina authorities on Wade Hampton's requisition.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—There were 31 petitions filed in the Bankruptcy Court in this city to-day. The secured debts amount to $94,558; unsecured, $254,448. Among the Chicago petitioners are Newton Lull, insurance agent; M. Hirsch, grocer; D. W. Vancott and F. M. Alwood, of the Chicago Spring Works, and the Melrose Manufacturing Company.

FALL OF A MASSIVE DERRICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 26.—Considerable excitement prevailed here this afternoon, caused by a rumor that by the fall of a massive derrick on the dome of the new Capitol building five men had been crushed to death. It turned out that no one had been killed, and only a visitor, who had gone into the dome, was struck by planking and had his jaw broken. The derrick-mast was 60 feet in height. In putting it in position a guy-rope was pulled before the blocking at the base was completed, and the huge timber fell over, carrying a part of the staging and making a terrible crash. One part was held by guys but the top portion pitched through the roof into the attic, and would have gone much further had it not struck on a door-sill over a solid wall. The escape from more serious damage is surprising, considering the appearance of the wreck. A few hundred dollars will make all the repairs. Several men were on the staging around the derrick a little while before, and one man was on the extreme top of the mast fixing a rope.

VILLLAINY IN AN ALMS-HOUSE.

SHOCKING DISCLOSURES BY FIVE PAUPER GIRLS TAKEN TO CHICAGO BY THE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A story came to-day from the Erring Woman's Refuge, in this city, which, if true, shows that investigation into the management of a Long Island (N. Y.) alms-house is needed. It appears that there is a young girl at the Refuge who gives her name as Lucy Downs, who says her home is in Suffolk County, Long Island; that her father resides in the town of Riverhead, and that for five months previous to her departure from Suffolk County she was an inmate of the Yaphank Alms-house, where she went of her own accord, owing to family troubles. She says that she had also strayed from the paths of virtue and given birth to a child. The story she tells further is, that four weeks ago next Wednesday Stephen R. Williams, Superintendent, and John Louden, keeper of the Yahpank Alms-house, arrived in Chicago with five girls. Their names were Lucy Downs, Maggie O'Neil, Sarah Ricketts, Ellen Seeley, and Anna Slennam, the latter a mere child, not more than 16 years old. All were or had been mothers. None were respectable girls. It was represented to them that positions could be secured for them in Omaha. Arriving here they went to a Hotel where the men registered themselves and the girls under assumed names. The subsequent portions of the recital are too scandalous to mention, but the girl Downs says it was no new thing, and that the men had sustained the same relations to the girls at the Yaphank Almshouse. Situations were found for two of the girls as waiters, while the others, after being abandoned by the men, were left to shift for themselves as best they could. Lucy Downs' father is named Nathaniel Downs, and is Captain of some craft on Long Island Sound. To-day word was received from the grandfather of the girl to the effect that investigations would be made at the asylum as to the workings of that institution. An investigating committee here has found that Williams and Louden cut the coupons from the girls' tickets, good from here to Omaha, and sold them in this city. According to Lucy's story, the rottenness of the Yaphank institution exceeds anything ever before heard of. She says adultery is the rule, and is practiced openly and without rebuke. Louden is said to have a wife and four children, and Williams has a family.

TYPHOID FEVER IN NEW-JERSEY.

FORTY-FIVE INMATES OF THE STATE REFORMATORY SICK—BAD WATER AND IMPERFECT DRAINAGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JAMESBURG, N. J., Aug. 26.—A mild form of malarial typhoid fever has broken out in the State Reform School at this place. There are at present 40 boys in hospital suffering from the disease. The patients are kept in an isolated building, and all communication with the other inmates of the institution is, so far as practicable, cut off. Since the fever made its appearance in the first week of July there have been but two deaths. One took place this morning. The case, as reported by Dr. Knappen, the physician of the institution, is that of a boy of 16 years who had led a very dissolute life, and was addicted to the immoderate use of tobacco. His constitution was completely broken up. Dr. Janeway, of New-York, and Dr. Hunt, of the Board of Health of this State, visited the institution to-day, and made an analysis of the water supplied to the school, which they found highly impregnated with foreign, unhealthy matter. This water is taken from wells into which percolates the surface drainage. The sewerage is also defective, and to these two causes are attributed the origin of the present epidemic. Measures will be taken to obtain a supply of water from a purer source, and the drains and sewerage of the school will be repaired. Mr. James H. Eastman, the Superintendent, said that the institution was visited lately by the State authorities, who found it a model of order and cleanliness. Out of an average of 250 inmates, there were but 13 deaths during the past five years.

ASSASSINS IN RUSSIA.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL IN FUTURE—GEN. MEZENTZOW'S MURDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 26.—An imperial ukase has been issued temporarily placing crimes against the State and attacks upon officials under the jurisdiction of military tribunals.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The *Post* says the assassin of Gen. Mezentzow, at St. Petersburg, is named Deutsch, and that he is the same person who, a few months ago, murdered Baron Heyking, at Kieff.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL BRANCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Ground was broken to-day for the south lateral branch of the Sutro Tunnel to tap the Julia shaft, 1,400 feet distant. It is expected the connection will be made by the 1st of December. From the Julia Mine a branch will be extended southerly to Gold Hill, and another branch will diverge near the Belcher Mine toward American Flat.

THEATRICAL LITIGATION.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—On the application of L. F. Post, of New-York, acting for Sheridan Shook and Albert M. Palmer, to the Supreme Judicial Court, a temporary injunction has been granted restraining G. B. French and Edward Byron from producing at Lynn, Mass., the play known as "The Celebrated Case."

A TRESPASSER'S DEATH.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Aug. 26.—An inquest on the boy Michael Stapleton, who was shot by Max Eichler for trespassing on the grounds of the latter's employer, resulted to-day in the jury finding a verdict that Stapleton came to his death by the discharge of a shot-gun in the hands of Eichler, while defending his master's property.

SHOT BY A REJECTED LOVER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—Adeline Gray, aged 13, was shot and fatally wounded by William Baker, a rejected suitor, while walking on the street this afternoon. Baker approached her without speaking, placed a pistol to her back and fired. The assassin is a restaurant waiter, aged about 25.

*A WAGON STRUCK BY A TRA

Henry McDade, a seaman, died of yellow fever, but no signs of the disease have appeared on board since. The quarantine officer, however, deemed it best not to permit her to come to the wharf until thoroughly fumigated.

HOPEFUL SIGNS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

RELIEF THAT THE CLIMAX HAS BEEN REACHED —FORTY-FOUR DEATHS AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE NEW CASES YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—A cool breeze has lowered the temperature considerably to-night, and it now marks below 800. This is unfavorable for the sick. From all the indications, the physicians judge that the climax in mortality has been reached, and that the malady is lessening in virulence. Several flocks of brant have been seen flying over the city this evening, presaging a severe and early Winter in the opinion of old residents and savants. Among the dead to-day is I. V. Shearer, city editor of the *Times*. Mr. Shearer was a popular and accomplished gentleman. The Howards are now caring for two-thirds of the cases in the city, and their office is besieged day and night by applicants for help. They have 500 nurses out.

Forty-four deaths and 125 new cases have been reported here for the past 24 hours. The deaths include 14 children under 8 years of age.

The mortuary report for the week ending Sunday evening at 6 P. M. shows deaths from all causes to be 493, of which 308 were from yellow fever—290 white and 18 colored. Sixty-nine died in the Charity Hospital, 5 in the hotel Dieu, and 6 in the Tauro Infirmary. The Howard Association to-day responded to about 70 new applications for relief in this city. Though their earlier cases are convalescing, the Howards' relief list increases daily.

THE DISEASE AT OTHER PLACES.

GREAT SUFFERING IN PLAQUEMINE, LA.—CASES AT PITTSBURG, PHILADELPHIA, AND CAMDEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The *Picayune* says: "By private letter it is learned that the yellow fever at Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, has largely increased, and people are sadly afflicted. They suffer chiefly from want of physicians and nurses, and those who are in good health are mainly employed in taking care of those who are sick.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 26.—The first case of yellow fever arrived in this city last night on the steamer Abner O'Neill from Wheeling. The patient is James Crawford, a resident of this city, who had been employed on the river at Cincinnati. The Board of Health had him removed to the hospital above the city immediately upon his arrival. Crawford died this evening. He stated that he had been employed as a deck-hand on the steam-boat John Porter, but had left that boat and made his way to Wheeling, from which point he took passage for Pittsburg. The Porter has been laid up in quarantine on the Ohio, below the city, for some time.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The two cases of yellow fever which were discovered at No. 904 South Eighth-street on Saturday are now doing well. They are in the Municipal Hospital, together with the other members of the family, who are all from Vicksburg. No other cases have been developed. There are rumors of several others in town, but they cannot be authenticated.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 26.—An unknown man, a tramp, died at or near the Half-way House on the Haddonfield pike, near Camden, on Sunday. It is said that his symptoms were those of yellow fever. The announcement of the cause of death created great consternation in the vicinity, but some think that it was simply malarial fever.

THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 26.—The *Times* says: "The strong sympathy shown for the afflicted cities of the South by their more fortunate sisters of the North is something not to be easily forgotten. On every side we hear of most noble efforts being made to raise contributions in aid of the afflicted; while the North, with lavish hand, is soothing the fevered brow of Southern suffering, she is building a monument to gratitude which will be luminous for ever."

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—No formal measures have been made by the committees appointed to raise subscriptions for the yellow fever sufferers. The Young Men's Christian Association sent to-day $106 to the Young Men's Christian Association of New-Orleans, for the benefit of the sufferers.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26.—The contributions of citizens for the relief of the suffering in the South amount to $5,000, all of which has been forwarded to the various afflicted points. The committee reports that contributions are still coming in freely. Two concerts have been arranged, the entire proceeds of which are to be turned over to the committee.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.—The committee having charge of the collection and disbursement of funds for the fever sufferers to-day decided to distribute $6,000 at once. Two thousand five hundred dollars will be sent to New-Orleans, $1,500 to Vicksburg, $1,500 to Memphis, and $500 to Grenada.

The subscriptions to date amount to $7,747.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 26.—The Montgomery Gun Club has telegraphed $100 to the New-Orleans Gun Club for use among their sick members. The Masons of this city have also sent a handsome sum to their brethren in Mississippi.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 26.—The colored people here will send over $100 to the yellow fever sufferers.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., Aug. 26.—Col. Long, the African explorer and ex-officer of the Egyptian Army, delivered a lecture in the ball-room here to-day. The proceeds, about $200, were forwarded to the yellow fever sufferers at Vicksburg.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.—The Cleveland Police have subscribed $500 from their Life and Health fund for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. The subscriptions by citizens so far aggregate $2,000. The following circular explains itself:

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR NO. 3.

OFFICE GRAND DICTATOR KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

To Subordinate Lodges within the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Ohio:

An appeal has been made by sister lodges located in the Southern States where yellow fever is causing great suffering and many deaths to the lodges throughout the United States for help. I, as Grand Dictator of Ohio, therefore ask all subordinate lodges within my jurisdiction to give this appeal due consideration at once, and to render all possible aid to our suffering brethren out of the funds of funds now in the treasury of such subordinate lodges. All donations should be sent to J. C. Plummer, Grand Reporter, Wooster, Ohio.

H. R. SHOMO, Grand Master.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 26.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-day at the Council Chamber to consider means of relief for yellow fever sufferers at New-Orleans and elsewhere. One thousand dollars was subscribed on the spot. A committee was appointed to solicit further contributions. Mayor Wheaton presided.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 26.—At a citizens' meeting to-night $800 was collected, and will be sent South at once. Committees were appointed to canvass the city for further subscriptions.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 26.—One hundred and thirty-five dollars was contributed to-day for the fever-stricken cities.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—About $600 was added to the yellow fever fund to-day.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Southern Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met at noon yesterday, and appropriated $2,000 to New-Orleans, $1,000 to Memphis, and $500 to Vicksburg. A telegraphic transfer of these amounts was made at once. During the day a number of women called at the rooms of the Chamber, desiring to be sent South in the capacity of nurses. Nearly all were inexperienced, and some had never been South before. Two elderly matrons, who said they had long resided below Mason and Dixon's line, and had had the yellow fever, tendered their services without compensation, if transportation were furnished them. All these offers were declined, however. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer of the committee, yesterday received the following additional subscriptions:

Brown, Bros. & Co.	$500	Sam'l Shethar & Co.	$100
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	250	Work, Strong & Co.	50
Woerishoffer & Co.	250	C. J. Osborne & Co.	50
W. Vanderbilt	250	Gallagher & Co.	50
Phelps, Dodge & Co.	250	Wm. Heath & Co.	50
S. J. Tilden	250	M. S. Burkam	50
John T. Farish	200	C. T. Burkam	50
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100	Roosevelt & Son	50
J. & J. Stuart & Co.	100	A. Becker	50
Fabbri & Chauncey	100	Sweetser, Pom-brook & Co.	50
Wood & Davis	100	Coffin, Redington & Co.	50
Isaac Sippitt	100	St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by C. M. Fry	37
Arthur S. Graves	100	Employes Consolidated Fire Insurance Company	28
H. W. T. Mail & Co.	100	C. B. Postlick	25
Delphis & Co.	100	D. D. Munn	25
W. F. Clyde & Co.	100	S. H. Wales	25
Henderson Brothers	100	A. Schmidt & Co.	25
Funch, Edye & Co.	100	J. C.	25
F. Alexandre & Sons	100	Talcott & Sons	25
Hemsley & Co.	100	Anson Maithy	10
William Scott & Sons	100	Rudolph Keppler	10
J. A. Bostwick	100	J. P. Howell	10
John Sinclair & Co.	100	S. L. Oppenheim	10
W. H. Tillinghast	25	W. J. Dominick	10
James Talcott	25	S. Lansburgh	10
Watson E. Case	25	J. V. D.	5
W. T. Felton	25	E. Brandon	5
Edwin Parsons	25	A. M. Kidder	5
Jamieson, Smith & Cotting	25	S. W. White	5
Henry S. Wilson & Brother	25	H. L. Horton & Co.	5
E. Brandon	25	W. S. Nichols & Co.	5
A. M. Kidder	25	C. A. G.	5
S. W. White	25	E. G. F.	5
H. L. Horton & Co.	25	W. L. Hunting	5
W. S. Nichols & Co.	25	C. O. B.	5
Total			$4,765 71
Previously acknowledged			$2,200 00
Grand Total			$6,955 71

Six hundred dollars of the above was contributed by the shipping interest, through Clark and Seaman, and $500 by members of the Stock Exchange, through F. L. Talcott.

Mr. Lee Richardson, of the firm of Lee Richardson & Co., of Vicksburg, Miss., now in this City, has received and forwarded the following contributions to the relief of the sufferers at Vicksburg:

Mallory, Wheeler & Co.	$50	Lalance & Grosjean	25
Sargent & Co.	25	Manufacturing Co.	25
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.	25	C. F. A. Hinrichs	25
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham	25	Bawo & Dotter	25
F. & W. Clokwortby	25	Charles Voght & Co.	25
Wiebusch & Hilger Hardware Company	25	J. Russel Cutlery Co.	10
New-York Belting and Packing Company	25	Bradley & Hubbard	10
Wallace & Sons	25	G. A. Seaver	5
Charles Parker Co.	25	Robert Haydock	5
		F. Brower	5
		Minnie Ladd	3
		Cash	13
Total			$400

The following subscriptions were received yesterday at the Mayor's office:

Miss Mary Anderson	$100	W. C. H.	$10
Through New-York Herald	111	Gen. A. G. McCook	10
Malvinas Kreaitas	50	D. Biles, Zion Lodge	10
		E. J. D. N.	5
Total	$268		00

Most of the subscribers to the fund now in the possession of Mayor Ely did not indicate any particular place in the infected district to which their money should be sent. The Mayor intends to-day to send $2,150 to the Howard Association in New-Orleans, to be used in the payment of nurses and the purchase of necessaries for the sick in that City.

Mr. N. Barnett, of No. 115 Franklin-street, acknowledges the receipts of subscriptions for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers at Grenada from:

J. Oakley & Co.	$25	S. M. Meyenborg	$15
Abbey & Imbrie	25	E. K.	10
Astel, Erdmann & Co.	25	Holzinger & Bruckheimer	10
Smith & Lawrence	25	W. Maas & Co.	10
James E. Vail, Jr. & Co.	20	Cash	10
B.	5	Cash	5
Total	$180		

Mr. Barnett has also received the following subscriptions made at the Ocean Hotel, Long Branch:

C. & W. Leland	$10	C. L. Lowther	$10
J. Hershfield	10	G. Simon	10
Miss Nellie Barnett	5	D. S. Ross	5
William Parker	5	J. Illingworth	5
Total	$60		

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt, yesterday, of subscriptions as follows:

S. J. H.	$5 00	H. B.	$2 00
J. P. B.	5 00	M. H. P.	2 50
A. A. Adams	5 00	"Sympathy"	5 00
R. Adams	5 00	"Mac"	1 00
Total	$30		50

The committee of Memphis merchants report the following additional subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by yellow fever in that city:

Storrs Brothers	$50	Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.	$50
J. Strasburger & Co.	200	W. H. DeForrest	50
Auchincloss Brothers	200	Passavant & Co.	50
Barbour Brothers	50	E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.	50
Francis Baker	20	J. W. & W. H. Taller	50
J. W. & W. H. Taller	50	C. A. Auffmordt & Co.	50
Noyes, Smith & Co.	50	J. Hirsenfeld	10
William Ewart & Son	50		
Laurence & Co.	50		
Total	$830		

ACTION OF THE EXCHANGES.

The members of the Cotton Exchange held a meeting yesterday at noon, to take action toward procuring relief for the yellow fever sufferers. Mr. George Blagden, the Acting President of the Exchange, occupied the chair, and Mr. George Moore was chosen Secretary. Mr. Moore having read the call, Mr. Blagden addressed the assemblage urging prompt and effective action to relieve "the suffering of our countrymen and brothers whose families are now being made desolate in the South." The Exchange, he said, could not under its charter vote a specific appropriation, but the members could give voluntary subscriptions. Ex-President James F. Wenman moved the appointment of a committee of seven to solicit subscriptions, and with power to distribute the amount collected as they should deem most expedient. James F. Wenman, Maunsell B. Fielding, Robert Tansill, A. Iselin, J. L. Macaulay, E. Ranger, E. Lehman, and H. M. de Lamt Cont were appointed. This committee subsequently organized by the selection of James F. Wenman as Chairman; J. L. Macaulay as Treasurer, and H. M. de Count as Secretary, and before evening they had issued a circular asking for subscriptions, payable to the order of the Treasurer. The subscription books will be formally opened this morning. During the day Lawrence Waterbury & Co. sent in a contribution of $100. A bale of new Mississippi cotton will be sold at public auction in front of the Cotton Exchange at noon to-day, and the proceeds will be subscribed to the relief fund.

The members of the Produce Exchange met yesterday, and appointed a committee of 15 of their number to collect funds for the relief of the Southern yellow fever sufferers. These subsequently selected Alexander E. Orr, Edward Hincken, and E. R. Livermore to solicit subscriptions. They will begin to-day.

PRESIDENT HAYES' TRIP WEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President, Mrs. Hayes, and family will leave here next Friday evening, at 7:11 o'clock, on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, for Fremont, Ohio, where they will arrive Saturday afternoon. Monday evening they will leave Fremont for Chicago, arriving in that city the next morning. There the President will review the Fire Department. Wednesday he will start from Chicago for St. Paul, arriving at the latter place Thursday morning early, and breakfasting with ex-Senator Ramsey. A public reception, arranged by the managers of the fair, will follow. In the evening there will be a public reception of about two hours in the United States Court-house. Immediately afterward the President will leave by train for Fargo. From Fargo he will go to Bismarck, stopping at some of the great farms for a short time. Saturday he will return to Fargo. On the following Monday he will arrive at Minneapolis, where he will hold a public reception on the way to Madison. Arriving at Madison on Tuesday morning, he will keep on to Chicago, reaching there Wednesday morning. From there he will return to Washington.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Treasury Department to-day issued the sixty-ninth call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, consols of 1865. The call is for $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 are coupon and $2,500,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 26th day of November next, and the interest will cease on that day.

The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds dated July 1, 1865, namely: $50, No. 73,001 to No. 74,000, both inclusive; $100, No. 182,061 to No. 186,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 92,001 to No. 95,000, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 179,001 to No. 184,000, both inclusive; total coupon, $2,500,000.

Registered bonds, "redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1st day of July," as follows: $100, No. 18,951 to No. 19,000, both inclusive; $500, No. 11,151 to No. 11,200, both inclusive; $1,000, No. 27,501 to No. 28,000, both inclusive; $5,000, No. 11,401 to No. 11,600, both inclusive; $10,000, No. 21,801 to No. 22,550, both inclusive; total registered, $2,500,000; aggregate, $5,000,000.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING TIMBER.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 26.—One of the large, heavy timbers being used in the construction of the California Mill, on Father De Smit Mine, fell to-day while being hoisted into position, catching under it two workmen—Robert McCaul and a man named Sweet—crushing them terribly. McCaul was fatally injured. Sweet will probably recover.

PURSUIT OF CATTLE THIEVES.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 26.—Last night stock-thieves made a raid on J. M. Woods' mule train, which was camped on Centennial Prairie, eight miles from this place. They succeeded in running off 10 mules. Woods organized a party and gave immediate pursuit. The thieves, finding themselves so closely pursued, abandoned the stock, which was recovered by Woods' party.

NAVY ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Melville is ordered to special duty at New-York. Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross is detached from the Pensacola Station and placed on waiting orders.

ALL THE FAVORITES BEATEN

HEAVY LOSSES OF THEIR SUPPORTERS.

FIRST DAY OF A NEW SERIES AT SARATOGA—EXTENSION OF THE MEETING TILL WEDNESDAY—THE WINNERS BRAMBLE BEATING BONNIE WOOD, HELMSMAN BEATING KENNEY, NANNIE H. BEATING RHADAMANTHUS, DAN K. BEATING LUCIFER.

SARATOGA, Aug. 26.—This has been another successful day for the Racing Association, and as the people continue to take interest in the sport, it has been determined to extend the present meeting until Wednesday. There was a heavy rain on Saturday night, which continued until Sunday noon, and this made the track somewhat heavy, but there was no mud. The four races on the programme had such fine fields that fine racing was justly expected, and no one left the course dissatisfied, excepting the losers. It was a day long to be remembered by the knowing ones, for not a single favorite succeeded in catching the eye of the presiding judge, and the losses of the heavy speculators must have been very severe, especially in the second race. The three-quarter dash began the sport, and Bonnie Wood was the favorite, but Bramble easily captured the race. The mile and a half handicap fell to a rank outsider, Helmsman, while Nannie H. succeeded in beating Rhadamanthus in the third affair, thus winning her fifth race, four of them being successive victories, and Dan K. won the selling race. The mutual pools paid as follows: Bramble, $21 90; Helmsman, $124 30; Nannie H., $21 10, and Dan K., $13 20.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

The entertainment was begun with a free handicap, purse of $300, of which $50 went to the second horse; three-quarters of a mile. This brought out the following horses: Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnis Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 112 pounds, (Fisher;) A. Smith's gr. m. Lady D'Arcy, 4 years, by Thunder, out of Castaway, 107 pounds, (Barrett;) Charles Reed's b. f. Bonnie Wood, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Woodbine, 104 pounds, (Donahue;) J. D. Campbell's ch. g. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, 102 pounds, (Blaylock;) George Ayres' b. c. Alleveun, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Seguin, 90 pounds, (Harvey;) H. Stanford's b. f. Fustiade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, 85 pounds, (Bertram;) J. W. Bell's ch. c. Franklin, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 84 pounds, (C. Booth;) and T. W. Doswell's ch. g. Sunlight, 3 years, by Australian, out of Ecliptic, 82 pounds, (Hennessy.) The betting was very close, and although Bramble was the choice at first, he speedily sank in estimation and Bonnie Wood rose in a corresponding degree. The closing quotations were as follows:

Bonnie Wood	$100	$110	$300
Bramble	85	80	150
Lady D'Arcy	75	90	80
Alleveur	75	85	110
Field	25	40	65

There was great difficulty in getting the horses together, and there were many false starts. Finally, the flag fell to what looked to be a very bad start from the grand stand, but a gentleman who went to the starting post says he saw nothing to weigh the start said it was a very fine one. As it appeared to the reporters, Bramble had the best of it, with Bonnie Wood second, Lady D'Arcy third, Alleveur fourth, the others strung out. As they went down the chute, Franklin gained the front division. Turning into the regular track at the Hamlin pole, Bramble held the lead by half a length from Franklin, he being the same distance before Lady D'Arcy, with Bonnie Wood fourth, and Alleveur fifth. As they came around the lower turn Bramble ran away from the others, opening a gap of three lengths, while Lady D'Arcy ran up second, and was soon two lengths in advance of Franklin, with Bonnie Wood fourth. There was no chance for the others to catch Bramble, for he came away and won by four lengths in 1:19, a fast race over the track and with the weight. Lady D'Arcy captured the second money by a head from Bonnie Wood, who was at the lengths before Alleveur, the others coming home in a ruck.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The second event was a free handicap, purse of $375, of which $75 went to the second horse, one mile and a half. There were five starters, as follows: T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenny, 5 years, by Curles, dam by Red Eye, 108 pounds, (Barrett;) B. Gaffney's b. g. Burgoo, aged, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emily Downing, 106 pounds, (Donahue;) L. Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., 4 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 104 pounds, (Fisher;) Clokey and Cole's ch. g. Kilburn, 6 years, by Kingmaster, out of Ontario, 98 pounds, (Miller;) and D. McCarty's ch. c. Helmsman, 3 years, by Helmbold, out of Mariposa, 87½ pounds, carrying 2½ pounds over weight, (C. Booth.) The betting was very heavy, the rates ruling as follows:

Kenny	$500	$400	$150
Clemmie G.	340	285	200
Kilburn	150	155	75
Field	105	85	75

The distance being a mile and a half, they were sent to the half-mile pole, and before they got ready Clemmie G. ran away half a mile before her jockey got control of her. They then got a good start, and Burgoo took the lead, but only for a moment, as Helmsman immediately rushed to the front as they came around the lower turn, and then Burgoo fell back. Helmsman then got a length and a half in front of Kilburn, who was half a length before Clemmie G. As they turned into the stretch and came up the home run Helmsman, but Helmsman made the pace good, and finished the first half mile in 0:54¾, two lengths ahead of Clemmie G. and Kilburn, who were head and head, half a length in advance of Kenny, with Burgoo two lengths in the rear. Going around the turn, Helmsman made the pace stiffer, and got away four lengths from Kenny, Clemmie G., and Kilburn, who were now on even terms, while old Burgoo fell out of the race. There was now no use in waiting with Kenny, as the colt was running strong without being fully extended, and Barrett pushed out a little after him. Passing the quarter pole, Helmsman was still four lengths in the van, while Kenny was half a length before the other two. Rushing along the back stretch at a fast pace, Helmsman increased his advantage to five lengths, while Kenny, occupying the second position, was a length in front of Clemmie G. and Kilburn, and Burgoo was out of it altogether. As they approached the half-mile pole Kenny closed up the daylight somewhat, and when Helmsman reached that point he was three lengths away from the favorite. On the lower turn Helmsman got away another length from Kenny, and the latter was six lengths before Clemmie G., who was out of the race. As they came up the home stretch Kenny made play, and closed rapidly under the influence of the whip, and got to Helmsman's tail at the furlong pole, and finally to his saddle-girth, but he could not encroach any further, for Helmsman had another link of speed left, and, amid intense excitement, the outsider won the race by half a length, Kenny being four lengths ahead of Kilburn, who passed the line a head in front of Clemmie G. The result was so unlooked for that the backers of the other horses were dumfounded for the moment, and their disappointment found expression in denouncing the owner of the colt for pulling him in previous races. The time was 2:46½.

THE MILE AND EIGHTY YARDS.

The third event was another free handicap, of a mile and eighty yards, for all ages, purse $325, of which $75 went to the second horse. There were seven starters, as follows: Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 115 pounds, (Fisher;) George Ayres' b. h. Fredericktown, 5 years, by Fat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 105 pounds, (Harvey;) James J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 106 pounds, (Barrett;) E. V. Snediker's ch. g. Cuba, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Ratan, 105 pounds, (Donahue;) Larry Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 103 pounds, (Blaylock;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Nannie H., 4 years, by Glen Athol, out of Sallie Watson, 100 pounds, (Evans,) and Dailey Brothers' ch. f. Kinney K., 3 years, by Revolver, out of Kinnickinick, 83 pounds, (Farren.) Two favorites had now failed to reach the post first, and there was a rush to get even in this race. Although Rhadamanthus was a strong favorite, four horses were victories of Nannie H. brought her strong support, especially as she won her last race easily with 98 pounds up, and was only asked to carry 2 pounds more to-day. The closing pools were as follows:

Rhadamanthus	$250	$305	$350
Nannie H.	155	200	250
Cuba	110	135	110
Vermont	40	100	115
Hattie F.	55	75	75
Field	50	65	65

They were aligned at the four-mile distance stand, and made an excellent start. When they passed the judges' stand, Nannie H. was leading Fredericktown half a length, and he was just leading the others, who were bunched, while Kinney K. was three lengths in the rear. Going round the turn their positions were a little better defined, Vermont going up to the second place, but he soon dropped back. When they reached the quarter pole Nannie H. was half a length in advance of Fredericktown, who was a neck before Vermont, the latter two lengths ahead of Cuba. As they ran along the back stretch, there was a magnificent brush, which caused the greatest enthusiasm. Vermont had passed Fredericktown and closed upon Nannie H., until the latter showed only a neck in front, while Fredericktown lapped on the quarter by Rhadamanthus was at Vermont's saddle-girth. Further on the rear ones closed up, and they presented a splendid sight as they reached the half-mile pole, as they were all bunched, with Nannie H. half a length in front. Coming round the lower turn, Rhadamanthus made his run and speedily went to the front, while Hattie F. got to the third place. Getting down to the three-quarter pole, Hattie F. passed Nannie H., and was at the shoulder of Rhadamanthus, but at the furlong pole the black horse held the advantage. There was a grand race up the stretch between the pair, and Nannie H. came along, as she always does at the finish, Evans playing the fox by a vigorous use of the whip without touching Nannie, but he succeeded in the game, for Fisher was over-confident with Rhadamanthus, and Nannie H. won in the last jump, winning by a head in 1:48½. Rhadamanthus was only a length before Hattie F., third, Kinney K. fourth, Vermont fifth, Frederick-town sixth, and Cuba seventh.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The sport terminated with a selling race for all ages, one mile and an eighth; purse $300, of which $50 went to the second horse. There were the usual allowances, while horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year were allowed seven pounds in addition. The six competitors were: J. W. Bell's ch. f. Maritana, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Black Slave, to be sold for $1,000, 93 pounds, (C. Booth;) also, b. g. Dank, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, $750, 105 pounds, (Sheldon;) W. F. Burch's ch. c. Governor Hampton, 4 years, by Planet, out of Merry Wave, $300, 93 pounds, (Brown;) Robert Graham's b. c. W. L. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, $300, 96 pounds, (Eyans;) J. & W. McMahon's ch. f. Blondell, 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Beniah, $500, 84 pounds, (Riley,) and William Lucifer, 4 years, by Lucifer, $14,000, 98 pounds, (Barrett.) When Barrett mounted Lucifer the latter became a commanding favorite, and the pool sales averaged as follows:

Lucifer	$300	$250	$400
Maritana	215	220	260
Dank			
Higgins	65	55	65
Blondell	50	45	50
Hampton	50	45	55

Starting from the furlong pole they got away on the first trial together, but by the time they reached the judges' stand Blondell was first, a neck in advance of Lucifer, with Dan K. at the latter's quarter, the latter soon up quickly to his stable-companion Maritana retired. Coming round the lower turn, Lucifer came half a length before Blondell, and Dan K. also held the filly safe. Once on the home stretch, Dan K. challenged Lucifer for the lead, and reached him at the furlong pole, while Blondell was close up, and on the influence of the whip. Riley speedily reached the goal in the confident that Dan K. would win, for, although Lucifer was running gamely, he was pushed to his utmost. Dan K., when he was allowed his head, was full of run, and won the race by a length and a half; Lucifer second, half a length before Blondell, third, eight lengths away from Higgins, fourth, Hampton fifth, and Maritana sixth. The time was 2:02. The winner was bought in at the stated selling price.

POOLS ON TO-MORROW'S RACES.

To-morrow's programme, with the pool-selling, is as follows:

ONE MILE.

Bramble, 112 pounds	$165	$95	
Kate Paxton, 100 pounds	25	5	
Hattie F., 105 pounds	25	3	
Frank, 95 pounds	11	3	
Patriot, 95 pounds	6	3	

MILE AND A QUARTER.

Rhadamanthus, 115 pounds	$80	$50	
Helmsman, 86 pounds	25	20	
Kilburn, 100 pounds	11	10	
Frank, 100 pounds	2	2	

THREE-QUARTERS.

Egypt, 107 pounds	$50	$30	
Lolterer, 88 pounds	15	10	
Miss Malloy, 88 pounds	15	10	
Queenston, 92 pounds	9	7	
Snowden, 83 pounds	7	3	
Fusiliade, 76 pounds	5	3	
Empress, 86 pounds	6	2	
General Wiley, 83 pounds	7	3	

HURDLE RACE—TWO MILES.

Disturbance, 138 pounds	$55		
Deadhead, 150 pounds	30		
Kelso, 148 pounds	25		
Dalgesian, 138 pounds	20		
Katie P., 135 pounds	11		
Wild Oats, 125 pounds	7		

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The liabilities of Andrews & Sanford, wholesale dealers in straw goods, at No. 553 Broadway, amount to $30,000, and the creditors advised them to liquidate. The assets are valued at $20,000.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Dr. Edward B. Lightall, of No. 6 West Twenty-ninth-street, who owes $28,000, a large part of which is for advertising. He has no assets.

The schedules were filed yesterday in the matter of the assignment of Joseph McEwen, manufacturer of paper hangings, of Nos. 517, 519, and 521 West Thirty-second-street, to Frederick A. Patten. The liabilities are $14,350 33, the nominal assets $25,285 60, and the real assets $3,386 37.

N. S. Prentice, stock broker, of No. 38 Broad-street, sent a letter to the Stock Exchange yesterday regretting his inability to meet his engagements. Under the rule 1,600 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 100 Morris and Essex were bought in against him. Paul common and 200 St. Paul preferred were sold out for his account during the day. He has been in difficulty for some time past, and his suspension is of slight importance.

Three creditors of Detective Thomas Sampson, of the Sub-Treasury, have filed a petition in bankruptcy against him. Their claims, aggregating $8,886, are as follows: To Louis Fisher, $6,600; James Henderson, $300; Charles Place, $1,286. His total liabilities are about $10,000, and are mainly the result of depreciation in real estate; he exchanged Staten Island property for New-York City property; two pieces cost $33,100 with mortgages of $17,500, and these were sold under the hammer for $12,000.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Schiffer, Gabriel Schiffer, and Louis G. Schiffer, composing the late firm of Samuel Schiffer & Nephews, wholesale liquor-dealers. Nine creditors unite in the petition, whose claims amount to $268,684, the largest being the following: Samuel Schiffer, surviving partner of the late firm of S. & J. Schiffer, $234,694; Theresa Cohn, $4,400; Henman Brothers, $3,779; Antoinette Schiffer, 3,600; S. Howard, $3,307; E. N. Hornthal, $1,342; Ferdinand Forsch, $1,342.

Ex-Assemblyman Peter Woods and his brother, John Woods, who were in the paint business at No. 191 Third-avenue, have been adjudicated voluntary bankrupts by Register Dayton. The total liabilities are $20,900, of which $8,400 are the individual debts of Peter Woods, and the assets consist of old debts to the amount of $5,000. Samuel J. Tilden is the largest creditor—$3,500—for money loaned. Mayor Ely is a creditor for $1,000, cash loaned. Among the other creditors are John N. Hayward, $2,662; F. O. Pierce & Co., $2,841; James S. Woods, $2,000; John Kelly, $795; estate of John Murphy, $600; Solomon Mehrbach, $800; Isaac J. Oliver, $580.

BROOKLYN TROOPS AT CREEDMOOR.

The Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, went out to Creedmoor yesterday to complete its rifle practice for the season. There were 114 men present for duty, under command of Major L. Finkelmeier. The shooting was superintended by Capt. Vorgang, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice. No Brigade Inspector was present. During the forenoon the troops shot in the third class at 100 and 150 yards, while, as fast as they qualified, they were sent back to 300 and 400 yards, and to contest for "marksmen's" badges at 200 and 500 yards. An hour was taken for rations, but none of the men were permitted to go to the hotel for dinner, consequently there were no cases of intoxication. Major Finkelmeier drilled the men in battalion movements for a short time during the intermission. While the drill was in progress the "scorers" had a sweepstakes match. The scores made were as follows: J. W. Cary, 20; Sergt. C. H. Brown, 19; Sergt. James McNevin, 19; William Myers, 19; J. W. Hall, 18; J. Reuss, 18; Corp. F. A. Gunther, 17; Corp. W. T. Miller, 16; J. Sweeney, 16; Sergt. David Wilson, 14; J. Slack, 13; J. Myers, 12. There were 16 qualifications in the third class. The scores of those who qualified in the second class at 300 and 400 yards were as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Sergt. Major Charles H. Mohn, 35; H. Schmidt, 38; Corp. George Kollin, 33; Edward Foley, 33; Sergt. William Goedel, 31; Lieut. Louis Leinhardt, 30; W. Kenyon, 29; Frank Oster, 29; Lieut. J. Siebert, 29; Richard Dechner, 28; D. Miller, 29; J. Becker, 27; Color-Sergt. Joseph Klein, 27; Charles Armbruster, 27; J. Granet, 26; Sergt. William Rassner, 26; V. Gilbert, 26; Charles Bernhardt, 26; A. Latourette, 26; Philip Scharer, 26; G. Obert, 26; J. Hoffman, 26; Major L. Finkelmeier, 26; Corp. G. Brehn, 25; Sergt. Ernst Thiener, 25; J. A. Dawson, 25.

The following qualifications were made for "Marksman's" badges at 200 and 500 yards distance:

Sergt. Major C. H. Mohr, 34; F. Granger, 34; Lieut. Emil Broggelwirth, 32; R. Dehnel, 32; D. Brahm, 32; Sergt. F. Thiener, 30; H. Meinhardt, 30; Sergt. F. Klein, 30; Capt. G. Lutz, 29; Major L. Finkelmeier, 29

banks, and would be organized again, as before the war, into State banks, with such powers as any State might give them. The inevitable effect of this policy would be to revive again the system of State banks without any common organization, without any security for their notes, upon such terms as any State might prescribe, and thus all the evils of State bank money which the people experienced before the war will recur again. Nearly a generation has passed away since the incongruous system of paper money which existed before the war was swept away by the National Banking act. It is safe to say that the injury done to the people of the United States by the failure of these banks, by the uncertain value of their paper money, by its limited local circulation, and by successful counterfeiting was annually greater than the interest of the entire national bank circulation of the United States.

THE VITAL ISSUE BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT PARTIES.

The vital issue between the two great parties has been, on the part of the Republicans, a desire to maintain the integrity of the Union and abolish slavery, to secure equal political and civil rights to all men, to maintain the national honor, and to advance the industrial interests of the country, while the theory and policy of the Democratic Party has been to belittle the National Government, to subordinate it to the power of the States, to preserve slavery, to leave industry without protection and support, and to socialize into petty communities the elements of a great and powerful nation; and these are now, and will be in the future, the inevitable tendencies of these two parties. The third objection stated by him to the national bank circulation is that it is a special privilege, and takes many millions out of the pockets of the people.

BANKS ENJOY NO SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

This again is untrue in point of fact and illogical as an argument. The national bank circulation is not a special privilege, but is open to every association of five persons that may be organized in any part of the United States. To call it a special privilege is absurd. The same privilege might be granted to every individual citizen of the United States. But experience shows that a corporation is more wisely administered when it is composed of a number of persons, not less than five, than when it is controlled by a single person, and corporate authority is essential to preserve its existence in case of the death of a partner. But for this the special privilege might be granted to every citizen who could give the requisite security for the redemption of the notes issued by him. As to putting money into the pockets of the shareholders, this again is absurd. The Government pays nothing and contributes nothing to a bank. The shareholders deposit bonds of the Government, and enter into with the Government for the security of the noteholders. If the bank retires, the bonds belong to the shareholders and not to the Government. Nor can the Government pay these bonds in any other way than it could pay the bonds in the hands of individuals. The Government would pay the same interest on these bonds if held by a bank as if held by any citizen, or in Europe. The reason why bonds are demanded as security is because they are the best security. But for this a mortgage security or a personal security might be taken, but as the Government security is the highest and best, this is demanded, not for the benefit of the Government, but for the noteholder, for whom the Government is a mere trustee. When the Government pays to the bank interest on bonds held by it as security, it only pays what is justly due and what it would have to pay at all events to anybody holding the bonds until they are redeemed. How it takes many millions annually out of the pockets of the people is hard to conceive. No one borrows the notes of the bank unless it is for his interest to do so. The ability of the bank to lend is conveniently collected from the borrower as well as the lender. The Government cannot engage in this business of loaning money. It would be a sorry time for the people, other than political strikers, if the Government loaned money. This is purely a private, personal employment that should be as free as blacksmithing. No right to issue notes can be free to all on the same terms, and, when so guarded as to prevent loss to the noteholder, is the best possible means of increasing the amount of circulating notes.

IF GREENBACKS WERE SUBSTITUTED FOR NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

He says that the Government ought to issue these notes. The answer is, that if the Government issues them it must undertake to maintain them at par with coin, or else the people must suffer from the evils of an irredeemable currency. The cost of this redemption by the banks is already so great, before specie payments have actually come, that this so-called special privilege is getting to be a special burden, and more banks are surrendering their circulation than are taking circulation. It is a special privilege that more seek to avoid than to acquire. Judge Thurman computes how much the United States would save if it issued $322,000,000 more of greenbacks and redeemed that amount of bonds. I do not stop to examine this computation, but I only wonder why he stopped at $322,000,000. Why not save the entire interest of the public debt by issuing greenbacks for the whole of it? Why not repudiate it at once? That would, according to his computation, save the entire interest of the public debt, or $933,000,000, with no other loss than the loss of national honor. What assurance has he that $322,000,000 will satisfy the more advanced lights of repudiation? How will he pay out the $322,000,000? Will he claim the right to pay the bonds at par with them? Does he deny the moral and legal obligation by which they are to be paid in coin? Does he propose to repudiate the act of 1869? The immediate effect of the commencement of such an issue would depreciate the notes lower and lower, would widen more and more the gap between the notes and coin, would revive again the distinction between the bondholder and the noteholder, would lead to a demand for depreciated paper money for the people. It would at once stop the funding operations under which we have one-third of the interest of the national debt. No man would buy either a 4 or a 5 or a 10 per cent. bond in the face of an act of repudiation. Again, as the notes depreciate, it becomes more difficult to provide coin for payment of the interest, or would he repudiate the obligation to pay the interest in coin? He says he is in favor of receiving greenbacks for Customs duties. Will he, then, buy coin? If so, his policy will already have advanced the value of coin. These are questions that no sane man can answer. Judge Thurman ought fairly to answer before he persuades the people to embark in his scheme.

THERE HAS BEEN CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Judge Thurman says there has been contraction of the currency. No one disputes that there has been contraction of the currency. The circulation of United States notes retired since the passage of the Resumption act is, as he states it, $35,328,984. But there was issued to national banks in place of this $44,161,230 of circulating notes. It is true that national bank notes have been retired, but this has been done, not under the Resumption act, but by the voluntary action of the banks. They are free to issue or retire their notes, and they have done so. If the special privilege about which he has discussed so much was so valuable to them, they would have increased their issues of bank-notes, but instead of that the burdens that were imposed upon this privilege and the want of profitable use of money have induced the banks to reduce their circulation to a much greater amount than it has been increased, so that the effect has been a large decrease of the currency of the country, but this has not been caused by the Resumption act. Now, these are the objections stated to the national banks by Judge Thurman, and my answer to them. It comes back again to this: Shall we have in the United States a currency redeemable in coin? Will we, to save interest, bear in the future all the evils of an irredeemable currency, tear up a system of banks infinitely better than any ever before enjoyed in this country, compel these banks now to call in their loans and close up their accounts, and add to the distress of the times by dangerous and almost revolutionary proceedings against corporations of our own creation which have no special privileges, and which contribute to the general good by paying large taxes and by acting as convenient localized agencies of loans and exchange?

DEMOCRATIC CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY IN LOUISIANA.

As to Louisiana, I had better means of information than Judge Thurman, and I say to you that the crimes and conspiracy of the Democratic Party of that State to control the election of 1876, so as to cast the vote of that State for Gov. Tilden, has never been fully told. It extended to more than 10 parishes or counties, and held in absolute terror five Republican parishes that had always since the war given about 7,000 Republican majority. It led to and included in its plan and scope scores of murders of Republicans, white and black, mainly intelligent black leaders of their race. It wounded, whipped, and maimed others, drove hundreds to the swamps at night, and spread universal terror among this ignorant and superstitious people, who had the same legal right and a better moral right to vote than their persecutors, whose hands were only recently red with the blood shed in war against the Union. The chosen agents of this infamy were Democratic rifle clubs fully armed, marching at night in disguise, distributing anonymous threats and occasionally executing them on those having obnoxious opinions, with the more intelligent, accompanied with threats and devices to excite fear and terror. Such were the means used by the Democratic Party to carry Louisiana. They may here and there induce a disappointed office-seeker like Anderson and Weber to falsify their former oaths, and even prevail upon poor ignorant negroes like Minchell and Pinder to withdraw their former depositions; but the scores of dead men killed by the rifle clubs speak from their graves, and the men who killed them and rode their nightly rides of terror know now in their hearts that all that has been said of them is true. The statements and proofs made to these people were submitted to the local returning officers selected by the State Legislature, composed of two white men and two colored men, all natives of the South, and these men, who knew the surroundings and many of the facts, decided, in strict compliance with the law of that State, that under this law these parishes and polling places must be excluded so that it was done. When Gov. Hayes got the vote of Louisiana as lawfully as that of Ohio. All this cry of fraud and usurpation, ought, in the minds of just men, to react with fearful effect against the Democratic Party, for it was their organized crime and violence that created the doubt which the Returning Board and Electoral Commission decided in our favor.

MISSISSIPPI AND ALABAMA.

And it must be remembered in this connection that there is a strong conviction, at least among the Republicans in this country, that the States of Mississippi and Alabama were successfully secured for Gov. Tilden by the same unlawful means; but the laws of those States provided no remedy, and they were counted for Tilden.

PRESIDENT HAYES LABORING TO DESTROY SECTIONALISM.

The policy of President Hayes, his earnest desire and hope, is to destroy sectionalism, to invite by kindness and forbearance a like kindness and forbearance to the Republicans of the South. If this effort fails the South will be a slumbering volcano which some day will break forth in retaliation and crime. For free men, having constitutional rights, cannot be chained by violence. Intelligence and organization will soon enable them to assert their rights or deter the practice of such violence. The Republican Party is purely a national party. Its instincts are national, its policy is national. In no Republican State could anything like opposition to freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free discussion be tolerated, nor would anyone for a moment be allowed to be deterred from voting as he pleased, while in some of the Democratic States in the South such a thing as free speech and free press and reasonable toleration of opinion is scarcely recognized. The dominant press would denounce as a crime what we here in the North regard as the right of every citizen—to speak and vote as he chooses. I have no doubt that many of the planters, business men, and property-holders of the South, now acting with the Democratic Party, are anxious to, and in time will be able to, protect the blacks in their rights, but they are not the dominating influence in the South. It is not they who, like Judge Thurman, denounce President Hayes as a usurper and a fraud, but thousands of them acknowledge that the policy adopted by the Republican Party to the people of the South at the close of the war was without example in generosity in the history of the world, and they gratefully acknowledge that the policy of President Hayes would secure to the South peace, order, and prosperity.

THE AMENDMENTS NOT ENFORCED IN THE SOUTH.

But I, who supported this policy, and shared in it, feel as do Republicans generally, that the South has never frankly or manfully responded to this policy. They do not enforce the amendments. They do not give equal and political rights to either white or black Republicans. They do not permit or tolerate that free expression of opinion and discussion and action essential to a Republican Government. They by their adherence to the very elements in the birth that engendered them into rebellion, that brought upon them the very waste and desolation of which they complain, they repel all efforts to break down the sectionalism of the past, and make it vitally necessary again to concentrate the people of the North in order to secure peace, order, and liberty.

OUR BONDS NOW HELD AT HOME.

At one time it was estimated that the amount of United States bonds held abroad approached $1,000,000,000. Two years ago the general estimate was about $600,000,000. Now, after the most careful examination, it is estimated somewhere near $200,000,000 to $250,000,000. The common fear expressed for the success of any plan of resumption was, that foreign nations could at once, by return of our bonds, demand our gold, and thus defeat resumption, but this is no longer feared, when the surplus exports for a single year would pay off every dollar of our National debt held beyond the limits of the United States. Last Winter, when an exaggerated fear prevailed in Europe as to the effect of the Silver bill, $60,000,000 of our bonds were promptly absorbed by our own people in 60 days, and, although this stopped the sale of bonds by the Treasury, it strengthened our position by bringing them home. Another favorable sign of the times is the very large increase of domestic production, both of the farm and of the workshop, which not only fill the place of goods heretofore imported, but enable us to compete with foreign nations in their own markets.

WONDERFUL INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

I have here a recent table showing the increase of leading exports of our own production. This shows that our exports of cotton, iron, steel, copper, leather, and other manufactures have increased within 10 years nearly two-fold, and that the exports of our agricultural implements and provisions have increased nearly three-fold. The total amount of certain leading commodities exported in 1868 was $141,000,000, and in 1878 was $404,000,000, showing an increase of $263,000,000. Another table shows the decrease in importation of certain articles which we can readily make in this country has diminished nearly one-half. Of textile fabrics, including manufactures of cotton, silk, clothing, and dress goods, the amount imported into this country in 1873 was $159,000,000; the amount imported in 1877 was $85,000,000, making a diminution of $74,000,000, most of which was supplied by our own production.

FALLING OFF OF IMPORTS.

The imports of iron and steel in various forms in 1873 was $59,308,452, while in 1878 it had fallen to $9,057,633, showing a diminution of $50,250,849. This falling off was supplied by our own industry. The total leading manufactures named in this tabe imported in 1873 was $272,957,633, and during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, it was $124,211,734, making a falling off of $148,747,899. This great decrease was especially noticeable in the imports of manufactures of cotton, silk, wool, iron, and steel. This increase of our exports and diminution of our imports is perhaps the most remarkable in modern times. We are competing in cotton fabrics with Manchester, in cutlery with Sheffield, in iron and steel with Birmingham, in watches with Switzerland, and in gloves with France. It is a debt-paying and trade-developing process that is adding immensely to our wealth.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST OF DEBT.

Our progress toward resumption is accompanied by increased national credit, and by a large reduction of the interest of the public debt. Under the Refunding act, which is designed to convert our 6 per cent. bonds into bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, we have actively sold at par in coin $8,500,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, $246,000,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds, $135,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which (except $90,000,000 sold for gold coin in hand) have been applied to pay an equal amount of 6 per cent. debt, making an annual saving in the interest of the debt of $10,000,000, and we are now daily selling the 4 per cent. bonds directly to the people upon the basis of a popular loan in sums as low as $50. These bonds have become the savings banks of the people, a safe deposit for their surplus money, always available for use when needed, and depositing in and withdrawing from the nation, therefore, safe from loss. The most satisfactory feature of this loan is that it is being held in small sums by great numbers of our fellow-citizens, and is distributed throughout all the States in the Union. During the first 20 days of the present month our sales of 4 per cent. bonds amounted to $20,000,000, and I now have the confident assurance that during this year they will exceed $100,000,000, and will pay off all the 5-20 6 per cent. bonds of the issue of 1865.

LABOR QUESTION.

And now, fellow-citizens, in conclusion, let me invite your attention briefly to the agitation of the labor question, not only in this country, but in other countries where production has exceeded consumption and thrown out of employment many industrious laboring men, and paralyzed important branches of industry, especially of the iron and coal industries. I know that in some places labor is depressed, that wages are low, that many a willing hand finds it hard to get work, and sometimes hungry men, women, and children want food and clothing, and shame be to him who does not sympathize with such distress and relieve it if possible. No wonder that honest labor grows soured at the inequalities of life, and sometimes listens to the cry of the demagogue that human laws have caused this distress, and that if he was in office he could furnish redress.

THE SAME LABOR DISTRESS THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

The same distress in a far greater degree exists in Great Britain, France, Germany, and all civilized nations, whatever may be their forms of currency or standards of value. Modern inventions which supply wonderful machinery which consumes only water and coal, as a substitute for the skilled mechanic, have greatly diminished the occupation of labor. Fewer laborers are required for the same work. The only remedy would seem to be to pursue new industries and seek new markets to be supplied. Our own country is blessed with cheap lands inviting labor, and the energy of our own people, as I have shown, is already discovering increased employment in supplying productions heretofore made abroad, and in sending our home productions to foreign countries. All that the Government can do within its limited powers it ought to do to encourage, protect, and foster labor.

THE WOUNDED HERON.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Times* tells us follows a story of a wounded bird: "A gentleman of this city was rowing down through the narrows in a small boat, one evening about two weeks ago, when his attention was attracted to a pair of night herons which were standing upon a large rock near the water's edge. The discharge of a gun by a man concealed among the bushes on the river's bank was heard, and the birds took to their wings, uttering cries of distress as they flew. When nearly an eighth of a mile off one of them was seen to falter, and it soon fell into the river. As his boat drew near the gentleman perceived that the bird was wounded, and was swimming confidently toward him, as though claiming protection and help. He extended one of his oars, and the bird seized it with his sharp claws and suffered himself to be lifted out of the water. Upon examination the gentleman found that the bird's right wing was broken and that fractured bones were protruding. A linen handkerchief furnished bandages for the bleeding wing, until, upon arriving at New Castle, the wound was properly dressed by a surgeon, who admired the fortitude of his feathered patient during the painful operation. Portions of the bone had to be removed, but the Doctor thought it possible for the bird to live, with careful nursing. Our friend brought the bird to this city, and under careful treatment is soon regained its lywonted health and strength, and was presented to a 'perfect beauty' by many ladies who called to see him. The wound healed rapidly, and the heron was allowed to go in quest of his mate as soon as he could fly."

SHERIFF'S JURY CHARGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very much pleased to see in a recent issue of THE TIMES that at last some one has had the courage to contest the extortionate charges of a Sheriff's jury, and with success. I hand you for publication, if of interest, a list of charges paid by myself in a case occupying less than an hour's time, and where the subject has been insane and in care of a guardian or "committee" for over 25 years, though in another State:

Three Commissioners at $25 each	$75 00
Three Attorneys at $5 each	15 00
Janitor's charges	10 00
Sheriff's fees	9 20
Counsel's charge	100 00
Physician's charge	10 00
Total	$209 20

VICTIM.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1878.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Andrea Fogacci was married to Angela Bacigalupi, by Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Andrea is in his twentieth year, and Angela is nearly 17. Both are Italian, and neither was able to sign the certificate of marriage. The bride is rather handsome.

A divorce suit against Zachariah E. Simmons has been begun by his wife, Emily L. Simmons, in the Supreme Court. They were married at Philadelphia, on May 3, 1866, and have had no children. Mrs. Simmons says her husband, forgetting his marital vow, has been guilty of improper conduct with women at the Hoffman House, in this City, and elsewhere. He has put in no defense. Judge Van Brunt yesterday referred the case to Thaddeus H. Lane.

The particularity with which statements in legal documents are made is exemplified in the case of Charles Lyons, a stage-driver, who was committed recently for cruelty to a horse. The commitment has it that he was charged by "one Henry Bergh, Sr., with willfully, unlawfully, and wickedly over-driving a certain living creature called a horse." Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, admitted Lyons to bail to await trial at the General Sessions.

Richard Burckhardt, of No. 57 Bowery, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Osborn for examination, on a charge of selling spirituous liquors without having paid the United States internal revenue tax or special license fees. The complaint is brought by the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and Mr. Whitney, agent of the society, appears in its behalf. The defendant is a lager-beer saloon keeper, and is licensed to sell that beverage, but he sold gin to some detectives belonging to the society. The case is not yet concluded.

Seven members of the family of which Phillip and Margaret Kraus, of No. 512 East Twelfth-street, are the heads, were in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and six of them were arrayed against Phillip. Margaret Kraus, who is an elderly, respectable-looking woman, charged her husband with being an habitual drunkard, and having behaved so brutally to her—often threatening to kill her—that she was forced to take refuge from him in the house of her married daughter. This daughter, three unmarried daughters—two of whom were twins, and very pretty—and a son 19 years old, corroborated their mother's statements. Kraus was locked up to await examination.

MARITAL TROUBLES OF THE CROOKES.

Henrietta W. Crookes has sued her husband, John Henry Crookes, in the Common Pleas, for a separation or limited divorce, on the ground of his alleged cruelty. They were married in this City on Aug. 26, 1872, and have two children. Mrs. Crookes says her husband has repeatedly committed acts of violence upon her, and has used abusive and profane language toward her. She accuses him of having thrown her on the floor, kicked, and beaten her. In April last she was obliged to have him arrested and held in bail to keep the peace. He abandoned her on April 12. Mr. Crookes was served with the summons and complaint at the Home for Insurables at Fordham. On consent, a reference was ordered by Judge J. F. Daly yesterday, Richard M. Henry being appointed Referee.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Lane vs. Testa.—Affidavit to obtain order for examination of judgment debtor.

Schreve vs. Haydock.—Affidavit to obtain order for examination of judgment debtor denied.

Andreve vs. Hatch.—Consent and order setting cause down.

Cohen vs. Goldman.—Order suspending judgment on payment of costs.

Bates vs. Simmons; Arbuckle vs. Radde.—Order of discontinuance.

Sherman vs. Kane.—Order extending time to answer.

Ehlers vs. Sharpe.—Affidavit to obtain order for examination of judgment debtor.

Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females vs. Leyser.—Order of discontinuance.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Portman vs. Weeks.—Motion granted.

Meagher vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

Blind vs. Spentbruch.—Order granted setting aside verdict.

Ettinger vs. Schroder.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Gates vs. Gebhard; Williams vs. Gebhard.—Order granted denying plaintiff's motion to amend complaint, with $10 costs.

Schaller vs. Goetz et al.—Order vacating judgment.

Baker vs. Sageman; Same vs. Same.—Order of substitution.

Lewis vs. Mosher.—Undertaking discharging attachment approved.

Papadopoulo vs. Boudrand.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted.

Ashton vs. Augenar.—Order granted.

Lane vs. Van Hansen.—Undertaking approved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 22, 34, 36, 42, 83, 88, 92, 95, 107, 123, 145, 152, 160, 166, 182, 187, 189, 190.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Sept. 2.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Court opens at 10 o'clock. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned for the term.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

WARM INDORSEMENT BY GEN. SHERMAN OF MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Gen. Sherman has lately written the following letter in reply to one of inquiry from Major J. S. Rogers, Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, } WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1878.

Major J. Sumner Rogers, Superintendent of the Michigan Military Academy:

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of July 25, asking my general opinion of the value and importance of military schools, such as you represent, and in answer beg to assure you that I deem them not only most important, but really essential to our national welfare. A discussion of the subject would consume a volume, and I have not time to give this full measure of attention its importance demands.

Military organization of itself is a science, and is admirably adapted to every branch of business—especially to that of education. The grouping of men or boys into squads, sections, companies, and battalions is of the first importance to enable the head to have due attention and proper instruction. By this means each one becomes individually responsible for his own conduct, gaining personal credit when due, and receiving censure when necessary. The ordinary drill "sets up" the boy, and makes a man of better figure, better physique, and consequently prolonging his life and adding to the measure of his influence as a citizen. If arms are added, so much the better for the physique, and the skillful use of the rifle is not only an accomplishment, but may add to the security of his own life and those of his neighbors.

Again, the drill of a single company contains all the elements of organization and instruction needed for a battalion; and an army of the greatest magnitude is only a judicious combination of battalions. Therefore, a military school, such as you control, is the best possible preparation for a skilled militia or army of volunteers—absolutely essential to a Government such as ours, which will not maintain a large standing army.

Section 1,225, Revised Statutes, amended by 1,264, gives great encouragement to civil colleges, to the number of 30, to engraft on the usual college curriculum the features of military organization, equipment, and instruction. I believe those laws have already accomplished much good, and you are responsible for a large share of the enlargement. I think each State should have a military academy; that some assistance should be extended to each by the United States in the way of arms, accoutrements, tents, and uniforms, and that each State should supplement this by a small annual appropriation to defray extra expenses. I would then advise that all be subject to inspection by an officer of the Army at least once a year, and that the dress, discipline, and instruction should be uniform throughout—agreeing with that provided by law for the United States Military Academy.

You may always quote me as favoring military education in connection with the civil institutions of our country, and I will gladly answer any fair question on any single point; but to give a treatise on so important a subject in a common letter is impossible.

The nearer you can model your academy after that of West Point, the nearer you will be to the true standard; but, of course, I know that as approximation is all that you should attempt. Wishing you all success, I am, truly your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A BALTIMORE GIRL'S SAD MARRIAGE.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Monday relates this sad story to: "Margaret Solomon, aged 50, residing at the north-east corner of Bank and Castle streets, was found by Officer J. W. Sinskey, Saturday morning, wandering about in an aimless manner near the water at the foot of Fell-street and taken to the house of a friend. She was either unwilling or unable to answer questions put to her, though it is not thought that she intended suicide, as she was subject to fits of despondency. There is quite a romance connected with her life. Twenty-five years ago she was a bright and intelligent young lady, with a pleasant surrounding, moving in a large circle of friends, and with, apparently, a bright future before her. Her connections were all highly respectable. It an unfortunate moment she met a foreigner of attractive manner, and who made quite a display of his wealth. He married her, and the happy bride left her father's house with fond expectations, attended with all the best wishes of friends, for her new home in South America. A few weeks after she returned silently to her home, broken-hearted. She was welcomed, but made no explanation as to the cause of her return. For hours she would sit apparently in a trance, and oblivious of all about her. She pursued her daily avocations as usual, but in a listless manner, and it was with pleasure that the sunshine had been taken out of her life. The moody fits became more frequent and lengthened, and it was in one of these that the sad woman was discovered on Saturday. In all the years since her return she has not mentioned her husband nor has he been heard from by any one of her family. The whole matter is to them inwrapped in mystery. The unfortunate woman has ever retained the respect and sympathy of her friends."

THE MACKONOCHIE CASE.

OPINIONS OF THE DECISION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

From the London News, Aug. 9.

Lord Penzance is very unfortunate in dealing with recalcitrant ecclesiastics. The Queen's Bench Division not long since set aside, in the case of Hudson against Tooth, a judgment affecting Mr. Tooth, because the case was heard at Lambeth Palace; and now a majority of the Judges of the same Division have put their veto upon a decision affecting the other thorn in the side of the Dean of Arches, Mr. Mackonochie. Lord Penzance had, in consequence of Mr. Mackonochie's disobedience to the law, as laid down by the Privy Council, summarily sentenced him to suspension *ab officio et beneficio*. The contention of Mr. Mackonochie's counsel was that there was no instance in the books in which an incumbent had been by summary proceedings deprived of his living for contempt; and this view is adopted by the Lord Chief-Justice and Mr. Justice Mellor. A prohibition therefore issues to stay the sentence. No doubt there are instances in which the civil courts of the realm have refused to be bound by the decisions of the ecclesiastical courts, even of the Privy Council itself. But the public will probably attach much importance to the opinion of the learned and discreet Judge, Mr. Justice Lush, who dissents from the majority, more especially as his view is in accordance with good sense. He thought that the proper tribunal to decide the matter was the Privy Council, whose decision the Judge appointed under the Public Worship act had followed and must follow. We cannot help thinking that sound sense at least is in favor of this view of the question. The power of secular courts to interfere with the proceedings of ecclesiastical courts may once have been salutary as a means of checking tyrannical usurpation of jurisdiction. But now that the Legislature has given the final opinions of experts are reviewed and reversed by Judges who have no experience or special knowledge of ecclesiastical law.

From the London Standard, Aug. 9.

The decision pronounced yesterday in Mr. Mackonochie's case by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division may cause much dissatisfaction, but will occasion no surprise. There seems to be a kind of fatality about the proceedings instituted or carried on against disobedient clergymen in the court over which Lord Penzance at present presides, and this probably through no fault of the Judge himself. The case against Mr. Tooth broke down upon a technical point; so also did that against Mr. Dale, of St. Vedast's, Foster-lane; and now that against Mr. Mackonochie has failed in the same way. There must, of course, come a time when technicalities will no longer avail those who persist in setting the law at defiance, while they are ready to strain it to the utmost for their advantage. It cannot be permitted that the scandal should continue of the law being openly set at naught by a number of clerical offenders who contrive to escape punishment simply because of the skill and adroitness of their advisers in discovering legal flaws in the proceedings against them. In the present instance Lord Penzance may be accused of error where he appears to have committed, since Mr. Justice Lush is of opinion that he was acting within his jurisdiction in passing sentence of deprivation upon Mr. Mackonochie. The Lord Chief-Justice and Mr. Mellor, however, hold that the Court of Arches had no power to pass such a punishment. Opinions are added, so much the better for the physique, and the skillful use of the rifle is not only an accomplishment, but may add to the security of his own life and those of his neighbors.

Again, the drill of a single company contains all the elements of organization and instruction needed for a battalion; and an army of the greatest magnitude is only a judicious combination of battalions. Therefore, a military school, such as you control, is the best possible preparation for a skilled militia or army of volunteers—absolutely essential to a Government such as ours, which will not maintain a large standing army.

Section 1,225, Revised Statutes, amended by 1,264, gives great encouragement to civil colleges, to the number of 30, to engraft on the usual college curriculum the features of military organization, equipment, and instruction. I believe those laws have already accomplished much good, and you are responsible for a large share of the enlargement. I think each State should have a military academy; that some assistance should be extended to each by the United States in the way of arms, accoutrements, tents, and uniforms, and that each State should supplement this by a small annual appropriation to defray extra expenses. I would then advise that all be subject to inspection by an officer of the Army at least once a year, and that the dress, discipline, and instruction should be uniform throughout—agreeing with that provided by law for the United States Military Academy.

You may always quote me as favoring military education in connection with the civil institutions of our country, and I will gladly answer any fair question on any single point; but to give a treatise on so important a subject in a common letter is impossible.

The nearer you can model your academy after that of West Point, the nearer you will be to the true standard; but, of course, I know that as approximation is all that you should attempt. Wishing you all success, I am, truly your friend.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

A BALTIMORE GIRL'S SAD MARRIAGE.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Monday relates this sad story to "Margaret Solomon, aged 50, residing at the north-east corner of Bank and Castle streets, was found by Officer J. W. Sinskey, Saturday morning, wandering about in an aimless manner near the water at the foot of Fell-street and taken to the house of a friend. She was either unwilling or unable to answer questions put to her, though it is not thought that she intended suicide, as she was subject to fits of despondency. There is quite a romance connected with her life. Twenty-five years ago she was a bright and intelligent young lady, with a pleasant surrounding, moving in a large circle of friends, and with, apparently, a bright future before her. Her connections were all highly respectable. It an unfortunate moment she met a foreigner of attractive manner, and who made quite a display of his wealth. He married her, and the happy bride left her father's house with fond expectations, attended with all the best wishes of friends, for her new home in South America. A few weeks after she returned silently to her home, broken-hearted. She was welcomed, but made no explanation as to the cause of her return. For hours she would sit apparently in a trance, and oblivious of all about her. She pursued her daily avocations as usual, but in a listless manner, and it was with pleasure that the sunshine had been taken out of her life. The moody fits became more frequent and lengthened, and it was in one of these that the sad woman was discovered on Saturday. In all the years since her return she has not mentioned her husband nor has he been heard from by any one of her family. The whole matter is to them inwrapped in mystery. The unfortunate woman has ever retained the respect and sympathy of her friends."

A SEA-LION IN DELAWARE BAY.

The Dover (Del.) *Sentinel* of Aug. 24 says: "A sea-lion was captured at Heverin's Beach, about one mile north of Sand Ditch, on Wednesday last, by Mr. Martin Knight. When Mr. Knight first saw it he thought that it was asleep, but upon approaching nearer he saw his mistake. As the tide was out at the time, it could not make very fast headway. He called to some men who were upon the marsh to assist him. They surrounded the monster, and immediately it showed fight. Mr. Knight struck it upon the head and stunned it, and they then pulled it upon the shore. The lion is about 5½ feet long and weighs about 300 pounds. Mr. William Haverin has it at his house in a large tank. This is the second one ever taken upon this shore. One was captured several years ago at Bowers' Beach, but was killed before being taken. This one has a cut in the side, evidently made by a shark."

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16, for money, and 94⅝, for the account. United States bonds, 5s, 1874, 107½; Illinois Central, 81; New-Jersey Central, 34.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes 112f. 50c. for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is 213,000.

4 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 112f. 97½c., for the account.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 1,800,000 marks.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Exchange on London, 25f. 25⅝c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—Pork steady; Prime Mess, Eastern, 53s.; Prime Mess, Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberland Cut firmer, 35s.; Short Rib firmer, 32s. 6d.; Long Clear dull, 33s. 6d.; Short Clear dull, 35s. 6d. Hams—Long Cut dull, 53s.; Shoulders dull, 29s. 6d. Beef dull; India Mess, 82s.; Extra Mess, 89s.; Prime Mess, 73s. Lard—Prime Western firmer, 35s. 6d., new. Tallow—Prime City steady, 37s. 6d. Turpentine—Spirits dull, 28s. Resin—Common steady, 4s. 9d., fine dull, 10s. Cheese—American choice firmer, 44s. Lard-oil steady, 30s. old; nine 29s. 9d., new. Corn dull; Mixed soft, 24s. 6d., old; mixed prime, 23s. 9d., new. Cotton-seed-oil—Yellow American steady, 28s. Receipts of Wheat for the week from Atlantic ports, 60,000 bushels; from Pacific ports, 12,750 bushels; from other sources, 2,450 bushels. Receipts of Corn, 80,000 bushels.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 500 bales for speculation and export. There were no receipts to-day. Futures 1-32d better; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, 6 21-32d., also, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 21-32d., also, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 12-32d. Future sprinings free.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Beef, 73s. ₱ tierce for Prime Mess. Lard, 35s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 8,100 bales American. Futures weaker. The sellers at the last quotations; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and December delivery, 6 15-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, January and February delivery, 6 5-8d.

5:30 P. M.—Clover-seed, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American. Red—Refined Petroleum, 9½d. ₱ gallon. Common Resin, 4s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 26—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 38s. ₱ cwt. Evening Telegram—Liverpool, 5½, 6d. ₱ qr., barley.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26—Petroleum, 26¾ for fine pale ANTWERP, Aug. 26—Petroleum, 26¾ for fine pale brands. Lard closed at 32½ bottom ₱ 50 kilos.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg	26	Leather, sides	10,201
Bone-meal, pkg	20	Spirits Turp., bbls	507
Cotton, bales	321	Resin, bbls	2,725
C. S. Oil, bbls	150	Pitch, bbls	80
Copper, bbls	29	Oil, bbls	40
Copper, cakes	40	Oil, Lard, bbls	1,100
Dried Fruit, pkg	384	Oil, Lard, bbls	155
Eggs, pkg	1,058	Pea-nuts, bags	155
Flour, bbls	19,919	Pork, pkg	350
Corn-meal, bbls	200	Oatmeal, pkg	4,790
Corn-meal, bags	61	Lard, tes	681
Wheat, bushels	524,400	Butter, pkg	1,876
Corn, bushels	112,300	Cheese, pkg	11,499
Oats, bushels	164,070	Rice, pkg	75
Rye, bushels	10,004	Sugar, hhds	50
Malt, bushels	5,800	Starch, pkg	3,500
Oat-meal, bbls	183	Stearine, pkg	18
Flax-seed, bags	6,120	Sumac, bags	490
Grease, pkg	242	Tallow, pkg	198
Grass-seed, bags	225	Tea, pkg	24
Hemp, bales	11	Tobacco, hhds	879
Hides, No	744	Tobacco, pkg	1,727
Hides

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 27, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—CONCALENTES, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE IRISH DETECTIVE—Mr. T. G. Riggs.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of Thirty-second-street. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No. 39 Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No. 131, Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No. 449 Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No. 4 Trafalgar-square.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

Certain Republican orators are vexed by the accusation that our party, when it funded the seven-thirties, contracted the legal-tender currency. The Treasury officials reassure them with the statement that the seven-thirties were not legal tenders, and that is, of course, correct. These notes did, however, to a certain extent perform the duty of currency, and their withdrawal was, to that degree, contraction; but why not take the bull by the horns and declare the principle that it was the duty of the Government to pay its debt or to fund it at a lower rate of interest, even though the measure worked some contraction? If the result was for the time being disturbing, the fault lay, not in the withdrawal of the notes, but in their issue in a form to serve as currency. This fault was very slight in the case of the seven-thirties; it was very great in the case of the legal-tenders. The proper argument to draw from the matter is that the Government should keep out of a business in which its interference causes so much confusion.

It is not a cheerful spectacle to see a Senator of the United States dodging a requisition in criminal proceedings, and begging his political rival to protect him, but such appears to be the view taken in Washington of the present conduct of Senator PATTERSON, of South Carolina. The surmise that the *quasi* Republican Senator will "pay off" his Democratic colleague next Winter by voting for Mr. CORBIN is a very natural one, but it is not very creditable to the Senator's reputation.

Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, one of the best authorities on the condition of the shipping trade, and on the forces affecting it, was before the Hewitt committee yesterday. He said the depression in his trade was, in brief, caused by the fact that ships could be built cheaper abroad than here, and our people were not allowed to buy them. Mr. MARSHALL announced himself a free-trader, but it does not seem that this is a matter of the theory of general free trade. Granting that we should protect American shipbuilders, are we doing it? The present law prevents American shippers from buying vessels abroad, but do they buy them at home? Mr. MARSHALL says that they do not. Then we are not protecting shipbuilders, and we are throwing the carrying trade into the hands of foreign shippers. We commend this view of the case to the Essex statesman who is so worried about the interest paid to foreign bondholders.

A curious instance of the manner in which Federal and State Legislatures get things mixed sometimes is described in our Washington dispatches this morning. Owing to the failure of the Iowa State Legislature to consult the laws of Congress in regard to the time of electing members of the House of Representatives, an election day has been appointed upon which the Federal law does not allow the Congressmen to be chosen. It results that the State must either have an extra session of its Legislature, to alter the date now appointed for the State election, or it must have a second election for Congressmen. Secretary McCRARY advises the former course, which may very likely be followed.

Our readers have had presented to them the text of the treaty proposed by the Commercial Convention of French and American delegates recently held in Paris. As we intimated the other day, the concessions offered from the French side in this proposition are involved in the admission of America to the treaty tariff of France. This is an important concession, and it does not seem doubtful that it is fully worth the reductions in our own tariff which are proposed. It remains only to add that the project of the treaty in its present form was adopted with only three dissenting votes in the convention. These three votes were cast by the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes, on the ground that the interests of that city were not sufficiently protected.

It would seem as if the dissensions bred by Turkey are never to cease, for scarcely has the bitterness between Austria and the Porte begun to subside, when the state of Bulgaria occasions fresh recriminations between Russia and England. The latter quotes the rumored arrival of fresh troops to replace those already withdrawn, the transfer of the Russian head-quarters to a commanding point like Rodosto, and the alleged "atrocities" which seem to be a chronic feature of Bulgarian life; and the former retorts with allusions to the non-withdrawal of the British fleet, the attempt of the Porte to delay for another fortnight the surrender of Batoum, and England's "encroaching spirit" in the East. It is certainly hard that the Russian regulars should be held accountable for villanies with which they have as little to do as the British and American troops of last century with the misdeeds of the "Skinners" and "Cowboys" who followed their march. So long, however, as Russia occupies Bulgaria, she is responsible for it, and her best course is to forward the establishment of the provisional government which Prince DONDUKOPF-KORSAKOFF is organizing at Tirnova, and to punish promptly all violations of the public peace. The renewed attacks of the Bosnians upon Gen. SZAPARY show that the blows of Stolatz and Serajevo have been less crushing than Austria considers them. Germany continues her war upon Socialism, and the patriotic agitators of North Italy are at work once more.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

The speech delivered yesterday at Toledo derives its chief claim to attention from the official position of its author. A discussion of the financial question by the Secretary of the Treasury should be clear, strong, and in a certain sense conclusive. The drawback to Mr. SHERMAN'S speech, or so much of it that relates to finance, is that it lacks these conditions. As an expression of his faith in the feasibility of resumption, and the state and resources of the Treasury with reference to that measure, it is sufficiently positive; though his assurances upon this branch of the subject would probably command greater respect if they evinced a more critical appreciation of its difficulties and of the attendant circumstances that are requisite for its success. On other points,—notably the silver coinage and the continued circulation of greenbacks—his remarks are not calculated to impress intelligent readers favorably, or to inspire them with a reverence for the qualifications exacted from the head of the financial department of the Government.

It has been unfortunate throughout all the recent discussions in Congress that the influence of the Treasury has not been as effective as it might have been on the side of sound finance. The nonsense of the silver-remonetizers received a certain degree of support from the official who should have resisted it most firmly; and the mischievous provisions of the law enlarging the minimum of greenback circulation and directing the reissue of notes after having gone through the pretense of redeeming them, instead of being vigorously denounced, were acquiesced in, if not indirectly encouraged by the Treasury. We cannot affect surprise, then, at the strange utterances of the Secretary when talking of the silver problem before an Ohio audience. The atmosphere of Ohio is not invigorating when financial topics are undergoing treatment, and Mr. SHERMAN is too prone to sink the financier in the politician to ward off effectually the temptation of an exciting canvass. To this circumstance, let us assume, rather than to the absence of elementary knowledge, may be ascribed his extraordinary statements in regard to the effect of remonetization as an aid to resumption and the status to be assigned to the silver dollar in the currency of the country.

Mr. SHERMAN is explicit so far as the convertibility of the greenback is concerned. Redemption in coin was promised and he exults, not without reason, over the progress already made toward a fulfillment of the promise. His zeal in behalf of resumption, however, is marred by loose notions as to the value of the silver coinage as one of the resumption agencies. "Four months before the time fixed," he says, "silver and gold and paper are almost on par with each other." Nor is this untenable declaration a slip of the speaker's tongue. In another part of his address he talks of the interconvertibility of these three currencies, not simply as a desirable sequence of resumption, but as a result which may be brought about. Now, the statement that these currencies are at this moment "almost on par with each other" is flagrantly incorrect. The value of the greenback approaches so nearly the par of gold that, if considerations affecting the permanence of the change could be discarded, resumption might be said to be all but practically attained. But it is preposterous to include in the resumption category a silver dollar worth only eighty-eight cents, which the Treasury is unable to put into circulation, and which would find its way back to the Treasury if by any influences it were forced into use. Never has there been a more ridiculous failure than that of the remonetization quacks, and it is mortifying to find the principal administrator of the nation's finances contributing to the continuance of a delusion by the perversion of a notorious fact. Resumption means the interconvertibility of greenbacks and gold, or it has no meaning at all. A resumption that implies the possibility of exchanging a note worth $99\frac{1}{2}$ or 100 cents for a coin worth 88 cents would be—to use the mildest term—a burlesque.

Indeed Mr. SHERMAN himself has some misgivings upon the subject. He admits that the unlimited coinage of the present silver dollar will drive gold out of the country, and will end in establishing a single standard of silver. But he adopts a chimerical method of remedying this tendency. It would operate, as he explains it, "by readjusting the relative weight of the two coins, either by increasing the weight of the silver coin or lowering the weight of the gold coin." The objection to this plan is that it cannot be worked. The value of silver fluctuates so constantly that the process of readjusting must go on perpetually or the proper ratio will not be maintained. But an ever-recurring readjustment, involving the value of a coinage in constant use, would be impossible. The desired equalization could not be maintained, and one or the other of the coins would in turn disappear. Mr. SHERMAN has another source of hope—the International Conference at Paris; but all that is yet known of the proceedings forbids the expectation of help from that quarter. Foreign Governments are not likely to plunge into a financial dilemma for no other reason than that this country, having committed a great blunder, wants companionship in its embarrassment. Mr. SHERMAN'S menace does not mend matters very much. If the silver question be not solved in some such way, he asserts, "we will have to adopt the single standard of silver, like the Chinese and other Asiatic nations." Consoling reflection! We are to rank ourselves with semi-barbaric Asia, and to turn our backs upon civilized Europe, as the penalty of a folly to which men high in office bowed obsequiously, and which they still sustain. So Mr. SHERMAN assures us, and he ought to know.

He is confident, moreover, as to the views and purposes of the Republican Party concerning the future of a paper currency. The party, he alleges, "distinctly maintains the right and duty of the Government to keep in circulation such an amount of United States notes as can be readily maintained at par with coin." We reply that the party does nothing of the sort. Its platforms are the only trustworthy expressions of its policy, and they furnish no foundation whatever for Mr. SHERMAN'S statement. Doubtless, there are Republicans who would favor the programme he lays down, but the party, as such, has given them no encouragement. It is fortunate both for the Republican organization and the country that Mr. SHERMAN neither shapes the policy of one nor makes the laws of the other. His functions are administrative merely, or his Toledo speech would call for sterner criticism.

BUTLER'S CIRCUS.

If any fun is to be found in any political canvass, it may be looked for in Massachusetts when BUTLER is a candidate for office. We do not mean to intimate that Massachusetts people, as a rule, think that one of BUTLER'S canvasses is funny. To them, we can well understand, it is serious business. The staid, reserved, dignified members of the old parties regard BUTLER very much as a heavy tragedian might look upon a disreputable circus clown—lowdown and despicable, but dangerous to "the legitimate business." There are people in Massachusetts who will feel like emigrating and disowning the place of their birth if BUTLER should be elected Governor. They apologize for him as a sort of abnormal development for which the old Bay State is not responsible. They are mortified that he is so prominent as a son of Massachusetts; and if it could be discovered that he was born in New-York, for example, they would be delighted. And if any outsider has a good-natured laugh at the expense of the panic-stricken respectability of Massachusetts, they affect to enjoy the joke, but quote the scandalous things which have disgraced the politics of other States. For better or for worse, chiefly for worse, BUTLER is in the field as a candidate to succeed the Winthrops, Everetts, and Andrews of other times.

The charm of BUTLER'S canvass, to an impartial spectator, is its grotesque audacity. There is no art of the demagogue, no trick of the politician, and no inconsistency of the turncoat, to which BUTLER is a stranger. He is master of all these. He knows how easily the mass of voters can be fooled and deceived, and if he winks his sinister eye at the more intelligent of his supporters, as if he would say, "See me fool these people," he does it with such an excess of humor that even the most conscientious cannot withhold a grain of sympathy from a man who is so clever, so cunning, and so audacious withal. BUTLER'S beginning of his canvass is a stroke of genius in its way. It may be the desperation of despair, for he cannot secure the nomination for Governor from any existing party. But it is the very best thing that he can do under the circumstances. He wants to be Governor of Massachusetts as much as DANIEL WEBSTER ever wanted to be President of the United States, and that is saying a great deal. He wants that office more than ever now, because he has been told so often that he cannot and shall not have it. If he was at his wits' end to secure the nomination, it was not for long. He conceived the notion of nominating himself by acclamation. An ordinary man could not have invented such a delightful political surprise. Sometimes a theatrical or musical performer "works up" a complimentary testimonial by having a request for a public performance and benefit numerously signed by leading citizens. But who, except BUTLER, would have thought of applying this harmless little expedient to the voting population of a whole State?

The "request" for BUTLER to become the people's candidate for Governor has been distributed throughout Massachusetts by industrious agents. Its success has been the success of one of the "monster petitions" to a Legislature which is sometimes brought into the hall by several bearers and unrolled in all its portentous expanse before the gaze of the assembled legislative wisdom of a State. It is claimed that about 50,000 names are represented in BUTLER'S petitions to himself. There is no such thing as going behind the returns in this case. It is BUTLER'S own private and individual canvass. The "request" is directed to himself, and if he should choose to say that he had succeeded in securing 100,000 voters to ask him to run for Govnor, no man would have a right to question the returns. So he opens the canvass with the refreshing statement that 49,000 men have, merely as a preliminary, signed a little note asking him to sacrifice his personal feelings, abandon his well-earned privacy, and consent to be the standard-bearer of the people. It is a touching spectacle, and if any of the effete monarchies of Europe could find time to look at it we are confident that they would be entertained.

Then, too, BUTLER is to take the field in his own person. There will be music wherever he goes. He has the rare merit of saying just what he intends to say. He does not always say what he means; but that is of no consequence; he does make himself understood. His circus may not be a great moral show, but it invariably fills the promise of the bills on the outside of the tent. BUTLER long ago cast off all of those smaller decencies of life which hamper fastidious men in a political canvass. He was apparently born without fear. A man who has no troublesome moral principles, no sense of courtesy, and no fear of what others may think or say of him, enters a personal political canvass with few impediments. He is in light marching order. This is BUTLER'S position; and when to this we add his well-known talent for bluster, sarcasm, and brutal wit, we can well see how he will make things lively in the staid old Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

As this is true of Gen. BUTLER and his circus, we regret to learn that intimidation has been begun in Massachusetts. As we have seen, the Claimant is prepared to take a leaf out of everybody's book. We shall probably be told that the intimidation business is one of his own inventions. It is said that the national banks in New-York have reached over into Massachusetts and have threatened business men with punishment if they sign BUTLER'S mammoth petition. Men who support BUTLER are not to have discounts at the banks. Some admirable people will believe that the banks have done this wildly absurd thing. They will see that a greenbacker is just the sort of man to borrow money and then repudiate his promise to pay. Therefore, they will argue, it is quite likely that BUTLER is to be persecuted for his tendencies toward repudiation. But the "intimidation" dodge is really delightful. It has an ancient Butlerian flavor which recommends it to the admiration of men. And this, too, when the canvass is hardly open. There is more to come, and, before the election day, BUTLER will certainly wake the echoes with one of the most hilarious episodes in American politics.

THE LET-ALONE POLICY.

The recent sittings of the Congressional Labor Committee have presented a striking contrast with those of two weeks before, both in the character of those giving testimony before it and in the opinions which they have expressed regarding the causes and the remedy for the existing depression. During the three sessions of the past week the witnesses have been for the most part men of exceptional intelligence, who have either made a careful study of the principles affecting commerce and industry or have had a wide experience with their practical working. It is unnecessary to point out more specifically the contrast in this respect. But the difference in regard to the remedies suggested for the ills we have is still more remarkable. The burden of the demand of the Socialists and labor reformers who constituted the army of voluntary witnesses at the earlier sittings was that the Government should by legislation and an extended administration of industrial affairs rectify all evils. It should be the business of the Government to see that all citizens were employed and supported in comfort, with the opportunities for social and educational improvement. The Government should control and regulate everything, to the end that it might be managed for the benefit of all and in accordance with their wants and needs. On the other hand, the experts who have been giving their testimony for the last few days were very generally agreed upon an exactly opposite policy—that of the least possible interference, by law or by the power of Government, with the processes of trade and the interests of industry. Prof. SUMNER, who has given years of study to the subject as a scholar and a teacher; Mr. HORACE WHITE, who has given it attention as a practical journalist; Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., who has made a special and very thorough study of the effects of the great transportation interests, and Mr. THURBER and other merchants of large experience, were substantially in accord upon this point, though differing somewhat in their opinions of the causes of business depression.

The views of such men are worthy of attentive consideration. Prominent among the causes discussed by them were the enormous development, in recent years, of facilities for transportation and communication, the vast increase of production and the effect upon labor occasioned by the use of machinery, the condition of the currency, and the laws for obtaining a public revenue. Prof. SUMNER appeared to regard the simultaneous growth of railroads and steam-ship lines, and of the employment of machinery in the processes of manufacture, as having been the leading cause of what has been called over-production, and of glutting the markets of the world with commodities in excess of the demands of consumers. He finds an immediate result of this in a checking of the operations of production and trade to allow the surplus to be worked off, and thinks that the use of machinery has the effect at first of throwing laborers out of employment. It strikes us that here is an obvious confusion of causes and effects. We take it that the development of facilities for production and for the exchange of products was the result of the multiplying wants of man, and of an application of his intelligence and energy to supplying them, and that without the intervention of extraneous causes and incidental derangements the demand and the means of meeting it would keep even pace with each other. Nor can we believe that in the normal progress of these operations it would be possible at any time to overwhelm the people of the earth with an embarrassing abundance, or that distress and want could be the result. Neither do we believe it can be shown that the introduction and use of machinery to multiply and cheapen the products of labor have resulted, either at first or in the long run, in the employment of fewer hands or the payment of lower wages, measured by what they will buy. No doubt, with the increased volume and momentum of industrial and commercial processes, the effect of any disturbing cause would be intensified, but it is this very disturbing cause that we are seeking, and it is not explained by showing the conditions that aggravate its effects.

Mr. WHITE thought that speculation in railroad enterprises and in real estate had much to do with the panic and the subsequent depression, but this is a secondary and incidental cause, and itself the effect of the primary causes for which we are seeking. Under a normal and natural development, where supply was stimulated by legitimate and actual demand, this speculative overdoing would not happen. We wish to know what has interfered with the normal working of laws and principles, and the Chicago journalist merely shows that they have been interfered with. And he takes the absurd position that the tremendous disturbance of a destructive civil war, which sunk millions of dollars in capital—for it could sink it in nothing else—and piled up a vast burden of debt, adding a heavy and permanent increase to taxation, and such a terrible derangement as the introduction of a paper currency that depreciated to 35 cents on the dollar, and surged for years from that point toward par with the money of the world, have had little or nothing to do with the consequences that followed. Probably no other man with any pretension to an understanding of the case shares in his opinion. To most men it is sufficiently obvious that in these very circumstances is to be found the deranging influence that has broken in upon the current of our commercial and industrial progress and brought disaster. Special causes in other countries have added their effect, but we do not believe that any world-wide movement, such as the progress of civilization, as indicated in increased production by machinery and skill, and the rapid and easy interchange of commodities, is to be credited with any but beneficent results, even of a temporary character.

But whatever may be thought of the speculations of these men regarding the causes of the present condition of things, there is little doubt of the soundness of their conclusion. The true principle in regard to industrial and commercial interests is, after all, the *laissez-faire* principle; that is, *laissez-faire* on the part of the Government, and, where it has interfered, to withdraw that interference as speedily as practicable without sacrificing vested interests. Government notes as a forced legal tender are an interference; a tariff laid with a view to regulating or affecting industry is an interference; franchises and powers granted to corporations without due provision for guarding the interests of the public may prove an interference. To secure, so far as possible, the free and undisturbed operation of natural principles and laws is the safest policy and that fraught with the smallest chance of disaster.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE KHEDIVE.

Late cable dispatches from Egypt are to the effect that the Khédive has accepted a proposition whereby NUBAR Pasha becomes President of the Council and Mr. RIVERS WILSON Minister of Finance. The Khédive and his family are to restore all their lands to the State, and a comprehensive scheme for the reform of administration, including large retrenchments in the civil list, are to be decreed.

The Oriental Prince who has thus been dispossessed of the reins of Egyptian administration which he has held so long is the most striking individuality in the modern history of that country. Born at Cairo in 1830, he inherited all the inexhaustible energy of his grandfather MEHEMET, without the sterner qualities of his father IBRAHAM. An excellent European education combined with real ability, soon made him the most prominent figure in Egyptian society, and quickly excited the jealousy of ABBAS Pasha, who had then recently succeeded to the Viceroyalty. He became especially obnoxious to that indolent but vicious bigot, who accordingly endeavored to crush him by fabricating against him a charge of murder, which failed. On the accession of SAID Pasha in 1854, ISMAIL was sent to Paris and to Rome on special missions, and afterward acted as Regent during his uncle's pilgrimage to Mecca, in 1861, and his visit to Europe, later in the same year. SAID died Jan. 18, 1863, and the destinies of Egypt passed into the hands of the Prince who has since so enormously increased both her trade and her debt. On the morrow of his accession he promised an improved and liberalized administration and the energetic promotion of the national interests of the country, in which particulars he failed utterly to keep his word. Indefatigable energy, considerable administrative ability, and the reputation of being the wealthiest Prince living, did not prevent him piling up a debt which now smothers his country's credit. His zeal for fame rather than for actual material progress carried him further and faster than the resources of the country could profitably bear. Parks were laid out, waste places were made to bloom, canals and railroads and telegraph lines were built, and these expenditures supplemented by the demands made upon the Khédive by the Turkish authorities, and the large disbursements for the Suez Canal, gradually swelled the small debt legacy left by SAID into its present bloated proportions.

Active as has been the Khédive, apparently, in internal improvements, his life has been really that of a modern SARDANAPALUS. If he spent money on public parks and waste places, it was to make his capital attractive and bring rich Americans and toadying Englishmen to do him homage. He wasted in idle display and profligate extravagance the resources of his country. His only conception of finance was to go to the Jews whenever he wanted money and pay them whatever interest they insisted upon. He built a grand opera-house and brought out new operas, a single one of which cost him $100,000. He saw a handsome woman in the market place and bought her for $45,000, thus showing his contempt of the law forbidding a traffic in slaves. Only a thin veneer of civilization hid the craft and cruelty of an Oriental despotism. Many mistresses call him master; his home was in several palaces. Some of these palaces were often the scene of unlicensed mirth and mischief. Dinners and concerts were numerous to which foreign ladies only were invited. Italian opera singers and belles from France and England jostled the eunuchs and the slaves as they hurried through the halls to his receptions. His crowning act of infamy was during the late war. Disregarding his professed civilization and the proper attitude of neutrals, he dragged his unfortunate subjects into war, and sent his soldiers from the tropics of Africa to perish miserably in the frosts and snows of Bulgaria.

Professedly the richest man in the world, the personal owner of a great part of his own dominions, he was a deception in this as in all other things. The report of the first commission sent out by England in 1875 showed him to be a poor man possessed of a large but very heavily incumbered estate. He then owned 350,000 acres of good land and 100,000 acres of poor land, or about one-tenth the cultivated soil of Egypt, yielding to him over two million dollars a year—a very noble estate if it were only clear. But the Khédive then owed $25,000,000 on this estate at 10 per cent. per annum, besides a floating debt at enormous interest, and was therefore a loser on his whole property. The Suez Canal, from which so much was expected, proved to be a dreadful tax on the country. As the Khédive's embarrassments increased he was compelled to sell his shares in the canal for ready money. Seventy-five years hence the canal and all its works lapse to the Egyptian Government, but meanwhile its existence directly diminishes Egyptian revenues. The railways and the ports suffer heavily by the loss of the overland trade; and the money paid for canal dues goes to the shareholders who are living in Europe. Of the $87,500,000 the Khédive sunk in this canal, he has only received back $20,000,000 from England. But what was four million pounds to so reckless and extravagant a Prince? He was soon not only rid of the money but deeper in debt than ever.

This man is dethroned, and NUBAR Pasha reigns, in fact if not in name. This return to power of a Minister who was removed three years ago because he insisted too strongly upon reforms will be welcome news to all who are interested in the welfare of Egypt. He is a Christian, and so, of course, not acceptable to the old Turkish party; he is a reformer, and so not acceptable to the Viceroy's party; but he cares for neither, and although an Armenian by origin, he is Western in all his ideas, and versed in European politics and modern finances. In this latter particular, however, he will be ably assisted by Mr. WILSON, who was some time Controller-General of the National Debt Department of Great Britain. But in NUBAR Pasha's advancement we see British intrigues and a lessening of the moral objection to the policy of England's annexing Egypt.

The old saying that everything finds its use sooner or later is amply borne out by an episode in Russia's Eastern progress, which one may still hear related at times, with infinite glee, by some veteran of the Turkistan Army. While Bokhara was still an independent Principality under the terrible NASRULLAH Khan, a small party of Russian engineer officers from the settlements on the Syr-Daria ventured into the hostile territory, in the hope of surveying a portion of it before they could be interrupted. This hope, however, was speedily disappointed by the appearance of an overwhelming force of Bokhariote horsemen, who advanced with the evident intention of attacking them. The Russian leader, seeing his case desperate, boldly assumed the character of a special envoy from the Czar to the Ameer, and in this character made a triumphal entry into the capital, escorted by the very men who had been about to take his life. Admitted to an audience, he coolly presented his own gold watch and silver-handled knife to the savage despot, as the Czar's gifts to his "royal brother," and everything was proceeding with the utmost smoothness, when the Ameer upset everything by suddenly observing that surely the great Czar of the Oorooss (Russians) must have sent a letter of some kind along with his gifts. At this malapropos remark, the self-styled Ambassador turned pale as death, and already felt his head sit loosely upon his shoulders. A young subaltern beside him, however, with almost miraculous presence of mind, drew from his pocket-book an old playbill of the Alexander Theatre at St. Petersburg, and coolly read from it an imaginary letter of congratulation, winding up by handing it with a low bow to the Ameer. The latter, who had already seen the Czar's name appended to more than one official document, was quite convinced by the sight of the huge "Alexander" along the top of the paper in company with the Russian double eagle; and the precious play-bill was reverently deposited among the royal archives of Bokhara, where it probably remains to this day.

It is not often that women of any race become so enmeshed in circumstances as to be obliged to choose their husbands. But an instance of the kind has recently occurred. A Turkish slave-ship having been captured by the English off the coast of Egypt, 10 masculine and 70 feminine slaves were released. The former enlisted in the Egyptian Army, but the latter were difficult to dispose of. By the treaty between Great Britain and the Khédive the importation and exportation of slaves is forbidden, but their detention and sale is permitted for some years yet. Several officers of the Army came to the Pasha of the district and offered to buy some of the women, but he declined to part with them at any less price than that of marriage. He then announced that the women might select any man they should fancy on a given day, and that the man selected, if he approved, should pay 100 piasters for his wife. A number of men, mostly soldiers, assembled at the time appointed. The ex-slaves were very shy at first, and huddled together, without looking up. Finally, one of them glanced around, advanced to a dark Egyptian Sergeant, laid her hand upon his shoulder, and he accepted his connubial doom. Then all the others chose quickly, as if they might lose their chance. Five of the men demurred, but in a short time the 70 women were all provided for—quite as well, perhaps, as if they had been married in our fashion.

A woman in Western Ohio appears by the newspapers of that region to have discovered or invented a poison by which she slowly kills her husbands. She has already rid herself of three who had become unpleasant to her. They wasted away as if by disease, and no suspicion attached to the wife. At last accounts she had not been arrested, and as she seems to have a mixed passion for matrimony and murder she is likely to continue her effective method of divorce. If she should teach her secret to other women, we fear the mortality of Clarke County—the field of her operations—may be much increased. Here is an opportunity for the local journals to speak of her as a Buckeye BORGIA—alliteration is dear to the bucolic mind—and we feel sure that they will not neglect it. The woman may have some subtle chemistry equal to that of Mme. DE BRINVILLIERS, and it would be advisable, therefore, for husbands who have no ambition for interment to be on their good behavior. A woman who has such a secret, and can impart it, is not to be despised, and is certainly calculated to work reform in marital manners and morals.

Queen VICTORIA'S well-known prejudice in favor of the noted JOHN BROWN is said to spring from his willingness to do anything he is bidden. He is the sole servant in her Majesty's household of whom this can be said. The servants there, as everywhere else in England, absolutely refuse to obey any order that does not belong to their department. They make very nice, even sublimated distinctions, as to what is and what is not their proper duty. They are nearly as bad as the natives of India in regard to caste. VICTORIA is reported to have said not long ago, when she had given an order to one of her domestics: "I am Queen of Great Britian and Empress of India; but I have not power enough to make one of my servants put coals on the fire if she has been hired to look after the bed-chambers." That defines plainly, exactly, the relative position of masters and servants in England.

The existence of sharks has lately been brought unpleasantly near home by the death of a boy who, while bathing near the City, was bitten fatally. Since then another victim, in Connecticut, has lost a finger by one of these monsters. When he seemed to be dead, and had been hauled ashore several hours, the finger was thrust into his mouth and promptly snapped off. All experienced shark hunters know that this is one of the "little ways" sharks have. They are, in fact, frightful frauds, and never more alive than when apparently dead. It has been partly, perhaps, in allusion to these remarkable arts of dissimulation, which somehow have become associated in the public mind with the artifices of the less worthy votaries of that noble craft, the law, that sailors have given these rapacious fish the sobriquet of "sea lawyers."

The late shooting of LAZZARETTI, the fanatic and pretended prophet, at Grossetto, by the Italian authorities, seems to have created a great deal of excitement in the Maremma. It may seem odd to-day that a man should assume to be JESUS come again, that he should choose twelve apostles, and pretend to have Divine authority; but such is the tendency of all religious fanaticism, and such are the phenomena attendant upon it. Several centuries ago, men of the Lazzaretti sort were not uncommon, for their theologic madness was an ordinary distemper. Early in the fifteenth century, CONRAD SCHMIDT, leader of the Flagellants, assumed to have a Divine mission, and so disturbed orthodox Roman Catholicism that the beneficent Inquisition burned him at the stake. During the Peasants' war, of Germany, THOMAS MUNZER, an Anabaptist monomaniac, set up for a prophet, and was executed. A little later, JOHN MATTHIAS, of Haarlem, and JOHN BOCCOLD, of Leyden, grew wildly spiritual and then wildly licentious, and in the name of religion subverted law and authority, and came to their end, one by the sword, the other by torture and exposure in an iron cage. History, since the introduction of Christianity, is full of similar examples. Absorption on religious topics sometimes leads to monomania, monomania to fanaticism, fanaticism to the grossest self-delusion. Most religious reformers, from MOHAMMED to JOE SMITH, have been a little crazed. Many of them have been called impostors, though there can be small doubt that they imposed upon themselves after they had achieved a certain following. The Italian LAZZARETTI now seems to be a wretched sham; but he may have been sincere in his fanaticism. It is not impossible that the time may come when he shall be regarded as a martyr, as the founder of a sect, and his memory revered. Men who have been canonized and embalmed in ecclesiastical history had not, at one time, half so much chance to be remembered as the distraught Italian shot dead in the Maremma.

OBITUARY.

HORACE H. DAY.

Horace H. Day, who was among the earliest manufacturers of rubber goods in this country, and who made a very large fortune in that business in the period between 1840 and 1859, died in Manchester, N. H., on last Friday night. His life was eventful, and certain incidents in it made his name familiar throughout the United States, and known also in Europe. He was particularly well known, through certain peculiarities of his character, in this City, where he spent a great part of his life, and in the New-England States. Born at Great Barrington, Mass., 67 years ago, he received a common school education in his native town. While yet a boy he went to New-Brunswick, N. J., with his uncle, Samuel H. Day, who started him in the rubber business on a small scale. He remained in New-Brunswick until about 1840, when he opened a large establishment in this City, at No. 27 Cortlandt-street, for the manufacture and sale of rubber goods. In 1846 he became involved in litigation with Goodyear, the inventor and patentee of vulcanized rubber, who charged him with infringing his patent. The suit was tried at Trenton, and attracted a great deal of public attention from the fact that among the counsel engaged in the case were Daniel Webster, James T. Brady, and other leaders of the legal profession of that day. Goodyear proved the victor in that and subsequent suits. Mr. Day expended nearly $500,000 in defending what he conscientiously believed to be his rights. Some time after the conclusion of the legal warfare with Goodyear Mr. Day established a large rubber manufactory at Great Barrington, using water as a motive power. He interfered with the water-power of adjacent mills, the owners of which combined against him in the courts and succeeded in wresting from him the control of the water-ways of the place. Meanwhile, he continued his large business in New-York. He retired from this in 1859. From that period up to within a few years of his death he was the promoter of many utopian schemes and unique, but wholly unprofitable, enterprises. He purchased the Niagara Water Power Company's property, consisting of about 700 acres of land bordering on the Niagara River, and sought to induce capitalists to build mills on the land to utilize the splendid water-power afforded by the river. He paid about $700,000 for the land. As a consequence, he demanded exorbitant rents for it. He waited vainly, therefore, for manufacturers to settle on the property and build mills. Among the few applicants was a New-York firm, whose offer of $20,000 a year for a section of the land the stubborn owner rejected with contempt. The same firm subsequently built mills on land in the neighborhood of Rochester. Failing to attract the large manufacturers, Mr. Day conceived the plan of transforming the water-course into a canal. This scheme he was compelled to abandon in a short time. Meanwhile, the land remained untenanted. Mr. Day's once vast fortune rapidly dwindled away, and finally the property was sold under foreclosure by the Sheriff for comparatively a mere trifle. Mr. Day next conceived the unique idea of laying a pipe, four feet in diameter, from Niagara Falls to this City, with a view to supplying not only the entire Metropolis but intermediate cities and towns with air pressure sufficient to run all kinds of machinery. His last invention, which he perfected a few weeks before his death, was a machine for grinding bark to be used in tanning leather. When a young man Mr. Day married a New-Brunswick lady, by whom he had children. Several years ago, however, he was divorced from her. He then married a lady under whose guidance he became a firm believer in the doctrine of Spiritualism. He was also a believer in the financial policy of issuing an unlimited quantity of greenbacks, and was a pronounced labor advocate. One of his sons, who was a Union officer in the war of the rebellion, at present resides in this City.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Isaac B. Grainger, President of the Bank of New-Hanover, Wilmington, N. C., died at Williamsport, Penn., yesterday.

Seth Padelford, Governor of Rhode Island for four years, died last evening at Providence, after eight days' prostration by paralysis, aged 71 years.

Mrs. Matilda Ann King, wife of James King, died on the 24th inst., aged 77 years, in her home at No. 80 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. Her maiden name was Bogart. She was well known in the Twelfth Ward for her numerous but unostentatious charities, and for 20 years was one of the principal managers of the Old Ladies' Methodist Home, on Forty-second-street. Her funeral will take place from the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Bronson Howard's new piece, "Hurricanes," which will be produced at the Park Theatre next Saturday evening, is understood to be of a broadly humorous character and to abound in good parts, which have been placed, the manager thinks, in the most efficient hands. Half a dozen of the members of the company will make their first appearances at this house. Mr. James Lewis, Mr. Frank Hardenbergh, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Louise Allen, Miss Alicia Robson, Mrs. Agnes Booth, and Messrs. Sanger and Grismer will take the leading characters in "Hurricanes."

Messrs. Harrigan and Hart began the second week of the season at the Theatre Comique with a play called "Old Lavender," which abounds in thrilling incidents of the sort calculated to awaken the sympathies of the audiences of this house. The cozy auditorium, resplendent with fresh gilding and newly-upholstered stalls, was crowded. Mr. Harrigan appeared as *Old Lavender*, and Tony Hart, as *Dick the Rat*, depicted the vicissitudes of the waifs who blacken boots and sell newspapers for a livelihood, to the manifest delight of the "gallery boys." *Smoke*, a negro speculator, was impersonated by Mr. John H. Burnett, and Mr. Wel

CINCINNATI TAKES THOMAS.

THE POPULAR CONDUCTOR TO LEAVE THIS CITY.

HE ACCEPTS AN INVITATION TO BECOME DIRECTOR OF A MUSICAL COLLEGE—WHY HE CONSENTS TO GO FROM NEW-YORK—CULTURE A BETTER AIM THAN PLEASURE.

Gilmore's Garden last night contained an unhappy audience. It was composed of a large number of admirers of Mr. Theodore Thomas, ladies and gentlemen who have for several years been proud to speak of him as one in whom, as citizens of New-York, they had a sort of proprietary right. The idea that he would ever leave New-York permanently, for any city in this or any other country, had probably not entered into their minds. The fact had all at once come home to them that they were mistaken. While Mr. Thomas was out of the City, passing Sunday in the country with his family, the announcement was made that the popular leader had determined to leave New-York and become a permanent resident of Cincinnati. While hints had been thrown out from time to time that there was a possibility of such a move on his part, the hesitation to believe it was universal among Mr. Thomas' friends. Even now they are unwilling to talk about it, and are averse to believing it. When he made his appearance last night he was received with more than common cordiality, and he acknowledged the warm applause which greeted him with rather more than his usual courtesy. During the intermission he was besieged by many personal friends, each one of whom seemed anxious to take him by the hand and express regret that he had determined to sever the relations, so long and agreeably maintained, that had existed between himself and the music-loving public of this City. The reasons for his going are best explained by a correspondence which has just been made public by the directors of the College of Music of Cincinnati. Early in August Mr. Theodore Thomas received the following letter:

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16, 1878.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, New-York:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Cincinnati, on the part of the College of Music of Cincinnati, cordially invite you, at the earliest opportunity, to make your home in this city and accept the musical directorship of the college. It is proposed to establish an institution for musical education upon the scale of the most important of those of a similar character in Europe; to employ the highest class of professors; to organize a full orchestra, with a school for orchestra and chorus, and to give concerts.

This city has superior advantages for the success of this project. We have the new Music Hall, where the college will be held, and the great organ offers decided attractions. Our community is cultured in music. Living is cheap and comfortable here.

In this invitation, we recognize your special fitness for a trust so important, and believe, if you accept, that you will be taking another step forward in the noble work of musical education, to which your life has been so successfully devoted.

Joseph Longworth, George K. Shoenberger, Robert Mitchell, Rufus King, William Resor, Jr., I. B. Resor, Joseph Kinsey, Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., Julius Dexter, M. E. Ingalls, Charles W. Short, R. R. Springer, John Shillito, David Sinton, W. H. Andrews, Jacob Burnet, Jr., C. H. Gould, Peter Rudolph Neff, A. Howard Hinkle, Gordon Shillito, Robert F. Leaman, George Ward Nichols.

This invitation received a good deal of careful consideration from Mr. Thomas. The plan for a musical college in Cincinnati was one which he had encouraged, from the time it was suggested, soon after the wonderfully successful Musical Festivals in that city in 1873 and 1875, although he had not at first any intention of engaging in the project. In Cincinnati he has always felt very much at home. The city is full of musical people, who are desirous of making Cincinnati a musical centre in a more positive way than it has yet been. For several years they have desired to secure the services of Mr. Thomas, but have been led to believe that he would refuse to come to them so long as there remained a possibility that a great musical college would be established in this City. This seemed likely to be accomplished when Mr. Wood died, but the scheme of that enthusiastic man having been opposed by his heirs, the project of a college in this City fell to the ground. When Cincinnati called him there seemed to be no reason why he should not accept a call to undertake a task there which he had been ready and willing to perform here. Although the formal invitation was dated Aug. 16, the subject had been talked over for several weeks before that, and it was understood that he would accept when the letter was sent to him. The acceptance is as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1878.

Messrs. R. R. Springer, Joseph Longworth, John Shillito, George K. Shoenberger, David Sinton, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I acknowledge, with satisfaction, the receipt of your note of the 16th inst. inviting me "to make my home in Cincinnati, and accept the musical direction of the College of Music of Cincinnati." I accept your invitation, with a full sense of the importance of the trust.

The project is a step in the right direction, and Cincinnati is the right place in which to begin. We want concentration of professional talent, methodical training, such as we have in other branches of education, and a musical atmosphere. The formation of a college, such as you propose, is one

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 26.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s R. $5,000.....80¼
D. of C. 6s.....
$5,000.....bd. 81
L. & N. R. con. 2,000.....60¼
N. Y. Elev. 1st. 5,000.....86⅝
5,000.....86⅞
5,000.....86⅞
1,000.....87
C., R. & Q. 7s. 1,000.....113¼
R., C. R. & N. 1st. 2,000.....104
St. L. & I. M. 1st. 2,000.....103¼
Can. So. 1st. g. 4,000.....78⅞
Kan. Pac. 6s, '96, ex. cer. 10,000.....96⅛
N. J. C. conv. as. 3,000.....69
Cen. Pac. gold. 100.....106⅜
Pacific Mail. 500.....bd. 18
200.....18
100.....18¼
Del. & Hudson. 200.....49
100.....49⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s, '81, C. $21,000.....107⅞
U. S. 5-20 R., '67 25,000...b.c.105⅜
U. S. 5s, 10-40 R. $15,000.bc.106¼
U. S. 6s, Cur. $10,000.....120

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....bd.105⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

La. 7s, con. $5,000.....72⅜
Mo. 6s, '88. 5,000.....100
6,000.....102⅞
Tenn. 6s, n. s. 5,000...b.c. 33⅜
B. C. R. & N. 1st. 4,000.....70⅜
N. J. C. conv. as. 5,000.....70
M. & S. F. 7s gold. 1,000.....102⅝
M. & St. P. c. & r. 1,000.....94⅜
N. W. C. G. 1,000.....99⅜
C. & N. W. int. 4,000.....106⅞
4,000.....107
Can. So. 1st. g. con. 1,000.....99⅝
Pacific Mail. 200.....bd. 18¼
5,000.....74
1,000.....74⅛
Del. & Hud. 5,000.....95
C. P. 1st, St. J. Br. 4,000.....93
Un. Pac. 1st. 1,000.....105⅞
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71. 2,000.....102
Mor. & Es. 2d. 1,000.....104½
Long Dock. 1,000.....110
C. P. 1st. Mt. 1st. 1,000.....93
Ontario Silver. 50.....38¾
100.....38⅞
50.....b.c. 38¾
R. & St. P. 6s. 200.....b.c. 66½
100.....c. 66½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Un. Pacific 1st. $13,000.....105¼
St. L. & I. M. 2d. 1,000.....66¾
Ontario Silver. 5.....38⅜
Del. & Hudson. 100.....s3. 49½
Western Union. 200.....s3. 93⅞
100.....93¾
Michigan Central. 200.....70
Lake Shore. 300.....66⅛
100.....66⅜
400.....66⅝
100.....s3. 66⅝
Illinois Central. 100.....s3. 79¼
Union Pacific. 100.....64⅞

H. & St. J. 8s con.	Chi. & Alton pf.
5,000.....110	200.....b.c. 110
5,000.....100	Chi. & N. W.
American Ex.	100.....b.c. 35½
10.....49¾	300.....35⅝
Pacific Mail.	200.....35⅝
500.....b.c. 18¼	200.....35⅝
300.....18¾	700.....35⅝
100.....b3. 18¼	700.....36
Del. & Hud.	300.....b.c. 67
100.....b.c. 49⅜	C. & N. W. pf.
100.....49¾	300.....b.c. 67
N. Y. C. & H.	200.....66⅞
200.....b.c. 103	100.....s3. 67
Erie Railway.	300.....67⅛
100...b.c.b3. 16¼	100.....67¼
Western Union.	100.....s3. 67¼
100.....b.c. 93⅜	200.....67⅝
5,000...b3. 93¾	200.....s3. 67⅞
200.....93¾	600.....67⅞
1800.....94	600.....67⅞
100.....s3. 93⅞	N. Y., N. H. & H.
Harlem.	61.....b.c. 158¾
100.....133¼	P., Ft. W. & C. g. d.
Michigan Central.	100.....b.c. 96¾
100...b.c. 70	C., M. & St. P.
L. S. & M. S.	300...b.c. 31⅞
200...b.c. 66¾	100.....31¾
100.....66¾	300.....31¾
400.....66¾	200.....31¾
100.....s3. 66¾	200.....31¾
Illinois Central.	300.....31¾
100.....s3. 79¼	Wabash.
Union Pacific.	100.....s3. 18¾
100.....b.c. 82¼	P., Ft. W. & C. g. d.
100.....82½	100...b.c. 96¾
Union Pacific.	Han. & St. Jo.
900.....b.c. 65	20.....b.c. 13⅜
100.....65⅛	100...b60. 13
100.....65	300.....12⅞
100...s3. 64⅞	100...b3. 12⅞
200...s3. 64¾	200.....13
100.....64⅞	Han. & St. Jo.
D., L. & West.	100.....s3. 14¼
100.....64⅞	Rock Island.
100.....64⅞	100.....114½
D., L. & West.	Wabash.
100.....64⅞	400.....14¾
Ohio & Miss.	St. Paul.
500.....73¼	200.....67½
St. Paul.	200...s3. 67½
300.....31⅝	100.....67⅝
100.....s3. 31⅝	200.....67⅝
100.....31⅝	St. Paul pref.
100.....31¾	200.....70⅝
St. Paul pref.	300.....70⅝
200.....70⅝	400.....70¼
300.....70⅝	100.....70⅜
100.....70⅜	200.....70⅜
Union Pacific.	100.....70
100.....65⅛	Morris & Essex.
100...s3. 65⅜	100.....82½
Morris & Essex.	200.....82⅝
200...s3. 66⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
200.....82½	200.....13⅜
Han. & St. Jo.	200.....13¼
200.....13⅜	Han. & St. Jo. pf.
200.....13¼	100.....33⅜
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
100.....33⅜	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	100½	100½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105½	105½
Bills on London	$4 82¾@84 83	$4 82¾@84 83
New-York Central	110⅞	110⅞
Rock Island	114¾	114⅜
Pacific Mail	17⅝	18⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅝	31⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	70⅝	70½
Lake Shore	66⅜	66⅜
Chicago and North-western	35⅜	35⅜
Chicago and North-western pref	67¾	67⅜
Western Union	92⅞	93⅜
Union Pacific	65⅛	64⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	51⅞	52⅜
New-Jersey Central	32½	33⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	48⅜	49½
Morris and Essex	83	83
Panama	125⅜	125⅜
Erie	16⅜	16½
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅜
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13⅜	13
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	34	33
Michigan Central	70	70
Illinois Central	79	79¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	110⅞	110⅜	300
Harlem	138½	138½	100
Erie	16½	16⅛	500
Lake Shore	66⅝	66¼	7,300
Wabash	15	14⅜	1,000
North-western	36⅜	35½	7,600
North-western pref	67⅜	66⅞	7,500
Rock Island	114⅜	114½	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31⅝	31⅜	3,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	70⅝	69¾	4,800
Del., Lack. & Western	52⅛	51½	7,900
New-Jersey Central	33⅜	32⅜	300
Del. & Hudson Canal	49½	49	800
Morris & Essex	83½	82¼	600
Michigan Central	70	70	800
Illinois Central	79¼	79¼	500
Union Pacific	65½	64⅜	2,000
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	109	109	100
Chicago & Alton pref	101	101	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13⅜	12⅞	1,320
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	33⅜	33	1,050
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅛	800
Pacific Mail	18½	18	12,550
N. Y., New-Haven & H	158¾	158¾	150
Total sales			64,320

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119⅞	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅞	108
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅜	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅜	102⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅜	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	106¾	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107	107⅛
United States 10-40s, registered	106¼	106½
United States 10-40s, coupon	106¾	107
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅜	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100⅜	100⅞
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $51,000 for interest and $153,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$5,058,000
Gold balances	517,479
Currency balances	584,531

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$54,575,652
Currency balances	1,717,143
Gold exchanges	11,446,524
Gold balances	918,319

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43⅛	Mo. 6s, due in 1888	102½
Alabama 5s, 1886	43⅛	Mo. 6s, due in '89 or '90	102⅜
Alabama 8s, 1886	43⅛	Mo. 6s, due in '92, '93	103⅜
Alabama 8s, 1888	43⅜	Mo. 6s, due in '94-5	105
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R	9	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	102½
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	102½
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	113
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	22¼	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	113
Ark. 7s, L.R. & F. S	4	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '88	120
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R	4	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. S. & NO	4	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R	4	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J	15
Ark. 7s, A. O. R	4	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Conn. 6s, 1883-4	107	Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86, 100	107	S. C. 6s, C. 1883-4	110
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886	108⅜	South Carolina 6s	40
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90, 107	107	S. C. 6s, J. & J	27
Ga. 7s, indorsed '86, 107	107½	S. C. 6s, A. & O	27
Ill. consp. 6s, 1879-1901	101	S. C. F'd'g Act '66	27
Ill. War Loan	101	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J	40
Louisiana 6s	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O	40
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 7s of '82	32½
La. 6s, new F'l'g d's	50	S. C. Non-fund. bds	1¾
La. 7s, Penitent'y	50	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33⅜
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s	33⅜
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	Va. 6s, old	21
La. 7s, Levee, 1914	70	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	21
Mich. 6s, 1878-9-1901	101	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	21
Mich. 6s, 1883	104	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c	54
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1900	100	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	28½
Mo. 6s, d. in '82 or '83	101	Va. 6s, Deferred bs	4½
Mo. 6s, due in 1886-1902	100	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80½
Mo. 6s, due in 1887-1902	102½		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s	70⅜	Buff. & State L. 7s. 102	
M. & St. L. 1st 7s, g'd.	87	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906 107
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	27	Lake Shore div. bs	110
Chic. & Alton 1st	114	Lake Shore C. R. 1st	111
La. & Mo. Riv. 1st	98½	Lake Shore C. C. & R. 1st	104¼
St. L. J. & Chic. 1st	106½	Lake Shore C. C. 2d	103¼
C. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	115⅝	Mar. & Chi. 1st	80
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s	113⅛	M. C. con. 7s	1902 112
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup	108⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s	1883 104⅜
C. R. I. & P. 6s, reg	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s	1887 106
C. R. of N. J. 1st	114¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R.	1904½
C. R. of N. J. as'd	73	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	104⅜
C. R. of N. J. cv. as'd	69¾	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	0. 117⅛
L. & W. B., con. g'd	56	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	R. 117
L. & W. B. con. ass'd	42½	H. R. 7s, 248	F. 1885 111
Am. D. & L. bds. '86	50	Can. So. 1st g'd	74
Am. D. & L. bds. as'd	46	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	120⅛
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	117⅜	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	130⅜
M. & St. P. 2d 7 3-10 P. D	103	North Missouri 1st	103
M. & St. P. 1st s. f. & g. RD	102	O. & M. Con. S. F.	97⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	106⅝	O. & M. Con.	1898 98
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	98¾	O. & M. 2d Con	65
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	95	Cen. Pacific Gold bs	105⅞
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	102⅜	Western 7s, bds	102⅜
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	94⅜	Un. Pacific 1st	105⅞
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	105⅝
Chic. & N. W. int. bds.	106¼	Un. Pacific S. F.	103½
C. & N. W. 1st	107	Pac. of Mo. 1st	101⅜
C. & N. W. C. G. bds	99⅜	Pac. of Mo. 2d	98
G. & Chic. extended	104¼	P. Ft. W. & C. 6s, 1895	120
Peninsula 1st	110	K. P. 1st 7s, '95 C. C.	104⅜
Chic. & Mil. 1st	106	K. P. 1st, 1896	116
Win. & St. Pet. 1st	100	K. P. 1st 6s, '96, C. C.	97
Win. & St. Pet. 2d	85	K. P. 1st 7s, R. & L. C. C.	68⅛

EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

DURING THE ENTIRE DURATION OF the Exhibition THE NEW-YORK TIMES can be procured at the
Grands Magasin de Nouveautés, "Le Printemps,"
No. 70 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st., Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young woman.—By a very respectable girl; willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Call at No. 926 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 429 7th-av., near 34th-st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls; one cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference; wages no object. Call at No. 227 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; no objection to country; seven years' reference from last place. Call, for two days, at No. 311 West 27th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; best City reference; understands all kinds of cooking. Address D. D., Box No. 258 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 411 East 17th-st., three flights.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to do washing and ironing in a plain family; five years' reference. Call at No. 338 7th-av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman; understands cooking in all its branches; excellent baker; City reference; City or country. Call at No. 145 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 130 West 52d-st., Room No. 7.

COOK.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or would do chamber-work and washing; good reference. Call at No. 583 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTFUL YOUNG GIRL; first-class washer and ironer; has good City reference. Address No. 153 East 43d-st., second floor.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; City or country; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl of respectable character in a small family; best City reference from last place. Call at 209 West 26th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO COOK IN A private family and assist with washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 235 East 31st-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; COUNTRY preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 143 West 39th-st.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer, by a girl of Israel Protestant; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER; can alter nicely, or could do all kinds of family sewing; terms reasonable. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 3d-av., third floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; WISHES A few engagements: $1 per day; cuts and fits; makes over; best City reference. Address C. I., Box 321 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY DAY OR WEEK; OPERates Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address Bell, Box No. 304 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work; one year and a half in this country; honest and industrious; good reference. Address present employer, No. 106 West 50th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 287 West 10th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN small family. Call at No. 33 West 43d-st., second floor, back.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 321 East 34th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant; experienced hair-dresser and seamstress; the highest City reference. Call on or address No. 135 West 19th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AS THOROUGH LAUNDRESS and assist in chamber-work; can be well recommended from her present employer. Call, for two days, at No. 167 2d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman (first class) in a small private family; City or country; best City reference; wages no object. Call, for two days, at No. 109 West 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Laundress, or would do fine washing and chamber-work; best City references. Call at No. 251 West 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TAKE charge of grown children or as infant's nurse; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 529 3d-av., millinery store.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RE-spectable woman; seven years' best City reference. Call at No. 116 East 11th-st., one flight up.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, WHO UNDERstands cutting and fitting; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Address L. M., Box No. 285 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant girl, or would do light chamber-work; good City reference. Address Seamstress, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN AS SEAMstress, take care of children, or assist in house-work; trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 313 West 46th-st., present employer's.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, families' or gentlemen's washing; finting, puffing, polishing in neatest manner; 6 cents per piece; good references. Call or address Advertiser, No. 397 1st-av.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' or gentlemen's washing at her home; understands finting; fine work a specialty. Call at No. 156 West 18th-st., rear, Room No. 8.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent reliable man; thoroughly understands duties in all respects; highly recommended by late employer for sobriety and honesty; careful driver; seven years' excellent City testimonials; City or country. Address M. D., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man; thoroughly understands care of gentlemen's road horses; is a good, careful driver; also good gardener if required; can take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address W. C., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SUPERIOR Chandler of horses; understands treatment and care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; willing to be useful around the place; first-class City reference; City or country. Address D. Z., Box No. 291 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the business in every respect; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; best reference from his employer. Address T. D., Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; Protestant; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages and the general work about a gentleman's place; is single; has good reference. Address S. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—LATELY LANDED FROM ENGland; wishes to engage in some American family as coachman and groom; has excellent recommendations for honesty, sobriety, and capability; willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. P. H., Box No. 201 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; wages to suit the times; reference satisfactory given. Address C. M., Box No. 215 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT single man; good driver; has a thorough knowledge of horses, carriages, &c.; can do plain gardening and milk; sober and obliging; good references. Call or address Oscar R. Miller, No. 204 William-st., bakery.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom and safe, careful driver; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; City or country; good references. Address James, Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman and plain gardener; is useful and handy; wife as first-class cook or laundress; both willing and obliging, and strictly temperate; no children. Address Careful, Box No. 237 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, STEADY young man; thoroughly understands his business; good gardener; can milk, mow, &c.; not afraid of work; best references. Address A., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, where the services of a first-class man are required; seven years' City reference from the most prominent families in the country. Address A. V., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Scotchman; married, no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the business; first-class City driver; best of City references. Address A. T., Box No. 264 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH young man; has a country-ing experience; understands handling horses and breaking in; can be highly recommended by last employer; four years' City reference. Call or address A. T., 405 4th-av., Union Hotel.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; will take full charge of a gentleman's place; best reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man as coachman and groom; can milk and be generally useful; will take low wages; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., No. 134 Bowery.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle young man; thoroughly understands the care of a place; can milk; is willing and obliging and not afraid of work; wages low; good reference. Address S., Box No. 245 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; 10 years' very best City reference. Call or address P. N., No. 644 6th-av., saddlery store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman and groom; willing and obliging; country preferred; satisfactory City reference from last employer. Address P. R., Box No. 237 Time's Office.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; BY AN ENGLISHman who thoroughly understands his business: good groom; reliable City driver; excellent City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN A GOOD place for his coachman, who is perfectly competent, honest, and sober; is married. Address E., Post Office Box No. 5,225.

GARDENER.—BY MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; no children; 20 years' practical experience with greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; has thoroughly learned farming and care and management of fancy stock; wife would take charge of dairy and poultry, which she thoroughly understands; good City reference. Address J. D. S., Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GARDENER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the management of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, peach-houses, framing, and all other sorts of fruits, vegetables, and the ornamentation of grounds; 17 years' first-class City references. Address Gardener, No. 681 Broadway.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS HIS PROFESsion thoroughly, including hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, the growing of roses and vegetable department, laying out of grounds and ornamental planting; has 12 years' City reference from employer. Address Richard, Box No. 241 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and the laying out of new places; lived 12 years in one place; best of City references. Address M. J., Box No. 233 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS gardener, to take full charge of a gentleman's place, either Summer or Winter; best of references. Address W. B., Box No. 244 Times Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly in every respect; has first-class reference. Address J. C., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE COlored man and wife; country or City; husband to take care of horses and garden; wife as cook and assist in washing and ironing. Address I. Woodley, No. 337 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer in a private family; speaks English; has best City reference. Address X. X., Box No. 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIvate family; good City recommendations. Call or address A. N., No. 206 West 36th-st.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBER-MAID WANTED, THOROUGHLY Understanding her business, and a Protestant. Call at No. 111 East 16th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock Tuesday, if clear.

COOK WANTED—RELIABLE AND EXPERIenced, and with City reference, to take entire charge of kitchen in private family. Apply at No. 111 East 16th-st., between 2 and 4 P. M. Tuesday, if clear.

INFANT'S NURSE WANTED.—PROTESTANT, with City reference. Apply at No. 111 East 16th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock Tuesday.

WANTED—A WAITER (NOT COLORED) IN A private family; none but those having City reference that can be seen need apply. Call between 11 and 1 o'clock at No. 111 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PERSON TO WAIT ON two young children; a Protestant with references. Apply at No. 111 East 16th-st., Tuesday from 2 to 4 P. M., or Wednesday from 9 to 11 A. M., unless stormy.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,898.—I, Copyright Office, Washington. To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, with Notes, References, and an Index. By George F. Comstock. Second Edition, with Additional Notes and References. By a Member of the New-York Bar. Vol. 2. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1878. The right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,896.—I, Copyright Office, Washington.—To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Superior Court of the City of New-York. By Thomas C. Sanford, one of the Judges of the Court. Second Edition, with Notes and References. By Thomas W. Waterman. Vol. 2. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1878, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,900.—I, Copyright Office, Washington. To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, prepared and published in pursuance of a Statute Law of the State. By Thomas M. Day. Vol. 20. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1878, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,901.—I, Copyright Office, Washington. To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Errors of the State of Connecticut, prepared and published in pursuance of a Statute Law of the State. By Thomas M. Day. Second Edition, with Notes and References. By Thomas M. Day. Vol. 21. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1878, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,902.—I, Copyright Office, Washington. To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases in Law and Equity in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. By Oliver L. Barbour. Vol. 6. New-York: Banks & Brothers, 1878, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,899.—I, Copyright Office, Washington. To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York, with Notes, References, and an Index. By George F. Comstock. Vol. 4. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1878, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, NO. 8,897.—I, Copyright Office, Washington. To wit: Be it remembered, That on the 3d day of August, Anno Domini 1878, BANKS & BROTHERS, of New-York, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the title or description of which is in the following words, to wit: Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors in the State of New-York. By William Johnson. Vol. 20. Second Edition, with Additional Notes and References. New-York: Banks & Brothers. 1878, the right whereof they claim as proprietors in conformity with the laws of the United States respecting copyrights.
A. R. SPOFFORD,
aug-law4wTu Librarian of Congress.

INSTRUCTION.

T. D. KELLOGG'S SCHOOL

For Ages, SIX to TWENTY YEARS and BOTH SEXES. "BEGINNERS in TWO WEEKS are given story books in words of one and two syllables to read at home."—*New-York Times.* "A Wonderful Invention."—*New-York Independent.* "Will yield results many fold ordinary methods."—*Rev. Drs. Deems, Chapin, &c.* "I have no hesitation in recommending this plan to the attention of teachers and school officers."—*Hon. S. S. Sheldon,* (author of text-books used in public schools of United States.) Parents and others say—"Learned to read in less than a month;

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Aug. 26:

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the five-story brick building, with lot 25 by 87.6, No. 200 Eldridge-st., east side, 100 feet north of Stanton-st., for $10,000, to Diedrich Westfall, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, D. J. H. Willcox, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25.6 by100, on 10th-av., east side, 25.5 feet south of 72d-st., for $5,000, to Stephen D. Marshall and another as plaintiffs and Executors.

Howard W. Coates, foreclosure sale, David Tomlinson, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 343 East 78th-st., north side, 225 feet west of 1st-av., for $6,000, to Randolph W. Townsend, plaintiff.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 24.

Madison-av., No. 309, 17.6x95; Mary Bowman to William B. Parker..... nom.
Madison-av., No. 308; Joseph A. Hagy and wife to Mary Bowman and other..... $40,000
1st-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 83d-st., 25x80; David J. Marrsanner and wife to Isaac B. Skillman.... 100
49th-st., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 20x97; also, rear of, 25x irregular; also, 11th-av., s. w. corner of 48th-st., 25x100; Julia P. Menck to Jane Menck..... 20,000
Madison-av., No. 223; Charles Menck and wife to William Menck..... 15,000
Canal-st., No. 491, Charles Menck to Jane Menck..... 8,128
71st-st., s. s., 263 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x102.2; Patrick Flannery and wife to Mary A. Flannery. nom.
Ludlow-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x 57.4; John Doisaner to Siebrand Nieuenhaus. nom.
119th-st., 20x100.11; Jacob Ries to Julia Ries.... 20,250.18
John L. Lindsay to Joseph F. Smith..... 8,300
Washington-st., Nos. 3 and 5; Mary A. Harrington and husband to Weir W. Culver..... 1,000
Madison-av., n. w. corner of 75th-st., 16.7x irregular; Ephraim L. Corning and wife to Marcellus Hartley..... nom.
2d-av., s. s., 39 ft. n. of 20th-st., 19.6x90; Hendricks Schwegel to John Germann..... 9,300
10th-av., s. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 40th-st., 24.8x90; Charles Hagel and wife to Adam Grasmuck.... 11,500
Norfolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x 100; J. W. Bennett, Referee, to S. M. Flun.... 1,400
Sherman-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 150x150; James B. Silkman, Referee, to Isaac M. Dyckman, Trustee..... 750
Academy-st., No. 100 ft. n. of Sherman-av., 100x100; Edgar Logan to Isaac M. Dyckman, Trustee..... 600

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Black, Frances, to Mary J. Kimberly; w. s. Avenue D, n. of 4th-st., 1 year..... $500
Delcombre, Grace M., and husband to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n. s. 55th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year..... 1,000
Cooper, Duke, and wife to Michael J. Adrian; w. s. Mulberry-st., s. of Broome-st., 1 year.... 5,000
Same to same; s. s. 2d-st., e. of Avenue A, 1 year..... 5,000
Freygang, Gustavus, to Robert Center and others, Trustees, &c., e. s. West Broadway, lot No. 100, 3 years..... 5,000
Barton, Henry L., and wife to Elizabeth S. G. Hammond; Fulton-av., lot No. 113, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 1,000
Moody, Letitia, and husband to Cecille Steiner; s. s. 9th-av., s. of 52d-st., installments..... 12,000
Niewenhaus, Siebrand, to the Bowery Savings Bank; w. s. Ludlow-st., s. of Houston-st., 1 year..... 9,000
Scott, Martha, to Mary Anderson; s. s. 51st-st., e. of 11th-av., 2 months..... 500
Vaughan, William, and others to Helene Franx; s. s. 71st-st., e. of 2d-av..... 4,000
Pettenheimer, Louis, and wife to Jacob Stahl; n. s. 114th-st., w. of 3d-av., 5 years..... 3,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Barney, Ashbel H., to William B. Streeter..... $6,000
Havens, Charles G., to William R. Smith..... 1,250
Same to same..... 1,250
Smedberg, Alice, Executrix, &c., to John A. Smedberg and others..... nom.
Streeter, William H., to Henry W. De Forest..... 2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MURRAY HILL.—LARGE FRENCH BASEment house, adjoining 55th-av., for sale or exchange for moderate high-stoop house; other corner and inside houses on 5th, Madison, and Park avs., and near them. Together with business properties on Broadway and the avenues, for sale or exchange. Apply to C. H. LOCK, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 41ST-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-av., a medium-size four-story brown-stone house, can be purchased at the low figure of $15,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY NEAT NEW BROWN-stone houses, north side 77th-st., near Madison-av.; 18.9x50 feet; lot 102; hard-wood finish; all modern improvements; very desirably located; low price and easy terms. Apply at No. 67, on premises.

NO. 685 5TH-AV., NO. 15 WEST, ALSO NO. 18 EAST 57TH-ST.—Finest new large extension houses now for sale. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—EITHER NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST. or No. 18 East 57th-st.; both with extensions, and finished with most elegant cabinet work. Inquire of the owner, Mr. A. SCHEFTEL, No. 31 Spruce-st.

BARGAIN.—FINEST MEDIUM-SIZE EXTENSION house on Madison-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED DWELLINGS.—THIRTY-SEVenth-st. Park-av., full size, $2,500; 39th-st., near Park-av., medium size, $2,000; 21st-st., near 5th-av., 21 feet, $2,400; also, 52d-st., near 5th-av., $3,000. Printed lists, full selections, reduced rents. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Offices: 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, and 35 East 17th-st.

THE BURLINGTON,
30TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.
Elegant suites of rooms to let in this new family hotel by the year, unfurnished.
Meals served in the restaurant or by private table.
JAMES P. COLT, Manager.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—Desirable flats, containing eight rooms, arranged for housekeeping; also several furnished rooms; reasonable rents.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS TO LET, SIX and 10 rooms, in good order, all conveniences, at reasonable rents. Apply to JANITOR, No. 318 East 79th-st., or No. 5 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED—THE THREE-story high-stoop, brick house, No. 147 West 126th-st.; in good order. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 1,130 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE finest country seats on the Hudson, the Ryder Place, at Dobbs Ferry; 13 acres; elegant mansion of 30 rooms, elegantly frescoed; heated by steam; an abundant supply of pure water; four bath-rooms; gas; burglar-alarm; fully and elegantly furnished; fine stable, with carriage-house; outbuildings, hot-house, ice-house; grounds beautifully laid out in walks, drives, shade, fish ponds, &c.; five minutes from station; finest views on the Hudson. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J.; 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Cambridge, Md.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE.

At Summit, N. J., on the premises, TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 1878, at 2 P. M., to close the estate of Hannah Stoughton, deceased, the one undivided half interest in a large double brick house, with about one and one-half acres of land, well of water, barn, and carriage-house, on elevated ground, five minutes' walk from depot.

DANIEL M. DEVOE, } Executors.
JOSHUA YOUNGS, }

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BESTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
Steam-ship ASHLAND will sail for Fernandina, Fla., direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Connects with Florida and steam lines in Florida, and for points on Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers.
INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT.
For rates, through bills of lading, and information, apply on pier, or to J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up-stairs.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progreso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only).....Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 29 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamers for New-York and above ports.
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING.....Thurs., Sept. 12
HERDER.....Thurs., Sept. 5 | WIELAND, Thurs., Sept. 19
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
Italy...W., Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Holland, W., Sept. 4, 10 A.M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A.M. | England, S., Sept. 7, 1 P.M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from $1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli..Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier..Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, Lacheneez, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P.M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA...WED., Aug. 28 | RUSSIA...WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA...WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 18
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1878.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY, Saturday, Sept. 14, 6:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward-ess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries in a sea voyage, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (According to state-room.) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, foot Jay-st.
Circassia...Aug. 31, 8 A. M. | Anchoria...Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia....Sept. 21, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Alsatia...Aug. 31 | Victoria...Sept. 14, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $65 and $85. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
JAVA sails Saturday, Sept. 7, noon.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JNO. McDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Weir,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT THE SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. NICKERSON..Wed., Aug. 28
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY....Sat. Aug. 31
From Pier 43 North River, S. P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. & S. Co.,
No. 317 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steamer CITY OF TOKIO..Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. VIRGINIUS, Capt. Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ, JAMAICA, AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 5:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. Second Class Excursion Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.
On and after July 8 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS leaving the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:30 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:30 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:16 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
GREGORY'S WARNER, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 9 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive, from Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 4:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:50 A. M., 6:10, 8:10, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
8:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga, and Rutland. North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot—(For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 8:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3, 4:40 P.M. For Housatonic R.R., 8:05 A. M., 3 P.M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—PLACE OF TRIAL, CITY and County of New-York.—GEORGE G. HOBSON, plaintiff, against ELLEN L. NORRIS, Hepza G. Werden, Sarah Hobson, John L. Hobson, Georgina Fergusson, Georgina Hobson, Florence Hobson, and Sally Whipple, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 8th, 1878. PRICHARD, SMITH & CLEVELAND, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 49 Wall-street, New-York City.
To the defendants, Ellen L. Norris, Hepza G. Werden, Georgina Hobson, Florence Hobson, and Sally Whipple: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, residing as a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 10th day of August, 1878, and on the same day filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated August 12th, 1878.
PRICHARD, SMITH & CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
au13-law6wTu

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. WHITING, plaintiff, against JOHN V. AVENT, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgments will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 3d, 1878.
W. L. WHITING, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 204 Montague-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
To John V. Avent, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. A. P. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 5th day of August, 1878, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Aug. 5th, 1878.
Yours, &c., WM. L. WHITING,
Plaintiff in Person,
au20-law6wTu* 204 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRE-scribed by the Faculty.)—A laxative, refreshing and medicated fruit lozenge, for the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Vendôme, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newports and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. } June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier 28, N. R.
SUNDAY TRIPS. } From
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only cities and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured as all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on ste

THE CAUSES OF DEPRESSION

REMEDIES SUGGESTED BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

MR. CHARLES H. MARSHALL'S VIEWS ON THE DECLINE OF OUR SHIPPING TRADE—A WITNESS WHO BLAMES THE RAILROAD COMPANIES—MR. GEORGE WALKER ON THE BEARING OF THE CURRENCY ON THE EXISTING DEPRESSION.

Yesterday's session of the Congressional Labor Committee lasted nearly five hours, without intermission, and three witnesses were examined. As on Saturday, the only members of the committee present were the Chairman and Mr. Rice. After calling the meeting to order, Mr. Hewitt read a postal card he had received from Baltimore, signed "John Peters," calling him a "fraud" and "bad counterfeit," and asking if his talent could not be better employed than in "ridiculing the laboring man." Mr. Hewitt said that the class of witnesses complained of had not been requested by the committee to testify, but had volunteered to appear, and had been allowed to do so. He has received many such letters, and also many other letters which complained that the laboring classes have been misrepresented, and that there is no such general discontentment as has been claimed.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall, a prominent ship-owner of this City, was then examined. Mr. Marshall said the shipping trade was not at all prosperous. Before the war the United States was one of the foremost nations in the shipping trade. We possessed all the materials necessary for the construction of wooden vessels in our forests, and the tendency and taste of the people were for a sea-faring life. Hence came a rapid growth of our maritime industries. But when it was demonstrated in 1855 that iron could be profitably employed in building ships, a revolution occurred in ship-building, and England reaped the advantage because her iron mines were well developed while ours were not. The United States kept on building wooden vessels, and so England outstripped us. Then came the war, and our capitalists were timid about investing in ships to ply on oceans covered with privateers. At the close of the war England had so far outstripped us that we could not recover our lost ground. Our navigation laws prevented Americans from purchasing foreign vessels and sailing them under our flag, and thus worked greatly to our disadvantage. Mr. Marshall then gave a series of figures showing that from 1849 to the present time there had been a very great increase of foreign tonnage entered in the United States and a corresponding decrease of American tonnage. The witness said he knew of no reason why America should not build iron vessels as cheaply as England can. The progress of England in shipbuilding since her navigation laws were repealed, in 1849, has been extraordinary. If our navigation restrictions were removed, our citizens could build a first-class iron ship here as cheaply as it could be done on the Clyde. It costs as much now to build a wooden vessel here as it does to build an iron one there, and the advantage of iron over wooden ships is very great. A long discussion of the navigation laws here followed, during which Mr. Marshall urged very strongly the advantages which would accrue to the American shipping interests if they were removed. As far as the coasting trade is concerned, that has been an American monopoly since its beginning, and witness was not in favor of immediately throwing it open to foreign competition. The coasting trade is now protected, however, to the disadvantage of other carriers. If it was found after all restrictions were removed that foreign ships could do our carrying cheaper than American vessels, then it would be to our advantage to have them do it. Mr. Marshall announced himself as a free trader, and said he believed a protective tariff worked to the disadvantage of the shipping industry as well as other industries. A discussion of the tariff then took place, and the witness was asked if he had ever known of British gold having been sent over to this country to aid in breaking down our protective tariff system. He said he once received $25 for that purpose, and that was the only British gold he ever knew to arrive. He would alter the tariff by putting a tax on tea and coffee, and remove the tax from all articles which do not pay for the collection of the taxes upon them. He would not advocate a sweeping removal of all tariff duties, but reform the system gradually and by statesmanlike methods.

The currency question was then discussed by Mr. Marshall, who argued that we should have a currency based upon a gold standard. A mere Government stamp on a piece of gold does not add one particle to its value, and the same stamp on a greenback cannot regulate its value. It is most important that specie payments be resumed. He was not opposed to an income tax, but it should be imposed with the greatest caution to avoid injustice. As for steam-ship subsidies, he was utterly opposed to them. They stifled all competition, and shut out private enterprise. The Government should pay what is right for mail transportation, but it should be for services actually rendered, and not in the nature of a subsidy. The witness read a statement of the condition of laborers employed in the shipping industry now as compared with the same class in other years. "Longshoremen, riggers, &c., from 1860 to 1877, earned about $16 per week. In 1877 they average about $12 per week when steadily employed. There is no particular distress among them at present. The work is not steady, however, and only about one-third of them are employed at any given time. Among carpenters and calkers employed on ship-building there is some distress." Mr. Marshall did not favor the colonization schemes advocated by some of the previous witnesses, that is, when carried out by the Government. Such a plan would only leave the country in a worse condition than before. We must get back to a sound basis of currency, said he, and then restore confidence by wise financial legislation. The protective tariff must be revised and ultimately reduced to mere revenue purposes. The navigation laws must be repealed, the currency reformed, and economy practiced in the administration of Government, both general and local, especially local. "If the working man will join in to bring about these reforms," said Mr. Marshall, "and do it with energy, industry, and sobriety, then he will find the true solution of his present troubles. He must rely upon himself."

BLAMING THE RAILROADS.

At the close of Mr. Marshall's examination, which lasted two hours and a half, a man named Dean tried to put in an answer to Mr. Marshall's views, but was with some difficulty repressed by the Chairman, and the next witness was called. This was Mr. Robert F. Austen, a wholesale grocer, of this City, who argued for half an hour to show the bad effects of the interference by chartered corporations with private enterprises. He was especially bitter against railroads. Twenty-five years ago, said he, the rolling stock and materials needed by railroads were all manufactured by private individuals. When the Government chartered the railroads it was not that they should build hotels, make iron, mine coal, and build their own rolling stock, thus trenching upon private industries, but it was that they should carry freight and passengers. But just as soon as these corporations begin to make money they go to building their own locomotives, making brick, and putting up eating-houses. One cannot buy a piece of pie or a cup of coffee between New-York and Chicago without paying a profit to the railroad company. They thus dry up private enterprises and direct labor into certain grooves. This is dangerous to the country. The witness scolded the companies for using money to gain their wicked ends in the halls of legislation, and compared William H. Vanderbilt to the late A. T. Stewart. The latter absorbed a great many smaller business houses, to be sure, and made a great deal of his own stock of goods, but he was a great public benefactor, as an example of what a man can do without corrupting legislators. What we want in this country is, he said, a fair distribution of labor. We don't want a paternal Government, and we don't want the Government to withhold the public lands from the poor man, and give them to the railroads. The panic of 1873 was caused by the centralization of capital, labor, and power, and all sensible men saw what we were coming to. The witness then made another attack on railroads, and said they should be compelled to purchase their supplies from private individuals, and to confine themselves entirely to the carrying of freight and passengers, which was the only right they had under their charters. Mr. Hewitt said if the railroads were violating their charters, then it was a matter for the Attorney-General, and not for the Congressional Labor Committee, and requested the witness to leave that point. Mr. Austen then said that he had been engaged in the sale of food products for 20 years in New-York, and he had figures to show that, with the exception of rice and coffee, every article of food is as cheap to the consumer now as it was in 1860. This is also true of clothing. The remedy for the present depression, said the witness, is in restoring the lost confidence of man in man. The people will never rise above their legislators, and when they see the latter advocating repudiation they will do the same thing in their business. We want more of the old-fashioned American integrity. Men nowadays are not so careful to fulfill their obligations as they used to be. The Bankrupt law is a demoralizing element, said the witness, and he was going on to prove the statement when Mr. Rice quieted him by informing him that the Bankrupt law has just five days more of life. Mr. Hewitt said that Mr. Austen was only advancing moral ideas, to which the latter replied: "I wish a immoral body as Congress needed to have moral ideas brought before it, and he then retired.

VIEWS ON THE CAUSES OF DEPRESSION.

The next and last witness examined was Mr. George Walker, Vice-President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, and formerly of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He had closely observed the present condition of things, chiefly in reference to the bearing of the currency on the existing business and labor depression; he did not agree with Horace White that the causes of the depression, which is universal, are the same in all countries, though probably they are measurably influenced by some similar causes; but local causes also exist in the different countries. The present commercial crisis in this country, according to Mr. Walker, is not different from, but greater in degree than, previous crises in our history. After every period of great depression comes a period of great activity, which leads again to a crisis. The present crisis is the result of an over-absorption of ready capital into fixed capital. Ready capital is necessary to the transactions of business, and mostly comes from past profits in business which have not yet been invested by the capitalist. After a crisis the quantity of floating capital is very much diminished, and the people who hold it are timid in using it. There is always extreme difficulty in borrowing money on fixed capital. The first source of capital after a crisis is from the crops of the land, and our present floating capital has come in this way. As the loan fund gradually increases after a crisis, there is a competition between borrowers, and this goes on till the loan fund becomes large, and then the competition is between lenders. The latter competition leads to speculation, and that to a crisis again. The witness gave an account of various crises, and then spoke upon the question of the currency. The condition of the currency did not cause the present depression to come any sooner than it would otherwise have done, Mr. Walker thinks, but it pushed it off, and made it all the worse when it did come. People distrusted the paper money because there was no provision made for its redemption, and from distrusting the currency they finally came to distrust enterprises carried on by the use of that currency. If we had resumed specie payment in 1868 the currency would have had nothing at all to do with the crisis. There was never a time when there was so little indebtedness in the country as in 1865, due to a lack of confidence in the currency. But the universal debt-making that went on after that was one of the causes of the panic. In answer to Mr. Hewitt Mr. Walker said the greatest swindle which can be brought upon a community is an inflation of values during a speculative era. Another long discussion ensued, during which Mr. Walker expressed himself as believing emphatically in the resumption of specie payments, and protested strongly against going over all the agony of inflation. As to the effect of calling in the Government bonds and replacing them by non-interest-bearing greenbacks, the witness said that if as much of the public debt was held abroad now as there was 10 years ago, then it would involve the United States in a foreign war; but leaving this difficulty out of the calculation, the bondholders would at first refuse to accept the greenbacks, in the hope that a wiser Congress would recall the law; ultimately, of course, they would have to submit; it would result in increasing the paper circulation five times beyond its present volume. Mr. Walker then read a statement of the assets and deposits of savings banks, railroads, &c., and said that all this class of debts would of course be paid off in greenbacks if they were substituted for bonds, and the poorer classes, who make so large a portion of the savings bank depositors, would suffer to the same extent, proportionately, as the rich. This paper money would be worth only as much as one-quarter as much as the money was when the public debt was created. The effect of an irredeemable paper money upon our foreign trade would be to drive us out of competition with other nations. Prices would rise very rapidly, and we would soon be placed in the position of producing things at so high a cost that foreigners could come in and undersell us in spite of any possible tariff we could impose. The United States is capable of producing a great deal more than it needs for itself, and our policy should be to open the markets of the world for our surplus. The great fortunes of the world, said the witness, have been made in periods of disturbances and a depressed state of prices. In the United States they were made from the passing of the Legal Tender act up to 1873. But the laboring man was not benefited for a moment. The things he lived upon advanced in prices faster than the things he lived by. There was from 20 to 25 per cent. against him all the time. Hence capital had all the advantage. "If everything the most rampant Greenbacker asks for were granted to-day, the condition of the laboring man would be just so much the worse," said Mr. Walker. He then said that the suffering of the working classes is chiefly in large cities. There is no want in agricultural districts. There is a large class of people stranded in New-York who never have money enough in any one day to pay their way out of the City, and private help to such persons would be beneficial. Witness was opposed, however, to any Governmental interferences in that direction. It is not one of the Government's functions. Nor should the Government pay for the transportation of people to the public lands. A general discussion of the colonization schemes and the best methods of getting rid of the surplus population in cities ensued, after which Mr. Walker stated his belief that the prospects of the country for the future are good, and then retired from the witness chair.

Mr. Hewitt then announced that there will be but two more sessions of the committee in New-York—to-day and to-morrow. The committee will then sit for a time in Pittsburg, Penn., and then in Chicago. He hoped, he said, that they would be able to get at facts in the future, as they had heard quite enough of theories. The principal witnesses to be examined to-day are Collector A. W. Beard, of Boston; Mr. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Mr. J. H. Walker, a prominent shoe manufacturer of Massachusetts.

WHAT A WOMAN'S TONGUE DID.

HOW A STATION-MASTER LOST HIS PLACE THROUGH HIS WIFE'S, INSOLENCE.

Mrs. Henry McCoy, of No. 797 Eighth-avenue, accompanied her father, Mr. W. Ferguson, and her brother, on a fishing excursion Wednesday last. They were near to One Hundred and Fifty-second-street station of the Hudson River Railway when it came on to rain, so they went into the station for shelter. Mrs. McCoy arrived at the station a few minutes before the rest of the party, and was about to take a seat when Mrs. Cameron, the wife of the station-keeper, called out through the open window: "Get out of that! Do you think this is a play-house, you dirty —— Get out; I don't keep a place for the likes o' you." The lady complained to her brother, who, upon his arrival, received a share of Mrs. Cameron's uncomplimentary epithets. "How many like them do you keep?" she asked, with a supercilious jerk of her thumb in the direction of his sister. He made no reply, and then she made use of half a dozen double-barreled adjectives in reference to the scarcity of virtuous "females" such as herself. "You're a nice young man, ain't you?" she asked. Mr. Ferguson, Jr., gave way to the flattering, and paid Mrs. Cameron a similar compliment, and a further interchange of similar civilities ensued. Then the fishing party returned home in a highly indignant state, and yesterday afternoon the parties resumed the interesting conversation at the Fifty-Seventh-Street Police Court before Justice Duffy. Mrs. Cameron denied having addressed the young lady quoted on Wednesday previous. It came out that Mr. Ferguson had written to the railway company, and in consequence, Mr. Cameron, the husband of defendant, had received a note from the railway manager that "his services would be no longer required after the current month." He has held the same position for 32 years. Justice Duffy bound the defendant in $300 to keep the peace, and said he would have locked her up had she not already been severely punished through her husband. "Learn to keep that tongue of yours quiet in future," he said.

A LAWYER AND MARSHAL FIGHT.

Nathan Frank, a City Marshal, had an execution to put in yesterday against Frederick Muller, No. 119 Second-avenue. He went there early in the morning, and commenced removing the furniture and goods from the house and placing them upon a truck. The goods belonged to Caroline Fisher, a widow, who keeps a fancy store on the premises. She stated this to the Marshal, but he went on with what he considered to be his business and paid not the slightest heed to her representations. Then she sent for Mr. Max Stinert, a lawyer, and he advised her to let the Marshal remove the goods and to keep an inventory of them. She could not write English, and so he commenced noting down the articles for her as they were carried out. The Marshal, however, had four or five assistants, and the lawyer could not take down the goods as fast as they were removed, so he interfered with the men, and the Marshal promptly interfered with him. They got from words to angry blows, and were enjoying a tough tussle when a policeman came along and arrested both, and took them before Justice Duffy at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court. The lawyer stated that the Marshal had taken away $1,500 worth of goods, while the execution was only for $125, and was not against the owner of the goods at all. The Marshal said he knew his business. They were fined $10 each for the disturbance, but the fine, for some unexplained reason, was subsequently remitted.

A JERSEY CITY DIVORCE CASE.

Edward Grimes, a ship carpenter, living in Jersey City, is about to institute proceedings for divorce against his wife. Some time ago he suspected John Euncy, one of his boarders, with undue familiarity with Mrs. Grimes. Descending to the dining-room late one Sunday night, he heard the pair exchanging endearing epithets. As he burst into the room both broke out into uproarious laughter. "Ah!" exclaimed Mrs. Grimes, "you have discovered a mare's nest, haven't you?" Euncy was obliged to leave the house, but Mrs. Grimes prevailed upon her husband to take him back. His suspicions were again aroused, and he watched them closely. Last Saturday he returned home unexpectedly, and could no longer doubt his wife's debasement. He broke up housekeeping at once, and left Mrs. Grimes and her guilty partner to shift for themselves. His wife has five children. He asks for the custody of all save one.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

Christopher Wilkinson, alias Kelly, was committed to jail, in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted his wife. Wilkinson went home much the worse for liquor on Sunday night, and demanded something to eat. His wife was in bed, and refused to get up. Enraged by the reply, he seized a burning oil lamp, which stood on a table in the room, and threw it at her. The flame communicated to her clothing, and she screamed for help. When the neighbors arrived, she lay on the floor, her husband bending on her, and pressing her down. She was very severely burned, about the upper part of her body.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS

EAST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT.

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD TO FORTY-SECOND-STREET—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS CARRIED.

Although none of the stations along the route of the New-York Elevated Railroad are in very inviting condition, the operation of the road yesterday met the most sanguine expectations of the officers of the company. From 7:35 until 9:30 in the morning the pressure on the down-town trains from the Forty-second-street Station was such as to tax their resources to the utmost. Superintendent Onderdonk estimated that nearly 4,000 people boarded the trains before 11 o'clock, and of these fully four-fifths went south. The estimated capacity of each track running trains of two cars once every 15 minutes, is 800 per hour, without crowding. With close packing, such as prevailed from 7:35 to 9:30, about 1,500 persons an hour can be moved on the single track, making 3,000 in all as the capacity of the road on the present schedule. At 11 o'clock the rush had lessened considerably, and the down-town trains were not taxed beyond half their comfortable seating capacity. From this hour until 3 o'clock in the afternoon trains running once every half-hour would have accommodated all who applied for passage. At 3 P. M. the business men in the lower part of the City begin to think about going home, and the tax upon trains is pretty heavy for the next hour. From 4 until 5 P. M. the the seating capacity of the cars going north was completely exhausted at every trip; but it was not until 5:30, when the 5 cent rule went into operation, that there was a genuine rush. From 3:30 to 6:50 trains are moved every 10 minutes. But notwithstanding this increase of capacity, dozens had to be left on the platform at every station below Ninth-street for lack of accommodations. Notwithstanding this precaution the cars were reprehensibly crowded, both internally and upon the front and rear platforms. It is probable that 1,500 persons per hour boarded the trains going north during the entire two hours in which the fare was reduced to 5 cents. The whole number of persons who availed themselves of the opening yesterday is officially estimated at from 15,000 to 17,000. While trains gathered at the street corners during the forenoon to make a note of the novelty, Third-avenue and the Bowery took the innovation very quietly and with less remark than would naturally have been anticipated. It is conceded that the noise is considerably less than that produced in operating the Sixth-avenue road, heard from the street. In the train itself there is no appreciable reduction. The seats are not cushioned at all, and, without the slightest padding to absorb the vibration of the wooden surfaces, each car is and must continue to be a series of sounding-boards very carefully dove-tailed together. The movement of the engines is also very noisy, and the sifting of the coal cinders constant and disagreeable. The elevation is so great that the sensation of the ride, particularly along the Bowery and New-Bowery sections, is very far from one of pleasure or security. The train appears to be moving in mid-air upon nothing; the people in the streets below are reduced to pigmies, and the noise of passing vehicles is very faintly heard. On the Bowery, where there are no transverse girders connecting the two tracks, it requires some little nerve to sit at the car window and look steadily down upon the street, and the passenger who attempts it for the first time shrinks back startled, unless he is habituated to such an elevation. Contrary to expectation, the oscillation of the Bowery section is very slight, although sufficient to render it considerably noisier than the Third-avenue. Superintendent Onderdonk was on the road all day, and will continue to give it his attention until everything is in working order.

It is not anticipated by the officers of the horse railroad that the movement of elevated trains will affect their interests at present. The Third-Avenue and Grand Central Depot Line is, on the other hand, likely to be put out of the race altogether. It is thought that the Fourth-Avenue Railroad will be considerably benefited by the connection of the New-York Elevated with the great out-of-town routes at Forty-second-street, but the officers of the road profess to have no fear of such a result. Property-holders on Third-avenue entertain no fears as yet that the prosperity of that thoroughfare will be affected by the operation of the road.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ANDREWS.

HE RESIGNS THE OFFICE OF TAX COMMISSIONER—HIS LETTER TO THE MAYOR.

Mr. George H. Andrews, whose performance of the duties of Tax Commissioner of this County for many years has won for him the respect and commendation of all parties, addressed the following letter of resignation to Mayor Ely yesterday:

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1878.

To Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: Pursuant to a purpose of which you were advised some weeks ago, I hereby resign the office of Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, to take effect at the end of this month.

In thus surrendering—under stress of impaired health, and by direction of my physician—an unexpired term of nearly five years, I may be permitted to say that, having been appointed, without solicitation, by three successive Mayors, I have felt gratified with the measure of Municipal honors conferred upon me.

I shall always recall with pleasure the amenities which have marked the intercourse with every other officer of the City Government with whom my duties have brought me in contact, while I shall remember with entire satisfaction that well-meant, but too often ineffectual, efforts to promote the general welfare have been rewarded by the press and the public with many kind expressions of approval. Yours very truly, GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

The communication was not a matter for surprise, because its purport was anticipated when Mr. Andrews first announced his intention of giving up the office. Every effort to dissuade him from his intention was of no avail. Mr. Andrews being a Republican, it is claimed that his successor should also be a member of that party. If a Democrat should be appointed to fill the vacancy, then the Board of Tax Commissioners will consist of three Democrats. It is claimed that the Tax Commission should be as non-partisan as the Police Board, because it is as important to protect the rights of property as it is to guard the ballot-box.

The place is in the gift of Mayor Ely, who, under the charter of 1873, can, in case of the resignation of an official, select a person to fill the vacancy without the confirmatory action of the Aldermen. The Mayor's private secretary, Mr. George Vanderpool, is mentioned as one of the candidates for the office. There are many others who will probably come to the front before Mr. Andrews retires.

A STOCK-JOBBING OPERATION.

It was rumored in Wall-street yesterday that Jay Gould would to-day make application before Judge Hallett, of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Colorado, for the appointment of a Receiver of the Denver Division of the Kansas Pacific Railway. Inasmuch as the whole road, including the Denver Division, is already in the hands of Receivers, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the District of Kansas, (Judges Dillon and Foster,) the motion for still another Receiver would seem to be superfluous and suggestive of stock-jobbing. A meeting of the Denver Division bondholders, who have deposited their bonds in the United States Trust Company, has been called for Sept. 30, to take measures for the purchase and reorganization of the road.

TEUTONIA BANK DIRECTORS GIVING BAIL.

Two more of the Directors of the suspended Teutonia Bank, who are charged with embezzlement—Jacob Berman, of No. 417 East Eighty-sixth-street, and Joseph Weiger, of No. 453 West Forty-fourth-street—were arrested yesterday morning and taken before Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court. They gave bail each in the sum of $1,000 to appear for examination on Wednesday next. Louis George, of No. 11 East Third-street, another Director of the bank, surrendered himself in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. He said he was in the country when he heard a warrant had been issued for his arrest. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance until this morning, when he is to appear with bondsmen.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

The United States Bankruptcy laws will cease to be operative after Saturday next, under the act providing for their repeal passed at the last session of Congress. All persons intending to avail themselves of the benefit of the laws must, therefore, file their petitions during the present week, as, after Aug. 31, no new proceedings can be instituted. After that date the courts will have power only to adjudicate upon the cases already commenced and yet undetermined. During the present month 135 petitions have been filed, the number yesterday being 16.

A QUEER CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Justice Duffy had before him yesterday, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, a complicated case of partnership. Thomas C. Holland, of No. 1,274 Ninth-avenue, is a member of the plumbing and gas-fitting firm of Irvin & Co., the firm being composed of himself and Catharine Irvin. The latter is a married woman, and her husband, Ralph Irvin, is employed by the firm. A few months ago he was sent out to collect sundry bills, amounting to $267. He performed that part of the duty all right, but as soon as he had obtained possession of the money he scampered across to Europe and had a "good time." When he returned the firm had him arrested. Mr. Irvin seems to treat the matter as a good joke, and laughed heartily as he stood at the rail yesterday morning. He no doubt believes that "what is his wife's is his," and he engaged a lawyer to prove this to Justice Duffy. The wife admitted that she had an interest in the money, but she said she did not mind very much her spouse having spent it. "He's rather wild, Sir," she meekly told his Honor. "But you do object to his going to Europe?" "Certainly, Judge, that was very wrong." Holland pressed the charge, and the Justice, therefore, committed the prisoner. "Can you find $1,500 bail?" he asked him. The wife answered for him. "Yes, Sir, I'll be bail for him." The Justice objected to this, but ultimately the bonds of Mrs. Irvin and another were accepted.

WAS STANTON'S LIFE IN DANGER?

A STRANGE STORY OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—SINGULAR INDIFFERENCE OF THE THREATENED MAN.

If a story is true that has had limited circulation down town, the lives of men who do business in the neighborhood of Broad and Beaver streets cannot be said to be entirely safe. On Saturday, Aug. 17, it is alleged that a dastardly attempt at assassination was made in broad daylight, just below the corner of Broad and Beaver streets, and that the Police knew nothing about the matter, nor heard of any complaint until four or five days after the alleged occurrence. The person most interested is James Stanton, a cotton sampler, employed by Fatman & Co., No. 70 Broad-street. On the morning in question he was sitting in Marketfield-street, when, he says, he saw a man named John Cleary walking on the east side of Broad-street, nearly opposite to where he was sitting. Stanton knew this Cleary very well. He says that the man is young, that he was at one time a conductor on a Brooklyn horse railroad; that he now lives in the Ninth Ward, in this City, and that he never quarreled with Stanton or received any cause of offense from him. When Stanton saw him he remembered something that had been told him by his son. This son is a clerk in Walter & Krohn's, Beaver-street, and to him Cleary, according to the elder Stanton, had declared that when he saw James Stanton he would put a hole in him, or do some other desperately wicked thing. Stanton was not frightened, he says. He nodded to Cleary, who crossed Broad-street, and then walked toward Stanton, who did not rise from his seat. When Cleary came up to him Stanton said, "Good morning." In reply Cleary quickly drew a revolver, pointed it at Stanton, and saying: "Take that, you ——," he fired. Stanton says there were many people about, but that none laid hands upon his assailant, who turned around and walked away to the corner of Beaver and Broad streets, and then trotted off through Beaver-street toward Broadway. Stanton also declares that the ball from the pistol crashed past him and struck the wall behind where he sat. He related the circumstances to a few persons, but made no attempt then to have Cleary arrested. Three or four days later, he says, he went to see Capt. Caffrey, at the First Precinct Station-house. The Captain was not in, so Stanton told the story to a detective—Hagan, he believed it was. While he asked to have Cleary arrested for firing upon him, he could bring no witnesses of the shooting, nor could he show where the alleged ball had struck when it missed him. Afterward he saw Capt. Caffrey, and was told to follow Cleary when he saw him, and have him taken up by the first officer he found on post. Stanton declared that Cleary was daily seen in the streets, and he told of the threat said to have been made against him to his son.

Yesterday Stanton was found at Fatman & Co.'s. He related the circumstances above, and declared positively that Cleary had fired upon him. He could think of no reason for the attack, nor could he give any reason for not making a complaint to a magistrate and seeking a warrant for Cleary's arrest. He muttered a little against the Police, and said he supposed that if it had been a rich man who was fired upon the assailant would soon have been arrested. He said he had frequently seen Cleary since, but had made no attempt to follow him or point him out to an officer.

Capt. Caffrey, when asked why he had not made the arrest, said that Detective Hagan and himself had strong doubts about the truth of Stanton's story. He had been in the station two or three times in a befuddled condition, and was unable to give a clear description of the man whom he called Cleary. This man was not known to the Police. One story he had heard was that the two men were in a drunken dispute, and that Cleary—if that was the man—had snapped a cap in Stanton's face. At all events, he did not look upon the reported attempt upon his life as anything more than a dream of his disordered imagination, as he had declined positively to make a complaint and obtain a warrant, although he had protested that his life had been and still was in danger.

THE TORONTO ROBBERY.

JACOB D. OTIS HELD FOR TRIAL—A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

Jacob D. Otis, a broker, of No. 47 Exchange-place, who was arrested on last Friday by Detectives Dorsey and Pinkerton on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of $12,400 in new Canadian currency from the office of Mr. Alexander Frazer, Receiver-General of the Dominion, at Toronto, on July 4 last, was placed under $5,000 bail for trial by Justice Murray, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. His father-in-law, J. D. Bird, became his bondsman. Mr. Frazer appeared in court and testified that the money was new, and that he had deposited it in the vault in his office previous to the final count before putting it in circulation; three officials in the office had access to the vault, but he saw no one take it there from the time the money was placed there until its loss was discovered; the money was in a negotiable shape, and contained nothing that would deter any one from purchasing it; some 12 day; after the robbery witness sent word to New-York concerning the larceny, and caused circulars describing the stolen bills to be distributed among the various banks. Detectives Dorsey and Pinkerton testified as to the particulars of the arrest, the story of which has already been fully published.

Mr. Chauncey, a clerk in Vermilye & Co.'s, testified that he purchased at the bank from Otis $339 of the Canadian notes at par.

No evidence was produced showing that Otis had anything to do with the robbery, but he appeared to have sold the money whenever he could quite openly. The defense expressed their willingness to allow their case to go to trial on the testimony produced, and the prosecution claimed to be able to produce witnesses to prove "guilty knowledge" on the part of Otis. Further examination was then waived by the defense.

Counsel for Otis obtained a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court yesterday, for the purpose of inquiring into the legality of his detention by Superintendent Walling.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD.

The joint committees representing the first and second mortgage bondholders of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railway have adopted a plan of reorganization, the principal points of difference between which and the former plan, which raised such a row, and which was published in THE TIMES, consist in a reduction of the required assessment for expenses from 6 to 5 per cent. in cash, and a provision making payment imperative before Sept. 10, the penalty of default being loss of rights which are to inure pro rata to the assenting bondholders of the class in which default is made. Messrs. Cyrus W. Field, Abram S. Hewitt, and John B. Dumont are constituted a Purchasing Committee to buy in the road at the Foreclosure sale. The other provisions are those of the old plan, viz.: One million dollars' worth of new stock is to be issued, stockholders to receive 10 per cent. of their holdings in new stock; first mortgage bondholders to receive new stock equal to par to their holdings, with interest, and new first mortgage bonds running 30 years and bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, equal at par to the principal and interest of the existing first mortgage bonds and to the amount of cash paid under the assessment, the new bonds to entitle their holders to vote; the second mortgage bondholders to receive new second mortgage, 30-year, 6 per cent. bonds, without the right to vote, the road to be extended to Albany, &c. The second mortgage bondholders' committee have not carried out their instructions and reported back, and some of the bondholders are highly dissatisfied, and are about to bring a suit in New-Jersey to compel the old officers of the road to give a detailed account of their stewardship.

MAKING THEMSELVES HAPPY.

Sulzer's Harlem River Park, at Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, was filled with happy Bavarians, rope-walkers, paper balloons, and brass bands yesterday, the occasion being the fifth annual Bavarian festival. The proceedings began with the unveiling of a beautiful bronze copy of the national Bavarian monument, a procession, and several addresses. The First Marshal, Major George W. Sauer, had charge of the marching, and the President, Martin Nachtmann, looked after everybody and everything. There were tight-rope walking, balloon ascensions, singing, music, acrobatic performances, and all the amusements that go to make Bavarians and other people happy. The festivities were continued throughout the evening, and will go on to-day and to-morrow, with the grand procession this afternoon.

JUSTICE OTTERBOURG'S MEMORY.

Mrs. Rosalie Hermann, of No. 187 Chrystie-street, complained to Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, that her husband, Charles Hermann, who said he was a resident of Coney Island, had beaten her. She could produce no strong evidence of the truth of her charge, and the magistrate was about to discharge Charles, when he suddenly recognized him as a person to whom he had once been kind in the Court of Special Sessions. "Charles," said the Justice, "did I not prevent you from being sent to Blackwell's Island about three months ago for beating your wife, because you promised to go to France on the following day?" "Yes, Sir," replied Charles. "And you did not go to France?" "No, Sir, I didn't have enough money." "Well," said the Justice, "I will give you a trip up the river, instead of the one across the ocean. I fine you $10, send you to the Penitentiary for three months, and order you to give bonds for good behavior." Charles, in a bewildered condition, followed an officer into the prison.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Inspector of Light-houses Clitz, of the Third Division, took his oath of office at the Custom-house yesterday.

Andrew Dumont, keeper of Cuyler's Dyke Light-house, Hudson River, has had added to his duties the care of the Cross-over beacon.

The body of Dennis Sheridan, aged 9 years, who was drowned while bathing at the foot of Delancey-street on Saturday, was found in that vicinity yesterday.

Joseph Gunn, of No. 535 West Forty-sixth-street, died yesterday from injuries received on the 22d inst. by falling from a ladder at No. 403 East Fifty-fourth-street.

All the larger life insurance companies of the country have signified their acquiescence in the California law which makes policies absolutely non-forfeitable in that State, and have been readmitted to do business there.

A regatta in which policemen only will compete will take place on the Harlem River on Tuesday, Sept. 3. There are to be five races over a course of two miles, with a turn. A gold medal will be presented to each of the successful competitors.

Six hundred and thirty immigrants landed at Castle Garden since Saturday. Of these 342 arrived on the City of Richmond, from Liverpool; 242 on the Spain, from the same city; 34 on the Victoria, from London, and 12 on the Acadia, from Gibraltar.

Patrick Cusick, aged 35, while engaged in painting the side of the steamer C. H. Northam, at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned. His body was soon after recovered, and Coroner Flanagan was notified to hold an inquest.

Acting Collector Merritt is recovering from a severe fit of illness which at one time threatened to develop into pneumonia. In his absence workmen are engaged in renovating and refrescoing the Collector's offices and putting down carpets at considerable expense.

The Board of Police yesterday made the following transfers of Sergeants: Groo from Ninth Precinct to the Broadway Squad; Sullivan from the Twenty-third to the Ninth Precinct; Buddington from the Seventeenth to the Twenty-third Precinct, and Tuck from the Nineteenth to the Twenty-second Precinct.

Another invoice of tropical fishes has been received at the Aquarium from its agents at Bermuda. This will probably be the last of the specimens received this season, as the weather is growing too chilly for their safe transportation. Among those lately received are angels, hamlets, grunts, crays, grupers, snappers, squirrels, and triangular fishes.

The receipts of grain yesterday were unusually large. One thousand and seventy-four car-loads of wheat arrived by rail—563 by the Hudson River Railroad, 390 by the Erie, and 121 by the Pennsylvania Central—equal to 483,300 bushels. The receipts of wheat by canal were 47,400 bushels additional. The receipts of oats by rail aggregated 164,634 bushels.

The Customs officials made the following petty seizures yesterday: 800 cigars, 10 packages of snuff, and 60 bundles of cigarettes, in Wooster-street; 5 bags of sugar in Brooklyn, 8 bottles of brandy and 675 loose cigars on the steamer Niagara from Havana, and 8 packages of snuff, 2 bottles of gin, and 2 bottles of bay rum, on the Oder, from Bremen. Details were refused for publication.

Rev. Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Parish, has assigned a room at St. Augustine's Chapel to Mr. Jerome Hopkins for the choir-boy department of the Orpheon free schools. Mr. Hopkins now stands in need of a room for his adult classes for rehearsal during the afternoons and evenings, and desires the churches which have recruited their choirs from the Orpheon School to assign him an apartment for that purpose.

Koltes Post, No. 32, Grand Army of the Republic, is arranging a fair for the purpose of obtaining funds for the relief of its sick and needy members. Since the organization of the post it has expended $15,000 for benevolent purposes, and so great is the demand for assistance that its members are unable to meet it. The fair will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, during the week from Sept. 15 to the 22d.

Several Captains of vessels which have arrived at this port within the last few days report having encountered considerable heavy weather during their passages. The bark Daphne, which arrived yesterday, was caught in a sudden squall off Fire Island on Sunday, and her topsail-yards were broken off. Capt. Sarsen, of the ship N. B. Palmer, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, states that he lost his three lower maintopsail and his upper maintopsail on the 19th inst.

A prominent Director of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is authority for the statement that the new contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company increases the per capita allowed the former company on overland passengers carried by the latter from $10, estimated to be equal to a monthly aggregate increase of $22,000. In the matter of freights the two companies are to act independently of each other, and it is probable, therefore, that rates will suffer a reduction all around.

For some time past sneak-thieves have been at work in the various departments of the Custom-house, and the employes have missed many articles of wearing apparel and other things of slight value. Between Saturday night and yesterday morning the Auditor's Department was so effectually cleaned out that not a single clerk had an office coat to put on yesterday. Owing to the policy of suppressing information that at present prevails, it could not be learned whether any Government property had been taken.

Mr. William H. Gnion, Treasurer of the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions from the fruit-dealers, through Jas. Bruce & Co.'s account, for their annual excursion of the sick children: Galvy & Casado, $25; G. Amsiuck & Co., $25; Sgobel & Day, $55; Arquimbau, Wallis & Co., $25; Wiley, Wickes & Wing, $25; Brown & Seccomb, $25; Charles Pars

The New-York Times.

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THE CONTEST OF PARTIES.

A CONFERENCE OF REPUBLICANS.

INVITATION TO MEMBERS OF THE PARTY OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION TO MEET AT SARATOGA ON THURSDAY—THE OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—A meeting of Republicans will be held at the United States Hotel, in this city, on Thursday morning, to which members of the party are looking forward with some interest. The call for this meeting was issued by Mr. A. B. Cornell, and though it was marked confidential to each person addressed, the invitations were extended to so many, and with so little regard for shades of party feeling, that it seemed almost inevitable that the fact should become generally known, as it has to-day, that such a meeting was to be held. The meeting will be in the nature of a conference, and there is every probability that there will be a full consideration of several important questions. Invitations have been sent to such men as Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Thurlow Weed, Gen. A. E. Merritt, ex-Gov. Edwin D. Morgan, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin, and Mr. Sheridan Shook, in New-York City, and to many other like gentlemen in various other parts of the State, representing different shades of Republican opinion. So far as ascertained the call has been well received, and there is every prospect of a large attendance of representative Republicans. It is believed among Republicans who are now here that Senator Conkling will attend the conference. The impression prevails that the event will be one of great importance at the present juncture, and it is hoped that it will result in greatly stimulating the party and lead to united and harmonious action.

BUTLER'S RAID ON MASSACHUSETTS

TWO MORE LETTERS TO THE PUBLIC—HE HAS NEVER SEEN THE SO-CALLED SHERMAN LETTER—THE CHARGE OF OWNING BONDS—PAINFUL POSITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Butler is wonderfully busy. The first thing this morning he sent out two letters to the evening papers on topics of interest beyond the limits of the State. He locked himself up again for a while in his inner office, to work on his letter accepting his own invitation to make the run for Governor. He held sundry little receptions for the motley crowd in his public office, and had whispered conferences with many callers. One of his letters published this afternoon is in answer to the statement in a New-York paper that he [Butler] had told a personal friend that the original of the alleged Sherman letter has been obtained and is now in the possession of the Potter Committee; that it will be put in evidence in October, that he has seen it, and that there is no doubt of its genuineness. To this statement Butler replies: "There is not one word of truth in it; I have never seen the original of the Sherman letter. I never told a personal friend or enemy that it had been obtained, or that it was genuine. So far from that, I do not believe in its present existence if it ever had any." The other letter published by Butler embraces an open letter to Gen. Scofield, Register of the Treasury, concerning his ownership of bonds. The open letter is as follows:

Hon. Glenwill Scofield, Register of the Treasury:

SIR: You have my full consent and wish to show any book or paper of the Treasury in regard to the registration of any United States bonds in my name or in my ownership, to any rascally, lying, newspaper scribbler who wishes to see them, especially the one on the *National Republican*, who says he shall find $1,000,000, upon the condition that if he don't find a single United States bond standing to my credit or my name, you will nail his ears to the door-post."

To this the General adds a postscript: "You will find, I hope, a few thousand, not exceeding $20,000, standing to the credit of the National Home for Disabled Volunteers Soldiers, in my name as its Treasurer, they being the pensions of the soldiers in the Home, which I put into the Treasury last July, when I ascertained that the savings banks in which they had been invested were in danger of failing."

The Democratic State Committee will meet to-morrow to decide upon the time for the State convention, and the Butler scheme to capture the party machine will be discussed as privately as possible. A melancholy time is feared.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CONNECTICUT.

PROHIBITIONISTS PREPARING A STATE TICKET—THEIR WEAKNESS—A REPUBLICAN CLAM-BAKE TO BE HELD AT STONY CREEK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 27.—A State Temperance Convention met at Fenwick Grove, Saybrook, to-day, preliminary to a Prohibition gathering to-morrow, which will put a State ticket in nomination. The day was occupied in speech-making by persons of both sexes, and the License law was severely attacked and made the chief topic of discussion. But the fact is that the license enactment has worked so well that very many men who were active in the prohibitory movement a few years ago are satisfied with it, and some of them were before the Legislature last Winter urging the passage of amendments to give druggists and country grocery men the privilege of selling for medicinal, mechanical, and sacramental purposes. There are interesting statistics showing that many towns which were overrun with dram-shops when the Prohibitory law was in existence have the entire business in perfect control now, under license, and while the community is now at peace a considerable revenue is furnished to the town treasuries. The Prohibitory Party has not been numerically so weak in the State for 10 years as it probably is to-day.

Last year the Republicans of the State had a clam-bake at Stony Creek, and though it was not extensively advertised the attendance was large. It has been decided to hold another on the 11th of next month at the same place, and pains will be taken to get invitations more generally spread abroad. All Republicans are especially asked to be present, and while the invitations go out under the sanction of the State Committee and over the name of the Chairman, yet the gathering will be purely informal and for no party purpose whatever beyond the forming of acquaintanceship.

THE SCRANTON REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 27.—At the convention of the Sixth Legislative District, comprising the City of Scranton, held here to-day, J. E. Barrett, city editor of the *Republican*, was nominated by acclamation for the Pennsylvania Legislature, and T. D. Lewis, the other candidate, was nominated on the second ballot. The name of Barrett was presented by Harold Leach, a young member of the Bar, and the nomination by acclamation was made on motion of E. N. Willard, also a lawyer, who was appointed a Register in Bankruptcy by President Lincoln. The Seventh Legislative District Convention was also held here to-day, and nominated Major Ackerly. The Republicans are confident of carrying both districts.

THE TENNESSEE GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—The National Greenback State Convention will meet in the House of Representatives at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. A number of delegates have already arrived, and the indications are that there will be a fair attendance. It is thought that strong efforts will be made to unite the Republicans and the Greenbackers in the support of a candidate for Governor. Emerson Etheridge, Joseph Mosby, George W. Jones, W. G. Brien, Noble Smithson, and E. H. East are mentioned in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination. The contest, it is expected, will lie between G. W. Jones and East.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

COL. FRANK BURR TO BE A CANDIDATE IN THE SECOND WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT—NOMINATIONS IN OTHER DISTRICTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Col. Frank Burr, of the Patent Office has, yielded to the urgent requests of his friends, and will be a candidate for the Republican nomination from the Second District of West Virginia. The convention meets at Martinsburg on Thursday. Col. Burr is very popular with all classes in the district, and if nominated will doubtless make a spirited canvass.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee appear to be sorely pressed for cash, and their empty treasury was the absorbing topic of to-day's meeting. They have had no money for several days with which to carry on their work, and unless favorable responses to their appeals are received forthwith, the concern will be compelled to close up shop and disperse. Senator McDonald left for New-York to-night, clothed with full powers to receive contributions for the committee.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 27.—The Democrats of the First District to-day nominated Hon. Thomas Herndon for Congress.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 27.—The Democratic convention of the Fourth District renominated C. M. Shelley for Congress by acclamation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27.—William W. Garth, the present Democratic Representative of the Eighth Alabama District, was renominated yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—For some time past there has been dissatisfaction in the Republican Party of this city, growing out, it is said, of the distribution of Custom-house patronage, and the "outs" have held a number of meetings to "reorganize" the party. To-night they held conventions in the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, composed of city wards, and made nominations for Congress. In the Third, Robert Turner, a prominent Republican, was nominated, and in the Fourth, John C. Holland.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27.—The Conservative Convention of the Third Congressional District met here to-day. One hundred and fifty-six delegates were present. After the usual routine business, balloting was begun. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston received 73 votes on the tenth ballot, falling short only 6 of the necessary 79 required to secure nomination. Col. John B. Young received the next highest number of votes, namely, 59. The Twenty-sixth ballot stood: Johnston, 76; Young, 76; the others scattering.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The Republican State Convention has been called to meet in Mechanics' Hall at Worcester, Sept. 18.

THE FEDERAL CHANGES AT ALBANY.

RECENT REPORTS TAKING SHAPE—THE PROBABLE SUCCESSORS OF THE PRESENT OFFICERS—A CONTINUATION OF THE NEW-YORK REMOVALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—The rumors which started some time ago of changes in the Federal offices here have taken some shape recently, and there is now good reason for believing that they will soon be made. William H. Haskell, an old citizen, now engaged in the coffee business, is the most probable successor of Dr. Craig in the Post Office. To-day, on being questioned regarding the matter, he said that it was only rumor to him, but that it is expected there can be no doubt. The other changes are said to include John Palmer, the late Grand Army Commander, for Collector of Customs, in place of Collector Whitney, and George Stevens, the present Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, in the place of Ralph P. Lathrop, the present Collector. The meaning of the proposed changes is unmistakably a continuance of the policy shown in the New-York Custom-house removals. All of the present incumbents are strong personal friends of John F. Smyth, and Lathrop has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee and intimately connected with all the movements and measures instituted by Mr. Smyth in Republican politics in this county. Dr. Craig has not been active in political manœuvring, but was appointed because of his social intimacy with Mr. Smyth, to succeed him as Postmaster during the last days of President Grant's Administration. The new men are not very active in politics, Mr. Haskell having been a candidate for various county officers only, but they are known, with the possible exception of Stevens, to be strongly opposed to the Conkling régime. It was chiefly upon Palmer's motion that the investigation into the accounts of Superintendent Ogden was made, and upon which the Superintendent has now been suspended.

RUSHING INTO BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The rush to the Bankrupt Court in this city increases daily as the 1st of September draws near. To-day there were 52 petitions filed, covering secured debts to the amount of $517,749, and unsecured debts, $511,817.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 27.—J. D. & R. L. Cox, proprietors of the Grand Hotel, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Their liabilities are $15,000; assets nothing. Goodlet Morgan, of this county, failed to-day. His liabilities are $56,000—$20,000 secured to an Eastern loan association—and his assets $10,000.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Burglars entered the house of Mike Mull, at Granger, this county, last night, and after obtaining a small sum of money forced their way into the room of a hired girl. Each of the scoundrels assaulted the girl brutally, one holding a revolver at her head while another accomplished his purpose. The robbers fled, leaving the girl in an insensible condition. They were traced to Millersburg, Ohio, where they were arrested and are now on their way back in charge of a Marshal. Lynching is talked of.

GRAIN IN CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—There are at present stored in the elevators of this City, 840,864 bushels of wheat, 373,898 bushels of corn, 667,709 bushels of oats, 140,700 bushels of rye, and 295,949 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 5,318,329 bushels; against 379,805 bushels a week ago, and 2,234,424 bushels at this period last year.

The Milwaukee warehouses contain 404,702 bushels of wheat, 34,905 bushels of corn, 69,189 bushels of oats, 38,595 bushels of rye, and 474,642 bushels of barley.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY AT TROY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, Aug. 27.—Cardinal McCloskey and Vicar-General Quinn arrived here yesterday from New-York. The Catholic clergymen of the Diocese of New-York State are holding their annual retreat at the Troy Provincial Seminary. About 90 clergymen are present from New-York City and the parishes of the State. The convocation will continue until Saturday, when the Cardinal, according to his custom for three years past, will attend the closing exercises and administer communion to the celebrants. The most prominent of the local Catholic divines called on the Cardinal to-day.

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BOSNIAN STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

REPORTED REPULSE OF THE AUSTRIANS AT DOBOJ — PHILIPPOVICH SERIOUSLY THREATENED AT SERAJEVO — EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Dispatches from Vienna say: The complicity of the Servians in the Bosnian insurrection is again asserted from various quarters. It is said that the rebels, retreating from Serajevo, went toward the Servian frontier, and will cross it if closely pressed. It is also stated that prisoners were captured at Doboj wearing the uniform of the Servian Militia. The insurgents about Doboj have been largely reinforced. They have vigorously attacked Doboj several times, endeavoring to turn Gen. Szapary's positions and destroy his pontons across the Bosna so as to prevent reinforcements from arriving. According to Vienna advices Gen. Szapary repulsed all attacks, but Reuter's dispatch from Belgrade, dated the 26th inst., states that the insurgents declare that Gen. Szapary has withdrawn from Doboj to the left bank of the Bosna, and destroyed the bridges. They also claim that Gen. Philippovich's army, at Serajevo, is seriously threatened on both flanks. Reinforcements are hurrying from Austria. The insurgents are increasing in every direction.

A Pesth dispatch says: "The Vice-Burgomaster of the Pesth District has been suspended for his recent refusal to supply a certain number of horses for military transport wagons."

Several Vienna special dispatches speak of the precarious position of the Andrassy Ministry in consequence of the Bosnian and Turkish complications. A Reuter telegram denies that the Ministry is threatened, and a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes that, although County Andrassy experiences considerable opposition, he is still supported by the Hungarian Ministry, by his colleague, Baron Von Hofmann, and by the Emperor, and this support will enable him to weather the storm.

The raids of the Arnauts result in daily skirmishes. To prevent these from becoming regular hostilities, it is deemed probable that the Servians and Montenegrins will have to form a junction across the narrow strip of Bosnia separating their respective territories.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—A Vienna dispatch to the *North German Gazette* says in a Cabinet council on Saturday, Count Andrassy declared himself convinced of the necessity of a convention with Turkey, on a basis of acknowledging the Sultan's sovereignty in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but as regards the duration of the occupation merely admitting it to be provisional.

PESTH, Aug. 27.—The District Council has passed a resolution supporting the Vice-Burgomaster in his resistance to an illegal requisition. The council also decided to petition Parliament to terminate the Bosnian occupation, which is ruining Hungary.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* asserts that the Turkish convention negotiations have not advanced a single step.

The same correspondent says: "The reports that Count Andrassy's position has been weakened are totally unfounded."

Various Vienna special dispatches estimate the Bosnian insurgents at 65,000.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN SOCIALISTS—REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION—THE SPANISH THREAT TO THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The German Federal Council has adopted the bill against the Socialists as amended by its Judicial Committee. The amendments provide that the Police authorities of the different States, and not the Central Federal authorities, shall be empowered to prohibit Socialist associations, and that appeals shall be taken to a committee of the Federal Council and not to an imperial bureau.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Reuter's Madrid correspondent telegraphs that it is stated that the article in the *Politica* of the 25th inst. conveying a threat from the Government to the Constitutionalists should the latter overstep the law, was inspired by Señor Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council. According to trustworthy information, the united Republicans, and the section of the Constitutionalists acknowledging the leadership of Ulloa, object to fusion with the Radicals, on which the majority of the Constitutionalists under the lead of Marshal Serrano appear resolved. Señor Sagasta hesitates to act. It does not appear probable that the party favoring fusion will at present meet with popular support. Public opinion generally is opposed to any armed revolutionary movement.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ARRESTS IN LIVERPOOL FOR ROBBING THE RECEIVER-GENERAL'S OFFICE IN TORONTO, ONTARIO.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27.—Thomas and Louisa Bigelow, who described themselves as Americans, were arrested here yesterday and remanded until to-day, charged with robbing the Financial Department of the Receiver-General at Toronto, on the 4th of July last, of $5,000 in money and some Canadian bonds. The accused declared their innocence, Thomas Bigelow alleging that the $2,500 worth of bonds in his possession were bought at Chicago on the 23d of June. The Bigelows were brought before the Police magistrates to-day, and remanded until to-morrow. The Receiver-General at Toronto, in reply to an inquiry, telegraphs that an officer is now in New-York for the purpose of identifying a third person implicated in the robbery.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Jackson, Beijer & Co., commission merchants, of No. 11 Corn Exchange, London, have suspended. Their liabilities are estimated at $750,000.

NOTES OF EASTERN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A *Standard* dispatch, dated Constantinople, Friday, via Syra, says there is great agitation in Constantinople against the authorities. A deputation of Ulemas presented a memorial to the Sultan asking for a change of Ministers.

The *Times*, in a leader this morning, says England will never again guarantee a Turkish loan, or even help the Turks to raise one.

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent says: "It is reported that Count Sprinzenstein will be transferred here from Washington as Austrian Envoy Extraordinary."

The Medical Department of the Army has received a telegraphic dispatch stating that the health of the troops in Cyprus is much improved.

Reuter's Belgrade dispatch says the entire Servian Ministry has resigned. M. Ristics has been intrusted with the formation of another Cabinet.

The *Times* says it is stated on good authority that a Chinese mission is about to go to Russia, with reference to frontier questions.

A Pera dispatch to the *Telegraph* states that the evacuation of Turkey has begun in earnest. Four regiments of the Russian Guard embarked at San Stefano on Saturday, besides cavalry and artillery.

A *Daily News* dispatch, dated Trebizonde, 21st inst., says it is feared the Lazis will burn and pillage Batoum.

THE FAULKNER-SULLIVAN RACE.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The single-scull race, distance two miles, for $250 a side, between George Faulkner, of Boston, and Daniel Sullivan, of Lowell, occurred on the Charles River course this morning in the presence of 10,000 people. The race was close and exciting to the finish. It was won by Sullivan by about two lengths. Time—14:43½.

CRANBERRY-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

BRICKSBURG, N. J., Aug. 27.—The sixth annual convention of the New-Jersey Cranberry-Growers' Association met at Bricksburg, Ocean County, N. J., this morning. The association numbers 114 members. Mr. N. B. French, of New-York, the Statistician, read a report containing a statement of the crop for the last five years, also the present prospect of the coming season. New-Jersey promises from one-half to two-thirds of the crop of last year, Cape Cod about one-half as large as last year, while the Western crop promises to be very large. The rot is very bad in some sections of New-Jersey. Rev. Dr. J. H. Brakely, of Bordentown, N. J., President of the association, presented a report on the insects injurious to cranberries.

WESTERN TOWNS TORN BY TORNADOES.

MANY BUILDINGS PROSTRATED IN FARGO, DAKOTA—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PEOPLE—HOUSES MOVED FROM THEIR FOUNDATIONS IN CLINTON, IOWA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 27.—A tornado and hail-storm struck the City of Fargo, Dakota Territory, with terrible effect last evening. Fargo is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, situated at the crossing of the Red River of the North by the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the Dakota or western side of the river. It has been rapidly built, and most of the buildings are of wood, and of fragile construction. The hurricane of last night came from the north-west, and struck the town about 6:30. Its track was only from 10 to 12 miles in width, and its extreme violence seemed confined to a much narrower limit than that, and lasted but about 15 minutes. The following are the casualties: J. D. Roberts, grist-mill, utterly demolished; N. L. Shattuck, feed and sale stable, loss of five horses killed and several injured; O. W. Francis, dwelling, blown to atoms, including all the furniture therein; Mr. Robbins, dwelling and the contents, reduced to a mass of ruins; A. Rupert, incomplete dwelling, torn to shreds; R. N. Pray, dwelling blown down. McLaughlin's agricultural house was unroofed. The Episcopal church was badly wrenched and considerably injured. Benz & Bechts' brick block was unroofed. Other smaller buildings were injured more or less.

The north sides of all the buildings are entirely destitute of window-glass from the hail, and very great injury is done to the household furniture and other goods by the hail or rain. No serious personal injuries are reported, though many persons are slightly bruised. The family of C. W. Newman were in the house, which was partly destroyed, and every member was more or less hurt.

The alarm in the town was very great, all the buildings in it being rocked and wrenched, and the people rushed into the streets in a panic. A number of cars were overturned or blown from the track. Steps are taking to promptly repair the damage. 300 boxes of glass having been ordered from St. Paul this morning.

From Fargo the storm proceeded toward the south-east, decreasing in violence as it progressed. Between Breckenridge and Swede Grove, on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, it lost its violent character and became simply a severe rain-storm, with lightning. In this character it passed St. Paul about 11 P. M. No serious damage was reported except at Fargo. There the loss will be about $20,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—A special from Clinton, Iowa, says: "Trustworthy accounts have just been received here of a severe tornado in Grundy County, Iowa, on Saturday afternoon. It struck the town of Reinbeck at 2:30 o'clock from the north-west. A large number of houses were moved off their foundations, and some of them demolished. Two-story buildings were moved six feet out of place. No one was seriously hurt. A few miles from Reinbeck one man was killed by a falling barn and another by the lightning. The damage was considerable, though the amount is not stated. During the storm great hail-stones fell, some of them 4½ inches in circumference."

THE SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Association for the Advancement of Science this morning elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, George F. Barker, Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, S. B. Langley, Allegheny City, and Major J. W. Powell, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, G. A. Liltle, Georgia; Treasurer, W. F. Vaux, Philadelphia. The Permanent Secretary, F. W. Putnam, holds over. The next session of the association will be held at Saratoga on the third Wednesday of August next year.

MYSTERIOUS SICKNESS NEAR BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Considerable excitement was caused at Readville, Mass., by the mysterious sickness of several of the operatives in a curled-hair factory, two years ago, when three persons are said to have died from a painful disease, thought to be blood-poisoning, from the hair of diseased animals, principally Siberian horses, many of which die from a peculiar malady. A few days ago another operative died, and another now lies dangerously sick; both evidently cases of the disease of two years ago.

KILLED HIS DAUGHTER AND SHOT HIMSELF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—A dispatch from Salinas, Monterey County, Cal., says: "To-day a farmer named Samuel T. Stephens murdered his daughter, 22 years of age, by cutting her throat. He then took a dose of strychnine, and afterward blew his brains out with a musket. He was laboring under a fit of despondency caused by financial troubles."

CRIMINALS IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—A *News* special from Sherman, Texas, says that Henry Collins, a member of the Bass gang of train robbers, was arrested this morning, near Howe Station, after a sharp fight, in which Collins was badly wounded. A *News* special from Waco, Texas, says that John Speer, sentenced to be hanged on the 28th inst., has been respited until Sept. 20.

CLOSING OF A MONTANA BANK.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 27.—By a vote of the Board of Directors, the doors of the People's National Bank of this place were closed this morning. It is expected that a Receiver will be appointed. It is said that depositors will lose nothing if the stockholders pay up their assessments. Its associate bank, the First National Bank of Boseman, Montana, has also closed its doors.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 27.—At the Narragansett Gun Club Grounds, Newport, this afternoon, a match for $1,000 a side, 25 birds, Carroll Livingston and T. C. Van Buren against J. B. Roche and A. J. Thornhill, of London, was won by the Englishmen, who killed 32 birds to 26 for Livingston and Van Buren. Much money changed hands.

THE HUDSON RIVER DRIVING PARK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.—The number of entries to the annual Fair of the Hudson River Driving Park Association, which commences on Tuesday next, is unusually large, especially in the agricultural department. The trotting entries are also numerous, including nearly 70 horses. The 2:21 purse not filling, a 2:20 class has been put in its place, the entries to close on Monday next.

FISHKILL TROTTING MATCHES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 27.—In the fast trotting race at Springdale track, Fishkill, to-day, Vivandiere won the first heat and Berkshire Boy the next three. Time—2:32½, 2:35, 2:38, and 2:38.

In the second race Nellis Mathison won the first heat and Jennie W. the three next. Time—2:45½, 2:45½, 2:45, and 2:45½.

STEPHEN T. OLNEY'S ESTATE.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 27.—Steps were taken to-day to contest a codicil to the will of Col. Stephen T. Olney, which cuts off one nephew, one niece, and the Brown University, and gives the bulk of his estate to a botanical institution.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY AND PARTY.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27.—Postmaster-General Key and party, after stopping a few hours at the Soldiers' Home, arrived in this city this afternoon. They held a short reception at the Plankinton House, and left for Chicago at 6 o'clock this evening.

THE WHEELBARROW MAN.

OGDEN, Utah, Aug. 27.—The wheelbarrow man arrived here this evening. He was met by a delegation of citizens and escorted in with ceremony. He is in fine trim and ready for further tramping.

BLOCKADE WHISKY MAKERS

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MOONSHINERS

CHIEF POINTS IN THE TRIAL OF TWO MEMBERS OF REDMOND'S GANG OF OUTLAWS—HISTORY OF THEIR CRIMES—HYMN-SINGING DISTILLERS BEFORE THE WAR.

From a Special Correspondent.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Sunday, Aug. 25, 1878.

The principal feature in the past week's proceedings in the United States District Court has been the trial of Redmond's lawless companions, captured in the months of April and May by the revenue force. Owing to the prominence given to the so-called "revenue troubles," this case was one of peculiar interest, and it was generally believed that no jury could be found in this section who would render an impartial verdict. The facts, as brought to light in evidence, are these: In March last the revenue force destroyed an illicit still on the Eastatoe, and captured the owner, Thomas Beasley, in the still-house. He was lodged in Pickens County Jail, from whence a party of armed men rescued him a few hours after his incarceration. Redmond, who had also heard of Beasley's arrest, in the meantime, organized the portion of his "klan" living in the Cane Creek region, and proceeded to the camp-ground, where he learned that the men from Eastatoe and Reedy Cove had anticipated him. A consultation was then held, and it was decided to punish the revenue officers operating in the vicinity for their temerity. W. F. Gary, who had made himself specially obnoxious by accepting an appointment as Deputy Marshal, and by having rendered valuable service to the revenue men, was selected as the first victim. They arrived at his home, in the Town of Liberty, about 30 miles from their starting-point, at daylight on March 12, forced an entrance, and searched the premises. Mrs. Gary, with her three little children, half-naked and almost distracted by fear, was insulted and cursed, and threats against her husband's life were uttered in her presence. Finding that Gary was with the revenue force, they next started for their head-quarters, about one mile outside of Pickens Court-house, and here they learned that the officials had gone toward the mountains the night previous. They searched the premises, and appropriated the overcoats of the revenue men to themselves, and after threatening the proprietor of the house with summary vengeance if he ever again lodged or fed the officers, they started in pursuit of the latter, and, not finding them, they returned to the mountains. The conspiracy to prevent the revenue officials from performing their duties and to drive them out of Pickens County was clearly proved by L. R. Fisher, Mac. Stewart, and W. N. Walker, who were with Redmond at the time named, and had been accepted by the Government as witnesses. The other points were substantiated by Mrs. Gary and Messrs. Hendricks and Jamison. The defendants, John T. and A. J. Hinkel, the only two of the gang of conspirators captured, are both young men, and seemed to be very little impressed with the proceedings in court. Finding the evidence too strong to rebut, their counsel, Capt. W. E. Earle, and Solicitor Cothran made strong efforts to break the indictments on technical grounds. They claimed that to prove conspiracy the indictment must show the means to carry it out, an important point made by Mr. Stanberry during the Kuklux trials. They also argued that Gary was not a legally-constituted officer of the Government, because his commission as Deputy Marshal was not certified by the Judge of the United States District Court, and, consequently, it was not a case for the Federal courts. Their chief reliance for a verdict of not guilty was, however, in the inborn prejudices of the jury, most of whom were mountain men. Earle laid the whole responsibility upon the enforcement of the revenue laws. He said: "We people living here know how this whole thing is, and we also know what Northern sentiment is worth." He then alluded to the fact that before the war everybody in the mountains "stilled" whisky, and how old ministers and church deacons would sit and watch the corn-juice trickling from the worm, singing:

"Flow thou fount of every blessing,
Fill our hearts with joy and peace."

"It was not wrong then," he continued, "and it can't be such a great crime now." He excused the practice on the ground that it was easier and more profitable to haul corn in its liquid shape across the mountains, and because the people who did it were compelled to do it through necessity.

District Attorney Northrop, ably aided by Mr. Ansel, delivered a very able five-hour argument, in which he clearly exposed the untenable position of the defense by numerous authorities.

Judge Bryan's charge to the jury was plain and explicit. He overruled the technical questions of the defense, pronounced the indictment legally framed and Gary a legally-appointed officer, and carefully impressed upon their minds that it was for them to decide whether Redmond law or the laws of the Government should rule that section of country. The jury, after a half hour's absence, returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy.

It is said that Earle was sorely disappointed in the verdict. The fact that the latter, after being retained by the Government to defend the revenue officers charged with the killing of Amos Ladd, should undertake the defense of Redmond and his lawless companions as a mere "labor of love," is much and often not very favorably commented upon, inasmuch as the killing of Ladd was the direct result of the crimes Earle now seeks to defend.

It is reported that quite a number of the parties who were permitted to escape the penalties of their lawless acts at the present term of court, on the condition that they should sin no more, have returned to their old ways, and that blockade whisky is as plentiful as ever in the mountains. Two of them brought a load of "moonshine" whisky within a few miles of this place last week.

THE TENNESSEE REVENUE WAR.

GEN. RAUM'S ORDERS GROWING OUT OF THE TIMES' DISPATCHES—FORCE ENOUGH TO STOP BLOODSHED AUTHORIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The dispatch in to-day's TIMES from Nashville, conveying intelligence of the recent conflict between the revenue officers and the illicit distillers, caused Commissioner Raum to send the following telegram to Collector Woodcock this afternoon:

I see in a dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES that Morgan is reported as having organized a force of 100 men. I also observe it is reported that Davis' party are acting worse than the outlaws. I desire that you shall see that your deputies keep themselves within the limits of the law. I wish you to organize such a force as shall prevent bloodshed and enable you to arrest these lawless men. Put your most discreet and courageous deputies to the front. Report progress by telegraph.

GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT OCEAN GROVE

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 27.—The annual reunion of the Alumni, students, and friends of Pennington Seminary was held to-day. Rev. A. A. Willetts, D. D., of Philadelphia, a former student, preached the morning sermon in the camp-meeting from the text First Corinthians, 3d: last three verses. In the evening the Alumni and students dined at the Howland House. Gen. James F. Rusling, of Trenton, President of the Alumni, Class of 1852, made the opening address. Speeches were made by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D. D., President of the Seminary, and by many others.

The services at the camp-meeting gained a new feature to-day by a meeting at sunrise, which was attended by 500 persons. Rev. Dr. Duncan, the blind Chaplain of the Georgia Senate, addressed the worshipers. At 3 P. M. there was a sermon by Rev. Dr. George Lansing Taylor, and the evening sermon was delivered by Rev. H. Sanders, of Yonkers, about 6,000 persons being in the congregation.

TROTTING AT PLAINVILLE PARK.

OPENING DAY—DICK MOORE THE WINNER OF THE FIRST RACE OF THE 2:22 CLASS.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—The trotting at Plainville Park opened this afternoon with the 2:22 class. The weather and the track were good, and the attendance fair, but mainly of turfmen. The judges were R. R. Stetson, Philadelphia; Lou Morris, Boston, and D. B. Goff, New-York. There were nine entries in the 2:22 race and six starters. Dick Moore the was favorite in the pools at $20 to $7 for the field. Carrie had the pole in the first heat, but Alley, who led to the half mile, was closely crowded by Dick Moore, who went to the front on the home stretch, and came in the winner. In the second heat Dick Moore led to the quarter, and along the back stretch he, with Alley and Wildair, indulged in running, and Alley came forward by square work, collared Wildair, who led at the half, and the two had a lively contest to the three-quarter turn, where Wildair broke and turned across Alley's track. He led by a length at the wire, but the heat was awarded to Alley. In the third heat Dick Moore secured the lead, and, with the exception of a smart brush with Alley on the back stretch, was an easy winner. In the fourth heat Dick Moore took a lead of two lengths soon after the start, with Alley second, and the rest strung out, Blue Mare in the rear. Three successive breaks by Dick Moore enabled Alley to cover his wheel, but he opened the gap again on the last half, and finished winner by three lengths. The following is a summary of the race:

Dick Moore	1	2	1	1	Carrie	0	5	3	3
Amy	6	1	6	6	Wildair	3	6	5	5
Alley	2	3	2	2	Blue Mare	0	4	4	4

Commonwealth, Steve Maxwell, and Clifton Boy drawn.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:36½	1:13	2:26
Second heat	0:37½	1:13¾	2:26½
Third heat	0:37	1:13½	2:25¾
Fourth heat	0:37	1:13½	2:26¾

A NEGRO INCENDIARY CAUGHT.

THE CONFESSION OF IRA WEST FORCED FROM HIM WHILE AT THE END OF A ROPE.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Ira West, (colored,) was arrested last night at Howell's, after having fired the farm-house of Gilbert H. Corwin, for whom he worked. The fire was extinguished. Moss saturated with kerosene was found in the milk-can lids. West was discovered on the premises with some moss in his pockets similar to some that was kept in the garret of the house. He was taken to the barn by the indignant neighbors, and a rope placed around his neck, when he confessed that he had fired the house and also the barn of Corwin, and also the barns of Andrew T. Bertholf, at Howell's, last week. He implicated two other colored men, one of whom was arrested.

On examination this morning, West, having confessed to the charge of arson in the first degree before the Grand Jury, was held without bail, and committed to the Goshen Jail. He retracted the statement about the complicity of others, and the person arrested was discharged. The other colored man has not been in town for weeks. The losses caused by West's known incendiary acts amount to $6,000; insured for $4,000 in the Continental. West is a good-looking and intelligent negro of 19. He says he does not know why he set the fires. It is suspected he fired the barns of Jesse Roe, in the Town of Chester, last December, which were burned two weeks after he was discharged, although he denies it.

MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEBEC, Aug. 27.—The Government steamship Lady Head, as she now lies wrecked at Point Jaune, will be sold at auction at the Quebec agency of the Marine and Fisheries Department, on Thursday morning next.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The British bark Warrior, Capt. Gale, was passed in latitude 46°, longitude 28°, a complete wreck.

HALIFAX, Aug. 27.—The Captain and crew of the bark Marion, of Greenock, previously reported burned at sea, arrived here last evening from Cow Bay, Cape Breton. The Marion left Greenock on the 13th of July for Quebec, with a cargo of 500 tons of coal. On the 4th inst. the coal was discovered to be on fire, and every attempt made to extinguish it failed. On the 13th, on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks, the American bark Charles R. Lewis hove in sight, when the crew of the Marion were taken off and conveyed to Cow Bay. Fifteen minutes after the Marion was abandoned she went down.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—The schooner C. H. Foster, Capt. Coombs, from New-York for Rio Janeiro, has put into this port for repairs, having run into and sunk on Saturday, at 9:30 P. M., off Old Seal Light, Long Island Sound, the schooner Helen M

negroes so far to-day. Dr. Warren Stone, with four nurses, arrived this morning. Four nurses also came from Mobile. Six nurses and four grave-diggers, en route to Grenada, left New-Orleans this evening and will arrive on the morning train. A meeting was held this morning and the town was divided into seven districts. One physician is in charge of each district, and all are working hard to check the terrible disease.

THE SITUATION AT NEW-ORLEANS WORSE THAN EVER.

THE FEVER SPREADING TO DISTRICTS HITHERTO NOT INFECTED—194 NEW CASES AND 49 DEATHS YESTERDAY — MORE THAN 1,000 PATIENTS UNDER THE CARE OF THE HOWARDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—The Howards have now in charge 1,086 cases, which keep over 600 nurses and 40 physicians constantly busy. Nearly all the druggists are filling prescriptions free, to certain amounts, for Howard patients. A new system was adopted to-day by the association of keeping slates in the various drug stores, in each district, where applications for aid may be written without visiting the central office. Each physician visits certain of these branch offices twice a day, and attends at once to the cases there reported. The Relief Committee is disbursing money at the rate of $3,500 a day.

Along the river front and in the rear of the First, Second, and Third Districts the destitution is appalling, whole families being frequently found sick with the fever, with neither food nor covering in the house. The Howards are applied to in many instances to relieve want where no disease exists, and they always comply. The probability is strong that to-morrow's death list will be heavy, as the weather to-day and yesterday has been unpropitious. The hope that the fever had reached its climax is to-night dispelled, as the malady is spreading rapidly through the Second and Third Districts, hitherto not infected, while it still rages in the First and Fourth with unabated violence. Aid is still coming in rapidly. All the military and civic organizations now have relief committees to attend to their sick and bury their dead.

To-day's yellow fever reports show 194 new cases and 49 deaths. The deaths include eight children under 7 years of age.

A dispatch from Port Eads reports one death and three new cases of fever there. One of the two Howard nurses left there by Dr. Stone is reported sick.

Collector Smith has been authorized by the Treasury Department to purchase 100 gallons of carbolic acid with which to disinfect the Custom-house. The following explains itself:

The undersigned have organized, with the consent and approval of the Mayor, a charitable association, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, under the name of the "New-Orleans Peabody Subsistence Association," for the purpose of collecting provisions, breadstuffs, and other articles of food, and distributing the same into rations to the destitute in the City of New-Orleans. The depot of supplies will be at No. 38 Tchoupitoulas-street, and to the extent of the same, requisitions upon our President by the proper officers of the different charitable associations of New-Orleans will be filled promptly.

T. Dolhonde, President; W. H. Deeves, Abram Hirsch, Benjamin F. Chambers, William Pilard, C. O. Cummings, John T. Moore, Jr., John Sinnott, Westley Laurence, J. K. Newman, Frank Roder.

J. W. MADER, Secretary and Commissary.

I cordially approve the movement contemplated by the above.

E. PILLSBURY, Mayor.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO SEND RATIONS TO THE SUFFERERS—EX-SENATOR PEASE ILL WITH FEVER—THE REPORTED CASES IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting the yellow fever scourge was the only topic discussed. Urgent appeals for aid from Vicksburg were received, and the Secretary of War was again authorized to do whatever he could to relieve the suffering and destitute. Additional rations and tents will be forwarded, but Army Surgeons will not be detailed to duty in the infected districts, as the Secretary does not think he has the power to order them there.

The information that ex-Senator Pease, of Mississippi, who has been Postmaster at Vicksburg since the expiration of his Senatorship, had been stricken with the fever, has influenced the President to defer his removal for the present. Senator Pease's removal was recently determined upon for reasons connected with the "Southern policy," and his successor, Hill, was commissioned no later than last evening, but he has been telegraphed not to enter upon the duties of his office until further orders, as the President does not wish to deprive Mr. Pease of his salary during his present affliction.

There have been the most sensational rumors to-day as to the presence of yellow fever at the Providence Hospital in this city. Two men were certainly taken there under the supposition that they had the fever, and the physicians who at first prescribed for them treated them for that disease. Dr. Basil Norris, however, and an Army Surgeon, who has had considerable experience with yellow fever, examined both cases, and they state positively that it is not yellow fever, but intermittent or malarial fever, which in ordinary times would attract no attention. These patients were New-Orleans and Memphis refugees, who had just arrived from there, and belong to the lower classes. The authorities would not be suprised to find at any hour that some person passing from the South should be seized with the fever. The health authorities, this evening, issued a bulletin earnestly calling upon all citizens to clear their premises of house refuse, and all kinds of decayed vegetables, in order that the city may be absolutely clean.

A naval officer has received a letter from Charleston, S. C., stating that there are cases of yellow fever there. No such information is contained in the Charleston papers received here this evening, and the report is not credited.

Col. McCardle, of Vicksburg, had an interview with Acting Postmaster-General Tyner to-day, on the subject of mail facilities for Vicksburg. Mr. Tyner said he would do all he could to help the city, and telegraphed to Col. L. M. Terrell, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service at Atlanta, directing him to communicate by telegraph with the local authorities at Vicksburg, and endeavor to establish the delivery of first-class mail matter, at least.

THE FEVER RELIEF FUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Contributions for the yellow fever sufferers are rapidly accumulating. There were also several persons who to-day volunteered to go South to the infected district in the capacity of nurses. The Secretary of the Howard Association at New-Orleans has been telegraphed to to designate the points where their services will be most acceptable. Lumber firms here to-day contributed $1,055. The individual subscriptions have reached $4,180. Prominent Israelites have sent $864, while the telegraph operators have opened books in aid of the operators in the fever-stricken cities. Contributions are being made by the churches quite liberally.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—At a meeting of citizens last night in response to a call by the Mayor relative to yellow fever sufferers, about $400 was raised by subscriptions, and $500 voted by the City Council. Other meetings will be held, and concerts and other entertainments are being arranged. A general subscription is to be taken up in the churches next Sunday. The express companies have volunteered to forward all moneys and supplies free.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 27.—Through the exertions of the publishers of the *Eagle*, of this city, $253 50 has been raised for the relief of yellow fever sufferers at Vicksburg.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 27.—Nearly $700 has been collected by the Citizens' Committee for the relief of the Southern fever sufferers. The Freemasons have held a mass-meeting to raise funds, and other benevolent organizations have contributed generously.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 27.—Subscriptions in Charleston for the relief of yellow fever sufferers amount to $400. The Freemasons and temperance societies are now going to work. Thirty experienced nurses will go to Memphis to-morrow, and three to New-Orleans.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 27.—Moore & Harris, druggists, telegraphed $50, and the Masonic fraternity $100, to the Howard Association to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—The Merchants' Exchange yellow fever fund now exceeds $6,000. Secretary Morgan sent to-day the additional amount of $500 each to Memphis and New-Orleans, and $250 to Vicksburg to be used by the Howard Associations. Various societies in the city are raising money, and the aggregate sum so far sent South from St. Louis is about $15,000. A dispatch from the Western Union Telegraph manager at New-Orleans was received by the manager of their office here this morning, saying that several operators there are down with the fever, and asking for aid. Eighty-seven dollars was immediately raised and forwarded. A concert was given at Schneider's Garden to-night for the benefit of the fever sufferers. An immense crowd was present. The proceeds will probably run into thousands, but the exact amount cannot be stated to-night. Other gardens and several of the leading saloons of the city will also give benefits. The Mexican Circus now here will give one-half of its receipts of Thursday afternoon and night to help the good cause.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—The amateur concert at the Academy of Music to-night for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, netted about $500.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange voted $250 to-day for the relief of yellow fever sufferers in the South. Additional contributions, amounting to $2,800, are acknowledged to-day, making the total contributions in this city $9,831 31 to date.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The Israelites of Washington and Georgetown for the past week have sent daily telegraphic money transfers to Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans, and are still hard at work gathering funds.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Subscriptions for the yellow fever sufferers have reached $1,000. A telegram will be sent to-morrow authorizing the Howard Association to draw this amount. The fund will be distributed as follows: New-Orleans, $500, with a request that $100 be sent to Grenada; Memphis, $300; Vicksburg, $100. The canvass for subscriptions will be continued until every house in the city is visited.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The aggregate of the collections in this city for the yellow fever sufferers is $2,900.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 27.—The Board of Health to-day decided to run a freight train on the Memphis road once a week, as far as Forest City, for the purpose of sending supplies of medicine, &c., to points along the line.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Subscription-lists in aid of the yellow fever sufferers of the South were opened by the Detroit *Free Press* and Board of Trade to-day. Seven hundred dollars was collected and forwarded, to be divided between New-Orleans, Memphis, and Grenada. The list at the *Free Press* office remains open, and future subscriptions will be forwarded South daily. The Masonic fraternity are also collecting funds in aid of their stricken brethren in the South.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27.—The guests of the Jackson House at Blount Springs to-day contributed $100 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers at Grenada. The money was forwarded to the Howard Association at Memphis.

NEW-YORK RESPONDING NOBLY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS THUS FAR RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEES—WHAT THE EXCHANGES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES HAVE DONE.

The work of collecting subscriptions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South continues. The sums received yesterday show a large increase over previous receipts, and additional books have been opened and committees appointed. The committee men are not entirely satisfied with the result, however. They say that many persons are waiting to be called upon and solicited personally—something that is utterly impossible in the great majority of cases. The newspapers are asked to request such persons to send in their checks to any of the authorized bodies of collectors they may select, and wealthy citizens still sojourning in the country are similarly invited to forward their donations. The Chamber of Commerce was overrun yesterday with persons desirous to be sent to the South as nurses. Many were experienced and had had the fever. Without exception they were willing to work without pay and asked only the means of transportation. Telegrams were received by the Relief Committe, from New-Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg asking whether nurses could not be sent. The committee resolved to give the matter careful consideration and to render their decision at to-day's meeting. They will probably determine to avail themselves of the services of such as are experienced and can furnish satisfactory testimonials. Mr. Babcock, President of the Chamber, received the following dispatches yesterday morning:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.

S. D. Babcock, President Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

We need money for the suffering of our city. Do what you can for us. Fever spreading.

C. G. FISHER,
Chairman Citizens' Relief Committee.
J. T. PETTIT,
President Cotton Exchange.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 26.

S. D. Babcock, President Chamber of Commerce, New-York:

Our expenses are very heavy and will need all the funds we can raise. Remit direct to Howard Association, who have charge of the sick.

J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

The Relief Committee ordered the following sums to be forwarded at once: Howard Association, New-Orleans, $2,000; Howard Association, Vicksburg, $1,000; Howard Association, Memphis, $1,000; Citizens' Relief Committee, Memphis, $1,000; Sisters of St. Mary, Memphis, $250. This makes $8,250 already distributed by the Chamber—$4,000 to New-Orleans, $1,500 to Vicksburg, and $2,750 to Memphis. The committee received the following additional subscriptions yesterday:

Mutual Life Insurance Company	$1,000	Peter Cooper	50
Equitable Life Insurance Company	1,000	W. & J. O'Brien	50
Morton, Bliss & Co.	250	Harbor Masters of New-York, per E. G. Tinker, Port Captain	50
Lauman & Kemp	250		
Adrian Iselin & Co.	100	Charles H. Marshall	50
Wright, Bliss & Fabyan	250	E. B. Strange & Bro.	50
		Henry Day	40
Anonymous Brothers, (second subscription for Howard Association)	250	A. Brown & Co.	50
		J. de Neuville	50
Low, Harriman & Co. (second subscription)	200	Crocker Brothers	50
		Beebe & Brother	50
Wendell, Hutchinson & Co.	200	M. W. Mendel & Bro.	50
		Through New-York *World*: G. H. K., $10; A. H., $5; Lizzie B. R., $1; Gertrude H., 50 cents; Jennie H., 50 cents; from a lady, $15	32
E. Pavenstedt & Co.	100		
Charles Unger & Co.	100		
C. N. Bliss	100		
James F. White & Co.	100		
Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.	100	Man & Parsons	25
		John J. Crane	100
Bankard & Hutton	100	William L. Cogswell	25
W. L. Strong & Co.	100	J. F. Freeborn	25
John M. Furman	100	Horace Gray	25
Farragut Fire Insurance Company	100	Bolt & Oliver	25
		Early & Lane	25
Lewis Brothers & Co.	100	Louderbach, Gilbert & Co.	25
W. C. Langley & Co.	100		
Dunham, Buckley & Co.	100	Woodruff, Spencer & Stout	25
Upham, Tucker & Co.	100	Pitts & Austin	25
Townsend & Fargis	100	Baker & Clark	25
J. L. Phipps & Co.	100	Bucklin, Crane & Co.	25
H. Pope & Co.	100	Fleming Smith	25
A. A. Low & Bros.	100	A. Pell	25
Louis De Bobian	100	James M. Drake & Co.	25
W. H. Becker & Co.	100	John W. Sonnendrycker	25
Hanover Fire Insurance Company	100	George G. Clark	25
H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	100	J. M. K.	25
		R. V. Weber	25
National Bank of the Republic	100	W. Chamberlain	25
		W. H. Penfold	25
Williams & Guion	100	Edmund Penfold	25
Cunard Line of Steamers	100	E. J. W. Lenox	25
		Elizabeth S. Bryce, per Mayor Ely	25
Inman Line of Steamers	100	Newport, R. I., per Mayor Ely	25
		B. Frank Moore	25
Carr & Hoyt	100	James S. Noyes	25
Roos & Childs	100	F. E. Holman	25
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	100	Campbell & Thayer	25
John Munroe & Co.	100	Charles F. Simes	25
Philip Speyer & Co.	100	H. & G. B. Farrington	25
Richard Irwin & Co.	100	John E. Brown	25
De Rham & Co.	100	Thomas J. Pope & Co.	20
Edes Wade, Jr.	100	T. H. M. & Co.	10
J. & S. Ferguson	100	A. H. Holmes	10
D. St. Amant & Son	75	Arnold, Lee & Co.	10
All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I., per Rev. Dr. Hoffmeyer	53	R. W. Bootman	10
		Mrs. J. W. Somerindyke	10
Henry M. Taber	50	J. D. E. & Co.	10
John Byers	50	F. Hopkins	10
Ransom, Wood & Co.	50	Cash, "G."	5
Frothingham, Baylis & Co.	50	E. K. Dana	5
		Dr. S. Adler	5
W. H. Smith & Sons	50		
Total received yesterday			$8,890
Previously acknowledged			6,955
Grand total			$15,845

Two $50 subscriptions reported yesterday should have been credited to Misses M. S. and C. T. Burkam respectively. On Monday a young man representing himself as a collector employed by the Chamber of Commerce called on W. H. Schieffelin & Co. and showed them a book in which were inscribed a long list of names of prominent firms with various sums opposite, among others being those of Vernon Brothers and Fisher & Co. Mr. Schieffelin gave him a check for $50, made payable to the order of S. D. Babcock, President. Seeing no mention of their contribution in yesterday's newspapers, Messrs. Schieffelin made inquiries of the Messrs. Vernon and Mr. Fisher. Those gentlemen denied all knowledge of the collector. The Chamber of Commerce Committee also pronounced him a swindler. The check has been stopped.

The Produce Exchange Committee, which has subscription-books yesterday, and up to the close of business received the following contributions:

Fowler Brothers	$100	Logan & Preston	$25
David Down & Co.	100	Callender & Henderson	25
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	100	Meissner, Ackerman & Co	25
Franklin Edson & Co.	100	Henry T. Kneeland & Co.	25
Edward Annan	100	W. Coleman & Co	25
Bunk & Jevons	100	Wm. M. Onderdonk & Co	25
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	100	Paul Forth	25
Hughes, Hickox & Co.	100	Hazleton & Co	25
William H. Power	100	Thomas & Benham	25
George V. Hecker & Co.	100	Decker & Co	25
S. W. Carey	100	Joyce & Billings	25
W. T. Wilcox & Co.	100	Chamberlin, Rea & Co.	25
Robert Thallon	50	A. W. & F. W. Leggett	25
Grain Warehouse Co.	50	Flint & Co.	25
Halstead & Co.	50	E. Cayius, Barbet & Co.	25
Armour, Plankinton & Co.	50	Tefft, Truesdell & Field	25
		Horne & Co.	25
T. Woodruff & McLean	50	Walker Brothers & Fields	25
Nephews & Co.	50	Wm. Blanchard	25
S. K. Lane	50	Sterling	25
Herman Stutzer	50	A. R. Gray & Co.	25
E. H. Dougherty	25	H. L. Routh & Sons	25
C. L. Wright & Co.	25	Pattison, Clapp & Co.	25
Rossiter & Skidmore	20	H. E. Elmore	25
E. R. & R. B. Livermore	20	C. Parker	5
"R."	15	Gould H. Thorp & Co.	5
Garland, Rouse & Bostwick	15	W. W. Tobey	5
S. R. Post	10	Charles D. Babin & Bro.	5
Charles H. Smith	10	Cash	5
John A. Tobey	10	C. Amelung	5
Watts, Parker & Co.	10	S. F. Havens	5
C. B. Lockwood & Co.	10	G. W. Colton	5
Bechstein & Brother	10	Cash	5
Charles F. Mattlage	10	C. F. Liecjen	5
Munn & Jenkins	10	John Bohnet	5
R. G. Coles & Co.	10	W. E. Clark	5
G. L. Scott	10	E. T. Howe	5
H. H.	10	Cash	5
R. M. Lea	10	Friend	5
Thomas Richardson	10	Mr. Nightingale	5
C. Tobias & Co.	10	Cash	5
M. Knapp	10	C. O.	5
Wallace & H.	10	Cash	2
C. & W. Lord	10	Cash	2
Sedah Mary's School	10	Cash	1
John H. Pool & Macy	25		
Total			$2,403

There is to be added to the above $200 not yet turned in by one of the committeemen.

The following subscriptions were received at the Cotton Exchange:

Macaulay & Co.	$200	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	$100
French & Travers	200	Ware, Murphy & Co.	100
Ralli Brothers	200	L. Waterbury & Co.	100
Inman, Swann & Co.	200	John B. Leech	100
J. F. Wenman	100	Murchison & Co.	100
Total			$1,400

At noon a bale of new Mississippi cotton, consigned to Robert Moore & Co., was sold by subscription, for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, in front of the Exchange. Each person named the amount he was willing to subscribe and handed in his money. The person giving the largest sum was entitled to the bale. The aggregate of the subscriptions was $350. The subscribers were as follows: Robert Moore & Co., $10; E. R. Roberson, $5; cash, $5; George P. Kingsley & Co., $5; Hinton & Cummings, $5; Pool & Burgiss, $5; Dennis, Perkins & Co., $5; Rhodes Brothers, $10; C. Hyllested & Co., $5; Henry Whitin, $5; J. Yeoman, $5; H. Goldthwaite, $2; "Dayton," $5; Robert Allen, $5; W. J. Hochstadter, $2; Cyrus P., $5; Munson & Co., $5; W. Moses, $2; H. B. Tuttle, $2; Chapman & Selter, $5; "Boyer," $3; Williams, Birney & Co., $10; Lehman Brothers, $5; P. Hotze, $5; F. Gallati, $5; B. J. Gardiner, $2; J. A. Weeden, jr., $2; Rallie Brothers, $5; George Staber, $5; F. Krohn, $5; J. Batie, $5; Robert Moore & Co., $90; John Parker, $2; D. Watts & Co., $100. The bale went to the last named, who will send it to W. G. Watts & Co., Liverpool, where it will be disposed of in a similar manner for the same purpose.

The following subscriptions were received at the Clearing-house:

Vermilye & Co.	$100	E. H. McAlpine & Co.	$50
Phenix National Bank	100	Miss Rose M. de Los R.	50
United States Trust Co.	100	North'pton Cutlery Co.	50
Irving National Bank	50	G. H. Smith, (H straw.)	25
Total			$525
Previously acknowledged			2,463
Grand total			$2,988

The members of the Stock Exchange yesterday selected the following special committee to collect contributions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South: William Alexander Smith, Chairman; H. G. Chapman, H. E. Alexander, S. W. Boocock, and Donald Mackay. Subscription-books will be opened to-day.

Mrs. Simpson, a lady 60 years old, arrived at Castle Garden on Sunday in the City of Richmond, from Liverpool. She said that in June last she went to England to look after some property, said to have been left to her deceased husband. She was unable to find it. On her way back to Liverpool from the interior of England her pocket was picked in the cars of £20 and a guinea, leaving her destitute. The American Consul at Liverpool secured her a passage to this country. She had resided 28 years in New-Orleans; had the yellow fever once, and had acted as a nurse during previous epidemics. She exhibited a gold medal presented to her by the Howard Association in recognition of her services. She was anxious to return to the South in her old capacity. The Castle Garden employes clubbed together and raised the price of a ticket to New-Orleans, and the old lady started for that city last evening rejoicing.

A few days ago a call was issued, signed with the name of a prominent Customs official, requesting all the employes of Poverty Corner to meet in the Surveyor's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. Not a man responded. The Surveyor was absent from his post yesterday, and those in charge pretended that the call had been issued without authority.

The sum of $2,238 45 was sent yesterday by Mayor Ely's private secretary, Mr. Vanderpool, to the Howard Association of New-Orleans. Among the subscriptions included in the above amount is that of Harper Brothers, of $1,000. Mr. Vanderpool has already sent $1,156 to Grenada, Miss. The following amounts are yet in the hands of the Mayor: For Memphis, $321; Vicksburg, $52; New-Orleans, (Howard Association,) nearly $500. The Mayor has sent a communication to the Police Commissioners requesting them to have ballot-boxes placed in each station-house as depositories of contributions to the relief fund. Mayor Ely yesterday received the following subscriptions:

Elizabeth S. Bryce	$25	Mechanic	$1
E. Ellery Anderson	25	G. H.	2
E. H. Anderson	25	L. A. W	1
E. Bellman and family	10	Through Alderman Lewis Fox, Hill-son & Co., $25; savings of Julius and Maurice, $5	30
S. H. W	5		
A. B. C	5		
M. O. E	5		
A. C. McCoy	5		
G. C. T	5		
Total			$144

Messrs. Levy, Loeb, Scheuer & Co. acknowledge the receipt of the following additional sums for the Howard Association of New-Orleans:

Carhart, Whitford & Co.	$50	Fred Butterfield & Co.	$50
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co.	50	Passavant & Co	50
		Deering, Milliken & Co.	50
Wilmerding, Hoguet & Co.	50	Weed & Brother	25
		Whitin & Collins	25
Meigs, Dale & Co.	50	G. K. Sheridan & Co.	25
Field, Morris, Fenner & Co.	50	P. Donald & Co.	20
Total			$495

The same firm has received and forwarded to the Touro Infirmary and the Hebrew Benevolent Association, of New-Orleans, the following subscriptions:

J. Sippili	$25	G. Simon & Co.	$10
Cash	5	Oberndorf Bros.	5
E. Loeb, Fleisch & Co.	20		
Total			$65

The agents of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Capt. Pinckney and Col. J. G. M. Buffaloe, yesterday received and forwarded to Grenada the following contributions:

Col. E. Richardson, of Mass.	$100	Butler, Pickett & Co.	$20

Mr. N. Barnett, of No. 115 Franklin-street, received and forwarded to New-Orleans yesterday the sum of $145 30, made up of the following subscriptions:

Rindskopf, Bros. & Co.	$25	Rosenheim & Libman	$5
N. Littauer	25	H. Craig ($8 30)	3
Limburger & Thalman	25	Cash	5
M. S. S.	25	Unknown	2
Gans & Klein	25		
Total			$145 30

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "Lenox" to be applied to the relief fund.

Mr. A. H. Watson, Secretary of the Telegraphic Mutual Benefit Association, yesterday sent the following telegram to the representatives of the association in the fever-stricken district:

"The Executive Committee of the association have unanimously voted to extend aid to needy members of the association suffering with yellow fever. Report each case by wire, stating what is needed."

As there are a great many benevolent poor people in this City who would like to give their mites toward the relief of the sick and needy in the South, but who shrink from having their small offerings recorded in the newspapers, it is proposed that the ballot-boxes now stored in Police Head-quarters shall be put in convenient places in the hotels, ferry-houses, railroad depots, and other resorts for the reception of such contributions. The idea is to put these boxes in charge of the Police, who shall from time to time take their contents and hand them to Superintendent Walling or the Inspector in charge of Police Head-quarters.

Excelsior Lodge No. 195 F. and A. M., at a special communication on Monday night, appointed a committee to raise funds for the relief of Worthy Master Masons sick in the South, or for the widows and orphans of such. Subscriptions to the funds may be sent to James R. Gilmore, in the United States Army Building, at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, or to R. W. Frank R. Lawrence, District Deputy Grand Marshal, at No. 13 Chambers-street. Chancellor Walworth Lodge No. 271 F. and A. M. will hold an "emergent communication" in the Livingstone Rooms, in the Masonic Temple, on Saturday evening, Aug 31, to devise means for the relief of the fever-stricken.

REV. DR. DIX ASKS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having received urgent letters from brethren in the South asking for aid in the terrible situation in which they are placed, I beg to say, through you, that I will gladly take charge of and forward whatever may be sent to me for their relief. Several of the Sisters of St. Mary have already gone to Memphis to nurse the sick and try to provide for the children made orphans by the fever, and for them particularly I ask prompt help; their services during the fever in 1873 have not been forgotten. By giving notice of this you will greatly oblige

MORGAN DIX.

TRINITY RECTORY, No. 27 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET, NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 26.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—A man giving the name of ARTON LAWRENCE, of Nyack, Rockland County, was arrested to-day for passing a counterfeit $30 United States Treasury note. He was committed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—Mrs. Bridget Dillon, who was struck by her husband with a hatchet during a quarrel on the 10th inst., at their tavern, No. 719 South Seventh-street, died this afternoon at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Michael, her husband, is in custody.

THE CAMP AT DECKERTOWN.

ARRIVAL OF THE VETERANS AT KILPATRICK'S FARM.

BUSY SCENES IN THE TOWN AND AT THE CAMP—HUNDREDS OF VETERANS ON THE GROUNDS—ADDRESSES BY GENS. KILPATRICK AND SICKLES—DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Aug. 27.—Deckertown is not without her historic associations. The opening of the Grand Army Encampment to-day marks a new epoch in her history. The town is in a blaze of excitement. Never was there such a crowd within its limits as that now gathered on the hills which compose Gen. Kilpatrick's farm. Flags float from every building, streamers are suspended over most of the highways, and the signs of "welcome" are on every hand. The Hexamer Battery arrived last night. Two of the guns were pushed on the knoll across the road from the camping grounds. The third gun was placed at the railroad depot, and saluted each train bearing troops as it rolled up to the platform.

The soldiery began to come in this morning. At 11 o'clock small detachments of veterans from Dover, Hackettstown, and Washington, N. J., arrived. Two hours later the Fourth Regiment of New-Jersey reached the depot. They bivouacked in the open field opposite the depot till, two or three hours later, the train bearing the distinguished guests and another large body of soldiers arrived. Many of the distinguished guests had assembled in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, at about 10 o'clock in the morning. An hour later they were conducted to a parlor car. Among them were Gens. Sickles, Ramsey, and Graham, Gen. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of the United States; Col. Houghton, of Metuchen; B. W. Throckmorton, Senators Hobart, Potts, and Hill, Prof. Aterton, of Rutger's College; Hon. Thomas Lawrence, the officers of the Grand Army, Commander Muller, Junior Vice Commander Smith, Assistant Adjt. Stahl, Aide de Camp, Major D. A. Peloubet, Col. John J. Toffy, commander of the Hudson County Battalion, and Col. McLeer, of Brooklyn. In the long train which followed the guests, were the Militia, with their gay uniforms and knapsacks; the veterans, looking as though they had not yet brushed from their clothes the dust of battle, and the members of some of the Grand Army Posts. All along the line of the road the soldiers were enthusiastically cheered. Other trains followed closely on the heels of that which bore the guests. It was some time after their arrival that the great cavalcade formed in line, and took up the line of march to the camping grounds.

It was 5 o'clock before the strains of the martial music crept up the steep and winding road, and greeted the ears of the expectant multitude at the camp. From the cloud of dust which totally obscured the approaching procession from view, Col. Hamilton, a clergyman and a soldier, was the first to emerge. He dashed up the hill, while the battery on the knoll thundered out its noisy welcome. Upon their arrival at the grounds, the veterans found the camp still in an unsettled state. The grand stand, from which the addresses are to be delivered, was only approaching completion. The stage on which "Allatoona" is to be represented still resounded with the noise of the carpenters' hammers. Many of the tents still lay upon the ground, but the old soldiers set themselves to work at once, and in a short time the Army was encamped.

Many of the distinguished visitors who were to have come to-day have not put in an appearance. Gov. McClellan, Gen. Beale and Parker, Gen. Sherman, who is in Colorado; Gen. Hooker, who is confined to his room, are among the missing. Nor are some of the military which promised to assist in swelling the multitude in the camp yet. Some of them will not be able to attend. It is not likely that the military display will be larger than that of this evening, but some of the distinguished gentlemen who have accepted invitations and who have not yet arrived may come to-morrow.

The members of the Grand Army and a number of invited guests assembled in the large tent at about 9 o'clock to exchange greetings. Gen. John C. Robinson, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, presided. Col. E. O. Hamilton opened the proceedings with prayer. Gen. Kilpatrick then delivered the address of welcome. The patriotic citizens of Sussex, he said, had prepared this grand reception and conferred on him the great honor of bidding the soldiers welcome to their hearts and their homes. They were men patriotic and he spoke. One hundred old men and little boys went forward during the Revolution to recruit the strong army at Valley Forge. This is my home, said the General, and it is very dear to me, and to have you here is the consummation of a desire since the days when white-winged peace bade us lay our arms out of sight forever. I am not only veterans but officers of my own command. The mighty Army has disappeared, the noble work of its magnificent soldiers is done, but the memory of the past will live with them and can never die. Should the day ever come when the integrity of the nation shall be again assailed, enough of the young manhood of the nation is left to rally at the bugle call. Our little Army of 16,000 men, scattered over the broad nation, is mighty small to take care of it, and it is to the citizen soldiery that we must look for protection of the national honor and welfare.

Comrade Burroughs, of Farragut Post, responded on behalf of the Grand Army. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was then introduced. He had once agreed, he said, with "Fighting Joe Hooker," that the height of human happiness is campaigning in an enemy's country. He would say this evening that the nearest approach of a retired soldier to felicity is Summer camping in times of peace. He paid a high volume tribute to Gen. Kilpatrick and the General's wife, and to the New-Jersey soldiers, six regiments of whom served in one of his commands. The courage and discipline of the Southerners and other obstacles had created at the outbreak of the rebellion a situation which, in the opinion of European soldiers and statesmen, made it impossible for the Union arms to conquer. But we did, said the General, emphasizing the remark of a comrade in the audience. But, while I am on my foot, he added, as he rested his straight form on his crutches, there are one or two topics upon which I do not think it inappropriate to say something that has burdened my mind for two or three months. You have heard whispers foreboding that in this country we are needing more and more every day a strong Government; that elements of disorder are rife in our land; violence is taking the place of law; labor is arrayed against capital; but not one word is uttered protected against the assaults of labor; that for these reasons we need a stronger Government, the days of the Republic are numbered, and that we are to merge into some sort of an empire. I have one or two things to say about this, and this is a good presence to say them in. I want to say that this Government cannot be transformed or changed from one of liberty into a despotism with your consent or mine. No matter what the issues that may arise, we will fight them out at the ballot-box, and whoever undertakes to settle them by that species of force which overturns a Government, we will settle them then and there. When the time comes, if it ever does come, that the great prize for which we fought is imperiled, then we will have something to say.

A spectator proposed three cheers for Gen. Grant; another growled out, "No dictator for us." Yes, continued the General, let me say that the venerated name of Gen. Grant has been insulted by being associated with the very forebodings and predictions to which I have referred. Let me say to those who so associate the name of Gen. Grant that they commit an offense, an outrage, on his reputation that he would be the first to resent, and with the same indignation with which Washington repelled the offers of the disaffected soldiery at Newburg to make him the monarch of the country to which he had given liberty.

Secretary Evarts has sent a letter regretting his inability to be present.

DANGEROUS COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Charles F. Roberts, Sanitary Inspector, reported that he had made an examination of the buildings known as the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in East Twenty-sixth-street; the New-York University Medical College, Nos. 410 and 412 East Twenty-sixth-street; the Homeopathic Medical College, at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, and had found them to be in a condition dangerous to life, for the reason that their main doors open toward the interiors of the buildings. At times these interiors contain audiences of from 100 to 300 persons, and the main doors of the buildings are then kept closed. The complaints were referred to the Department of Buildings.

A FATAL TENEMENT-HOUSE ROW.

Coroner Ellinger yesterday concluded the inquest in the case of Mrs. Mary Geraghty, aged 61, of No. 1,410 Second-avenue, who died Aug. 18 from injuries inflicted upon her by Mrs. Eliza Condon in a fight on July 30. The evidence showed that Mrs. Condon pushed Mrs. Geraghty so violently that she fell to the floor, striking on her head. Both women had been drinking. The jury decided that Mrs. Geraghty died from the injuries received at the hands of Mrs. Condon, but that Mrs. Condon's violence was not premeditated. Mrs. Condon, who is the wife of one of Judge Barrett's court officers, was held by the Coroner in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

MORE TROUBLE FOR BROKEN OTIS.

An attachment against the property of Jacob D. Otis was granted by Judge Van Brun

COMMON SENSE THEORIES.

THREE WITNESSES FROM BOSTON.

A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT IN ALL BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY—PAUPERISM NOT INCREASING—UNEMPLOYED LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS—THE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPANSION OF CREDITS.

The session of the Hewitt Congressional Labor Committee yesterday was devoted to the examination of three more Massachusetts gentlemen, Col. Carrol D. Wright, Mr. Joseph R. Walker, and Collector A. W. Beard. The committee was represented by Messrs. Hewitt, Thompson, and Rice. Col. Wright, the first witness examined, is the Superintendent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, and was called to give facts relating to the condition of business and labor in his State. The witness said that the figures in his recently-published report on the unemployed labor in Massachusetts showed no discrepancy as regards the State census of 1875, as had been charged by Mr. Moody and others before the committee. Col. Wright's figures excluded persons in the alms-houses, while Mr. Moody had probably judged from the incorrect stand-point of taking the number of all out of employment, whether retired merchants or paupers. The whole number of indoor paupers in Massachusetts in 1875 was 4,340. It is impossible to get at the actual number receiving public aid on any given day. It is not true, in Col. Wright's opinion, that pauperism is on the increase in this country. On the contrary, it is decreasing. After the panic of 1873 there was a temporary increase of persons asking public aid, but, in Massachusetts at least, the number is declining. From extensive inquiries in all parts of the country, witness had come to the conclusion that there is no such distressing condition of affairs as some have been led to believe. A discussion with Mr. Hewitt followed concerning distress in the coal regions, which the Chairman thinks is not improving. Col. Wright said he found quite as much difficulty in finding out the causes of business prosperity as in discovering the reasons of the depression. Prosperity cannot be gained by depleting a State's population, while a redistribution of population cannot be forced by any means, such as sending the surplus to the Western lands. In Massachusetts the condition of the working man is better now than it has been for the past three years, and he thinks it is so everywhere in the United States. He thought that there was a decided improvement in all branches of industry. The "over-production" one hears so much about is not the result of the depression than its cause. In Massachusetts the number of manufactories closing is growing less and less. The manufacturers are adding constantly and largely to their productive capacity, and loom-makers have now more orders than they can fill. The introduction of machinery has not injured the demand for labor in this or any other country. The term "labor-saving" machinery is a misnomer, for while its introduction temporarily lessens the demand for labor, in the end it increases it. There is no more potent element than machinery in improving the condition of the wage-earning classes. If it was taken out of Massachusetts, and the work done by manual labor, it would require a population of 9,000,000, and the wealth of the State would disappear in less than a year, and the condition of the people would be infinitely worse than it now is in China and India.

Continuing, the witness said: Labor never receives an adequate remuneration, nor is capital sufficiently rewarded. The majority of operatives in Massachusetts mills do not save any of their wages and have to rely upon the earnings of their children. This employment of children in mills is one of the worst phases of the labor question. Every time a child is so employed it interferes with the wages the adult laborer should receive. When wages are lowered the price of food must also go down, or we would become a nation of paupers. In reply to questions by Mr. Hewitt, the witness said Congress could legislate in the interests of the laborer only so far as taxation is concerned. Mr. Hewitt asked if there was no way outside of taxation by which Congress could relieve the condition of the working classes. "Yes," said the witness, "by adjourning. The working man can often better afford to pay Congress $25,000 not to sit than $5,000 to sit." Great laughter and applause greeted the witness's remark.

Col. Wright then argued at great length that the currency of the country should be maintained at all times at par with gold. An earnest adherence to the policy of resuming specie payment is the very best thing for the working man. Theoretically, he was a friend of an income tax, but, practically, he was aware that there are great obstacles to the success of such a tax. The witness spoke for some time in favor of a protective tariff. The tariff should be so adjusted as to admit of a world-wide competition when an industry could stand such competition. The only remedy for the present depression is for each individual to encourage by the Government, to "work out of it" for himself.

THE BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS.

Col. Wright was followed by Mr. Joseph H. Walker, a manufacturer of boots and shoes in Worcester, Mass., and Judge A. D. Foster, of Chicago. He began at the bench, he said, and had worked at all branches of his trade. He now employed 497 persons in his business. The boot and shoe and leather business in the whole United States is said to be second only to agriculture in its volume, that is, in the number of persons employed in it. The past year of the condition of the boot and shoe business now and in former years he had prepared some statistics for the use of the committee. The figures relate to the trade in New-England, which is a fair index of the whole country, and show that from 1872 to 1877 there was an increase in the number of cases of boots and shoes shipped from New-England. In 1878 there will be a decrease as compared with 1877 of 157,400 cases. Dealers are now buying stock only as they need it, but the volume of the business is not decreasing. The profits have, on the whole, been but very little, if any, since 1873. Between 1872 and 1873, in October, 1872, there was a loss in the item of sole leather of about $6,000,000. Machinery is extensively used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, but not so extensively as in other branches of industry. It has been introduced mainly within the last 30 years. In 1840, the wages of journeymen boot and shoe makers were $1 per day for 13 hours' labor. There was a natural increase until 1860, when wages were $2 per day. During the war they were about 50 per cent. higher. They are now slightly higher than in 1860 for a day of 10 hours. The factories generally run 10 months in the year. Much more work is put into boots and shoes now than when they were made by hand. The introduction of machinery has increased the effectiveness of a journeyman from 10 to 15 per cent. The demand now is for a much better class of goods than in 1860, and it follows that the power of the consumer to buy has increased. Wages also have increased. Machinery has largely helped to bring this about. Railway extension, said Mr. Walker, has and has not cheapened the cost of living. We receive a great deal more, and as a matter of course we spend a great deal more. The actual necessaries of life, however, have not been cheapened. There is no more difficulty for a journeyman with brains to get into the boot and shoe business for himself now than formerly. It is so in society generally. Capitalists prefer to grant credits to men who have come up out of the ranks, who thus have a thorough knowledge of their business. Mr. Walker then read a list of the number of firms in the boot and shoe trade in his own city, showing that in 1840 there were only four firms, who made 12,500 cases and employed 225 persons. In 1850 there were 16 firms, all but four of whom failed, and only two retired with any capital. In 1860 there were 21 firms, and the year was in the business in 1850. Twelve of these firms have failed and two have retired with a surplus capital. There are 21 firms in the business now, producing about 130,000 cases. Previous to 1860 the majority of the working men employed in the factories had by industry and economy been able to own part of their wages. Mere workmen died in a condition of relative competence than employers. The calamities of life, in the experience of Mr. Walker, fall most severely upon capitalists, so-called, and the most skilled laborers. The latter, when employment is slack, are not willing, and often unable, to do work of a lower grade, and hence they suffer. Civilization cannot progress without the aid of large aggregations of capital in individual hands. No man can be a useful citizen unless he wishes and tries to acquire capital. The Government should go to the utmost verge of its power in encouraging laws to protect the weak. The strong will take care of themselves. The capitalist classes are ready to do anything they can to lift the mass of the people to a higher level. One of the first and best offices of capital is to help certain classes, such as scientists, philosophers, and clergymen, who help the nation by their teachings. Capital itself can be better used by so doing. The subject of savings banks was discussed by the witness, who thought the Government should throw all possible safeguards about them and all other chartered institutions. He doubts, however, the wisdom of direct supervision of such institutions by the Government. The whole system of requiring individual bonds for the keeping of trusts, &c., should be abolished. The tariff was then alluded to by Mr. Walker. There is now a very small protective tariff for boots and shoes, and there is no direct foreign market in that business. We are getting a large foreign export trade in sole leather, however, and there is now no need of protection in that direction. The obstacle to successful competition in boots and shoes with other countries is the lower wages prevailing abroad. England employs 8 per cent. more women and children in her factories than we do, and can export the finished leather exacting less duty on it by 45 per cent. less than ours. If we had England's laws on the exportation of machinery 50 years ago we could have made all the boots and shoes Europe could have used. The tariff acts precisely like a law shortening the hours of labor. If the duties were taken off, England would come over and undersell us under our own noses. The consumer would apparently get his boots and shoes cheaper, but in reality not, for they would not be made as good and would not be so well adapted to our wants. The labor and expense account in a pair of shoes made in this country is about 35 per cent. of the whole cost. The practical effect of free trade would be to lower the remuneration of labor. The witness said he was in favor of free trade in only those things which we can produce with as little expenditure of labor as required in other countries. The tariff has given to America every kind of boot and shoe machinery she has, and, indeed, all her machinery. It has brought as a large portion of our population, and has given us the means to go into the production of the corn and wheat we export. The remedy for our surplus population is simply to "let them alone." "In 12 months," said the witness, "we will not see a man who wants work and will not have it. We are over our troubles now. There are not so many seeking employment now as there were in 1840 or 1850."

Mr. Rice asked the witness his opinion of the employment of convict labor. Mr. Walker replied that in the way it is now employed it stands in relation to other labor just as a machine invented to do the same work. Convict labor does not bear unfavorably upon other labor. Every convict must support himself by his own work, or he must be supported by taxation, which comes out of labor. In his own experience as an employer of convict labor, Mr. Walker said he had found that, until the war broke out, $2 was lost by it to $1 that had been saved. Since the war, however, there has probably been some slight saving to the manufacture employing such labor.

EXTRAVAGANT EXPANSION OF CREDITS.

When Mr. Walker had finished, Alanson W. Beard, Collector of the Port of Boston, was called to the witness-stand by Mr. Hewitt. He had been engaged in the clothing business 25 years, he said, and had tried to familiarize himself with the relations of capital to industry. One of the most important causes of the present depression, in his opinion, was an extravagant expansion of credits in both business and private affairs—an extravagant expenditure not paid for, in other words. The apparent prosperity which followed the rebellion was due to the consumption by the Government of vast quantities of commodities, and also to the withdrawal of many of labor which was absorbed in the armies, thus making labor scarce. The demand for commodities lost by the absorption of so many into the army was made up for by the waste of the Government, which was more than its consumption. From this point the examination of Mr. Beard consisted almost wholly of a general discussion between himself and the members of the committee, in which many of the Collectors' ideas were brought out over and over again. The consumption of clothing, said Mr. Beard, is larger now than it was before the war, because clothing is cheaper now than in 1860. The laboring classes are actually buying more and better clothes at present than they could in 1860. The Government should concern itself more about the laborer's home—its sanitary condition, &c.—than in legislating to shorten the hour of labor. The homes of the working classes are not as good now as they were 25 years ago. The working men were Americans then. That now they are is largely of foreigners, who, while their general condition is better than in their native countries, have not so good homes. Mr. Beard expressed himself as opposed to Government colonization, but in favor of its extension by private societies. He was in favor of a gradual change in the tariff, in which common sense should be the guide, rather than abstract theories. Raw materials should be free, and protection should be given to labor. Mr. Beard then spoke long and earnestly in favor of the Government keeping faith with its creditors and resuming specie payment. Mr. Thompson said during the discussion that when gold or silver is not specified in the contract in the bond the Government had a perfect right to pay it off in greenbacks. Mr. Beard said this would simply be dishonesty.

At the close of Mr. Beard's examination the committee was about to adjourn, when Mr. Thomas E. Hill, a Chicago author, begged so hard to be heard that Mr. Hewitt consented. He went on to tell how machinery is throwing labor out of employment, and the Chairman requested him to tell the committee something new or retire. Not being able to comply with the request, Mr. Hill was quietly squelched by Mr. Hewitt, who remarked that he had not invited this witness, at least. The Chairman announced that the chief witnesses to appear before the committee to-day are Mr. C. W. Elliott, of Boston, and Mr. John Roach, the well-known shipbuilder. Several other gentlemen have requested an opportunity to give their views to the committee, and if there is time they will be heard to-day. Among them are Mr. J. S. Moore, Mr. George D. Jones, who wishes to present the green-back side of the question, and Mr. John M. Falk. The committee desire, if possible, to finish their labors in this City at to-day's session.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONVENTION AT GENEVA.

From the Geneva Continent, Aug. 13.

Tuesday, Aug. 13.—Distribution to delegates of tickets to homes where they will be entertained. Visit to the curiosities of the city.

Wednesday, Aug. 14.—10 A. M.—At the Grand Hall of the Reformation, opening of the conference and addresses of welcome by the President of the Geneva Association. 2 P. M.—Discussion of the topic: "The Establishing of Effective International Ties"—*(a)* "Permanent Central Committee"; *(b)* "International Organ"; *(c)* "Distinctive Badge of the Unions." 8 P. M.—Social reception in the country.

Thursday, Aug. 15.—9 A. M.—How shall Young Men's Christian Associations establish for young men a link between the Sunday-school and the association? The establishment of an agency where information and employment may be obtained. 8 P. M.—A public meeting in the Hall of the Reformation; subject, "An Appeal on Behalf of the Ministry."

Friday, Aug. 16.—9 A. M.—Bible studies. 2 P. M.—Subject, The Young Christian About to be Married. 8 P. M.—Social reception in the country.

Saturday, Aug. 17.—9 A. M.—Leave for Cologne; social reception at Mr. M. Porrot's; dinner at noon in the open air; return to the city. 2 P. M.—Discussion. How to increase the spiritual life of our associations; how to awaken and encourage the interest of every member in the society; to what branch of Evangelistic work could and should the association devote themselves. 8 P. M.—A public meeting at the Grand Hall of the Reformation; subject, "Lecture."

Sunday, Aug. 18.—8 A. M.—Prayer-meeting. 5 P. M.—Meeting for prayer and Christian fellowship.

Monday, Aug. 19.—Excursion by steamer around the lake; luncheon at Vevey. 7 P. M.—Farewell meeting.

N.B.—Every session will be opened with the reading of the Bible and prayer offered in French, German, and English. The meeting will also be closed with prayer. A dinner will be served every day at 12:15, to which all delegates are invited.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THE SAP-TROUGH CURRENCY.

In his address at the reunion of the old settlers of Niagara County, Mr. George W. Holley said: "One of the great inconveniences from which the pioneers suffered was the want of a circulating medium, a representative of money. They were far from the centre of business, and banks and printing-presses were not as numerous then as they are today. One of the substitutes for money which they used was black salts, as they were called. This was a crude kind of potash, made by boiling down the lye obtained from wood-ashes. The best ashes were those obtained from the elm-tree, which grew abundantly and of great size in our old forests. After the salts were obtained they were packed in barrels and sent to Canada for a market. They found a ready sale for specie or its equivalent. Indeed, in the first decade of the century they practically served the purpose of a legal tender, although never made so by law. But the man who had a barrel of black salts had a small bonanza that was 'good as the gold.' During the early years of the settlement of the State of Connecticut, in which a good deal of maple sugar was manufactured, a law was passed making sap-troughs a legal tender. Then were even less convenient as a substitute for money than black salts. These are suggestive facts, and, with your permission, a practical lesson may be drawn from them, applicable, in some points, to the circumstances of the present time. Suppose it were known, with a reasonable degree of certainty, how many sugar-maple trees there were in Connecticut, and that it was known with the same degree of certainty about how much sugar it was necessary to make each year. Let us further suppose that there were actually made and ready for use 10 times as many sap-troughs as there were sugar-maple trees in the whole State. Now, in this state of things, times being hard and business dull, suppose that somebody should propose, as a measure of relief, that there should be an increase in the number of sap-troughs! Suppose an inflation of the sap-trough currency should be proposed and that a party should be organized with this as one of the most important planks in its platform. Suppose, further, a host of individuals, sole or several, single or in associations, should be forbidden to make or issue any more sap-troughs, but that the State should be required to exercise this function, and exercise it so effectually that sap-troughs should be as plenty in the land as water in the streams and rain in the seasons of solemn. And after the law making them a legal tender had been repealed, suppose the wise men of the West should become clamorous for the remonetization of sap-troughs, would you elect to offices of trust and profit or erect monuments to the extraordinary geniuses who should propose this scheme? Or would you, rather, apply to their heads the prefix which characterized the troughs?"

THE COINAGE OF FRANCE.

From Galignani's Messenger, Aug. 14.

A report on this subject has just been addressed by the Director of the Mint to the Minister of Finance showing the number of gold and silver pieces struck since 1795 to the end of the year 1877. The former date was selected as the point of departure because that was the period when money commenced to be coined on the decimal system. As regards gold coin, the remark should be made that in 1877 none but 20-franc pieces were produced. The issue for that year amounted to a value of 255,181,140 francs, that is to say, 12,759,057 pieces. For the years preceding 1877 the nominal value of pieces struck since 1795 was, in coins of 100 francs, 44,346,400 francs; in those of 50 francs, 48,568,700 francs; those of 40 francs, 204,432,360 francs; 20 francs, 6,708,899,220 francs; 10 francs, 1,013,641,610 francs; 5 francs, 233,440,130 francs. Adding to the above the number of 20-franc pieces produced in 1877, we obtain a general total of more than eight milliards and a half (8,506,513,560 francs) of gold money coined in France since the date of 1795. As to silver, the specie produced in 1877 arises solely from orders given to the mints before the promulgation of the decree of the 6th August, 1876, which suspended the coining of 5-franc pieces. Those struck reach a value, in that year, of 18,484,285 francs. No other silver money was struck in 1877. From 1795 to 1876 France coined 5,510,000,000 francs in silver; 5-franc pieces counted for more than five milliards; those of 2 francs for 152,000,000; 1 franc for 193,000,000, and 50 centimes for 89,000,000. The total value of the bronze money struck in 10, 5, 2, and 1 centime pieces reaches from 1795 to the present time, the sum of 62,702,787 francs 40 centimes.

A STRANGE FRENCH MURDER.

ANOTHER OLD WOMAN KILLED FOR HER MONEY—AN AGED WIDOW WHO LIVED ALONE AND CONSORTED WITH PROFLIGATE YOUNG MEN.

Paris Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

The epidemic of murders, assassinations, and mutilations which has visited France during the last two years keeps the criminal tribunals constantly occupied. It is only a few days since Barré and Lebiez were condemned to death, and the mystery of the Rue Poliveau is now succeeded by the crime of Neuilly. Some eight months ago an old widow lady named Crémieux, who was 76 years of age, and resided at Neuilly, was assassinated. One of the perpetrators of the crime appeared before the Assize Court of the Seine this morning; the other, a Belgian, will be tried at Brussels. The former is 20 years of age, the latter only 16. It was on Dec. 19 last year that Mme. Crémieux was found on the floor of her room beaten marks of violence. Her nose was flattened to her face, and a bandage tied across her mouth. The victim, as the act of accusation says, was entirely destitute of moral sense, and the assassins were addicted to the most infamous vices. It appears that Mme. Crémieux led a strange life. She refused to live with her children, and preferred to remain in an inexplicable solitude. Not that she was morose or illnatured; on the contrary, she was very fond of receiving boys and young folks, and showing them her jewels and valuables. Three months before the catastrophe her son wrote to her, begging her once more to give up her eccentric habits, which he feared would bring about some mishap sooner or later. His anticipations were soon realized, but the question was, who were the murderers. It was evident that theft had been their object, and, in fact, the jewel-case was found void of its contents, and a sum of 500 francs had disappeared. The Police were for some time at a loss, but at length the fact was ascertained that one of the assassins had received a wound in the struggle with the victim, which he was imprudent enough to have dressed at a chemist's shop in the neighborhood. This gave a clue, and the two boys—for such they were—were soon lodged in safe quarters, to another in Paris, where they did nothing but live in drunken debauchery. However, they both succeeded in crossing the Belgian frontier. Arrived at Brussels, they squandered the jewels and money of Mme. Crémieux until they were arrested. Desquiens was sent back to France, while the other—Hodister—was claimed by the Belgian Government, to be tried before the Assize Court of Brabant. One of the most remarkable points in this disgusting case is the manner in which the injuries of the accused were turned to evidence against them. The wound caught Desquiens was cauterized, and accurate casts taken of her jaws. Both Hodister and Desquiens had wounds on their hands, which the doctors pronounced to be bites, and, on applying the model of the victim's mouth, it was found to correspond exactly with the scars. There was not a large attendance at the court this morning, owing, probably, to the fact of it being known that most of the proceedings would take place with closed doors.

Desquiens, who appears alone before the tribunal, does not seem more than 18 or 17 years old, although he is really 20. He does not at all resemble the ruffian the public has generally imagined him to be. He has a perfectly smooth and effeminate face, with a sound white complexion. His hair is carefully parted in the middle and slightly curled. His dress is carefully arranged, and his hands bear no trace of work. He looks, in short, much like a city clerk who plumes himself on his personal appearance. He belongs to an honorable family at Roubaix, but at the early age of 14 he was condemned to be imprisoned for theft, and his subsequent life has been one continuous degeneracy, ending in the lowest depths of depravity. After the reading of the *acte d'accusation*, the court declared the *huis clos* for the examination of Desquiens, who persists in denying his guilt with the utmost effrontery, in spite of overwhelming testimony against him. The examination of the witnesses will begin to-morrow.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

HIS LETTER ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR RE-ELECTION TO CONGRESS.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has written the following surprisingly-brief letter accepting the Democratic nomination for re-election to Congress from the Eighth District of Georgia:

LIBERTY HALL, CRAWFORDVILLE, GA.,
Thursday, Aug. 22, 1878.

Hon. Miles W. Lewis, H. R. Casey, J. B. Harper, C. E. McGregor, H. D. Twiggs, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: On reaching home day before yesterday, after an absence of over three weeks, I found your letter of the 17th inst., announcing that the Democratic Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, assembled at Thomson on the 15th, had put my name in nomination for re-election, and asking my acceptance of the same. Be assured, gentlemen, that the signal renewal of the expression of continued confidence on the part of my constituents, through so able and representative a body, is, under the circumstances, peculiarly gratifying to me. The high honor and trust thus conferred I accept with a full sense of the heavy responsibility resting upon me in so doing. If your action be ratified by the people at the polls, and I shall be again returned to Congress, the only pledge I can give is that it will be my earnest effort, in the future as in the past, so to maintain the rights and interests of all committed to my charge, upon those immutable principles of justice on which our system of free government is based, rests, as that no one, in whatever condition of life, can justly say, at the expiration of the term, that he or she suffered any injury or wrong from any act of commission or omission on my part, in the discharge of the public duties devolved upon me. For the very kind language and sentiments toward me personally, expressed in your letter, gentlemen, please accept my sincere thanks. With kindest regards for you, individually, and earnest wishes for the prosperity and happiness of our common country, I remain, yours truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

PICTURE OF A WOMAN STANDING ON HER HEAD.

From London Truth, Aug. 15.

Far and away, beyond all the attractions of the Exhibition—to the Parisians, at least, who, as a body, regard the Great International Dry Goods Store, Picture Show, and Fancy Bazaar in the Champ de Mars far less in the light of an artistic and industrial display than as a machine for squeezing money directly and indirectly out of foreigners—is an oil painting in a shop in the Rue Vivienne, representing a lady standing (with some slight assistance from her hands) on her head. The lady is life size; her reversed countenance is irradiated by an impudent leer; and her costume is strictly that of Hans Breitmann's mermaid, that is to say, she has "nodings on." All day long, and up to 10 at night, this characteristic performance is surveyed by a crowd composed, not only of "Gugusse" and "Lalie," but of ladies and gentlemen. The manner in which the English and Americans dodge by the reprehensible work of art, and then dodge back again, is curious to view. The couple of the commentaries on the reversed lady amounts generally to, *Tiens, mais c'est drôle.* The intention of the artist, however, has been of anything but a droll nature, so I understand. He was desirous of demonstrating the great advantage of the study of gymnastics to the female sex, and in the picture the lady's devotion to athletics is denoted by a number of dumb-bells, skipping-ropes, and "Indian clubs" scattered about her boudoir.

HIS SIN FINDS HIM OUT.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* of Aug. 22 says: "There was a sensation in religious circles at Bryant on Sunday last. Rev. C. F. Grant, an evangelist, who has been preaching at the Presbyterian Church for the last week, was recognized by a Mr. Draper, from Canada, as an ex-Baptist minister named George Holmes, who had abandoned his wife and several children in Canada, besides swindling the church out of a couple of hundred dollars. Rev. C. F. Grant, or George Holmes, acknowledged that he was the man, that he had good reasons to leave his first wife, that he only married the second six months after the death of the first, and that he had left property to the amount of $800 to pay his indebtedness to the church, the balance to go to his wife and children. The reverend gentleman left Bryant the same day."

A YELLOW FEVER INCIDENT.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* prints the following in its issue of Friday: "On Wednesday morning last the 11-year-old son of a prominent officer of the Washington Artillery informed his father that he had abandoned a pet scheme that had been working in his mind. He thought that there were too many poor people suffering from yellow fever. He therefore requested his father to hand in his purse, consisting of $5 50, to the Howard Association, that it might be applied for the benefit of the poor. The father complied with this generous impulse on the part of his boy, and handed in the money to the association. In the evening, to his great grief, when he returned home he found that his son had been taken with the fever; but later the boy showed evidences of improvement, and there were no grounds for apprehension."

A DEMOCRATIC EPISODE.

A telegram from Newberry, S. C., to the Charleston *News* speaks as follows of an incident in the Democratic County Convention held there on the 23d inst.: "During the progress of the Democratic Convention a personal difficulty occurred between Gen. T. J. Lipscomb and Col. D. A. Dickert, in which shots were exchanged wounding both gentlemen, Col. Dickert in the arm and Gen. Lipscomb in the breast. Neither wound, fortunately, proved serious. The difficulty has been honorably and satisfactorily settled by the tender of suitable apologies by Col. Dickert, the offending party, which were accepted by Gen. Lipscomb, and the gentlemen now stand the friends they were before the meeting of the convention."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Edward Thebaud and Adrian Iselin were yesterday appointed Administrators of the estate of the late Mrs. Estelle N. Arnaud. The lady died recently in Paris, and left a personality valued at $200,000.

Gustav Schwenk, who accuses his wife, Mary Ann Schwenk, of marital infidelity, has sued her in the Supreme Court for an absolute divorce. They were married Sept. 26, 1875. Mrs. Schwenk makes no defense to the action, which was referred by Judge Van Brunt yesterday to William L. Findley.

Jennie Harris, née Levy, who is 18 years old, was married to Elias Harris on Jan. 24, 1878. She now desires to sue to annul the marriage on the ground of fraud, and Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday appointed John Hardy as her guardian for the purpose of bringing such an action.

On the application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a temporary injunction against Louis Held and others, restraining them from giving theatrical representations at Held's Hamilton Park, until after the payment of the requisite fee to the society.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, heard argument and reserved his decision in habeas corpus proceedings brought to obtain the release of Billy Hart and James Watson, alias Big Jim, who are held on a charge of burglary, and are believed to have been the assailants of Mr. Stone, the Cashier of Hale's piano-forte factory.

Mayor Ely has transmitted to the Park Commissioners a certified copy of a resolution of the Board of Aldermen in reference to the prosecution of the work for the restoration of Tompkins-square as a public park. The Mayor urgently requests the Commissioners to proceed with the work of restoration with no more delay than is absolutely necessary.

On Saturday evening last Detective James K. Price, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Robert Brown, alias Saunders; Edward Farrell, and Charles Williamson, who were riding the pockets of a man who was seated on one of the benches in Madison Park. The pictures of Brown and Williamson are in the Rogues' Gallery. The prisoners were arraigned yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, plaintiff, until after a hearing. Motion to revive granted. Motion to confirm report denied.

In the matter of Luckenmeyer & Co.—There has been negligence in allowing an order to be entered directing a case for the allowance of costs. Disbursements should be allowed.

Cook vs. Forsling.—I do not see but that all the facts now presented were before Judge Barrett, and I do not think that I should review his decision. Motion denied. Leave to renew if Receiver does not take proceedings within 10 days to pass his accounts.

Duffy vs. Kearney.—I don't think that this is a proper case for the allowance of costs. Disbursements should be allowed.

Cook vs. Forsling.—I do not see but that all the facts now presented were before Judge Barrett, and I do not think that I should review his decision. Motion denied. Leave to renew if Receiver does not take proceedings within 10 days to pass his accounts.

McCullom vs. Fuller and A. B. Society, (No. 5.)—There is no proof that any evidence was offered to substantiate the charge against the relator. Under such circumstances, relator's motion for a mandamus must be granted.

Akin vs. Quimby.—See memorandum in case of Akin vs. Aylsworth.

Hilton vs. Denning.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Kales vs. Shafer.—Motion granted on payment of costs of motion and abide event.

Heisenbuttel vs. Rogers.—The opinion of Mr. Justice Daniels in a previous motion shows the propriety of a denial of this motion.

Gilliam vs. Menk.—Granted.

Sears vs. Friedberg.—I think that the preponderance of evidence shows that the defendant is in default. Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. May be renewed upon having defendant sworn.

In the matter of Brinkerhoff.—I think a reference should be had to pass upon the advisability of the sale proposed.

Underhill vs. Levere.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Durkin vs. The New-York Mutual Gas-light Company.—Opinion.

De Marcellin vs. De Marcellin.—Issues settled as contained in notice.

Hanover National Bank vs. Sonneborn et al.—Extra allowance of $200 granted.

Sears vs. Soulowski.—Motion to open default upon payment of costs of this motion, and $70 of the costs incurred in the action; motion to be granted, with costs.

Weeks vs. Tomes.—Receiver may make lease from today at rent proposed Aug. 21, 1878.

Earle vs. David.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Swinnerton vs. Columbian Bank—In the case of McGregory vs. Comstock, 28 New-York, page 287, fully sustains the doctrine that when a judgment is for costs only the attorney have a lien, and this record itself is notice of such lien. The motion must therefore be granted, with costs.

In the matter of Menigoz.—Petition defective, not sworn to, &c.

McCulloch vs. Hoffman.—Motion to discontinue denied, and motion for a commission granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART 1.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Wehle vs. Spellman.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Brown et al. vs. Dosher et al.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Cohen et al.—Order severing action, &c.

Swan et al. vs. Lasarac et al.—Order of discontinuance.

Fredericks vs. Klein et al.—Order to file security for costs.

Sneyd et al. vs. Reilly; Wilkins, Jr., vs. Reilly.—Undertaking approved.

Orders Granted.—Rollings vs. Pittman; Burton vs. Dickie; Ward vs. Kittell.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Watrous vs. Ehmendorf.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

Holly vs. Vulcan.—There should be a discovery or an inspection with copy of the drawings and specifications which Mr. Holly says are a copy of the originals which were delivered to Dwight Tracy. If Mr. Thurston is now in New-York, let notice be given to him of the settlement of the order on Aug. 25, 1878, at 11 A. M., at the Court-house.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Howe vs. Stubben.—Order granted.

Brandis vs. Sienitz.—Complaint dismissed, with $10 costs of motion.

Booth, Jr., vs. Burnet.—Order granted setting aside service of summons, with $10 costs to defendant.

Bogan vs. Lake.—Order granted directing the plaintiff to file security for costs.

Orders Granted.—Halpin vs. Martin; Schaefer vs. Jargg; Dowd vs. Girvin; Schroeder vs. Mortimer; Aaron vs. Bennett.

Mercadante vs. Sastia.—Motion granted, with $10 costs to defendant to abide the event.

Sirius vs. Moller.—Undertaking on appeal approved.

Chatham National Bank vs. Belt et al.—Motion to advance cause granted.

In the matter of Jacobs.—Order granted appointing guardian.

Klewansky vs. Rosenthal.—Order of substitution granted.

Ader vs. Levy.—Order of discontinuance granted.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 86, 87, 88, 91, 92, 180, 188, 191, 192, 193.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Sept. 2.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Court opens at 10 o'clock. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned for the term.

A NEW ABOLITION PARTY.

Some citizens of Union County, Penn., alleged to be prominent, and to include Hon. Eli Slifer, have organized a new party with this negative platform: The abolishment of County School Superintendents; the abolishment of Jury Commissioners; the abolishment of Associate Judges; the pay of County Commissioners to be $100 a year; the Legislature to meet but once in five years, except in case of emergency; that all salaries be reduced one-half present rates; that no member of the legal fraternity be sent to the Legislature; that no further expenditure be made on the Governor's mansion; that no man be elected to office but once until all shall have a turn; that the Constitution be amended to conform with these resolutions. They call themselves the "Independent Retrenchment and Reform Party."

AN INGENIOUS SWINDLE DESCRIBED.

John Foley obtained a judgment for $5,595 53 against Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus A. Fudiker in a suit on a bond and mortgage. At the time there was a deposit of $2,813 74 in the East River Savings Institution to the credit of Mrs. Fudiker. Foley thereupon brought a suit, in the nature of a creditor's bill, to reach this deposit, and obtained an injunction restraining the institution from paying the money to the Fudikers. Mr. Fudiker then proposed to Foley that the latter should release his claim on the deposit in consideration of receiving $1,600 cash, and upon the conveyance of some Tennessee lands and other property to R. W. Townsend in trust to secure the remainder of the claim. Foley assented to the proposition. He released his claim to the fund in the institution without examining the title of the Tennessee or other trust property. Subsequent inquiry showed that the Tennessee lands had been previously twice conveyed by Fudiker to other parties, and that two policies of life insurance, included in the trust property, were issued by a company then in the hands of a Receiver. Foley then sued Fudiker in the Supreme Court for the fraud, and obtained an order of arrest against him. Fudicker applied to Judge Van Brunt to vacate the order of arrest, claiming that he had not been guilty of any fraud. Judge Van Brunt yesterday denied the motion, saying, regarding Fudicker's conduct: "It is about as ingenious a swindle as ever came under my observation."

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S GAMING DEBT.

The late John Morrissey, over a year ago, brought suit in the Common Pleas against ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and Solomon Mehrbach, the President of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company. This action is for the recovery of $2,700 on a promissory note made by O'Brien and indorsed by Mehrbach. The note bears date Jan. 23, 1873. Mehrbach, who defends the action, admits the genuineness of his signature, and that he was one of the makers, but says, however, that it was given to take up a check drawn by O'Brien in Morrissey's favor for the payment of money lost at cards. Mehrbach also defends on the ground that his indorsement was gratuitous, and that Morrissey knew such indorsement was without consideration. The case was brought to the notice of the Court by a motion on behalf of application by Col. George H. Hart, to revive the action in the name of Mr. Morrissey's Executors. Judge Daly granted the motion, and set the case down for the first Monday of October.

A BLIND MAN'S EXPULSION.

James McCullum was a member of, and for 10 years prior to 1874 paid his dues to, the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, No. 5. He was stricken with blindness four years ago, and thereupon became entitled to receive $4 per week by way of benefit. These payments were made for some time, but ceased about two years ago. McCullum was then accused of having spoken in a disparaging way about the society, and, for failing to appear in answer to the charge, was fined 50 cents. This amount, added to $1 owing for dues, brought McCullum within the operation of a by-law of the society which prescribed that any member indebted for dues to the amount of $1 should be expelled. McCullum was thereupon expelled from the society. He insisted that the expulsion was illegal and unwarranted, and that the society owed him $400 for benefit money. His counsel, Matthew P. Breen, applied to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and obtained a mandamus compelling the society to reinstate McCullum as a member.

THE ASSAULT ON ROBERT BRETT.

Robert Brett, a sailor on board the ship H. S. Richardson, sued Capt. Palmer, of the vessel, as well as the first mate, to recover damages for an alleged brutal assault. Brett's story was that the defendants, without provocation on his part, beat him; put him in irons, tried him up, and gagged him for an hour or more. Capt. Palmer alone defended the action, saying that he found the mate and Brett engaged in a scuffle and separated them. On doing so he discovered that Brett had a knife in his hand and intended to use it against the mate. He took the knife away from Brett, who thereupon began to abuse the Captain, and to call him vile names. The Captain then ordered Brett to be tried up, and had to gag him because he would not refrain from using his abusive language. Capt. Palmer stated that Brett was not tied up nor gagged more than 25 minutes, and that the man was not struck or kicked

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—CONCEALTIES, &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE IRISH DETECTIVE—Mr. T. G. Riggs.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

Some common sense views concerning labor and machinery were laid before the Hewitt committee yesterday by CARROL D. WRIGHT, Superintendent of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics. Mr. W. G. MOODY, a theorist who has printed one or two tracts on the evils of improved machinery in manufacturing, addressed the committee, a few days ago, on his favorite topic. He asserted that the depression in trade was due to over-production, and that over-production was caused by the largely increased facilities for manufacturing by machinery. He had a misty idea that the Government should reduce the hours of labor and the hours during which machinery should be run, until the volume of production was reduced to its normal limits. Mr. WRIGHT, on the other hand, declares that over-production is more the result of the depression than its cause, and that the so-called labor-saving machinery of Massachusetts, in the end, increases the demand for labor. He adds that, if this machinery were taken out of the State, and the work done by manual labor, the condition of the people would be infinitely worse than it now is in China or India. Of course, these are merely the opinions of two different men; but Mr. WRIGHT, who certainly has unusual facilities for making rapid and clear generalizations of the matters under discussion, is most likely to be correctly informed.

The defense set up by the counsel for the South Carolina "moonshiners" is a curiosity of pettifogging. Mr. EARLE, who, after being employed by the Government in the defense of the revenue officers, volunteered in defense of the outlaws, seems to have depended upon the strong public sentiment of the region in favor of illicit distilling. It was not believed that a local jury could convict a "moonshiner." Therefore, EARLE had the assurance to argue that, as "old ministers and church deacons would sit and watch the corn-juice trickling from the worm," in the good old times "befo' de war," distilling could not be a great crime now. Besides this, he urged, it was easier to transport the corn over the mountains in a liquid form than in the grain. It happened, however, that the jury were cool-headed enough to see that distilling whisky without paying internal revenue dues is an offense against the laws, and that the morality of the act of distilling and the economical question of profit to the distiller play no part whatever in the matter. The best that the jury could do for the conspirators was to recommend them to mercy, after conviction.

The statistics published on another page of THE TIMES, to-day, relating to the liquor traffic in this City are very suggestive. There are really five classes of Excise licenses granted by the Commissioners; for, though there are nominally three classes, the first of these has three grades. The amount levied in each of these classes varies from $250 to $50 each. According to the records of the Excise Commissioners, the total number of licenses issued is 6,500. This is large enough, but it does not by any means represent the "40,000 dram-shops" of which frequent mention is made. But the returns from the 35 Police precincts show that at least 1,000 unlicensed vendors of liquors are doing business in various parts of the City; and it is supposed that this return is incomplete, and that the number of unlicensed dram-shops is not less than 1,200; it is probably even greater than this. The United States authorities, however, issue licenses to 8,759 places, which shows that the local authorities have somehow missed at least 2,259 places at which liquor is now sold without State license. This condition of things is not creditable to the local authority. If either Government must be derelict in this matter, one might suppose that the National authorities, who have not the minute supervision of the City which is in the reach of the local Government, might be behind-hand in the enforcement of the law. It should be the business of the Excise Commissioners to find all the unlicensed liquor-dealers and compel them to pay their taxes.

It is not to the credit of the Street-cleaning Bureau of the Police Department that New-York has been spared the ravages of any pestilence during the present oppressive Summer. So far as the cleanliness of the streets is concerned, all the conditions favorable to disease have been maintained. But an unusual combination of circumstances has favored us, and the Summer is closing without any extraordinary increase of the death-rate of the season. That the streets are in a filthy condition is a fact notorious to all whose business or curiosity call them out of the principal thoroughfares. Broadway, the avenues in the centre of the City, and the great squares, are always well-kept. But the streets in which the poor and unthrifty live are in a lamentable state. On the East Side, say from Thirty-fourth-street to Peck-slip, the blocks nearest the water-front are indescribably filthy. Some portions of the West Side of the City, bordering the river, particularly those north of Christopher-Street Ferry, are very nearly as abominable with accumulated rubbish. This is an old, old story. It really seems impossible to compel the City Government or contractors to keep the City passably clean. It is now the business of the Street-cleaning Bureau to attend to this business. Numerous complaints at headquarters have spurred the authorities to a new show of zeal, and better things are promised. It is high time that the work of street-cleaning were thoroughly done.

A preliminary report of the awards to American exhibitors at Paris shows apparently liberal treatment to our countrymen. Announcements of awards to American manufacturers of certain varieties of machinery have previously been made; and the honors now known to have been secured by our representatives abroad are in the lines where they might have been expected. Medals of various grades are granted to Americans for educational appliances, paper manufactures, photographs, reed organs, weighing apparatus, glass-ware, carpets, mechanics' tools, silver-ware, and various other products in the useful arts. The list is incomplete at present, but enough is known to prove that American industry has maintained itself creditably at the Exposition.

The breach between the Austrian and Hungarian delegates, so skillfully closed by Count ANDRASSY, has been reopened by the Bosnian troubles, and the great peace-maker himself is only held in his place by the direct support of the Emperor. Indeed, the present situation may well exasperate those who expected the resistance of the "Bosnian rabble" to vanish at the first glitter of Austrian bayonets. Large bodies of insurgents are hovering on both flanks of Gen. PHILIPPOVICH'S main army, while Gen. SZAPARY is again bearing the brunt of a furious attack made by a force of 20,000 men. Although both sides claim the victory in the recent encounters at Doboj, the rapid increase of the insurgent forces—a very unlikely result to be produced by a complete defeat—suggests that there may be some truth in SZAPARY'S rumored retreat across the Bosna. Should the insurgents succeed in concentrating a superior force against his already shattered army, while keeping PHILIPPOVICH at bay by threatening his communications, they may undoubtedly inflict a heavy blow upon the invaders, and the reports of reinforcements mysteriously arriving from the eastward, and prisoners captured in Servian uniform, show that they will not lack assistance. It is rumored that the murder of Gen. MEZENTZOFF has goaded the Russian Government into placing all attacks upon public officers under the jurisdiction of military law.

ONE RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

However ingeniously the Democratic Party may attempt to disguise its plans, it cannot escape the responsibility which attaches to it as a great disturbing force. The National Party is bad enough as a disturber in one direction. But its capacity for mischief is of recent origin, it scouts disguise in the pursuit of avowed objects, and the elements out of which it is formed are too incongruous to be held together for a long period. It is formidable, moreover, less on account of inherent strength than because of the influence which it indirectly exercises upon the policy of the Democrats in every closely-contested district. The demoralization of the Democracy, its greed for power, its unscrupulousness in the use of means and its indifference to consequences, are considerations that go far toward explaining its coquetry with the Nationals and its willingness to pay a heavy price for their votes. The disgrace involved in this kind of traffic is not entirely confined to the Democrats. There are Republicans of note—pretentious, reforming Republicans—who are sufficiently unprincipled to engage in intrigues with Greenback leaders. But the Republicans thus recreant to principle are few in number, and the simple exposure of their game is fatal to their continued authority in the party they have been ready to disgrace. On the other hand, the Democrats who are engaged in bartering principles for votes are a host; they embrace influential leaders; they are found in every State; their party not only tolerates but justifies the tactics which these men are employing to secure success in the Fall campaign. Whatever danger is discoverable in the immediate future of finance is traceable to the attitude and tendencies of the Democratic Party.

It is admitted that the greatest obstacle to the restoration of business activity has been an all-pervading want of confidence. Various causes contributed to this distrust, some of them having no direct connection with politics. These are not entirely removed. Corporate management, for example, still challenges criticism, and the waste and exhaustion which contributed to the collapse have not yet been wholly repaired. Nevertheless, for some time past the judgment of intelligent observers has been favorable, so far as the regaining of certain essential elements of prosperity is concerned. Had there been no outside elements at work to baffle business calculation and retard the growth of confidence, the country would have recovered much of its lost ground. The forcing process, however, is inapplicable to confidence, and while natural causes have been at work to an extent which in ordinary circumstances would have yielded great results, political causes have as constantly operated to frustrate them. Favorable industrial and business conditions have been more than neutralized by incessant partisan strife. Attacks upon the public credit are among the worst peculiarities of our politics; those of recent date have increased in vehemence and frequency in proportion to the increase of Democratic strength in Congress. The wonder is, not that these attacks have led foreign holders of our securities to return them in large amounts, but that they have not more seriously interfered with the process of funding the debt. If the Congressional power of the Democrats had been equal to their evil intentions, funding would have ceased, and the damage to the public credit would have revealed itself in the embarrassment of the Government.

For some of the impediments to confidence that have arisen out of Congressional action, Western Republicans must bear their share of responsibility. Silver remonetization is indicative of sectional rather than partisan folly, and sundry Democratic devices for preventing resumption and enlarging the attributes of the greenback would have been harmless but for the support accorded them by shortsighted Republicans. The difference between the Democrats who plotted mischief and the Republicans who aided them is this: The Republicans violated the distinctive principles and pledges of their party, and are now being disciplined by a wholesome party sentiment; whereas the Democrats reflected a predominating party feeling which has since manifested itself in forms that forbid the supposition of its being accidental or temporary. The Republican Party is rallying everywhere on the solid basis of reason and right. The demagogues and trifflers who fastened themselves on the party are in an uncomfortable position. From this inconvenience the Democratic disturbers are exempt. Their assaults upon the foundations of business confidence were never more systematic, never more audacious, than now. They have acquired complete ascendency in their party, and are using its machinery to unsettle the public mind in regard to all that concerns the financial and business future. If they succeed this Fall, the growth of confidence will be prevented, and elements of uneasiness and doubt which have gradually yielded to events will once more be brought into full play.

Other evils, contingent upon Democratic success, are still more formidable. The Democrats have so fully persuaded themselves that after the 4th of next March both branches of Congress will be in their hands that they are unable to repress the intentions by which they are animated. Dispatches sent from Washington within the last few days put into shape a plan for turning to immediate advantage the power they expect to acquire. The early assembling of the Forty-sixth Congress is one of the features of their programme, the object being to utilize in a partisan way the results of the Potter inquiry, to inaugurate measures designed to satisfy the wild demands which the party is echoing, and to prepare for exigencies which its course is very likely to precipitate. It matters not that influential Democrats have given assurances which seem to preclude measures of this desperate nature. The demagogues of the party are too strong for its better element; they are bringing the leaders to terms; and the moment success is assured they will throw off the masks which they meanwhile wear. Nothing is more certain than their determination to plunge the country into an exciting partisan struggle, regardless of its effect upon public confidence and upon the manifold interests of which that confidence is the soul.

THE PAPER TRADE.

The convention of manufacturers of paper, which meets at Saratoga to-day, is likely to be an interesting and important body. The interest which they represent has made rapid strides within the past ten years, and, though some members of the trade complain of dull times, there would seem to be an essential vitality in the business sufficient to sustain and extend it if a proper course is pursued. Owing to improvements in the processes of manufacture, and to the energy and skill which have been devoted to the business, American paper is now in a very strong position with reference to competition in foreign markets. Its annual product is estimated at more than $75,000,000. Exports of considerable value have already begun. In quality, American paper compares favorably with foreign, as any one can see who will take the trouble to look at English and American books printed from the same plates. This fact is, indeed, conceded by some of the best English publishers, who would be glad to use the finer qualities of American paper to a greater extent if the absurd tyranny of the trades-unions in England did not interfere with their doing so. It is known, too, that American paper has received cordial recognition at the Paris Exposition, and that the proportion of both gold and silver medals allotted to American houses is such as to be a matter of honest pride. Not only in the manufacture of book and writing paper, but also in the making of wall-papers, and of various objects of household use, and in paper boats for rowing—in a word, in all the many branches of the trade which are comparatively new or have received new development, the ingenuity of Americans has produced remarkable results.

One obstacle in the way of the extension of the trade to the extent which would otherwise be attained is the difficulty in obtaining the raw material, particularly rags. The export of rags is heavily taxed in France and Germany, and an effort is being made by Prince BISMARCK—himself, by the way, an extensive paper manufacturer—to prohibit it altogether. Should he succeed, it would add another difficulty to the extension of American trade. We do not know what may be the purposes of the gentlemen who assemble at Saratoga to-day, but it is evident that the history of the trade in the past points to the sound policy of trying to extend the market abroad as rapidly and as far as possible. It is to be hoped that the delegates will address themselves in earnest to this task; whether the home market is overstocked or not. For the present, there can be no doubt that permanent prosperity for an industry so powerful as this, and which has already made so much advance in spite of the disadvantages with which it has had to contend, must be sought in opening up more extensive markets. The period of tutelage for most American manufacturers is past. It is not consulting either their dignity or their industry to regard them any longer as experiments, requiring temporary expedients to keep them on their feet. They have elements of essential strength which should enable them to hold their own, no matter from what quarter competition may come. We have no doubt that this fact will be appreciated by the paper manufacturers, and that they will show that confidence in their own ability and resources which their high achievements in the past justify.

THE AMAZON SURVEY.

Although some mishaps have delayed the river survey in Brazil now under prosecution by our Government, there is ground for believing that a good degree of success will be reached before the available season is over. Certainly no more skillful or energetic officer could well be chosen for this task than Commander SELFRIDGE, whose examinations of the Isthmus have given him not only a wide celebrity but a valuable experience in low-latitude explorations. The object of the survey is to map the Amazon and Madeira Rivers for commercial purposes, in order that the navigation of them may be safer, and that thus American trade may be fostered with the regions around their head-waters. The plan was to ascend the Amazon to the junction of the Madeira, nearly 900 miles above Para, and then to follow up the Madeira as far as San Antonio, the latter point suggesting, as is the fact, that the Government naval expedition will co-operate with the long-delayed and much-harassed Madeira and Mamore Railway, now under charge of the Messrs. COLLINS, of Philadelphia. As it is presumed that the increase in foreign Bolivian and Brazilian trade resulting from this new route will largely fall into American hands, it is entirely proper that the survey of the long water route connecting its terminus at the falls of the Madeira with the Atlantic should be undertaken by our Government, which thereby only follows many of its own precedents in analogous work, on this side of the world, prosecuted in other waters than our own. Brazil has not only neglected this task hitherto, apparently with an underestimate of the treasure she has in the Amazon, but her restrictive laws, framed with a spirit worthy of that which presided over some of our own shipping statutes, have hitherto prevented foreign vessels from fully using the great river and its tributaries. These laws are now modified; and if Brazil will complete her work by placing proper buoys and light-houses on her great water-course, our Government can well afford to contribute its quota of a naval survey and a working chart to the Amazonian trade of the future.

Rapidly reviewing the progress of the expedition, we may note that the *Enterprise* reached Para May 24. She was equipped, in addition to ordinary boats, with a steam launch, the plan being to ascend the Madeira as far as possible with the corvette, and then use the launch on the river, which grows much shallower in Summer. The authorities at Para, in a most liberal spirit, gave full permission to proceed, although a mishap had left the *Enterprise* without the full credentials which a foreign war vessel ought to have carried. Starting from Para on June 3, and beginning at once her work even in this familiar region, she entered the main Amazon on the 7th. Two successive disasters to the machinery, one of them being no less than the bending of the heavy connecting-rod, threatened to bring the expedition to a premature close, especially as the fall of the water during the Summer months does not give much margin for long delays on such a quest. Energy and inventive genius, however, even in that lonely region, made all repairs and substituted one device for another with only such appliances as could be had on the vessel itself. On the 15th of June, twelve and a half days from Para, Commander SELFRIDGE had reached Serpa, 872 miles from Para, and 20 miles below the junction of the Madeira, the chief tributary of the Amazon; and, with a slight delay to examine and establish correctly the localities there, turned into the Madeira River on June 17, ascending the river until the 24th, at which time it became advisable to use the steam launch for the remainder of the cruise to San Antonio, a distance of upward of three hundred miles. Fitted with a month's supplies, the launch set out the next day for its arduous quest, under charge of Lieut. BLOCKLINGER. If she is allowed by the authorities to go on, and no accident happens, she must already long since have ended her researches, and at the Navy Department news will soon be looked for of the complete success of the expedition.

The Selfridge survey comes at an opportune moment—the time of a revival of interest in our possibilities of trade with the inferior of South America. The extremely practical character of its work will cause the results to be watched for with interest and its success to be greeted with satisfaction. Of course, the plan is not to be carried into the precise measurements and the complete details of hydrography and topography obtained for the Mississippi, since that task would involve an amount of time and money that our Government ought not to expend on a foreign river. Besides, the few settlements on the Amazon and the almost wholly prospective character of American trade there make it enough to provide a tolerable chart of shores, shoals, bearings and courses, rocks, eddies, and currents, so as to guide the future navigator. In addition, notes will be made of weather, prevailing winds, points favorable for supply, and so on.

With this work accomplished, there will still be drawbacks to commerce in the fierce heat of this equatorial region, in the fears of yellow fever and other scourges of tropical and torrid climes, and in the difficulty of inducing the people of the interior to exert themselves to bring the wealth of minerals, woods, crops, and animals with which nature has favored them, to the points where commerce can take it up and carry it to foreign lands. Sooner or later, however, Bolivia and interior Brazil will yield up their treasures, and in part through this route by rail and river now attracting attention.

Coupled with these schemes, we may note the new propositions to enlist American enterprise in supplying steam navigation to Lake Titicaca, the Pilcomayo River, and other intra-Bolivian waters, and for continuing the railroad systems around La Paz, the Bolivian capital, for which purposes President DOZA has lately sent a Consul-General to the United States. The small available seaport privileges of rich and fertile Bolivia have hitherto been obstacles to our trade with that country, but now, in several ways at once, the channels of her commerce with the United States bid fair to be widened and extended.

MR. MOORE'S LEG.

These are the tribulations of Mr. Moore—commonly called Old Father Moore—of Deep Cañon, Col., in respect to his leg:

Old Father Moore had always been regarded favorably by his fellow-townsmen. They had conceded that he was not a particularly useful old man, and that his intellect was not of a gigantic character, but as he was always a quiet, peaceable old person, with a patriarchal head of hair, they rather liked him. The trouble was he was altogether too amiable. He always agreed with the last opinion that anybody expressed, and never could be drawn into maintaining an independent opinion of his own. He lived with his son, who supported him, and beyond making a feeble pretext of cutting wood, he abstained from all kinds of work. As he was in good health, this had rather an appearance of laziness, but still he was not considered a lazy man. This extraordinary want of independence and self-assertion so greatly impressed his neighbors that they did not judge him as they would have judged another man. He was a being devoid of "spunk," and therefore, in the estimation of the citizens of Deep Cañon a unique man, and they held that the ordinary rules by which human conduct is criticised did not apply to him.

One day last June young Mr. Moore went away to be absent for a week, and old Mr. Moore promptly fell over the pig and broke his leg below the knee. A neighbor saw the accident, and, having first caught the pig and put him in his pen, picked up old Mr. Moore, put him on his bed, and went for the Doctor. In course of time the Doctor—who may be called Smith—and who was a physician of the old school, came to the house and set the broken leg, surrounding it with splints and bandaging it in the proper way. Then, promising to call the next morning to see how the patient might be getting on, he went away, and assigning his lien on the leg to the keeper of the Montezuma Saloon, spent a pleasant, if not profitable, evening.

The next morning one Dr. Brown, who despised the traditions of medical schools, and claimed to practice in accordance with modern precedents, called to see Mr. Moore, and told him that Dr. Smith was just ruining his leg. If Mr. Moore had any further use for that leg, he must throw away the splints and rely solely upon mud. With his customary weakness, the old man did not venture to contradict his visitor, but said: "Certingly, certingly, splints, as you say, ain't no manner of good." Whereupon Dr. Brown removed the bandages, threw away the splints, and, covering the leg with a thick coating of moist clay, withdrew, feeling that he had gained a substantial victory for the cause of free medical practice.

It was late in the afternoon when Dr. Smith made his promised call, and it is needless to say that he was surprised and indignant at the treatment his patient had undergone. Old Mr. Moore explained that he had no confidence whatever in clay, but that he had been unable to resist Dr. Brown's importunities. "I told him," said the old man, "that that wasn't his leg; that you was runnin' of that leg, and was doin' the right thing by it, but he just yanked them splints off, and I being a cripple couldn't help myself." Somewhat soothed by this explanation, the Doctor removed the clay—an operation that was exceedingly painful—and replacing the splints warned the patient not to permit that impudent quack Brown to enter the house again.

The next morning Dr. Brown returned, and when he saw the splints was greatly enraged. He wanted to know if Mr. Moore really had no more sense after all he had said to him than to allow that old idiot Smith to spoil his leg. Mr. Moore was profuse in his apologies. "I told Dr. Smith," said he, "not to fool around that there leg. I said you may mean well, Doctor, but you don't understand legs. Dr. Brown does, and the way he's fixed up this leg is a great comfort to me. But Dr. Smith, he just swore a spell, and then he ripped off the mud and put the splints on again. It ain't my fault, so far as I can see."

Dr. Brown did not pay much attention to these remarks, but busied himself in removing the splints and replastering the leg with clay. This done, he lectured Mr. Moore on the necessity of instantly ordering Dr. Smith out of the house in case he should again enter it, and, once more elated at having baffled a regular practitioner, departed, leaving Mr. Moore in a very depressed frame of mind. Two hours later, Dr. Smith called, and when Mr. Moore began to explain that Dr. Brown had meddled with the leg in spite of his earnest protest, cut him short by declaring that he did not believe a word of it, but that Mr. Moore had not "spunk" enough to say that his soul was his own. Once more the splints were replaced, once more Mr. Moore was warned of the folly of listening to quacks, and once more Dr. Smith went down to the Montezuma and drank up the balance of the leg.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon he went stealthily to Mr. Moore's house, and, as he expected, caught his rival in the very act of removing the splints. The discussion that followed was a lively one. Dr. Smith told Dr. Brown that he was a miserable quack, and Dr. Brown retaliated by saying that Dr. Smith was a ridiculous old idiot. To each of these propositions Mr. Moore remarked: "Certingly, that's very true," and other words to the same effect. Finally Dr. Smith announced that in order to prevent any further interference on the part of quacks he should proceed to amputate the leg. Dr. Brown said that amputation was what he might have expected that an ignorant butcher would undertake, but that he did not believe that Mr. Moore would consent to the operation. On being appealed to, that preposterous person avoided committing himself on the question. "Hev it your own way, gentlemen," he remarked; "suit yourselves, and you'll suit me.' Whereupon Dr. Smith went home for his surgical instruments, leaving, for the moment, his adversary in the possession of the field.

There was yet one way to thwart Dr. Smith. If Dr. Brown could amputate the leg before Dr. Smith returned with his instruments, the latter would be hopelessly beaten. It did not take him long to find a hatchet, a razor, and a small saw in the house, and with them Dr. Brown was about to begin the operation, when young Mr. Moore fortunately arrived and threw Dr. Brown out of the window. When Dr. Smith came he was soon appeased, and consented to abstain from amputating the leg. Old Mr. Moore's troubles were now ended. Secure in the protection of his son, he is no longer a prey to rival doctors, and there is at last a fair prospect that his leg will be repaired. There is no doubt that the old man does lack decision of character, and, had it not been for his son's timely return, this defect would have cost him one, and perhaps both, of his legs; for there is a strong probability that, had Dr. Brown amputated one leg, Dr. Smith would have amputated the other sooner than permit his rival to triumph over him.

The statements of one JOHN MILLAN, a notorious English convict, respecting the administration of the State Prison at Auburn under Superintendent LEONARD WELLS, which first appeared in the Oswego *Times* and have obtained some currency elsewhere, have been ascertained to be entirely without foundation and unworthy of credence. MILLAN, who has just finished a five-years' term for grand larceny, has been one of the most turbulent spirits in the prison during his term, thereby subjecting himself to frequent punishments that might have been avoided by good conduct on his part. It is not necessary to deny the charges of such a person as MILLAN seriatim, for the reason that they are matters not to be entertained at all without the fullest corroboration from quarters of higher respectability. On the contrary, it is affirmed by those thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the prison that the institution has never been as admirably managed as now. The prisoners are well clothed, decently lodged, and supplied with good and wholesome food in sufficient quantity. Under Superintendent WELLS' management the product in manufactured articles by prison labor has been considerably increased, and he has, it is said, contributed in many ways to elevate the standard and improve the discipline of the institution. Upon one point the Superintendent especially merits the thanks of the tax-paying public. He has made the prison self-supporting, whereas it has heretofore taxed the State of New-York about $300,000 per year. All this has been accomplished by demanding a full day's work from those who are able to render it, while treating the sick humanely, and enforcing with strictness such discipline as is essential to good order in an establishment where good order is only obtained by constant vigilance.

French authors make, as a rule, much more profit on their work than do English. This is due, in part, to their having organized a sort of protective guild, but well-known novelists are now able to turn their wares to very valuable account by arranging for simultaneous issue of them. Thus Mr. F. W. ROBINSON'S new story is to appear in *Harper's Weekly* and six provincial papers simultaneously.

The disappearance of the members of the National Greenback-Labor Harmonizing Committee from the stage, after furnishing free comedy performances to the members of the press for a number of days, is an event particularly to be regretted before the leading theatres were all in operation. A majority report, signed by Messrs. COPP, JUNIO, and BLISS, restores for the present the ruffled equanimity of the Blair-Connolly faction, and a minority report satisfies SHUPE, O'REILLY, HANLON, and THEODORE ALLEN. But, unless rumor is mistaken, this is not the end of it. The majority of the committee and their friends intimate that no means have been spared to bribe them into a recognition of the SHUPE and O'REILLY factions. The two reports merely transfer the contest to the State Central Committee, and Messrs. COPP, JUNIO, and BLISS threaten to tell what they know about bribery and political rascality if the majority report is not accepted. With "great principles at stake," and the eye of PETER COOPER upon them, it is very wrong for these gentlemen to wrangle and accuse each other of corruption.

The Duke of Wellington's caustic axiom that the first step toward a successful campaign is to hang two or three army contractors has lost none of its truth since his time, as the returns of the late war sufficiently show. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that a regiment has been for several years on the Russian Army List, with its depot, muster of rank and file, names of officers, and even the very titles embroidered on its colors, which has recently proved to have no existence whatever, except in the imagination of those who appropriated the money. It was in allusion to these malpractices that the late Count NESSELRODE perpetrated one of his most audacious jests, which is still among the stock anecdotes of St. Petersburg. At a time when the official peculations which have always been the curse of modern Russia were at their height, the Czar NICHOLAS, entering NESSELRODE'S bureau one afternoon, found the portraits of the Minister of Public Works and several of his colleagues nailed to the wall. "Are you starting a portrait gallery, Count?" asked the Czar, with a look of surprise. "No, your Majesty," answered NESSELRODE. "I am only obeying the good old law which enjoins the public hanging of notorious robbers." The same idea was even more pointedly expressed by a daring Italian wit, who, learning that the Cross of the Legion of Honor had been bestowed upon a native Minister more remarkable for malversation than for ability, sent him by post a quatrain, of which the following is a literal translation.

"Thieves upon crosses fixed to be,
In rude old times, did law condemn;
In this enlightened age we see
The crosses fixed on *them*."

In the list of wills lately proved in England occurs the name of Mr. BOLCKOW, for $4,000,000 personalty. He was the son of a German gentleman of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and, visiting England to make a sort of mineralogical tour, formed a connection with iron works which led to his ultimately becoming a member of the great firm of BOLCKOW & VAUGHAN, which developed the vast iron resources of Middlesboro'-on-Tees, Yorkshire, of which he became the first member of Parliament. He lived just long enough to see the source of his wealth disappearing, for the works out of which his millions were made are no longer paying their way.

We hear, not infrequently, the age of a creed and the number of its believers used as an argument for its truth. The Roman Catholics are much addicted to this sort of logic, and some of the Protestant sects try to lord it over others for a similar reason. But if age and the number of believers only be taken into account, the Buddhist faith has more to commend it than any Christian form of worship. It has existed almost 2,500 years, and its adherents are estimated in round numbers at 400,000,000—more than one-third of the whole human race. Originating in Hindostan, it now has little hold there except among the Nepaulese; but it is generally held in Ceylon and throughout the entire Eastern Peninsula; it divides China with the systems of CONFUCIUS and LAO-TSE, claiming perhaps two-thirds of the people; it prevails in Japan—though not the established religion; it is the creed of Thibet, north of the Himalayas, in the form of Lamaism, and is the religion of the Mongolians of Central Asia; it extends to the northern part of Siberia and into Swedish Lapland. Only within the last 18 years has anything trustworthy been known of Buddhism in Europe. EUGENE BURNOUF'S publication (1844) of his *Introduction to the History of Buddhism* was the beginning of anything like correct information on the subject among the Western nations. So much has been translated from the Sanscrit sacred books, and so much written on them recently, that Buddhism is as well understood at present as many of the more modern creeds.

On Monday morning the *Tribune* went into deep mourning at the announcement of THEODORE THOMAS' intended departure for Cincinnati. Nothing since the demise of Mr. HORACE GREELEY has so shaken our contemporary's nerves. Indeed, we fancy that the eminent musician's migration is regarded as a more severe blow than the loss of the founder of the *Tribune*; for, in the midst of its two or three columns, it shrieks that Mr. THOMAS' engagement in Cincinnati is "a catastrophe," not only to New-York, but to the American people. Cincinnati's response to this anguished wail will be read with interest.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Greenbackers of the Third District of Kansas have nominated Frank Darten for Congress.

Mr. George H. Pendleton is advertised to deliver five speeches in Ohio in the week beginning Sept. 9.

It is reported that Gen. Sam Cary will continue to stump Michigan in behalf of the Greenback cause until election at $33 per day.

Col. John A. Martin seems most likely to carry away the Republican nomination for Governor of Kansas at to-day's convention.

Ex-Gov. Fayette McMullin is named as an independent candidate for Congress in the Ninth District of Virginia. He is pretty sure to turn up in every campaign.

Congressman Blackburn's Presidential ticket is Thurman and Wallace, but the Louisville *Democrat* tells him there is too much conservative Senatorial material in it.

Mr. Uriah S. Stephens, who is a National candidate for Congress in Philadelphia, and admittedly a leader of the Knights of Labor, asserts that that organization, while secret, is not a political order.

The Iowa Republicans have completed their nominations for Congress. All but three of the candidates are in the present Congress, and all have had large experience in the administration of public affairs.

It having been reported that Congressman Harris, of Virginia, would decline a re-election, the Charlottesville *Chronicle* remarks that those who know him best believe that he will run, dead or alive.

The Tennessee Republican State Committee will meet in Nashville Sept. 10, to see what action is best to be taken in view of Hon. Emerson Etheridge's declination of the nomination for Governor of the State.

Mr. O'Brien J. Atkinson refuses to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of Michigan, and probably the Greenback candidate will be substituted. It is all the same to the Democrats in these days.

Some Indianapolis people the other night were enforced listeners to a half hour's wrangle between an Irishman and a colored man, in which the Irishman was trying to convert the African to Republicanism. The Irishman is a new convert, and the negro is a National.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* speaks thus cheerfully: "The Republican Party in Ohio is in a magnificent condition for the contest in October. It is united and healthy. Its candidates are all in the field, with one exception, and are satisfactory. The Democrats are, on the other hand, unhappy in many of the districts."

A Nevada paper thus describes an aspiring politician in its locality: "As the time for holding the Democratic convention approaches he grows shabbier and shabbier in personal appearance. He has now caused a large piece to be torn from the left knee of his trousers. That stroke is good for half the Democratic vote of Reno."

Congressman Frye having been invited by Solon Chase to a joint discussion on the currency question in Lewiston, Me., replies that he has already made most of his arrangements for canvassing, but adds: "I shall be glad to accommodate you with a friendly encounter, and will do my best to effect it, but it must necessarily be postponed to a late day in the campaign."

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that there is hope for Republicanism in the South when in two Southern States the party can present itself so respectably as it does in Kentucky and Tennessee; but it believes that the present generation will have to pass away, or else Democratic leadership will have to perpetrate incredible blunders, before the Republicans can hope to obtain possession of actual power in any of the Southern States.

The Greenback candidate for Congress in the Seventh District of Indiana is charged on apparently sufficient authority with saying in a barber's shop that he "hoped to see the day when there would be a law on the statute-books which would prohibit a man from becoming possessed of property exceeding $20,000 in value, and providing that any surplus above that amount be divided through the community, or for the benefit of the community."

The Democrats of the First District of Tennessee have nominated Mr. Robert L. Taylor for Representative to Congress. He is a son of Rev. Dr. N. G. Taylor, and younger brother of Hon. A. A. Taylor, who was a contestant before the Republican convention which nominated Major A. H. Pettibone. The Knoxville *Chronicle* predicts that the result of the contest will be the election of Major Pettibone, and that he will represent the district in such a manner that the people will never regret having sent him there.

A RAILROAD CONTRACT DISPUTE.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—Duncan MacDonald, contractor on the Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, declines to hand over the road to the Provincial Government, on the ground that the latter is indebted to him to the amount of $400,000, whereas the Government claims that he has been overpaid some $600,000. Mr. Peterson, engineer, and Mr. Carter, Queen's Counsel, with a number of retainers, appeared at the Hochelaga Depot of the railway to-day, as representatives of the Government. A formidable force of railway laborers, numbering about 300, some of whom had been sworn in as special constables, were collected at the depot in the interest of the contractor. Whether it was the effect of the opposition offered could not be learned, but the Government party contented itself with making a verbal and written demand upon Mr. MacDonald for the surrender of the road. Mr. MacDonald replied that he was ready to comply with the demand when his claims were satisfied, and not before. He was subsequently served with a legal protest by a notary, and the representatives of the Government retired. Matters will remain in this position until Thursday, when further action will be taken.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 27.—The annual meeting of the National Agricultural Congress opened in North Sheffield Hall to-day, with a small attendance of delegates, some being from Georgia and Alabama. They were welcomed by Prof. W. H. Brewer, of Yale College, and B. C. Yancey, of Georgia, responded. President T. P. James, of Atlanta, delivered an address on the value of scientific education to the farmers. E. E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, read a paper on the durability of the wood of the Catalpa-tree, and Hon. B. G. Northrop, of this city, one on the reclamation of sand-barrens by tree-planting. To-morrow Hon. J. R. Dodge, of Washington, will deliver a eulogy on the late President W. C. Flagg. A paper by Prof. Hilyard on the relation of science to agriculture will be read; also, one by Dr. E. S. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, on plant-fertilization; one by Prof. W. H. Brewer on the relation of government to agriculture, and one by Dr. J. S. Tichenor, of Alabama, on soil-exhaustion and its remedy.

NAVY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Lieut. John B. Briggs has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Lackawanna, and Lieut. James H. Dayton and Charles S. Sperry from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

Capt. George Brown, commanding the steamer Alaska, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated at sea, July 1, says that in obedience to the instructions of the Secretary, he made four deep-sea soundings in the vicinity of the reported rock in latitude 25° 34', and longitude 41° 23' west, and found or saw no indication of shoal water, and is satisfied that no such rock exists.

A BANK STOCKHOLDER'S APPLICATION.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—One of the stockholders of the Saratoga County Bank, Waterford, made application to Justice Westbrook for a reference to inquire into the solvency of the bank, and an order requiring the officers of the bank to submit the books for examination. Counsel for the bank denied each and every allegation presented, saying the bank was sound. Justice Westbrook denied the motion.

THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY CASE.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Argument on the order requiring Penitentiary Inspectors and Superintendents to show cause why their books should not be submitted to the investigating committee was to-day postponed until next week, before Justice Westbrook, at Saratoga.

THE TROY CAR ROBBERY.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—John Tompkins, one of the Troy car robbers, was brought from

THE FAIRVIEW BURGLARY.

FOUR THIEVES ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

A CLEVER CAPTURE BY INSPECTOR MURRAY—MEMBERS OF THE HOOK GANG IMPLICATED—A FATHER REJOICING OVER HIS SON'S ARREST.

Several more residents of Fairview, N. J., visited the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house yesterday morning to attempt the identification of Henry O'Brien as one of the Fairview masked burglars. Jacob Suzaroff, who had seen four suspicious characters near Mr. Engle's house the night of the burglary, was sure that he could recognize O'Brien if he was one of the four men, but he failed to pick him out in the station-house, and could not identify him at all. The others from Fairview were no better, and so Capt. Allaire, of the Sixteenth Precinct, discharged O'Brien from custody. The fellow slunk away without a word, and left behind him the strong belief that he was either one of the Fairview burglars or else had on that night been engaged in some other nefarious business. His wound still remains unaccounted for, and the doctors do not agree as to whether it was made by a pistol-shot or not. No bullet could be found in it, but it is supposed that the shot is lodged in the socket of the elbow-joint, and the fact that O'Brien's wounded arm is perfectly stiff and cannot be bent is claimed as the proof of this theory. The Fairview people appear to be confident that O'Brien is one of the men they seek, and they look upon his release with regret. They claim, however, to have fresh clues to the burglars, and have several officers on the scent. Besides these a number of amateurs have taken the matter in hand in hope of obtaining the $500 reward.

Inspector Murray, assisted by a large force of officers, yesterday afternoon made a descent upon a notorious resort for thieves, and captured four well-known criminals on suspicion of having been implicated in the burglary. He believes that he can furnish proof against two of them. The circumstances attending the arrests and those leading up to it are very dramatic. When Inspector Murray was Captain of the Fourth Precinct he succeeded in arresting most of the Astoria masked robbers, members of the Hook Gang. In convicting several of them, and in learning enough of the secrets of the gang to enable him to keep pretty close track of those who succeeded in escaping conviction. The history of the Astoria affair is too well known to need repetition.

On the 16th inst., during the night, five masked men boarded the sloop William P. Hunt, lying at Corlear's Slip. They drew revolvers, and intimidated the master, William H. Derry, and the crew of five men, and robbed the craft of all that was worth taking. Inspector Murray, from his previous knowledge of the operations of the Hook Gang, suspected that this robbery was perpetrated by some of its members. He discovered evidence implicating John, alias "Rotten," Conners, one of the gang, in the affair, and "squeezed" from him information that led to the discovery and arrest of his four companions. After the arrest of its members for the sloop robbery, the Hook gang found their head-quarters at James'-slip "too hot" for them. They accordingly transferred their business to No. 357 West Forty-seventh-street. Inspector Murray learned of this, and kept a close watch on the premises. After the masked burglary on the residence of Mr. Andrew S. Engle, at Fairview, N. J., on last Sunday morning, Inspector Murray's attention was at once directed to many circumstances connected with it which led him to believe it was the work of the Hook gang. He ordered a close watch to be kept on the house in West Forty-seventh-street, and yesterday morning he learned that four members of the Hook gang whom the suspected would be in the saloon between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. He determined to arrest them if possible. He knew it might be a most desperate job, and he prepared himself accordingly. He selected as his aids Sergt. Young, Acting Sergt. Meakim, Roundsman O'Toole, and Detective Cosgrove, of his own force. They dressed themselves in citizen's clothes and went to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house and consulted with Capt. Washburne. Capt. Washburne selected a few trusty officers from his precinct, and dressing himself in citizen's clothes, ordered his men to do likewise. The policemen were then sent one by one to surround Shannon's saloon at No. 357 West Forty-seventh-street. Everything being in readiness, Murray, Washburne, Young, O'Toole, Meakim, and Cosgrove walked rapidly up to the front door and went in together. It was now about 5 o'clock. Sitting at a table, earnestly absorbed in a game of cards, were the four men sought, and they had been playing must have been very exciting, for the players at first did not realize the presence of the intruders. One of them had a very heavy Remington revolver lying beside him on the table, loaded and ready cocked. Inspector Murray attracted their attention by exclaiming in a loud, clear voice: "Now, you men at that table, be perfectly still. Don't one of you dare to move his hands. The first one that moves, I'll shoot at once!" The players took in the situation, and three of them fell back in their chairs almost paralyzed. The one who sat by the pistol, however, instinctively seized the weapon for defense. He had hardly taken hold of it before Meakim's revolver was drawn, and placed at his temple. He dropped his weapon and surrendered. The other three were also made prisoners. A signal was then given by Capt. Washburne to his men outside, and they closed in on the saloon to prevent any escape therefrom or attempts at outside interference. The prisoners were then thoroughly searched. The one who had the big Remington revolver was named Edward Cassidy. Besides his revolver, nothing was found on him except a gold stud and a watch-chain. The next man searched was Nelson Ladue. He has not been long out of State Prison, where he served five years for burglary. Nothing of any account was found on him. The next searched was Edward Burns, alias "Fiop," a well-known river thief and ex-convict. He had on his person a small gold stud, and in the lining of his hat was found a pawn ticket representing a pledged gold watch. He said he didn't know the ticket was there, as he had purchased the hat but recently from a friend. The last man searched was Patrick Purcell, alias Charles White, alias "Whitey." On him were found a revolver, the handle of which was much battered, a cameo ring, set in gold, with the third part of the ring cut away, evidently because some name or initials had been on it; a chased gold ring, on the face of which were cut the letters M. J. H.; a pocket-handkerchief marked "Whilomena," an autograph-book, a wallet, a knife, and several cards with addresses on them. After the search the prisoners were told why they were arrested. Not one of them had anything to say. They were then handcuffed and marched out.

Outside the saloon by this time there had congregated a crowd of at least 1,500 persons, and the excitement was very great. The officers marched toward the Tenth-avenue cars, and as many as 500 curious people followed them until they boarded a car and went on their way down town. On their arrival at the Central Office, the prisoners were taken into the Inspector's private room, and there a curious incident occurred. Patrick Purcell's father, a large, broad-shouldered, rough-looking man, was dozing in an easy-chair. He was awaiting the Inspector's return. He had been a constant visitor at the office ever since Inspector Murray took the Fairview affair in hand. The old man was sure his son was one of the Engle mansion masked burglars, and did all in his power to secure his arrest, keeping the Inspector informed as to his whereabouts. When the elder Purcell saw his son enter the room in irons, he sprang to his feet, his face shining with apparent delight, and he exclaimed in a loud, free voice: "Oho! my lad, you are to get your dues at last. This is the happiest day in my life, by ——! So you are in the hands of the law. You were bound to be caught anyhow!" The old man seemed to be, as he said he was, "tickled to death" at the capture of his wayward son.

The prisoners were again searched, their "pedigrees" taken and recorded, and they were then locked up. Inspector Murray asserts very positively that two at least of his prisoners were in the Fairview burglary. He will produce the evidence he has against them to-day. He further says that should these two escape positive identification for that crime, Cassidy and Purcell will then be attempted to be identified as two of the robbers of the sloop William P. Hunt, and if they escape identification on that score, Purcell will be again arraigned for the Astoria burglary, and new evidence on that charge will be produced against him.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Rose Eytinge will begin her Autumn tour at the Walnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, Sept. 9. She will play for two weeks at the Broadway Theatre, in this City, beginning on the 23d of September, in the new play, "A Woman of the People."

Miss Mary Anderson will begin the Fall and Winter season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, to-morrow evening, as *Parthenia*, in "Ingomar." Mr. Frank Mordaunt will play the noble savage and Mr. Owen Fawcett will be *Polydor*. The cast will otherwise include Frank Pierce, J. G. Peakes, Alice Gray, Hart Conway, and Irene Ackerman, the last named being a novice.

A CHILD-STEALER ARRESTED.

Margaret Welah, who abducted little Mary Wehalsky on Monday, was arrested late last night at her home, No. 58 Sheriff-street. She will be arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

HIS CONSCIENCE SMOTE HIM.

John Sexton, a sailor, entered the Madison-Street Police Station last evening, and told Sergt. Lonsdale that he desired to surrender himself as a prisoner. He said that up to Monday last he lived in the house of a Mrs. Albright, at Fifth-street and Railroad-avenue, Morrisania, and that on that day he stole $23 out of a drawer in Mrs. Albright's room and went on a "spree." Sexton was detained at the station-house and Capt. Killalea, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was notified.

TWO BOSTON OUTLAWS CAUGHT.

THE ASSAILANTS OF A BOSTON POLICE OFFICER IN CUSTODY.

Detective Ira G. Harding, of Boston, reached this City on Monday morning in search of two men who were implicated in a murderous assault upon a Boston policeman, named John Meek, on last Wednesday evening. Officer Meek was ordered to arrest a man on a charge of larceny. He saw the man standing on the corner of Essex-street and Essex-place, talking to four friends. He attempted to arrest him, and the fellow resisted. While the two were struggling, the criminal's friends threw bricks at the policeman. One of them struck him on the spine, causing a dangerous injury, and another struck him on the back of the head, fracturing his skull. Officer Porter heard Meek's cries, and ran to his assistance. He attempted to stop the man, who were running away, and was knocked down by a brick. The ruffians escaped. Meek is now lying at the point of death. Detective Harding learned that two of the gang that assaulted Meek had fled to this City, and he communicated with Superintendent Walling, who placed the matter in Sergt. Kealey's hands. A general alarm was sent out describing the fugitives. Capt. Petty, of the Fourth Precinct, notified Superintendent Walling that he believed he had discovered their whereabouts, and he was instructed to keep a guard over them. Detective Harding was informed, and came to this City. He and Capt. Petty went to Pier No. 28, North River, last evening and there found the fugitives. They were at once arrested. They gave their names as William Hyde, aged 19, and Henry Welsh, aged 21, both expressmen, and both of No. 8 Essex-street, Boston. The prisoners admitted that they were in the crowd that attacked Officer Meek, but denied having thrown any bricks. The prisoners were taken to Boston on the 10 o'clock train last night.

INSURANCE MEN IN COUNCIL.

CONVENTION OF LIFE INSURANCE OFFICERS AT PROVIDENCE—RESOLUTIONS CONDEMNING BAD MANAGEMENT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 27.—The National Convention of State Insurance Superintendents, Commissioners, and other officers in charge of the Insurance Departments, commenced its session at the Narragansett Hotel to-day, Hon. Oliver Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire, in the chair. The President made an opening address, and Hon. Joel Spencer, of Rhode Island, made a speech of welcome. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Nominations the following-named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Oliver Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire; Vice-President, A. K. Magill, of Minnesota; Secretary, Oren T. Welch, of Kansas; Executive Committee—Daniel H. Rowe, of Michigan; B. Leslie, of Kentucky; John W. Stedman, of Connecticut; W. S. Rolfe, of Missouri; Joel M. Spencer, of Rhode Island. The convention then adjourned until evening.

Mr. Welch, of Kansas, presented and supported in a speech the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that the history of past transactions in life insurance matters is convincing evidence that the large and sacred interest the insured have in the assets of the life insurance of the United States, aggregating, as it does, $450,000,000, needs to be better and more positively secured.

Resolved, That this convention urges and recommends, as a means by which the large and sacred interest of the policy-holders may be better and more positively secured, such legislation as will compel each life insurance company doing business in this country to place and keep in the vaults of the State where organized, or in the vaults of the United States, for the general benefit and security of all of its policy-holders and creditors, such an amount of assets as will pay all losses and claims; and, in addition thereto, an amount equal to the reserve charged on all outstanding policies in force.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the experience of the past year having confirmed the opinion of our last convention, that the evils growing out of receiverships of life insurance companies were greatly to be deplored, we renew our pledge to make every effort to preserve the existence of corporations over which we have supervision before consigning them to the charge of Receivers.

The following resolution was introduced, discussed with interest, and referred:

Resolved, That the co-operative or friendly societies organized for the purpose of affording post-mortem benefits or an insurance indemnity against the death of any of their members by mutual or voluntary contributions or agreed assessments should be brought under Governmental control, should furnish annual statistics, and afford their members the further protection of paid-up capital stock.

St. Louis was fixed upon as the place for the convention next year. W. E. Harvey, Actuary of the Charter Oak Life, of Hartford, made a statement of the methods upon which that company is doing business. He brought by Jan. 1 the company would show 4 per cent. reserve. The convention adjourned till to-morrow evening. To-morrow the members will be entertained by the Providence Underwriters.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—1 A. M.—The pressure is high along the Gulf and Atlantic coast, and highest and rising in the extreme North-west, and lowest in Wisconsin. General rain has fallen in the North-west; occasional rain in the South Atlantic and West Gulf States and upper lake region. The temperature has fallen in the North-west, with north-westerly winds. Elsewhere it has risen slightly, with light southerly winds. The rivers have remained nearly stationary.

INDICATIONS.

For New-England, warmer clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly southerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, partly cloudy weather, occasional rains, winds most southerly, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by occasional rain, north-easterly winds, shifting to westerly; nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the lower lake region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain; southerly winds; falling barometer, followed by rising barometer, and colder north-west winds.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, colder, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain; variable winds, mostly north-westerly; higher pressure.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, cooler, clear or partly cloudy weather, north-westerly winds, higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	70°	63°	3:30 P. M.	89°	83°
6 A. M.	69°	62°	6 P. M.	86°	75°
9 A. M.	77°	68°	9 P. M.	80°	69°
12 M.	82°	75°	12 P. M.	76°	69°

Average temperature yesterday.....70½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....78½°

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—Albany, 5; Syracuse Stars, 1.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 27.—Buffalo Club, 5; Rochester Club, 1. State championship.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 27.—Manchester Club, 5; Springfield Club, 0.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—Worcesters, 9; Pittsfields, 5.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—Cincinnati, 5; Providence, 1.

VIOLATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 27.—A *News* Eagle Pass special says a Deputy United States Marshal with a detachment left here yesterday to arrest Col. Martinez and about 30 of his followers for violating the neutrality laws by raising a force on American soil to invade Mexico last May.

SHIPPING THE HUDSON GRAPE CROP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The first shipments of this season's grape crops from the fruit districts along the Hudson were made to-night. In some localities the crop is less than half, but in the aggregate will yield two-thirds.

ROWING MATTERS.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Riley and Kennedy are in splendid condition for their scull race at Ensenore to-morrow. Riley is the favorite among the betting fraternity.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Aug. 27.—Boating men are much disgusted with the back-out of Riley from the race with Warren Smith.

DEATH OF A BANK PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—Lyman Nichols, President of the Boston National Bank, and largely interested in cotton mills at Lewiston, died at his Summer residence at Nahant last night.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and the State Grand Lodge of the same order convened in annual session in this city to-day.

THE RACING AT SARATOGA.

THE SECOND EXTRA DAY'S SPORT.

FOUR CLOSELY-FOUGHT CONTESTS—BRAMBLE WINS THE MILE DASH, RHADAMANTHUS THE MILE AND A QUARTER HANDICAP, FUSILLADE THE SELLING RACE, AND DEADHEAD THE HURDLE RACE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 27.—This has been another successful day for the racing association, although the attendance has fallen off from last week. The racing, however, continues to be of a high order, although several of the events have been marred by bad starts. There were four races on the card to-day, the first being a mile dash, which was captured by Bramble; the second, a mile and a quarter, was won by his stable companion, Rhadamanthus; the selling race, of three-quarters of a mile, was taken by Fusillade, and the hurdle race by Deadhead. The Mutual pools paid as follows: First race, $6 60; second race, $7 30; third race, $29 20, and fourth race, $14 40. Up to this time, 100 races have been run here.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE MILE DASH.

The opening affair of the day was a free handicap purse of $325, of which $50 went to the second horse, dash of one mile. There were five entries, namely, Dwyer Brothers' b. c. Bramble, 3 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Ivy Leaf, 112 pounds, (Fisher;) James J. Bevins' ch. m. Hattie F., 5 years, by Leamington, out of Bonnie Doon, 105 pounds, (Brown;) Powers & Buckle's b. f. Kate Claxton, 3 years, by imp. Billet, out of Lizzie Vic, 100 pounds, (L. Booth;) Lewis & Stearns' gr. h. Frank, 6 years, by Engineer, out of Lady Culpepper, 95 pounds, (Shields;) and Charles Peine's b. g. Patriot, 5 years, by Phaeton, out of Sallie Farrell, 95 pounds, (T. Riley.) Bramble was a great favorite, although he was giving weight, the last pools being as follows:

Bramble	$200	$325	$300
Kate Claxton	40	55	40
Hattie F.	20	20	20
Patriot	13	17	17
Frank	11	17	11

The start was a very poor one for a small field, Kate Claxton having the best of it by a length, Bramble and Patriot being together, with Hattie F. a length behind them, and Frank in the rear. Going round the turn, Kate Claxton, having the advantage, forced the pace, and Bramble was second. Reaching the quarter pole, Kate Claxton had increased her lead to two lengths, Bramble second, a length before Patriot, who was the same distance ahead of Hattie F., while Frank was already out of the race. As they went along the back stretch, Bramble gradually closed up on Kate, and when they reached the half-mile pole he was at her girth, and Patriot was three lengths behind, while Hattie F. had fallen out of the race with Frank. Coming round the lower turn, Bramble went to the front, and Patriot closed up rapidly. On the stretch, Kate gave it up, and Patriot got even with Bramble, but when the latter was let out he came away, and won easily by three lengths; Patriot second, six lengths before Kate Claxton, third; Frank fourth, and Hattie F. fifth. Time—1:45¾.

THE MILE AND A QUARTER HANDICAP.

The second event was a dash of a mile and a quarter, being a free handicap purse of $350, of which $75 to the second and $25 to the third horse. For this the starters were: Dwyer Brothers' blk. h. Rhadamanthus, 6 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 115 pounds, (McLaughlin;) Lewis & Stearns' gr. h. Frank, 103½ pounds, (Shields;) Charles Peine's ch. g. Kilburn, 6 years, by Ringmaster, out of Ontario, 100 pounds, (Miller,) and D. McCarty's ch. c. Helmsman, 3 years, by Helmbold, out of Mariposa, 86 pounds, (C. Booth.) As the favorite had only secured the last race so easily the heavy speculators had confidence in Rhadamanthus, and he was as great a favorite for this race as his stable companion was in the preceding one, the pools selling as follows:

Rhadamanthus	$200	$100	$100
Helmsman	45	25	30
Kilburn	20	15	10
Frank	7	8	8

The distance being a mile and a quarter, they were sent down the stretch to the three-quarter pole, and apparently received an even start, but when they got under way, Kilburn and Helmsman ran to the front and fought for the lead. The pace was good, but Kilburn showed the most speed for a short distance, and reached the stand half a length in advance of Helmsman, who was three lengths ahead of Rhadamanthus, with Frank at his quarter. As they ran round the turn, Helmsman pushed out a length in front of Kilburn, but the latter challenged him again, while Rhadamanthus, who had fallen back six lengths, was evidently unable to make up the gap, and when they reached the quarter-pole Kilburn had the best of Helmsman by a head, while Rhadamanthus was only two lengths behind. Going along the back stretch the brush between Helmsman and Kilburn continued, and when they reached the three-mile pole Helmsman had the best of it by a neck, and there was only half a length of daylight between them and Rhadamanthus. Coming round the lower turn, Rhadamanthus made his run, and headed the others, when Helmsman fell back. Turning into the home stretch, Rhadamanthus had the advantage of Kilburn by a neck, and there was a most determined struggle between them, but Rhadamanthus lasted the longest, and reached the goal a winner by half a length, while Helmsman was beaten off 20 lengths, and Frank was a long way behind him. The time was 2:14.

THE THREE-QUARTER SELLING RACE.

The card presented for the third affair a selling race of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of $300, of which $50 to the second horse. There were the usual allowances. Eight horses started. They were: William Kane's b. c. General Wiley, 3 years, by Wildidle, dam by Mahomet, to be sold for $300, 91½ pounds, (Brown;) George Evan's ch. f. Empress, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Skipper, $300, 96 pounds, (C. Booth;) A. L. Thompson's ch. g. Lollypop, 5 years, by Leamington, out of Lemonade, $300, 48 pounds, (Hennessy;) H. Stanford's b. f. Fusilade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, $300, 76 pounds, (Purcell;) J. D. Campbell's ch. g. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, $300, 92 pounds, (Moriarty;) W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, aged, by Planet, out of Starry, $300, 107 pounds, (Donahue;) J. W. Wynn's b. f. Miss Malloy, 3 years, by Pat Malloy, dam by Engineer, $500, 90½ pounds, (Sheldon,) and Thomas W. Doswell's b. g. Snowden, 3 years, by Abd-el-Kader, out of Oriana, $500, 83 pounds, (Harney.) Two favorites having won, the knowing division plunged on Egypt. The betting was very good throughout, as will be seen by the following quotations:

Egypt	$175	$150	$100
Fusilade	65	50	30
Miss Malloy	40	45	30
Lolterer	30	45	30
Queenston	20	15	15
Snowden	15	15	15
Field	25	20	15

They were mustered in the chute, but there was some delay in getting them together. Finally the flag fell to a wretched start, Empress having the best of it, with Snowden second, Queenston third, Egypt fourth, and last of all Lolterer. Running down the chute, Snowden took the lead, and was followed out by Egypt. Turning into the regular track at the half-mile pole, Snowden was a length in front of Egypt, who was two lengths in advance of Empress, who was the same distance ahead of Fusilade, fourth, Queenston fifth. When they came round the lower turn, Donahue set to work with Egypt, and he speedily moved up to the saddle-girth of Snowden, while Fusilade took the inside track, Empress, and Lolterer ran rapidly through the rear ones and was soon fifth. Snowden held the advantage as they turned into the home stretch, but Egypt caught him at the furlong pole, while in the meantime Fusilade came up and was soon on even terms with the leaders, and Lolterer was seen coming through the ruck with great rapidity. The trio in the lead fought stubbornly, and created much enthusiasm. When Fusilade came to the front and won her first race this year, there was a prolonged cheer from the stand. Fusilade won the race by a length, while Egypt succeeded in getting second place, after a tough fight, by a neck, from Snowden. Lolterer had the fourth place, Empress fifth, Queenston sixth, Miss Malloy seventh, and General Wiley in the rear. The time was 1:17¾. Fusilade was offered at auction, and was bought in by her owner, Kelley for $305, an advance of $5 over her selling price.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The fourth and concluding affair and the hundredth race of the season was a handicap hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $450, of which $100 went to the second horse and $50 to the third. This brought out a good field, and the result was one of the best hurdle races seen this year. The six starters were: L. Wood's br. g. Deadhead, aged, by Julius, out of Leisure, 150 pounds, (Jim Henry;) W. Carson's br. g. Kelso, aged, by Voucher, out of Kate Leonard, 148 pounds, (McBride,) and ch. m. Katie P., aged, by Colossus, out of Vannette, 155 pounds, (Pearson;) H. Gaffney's b. g. Dalgasian, 5 years, by Blarneystone, out of Lucy Fowler, 138 pounds, (Nolan;) J. R. Gibney's ch. c. Wild Oats, 4 years, by War Dance, dam by Revenue, 125 pounds, (McLaughlin;) and Charles Reed's ch. c. Disturbance, 4 years, by Chittichone, out of Mattie C., 138 pounds, (Meany.) Public sentiment was with Disturbance, and although Deadhead was at first taken for first choice the rush on Disturbance forced the latter up and they sold even in some pools, the general average being as follows:

Disturbance	$265	$240	$300
Deadhead	275	225	300
Katie P. and Kelso	175	175	175
Dalgasian	60	65	80
Wild Oats	25	30	25

The start was a good one, and when they jumped the first hurdle, which was placed at the beginning of the turn, Deadhead, Dalgasian, and Wild Oats rose to it simultaneously, while Katie P. was fourth, Kelso fifth, and Disturbance in the rear. After getting over safely, Deadhead got two lengths in front and immediately forced the pace, notwithstanding the top weight he carried, and Dalgasian was second, half a length in front of Katie P., who was two lengths ahead of Wild Oats. When they passed the quarter pole, Deadhead was only a length before Dalgasian, the latter still lapped by Katie P. The second hurdle was placed about 100 yards beyond the quarter pole, and here Dalgasian had caught Deadhead and jumped over it half a length in front of the latter, with Katie P. six lengths from the other three. They ran now in two divisions, and Deadhead once more took the lead. The third hurdle was near the half-mile pole, and Deadhead was three lengths in front of Dalgasian, who was lapped at the quarter by Katie P., still six lengths in advance of the others, who were together. Deadhead showed them all the way round the lower turn and into the stretch, when Katie P. and Dalgasian closed up to him, and the trio came over the fourth hurdle together; but Deadhead came away again, and finished the first mile two lengths in front of Dalgasian. Over the fifth hurdle they went helter-skelter. Deadhead was still keeping the pace hot, and got round to the quarter pole a length and a half in advance of Dalgasian, who was a length before Disturbance, who had run up and taken the third place from Katie P., and thus they jumped over the sixth obstacle. Running down the back stretch the rear ones closed up well, and they were all running nose and tail, with Deadhead first, Dalgasian second, Disturbance third, Wild Oats fourth, Katie P. fifth, and Kelso sixth. As they came round the lower turn, Deadhead fell back and Dalgasian took the lead, when Disturbance moved up and collared him and the pair turned into the home stretch together. They were all at close quarters at the last hurdle. Disturbance came over half a length in front of Dalgasian, who was a length before Deadhead, when suddenly Disturbance gave it up, and Deadhead, rushing to the front, won the race, amid great enthusiasm, by three lengths, Dalgasian second, Disturbance third, Katie P. fourth, Wild Oats fifth, and Kelso sixth. The time was 3:54¾.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

The following are the pools sold this evening on to-morrow's races:

THREE-QUARTERS.

Volturno, 80 pounds	$45	$25
Alleyne, 88 pounds	45	25
Fusillade, 85 pounds	35	15
St. James, 100 pounds	16	7
Franklin, 83 pounds	10	5
Panic filly, 85 pounds	7	8

MILE AND FIVE FURLONGS.

Danicheff, 109 pounds	$80	$80
Shylock, 112 pounds	30	30
Clemmie G., 98 pounds	20	17

MILE AND 80 YARDS.

Kenney, 102 pounds	$25	$25	
Lucifer, 98 pounds	20	20	
Vermont, 98 pounds	15	10	
Brother to Grinstead, 93 pounds	7	5	
Manton, 93 pounds	6	2	
Fredericktown, 103 pounds	6	2	

ONE MILE.

Dan K., 108 pounds	$50	$50	
Higgins, 96 pounds	25	15	
Patriot, 92 pounds	23	20	
Queenston, 92 pounds	6	6	
Fury, 74 pounds	5	5	

FOREIGN NOTES.

Senegal has been suffering from a terrible epidemic of yellow fever.

Hepworth Dixon is going to Cyprus to write letters for the English provincial newspapers.

An appeal is to be taken from the decision denying a new trial in the Bagot will case in Dublin.

A tough young Scotchman named Rankin lately made the trip from Kilmarnock to London and back on a bicycle. His longest run in one day was 112 miles.

Lord Beaconsfield is taking a rest at Hughenden, and proposes to keep it up until December, so as to recover completely from the fatigue of his recent arduous labors.

The forty-eighth session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science began at Dublin on the 14th inst. Mr. William Spottiswoode was chosen President.

A woman in an English workhouse has confessed to having made way with three of her own children some 40 years ago, by giving them large doses of Godfrey's cordial.

A paper exhibition has been opened in Berlin. It is nominally international, but really German and Austrian. Among the 600 exhibitors is the firm of which Prince Bismarck is a partner at Coslin and Varzin.

A man 104 years old died a few days ago in Spitalfields, London, leaving as his only orphan child a widow of 74. His wife, with whom he lived for 61 years in the same room, died several years ago at the comparatively early age of 88.

Among the international congresses at Paris, one on alcoholism opened on the 13th inst. The subjects to be discussed included the effect of drunkenness on the physical and moral condition of the population, and the legislative and fiscal means of preventing or repressing it.

A clergyman writes to the Manchester *Guardian* to say that "Jingo" is the Basque word for "God," and was imported by profane Basque sailors in their nautical imprecations. Hence, those who say "by Jingo" are merely swearing under the cover of a foreign language.

The cabmen's strike in Paris ended by the company giving in. The *moyenne* system has been abandoned for that *à la feuille*. That is to say, the drivers, instead of having to turn in 36 francs a day, whether they make it or not, give an account of all their fares and receive fixed wages.

A prominent French Republican politician has been accused by the Bonapartist organ, the *Pays*, of stealing property left by a deceased citizen of Nice for charitable purposes. It calls it a "Republican scandal," and M. Borigione, the person alleged at, has given notice of an action for slander—Bonapartist slander.

London *Truth* professes to have heard that Tenedos is shortly to be added to the British possessions in the Mediterranean, and it also has reason for suspecting that "there is a design on foot during the recess to compromise us in the matter of a guarantee of interest on the capital to make the Euphrates Valley Railroad, that maddest of all mad schemes."

The latest Paris murder case, that of Desquiens, one of the boys who killed the aged and dissolute Widow Crémieux, was pronounced unreportable by the correspondents of the London papers, on account of the character of the evidence. It resulted in conviction, and the youth was condemned to penal servitude for life. His accomplice, young Hoddister, is to be tried at Brussels.

Bears will sometimes fight and kill each other over as small a trifle as will human beings. At the Zoological Garden in Ghent, lately, a lady threw a piece of bread into a cage where there were a pair of these animals. The female seized the morsel, whereupon the big brute of a male seized her. A terrific struggle ensued, and the female was crushed to death and fairly torn in pieces.

A woman at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, lately suffered a fate almost as bad as that of Floyd Ireson at Marblehead. She had been behaving very improperly with her sister's husband, and was decoyed into a mock assignation by the injured wife. As she was coming to the place she was set upon by a mob of women, who threw treacle and flour all over her and hooted her through the streets.

George Augustus Sala has been going through the Paris Exhibition, and writing lively letters to the London *Telegraph*. He declares the exhibitions a bore, and says that the Paris affair is simply an "immense aggregate of shop-windows," such as he can see without paying a franc by walking down Regent-street or the Strand, or Broadway in New-York, the Kärnther-strasse at Vienna, or the Galleries Vittorio Emanuele at Milan.

The following anecdote of the late Rev. George Gilfillan is told by the Dundee *Advertiser*: "When a probationer, a congregation to whom he had been preaching presented him with a suit of clothes. Having put them on, the old ones were tied up into a bundle. 'Where will I send them?' said the tailor. 'I will take them myself,' said Mr. Gilfillan; 'I have carried them too long upon my back to be ashamed of taking them under my arm.'"

The champion bad girl was lately before a London Police Court. She was 17 years old, and charged with assaulting her father by knocking him down and kicking him in the face because he insisted on her getting out of bed at 10 o'clock in the morning. She had been out to service, but could not keep her place on account of her bad behavior. Several "homes" had tried her and given it up, and her family and relatives could do nothing with her. The court concluded to hold her for a week, and call in the assistance of the Ladies' Committee.

A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* writes from Mount Frere: "I have had some conversation with Makaula, chief of the Bacas, a fat, jolly-looking man, on the subject of the Griqua contest. Among the statements made to me was this: 'Blyth told me to go and look for Smith Pommer, find him, and bring Smith Pommer to him. I went, I looked for Smith Pommer, I found him and killed him, and brought him to Kokstad, and I put him down at Blyth's feet, and said, "There's Smith Pommer."'"

The latest Parisian idea is a floating restaurant, which plies on the Seine between the capital and St. Germain. It is set up on board a very pretty steamer, La Touriste. It has two decks, one of which is fitted up as a covered saloon with every accommodation, and on the other is fixed a tent which shields the voyager from sun and rain. The culinary operations are in the hands of a company, Catelain, Brothers, Bonvalet, and Champeaux. The arrangements are very complete, and the various saloons are decorated with flowers. The Touriste will shortly be furnished with the electric light, which will add to the effect of the trip by night.

Rev. George Gilfillan, who died recently at Dundee after one hour's illness, had preached the day before on "Sudden Death." His best known work, *The Gallery of Literary Portraits*, was originally contributed to a Dunfries newspaper, the *Herald*. His other literary works are: *The Bards of the Bible, Martyrs and Heroes of the Scottish Covenant, The History of a Man, Christianity and our Era, Remoter Stars in the Church Sky, Modern Christian Heroes, Life of Sir Walter Scott, Life of Dr. William Anderson, Glasgow, Life of Robert Burns, Hades; or, the Unseen, Book of British Poesy, The Grand Discovery; or, the Fatherhood of God, Alpha and Omega: a Series of Scripture Studies, Night, a Poem, Edinburgh, Past and Present*; and death overtook him while engaged on *The History of British Poetry*, and a new life of Burns, which he esteemed the most important of all his literary labors.

ERIE'S EARLY TROUBLES.

A RAILWAY WITH AN EVENTFUL HISTORY.

THE STRAIN TO COMPLETE IT TO BINGHAMTON—WHAT STARTED THE MAKING OF T-RAILS IN THIS COUNTRY—THE SCRANTONS AND THEIR WORKS—HAULING RAILS OVER MOUNTAINS WITH MULES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONESDALE, Penn., Monday, Aug. 26, 1878.

The work of narrowing the gauge of the Erie Railway, which is progressing rapidly along the line, recalls one of the most interesting and important incidents in the history of this pioneer of American trunk lines—an incident by which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company was enabled to save the forfeiture of its franchises to the State, and by which another struggling corporation was enabled to raise itself from insignificance and probable bankruptcy to be one of the most wealthy and powerful of its kind in the country.

After the great financial revulsion of 1836-7 had compelled the suspension of early operations on the railroad, the State came to the aid of the company, and in 1838 loaned it its credit to the amount of $3,000,000. This large amount of money was used up, and only 61 miles of the road were in operation in 1845—from Piermont, on the Hudson, to Otisville, the summit of the Shawangunk mountains, in Orange County. Not a small share of the company's means had been spent in carrying out the ridiculous idea of its engineers that the rails must be laid on piles from Owego to Hornellsville. For a distance of 90 miles two rows of heavy posts were sunk in the earth. Each one of these posts stood for many a year afterward as a monument to the memory of millions of wasted riches, for they were never used, and the last one disappeared from the side of the present route only a few years ago.

In 1845 the State came again to the aid of the railroad enterprise. By act of the Assembly of that year the company was released from the claim of the State against it, and liberal provisions were made as to subscriptions to new stock. This legislation was accompanied with the proviso, however, that unless rails were laid and the road was in working order between the Hudson and Binghamton by Jan. 1, 1849, the company should forfeit all its rights, franchises, and titles to the State. Thus given a new lease of life and another replenished Treasury, the Directors of the

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

Dk. of Col. 3.65s.	Erie Railway.	P. & Ft. Wayne.	
$5,000.....80½	200.....b3. 10⅝	9.....95¼	
M. & St. P. c.s.f.	Cen. of N. J.	Del. & Hud. Canal.	
1,000.....94⅜	100.....83⅞	400.....52⅜	
Un. Pacific 1st.	100.....84	St. Paul.	
3,000.....105⅛	Rock Island.	200.....21½	
Del. & Hudson.	50.....115⅛	100.....31⅝	
100.....49	300.....s8.114⅞	200.....31½	
Western Union.	North-western.	100.....s3. 67⅜	
100.....s2. 93⅝	100.....36½	1500.....b3. 31½	
Quicksilver pf.	400.....36⅛	St. Paul pref.	
400.....35	200.....s3. 36⅛	100.....70¼	
Adams Express.	100.....c. 36⅜	100.....70⅝	
30.....105	200.....36¼	100.....c. 70⅝	
Pacific Mail.	North-west. pf.	200.....c. 70⅝	
100.....b3. 13⅞	600.....67½	300.....70¼	
50.....13⅝	300.....67⅝	100.....s3. 70¼	
Lake Shore.	200.....s3. 67⅝	N.Y.N.H. & H.	
100.....s3. 68⅛	300.....67⅝	10.....153¾	
100.....68⅜	Union Pacific.	Morris & Essex.	
700.....s3. 68⅜	200.....64⅞	25.....83¾	
13.....66¼	Wabash.	100.....84	
200.....b3. 66½	200.....14⅞	H. & St. Jo. pf.	
600.....66½	200.....15	100.....33	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	U. S. 5s, '81 C.	U. S. 4½s R. '91.
$20,000...s2.105½	$10,000.....106½	$10,000.....103¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 7s, new.	Continental Bank.	Chic. & N. W. pf.
$1,000.....109	10.....76	400.....b.c. 87⅝
Georgia 6s.	Merch. Bank.	100.....s3. 87⅝
2,000.....100⅜	32.....124	600.....87⅞
M. & St. P. 8s1st.	Del. & Hudson.	900.....87⅞
1,000.....118	150.....b.c. 49¼	Chi. & R. I.
M. & St. P. 1st. La. C.	100.....49¼	100.....b.c. 114⅞
1,000.....106¾	50.....49⅝	100.....114⅝
M. & St. P. 1. & M.	Ontario Silver.	100.....s3. 114⅞
2,000.....99⅝	50.....b.c. 38⅞	500.....b3. 115
M. & St. P. c.s.f.	N. Y. C. & H.	500.....115
16,000.....94⅜	200.....b.c. 111⅛	1000.....b3. 115¼
N. W. C. C. G.	1000.....b3. 111	1000.....115¼
1,000.....99¼	Western Union.	Morris & Essex.
1,000.....99¼	100.....b.c.c. 93⅜	100.....b.c. 83¼
Can. So. 6s, r'd.	1200.....b3. 93¼	200.....83
50,000.....75	1200.....b3. 94	70.....82¾
Can. Pac. gold.	500.....93⅞	Pacific Mail.
2,000.....106	50.....b.c.b30. 18⅛	200.....106
U. P. 1st. C. & O. Br.	200.....18⅜	300.....b.c. 64⅞
1,000.....91½	100.....18⅝	300.....64⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.	100.....18⅞	300.....64⅝
2,000.....105⅝	Erie Railway.	C. M. & St. P.
Un. Pac. 7s, 1 g.	500.....b.c.b3. 18⅝	300.....b.c. 31⅝
1,000.....106	200.....b3. 18¾	700.....31¾
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	700.....18⅞	100.....31⅝
3,000.....101¾	L. S. & M. S.	C. Mil. & St. P. pf.
2,000.....101¾	200.....b.c.s3. 66½	200.....b.c.b3. 70¼
Pacific of Mo. 2d.	600.....66⅝	100.....c. 70⅜
5,000.....99	600.....66⅜	300.....70⅜
Ohio & Miss. con.	600.....b3. 66¾	200.....c. 70⅜
5,000.....98¼	600.....66⅜	300.....70¼
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	100.....s3. 66½	300.....70⅝
2,000.....115½	Cen. of N. J.	D., L. & West.
C., C. & I. C. 7s.	100.....b.c.b3. 33⅜	100.....b.c. 52⅞
6,000.....44	190.....33⅜	100.....c. 52⅞
St. West. 2d, r & p.	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	700.....s3. 52⅞
Nov. '77, cp.	100.....b.c. 95⅜	100.....c. 53
3,000.....96¼	Mich. Central.	100.....b3. 53
W. U. T. 8, 1900.	100.....b.c.s3. 69⅜	300.....53⅛
1,000.....109	10.....70	200.....53
Mem. & C. 1st.	100.....69¾	200.....53⅛
3,000.....100	Chi. & N. W.	1000.....s3. 53⅜
St. L., K. C. & N. r. s. 7s, '95.	200.....b.c. 36¼	2800.....53⅜
1,000.....88¼	200.....s3. 36¼	1900.....53
St. L. & Ark. 7s.	100.....36⅜	Han. & St. Jo.
20.....65	Chic., Bur. & Q.	100.....13⅛
Quicksilver pf.	100.....b.c. 109	20.....b.c. 13⅜
200.....35	N. Y., N. H. & H.	300.....13⅜
100.....35	100.....b.c. 183¾	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

C. & Miss. 2s.	Western Union.	Cent. of N. J.
$8,000.....85	100.....s3. 93¾	200.....33⅜
Fitts. 4th.	Michigan Central.	Rock Island.
5,000.....105	10.....70	200.....115¼
Cen. Pac. 6. G. Br.	Lake Shore.	St. Paul.
2,000.....93	700.....66⅝	100.....31⅝
N. Y. Elc. 1st.	400.....66½	St. Paul pf.
1,000.....87⅛	Union Pacific.	100.....70⅝
M. & S. P. c. & 2.	100.....b3. 64¾	400.....s3. 70⅝
5,000.....94¾	C., C. & I.	100.....70⅝
Delaware & Rud.	50.....26½	D., L. & West.
100.....49¾	North-west.	400.....s3. 52⅞
N. Y. C. & H.	800.....36½	Han. & St. Jo.
370.....111	200.....b3. 36⅜	200.....13¼
100.....111⅜	North-west. pf.	200.....s3. 13¼
100.....s3. 111¾	200.....67⅜	H. & St. J. pf.
400.....111¾	300.....67⅞	400.....32¾
Erie Railway.	200.....s3. 67⅞	Morris & Essex.
100.....165	700.....68	200.....82⅞
200.....165⅛	200.....67⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

$150,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....b3. 106⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R. '81.....108

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

U. S. C. R. N. 1st.	Erie Railway.	C. & P. pf.
$1,000.....70¼	100...b.c.s3. 16⅝	100.....b.c. 80
$1,000.....70¼	50.....16⅜	Chic. & N. W.
15,000.....103	50.....16⅛	200.....b.c. 36⅝
E. P. 6s, J. & D., '96, with cp. cer.	Harlem.	200.....c. 36⅝
2,000.....97	50.....139	100.....s3. 36⅝
Un. Pac. 1st.	N. Y. Michigan Central.	C. & N. W.
19,000...b.c.105⅞	100.....b.c. 69¾	300...b.c.b3. 67⅞
Un. Pac. s. f.	L. S. & M. So.	700.....67⅞
2,000.....103⅜	100.....b.c.b. 66⅛	200.....s3. 67⅞
L. S. 1st, con. rg.	200.....b.c. 64¾	North-western.
2,000.....111⅛	200.....64⅝	200.....b.c. 87⅜
Ontario Silver.	200.....b.c.b3. 31¾	100.....87⅜
150.....b.c. 38⅞	200.....64⅝	C. M. & St. P.
50.....b.c. 38⅞	200.....64¾	100.....b.c. 70⅛
Del. & Hud.	C. C. & I. C.	D., L. & West.
200...b.c.s3. 49	100...b.c.s3. 33¾	800.....b.c. 52⅞
200.....48⅞	Cen. of N. J.	1200.....52⅞
100.....48¾	100.....b.c. 34	1100.....52⅞
Pacific Mail.	100.....32⅞	Union Pacific.
130.....b.c. 18¼	C. & R. I.	100.....b.c. 64⅞
Western Union.	200...b.c.b.c115⅜	900...b.c.b. 80¾
890...b.c.s3. 93¾	Morris & Essex.	M. K. & T.
10.....94	100.....b.c. 83¾	100.....b.c. 21⅜
300.....93⅞	100.....82⅜	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

L. & W. R. con. s.	Rock Island.	St. Paul.
$1,000.....81	400.....115¼	400.....31⅝
C., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917, C.	100.....s3. 115¼	300.....31½
5,000.....108½	North-western.	200.....31⅝
N. Y. C. 1st, R.	200.....s3. 36¼	10.....31⅞
10,000.....117⅜	100.....36⅜	100.....s3. 31⅞
Del. & Hudson.	300.....36	St. Paul pref.
100.....48⅞	North-west. pf.	100.....70⅜
200.....49	200.....67⅜	200.....s3. 70⅜
Western Union.	200.....s3. 67⅜	200.....70¼
900.....93⅞	100.....67½	200.....70⅛
100.....93¾	300.....67⅝	Wabash.
Pacific Mail.	Union Pacific.	500.....15
20.....s3. 18⅞	400.....64⅝	100.....s3. 15
Michigan Central.	Pittsburg.	E. & St. Jo.
100.....69¾	100.....b3. 80½	100.....13¼
100.....69¾	Cen. of N. J.	New-Jersey So.
Lake Shore.	100.....33⅜	700.....1
200.....s3. 66⅜	Del., Lack. & West.	Kan. & Texas.
400.....66⅜	300.....52⅜	200.....2⅛
200.....s3. 66⅜		
700.....66¼		

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE—SALES—AUG. 27.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Amer. Flag.	Consol. Va.	Lacrosse.
100.....14	500...b.c. 11⅛	500...b.c.b3. .29
100.....14	5.....b30. 11⅞	500...b.c.b3. .29
Consol. Virginia.	5.....11⅞	500.....b.c. .28
10.bc.b30. 12	California.	500.....b.c. .29
15.....b.c. 11¼	5.bc.b30. 13	500...b.c.b30. .29
15.....b.c. 11¼	Seaton.	500.....b30. .29
10.....b.c. 11¼	100.....b.c. .75	500.....b30. .29
10.....b.c. 11¼	100.....70	500.....b30. .29
10.....b.c. 11¼	100...b30. .70	N. Y. & Col.
10.bc.b28. 11¼		100.bc.b60.2

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Consol. Va.	Granville.	Lacrosse.
75.....b.c. 11½	100...b.c.s1	300...b.c.s3. .28
10.....11⅝	100...b.c.s3.1	200.....s3. .28
California.	Hewill.	Leviathan.
100...b.c.s5. 12¾	100.....b60.4.50	100.....b60. .75 c
10.....12⅝	100.....b60.45	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Amer. Flag.	Buckeye.	Gould & Curry.
500.....bc. .15	100.....b.c. .39	100.bc.b30. 10¾
Bertha & Edith.	200.....b.c. .39	Lacrosse.
100.....s3. .05	100.....b.c. .39	500.....b20. .29
California.	500.....b.c. .40	500.....b20. .29
10.....b.c. 12¾	Consol. Va.	500...b15. .29
Gold Placer.	10.....a.c. 11⅛	Seaton.
100.....26	10.....a.c. 11⅜	100.bc.b30. .75

TUESDAY, Aug. 27—P. M.

The Stock market exhibited considerable firmness in the early transactions, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 ₱ cent., the coal stocks leading. During the afternoon, however, there was a pressure to sell these shares, which declined ½ to 1¼ ₱ cent., and the general market toward the close also became heavy and lost the early advances. The dealings were on a small scale throughout the day, and were devoid of animation. Investment shares were firm, especially for Rock Island and New-York Central.

The transactions aggregated 56,905 shares, embracing 11,950 North-western, 10,600 St. Paul, 9,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,600 Lake Shore, 3,550 Western Union, 2,400 Rock Island, 2,400 Union Pacific, 1,500 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 1,400 Erie, 1,200 Delaware and Hudson, and 1,100 Wabash.

North-western common advanced from 36⅛ to 36⅜, and declined to 36, while the preferred, after advancing ½ ₱ cent., to 68, returned to 67½, and closed at 67⅝. St. Paul common advanced from 31⅜ to 31⅞, and returned to 31⅜, the preferred fluctuating between 70⅜ and 70⅝, with closing sales at the former figure. Lake Shore, after selling up from 66⅜ to 66¾, declined to 66¼. New-York Central advanced from 110⅜ to 111⅛, and Pittsburg from 80 to 80½. Erie was firm at 16⅛@16¾. Rock Island advanced from 114¾ to 115⅜, closing at 115¼. Union Pacific declined from 64⅞ to 64⅜, and closed at 64⅝. Pacific Mail advanced ⅜ ₱ cent., to 18¾, and reacted to 18½. Western Union was strong and advanced to 94, with a subsequent fractional reaction. Among the coal shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced from 52⅜ to 53⅛, and afterward lost the improvement; New-Jersey Central, after advancing from 33⅜ to 34, dropped to 32⅞, and recovered to 33⅜; Delaware and Hudson declined from 49½ to 49, rose to 50, fell off to 48¾, and recovered to 49, while Morris and Essex declined from 83¼ to 82½.

Bank shares sold at 65 for Butchers' and Drovers', 76 for Continental, and 124 for Mercharts'.

The Money market was easy, the rates for call loans having been ¹½@2 ₱ cent. In discounts, prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 4½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ¼ premium, selling ½ premium; Charleston scarce, par ⅛ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; St. Louis, 50 cents discount; Chicago, 50 cents discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported a weak market at London for Consols, which made a further decline of ¼ ₱ cent., to 94½@94⅝ for money and 94⅝@94¾ for the account. United States bonds were strong, and closed at 106½@106⅝ for new 4½s, 106⅝ for 1867s, 108½@108¾ for 10-40s, and 107⅝@107¾ for new 5s. In American railway shares, Erie common declined to 16⅝, preferred to 31½, and Pennsylvania to 32¾, while Illinois Central was steady at 81, and New-Jersey Central at 34. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes advanced to 112f. 47½c.

The Sterling Exchange market was dull, and rates were without change, actual business having been done on the basis of $4 82¾@4 83 for bankers' 60-day bills, $4 87@4 87¼ for demand, $4 88@4 88¼ for cables, and $4 80 @4 81 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was dull, with all the sales to-day at 100½. On Gold loans the sales were ½ and 1 ₱ cent. for carrying, and "flat" to 2 ₱ cent. for borrowing. The specie imports for the week ending yesterday were $171,-641, mostly American Silver.

Government bonds were quiet but firm, with an advance of ⅛ ₱ cent. in 5s of 1881. Railroad bonds were moderately active and, for the most part, strong. Kansas Pacific 6s were steady at 97. Memphis and Charleston Firsts rose from 99¼ to 100, Missouri Pacific Seconds from 98 to 99, Canada Southern Firsts from 74¼ to 75, and Ohio and Mississippi Consols from 97½ to 98½. Union Pacific First declined ⅛ ₱ cent., to 105⅝, and advanced to 105⅞; do. Land Grants declined to 106, and do. Sinking Funds advanced to 103¾. Northwestern Gold coupons advanced to 99¾, Central Pacifics to 106, Lake Shore registered Firsts to 111½, and Great Western Seconds to 66¼. St. Paul Firsts, Lacrosse Division, declined to 106¾; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Firsts to 70⅛, and Western Union registered bonds to 109. Kansas City and Northern Real Estate 7s sold at 88½, Pittsburg Fourths at 105, and New-York Central registered Firsts at 117¾. In the late dealings, Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coinols, advanced, dropped 2 ₱ cent., to 43. In State bonds, Georgia 6s rose to 100¾, and do. 7s, new, to 109, while District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 80½.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $7,011,880, against $4,867,276 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,540,-585 in 1876. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, were $223,323,485, against $175,524,012 for the same period last year, and $170,249,958 in 1876.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1878.

Coin receipts	$695,441 06
Coin payments	243,110 06
Coin balance	125,493,795 22
Currency receipts	403,495 50
Currency payments	461,615 22
Currency balance	48,619,843 17
Customs	394,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 27.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	100½	100½
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅛	105⅛
Bills on London	$4 82¾@84 83	$4 82¾@84 83
New-York Central	110¾	111⅛
Rock Island	114⅜	115¼
Pacific Mail	18⅜	18½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅜	31⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	70⅛	70⅛
Lake Shore	66⅜	66¾
Chicago and North-western	36⅛	36
Chicago and North-western pref	67⅜	67⅝
Western Union	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific	64⅝	64⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	52⅜	53⅛
New-Jersey Central	33⅛	33⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49⅛	49
Morris and Essex	83⅛	82½
Panama	125⅜	125⅜
Erie	16⅛	16⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅞	7⅞
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13	13¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	33	32⅜
Michigan Central	70	69⅞
Illinois Central	79	79

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	111⅛	111	795
Erie	16⅜	16⅛	1,400
Lake Shore	66⅜	66¼	5,600
Wabash	15	14⅞	1,100
North-western	36⅜	36	700
North-western pref	68	67½	7,250
Rock Island	115⅜	114⅞	2,400
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31⅞	31⅜	5,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	70⅜	70⅛	5,600
Pittsburg	80½	80	200
Del., Lack. & Western	53⅛	52⅜	9,600
New-Jersey Central	34	32⅞	800
Del. & Hudson Canal	50	48¾	1,200
Morris & Essex	83¼	82½	900
Michigan Central	69⅞	69¾	810
Union Pacific	64⅞	64½	2,400
Chic. & Alt.	109	109	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	13⅛	1,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	33	32⅜	500
Western Union	94	93⅝	3,550
Pacific Mail	18⅜	18½	800
Quicksilver pref	35	35	700
New-Jersey Southern	1	1	600
Total sales			56,905

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	119⅞	120
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	104⅛	104⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102⅝	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105⅛	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107⅛	107⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107⅛	107⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	108⅞	109
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106⅛	106⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅝	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅝
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100¾	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100¾	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $48,000 for interest and $452,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$5,554,000
Gold balances	905,000
Currency balances	910,166

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$43,175,848
Currency balances	2,017,614
Gold exchanges	3,474,807
Gold balances	780,819

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883..	43	Mo. F. bs. due '94-5-10	70
Alabama 5s, 1886..	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	102½
Alabama 5s, 1888..	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	102½
Alabama 8s, 1888..	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	113
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91	120
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92	120
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	120
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	21	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '94	120
Ark. 7s, L. & P. 1st.	4	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ark. 7s, L. & P. 2d.	3	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	3	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	3	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	50
Conn. 6s, 1883-4..	107	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	50
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86	100	N. C. 6s, F. d'g Act '66.	9
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886	102¾	N. C. 6s, F. d'g Act '68.	9
Ga. 7s, Indorsed '86	107	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	15
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90-107		N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8½
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879..101		N. C. s. tax, cl. 1, '98-9	2
Ill. War Loan	101¼	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Kentucky 6s	101	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Louisiana 6s	50	Ohio 6s, '86	106
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 6s, C. 1893-4	110
La. 6s, new Fl'g d't.	50	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 7s, Penitent'ry.	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J	27½
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O	27
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. F. d'g Act '66.	27
La. 8s, L. bds of '75.	50	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	2
La. 7s, Cons., 1914.	72¾	Tenn. 6s, old, '30-2	35
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	101	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33½
Mich. 6s, 1883	104⅞	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	32½
Mo. 6s, due in 1875-1900		Va. 6s, old	21
Mo. 6s, d. in '82 or '83.	101	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1886.	101⅞	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72
Mo. 6s, due in 1887.	102	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1888.	102⅜	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4⅝
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or '90.	102⅝	Dis. of D. 3.65s, 1924	80
Mo. A. or U. due '92.	102½		

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s.	69
M. & St. L. 1st 7s, g'd.	87
Chic. & Alton 1st..	114
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s.	113¼
C., B. & Q. 8s, S. F.	82
C., R. I. & P. S. F. 6s.	108
C., R. I. & P. 8s, coup.	108⅝
C., R. of N. J. 1st..	111½
C., R. of N. J. as'd..	72⅝
C., R. of N. J. cv. as'd.	69
L. & W. B., con. g'd..	58
L. & W. B. con. as'd.	42
Am. D. & L. bds, '68..	50½
Am. D. & L. bds. as'd..	46
M. & St. P. 2d 7-3 0 PD	103
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. & RD	102
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	106¾
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & M..	99
M. & St. P. 1st, L. & D..	99
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	98
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	102¾
M. & St. P. C. S. F....	94⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F....	106
Chic. & N. W. 1st, bds.	106½
Chic. & N. W. con. bds..	109⅝
C. & N. W. 1st....	107
C. & N. W. C. G. bds..	99½
G. & Chic. extended.	104
Peninsula 1st Con..	110
Win. & St. Pet. 1st.	100
Win. & St. Pet. 2d..	95
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s, 8F.	106⅝
C., C. C. & I. con. bds..	84⅜
D., L. & W. 2d....	107
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s.	106½
Morris & Essex 1st.	118¼
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	101
Del. & Hudson 1st..	100⅝
Del. & Hud. '91....	101
Del. & Hud. reg. 7s.	109
Erie 3d 7s, 1883..	103⅜
Erie 4th 7s, 1880..	105⅝
Erie 5th 7s, 1888..	107
Han. & St. Jo. con.	99¼
L. B. & W. 1st, 1903.	90
Ohio, Ind. & St. L.	102
Clev., P. & A. 1st..	110¼
Buff. & Erie new bs.	119
Buff. & State L. 7s.	102
D. M. & T. 1st 7s.	106½
Lake Shore div. bs.	109

L. & M. S. 1st bs..	120
L. & M. S. 2d bs..	114
L. & M. S. 3d bs..	107
T. & W. 1st, S. L. div.	89
T. & W. 1st m. s. f..	74¼
T. & W. Ex. & M. 7s.	85
T. & W. A. 7s, Spr'g.	35
Gt. W. 1st, s. f. con..	98
Gt. W. Ex. & M. 7s.	66⅜
Gt. W. ex m. 7s.	72
W. Un. Con., 1900.	109
W. Un. Reg., 1900.	109

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 27.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	114⅜	115
United Railroads of New-Jersey	126½	127
Pennsylvania Railroad	32⅜	32¼
Reading Railroad	16¼	16⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	39¼	39⅝
Catawissa Railroad preferred	36⅞	37
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	7	8
Schuylkill Navigation preferred	7¼	8
Northern Central Railroad	14½	15
Lehigh Navigation	17¾	18
Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo	3⅞	4
Hestonville, Mantua & Fairmount	8¾	8½
Central Transportation	38¼	38½

The September interest on Long Island City bonds will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the Marine National Bank, No. 78 Wall-street, on and after Sept. 1.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, maturing Sept. 1, 1878, will be paid in gold on and after that date, on presentation at the office of the company in Philadelphia.

THE CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	16	Hale & Norcross	23½
Ala	13½	Justice Consolidated	13
Belcher	12⅜	Justice	8⅞
Best & Belcher	19⅜	Kentuck	6⅞
Bullion	13	Leopard	9
Caledonian	5¾	Mexican	25⅜
California	11⅞	Northern Belle	10½
Chollar	38	Ophir	43
Confidence	8½	Overman	21½
Consolidated Virginia	11⅝	Raymond & Ely	8¼
Crown Point	11	Savage	12⅞
Eureka Consolidated	41	Sierra Nevada	49¼
Exchequer	5⅞	Silver Hill	39¼
Gould & Curry	10½	Union Consolidated	24⅜
Grand Prize	6	Yellow Jacket	19¾

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts today, 204 head; for the week thus far, 2,788 head; same time last week, 3,604 head; receipts consigned through, 121 cars; decrease in receipts for week, 48 cars; market not established; feeling weak. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 4,500 head; for week thus far, 9,700 head; same time last week, 12,280 head; receipts consigned through, 17 cars; market easier; not quotably lower; sales of Western Sheep at $4 30@$4 35; Canada Lambs: good, $5 25; Western Lambs, fair, $4 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 675 head; for week thus far, 7,750 head; same time last week, 10,350 head; receipts consigned through, 42 cars; market firm for good grades; others quiet; only a few good grades offered for sale to city trade; nothing coming to fair. $4 15@$4 25: best, $4 50@$4 70; few heavy, $4 60@ $4 90; 4 cars of grassers neglected.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Market a shade easier; receipts still consist largely of grass Cattle, for which there is a good demand; also a good demand for shipping and export grades, but there is no supply; fair to good grass native Steers, $3 40@$4; fair to choice Cows, $2 70@$3 50; fair to choice through Texas Steers, $2 60@$3 40. Cows, $2 50@$2 80. Colorado Steers, $3 75@$4 35; receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 330 head. Live Hogs easier; Yorkers $4@$4 10; Bostons, $4 20@$4 35; Philadelphias, $4 45@$4 55; packing, $4@$4 20; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 460 head. Sheep in good demand; fair to good mutons, $2 70@$3 10; choice to fancy, $3 25@$3 50; export grades, $3 75@$4; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, none.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 27.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,515 head; market very steady with a fair demand, and prices generally unchanged; sales, choice, $7 75; extra, $7 50@$7 75; good quality, $7@$7 25; second quality, $5@$5 50; third quality, $4@$4 75; store Cattle and working Oxen, ₱ pair, $100@$185; Milch Cows and Calves, $35@$55; Farrow Cows, $10@$25; Yearlings, $7@$16; 2 years old, $12@$25. Swine—Sales of Western fat at 4¾c.@5c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,955 head; supply, a few hundred less than last week; prices steady; sales, in lots, at $2 @$3 each; extra, 5@5½c. per lb.; fair to good, 4½@ 4¾c.; poor to ordinary, 3½@4c. per lb. Spring Lambs, 4c.@5½c.; Veal Calves—Sales at 3c.@ 5c. ₱ lb.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 3,200 head; market slow but steady; choice, $4 40@$4 75; light, $4 30@$4

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 27, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, L. M. Drescher, Esq., Referee, Louis Mosier sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with lot 25 by 102.2, No. 225 East 79th-st., north side, 300 feet east of 3d-av., for $10,000, to Bank of Savings, plaintiff. A. P. Hiker, under a similar court order, James Campbell, Esq., Referee, disposed of the three-story brick dwelling and two-story brick stable, with plot of land 74.11 by 110, No. 2,040 5th-av., north-west corner of 126th-st.; also, two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th-st., north side, 110 feet west of 5th-av., for $50,000, to Henry T. Silleck, plaintiff.

The following property was knocked down at the price noted by J. V. D. Wyckoff, but not sold: One five-story brown-stone-front building, with lot, No. 178 East 78th-st., south side, 100.5 feet west of 3d-av., $19,500.

The foreclosure sale by James L. Wells of the house, with lot, No. 143 Hester-st., west of Chrystie-st., was adjourned to Sept. 3.

We regret to note the sudden death of Mr. James M. Miller, the well-known real estate auctioneer and broker, which took place on Monday last. Possessed of a genial disposition, pleasant manners, and a kind heart, Mr. Miller had many warm friends, all of whom will mourn his sudden death. His remains will be carried to the White Plains Cemetery on Thursday, Aug. 29.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 26.

2d-av., w. s., 69 ft. n. of Mott-st., 25x100, 234 Ward; Thomas Rae and wife to Silas D. Gifford $2,000

Abercrombie-av., n. w. corner of 138th-st., 150x200, to 139th-st.; Thomas Rae and wife to William Stursberg 50,000

Madison-av., s. e. corner of 75th-st., 84x28.8; James A. Flack and wife to John W. Somerindyck 2,000

11th-st., n. s., 252.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25.8x100; Amelia Schuster and husband to Benjamin F. Boehler 18,300

2d-av., w. s., 28.7 ft. s. of 45th-st., 24.4x100; Wilhelmina Essig and husband to Caroline Lang ..... nom.

Carmine-st., No. 69; Regina Cook and husband to Cornelia Schumann 32,000

Lexington-av., n. e. corner of 87th-st., 20.2x100.8; H. M. Hoyt, Referee, to Oscar T. Marshall 6,050

Madison-av., s. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 64th-st., 25x95; W. F. Scott, Referee, to Russell Sage 30,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Great Jones-st., No. 45; James D. Jones to Louis N. Meyer $300

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Bowman, Mary, and another to Joseph A. Hogg; No. 309 Madison-av., 1 year $12,000

Carnill, Mary P., and husband to Edward Schell, Trustee, &c.; e. s. Madison-av., n. of 132d-st., 1 year 3,500

Foley, James, to Cornelius Callaghan; n. s. 24th-st., w. of 1st-av., 3 years 2,500

Freygang, Gustav, to Henry Merz; w. s. Orchard-st., 50 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 1 year 8,000

Ged, Mary G. De H., and husband to Mary F. Dietz and another, Executors, &c.; s. s. 51st-st., 4 of 1st-av., 3 years 3,500

Hards, Frederick, and wife to the Bank for Savings; s. s. 17th-st., e. of Avenue B, 1 year.

Hards, Frederick, and wife to Caroline Becker and others, Executors, &c.; same property, 1 year 1,500

Jester, Jane, to Michael S. Madigan; No. 570 2d-av., 1 year 5,250

Marshall, Oscar T., and wife to Amelia Robins; n. s. 87th-st., e. of Lexington-av., 3 years 5,000

Moore, Harriet, and husband to Hermann Krehbiel; corner Grand and Mercer sts., 4 months 1,000

Owen, Henry C., and others to the Mutual Insurance Company; n. e. corner Norfolk and Rivington sts., 1½ years 1,000

Schmid, George, and wife to Margaret Dennerlein; n. s. 160th-st., w. of Elton-av., 3 years 700

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Astor, John J., and others, Executors, &c., to Charles Southmayd and others, Trustees, &c. ..... nom.

Same to same ..... nom.

Union Dime Savings Institution to the Union Theological Seminary, of New-York City $6,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 13 WEST 46TH-ST., FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21½ wide; in perfect order; all modern improvements; for sale low on easy terms. Apply to OWNER, between 12 and 4, on premises.

BARGAIN.—FINEST MEDIUM-SIZE EXTENSION house on Madison-av. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished.—A very fine and first-class full-size residence on West 56th-st., close to 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., 13TH-ST.—FINE APARTments from 1st September: meals furnished tenants in their rooms only; rents for apartments and meals greatly reduced.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be rented very low. HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FLATS, WELL ARRANGED, WITH ALL THE improvements, centrally located: rents, $600 to $720. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J.; 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

RIVERSIDE, (GREENWICH.)—THREE ATTRACtive places; modern conveniences: fine neighborhood; near depot; perfectly healthy; one has shore front; $5,000, $7,000, $12,000; bargains. ATWATER, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN UPPER PART OF NEWARK, N. J. (Woodside,) at a bargain, a house containing 12 rooms, bath, range, furnace in cellar, &c.; 5 minutes from two railroads; terms very low; lot 50x200. Apply on premises, No. 110 Montclair-av., or address T. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Cambridge, Md.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

AT NOMINAL RENT.—FURNISHED MANSION; fine, ample grounds, out-buildings, &c.; every way most desirable; location unsurpassed, combining City and country advantages; splendid views; water, gas, every convenience; billiard-table; abundant spacious rooms; society and school advantages excellent; 3½ hours from New-York; (Middletown, Conn.); nominal rent to desirable family until next Spring, perhaps longer. Particulars as per *American Agriculturist* Office, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIonal Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines for Calais, Me., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Pictou, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia. Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 37 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and through to all points of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Aug. 29
ETNA.....Sept. 19
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Aug. 31
AILSA.....Sept. 14
First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
Steam-ship ASHLAND will sail for Fernandina, Fla., direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 19 North River. Connecting with all railroads and steam lines in Florida, and for points on Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers.
INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT.
For rates, through bills of lading, and information, apply on pier, or to
E. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up-stairs.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia....Aug. 31, 3 A. M. | Anchoria....Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Cayonia....Sept. 7, 9 P. M. | Ethiopia....Sept. 21, noon.
Cabins, $35 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 48 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Alsatia....Aug. 28, 2 P. M. | Wisconsin....Sept. 4, 11 A. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA....Thurs., Aug. 29 | LESSING....Thurs., Sept. 12
HERDER....Thurs., Sept. 5 | WIELAND, Thurs., Sept. 19
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUHNARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
Italy...W., Aug. 28, 3 P. M. | Holland...W., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M. | England, S., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
*VILLE DE PARIS, Santelli...Wed., Aug. 28, 5 P. M.
LABRADOR, Sanglier...Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....WED., Aug. 28 | *RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 18
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28, 1878.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 33 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. Parsell....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 P. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. Jennings....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. Perry, Saturday, Sept. 14, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passages apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND PORT DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson...Wed., Aug. 28
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. Maillory...Sat. Aug. 31
From Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 9
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz and Tuxpan, connecting at Tampico, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis, Wednesday, Aug. 28
S. S. CAHONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 3:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River R.R., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:30 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 P. M. For Waterbury RR., 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P.M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A.M., 3 P.M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A.M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:16 and 9 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
OORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS,
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av. to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.
W. M. K. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:20 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For Long Branch, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20 P. M., daily; 1:30 P. M., except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 1:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:10, 4:10, 4:35, 6:35, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
I. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, I. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also to Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland, North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Cleveland, connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
11:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 96 West-st. Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MESKER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily. Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8:00 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays. Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE City and County of New-York.—THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, plaintiffs, against CHARLES H. F. AHRENS and —AHRENS, wife of the said Charles H. F. Ahrens; Louis G. C. Hildebrandt, Bernhard Sondheim, and Leo S. Blogg, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 21, 1878.
Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, New-York City.
To Charles H. F. Ahrens and —Ahrens, wife of the said Charles H. F. Ahrens, Louis G. C. Hildebrandt.—The foregoing summons was served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George M. Van Hoesen, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 30th day of July, 1878, and filed the same day, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the said court, in the Court-house in the City and County of New-York.
HENRY DAY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.—ELLA DE FOREST, plaintiff, against CORNELIUS EUGENE DE FOREST, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 10th, 1878.
THOS. D. DEFOREST, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 254 Broadway, New-York City.
To Cornelius Eugene De Forest: The foregoing summons was served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the thirteenth day of June, 1878, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the said City.
THOS. D. COTTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 254 Broadway, New-York City. jy31-law6w*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOREIGN AGENCY.—THE ADVERTISER, representing, in South America and West Indies, an old firm of English merchants, and having a first-class connection there, is desirous of obtaining the agency of a good American house for those countries. Address T. A., Box No. 107 Times Office.

$3,000 WANTED—AS PARTNER OR AS A loan, with salary; business established; security ample; no risks, no debts. Address A2WOOD, Box No. 127 Times Office.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. Pilkins, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P. M. { SUND

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

LICENSED AND UNLICENSED DEALERS.

SOME STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS—LICENSES ISSUED AND FEES RECEIVED—THE NUMBER OF UNLICENSED SALOONS—A LARGE NUMBER HOLDING INTERNAL REVENUE LICENSES, BUT NONE FROM THE EXCISE BOARD.

When the present Excise Commissioners went into office, on Jan. 26, 1878, they found the business of their office greatly complicated by the loose manner in which the affairs of the department had been conducted, and to clear up matters busied themselves until Feb. 4, with the issuing of licenses for money which had been previously paid in, and for which applicants held receipts. Then they went on until May 1 granting licenses for a whole year from the date of application. It does not seem easy to arrive at a definite knowledge of the exact number of licenses issued during that time, but Commissioner Morrison states them approximately as follows:

First class, grade No. 1—Hotels, at $250 each	...
First class, grade No. 2—Hotels, at $100 each	10
First class, grade No. 3—General liquors, at $75 each	850
Second class—Malt liquors alone, at $30 each	450
Third class—Wholesale liquors, at $50 each	300

On the 1st of May there were in all, as nearly as Mr. Morrison can now arrive at the figures, 6,500 licenses issued in New-York, of which 4,000 were for retail liquor and beer business combined, 2,000 for beer saloons, and 500 covered all the others. Since that date a great many old licenses have been renewed, a few new ones granted upon application, and the record since May 1 shows:

	No. Issues.	Receipts.
First class, grade No. 1	9	$2,250
First class, grade No. 2	34	3,400
First class, grade No. 3	1,613	120,975
Second class	2,282	68,460
Third class	383	19,150
Total	4,321	$214,235

But these figures by no means represent the number of licensed places in the City. Many hold licenses to expire between now and Jan. 1, 1879, and the Commissioners deem that the most accurate estimate of the number of places contributing to the City's revenue was that made on May 1, and, as stated, fixed at 6,500. They are well aware, however, that many places in the City are selling liquors and beer without license, and are at present gathering definite data from their inspectors concerning all such places, with a view to compulsory proceedings should the dealers continue to refuse to comply with the law. There are 35 districts in the City, corresponding with the Police precincts, and the reports received from them up to date present the following as the numbers of unlicensed saloons in them severally:

District.	Number.	District.	Number.
I.	69	XVII.	18
II.	94	XVIII.	22
IV.	19	XIX.	45
VII.	86	XX.	85
VIII.	39	XXII.	101
IX.	9	XXIII.	23
X.	30	XXVII.	90
XI.	74	XXVIII.	26
XII.	10	XXXIII., XXXIV. and XXXV.	30
XIV.	39		
Total reported			999

It is possible that there may be among those some which have been incorrectly reported, and against which proceedings could not be maintained; drug stores, for instance, where it is supposed that there is more spirituous improvement in the quality of the soda-water vended than can be with strict accuracy classed under the general head of "flavoring," and grocery stores, where liquor has been sold under former proprietors, but is so no longer, if the present proprietors are to be believed. But, making all due allowance for these, and remembering that there are a number of districts yet to be heard from, it will hardly be beyond bounds to estimate from the Excise Commissioners' own imperfect showing that we have in the City:

Liquor and beer vendors paying license	6,500
Recalcitrant intoxicators who pay no license	1,200
or over 21 per cent. whose hearts are not troubled by the officials' displeasure	100
It cannot be uninteresting to compare this statement with that afforded by the Collectors of Internal Revenue, who issue the Government licenses for all these—and more—places in New-York. For their purposes the law prescribes but three grades of license—Wholesale liquors, $100; retail liquor, inclusive of malt liquors, $25, and retail malt alone, $20. The City, below Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is divided into two districts; the Second—Marshall B. Blake, Collector, and the Third, Max Weber, Collector. The rural districts above the Creek belong in the Twelfth District, the head-quarters of the Collector to which is in Kingston, Ulster County. For purposes of present contrast they need not here be considered, as they contain only a few country taverns and beer saloons, all of which pay the United States license and scarcely any of which pay the City license. The dividing line between the two great internal revenue districts of the City is a strangely jagged one. It starts from Catharine Ferry and runs through, successively, through Catharine-street, Bowery, Canal, Mott, East Houston, Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Sixth-avenue, West Twenty-fourth-street to the North River. All south and west of that line belongs in the Second District, all north and east, to the Third. The combined record of licenses up to date is given by the Collectors and their deputies as follows:	

District.	Wholesale Liquor.	Retail Liquor and Malt.	Malt Liquors Alone.
II.	388	3,488	295
III.	70	3,552	1,424
Total	458	7,040	1,719

Perhaps the wholesale licenses may be as well left out of the account, and it is not necessary to enter here into any nice question of how far the trustful nature of the Deputy Collectors in the Third District may have been abused by saloon-keepers who professed to sell malt liquors only, that they might get a license for $5 a year less than if they had avowed the vending of schnapps. But, leaving out the wholesalers, it appears that Government licenses have been issued to 8,759 places for the sale of malt and spirituous liquors between the Battery and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, while City licenses have been issued to 6,259 less than that number, and the Excise Commissioners are only aware, up to date, of the existence of 7,499 such places, both licensed and unlicensed, with an estimated margin on districts yet to be heard from which may bring this information up to a total of 7,700.

The Excise Commissioners say that when they have full information concerning all the unlicensed places in the several precincts, as reported by their inspectors, they purpose making a general attack by law upon all recalcitrants. If they do so, and compel all the 1,200 they expect to find to pay even the nominal license now required by law, that will add $36,000 to the revenues of their department at least. But should they go further, and find all the 2,259 more than they have licensed, which are on the books of the Collectors of Internal Revenue, and compel them to pay, they will add $67,770 instead. It would seem that the matter is serious enough to merit their earnest contemplation.

A SUCCESSFUL STILL HUNT.

SEIZURE OF AN UP-TOWN DISTILLERY—ONE OF THE WORKMEN CAPTURED.

A raid was made yesterday morning on an illicit distillery in rear of the premises Nos. 419 and 421 East Forty-eighth-street, which resulted in the capture of one prisoner and chattels to the value of probably $3,500. The seizure was made by Deputy Collector Marshall, assisted by Deputies Swanton and Schraidt, Special Deputy Frank Myer, and a squad of Police. The information as to the whereabouts of the still was given by Joseph G. Hurd, an old special detective employed by the Internal Revenue Bureau, who says: "If there's a barley-pot anywhere around and my nose doesn't lead to it, then you can tell me of it." The still was in perfect order, with fires burning in the furnace and whisky streaming from the tail of the worm. The tenement-house neighbors, as they always do, said: "Sure, I always thought it was a vinegar factory." Three workmen, who were in the distillery when the officers forced an entrance, fled. Two of them, who were subsequently seen sneaking out of one of the front tenement-houses, ran on being accosted by the officers, and were pursued for several blocks, and one of them made his escape. The other was halted by a shot being fired after him by Deputy Collector Marshall, and was made a prisoner. He gave his name as John Flynn. The distillery was very finely fitted up, with new still and furnace, three large mash tubs, containing 2,000 gallons of mash, and all the necessary appliances. It was situated on the ground floor in the rear. The still had a capacity to make 150 gallons of spirits per day, and the officers found nearly five barrels ready for removal. The property on which the still is situated is owned by George G. Gregory. Flynn was taken before United States Commissioner Deuel, and held in default of $5,000 bail for examination.

THE JERSEY CITY MURDER CASE.

The verdict rendered by the Coroner's jury in the Smith case against Mrs. Smith did not cause any particular surprise in Jersey City. Yesterday Lawyer Wakeman, the legal adviser of Mrs. Smith, called upon her at 5 Police Headquarters and informed her of the verdict of the jury. She seemed to be in unusually good spirits. She told the lawyer that she overheard much of the discussion among the jurors after they had retired to prepare their verdict, they being locked up in an adjoining room. She said they talked over the public feeling upon the case, and the Coroner, Mr. Kapp, said the jurors would be the laughing-stock of the people and the press if they did not render a verdict implicating both Kennedy and Mrs. Smith as the murderers. Bennett also took the matter very coolly and asked his counsel, James Flemming, "what they [the Police] were going to do about it." Prosecutor McGill said he should hold both the woman and the man until the case was decided upon by the Grand Jury of Hudson County, which meets on Tuesday next. Judge Davis told the counsel for both prisoners that he should hold an examination in the case Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, in the First District Court-room on Gregory-street.

THE VAN ZANDT ARSON CASE.

EXAMINATION BEFORE A STATEN ISLAND MAGISTRATE—THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The examination in the case of William T. Van Zandt, who was accused by his former clerk, William H. Howard, of burning a house at the junction of Castleton and Bard avenues, Castleton, Staten Island, for the purpose of defrauding the Manufacturers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Hartford, was held yesterday at the office of Justice Johnson, of Port Richmond. Howard, who is now under indictment for robbing the office of Mr. Van Zandt, was present in charge of Detective Owen Haley, of the Broadway Squad. Mr. Van Zandt was represented by ex-Judge Huntington, and District Attorney Croak, of Richmond County, appeared for the people.

Adam Filess, a grocer and cartman, testified that he was employed by William T. Van Zandt, in May last, to take a bedstead, mattress, bed-clothes, and other articles to the house at Castleton; the detective had tried to get him to say that he had taken a demijohn filled with kerosene, but he had refused to tell an untruth.

Frederick A. Peck, agent of the Manufacturers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company, identified the policies on the building and the furniture as having been issued to Leopold and William T. Van Zandt, and recognized William T. as one of the claimants after the fire.

William Casey, the occupant of a house at the junction of Castleton and Davis avenues, swore that he entered the burning house on the night of the fire, and assisted others in removing furniture, consisting of a looking-glass, table, chandelier, a chair, some crockery ware, and a step ladder; on the preceding evening William T. Van Zandt called at the house of witness and asked him if he would sell him a candle; witness told him that he would not, and directed him where to get one. William Hang, a Chinaman, testified that he sold a candle that evening to a man with a light coat, but could not swear that William T. Van Zandt was the person.

John C. Burnett, who was next called, said that he wrote letters to Howard, Van Zandt's accuser, in one of which he informed Howard that bail could be got for him if he would retract the statement made by him; the letters were written at the request of Mr. Yetter; witness met Mr. Huntington, Mr. Yetter, and Mr. Van Zandt on Sunday last, and was requested to hunt up witnesses who would swear to the truth, whatever it was; witness believed that Howard, the complainant, appeared against Van Zandt through fear, and that if he were a free man he would say Mr. Van Zandt had nothing to do with the fire; in view of that fact they had endeavored to induce him to tell the truth.

Howard was then cross-examined for the defense, and contradicted some of the most important points in his direct testimony. He repeated the statement that he left the burned house at 4 P. M. for New-York on the day preceding the fire, and returned on the 6 P. M. boat.

Thomas K. Austin, the father-in-law of Leopold Van Zandt, gave evidence showing that it was impossible for Howard to have returned to the island at the time mentioned in his affidavit. He also swore that Mr. W. T. Van Zandt was at his house, No. 388 Ninth-avenue, before 10 o'clock that Saturday night. Mrs. Margaret Austin, wife of the witness, and others corroborated his testimony.

The defendant, in testifying in his own behalf, denied the truth of the allegations in Howard's complaint, and swore that the candle bought by him was sold by Mrs. Van Zandt in searching for some curtain-rings in the garret, early on the afternoon of the day preceding the fire.

Justice Johnson decided that the testimony of Howard was too conflicting to justify the holding of the accused, who was thereupon discharged.

AN ADVENTUROUS LITTLE GIRL.

SHE RUNS AWAY FROM HOME TO AVOID BEATING—WHAT SHE TOLD HER ADOPTED MOTHER.

A daughter of Mr. Edward Mills, of No. 186 Steuben-street, Jersey City, was passing by a park in that city at dusk on Monday night when she noticed a little girl, about 13 years old, neatly dressed, sitting on one of the benches and crying. She went up to her and asked her what was the matter. Amid tears and sobs the child told her little friend that she lived in Brooklyn, that she had run away from home, had no money, and nowhere to stay during the night. After listening to her story, Mr. Mills' daughter told the other to wait where she was a few minutes. She then ran home and told her mother about her discovery in the Park. Mrs. Mills went to the Park, and, after questioning the child closely, took her home with her and kept her over night. Yesterday morning Mr. Mills visited the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters and told Superintendent Campbell about the girl. The Superintendent sent Detective Zundt to take the little one to Brooklyn. She did not wish to go with the detective, but finally accompanied him quietly, remarking in a passive manner, "Well, if I must, I suppose I must." When taken before Superintendent Campbell, the girl told a remarkable story. She said her name was Jennie Burnett, and that she was 13 years old. Her parents were poor people, and used to live in Oxford, Chenango County, N. Y. They died when she was an infant, and she was placed in the County Poor-house in Preston, in the same county, where she remained until she was about 3 years old. She was then adopted by a woman named Preston, who is at present employed as a domestic in the family of Dr. Bond, at No. 27 Schermerhorn-street. Jennie said she was also employed at the same place. She said her adopted mother treated her cruelly, and often beat her. On Monday morning she said she was beaten worse than ever before, so she ran away. She went at once to Jersey City, where she wandered around until about nightfall, when she entered the park where she was found by Mrs. Mills.

Mrs. Preston, the girl's adopted mother, was sent for, and hastened at once to Police Head-quarters. When she saw Jennie, she went up to her with tears streaming down her face, and kissed her passionately. Jennie stood like a statue. While Mrs. Preston was trying to explain the beating she gave the child on the morning of her departure from home, Jennie, without changing her countenance, simply said, "You know you are not telling the truth." Jennie left Head-quarters in company with her adopted mother, but against her will, as she said she knew how to work and that she preferred to go into the country and get her own living.

AN ANGEL OF A BOY.

Two months ago Miss Meyer, Principal of the primary department of Twenty-seventh-Street Grammar School, was sentenced by the Board of Education to the loss of one month's salary for chastising a little boy named Richard Palmer. The boy is the adopted child of an old couple named Woods, living at No. 157 East Thirty-third-street, and they both appeared before the board and stated the impossibility of little Richard's being guilty of any such act as that ascribed to him by the school-mistress. They were very indignant about his chastisement, and described at great length his truthfulness, his obedience, his gentle manners, and the rest of his budding virtues. It was upon their representations with respect to the boy's character that the school-mistress was fined. The same aged couple appeared yesterday at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and asked Justice Duffy to send the boy, who are while was "a little angel of goodness," to the House of Refuge. They could do no good with him, they said; he was incorrigible. The Justice reminded the old lady of the high encomiums she had passed upon the boy but a short time since, and she hung her head. The boy was sent to the House of Refuge.

A DARING ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

At an early hour yesterday morning, as Officer Furniss, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was engaged in dispersing a number of rowdies at the corner of the Bowery and Bayard-street, one of the crowd threw a billet of wood at him, striking him on the shoulders. The assailant of Officer Furniss escaped, but the latter arrested one of his companions, who gave his name as John Hand. The charge of disorderly conduct was preferred against Hand yesterday in the Tombs Police Court, upon which complaint the accused was fined $10, and, in default of $300 bail, was committed for two months. As Officer Furniss was taking Hand down the dark and winding stairway which leads to the prison, he was confronted by a powerful-looking man, who, grappling with him, caused him to release his hold of Hand. Furniss succeeded in wresting himself from the man's grasp, however, and giving chase to Hand, captured him after a race of about two blocks. The man who interfered with the officer escaped. At the time there were at least 20 policemen within call in the court.

CATCHING A SAND-SHOWER.

An engineer on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad yesterday allowed his engine to get under too much headway, when nearing the Chambers-Street Station, and had to resort to the sand-valve to check his speed. The opening of this valve allows fine sand to run upon the rail before the driving-wheels of the engine, and thus the stoppage of the train is sooner brought about. The engineer accomplished this end, but in so doing he allowed a perfect shower of sand to fall upon the heads of those on the street-crossing, and as there were many persons then going down to the Chambers-Street Ferry, there were just that many who spoke of that engineer in words more forcible than polite. Sand in the hair is not agreeable to most people, and one lady, who carried on her head a good supply, was not improved by it in either manner or appearance.

SAILORS CRUELLY BEATEN,

ONE JUMPS OVERBOARD TO ESCAPE BEING KILLED.

HE IS RESCUED BY A PASSING TUG-BOAT—HE AND HIS COMPANIONS ON BOARD ASSAULTED BY THE FIRST AND SECOND MATES—THE FIRST MATE ARRESTED.

At about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while the tug William Murtagh, Capt. Robert Eldridge, of the New-York and Amboy Towing and Transportation Line, was cruising in the Bay, the attention of the crew was attracted by the cries of a man floating in the water between Bedloe's and Governor's Islands. Capt. Eldridge at once headed the boat for the drowning man, and after considerable trouble succeeded in rescuing him. When found he was almost exhausted and clinging desperately to a fender by which means he had been able to keep himself afloat. He was carried into the engine room of the tug and was soon sufficiently recovered to give an account of himself. He said his name was Diederich Cassens, a Norwegian, 19 years of age, and one of the crew of the German bark Midas, bound for Hamburg, which was anchored off Bedloe's, waiting to set sail for her destination. He said that he had jumped overboard to escape being maltreated by the first mate, who had assaulted him with a handspike and threatened to kill him. Cassens was landed at Pier No. 2 East River, and Capt. Eldridge placed him in charge of Patrolman Simington, of the Eastern Steam-boat Squad. The officer took the young sailor to the Madison-Street Police Station, and thence to Superintendent Walling, at the Central Office. Cassens said that the crew of the Midas was shipped on Monday, and went on board late that afternoon. The vessel was then towed down the bay, and cast anchor off Bedloe's Island. The Captain was ashore, and the first mate was in charge. Cassens did not know the names of either of these officers. Several of the crew were under the influence of liquor, and the first and second mates had assaulted the men without provocation with iron belaying pins and a capstan-bar. The first mate had also threatened to kill him before they were outside of the Hook. He therefore determined to make his escape, and yesterday morning dropped over the side of the vessel and struck out boldly for the shore. He had taken the precaution to take with him a fender, and by this he was enabled to keep afloat until rescued by the tug, after having been over an hour in the water. He had almost given himself up for lost when the tug hove in sight.

As Cassens bore very slight marks of violence, Superintendent Walling directed Officer Livingston to take the complainant to the Tombs Police Court to obtain a warrant for the arrest of his assailant. At the Tombs he repeated the story substantially as given above, and Justice Wandell issued a warrant for the arrest of the mate, the assault having been committed within the jurisdiction of New-York. Sergt. Schultz, commanding the Harbor Police-boat Seneca, was directed to take Patrolman Simington on board and start out on a cruise in search of the Midas, and to assist in the execution of the warrant. Officer Livingston was also taken on board the Seneca for the purpose of pointing out the man who had assaulted him. The Seneca found the Midas at anchor off Bedloe's Island, and Sergt. Schultz, with a section of men, boarded her. Cassens pointed out James McDonald, the first mate of the Midas, as the man who had assaulted him, and McDonald was arrested. Sergt. Schultz then went into the forecastle of the bark, and there found August Neilson and Charles Claussen, two Norwegian sailors, in their bunks, bearing evidence of having been most terribly beaten. Neilson's head was cut in several places, his right ear pounded to a jelly, and both eyes terribly swollen and discolored. Claussen was not so badly hurt. He had a severe cut across his nose; his eyes were also discolored and swollen, and he had several cuts on his head and face. On being questioned, Neilson and Claussen both said that they were beaten with iron belaying pins by McDonald and the second mate, John Olsen, another of the crew, complained that he had been beaten by McDonald with a capstan-bar, but had escaped with slight injuries. These men wished to be taken ashore to make complaints against McDonald, and after collecting their dunnage were allowed to go on board the Seneca. Three other members of the crew were also taken on board the Police-boat, and, together with the prisoner, were landed at Pier No. 1 North River. McDonald was taken to the Church-Street Police Station and locked up in a cell. The sailors found accommodations at a boarding-house near by. They desired to have the second mate arrested, but the Police did not consider themselves justified in taking him from the vessel in the absence of the Captain, as it would leave the bark without an officer.

Cassens and his shipmates, Neilson, Claussen, and Olsen, were found by a TIMES reporter at their boarding-house last evening. Cassens is a very intelligent young man, and told his story in a straightforward manner. He said that the Midas belonged to Bremerhaven, and was bound for Hamburg, with a cargo of petroleum. The crew was shipped on Saturday, and were all under the influence of liquor on Sunday and Monday evening at Weehawken. Nelson, the boarding-house keeper, accompanied them. Claussen and Neilson were under the influence of liquor. When the tug-boat came alongside, McDonald ordered Neilson and Claussen to attend to the towing-line, but, as the latter men were drunk, they did not work fast enough for the mate, who seized a capstan near and was about to beat them with it when Mr. Nelson interfered. He told the mate that they were good men, and if he gave them a chance to get sober they would be all right. McDonald ordered them into the forecastle, and they went. Soon after the mate had overpowered with fists and struck him on one side of the head with a capstan bar and knocked him down. He then ordered all hands into the forecastle, and warned them not to come out until he called them. When they were off Bedloe's Island McDonald sung out for all hands to come on deck. Neilson and Claussen did not hear and did not come up. He then swore a great oath that he would "kill the Norwegian before the watch was out." Cassens at this time was hauling in the hawser, and McDonald, without any provocation, struck him on the side of the head with a capstan bar, knocking him down and cutting his ear. Later, when Cassens was standing by to clear away the chains, McDonald came up and shaking a handspike at him, said, "You Norwegian I'll fix you; I'll kill you before we get outside the Hook." At about 8 o'clock in the evening a great noise was heard in the forecastle, and Olsen went down to see what was the matter. He found the mate Donald and the second mate beating Neilson and Claussen with iron belaying-pins. Neilson was in his bunk and Claussen was lying across his chest. Olsen shouted for his comrades to come and protect their shipmates, and McDonald and the second mate then desisted and came up on deck. They swore they would kill all the Norwegian on board, and then ordered the crew into the forecastle. No further trouble occurred during the night, and at 4:15 o'clock A. M. all hands were called to turn to and prepare the ship for sailing. Neilson and Claussen, on account of their injuries, were unable to work, and they went aft and told McDonald so. He ordered them to the forecastle. Cassens had, however, made up his mind that he would not sail in the ship, and at 7 o'clock in the morning, when all hands were called to breakfast, he took off his shoes, and, picking up a fender from the deck and one of the marlinspikes which McDonald had used in his assault upon the crew, dropped overboard. He had not been long in the water when he was compelled to drop the marlinspike, which he had intended to bring ashore to be used as evidence against his assailant, but he held on to the fender until he was picked up by the tug. Neilson, Claussen, and Olsen, who were present during the interview, corroborated their comrade's story. Mr. Nelson, the boarding-house master who shipped the crew for the Midas, told the reporter that the men were all good sailors, and he had never heard a complaint against them.

McDonald, the mate, was visited in his cell at the station-house last night. He is a native of Nova Scotia, 24 years of age, and came to this City about seven weeks ago. He was at first disinclined to talk about the affairs on the ship, but finally denied that he had beaten the sailors with belaying-pins. He admitted that he had had a "growl" with Cassens, but said that it didn't amount to much, and he couldn't remember whether he had struck Cassens, but thought he might have done so. He claimed to be unable to account for the manner in which the sailors had received their injuries.

McDonald will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court this morning for examination. A complaint will then be made against the second mate for his assault upon Neilson and Claussen.

MR. ANDREWS' RESIGNATION.

Mayor Ely addressed the following communication to TAX Commissioner Andrews yesterday:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1878.

Hon. George H. Andrews:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received, and accept with much reluctance, your resignation of the office of TAX Commissioner, made necessary by your continued ill health.

In parting officially from one who has for so many years served the people of this State and City with such signal fidelity and intelligence, I cannot refrain from expressing my deep regret that the public are to be so soon deprived of your invaluable services.

With assurances of my sincere respect and esteem, I remain yours, truly, SMITH ELY, Jr., Mayor.

It is not yet known when the Mayor will appoint a person to fill the vacancy. He stated yesterday that he could not tell when he would take action in the matter.

THE "HIGHLANDERS" EXCURSION

Some days ago Col. Joseph Laing, of the Old Guard, Seventy-ninth Highlanders, accepted an invitation from the Providence Caledonian Society and the Boston Caledonian Club to attend a series of games to be contested at Providence to-day and at Boston to-morrow. Pursuant to orders from Col. Laing, the veterans of the Old Guard appeared at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday afternoon, to form for parade to the steamer Massachusetts, of the Providence Line, at Pier No. 29 North River. The soldiers were attired in full uniform, comprising kilts, dark coats, and epaulets, together with knapsacks and muskets. The line of march was down Broadway to Murray-street, and thence to the boat, and as the veterans marched to the martial music of a full brass band their brilliant uniforms and soldierly appearance attracted quite an assemblage along the route. Among the band were three young pipers, who played Highland airs with fine effect upon the bag-pipes. In the midst of the veterans marched a standard-bearer, who bore the tattered and scorched battle-flag of the old Seventy-ninth Regiment, which was greeted with applause and cheers. As the soldiers reached the pier the band played "Whoa, Emma," continuing the familiar air as they marched on board the steamer. As the latter got under way the band assembled upon the lower deck and played a spirited farewell selection for the entertainment of the crowd upon the pier.

KEARNEY COMING TO NEW-YORK.

THE GREAT VITUPERATOR TO HOWL AT COOPER INSTITUTE—BLAIR-CONNOLLYITES REJOICING.

The General Committee of the Blair-Connolly wing of the National Greenback-Labor Party of this City met last evening in the Germania Assembly Rooms. Representatives of the organization in the various Assembly districts reported that the district organizations are growing stronger every day, but the majority of them presented no statistical evidence of the truth of their assertions. George Blair, the permanent Chairman of the committee, was absent, but a communication was received from him suggesting that the large hall of the Cooper Institute should be engaged for a mass-meeting, to be held next week, and that arrangements be made for the reception of Denis Kearney in this City. F. R. Purcell, Chairman of the committee which represented the Blair-Connolly faction before the Harmonizing Committee appointed by the Syracuse Convention, made a report in which he congratulated the organization on the fact that its representatives were appointed to the State Committee by the majority of the Harmonizing Committee. There was never, he said, a more determined onslaught made on any organization than was made on that one. Individuals without the shadow of an organization behind them had pretended to represent the Greenback-Labor Party. They had made the most determined efforts to disorganize the party by using threats and by attempting bribery. All their efforts had failed, and the Blair-Connolly organization had triumphed. It was, the speaker said, a great moral victory. The report was adopted.

James Connolly then made a speech, in which he stated that bribes had been offered to the members of the Harmonizing Committee. The life of its Chairman had been threatened, and Mr. John J. Junio had been kept away from the Committee. He was glad to say, however, that Mr. Junio was only endeavoring to find out what the enemy meant, and that when it was proposed to him to vote for certain persons he emphatically refused. The speaker denied that the Blair-Connolly organization was, as had been stated in the minority report of the Harmonizing Committee, under the influence of a secret society. Later in the meeting Mr. Connolly declared that Messrs. Wright and Ransom, of the Harmonizing Committee, were duly notified of the meeting of that body on Monday morning, at Dr. Miller's house, on Twenty-sixth-street, and had no excuse for their absence. Dr. F. E. Miller then made a long speech, and on its conclusion a committee was appointed to make preparations for the reception of Denis Kearney and the proposed mass-meeting at Cooper Institute, at which he will speak, next week.

NEW-YORK'S VERY DIRTY STREETS.

ANOTHER EFFORT TO CLEAN THEM—THE POLICE ORDERED TO ENFORCE THE HEALTH ORDINANCES.

The Captains of the several Police precincts assembled in the office of Superintendent Walling yesterday for the purpose of receiving additional instructions with regard to supervising the cleaning of the streets. The Superintendent informed them that numerous complaints have been received that the streets are in a filthy condition, and that the cleaners do their work in a careless and inefficient manner. The Captains were warned that they will be held accountable for the condition of the streets in their precincts, and must make complaints against the officers in charge of the street laborers if the work supervised by them is improperly performed. They were instructed particularly to prevent the throwing of garbage and dirt into the streets, especially in the tenement-house districts, and ordered to arrest all persons discovered doing so. The Captains were also directed to strictly enforce section 95 of the Sanitary Code, which commands every owner, tenant, or lessee to provide boxes or barrels for the reception of rubbish, garbage, &c., that accumulates in or near his or her place of business. They were further ordered to make a list of all the houses in the City where the provisions of this section are disregarded, giving the name of the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant. The names of the delinquent parties will be forwarded to the Board of Health, with a request for their prosecution according to law.

Capt. Gunner, in charge of the Street-cleaning Bureau, will to-day call together the officers having the supervision of the ward gangs of street-cleaners, and instruct them to exact a more rigid performance of work by their subordinates. He will also inform the officers that unless they succeed in keeping the streets in better condition they will be dismissed.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE APPROACHES.

AN OMISSION IN THE DESIGN OF THE STRUCTURE THAT MAY BE CORRECTED.

The temporary stoppage of work on the East River Bridge, yet so far from being completed, has led many persons who have watched the progress of the work, and who have considered how the bridge can best be made to serve a useful purpose, to believe that some alterations of the builder's plans ought to be made for the public convenience. According to the plans now in use, and upon which it seems the bridge is to be finished, the approach will have but one entrance. All persons who desire to cross it will be compelled to go to the main terminus in this City, on Chatham-street opposite, in Tryon-row. This will, of course, make the bridge a convenient one for persons traveling to Brooklyn only where the bridge is in a direct line of travel. All who do business in South-street, above and below the bridge, will be compelled to go from one block to half a mile out of the way to reach the bridge, unless they prefer to take the easier and quicker route by the ferry-boats and street cars of Fulton-street, Brooklyn. As Engineer Roebling has already given the public to understand that street cars cannot be used on the bridge with safety to the structure, and that steam cars, except in limited numbers and capacity, are also out of the question, the facilities for pedestrians ought to be made as great as possible, in order to secure some measure of popularity for the expensive luxury. It is suggested that, as it is not yet too late, the omission in the plans complained of may yet be rectified. The Osborn Viaduct in London, which has been seen and admired by thousands of American visitors, crosses Farringdon-street, a leading thoroughfare, at the height of 30 feet. An important feature of the grand design of this structure is that of the staircases, four in number, built at each street-crossing. The usefulness of these approaches has been fully demonstrated. There seems to be no reason why such staircases should not be introduced at several of the streets crossed by the approach to the East River Bridge. If the objection of cost should be made to four staircases, there could at least be one at each street where the height was not too great to be attempted by pedestrians. The matter does not appear to have been considered as yet by the bridge builders, but it is not considered too late to amend the plans for the purpose.

AN INVALID SHOOTS HIMSELF.

EDWARD JUMPS PUTS AN END TO HIS LONG SICKNESS.

Edward Jumps, of No. 258 West Forty-third-street, was found dead in his bath-tub yesterday afternoon with a bullet-hole in his head over the left ear. A Colt's revolver lay on the bottom of the bath-tub by his side. Mr. Jumps had been a sufferer from a severe form of dyspepsia for the past nine years. His sufferings have been so great recently that his physicians were compelled to subject him to hyperdermic injections of morphine. He insisted upon being relieved in this manner very frequently, but, soon weakened under them, became a mere skeleton, and was unable to leave his room. On Sunday last Mr. Jumps was informed by his physician that he had a cancer in his stomach. The information made him exceedingly despondent. When the members of his family went to luncheon yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jumps got out of his bed and went into the bath-room. He placed a chair near the bath-tub, and on it fixed a small mirror. He then got into the tub and arranged the mirror so that he could see what he was about, placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head and fired. The report was not heard in the house, and the fact of the suicide was not known until the family returned up stairs from the dining-room.

Mr. Jumps was 46 years old. He owned an interest in an Atlanta (Ga.) jewelry store, and his wife conducts a fancy goods store on Eighth-avenue.

MORTALITY STATISTICS FOR LAST WEEK.

The following statistics in reference to the mortality during the past week are taken from Dr. Nagle's report presented to the Board of Health yesterday:

During the week ending Saturday, Aug. 24, 1878, 519 deaths were reported to have occurred in this City. This is the lowest weekly number of deaths reported for this City since June 22, and is a decrease of 50 as compared with the number of deaths reported for the preceding week, and 77 less than the number reported during the corresponding week of 1877. The actual mortality for the week ending Aug. 17, 1878, was 541, which is 109 below the average of the corresponding week of the past 5 years, and represents an annual death rate of 25.92 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,085,197. The most noticeable decrease in the mortality during the week was among children under 5 years of age and diarrheal diseases; the deaths among the former were 71 and the latter 18 less than the number reported for the week previous.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The State of Indiana, from Glasgow, brought 118 immigrants yesterday, and the Circassia, from the same port, 106.

Yesterday was the last day for licensing weighers and measurers of grain. The Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange licensed eight, making 125 in all.

A boy named Edward Sullivan, of No. 848 First-avenue, accidentally fell into the East River, at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

William Brenemann, of No. 127 Crosby-street, who was stabbed in the neck on Monday night, in his own yard, by William Farrell, of No. 280 Mulberry-street, was danger usly ill last evening in the Chambers-Street Hospital.

The August Mayer Republican Association of Yorkville was organized last Monday evening, and the following officers were elected: President, Max Zenn; Vice-President, D. Edelmuth; Secretary, Theodore F. Koedly; Treasurer, Moses Seewald.

The Customs officials seized yesterday 600 smuggled cigars on Pier No. 17 East River and 500 at Old-slip; also 14¾ gross of French goods, imported for immoral purposes, in the house No. 116 Prince-street. Details were refused for publication.

The Police yesterday warned store-keepers, and the public generally, to beware of counterfeit $50 notes on the Tradesmen's National Bank, which made their appearance yesterday. This is the same counterfeit which was quite generally circulated some months ago.

Miss Rosa McGeachy, the soprano of the Madison-Avenue Reformed Episcopal Church, has been engaged as a leading vocalist in the Max Maretzek-Foyer Concert Troupe, which will make a tour through the West next month, opening at Detroit, Mich., on Sept. 2.

Julia Judge died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from injuries accidentally received on the 22d inst., by being knocked down and run over by a team and truck driven by John Coleman, of No. 621 East Sixteenth-street. Coleman was locked up to await the result of an inquest.

The first arrival of new Alabama cotton was sold at auction yesterday in front of the Cotton Exchange, at 15 cents a pound, to Dayton & Waldo. The bale was shipped by George L Goodrich & Co., of Nashville, Tenn., for account of Halls, Hooper & Nichols, to Lehman Brothers.

The public schools will reopen on Monday next. During the vacation season of the past two months all of the buildings have been renovated, and a better system of ventilation has been introduced in many of them. Some of the older buildings have also been repainted and kalsomined.

Maximilian Baum, of No. 45 Rivington-street, and Frank Bland, of No. 318 West Seventeenth-street, quarreled last evening at No. 363 Bleecker-street, and Baum drew a knife and stabbed Bland in the left breast, inflicting a painful wound. Baum was locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house.

A general alarm was sent out from the Central Office yesterday directing the Police to search for Mary Collins, or Corcoran, an insane woman, about 40 years of age, of No. 353 East Seventy-third-street, who is missing from her home, and is supposed to be wandering about the City in a demented condition.

The steamer Grand Republic will go on an excursion up the Hudson this evening, leaving Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn, at 8:15 o'clock; West Tenth-street at 8:30, and West Twenty-fourth-street at 8:45 o'clock. A fine display of fire-works will be made from a float at the base of the Palisades during the passage of the steamer.

During the period of 5-cent trips on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad yesterday afternoon one of the engines of a down train broke its piston-rod just as it was rounding the sharp curve near the Park-Place Station. Considerable delay was caused to passengers on the down trains before the accident could be remedied.

The dead body of an unknown man was found floating in the Hudson River, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, yesterday afternoon, and removed to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently about 30 years of age, was 5 feet 5 inches in height, and had on black pantaloons, blue vest, white shirt, and button gaiters.

Col. James M. Miller, one of the oldest auctioneers in the City, was found dead in his bed, at the residence of Mr. Moore, at Staten Island, on Monday morning last. It is supposed that he died from heart disease. Mr. Miller was 78 years old, and leaves a widow and a married daughter. His funeral will take place at White Plains to-morrow at 11 A. M.

The Oil Trade of the Produce Exchange yesterday adopted a new rule empowering the Committee on Oils to license qualified members of the Exchange as inspectors and testers of oils other than petroleum, and to remove them for cause. They also adopted an amendment to rule 6, which provides for the testing of lard-oil so as to include cotton-seed-oil in its provisions.

Seven judgments against Daniel Drew were sold by auction yesterday at the Exchange Sales-room, by order of David Dows, Assignee. They aggregated $162,124 11, divided as follows: $7,865 45, $19,178 81, $24,152

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

TO-DAY'S REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

OBJECTS AND PROBABLE ACTION—A PURPOSE TO MAKE A UNITED AND VIGOROUS CANVASS THIS FALL—TILDEN AND ROBINSON PLOTTING TO OVERTHROW KELLY AND TAMMANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—The coming political campaign is evidently exciting a great deal of interest among the politicians, if not among the people at large. So much preliminary skirmishing among party leaders has seldom been seen, especially in what is called an "off" year in politics. Last week the Administration, or Hayes Republicans, had their "conference" here, and now it is announced that the Anti-Administration, or Conkling, wing of the party, are to meet in consultation at the United States Hotel to-morrow. The prime movers in this last conference appear to have been as unsuccessful in keeping their meeting a secret as were their predecessors a week ago. The invitation to the meeting to-morrow, which is marked "confidential," and signed by A. B. Cornell, has already been published in half the papers of the State, as was the previous one signed by Elliot C. Cowdin. Most of those who received Mr. Cowdin's invitation were, or professed to be, entirely ignorant of the objects of the conference which they were requested to attend until their arrival here, and, so far as I have been able to learn, a like ignorance prevails among those who have been favored with Mr. Cornell's invitation. Outsiders, and especially Democrats, who take a very lively interest in what they are pleased to term Republican quarrels, considering that they are waging a bitter warfare among themselves, interpreted the objects of the conference of last week to be to initiate measures to prevent the return of Mr. Conkling to the United States Senate, and they took great comfort to themselves in discounting the advantages that were to result therefrom to the Democracy. But the conferees, when they came together, so far from initiating a war upon Mr. Conkling or his Senatorial prospects, did not even mention his name.

There is probably just as little reason for the interpretation that some are disposed to give to the conference to be held here to-morrow—that it is called to promote the re-election of Senator Conkling, or to "head off" or "crush out" his enemies. So far as appears from the wording of the invitation, and so far as its purpose is understood by the gentleman who signed it, the sole object of the conference is to promote the success of the Republican Party, irrespective of individuals or factions, at the coming election. The honesty and good faith of this declared purpose are confirmed by the fact that many of the gentlemen who attended last week's conference have also been invited to the one to be held to-morrow and will attend. With the exception of Mr. Cornell himself, who arrived here from Burlington, Vt., at 2 P. M. to-day, only a few of those invited are in Saratoga at the present writing, and two of them participated in Mr. Cowdin's conference. This certainly indicates harmony rather than discord, and I know that the prevailing sentiment among the leaders of both wings of the party is in favor of a united and vigorous campaign this Fall, which shall bring victory to the Republican Party rather than to any individual or faction in it.

The evening trains have brought in a number of Republicans to attend the conference to-morrow. Among those now here besides A. B. Cornell, who sent out the invitations, are Collector Arthur, Surveyor Sharpe, Senators Harris and Marvin, E. Johnson, Clerk of the Assembly; Warner Miller, of Herkimer; Congressman John H. Starin, of Montgomery; Collector S. P. Remington, of St. Lawrence; C. S. Symonds, of Utica; George H. Stewart and Postmaster Judson, of this village; C. B. Waite, of Chenango; Isaac Dayton, Judge Dittenhoefer, John Fitch, M. C. Smith, and Jacob Patterson, of New-York; D. W. Judd, of Richmond; Dwight Lawrence, ex-Senator Baker, George Bull, and others. A very large number of Republicans from all sections of the State have been invited, including all the members of the State Committee and all the Republican Senators, members of the Assembly and Congressmen from this State. In issuing the invitations no distinction was made between Conkling or anti-Conkling, or Administration or anti-Administration Republicans, and more than half of the men who attended the conference here last week were invited to this. I learn from Mr. Cornell that the idea of calling the conference originated with him, and he sent out the invitations without consulting Senator Conkling or any one else. Returning from a six weeks' tarry in the Adirondacks, he saw the report of the conference held here last week, and it occurred to him that a more general expression of the sentiment of the Republicans throughout the State on the subject of holding a State Convention was desirable than could be gathered from the limited number who assembled here last Wednesday. With a view to get such an expression, and also to have a general consultation as to the best means of promoting the success of the party at the coming election, he took the liberty of calling the conference, and he assumes all the responsibility therefor. He says that any one who votes the Republican ticket is welcome to participate in the deliberations of the conference, and to vote on any question that may arise.

On the subject of holding a State Convention, there is some difference of opinion among those now here, but a majority are in favor of a convention called in the usual manner, and it is probable that the conference will recommend it. Among 30 or 40 answers to invitations from those who are unable to attend is one from Congressman James, of St. Lawrence County, in which he takes strong ground against holding a State Convention this year. His reasons are that there is no controversy among Republicans over the ticket to be nominated, though he expresses his preference for Judge Daniels, of Buffalo; that there is no occasion for any change in the platform of the party heretofore adopted, and that the holding of a convention would only afford an opportunity for mischief-makers to introduce fire-brands and disturb the harmony and endanger the success of the party. He is in favor of making nominations for the Assembly without reference to anybody's wishes or interest in respect to the United States Senatorship, and leave that question to be settled after the Republican Party has made sure of the Legislature. If this is done, he feels confident that the party can carry the next Assembly. If it is not done he has grave doubts about it, and he does, not think the holding of a State Convention at this time would tend to suppress those personal and factional issues which it is desirable to avoid, but would rather multiply and embitter them. In answer to these arguments of Judge James, it is said by those who advocate a convention that if the State Committee does not call one, the Administration Republicans will, and the result will be a twofold Republican organization in the State, and a division of the party in every Assembly district. They do not anticipate that discord in the convention which Judge James fears, and believe that the toleration of honest differences of opinion, so strongly urged by the conference that met here last week, will insure harmony in its deliberations and a united effort in conducting the campaign. There is little doubt that the decision will be in favor of a convention.

Letters have been received from the following gentlemen, among others, who were invited to attend the conference, expressing their approval of the same, and some of them favoring and others opposing a convention: Judge Follett, John M. Francis, Demas Strong, M. O. Roberts, Gen. Palmer, W. W. Goodrich, Mayor Parsons, of Rochester; James G. Graham, of Newburg; Col. Cole, of Chemung; D. O. Bradley, Horatio Ballard, Judge Churchill, of Fulton County; ex-Congressman Morris, E. S. Whalen, and Gen. McDougall. It is reported that Senator Conkling has written a letter expressing his earnest desire for the election of a Republican Legislature in this State and a Republican House of Representatives in Congress, and subordinating his personal interests and the preferences of his friends to that end.

The Democrats, who are gloating over the imaginary Republican dissensions, would be a good deal happier than they are if they could say as much for the leaders of their own factions. When they were here last week holding their State Committee meeting things looked quite lovely, and the Tammany half of the Democratic goose hung at a very great altitude. They boasted that they had finally "squelched" the Tilden faction, and that the tricky and still-hunting sage of Gramercy Park had been laid on the shelf for all time, and it certainly did look like it. With two-fifths of the members of the State Committee, Tilden's friends, not one of them ventured to raise a row at the meeting in his behalf. Not a word was said about the "great fraud" by which he was cheated out of the Presidency, although the Potter committee was then sitting in New-York. No resolution was offered or suggested calculated to smooth his pathway to oblivion. They would not even recount his past virtues and achievements, or express regret for his departure, while they retired him forever from the public stage. In fact, he was utterly ignored, and, what was worse, some of his stanchest friends of other days were reported to be making overtures for admission into the camp of his enemies. Under these auspicious circumstances, the Democratic State Committee adjourned, proclaiming peace and harmony in the party and good riddance to the still-hunter of Gramercy Park and his plaintive cry of fraud.

But they counted without their host. With all the experience they have had of slippery Sammy, they evidently don't know the man. If they suppose he is going to die without a struggle they are greatly mistaken. The ghost they laid on the shelf here, a week ago to-day, is now alive and kicking in Saratoga. He can drink as much Congress water and as much brandy and water as the best of them. So far from giving up the fight for the control of the Democratic Party in this State, he has only just commenced it. He has his trusty friend, Gov. Robinson, here with him, and, in a quiet parlor at the United States Hotel, the two are concocting plans that will yet bring the Tammany heroes to grief. Other trusty henchmen of the Tilden clan are expected here anon, and measures are to be set on foot that will give John Kelly and the painted warriors of Tammany Hall a lively time between now and the meeting of the Democratic State Convention. They will find before they get through that it is never safe to take it for granted that Sam Tilden is asleep, much less dead, until they have deposited him at least 10 feet under ground.

DENIS KEARNEY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A BRIEF AND FORMAL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT—THE LABORER AND THE CHINAMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Denis Kearney arrived here this morning and subsequently called at the White House. The President received him in his usual pleasant manner, shook hands with him, asked him to sit down, inquired after his health, and spoke for a few minutes about the labor question and Chinese immigration, briefly reiterating his well-known views on these topics. The President then rose, informed Kearney that he was glad to have seen him, said he was sorry he had no time to have a longer talk with him, and smilingly bowed him out of the room. Such is the account of the visit as given by an eye-witness. Kearney will speak to-morrow evening from the Capitol steps, if the authorities permit him. He leaves here on Friday morning for Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark, New-York, and other cities, after which he will stump Massachusetts for Gen. Butler. It is understood that a very elaborate report of Kearney's interview with the President has been prepared by Kearney's Secretary, and will be telegraphed to certain newspapers, but it will doubtless prove as erroneous as that of Kearney's conversation with Archbishop Purcell, which emanated from the same source.

CONNECTICUT PROHIBITIONISTS.

A STATE TICKET NOMINATED—ALCOHOL DECLARED TO BE POISON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.—The State Temperance Convention at Saybrook, to-day, nominated a State ticket, as follows: For Governor, Jesse G. Baldwin, of Middletown; for Lieutenant-Governor, George P. Rogers, Jr., of New-London; for Secretary of State, A. S. Beardsley, of Plymouth; for Treasurer, W. S. Williams, of Glastonbury, and Edmund Tuttle, of Meriden.

The platform begins with a declaration that alcohol is a poison to the healthy system as fatal as arsenic. No man has a moral right to poison himself, and every one who does so is a transgressor against his Creator, and abstinence, therefore, is the only righteous rule. All who teach otherwise are blind rulers, whether in the Church or not. It follows, therefore, that all who sell alcohol are poisoners, and the State has no right to license the poisoning of citizens. Prohibitory laws should be enforced. With regret it is declared that the two great parties have failed to discharge their duty, nor is there any hope of relief in either the Republican or Democratic Party, and the only hope is in the party pledged to prohibition. The enormous waste occasioned by the manufacture and sale of alcohol is the prime cause of hard times, for, could the money thus spent be diverted into useful channels, tens of thousands of workmen would not be idle. Total abstinence is therefore presented to the working men as the most effective platform on which they can stand.

Mr. Jesse G. Baldwin, the candidate for Governor, has been run for the same place by the party before, and also for the second position on the ticket. Thirty years ago he was a candidate of the Abolition Party for Governor. He was one of the pioneers in the State in the anti-slavery movement, and never allowed himself or his family to use sugar, cotton, or any necessary of life which was produced by slave labor. His house was one of the way-stations between the pro-slavery border and Canada. He is now well advanced in life. The names on the ticket are all respectable, but the party will make a very small side issue, probably, in the campaign.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT THE CAPTURE OF THE CONVENTION BY BUTLER—THE DAY AND PLACE FOR HOLDING IT FIXED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—The most influential of the Butler Democrats were absent from the meeting of the Democratic State Committee to-day, and those present, including Edward Avery, Leverett Saltonstall, George W. Gill, of Worcester, and Frank Bird, were very pronounced in their declaration that the capture of the convention by Butler should not be allowed, and that none but recognized Democrats should receive nominations on the State ticket. The meeting was private, but it is well understood that something was said about bolting if the Butler element should get control, and that there was talk of naming a late day for the convention for the purpose of driving the Butler element to show its hand. It was finally however, decided to call the convention for the 17th of September, and at Worcester. In the hotel corridors, during the progress of the meeting up stairs, there was a large gathering of Democratic politicians, and the impression got from the talk of those from the country districts, in the western part of the State especially, was that Butler had secured as signers to his petitions a large number of Democrats, and he was going to make trouble. Altogether there was an ill-concealed feeling of distress at the situation shown by many of these politicians.

Gen. Butler's letter is to be issued in pamphlet form, as well as through the press, and scattered broadcast throughout the State. He makes his first appearance on the stump on Saturday night.

BUTLER'S DENIAL OF OWNING BONDS

THE POINT MADE AGAINST HIM EVADED—HE SAYS NOTHING OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGISTERED AT THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Gen. B. F. Butler's letter to the Register of the Treasury omits, as is the custom of that writer, the principal point which had been raised, and inserts another issue. The original publication, whether made in the *National Republican* or elsewhere, was that Butler had invested large sums of money in District of Columbia bonds, and that he held them either in his own name or in that of his Secretary. These bonds are not technically United States bonds, although they are registered at the Treasury, and in a pamphlet just issued by the District Commissioner are said to be on an equal footing with United States bonds. Butler is very careful not to authorize the Treasury to make up any information as to the District of Columbia bonds. It has long been a matter of current rumor here, that Butler often conducts his financial transactions in the name of his Secretary. At all events there is little doubt that that Secretary has registered in his name in the Treasury Department a very considerable amount of securities, be they Government or District.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District held a convention here to-day. Dr. R. M. Wilman, of Dubois County, was unanimously nominated for Congress. The district is composed of nin counties. Hon. T. R. Cobb, the present incumbent, is seeking re-election.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 28.—The Third Congressional District Conservative Convention, after being in nearly continuous session since 10 o'clock this morning, balloting and filibustering, adopted a resolution at 6 o'clock this evening placing all candidates again in the field, with the proviso that at the end of each ballot the lowest should be finally dropped. On the adoption of this rule all candidates were withdrawn except Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and Col. John B. Young, and a ballot was then taken which resulted as follows: Johnston, 81; Young, 74. Gen. Johnston was then declared the nominee.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 28.—The Congressional Convention of the Eighth Congressional District met here at noon. A long discussion as to the mode of appointing committees resulted in each delega ion being allowed to make its own selection. A resolution pledging members to support the nominee was adopted by acclamation, after which the convention adjourned till 8 P. M. The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, but, neither of the committees being ready to report, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning. The Committee on Credentials are not yet through with the Alexandria contested cases, and several others are to be considered. The feeling is strong, and it is not certain that a bolt will not take place. Neal's friends are complaining at the course of the Hunton men.

YORK, Penn., Aug. 28.—F. E. Beltzhoover was to-day nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Nineteenth District.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The Republicans of the Second Indiana District have nominated Dr. R. M. Welman for Congress.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District met in convention to-day, and after 15 ballots adjourned until to-morrow without making a nomination.

GALVESON, Texas, Aug. 28.—A *News* special from Pittsburg, Texas, says that H. F. O'Neil was nominated for Congress by the Greenbackers of the Second Congressional District.

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

TOPEKA, Aug. 28.—The Republican State Convention met here this morning, and was temporarily organized by the election of W. R. Biddle as Chairman and John Folks as Secretary. After the appointment of the usual committees, a recess was taken.

The progress of the regular business of the Republican State Convention is delayed by the failure of the Committee on Credentials to report. A night session was held, but at 11 P. M., the committee not being ready to report, the committee adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE WILMINGTON (DEL.) MAYORALTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 28.—William A. Murphy, formerly a Democrat, was nominated by the Greenback Party to-night as a candidate for Mayor. The city election will take place on Tuesday next.

VICISSITUDES OF POLITICAL LIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Frederick A. Sawyer, formerly United States Senator from South Carolina, and subsequently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed to a small clerkship in the office of the Coast Survey of the Treasury Department. This appointment illustrates one of the vicissitudes of public men. Sawyer is a man of fine scholarly attainments, but has been unfortunate, and, by a series of reverses, has been compelled to accept almost the smallest office in the great establishment which he at one time so nearly controlled.

PROBABALE SURRENDER OF KIMPTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Attorney-General Youmans, of South Carolina, was circulating among the Democratic leaders here to-day, working up sentiment against Kimpton, and it may be stated that the rumor is current that the Governor has about determined to surrender Kimpton on Gov. Hampton's requisition.

BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Robert M. Mason, of Boston, gave a grand entertainment this evening at his Summer residence to Admiral Inglefield and the officers of the British man-of-war

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AUSTRIAN INVASION OF BOSNIA.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNCIL OF CITIZENS IN SERAJEVO — INADEQUACY OF THE AUSTRIAN FORCES IN THE PROVINCES.

VIENNA, Aug. 28.—The *New Free Press* announces that under direction of Gen. Philippovich, a Communal Council has been formed at Serajevo, composed of 18 respectable citizens of all confessions, namely: Five Mohammedans, three Catholics, six Orthodox, and four Jews. From this body Fazli Pasha, the former civil Governor, has been appointed Mayor. He is held in great respect among the citizens, and is of stainless reputation.

There is a momentary cessation of military operations until the four newly-mobilized divisions have arrived at their destination. In a few days the whole mobilized force, numbering from 120,000 to 130,000 men, will be united, and operations will be prosecuted on a larger scale. The *Abend Post* states that a cessation of operations was necessary to secure the safety of the communications until sufficient reinforcements have been received to make a success of further movements certain. Every day proves more clearly that the forces in Bosnia are inadequate.

THE DOMINIONS OF THE CZAR.

MARTIAL LAW FOR THE NIHILIST ASSASSINS—RELATIONS WITH CHINESE—OBJECT OF THE CHINESE MISSION TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The following is the text of the Russian imperial ukase issued at St. Petersburg temporarily remitting crimes against the State and attacks upon officials to court-martial:

"The frequency of crimes against the State and acts of insubordination and revolt against constituted authority, joined to the repeated attacks upon public functionaries, clearly testify to the existence of a dangerous secret society whose members are imbued with the most destructive ideas, tending to overthrow all governmental order, rejecting the necessities springing from social order, and denying the right of property and the sanctity of family bonds, and even faith in God. These criminals, to attain their culpable ends, shrink from no means however perfidious and hateful. Their abominable crimes disturb the repose of all and menace the public powers charged with the sacred task of protecting society and resisting every bad work. Extraordinary crimes call for extraordinary measures of defense and punishment; wherefore, we have thought it right to confide in future to the military tribunals established for times of war the task of dealing with crimes of this nature."

The *Times* says it is not certain whether the Chinese mission to Russia, with reference to frontier questions, will go to St. Petersburg or not. The Envoys will be Chung-Hou and Silun. The former was sent to France after the Tien-tsin massacre in 1870 to apologize, and the latter has been employed as Government Agent on the north-west frontier during the late troubles. The business of the mission is believed by some to be a negotiation affecting the Mohammedan colonies in the Kashgarian territory which have been recovered by China since the death of Yakoub Beg. By others it is stated that it concerns the cession to Russia of the Kuldja or Ili country, which has long been occupied by the Russians, and from which the Chinese were expelled in 1864. It is not impossible, however, that both questions are about to be discussed.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

GENERAL DEBATE CLOSED BY MR. FENTON—ADJOURNMENT TILL TO-DAY FOR THE FINAL SESSION.

PARIS, Aug. 28.—At the session of the International Monetary Conference to-day Gov. Fenton closed the general debate on the part of the United States. He summarized the previous arguments of the American delegates, and answered the objections to them. The Governor's speech was conciliatory. He sought to lessen the divergence of views and to indicate a possible ground for a mutual understanding. He said the United States expected from the conference, if not a decision favorable to the free circulation of silver, at least such an expression of opinion as would enable Americans to hope to obtain, later, the co-operation which they came to request.

At the close of Gov. Fenton's speech the conference suspended its sitting for one hour, to deliberate upon a reply. Upon resuming the session, M. Léon Say submitted a formula of a reply which a certain number of the delegates desired to make to the American proposals.

The conference, however, assented to the proposition of Mr. Groesbeck to adjourn until to-morrow, in order to give the American delegates time to consider this reply.

The conference nominally closed to-day; to-morrow's meeting will be merely informal. On Friday the American Commissioners will entertain the other members of the conference at dinner.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—At the Paris conference Gov. Fenton, in his final speech, urged the importance of an international agreement for the use of silver at a certain ratio with gold. He pointed out that though occasional readjustment of ratio or temporary limitation of mintage might possibly be required, these details could be easily settled. Although the United States were prepared and able to act alone, they felt that international co-operation would facilitate the full use of silver.

The formula of the reply to the American proposals was agreed to by the European delegates, but with reservations on the part of the Italians. The reply affirms the necessity of maintaining the monetary rôle of silver as well as of gold, but recommends that each State be left free to use either or both, and allow or disallow the free mintage of silver.

Mr. Groesbeck, when requesting an adjournment until to-day, laid stress upon the importance of arriving at a decision in which the United States could concur.

AN IMPORTANT SCOTCH ELECTION.

LORD COLIN CAMPBELL TO SUCCEED THE MARQUIS OF LORNE IN PARLIAMENT—THE DISESTABLISHMENT QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—Lord Colin Campbell, a Liberal, and son of the Duke of Argyll, was to-day elected in Argyleshire to replace his brother, the Marquis of Lorne, in the House of Commons. He received 1,462 votes, a majority of 355 over Mr. John Wingfield Malcolm, Conservative, who resigned his seat for Boston to contest Argyleshire in behalf of the Government. The election is the most important from a party point of view of any held in Scotland for years. Both candidates have been actively canvassing for weeks. The principal points discussed in their addresses were the foreign policy of the Government, and the disestablishment of the Scotch Church. Lord Campbell condemned the former but declared himself open to conviction in regard to the latter.

TURKEY AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

THE LAZIS CONCLUDE TO SUBMIT TO RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BATOUM—SERVIA MAKING READY FOR WAR—GREEK CLAIMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 28.—Owing to the efforts of the Governor of Trebizond, the British Consul, and the Greek Patriarch, the Lazis have determined not to resist the Russian occupation of Batoum.

BELGRADE, Aug. 28.—All persons liable to military service are prohibited from leaving the country without the permission of the Minister of War. The Government arsenal is manufacturing 600 rifles per week.

ROME, Aug. 28.—It is probable that the powers will await a new memorandum from Greece before officially offering to mediate between that country and Turkey. Italy intends to adhere as strictly as possible to peaceable mediation, but is doubtful of its success.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Constantinople says: "Gen. Todleben has urged the Porte send regular troops to occupy the frontier of the Rhodope District, in front of the Russian outposts, to prevent conflicts which seem probable from the present unsettled state of affairs. One account states that a conflict has already broken out."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TINSLEY BROTHERS' FAILURE—PETER FROMAN, THE SOUTH CAROLINA MURDERER—DISCHARGE OF THE BIGELOWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The liabilities of Tinsley Brothers, publishers, No. 8 Catherine-street, Strand, W. C., whose failure has been announced, are $165,000.

Peter Froman, the stowaway on the bark Crom Daukin, from Bull River, S. C., who was arrested at Gravesend on the 20th inst. at the request of Mr. Welsh, the American Minister, charged, on his own admission, with murdering a constable who attempted to arrest him, was to-day again remanded at the Bow-Street Police Court for a week.

Thomas and Louisa Bigelow, the Americans who were arrested here on the 26th inst., and who were yesterday remanded until to-day, charged with robbing the Financial Department of the Receiver-General, at Toronto, on the 4th of July last, of $5,000 in money and some Canadian bonds, were to-day discharged, no futher evidence being adduced.

THE SOUTHERN REVENUE WAR.

EFFECT OF THE VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE—MOONSHINERS ASKING FOR TERMS—SEIZURES IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE REDMOND GANG IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Collector Woodcock, of the Nashville District, has been waging such a vigorous warfare against the illicit distillers that many of them are already making overtures to United State Commissioner Mather proposing to give bonds for their appearance at the next term of the court, with the understanding that a reasonable fine shall be imposed, and with a promise on their part that they will in future observe the law, and aid in compelling all other illicit distillers to do likewise. This offer will probably be accepted. Commissioner Mather, who is determined to adhere to the policy begun by him, has ordered Collectors Woodcock and Cooper to employ a force of 40 additional men each, and to make it so hot for the "moonshiners" as to compel them to surrender. The Commissioner is quite confident that all illicit whisky distilling will cease in Tennessee before 30 days expire.

The Commissioner this morning received the following telegrams:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 27.

My men think they were surrounded by 200 men. They escaped without making concessions. They will arrive here to-night, and again organize for work.

W. M. WOODCOCK, Collector.

STATESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 28.

I have just returned from a raid with Capt. Bryan's force of special deputies in Yadkin County, and found 39 still-houses, 15 recently in operation. We captured and destroyed 5 stills and fixtures, about 13 bushels of meal, 143 stands of beer, 15,000 gallons of mash and beer, 500 gallons pomace, 355 gallons low wines, and 20 gallons of whisky.

W. H. CHAPMAN, Revenue Agent.

The efficient and meritorious services of United States District Attorney Northrup, during the recent prosecutions for violation of the revenue laws in South Carolina, have elicited the highest praise from the Treasury Department, and to-day Commissioner Raum addressed him a telegram warmly commending him for the vigor and fidelity with which he has protected the interests of the Government in the causes just tried at Greenville, which resulted in the conviction of two members of Redmond's gang. It was intimated some time ago that the President was contemplating the removal of Mr. Northup on the ground that he lacked the ability to discharge the duties of the position, but his recent performances have dispelled any suspicion of his unfitness that might be entertained.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28.—Twelve leading citizens of Putnam County have written a letter to Collector Woodcock, in which they express regret at the recent fight between revenue officials and unknown parties in Overton County, and pledge their influence to bring about a different state of affairs. They state that there is a growing sentiment in favor of stopping illicit distilling, and that if no further force is used they think they will be able to induce the violators of the revenue laws to surrender themselves. The Collector has taken the letter into consideration, and will cooperate with his correspondents to the end therein mentioned.

PROSECUTING INDIAN SWINDLERS.

THE CASE AGAINST THE CROW CREEK AGENT—A CORRECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Officials of the Department of Justice say that the report that Judge Campbell, the District Attorney for Dakota, has been granted leave of absence to go Europe pending the prosecution of the frauds at the Crow Creek Agency, is an error. This error arose from the fact that a subordinate clerk at the department confounded the name of the Marshal of that Territory, who has been granted leave of absence, with that of Judge Campbell. The latter official is at his post, and preparations are being rapidly made to press the Indian fraud cases to an early trial. Gen. Hammond, Indian Inspector, who discovered these frauds, and who is here, has the fullest confidence that Judge Campbell will be able to secure an early conviction of the principal offenders.

THE CHARTER OAK CONSPIRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.—The Charter Oak Life conspiracy cases came up in the Superior Court this morning on a demurrer to the new information brought by the State Attorney at the last term, in place of the Grand Jury indictment. The new information sets forth in more detail the specific acts alleged to constitute the conspiracy. The demurrer is about the same as that which was filed under the indictment, its main point being that no crime is alleged, and that what the officers of the company did was lawful and not for any unlawful purpose. An argument was made, founded on a motion of counsel for the State, that the hearing on the demurrer should begin next Tuesday, and that the indicted officers should be put on trial in October. Counsel for the defendants asked for delay till October, because Swett, of Chicago, could not be here next week, and Hyde and Halsey, of the same counsel, were in Europe. Judge Beardsley declined to grant the delay, and fixed Thursday of next week as the time for the opening of the arguments, which are expected to occupy three days. When the legal points of the information are settled, the trial of the defendants will be one of fact before a jury, and may not come on till the December term.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed here to-day was that of E. B. Myers & Co., law book publishers. Their preferred debts are $648; secured debts, $12,000; unsecured, $323,310. Yesterday the firm confessed judgment in favor of the National Bank of Illinois for a large sum.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Pittsburg this afternoon says the State Auditor-General, Wiliam P. Schell, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are $60,000 and his assets nothing.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The British brig Tabor Capt. Bache, from St. John, New-Brunswick, July 24, for St. Nazaire, arrived at Queenstown to-day, water-logged.

The American ship Premier, Capt. McGilvery, from Pabellon de Pica for Dunkirk, which was beached (after being ashore) to the eastward of Dunkirk Pier-head, has been floated. Her bottom is considerably damaged.

The American ship Transit, Capt. Hayes, which arrived at Havre on the 24th inst. from New-York has been damaged by a collision.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28.—Information has been received to the effect that during the heavy gale on Monday night the steam-ship Blenheim, ashore at Bic, was broken in two and filled with water, fore and aft. Lloyd's Surveyor has gone to hold a survey on the vessel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Signal Officer at Cape May, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer that an unknown loaded schooner went ashore at 1:45 P. M. on Crow Shoal, one mile west of the station. She is in a dangerous position.

The schooner reported ashore by the signal corps station at Cape May, got off at 3:45 P. M. without assistance.

HALIFAX, Aug. 28.—The steamer Alhambra arrived to-day from St. John, Newfoundland, and sailed for Newport. She brought the crew of the schooner Addie and Nellie, of St. John, wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland.

The schooner Free Trader, from St. John, New-Brunswick, for Dunraven, Ireland, deal laden, went ashore on Monday afternoon on Spectacle Island, at the entrance of Lahave River, and became a total wreck.

THE PAPER-MAKERS' CONVENTION.

OBJECTS OF THE CONFERENCE—DILATORY PROCEEDINGS AT THE OPENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—About 60 paper manufacturers assembled in the Grand Union Hotel Opera-house at 2 P. M. to-day, in response to a call for a convention to take action looking to relief from the present unprecedented low prices and overproduction. It appears that the paper men find themselves in a similar predicament to the trunk lines. There are 960 mills in the United States, and competent authorities say that 400 would be sufficient to supply the demand. The gathering is strongly representative. It includes all branches of manufacture, and nearly every leading concern in the Union is present in the person of one or more of its partners or directors. To hasten business, the gentlemen who were active in issuing the call, prepared in advance a plan of organization, and had a committee of 21 ready selected; but their good offices resulted directly contrary to their anticipations. Gen. W. F. Plunkett, of Massachusetts, was chosen Chairman, with five Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. The announcement of the Committee on Organization was the signal for a long squabble, which consumed the entire afternoon and evening. The objections made were to the cut-and-dried nature of the proceedings, and to the fact that among those present and taking part in the meeting were several gentlemen more largely interested in selling paper than in manufacturing it. The objectors seemed to be suspicious that these persons were making an attempt to capture the proposed organization, and run it for their own purposes, in opposition to the interests of the simon pure manufacturers. Finally, a resolution was adopted confining each mill represented to one vote, and it was agreed to change the form of the proposed committee to 15 members, five to be nominated by each subdivision of the trade. At 3:30 o'clock an adjournment was taken to 4:30.

On reassembling, it was learned that Messrs. Hall, Parsons, Denton, and Rice, four gentlemen representing large interests, had resolved to absent themselves from the convention, feeling aggrieved at the course of the debate during the opening session. A committee was appointed to invite them to return, and the convention waited for them until 5:45. They were received with loud cheers. Another recess was then found necessary, to enable the members of the several trade subdivisions to consult and select their representatives on the committee, that duty having in the meantime been neglected.

After recess the names chosen were read off in order and ratified by the meeting, and then began a series of declinations to serve on the part of the representatives of the book and news manufacturers. As it was evident that the old sore was still unhealed, a motion was made to rescind all previous action and accept the original committee of 21, the Chairman following with a little speech in favor of harmony, and the result was a unanimous vote in favor of the motion. The committee consists of Messrs. Hall, of New-York; Woodruff, of Buffalo; Russell, of Massachusetts; Whiting, of Massachusetts; Harding, of Ohio; Dunton, of New-York; C. T. Crocker, of Massachusetts; Parsons, of New-York; Smith, of Massachusetts; Averill, of Minnesota; Manning, of Ohio; Nixon, of Pennsylvania; Oglesby, of Ohio; Marshall, of Massachusetts; D. P. Crocker, of Massachusetts; Fairchild, of Boston; Rubell, of Kentucky; Hill, of Ohio; Greenleaf, of Massachusetts; Whiting, of Wisconsin, and Sheffield, of New-York. Resolutions providing for a permanent association, the curtailment of overproduction, and the regulation of prices, were laid on the table for the present. The convention adjourned at 6:30 P. M. until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan to-day amounted to $331,750.

The receipts from Customs to-day were $557,334, and from internal revenue, $314,929.

Secretary Sherman is expected to return to this city on Saturday, and will resume his official duties on the 1st of September. Assistant Secretary Hawley will leave here Saturday night for his home in Illinois, where he will remain during September.

The following promotions from the position of Third Assistant to Second Assistant Examiner in the Patent Office have been made by Secretary Schurz as the result of a recent competitive examination: Henry Blandy, Jr., of Ohio; C. G. Gould, of Vermont; Frank Brown, of Kentucky, and W. H. Blodgett, of Wisconsin. These names were the four highest on the list. The promotions will take effect from Sept. 1.

The Bureau of Statistics has issued a statement of the value of gold and silver coin and bullion exported from the port of New-York to London, Liverpool, the West Indies, and Central America, for the five weeks ended Aug. 10, showing as follows: American gold coin, $480; foreign gold coin, $173,250; silver bars, $247,186 95. American silver coin: Subsidiary coin, $21,000. Foreign silver coin, $247,485 97. Total, $689,402 92. The entire amount of American gold coin exported went to the West Indies.

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 28.—The closing session of the Insurance Convention was held this evening. The President appointed as a committee to consider whether any further legislation relative to foreign fire insurance companies in this country is necessary or advisable, Messrs. McGill, of Minnesota, Rhodes, of Massachusetts, and McCall, of New-York. In offering a resolution of thanks to President Pillsbury and approving the views of his opening address, several members took occasion to refer again to the iniquities of Receiverships of life insurance companies. Mr. Harvey, of Missouri, said that only one word would characterize the management of Receiverships in his State, and that was "damnable." The convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis next year.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND ROAD.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company on Tuesday, S. A. Carleton, President of the National Security Bank, and John Goldthwaite, were elected Directors in place of Thomas Dickson, of New-York, and Edward W. Kinsley, resigned, the latter having been appointed Railroad Commissioner.

COUNTERFEITING TRADE-MARKS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Two prominent whisky firms of this city, W. W. Johnson & Co. and Elias Block & Sons, were arrested to-day, charged with counterfeiting the trade-marks "O. K." and "ribbon and seals." The warrants were sworn out in the United States Court by Joseph M. O'Donnell.

BASE-BALL.

TROY, N. Y. Aug. 28.—Haymakers, 7; the Stars, of Syracuse, 5. Twelve innings played.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Nationals, 6; Worcesters, 5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—Pittsfields, of Massachusetts, 9; Waverleys, of Baltimore, 4.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 28.—Postmaster-General Key and party arrived here to-night. They will

which 30 are colored. The dead of to-day number 62, 58 of which were from yellow fever.

The scenes of death and distress to-day and to-night are indescribable. Members of the Relief Committee have been called to see sick persons, and, responding to the calls, found in some cases corpses lying in beds or on floors without even a single watcher. The members of the Independent Order of Workmen to-day buried five members of the fraternity. They have exhausted their means and call upon their brethren for aid in caring for the sick and burying the dead. The Baptist Relief Committee is also out of means, and through their President, Rev. S. Landrum, appeal to the Baptists and other friends throughout the country for assistance in this hour of peril and suffering. Even the smallest amounts will be gratefully accepted, and used in feeding the starving, nursing the sick, and burying the dead.

In accordance with the views of General Superintendent John Van Horne, the telegraphers of Memphis organized an association to-day, whose object it is to assist those of their profession who are or may be taken sick with yellow fever. Their territory embraces all points north of Canton, Miss. In this territory there are already several very destitute cases reported. They point to the length of time the disease has to run to show the necessity of such action. They appeal to the fraternity for aid. The officers are: Charles A. Gaston, Chairman; E. W. Gibson, Secretary and Treasurer.

Among the new cases to-day are W. C. Woodruff, W. J. Smith, Jr., Father Walsh, of St. Bridget's, and D. H. Reahant, of the Howards. Among the dead are George Kealhofer, of the Southern Express, and Drs. A. Thevett and T. P. Watson.

Contributions are coming in, but not in sums equal to the needs of the distressed people. Rev. Eugene Daniels, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, is among the new cases reported to-night.

The negroes this morning became clamorous for rations. About 1,000 of them, men, women, and children, surrounded the commissary depot, and it was found necessary to station a guard from a colored military company to keep back the crowd. Numbers of well persons are leaving the city, aided by the Citizens' Committee. The Howards this morning opened the Market-street public school building as an infirmary, or Howard home for the reception of the pauper sick.

The following anonymous postal-card was addressed to the *Appeal* through the Post Office to-night:

"A FAIR WARNING TO MEMPHIS."

"We, the poor class of Memphis, is well aware of the fact that the Government has sent provisions for us, and we can't help the distress of the city we desire to make an honest living, and if something is not done for us we will take the law in our own hands. We can't starve and don't intend to, as long as there is anything to eat in Memphis. If we could get employment we wouldn't ask it of you. Give us something to subsist on and Memphis shall be in peace, and if not we will turn her upside down if possible.

"(Signed) IRISH AND NEGROES."

HOPEFUL SIGNS AT VICKSBURG.

A MARKED DECREASE IN THE DEATH RATE—THE PHYSICIANS IN CONSULTATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 28.—The death list during the past 24 hours shows a marked decrease. This is a hopeful sign, but as a cool, damp night is setting in, I fear it will prove delusive. A telegram from Washington to-day announces that rations for 2,000 people for 20 days have been ordered to be sent here by the Secretary of War. This is in response to an urgent appeal for help from our city authorities. Dr. O'Leary, Mayor of the city, has succumbed to fatigue. He had 90 patients under treatment, who will be assigned to other physicians until his recovery. Alderman Trowbridge has been appointed Acting Mayor in his stead.

Among those taken down to-day are Willie Green, clerk; W. O. Worrell, merchant; Father McManus, of St. Paul's Church; Dave Shelby, book-keeper; John R. Roach, teller, and John Eggleston, collector, all of the Vicksburg Bank. Among the convalescent are Rev. C. B. Holloway, of the Methodist Church, and John F. Halpin, Cashier of the Mississippi Valley Bank. The following is the death list: Joseph White, Frank Dent, Jr., T. C. Quinn, C. Curtis, M. D., C. Hill, Ben Schumacher, Sallie Dicken, George Hutcheson, Jr., John Gleeson, and five negros. The doctors were in council to-day, and opinions between the local and visiting doctors were freely interchanged. The result of their deliberations seems to be a current impression that the fever is becoming more amenable to treatment. The number of new cases to-day is 125.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Acting Postmaster-General Tyner has telegraphed to L. M. Terrell, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service in the South, to communicate with the local authorities at Vicksburg, and endeavor to establish the delivery to that city of at least first class mail matter. Vicksburg is now entirely cut off from mail facilities.

MORE DEATHS AT GRENADA.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE FEVER—THE DEATH-RATE HIGHER THAN EVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GRENADA, Aug. 28.—Since yesterday's report the following deaths have occurred among the whites: Capt. Angerine, Rev. J. K. Armstrong, Charles Weigert, Mr. Poitevant, James Williams, A. P. Sanders, Frank Holly, Eddie Gray, Sammie Marshall, Jimmy Stokes, Mrs. Stokes, Miss Jennie Ayres, and an old lady named Hughes, the mother of Dr. Hughes. Nine deaths have occurred among the colored population, making the total number of deaths for the past 24 hours 22. Ten new cases among the whites and 12 among the negroes are reported to-day. In spite of all the doctors can do death seems to reign supreme.

DEATHS AT OTHER PLACES.

FRIGHTFUL CONDITION OF CANTON, MISS.—FEVER VERY FATAL AT PORT GIBSON—DEATH OF A MEMPHIS FUGITIVE AT MURFREESBORO, TENN.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—A dispatch from Canton, Miss., says: "Send us two nurses immediately; fever increasing." The *Times'* correspondent at Canton, writing under date of the 27th, says: "I arrived here Sunday last. Pretty tough times. Not a single business house is open except two drug stores. There was once a population of 3,500, but now only 75 whites are to be found here. The Mayor and family are sick, and the Board of Aldermen have fled. The Court-house is locked up, and the officers have gone to some safe place. Nothing but hearses and coffins are to be seen on the streets. There are 35 or 40 cases of yellow fever here. The death list includes Miss Steele, Mrs. Fulton, the three Misses Henry, Dr. McKay, Mrs. Garrell, and Miss Bruthal. Many negroes have died within the past few days. The few whites now here are scared because not a single case of yellow fever has been treated successfully. No person attacked has recovered."

A dispatch from the Howards, of Port Gibson, Miss., to the Howard Association, of New-Orleans, says: "Fever very fatal, and no abatement. Two hundred and thirty cases and 35 deaths to date. Ice is wanted more than anything else. Nurses doing well. Our expenses are $150 a day. New-York, St. Louis, Jackson, and Columbus are aiding. But one or two convalescent persons so far." The above was in answer to a dispatch asking if further assistance was required.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—A private telegram announces the death, at Murfreesboro, of Dr. H. R. Hobson of yellow fever. Dr. Hobson left here at the outbreak of the fever.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Harris Haskell and Blanche Offner, who came here from Memphis last Saturday to escape the plague, died in this city, to-day of yellow fever. Mrs. Offner and the child of a man named Dessauer, also from Memphis, are under treatment for fever in the hospital. Three or four cases previously taken to the hospital are recovering.

THE PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING AT LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS—CONTRIBUTIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—A meeting was held at the Town Hall to-day for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever in the Gulf States of America. It was attended by many influential citizens. Acting Mayor Whitley presided. A resolution proposed by Mr. Rathbone, member of Parliament for Liverpool, expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers, and urging the public to subscribe for their relief, was unanimously adopted.

A general committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The collections to-day for the Yellow fever sufferers up to noon were $2,000. The hotel men subscribed $1,290, the insurance men $470, the Chicago *Tribune* $100, and the Chicago *Journal* $50.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 28.—The Hebrew Ladies' Benevolent Society, of this city, have forwarded $100 to the yellow fever sufferers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 28.—The Hebrews of this city have contributed $125 to the yellow fever sufferers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 28.—The sum of $171 75 was received to-day by the publishers of the *Eagle* for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers, making the total amount collected $431 25.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Savannah's contributions to the yellow fever relief fund to date amount to $4,000.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Two hundred and eighty-four dollars were sent to Memphis to-day. Contributions are steadily coming in for the fever sufferers. Twenty-six nurses were sent by the Mayor to-day to Memphis, and two by the Howard Association to New-Orleans. Merchants here furnished all necessary provisions for them, and the railroads have provided free transportation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Mayor Overstolz to-day received a letter from Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Secretary of the Citizens' Yellow Fever Committee, Chicago, requesting that publicity be given to all appropriations in aid of yellow fever sufferers. In compliance with this request George H. Morgan, Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange Relief Committee, makes the following report for the Associated Press: Sent to Vicksburg, $1,600; Memphis, $1,350; New-Orleans, $1,100; Port Gibson, $500; Grenada, $486; Jackson, $100; total, $5,136. The total subscriptions here to date are about $15,000, almost all of which has been sent South, and most of which has been mentioned in these dispatches. The Merchants' Exchange voted to-day by ballot to contribute $2,000 from the regular revenue of the Exchange for the fever sufferers. Only three votes were polled against the proposition.

FALLS CITY, Neb., Aug. 28.—The citizens of this place to-day raised and sent $162 to the yellow fever sufferers of Grenada.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 28.—The Masonic fraternity of this city have contributed $1,000 in aid of yellow fever sufferers in the South. The yellow fever case reported here yesterday proves to be an ordinary bilious attack.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 28.—Over $1,000 was collected to-day by the citizens' committee for the yellow fever sufferers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.—The amount of subscriptions to the yellow fever fund reported to the General Committee up to to-night, is about $8,000. The collections to-day amounted to over $3,000. These figures do not include several thousand dollars raised outside of this committee and forwarded by individuals or corporations.

SOLID SYMPATHY FOR THE SOUTH.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RAISES $25,000 FOR THE SICK—OTHER CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS AIDING IN THE GRAND WORK.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce Relief Committee are working zealously for the benefit of the sick in the South, and their labors are meeting with remarkable success. Since Monday morning last they have collected $25,604 71, and they expect to obtain at least $50,000 for the assistance of the distressed. They have now about $17,000 in their hands, which they will distribute from time to time in accordance with the needs of the stricken Southern cities and towns. The members of the Relief Committee met at noon yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce. As usual, a number of persons were present to proclaim their fitness to act as nurses to the Southern sick, and to ask the committee to pay the cost of their transportation to New-Orleans or other localities in which the fever rages. Many of the applicants were apparent frauds, but none of the committeeman could ascertain the reason of their desire to go to the South at such a time as the present. When the committee adjourned on Tuesday, it was understood that Mr. Henry Hentz, the Chairman, would learn whether or not it would be wise or necessary to send persons from this City to act as nurses in the fever district. Mr. Hentz sent the following dispatch to New-Orleans on Tuesday evening:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 27.

F. B. Southmayd, Esq., Secretary of Howard Association, New-Orleans:

We have sent $4,000 to your association and $4,250 to Memphis and Vicksburg for the benefit of the poor people suffering from the yellow fever. The committee desire to send further relief, and are anxious that the funds shall be wisely distributed. Will you kindly inform us of the reliable associations in the fever-infected places, and any information that will be useful to the committee? Do you recommend sending nurses from here that have had the yellow fever, or have you sufficient?

HENRY HENTZ,
Chairman Relief Committee, Chamber of Commerce.

While the committee was in session yesterday, the following reply to the above dispatch was received:

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28, 1878.

Henry Hentz, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

Many thanks for your generosity. Howard Association here and at Memphis and Vicksburg are best to send money to. We care for Grenada, Port Gibson and other places, and have tendered also any aid to Vicksburg. We don't want nurses sent South. We have plenty. F. R. SOUTHMAYD,
Secretary Howard Association.

When this reply was read the idea of sending nurses to the South was finally dismissed, and the applicants were told their services were not needed there. The committee ordered Mr. Hentz to send $1,000 of the relief fund to the Howard Association in Gibson City, where a great many deaths have been caused by the fever, and where the poorer part of the population which has not yet been attacked is in distressed circumstances. The committee was gratified by the receipt of a subscription of $500 from the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co.—the third made by the firm for the relief of the sick—another of $1,000 from Mrs. A. T. Stewart, and a third, of $1,502, from the employes of A. T. Stewart & Co. Other subscriptions were turned in rapidly yesterday afternoon, and at 3 o'clock they had reached the aggregate of $9,759, an increase of nearly $1,000 on the subscriptions received on Tuesday. The subscribers yesterday and the amounts they contributed are as follows:

Theodore A. Graham, of Philadelphia, through E. S. Jaffray	$50
Samuel McLean & Co.	50
William Byrle	100
Dollner, Potter & Co.	50
Hadden & Co.	50
Givernaud Brothers	30
Cash	10
Benjamin F. Butler	25
Hilmers, McGowan & Co.	50
John Caswell & Co.	100
William H. Caswell	100
John J. Cisco & Son	100
W. M. Habirshaw	50
George A. Jarvis	25
George W. Lane & Co.	100
National Line Steamship, by F. W. Hurst, Agent	100
R. W. Schack	5
D. Appleton & Co.	250
Samuel Harding	25
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	250
Goodwin, Smith & Co.	50
Cash through C. N. Bliss	5
N. Y. Dyeing & Printing Co.	50
Nonotuck Silk Co.	50
Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co.	50
Hardt & Lindgens	50
Walkinshaw & Volgt	50
S. Reusens	100
Coxe Brothers & Co.	25
Kunhardt & Co.	100
Romaine & Eaton	25
Paul Tulane, (for New-Orleans)	300
C. G. Gunther's Sons	100
Miller & Peckham	25
Mrs. Alexander T. Stewart	1,000
A. T. Stewart & Co. (third subscription)	500
Employes of A. T. Stewart	1,502
E. R. Mudge, Sawyer	100
Henry Herrman	100
Coffin, Altemus & Co.	50
Minot, Hooper & Co.	50
Rowland & Hemphrey	50
Hard and Rand	50
Sheldon, Banks & Co.	50
Rose, Wheeler & Co.	50
J. O'Donohu's Sons	50
Kip	100
Total received Aug. 28	$9,759 00
Previously acknowledged	15 845 71
Total	$25,604 71

The members of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce wish the public to understand that they have authorized no agents to collect funds for them; that they have assumed a duty of charity, and intend to perform it unaided. Those merchants whom they cannot see personally they appeal to through the press to send subscriptions to the relief fund to Mr. S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce, to Mr. Henry Hentz, Chairman of the committee, or to any member of the Relief Committee, at his office. The swindler against whom the public was warned by THE TIMES of yesterday has not yet been caught. He has, however, ceased his contemptible work. Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, was informed yesterday that the scoundrel had been successful in imposing upon several up-town business firms. On Saturday last he called upon the firm of Price, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., publishers, at No. 158 Grand-street, and appealed for a subscription in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. His appearance was so good that he was not suspected to be a swindler. He was asked, however, to show his authorization to collect subscriptions, and he replied that he had left his pocket-book containing it at home. He added, in a careless tone, that the firm could make their subscription certain of reaching proper hands by drawing a check to the order of Mr. S. D. Babcock, President of the Chamber of Commerce. The publishers gave him a check for $25 drawn in the manner he suggested. He received a similar check from Messrs. Baker, Pratt & Co., of No. 126 Grand-street. When the firms saw the notice in the newspapers that their visitor was a swindler, they sent to the banks to ascertain if the checks had been cashed. They found they had not, and ordered them to be stopped on presentation. The swindler appears to have been afraid to forge the name of Mr. Babcock. He procured considerable money, however, in small sums from a number of Grand and Broome street merchants.

The Relief Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday obtained the following subscriptions:

White, Morris & Co.	$100	Barney, Raymond & Co.	$50
William A. Smith & Co.	100	A. J. Dotger	25
Henry T. Morgan & Co.	50	William H. Granberry	25
Leonard, Howell & Co.	50	Charles H. Palmer	20
J. D. Probst & Co.	25	C., B., and Q.	7
Jacquelin & De Coppet Brothers	25	Cash	20
Maxwell & Graves	50	Cash	2
Whitehouse & Co.	50	Cash	2
Soutter & Co.	100	Bound & Co.	25
Knobloch & Lichtenstein	100	M. L. B. Martin	50
Baldwin & Wetmore	100	Cash through Coxe & Co.	25
William T. Meredith	25	August Ratten	50
Total			$1,003

The committee of the Stock Exchange expects to obtain about $3,000, although most of the brokers have subscribed to the Chamber of Commerce and other funds. About $1,500 in addition to the amounts detailed above have been subscribed but not yet paid in.

The Cotton Exchange Relief Committee met yesterday, and instructed its Secretary, Mr. J. L. Macaulay, to remit the money in his custody to the Howard Associations of the South as follows: 50 per cent. to that of New-Orleans, 30 per cent. to that of Memphis, and 20 per cent. to that of Vicksburg. The members of the committee yesterday collected $1,015, as follows:

William Birnie & Co.	$100	Fristie, Roberts & Co.	$25
Lorenzo Delmonico	100	Charles Messick	25
W. Tannahill & Co.	50	T. Perkins & Co.	25
B. R. Smith & Co.	50	G. W. Heaps	10
Eakin, Adams & Co.	50	W. J. Hoofstetter	10
M. H. Howard	50	Henry Goldthwaite	10
Hiram Poole	50	L. W. Crosby	10
E. V. Norton & Co.	50	A. Tillman & Co.	50
J. & W. A. Beall & Co.	50	E. H. Scrinker & Co.	25
Bloss & Inches	50	Staber, Hoyt & Co.	50
A. R. Wood	25	John F. Black	25
Tuthill & Wakefield	25		
Total			$1,015

Subscriptions to the amount of $476 were received yesterday by the Produce Exchange Committee Of this sum, $306 were collected by Mr. E. R. Livermore, and $170 by Mr. A. E. Orr. The subscribers and their subscriptions are as follows:

Woodhouse & Rudd	$50	Samuel Dalley	$25
J. P. Kelsey	25	George D. Suffer	25
John Hone & Co.	25	Cash, R.	50
J. F. Whitney & Co.	25	F. R. & S. D. South	25
J. T. & J. G. Frost & Co.	25	E. Dusenbury	5
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	25	Hagan	25
G. & J. M. McMurtrie	15	William Paxson	25
Cash	5	E. G. Burgess	25
Bingham Brothers	50	Cash	3
W. E. Wallace	20	Cash, Tanner & Co.	25
		Joseph Clarke	3
Total			$476

Mr. Camp, the manager of the Clearing-house, received subscriptions yesterday to the amount of $115 only. Merchants down town complain that, while they give all they can afford to help the people of the South, the moneyed corporations, such as the banks and insurance companies, do not respond promptly to the appeals for aid. Very few of the banks have sent in subscriptions to Mr. Camp in reply to the circular issued by him. The sums received by Mr. Camp yesterday were:

George S. Coe	$50	J. C. Parsons	10
C. E. B., Jr.	25	G. F. Hays	5
Sheldon & Co.	25		
Total			$115

The following is a list of the subscriptions received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

William F. Russell	$100	B. O. W.	$50
Kaufman Bros. & Bondy	50	J. W.	10
Peters, Calhoun & Co.	25	Nathan C. Ely	25
Cazenovia Hall School, Penn.	25	Humanity	10
Anonymous	15	Mrs. L. Sanders	5
J. W. D., Lake George	15	A. M. B.	2
Fred Adee	5	Sympathizer	1
S. F. M.	5	R. C. B.	2
H. T.	1 15	Sympathy	2
Kate B.	1	W. D. F.	2
A. B.	1		
Total			$388 15

The committee of Memphis merchants in this City acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

J. Grose	$20	A. Pierson, Harriman & Co.	$50
Luckemeyer, Kunth & Co.	50	Stapper & Streull	25
Feldmen & Decker	50	Heidack, Mounner & Co.	15
Edward Warburg & Co.	50	Strassburger, Pfeifer & Co.	50
Oscar Delisle & Co.	50	E. Miller & Co.	25
Hard & Co.	50	Herman Bros. & Obermayer	25
Muser & Co.	50	Town & Co.	25
Hitchcock & Potter	50	James L. Noyes	25
Cash	10	Schulle Brothers	25
Kesler & Co.	25	York-Street Flax Spinning Company	50
Greefer & Co.	50	C. A., through *Jewish Messenger*	10
Samuel McClean & Co.	50	Mathews Brothers	10
Sacks & Gloekner	20	Cash	10
Leisler & Sommerhoff	25		
Obertenffer, Alugg & Co.	50		
Lee, Tweedy & Co.	50		
Total			$997
Previously acknowledged			3,991
Grand total			4,988

The Relief Committee of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, Free and Accepted Masons, have obtained the following subscriptions:

Woodmansee & Garside	$25	J. R. Gilmore	$5 00
J. A. Picard	5	Alex. McIntyre	50
F. S. Lawrence	10	C. F. Wildey	5 00
D. C. Birdsall	1	J. W. Heaps	1 00
John Smart	1	R. W. Bro. Arthur	5 00
Thomas Davis	1	Col. H. G. Healey	10 00
Charles D. Brown	5	Jabez Freeman	2 00
F. A. Burnham	5	W. R. Denham	1 00
George Stanton	2	John L. Suess	1 00
Total			$89 50

Mr. Henry Ogden, of No. 860 Broadway, and Mr. James Halsey, of No. 154 Duane-street, yesterday received subscriptions amounting to $59 for the benefit of the Grenada sufferers. The subscribers and their contributions were:

Through Mr. James Halsey: Peters & Calhoun Co., Limited	$25	Through Mr. Henry Ogden: "Twenty-ninth-street"	$23
Little Willie de Peyster	2	E. M. L.	5
C. S.	1	S. S.	2
		Cash	1
Total			$59

The subscriptions received by Mr. N. Barnett, of No. 115 Nassau-street, yesterday were:

M. Hemingway & Sons	$50	William Friedlander	$5
A. Steinam & Co.	25	Triest & Friedlander	25
M. Beeber & Co.	15	Noyes, Smith & Co.	25
J. Modry	10	Necarnulmer & Myers	15
E. A., through *Jewish Messenger*	10	Dawes & Fanning	10
		F. Marx	5
Total			$195

Drs. John Bowen and Walter H. Newman, of the medical staff of the City Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, sent a communication to the Board of Charities and Correction yesterday, requesting a leave of absence for one month to enable them to assist in treating the yellow fever patients in the South. The Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, decided to grant their request.

President Julius Bien, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, issued circulars yesterday to the various lodges of the order throughout the country, urging them to contribute toward the succoring of the sufferers from the yellow fever, and to transmit the funds thus collected to the officers of the Grand Lodges of their respective districts.

THE FEVER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NUMBER OF FATAL CASES UP TO AUG. 24—AGE, SEX, COLOR, AND NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIMS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 25.

The appended figures show the sex, color, age, and nationality of the victims from yellow fever up to noon, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1878:

SEX.		COLOR.	
Males	379	White	559
Females	195	Colored	17
Not stated	2		
Total	576	Total	576

AGE.

Under 5 years	104	Twenty-five years and under 45	232
Five years and under 10	37	Forty-five years and over	52
Ten years and under 15	31	Not stated	1
Fifteen years and under 25	113		
Total	576		

NATIONALITIES.

United States.		Foreign Countries.	
New-Orleans	158	Germany	7
Louisiana	21	Ireland	9
Virginia	7	France	35
New-York	19	Italy	35
Mississippi	11	England	32
Kentucky	9	Sicily	6
California	1	Poland	2
Pennsylvania	1	Canada	2
Maryland	4	Prussia	2
North Carolina	1	Netherlands	1
Ohio	12	Switzerland	3
Texas	2	Roumania	1
Tennessee	10	Turkey	4
Illinois	5	Austria	2
New-Jersey	3	Bohemia	1
Massachusetts	3	Sweden	2
Mississippi	2	Spain	5
Alabama	6	Greece	1
Georgia	2	Norway	1
Indiana	2	Mexico	2
Iowa	1	Total	275
District Columbia	1	Not stated	11
Rhode Island	1		
Connecticut	1		
West Virginia	2		
Michigan	1		
Minnesota	1		
Total	290		

This census of 1875 gives the following figures showing the number of foreign and native born residents in this city:

Born in the United States	124,554	France	7,850
Germany	15,167	England	1,893
Ireland	12,673	Italy	1,597

A curious relation between the rate of mortality and the number of residents will be observed, if these census figures are compared with those representing the mortality. The number of native Frenchmen is just half the native Germans, and the rate of mortality in one case is just half, &c. It should also be observed that of the 158 natives of New-Orleans who have died fully 140 were children under 15 years of age.

AID FROM MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We understand that a movement is on foot to call a special meeting, at an early date, of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, to devise means for sending material aid to the sick and sufferings doctors at the South-west. There are a number of Southern physicians and women now resident in the North who, doubtless, would willingly go if their bare expenses could be paid. It would be well for every regular county medical society in the State—in fact, in all the Northern, Western, Middle, and South-eastern States—to take similar action. Each would be required to do very little, but the aggregate of assistance would be great, indeed. MEDICUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Medical Society of the County of New-York is an old and powerful organization, which, perhaps, has some surplus funds which it can send to the sick and suffering doctors and their families of the South-west. If it has no surplus funds, it might take up a collection of from $1 to $5 from each member. If all the other county medical societies in this State, or, in fact, in all the Northern or Western States, would follow this example, a large sum might be collected in small amounts. In this way a great deal of good might be accomplished, and the hands and hearts of our working brethren in the midst of pestilence and death be greatly strengthened. PHYSIOUS.

BROOKLYN AWAKENING.

Acting Mayor Fisher, of Brooklyn, yesterday issued a call for a meeting to be held at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Mayor's office, for the purpose of devising means to procure contributions for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever. No organized effort in this direction has yet been made in Brooklyn.

IMPERIAL AND REPUBLICAN PARIS.

CHANGES IN THE MILITARY ASPECT OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

Paris correspondence of the London Telegraph.

That which singularly contributes to the pacific aspect of Paris at the present moment is the marked absence of soldiers from the streets. Englishmen who are habitually resident here may not be struck by the change which, from a military point of view, has come over the French capital. To me, after virtually eight years' absence, the transformation is simply marvelous. Until the collapse of the Second Empire I had never known Paris but as a tremendously martial city. You saw as many soldiers on the boulevards as you did at Berlin; but the French warrior was more conspicuous, more animated, and more picturesque than the Prussian type of militarism. In Berlin you see so many broad-shouldered stunted privates, and so many gaunt, whiskered, and tight-waisted officers in tunics, *pickelhaubes*, and red-striped trousers, that you begin to think after a while that these must form the normal garb of the population, and that the few people in civilian costume whom you come across are strangers like yourself. But the Paris which I knew down to October, 1870, was a very fancy fair of varied and brilliant uniforms. Only recall those that you met in the course of a stroll under the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli, between the Rue Castiglione and the Place du Palais Royal. Stately Cent Gardes, with their shining cuirasses, their towering plumes, their ruddy blue tunics, their buckskins, and their jack boots. Soldiers of the Guides, rivalling in the tight fit of their jackets and overalls, and the abundance of their embroidery, our horse artillerymen of the last generation. Grenadiers, Voltigeurs, Chasseurs, Eclaireurs, Zouaves, Sapeurs, Cantinières of the Imperial Guard, Chasseurs de Vincennes, Chasseurs d'Afrique, Turcos—*ubi sunt?* What has become of all these particolored warriors? I might just as well be inquisitive, perhaps, as to what has become of the Imperial lacqueys at the Tuileries, gorgeous in green and gold and hair powder; of the postillions and the *piqueurs*, the cocks and the *mentonnet* of the Imperial household; although I have little doubt that, were an empire or a monarchy restored to-morrow, all the old costumes would come to light again, and many of the old servitors would be found ready to wear them. The footmen and bargemen, the cooks and scullions of Charles X. lay by quietly enough during the Protectorate; but they flocked to Whitehall, eager for their old posts, and clamorous for arrears of wages, so soon as Charles II. had come to his own again. So may it be should the wheel of French fortune ever again place a crown on a French head; but, as regards the military, those soldiers of the Imperial Guard who were not killed in battle or who did not die of fever and ague in the Prussian prison-camps have long since, I take it, been absorbed into the ranks of the regular Army, or, their term of service having expired, have taken their discharge and obtained employment *dans le civil*. The stalwart hotel servant who makes my bed and brushes my clothes informs me that *dans le temps* he was a cuirassier, and that he saw plenty of service *là bas*—although where *là bas* may be—in Algeria, in the Crimea, in China, in Italy, at Reichshofen, or at Mars-la-Tour, he has not yet explained. A few of the Cent Gardes, having a fancy, taken service in the Garde Republicaine. At least I have noticed on duty outside the theatres at night more than one austere Republican warrior, of such a tremendous number of inches, so well set up, and so bushily mustached that I could not help fancying that he belonged to the old corps. Famous as a host of giants in sky-blue tunics who used to stand, motionless as statues, on the grand staircase of the Tuileries on gala days. Exit grand staircase, with many other pomps and vanities of the world imperial. The parti-colored warriors have disappeared, and the few soldiers seen in the streets are clad with almost Quaker-like sobriety. The officers only wear their epaulets when on duty, and altogether there is a remarkable absence of military parade and swagger, of the twisting of mustaches, the trailing of sabres, and the clanking of spurs. These remarks apply, obviously, only to the public thoroughfares of Paris, to the cafés and the public gardens, in which the military element was formerly so arrogantly prominent. For the rest, it is understood that France is in this instant month of August, 1878, in possession of an immense Army and reserve, splendidly armed, equipped, and organized, and sedulously trained to grave and eyeglasses work. What it is to do, and when and where it is to do it, the public do not seem to be very anxious to know. The Army, in Paris at least, is sedulously kept out of sight, and it is only peace, for the moment, we are happily enabled to contemplate—meek-eyed Peace. Her meekness is modified to a slight extent just at present by the cabmen's strike.

THE CHINESE ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A SINGLE WORK IN 5,020 VOLUMES—THE CODIFICATION OF A NATION'S LITERATURE.

From the London Globe, Aug. 13.

The great Chinese Encyclopedia recently purchased for the British Museum certainly ought to be a bargain. We cannot do for it as Macaulay once did for somebody's book—quote its dimensions and its weight avoirdupois—but 5,020 volumes for £1,500 certainly looks cheap. It no doubt would have been a good deal dearer but for the peculiar circumstances under which it was purchased. Mr. Mayers, our Secretary of Legation at Pekin, had, it appears, to carry on negotiations not only with the utmost secrecy as regards the Chinese people, but had carefully to guard the fact of its being sold to a foreigner from the knowledge even of the vendor himself.

The purchase was completed many months ago, but the transportation of this curious literary treasure, had to be deferred on account of the melting of the Winter, and not until two or three weeks ago was it received in Bloomsbury, where it is now in course of arrangement in the presses of the Chinese Library, under the supervision of Mr. Douglas, the Chinese Librarian.

That it is a great acquisition seems to be very generally the opinion of all who know, or profess to know, anything of Chinese affairs, and if it really is what it purports to be, it cannot but be so. It is a work due to the wisdom and energy of Kang-he, whom all historians of China extol as the greatest and wisest of the Chinese Emperors. He conceived the plan of a great Chinese dictionary, and also set about the really remarkable undertaking now represented by 5,020 volumes at the British Museum. He was, it appears, a great admirer of ancient Chinese literature, and was deeply grieved to perceive that extensive corruptions were everywhere creeping into the texts of ancient works that were reproduced. To put a stop to this, he determined to gather together in one authoritative work the entire mass of Chinese literature from the earliest times until his own day. It was a vast design, and was carried out with the ability for which Kang-he was conspicuous. A learned commission was appointed to collate and verify all Chinese works, and the Jesuit missionaries were simultaneously employed in casting a vast fount of copper type. The selection and examination occupied the Commission for 30 years, and before it was fully completed the wise old monarch died, leaving the completion of his great design to Yung-Ching, his successor, who signalized his accession by dismissing the missionaries as a dangerous and traitorous set—all but a few, who were retained in the court as indispensable to the working of Kang-he's Encyclopedia, the printing of the almanac, and so on. He seems to have taken up the great literary schems with keen interest, and Mr. Douglas tells us that it was his hand which wrote the preface to the work when it was at length published. The Commissioners professed to have taken all works from about 1100 B. C. to 1700 A. D., and it is supposed that the whole Chinese literature of any importance between these dates is to be found embodied in these 5,020 volumes. The subjects are classified under six headings, under which are arranged writings relating to the heavens, the earth, mankind, inanimate nature, philosophy, and political economy. Very little seems to be actually known about the work, even the purchaser, Mr. Mayers, having, as it would seem, had to buy the books without having any opportunity of examining them, but they cannot fail to be interesting and valuable, even though they do not prove to be all they are supposed to be. The work, however, is probably all but unique. Tradition affirms that only 100 copies were originally printed, and that the type was broken up. No doubt the majority of the copies have long ago perished, and it cannot but be a matter for congratulation that one has been secured for our great library.

A UNIQUE WEDDING CEREMONY.

Miss Anna C. Garlin, of Providence, R. I., and Rev. William Spencer, of Haverhill, Mass., were married in Bell-Street Chapel, Providence, on Thursday, Aug. 15. The "simple ceremony" is thus described by the *Women's Journal*: "After the reading by Miss Lucy Garlin, the bride's sister, of selections from 'The Princess,' by Alfred Tennyson, and 'Aurora Leigh,' by Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the bridegroom and bride pledged themselves to each other in solemn and appropriate words which were more impressive because they were not a stereotyped form. Rev. Mr. Woodbury pronounced the authoritative words that rendered the marriage legal, and Rev. Charles G. Ames asked the divine blessing upon the wedded couple."

AN UNPROTECTED WOMAN.

A FELLOW-TRAVELER ON THE RAILROAD RESENTS

TAKING THE LAST CHANCE.

MANY RUSHING INTO BANKRUPTCY.

PETITIONS FILED YESTERDAY—A LONG LIST OF NAMES—STATEMENTS OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

Daniel Gillen assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to John Ryan yesterday.

Isaac L. Sagrier, of Saugerties, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy in this City to get rid of debts to the amount of $14,000. He has no assets.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Daniel Deung, tailor, at No. 764 Eighth-avenue, who has liabilities to the amount of $5,657, and no assets.

John W. Mitchell has gone into voluntary bankruptcy to get rid of old debts to the amount of $18,500. The principal creditors are William B. Astor, $8,500; E. J. Mitchell, $3,724; A. M. Lear, $1,700. He has no assets.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Bernard O'Neill, liquor-dealer at No. 542 Second-avenue; his liabilities amount to $23,864, and he has no assets. Among his creditors are Bernard Reilly, $5,890; Haddock & Langdon, $5,500; Patrick P. Maginn, $5,603.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Adolph C. Strens, dealer in dry goods at No. 249 Grand-street, before Register Ketchum. His liabilities amount to $15,000, of which he has no assets. Among the creditors are Daniel Schafer, $8,000; B. Post, $3,000, secured; Jacob Berlin, $1,609.

Naphthali L. Simpson, of No. 95 Broad-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Fitch, having liabilities amounting to $16,500 and no assets. The principal creditors are Julia A. Simpson, $9,040; Edward B. Belcher, $1,668; H. Jonson & Lazaras, $1,743; Samuel Townsend, $1,330.

Scheuer & Herman have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, which has been referred to Register Dayton. Their liabilities amount to $45,000, and they have no assets. The principal creditors are Daniel H. Suffam, $4,398; E. B. Hunt & Co., $4,042; Sturzbrey & Co., $3,333; F. Mayer & Co., $3,178; Harding, Colby & Co., $1,810; Feucht, Wanger & Rau, $1,598.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by John A. Mackay on behalf of Jacob Frnauf, dealer in furniture at No. 136 Ludlow-street. The liabilities amount to $33,500, of the largest creditors being the following: Mary S. Wells, $7,000, secured; B. L. Solomon & Sons, $2,574; Theodore Wilkens, $4,306; Johnson & Faulkner, $2,090; C. M. Foster, $18,629.

Marion E. Deyo, of Ellenville, another indorser for the Ellenville Glass-works, filed his petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities amount to $50,000, which includes the following claims: Gilbert Du Bois, $26,975; Orange County National Bank of Goshen, $5,000; Farmers' National Bank of Rudson, $1,250; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $1,250. The assets are nominal.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed, before Register Dayton, by William M. & Robert Montgomery, dealers in ice at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, under the name of the Empire City Ice Company. Their liabilities amount to $18,500, and the assets consist of cash, $75, and 1,700 shares of worthless stocks. Among the creditors are Francis B. Smith, $7,294; Howland & Co., $2,896; Oscar L. Baldwin, $1,000; Benjamin Stevens, $1,000; Edward Tague, $910.

Rogers & Edwards, fish-dealers in Fulton Market, have filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, before Register Allen. The total liabilities are about $34,000, and the assets consist of debts due, $7,000; notes, $2,000; wharf-boat, $21,000; one-fourth interest in the steamer Garret Polhemus, partly mortgaged. The principal creditors are Galvin & Holmes, $6,000, secured; Amos Grinnell, Jr., $6,000; Brown, Seavey & Co., $3,120; Stockbridge & Co., $2,400; New-England Fish Company, $3,391.

George H. Smith, of Ellenville, N. Y., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $91,000, part of which are indorsements for the Ellenville Glass-works. His assets consist of: Notes, 27,217; debts due, $5,179; real estate, $4,000; no equity. The principal creditors are Gilbert Du Bois, $26,975; Stephen Smith, $22,196, partly secured; First National Bank of Ellenville, $8,990; Home National Bank of Ellenville, $5,278; Orange County National Bank of Goshen, $5,000; Wing & Evans, $4,000.

Edward W. Ranney, dealer in dry goods, at No. 240 Broadway, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Little. His liabilities amount to $37,000, of which $6,997 are secured; the assets consist of notes, $7,512, and life insurance policies, $15,000, pledged. Among the creditors are George B. Stehm, Treasurer, $7,512; William Knowlton & Son, $2,432; Yates Ferguson, $3,664; Grocers' Bank, $1,200; Deering, Milliken & Co., $2,100; Donnell, Lawson & Co., $2,000; William L. Strong, $5,200; John R. Brown, $3,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Joseph Hellenbrand, agent, at No. 344 East Eighty-sixth-street. His liabilities amount to $173,000, of which $141,000 are secured by bond and mortgage; his assets consist of real estate valued at $40,000 and mortgaged for $2,400. The principal secured creditors are Francis Hellenbrand, $58,549; Duane C. Peabody and others, $17,040; Canadian Bank of Commerce, $11,079; Charles McEvoy, $7,000; Germania Life Insurance Company, $7,500; estate of James Roosevelt, $15,000.

Hirsch & Mayer, dealer in woolens, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little, having liabilities to the amount of $84,500. Among the creditors are the Harris Woolen Company, $7,155; Leonard Co., $6,209; Converse, Stanton & Davis, $34,411; S. B. Hunt & Co., $4,744; Swift, Sackett & Co., $2,890; Emanuel Brown, $2,660; Goodrich & Lockwood, $2,700; Joseph Oppenheimer, $3,200; Pomeroy & Plummer, $2,941; Wittemore, Peet & Post, $4,517; Rhodes, Grover & Co., $3,339; Haines, Bacon & Co., $5,829; Low, Harriman & Co., $2,457.

Albert Van Winkle, of No. 461 West Seventy-first-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Fitch, having liabilities amounting to $88,000, of which $38,500 are secured. The principal creditors are Treadwell Ketchum, $47,000, partly secured; Augustus Downing, $7,000, secured; Ketcham & Clark, $6,056; Wilson Van Winkle, $23,463. His assets consist of real estate on the Boulevard and at Nyack valued at $10,150 and mortgaged for $20,500; 400 shares of Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad stock, $5,200, pledged, and 5,786 shares of worthless stocks. He also has life insurance policies for $14,000.

Cockerill & Spaulding, builders, at No. 550 West Forty-first-street, have gone into voluntary bankruptcy, having total liabilities of $420,000, of which $339,000 are secured, $23,500 individual debts of Mr. Spaulding, and $8,500 of Mr. Cockerill. The firm assets consist of real estate, $12,000, mortgaged for $9,000; notes, $3,725; debts due, $2,150. The individual assets of Mr. Cockerill consist of real estate valued at $67,550, mortgaged for $56,000; individual assets of Mr. Spaulding—Real estate, $14,000, mortgaged for $7,000. The following are the principal secured creditors: W. H. McCormack, $138,000; New-York Life Insurance Company, $55,000; Joseph Soher, $16,000; estate of J. De Peyster, $15,000; Bank for Savings, $12,000; John Hawkins, $15,000; Annis T. Lapage, $12,000; Jane Colgate, 10,000; Edward Colgate, $15,600.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Albert C. Aubery on behalf of Hugh Bleeson, builder, of No. 140 East Fifty-eighth-street. The liabilities of Mr. Bleeson amount to $430,000, of which $369,000 are secured by bond and mortgage, and his assets are merely nominal. The following are the principal secured creditors: Peter Goelet, $132,000; Selig Steinhardt, $120,000; Thomas and John D. Crimmins, $58,500; Terence Farley, $17,000; New-York Life Insurance Company, $13,000; estate of Louis Negbaum, $8,500; estate of Peter S. Colton, $4,500; Leander Stone, $2,500; Dorchester Union Freestone Company, $3,500. Among the unsecured creditors are Peter Goelet, $30,000; Thomas Crimmins, $6,220; Edward A. Boyd, $2,519; Solomon Marx, $2,500; Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, $1,333; John Matthews, $1,306; William Morris, $1,094.

John Glass, builder, who erected Glass' Hall, in East Thirty-fourth-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities amount to $207,000, of which $147,481 are secured by bond and mortgage, and he has no assets. The principal secured creditors are the Home Life Insurance Company, $23,000; W. H. Fry, $15,000; James D. Turner, $13,500; George W. Tucker, Trustee, $15,000; Treasurer of the Town of Hempstead, $15,000; estate of Sidney B. Morse, $12,000; estate of Isaac G. Pearsons, $10,500; Charles K. Lee, $8,000; Trustees of the Astor Library, $6,000, George D. Purser, $12,000. Among the unsecured creditors are the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, $29,835; James Cunningham, $13,017; William A. Bevet, $5,149; Robert W. Forbes, $2,086; Henry D. Ranney, $1,603; William Fettretch, $1,455; Avery & McCandless, $1,108; Fifth-Avenue National Bank, $1,602. The large part of the indebtedness is for judgments on mortgage deficiencies.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH ESTIMATES.

The estimate of the Health Department of their expenses for 1879 has been prepared for transmission to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The amount of the appropriation asked for is $218,416, divided as follows:

For salaries	$128,580
For disinfection	13,500
For contingencies	6,054
For law expenses, (including Marshal's fees)	3,000
For hospitals for contagious diseases, including salaries and supplies	27,302
For removing night soil, dead animals, and offal as per contract	40,000
Total	$218,416

The amount asked for 1878 was $232,042, and the amount appropriated was $190,000. The amounts asked for 1879 includes the salaries of three additional milk inspectors to prevent the trade in adulterated and skimmed milk; two meat inspectors, (there are none now in the service of the department;) one additional inspector of plumbing and house sewers; one inspector to have the supervision of offensive trades; one additional vaccinator, (the number now in the service of the Board, nine, not being deemed sufficient;) $5,000 for the services of 50 physicians to visit the tenement-houses and prescribe for sick children during five weeks of hot weather, and $3,000 for fruit inspection. The two latter items were paid this year out of the appropriation for contagious diseases.

SHE SAID SHE LOVED DERBY.

MR. AND MRS. SCHMIDT'S MARITAL TROUBLES—A GENTLEMAN BOARDER IN QUESTION.

Paul G. Schmidt's suit for an absolute divorce from his wife Emma A. Schmidt, which was recently brought before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Common Pleas, has some peculiar features. The parties to the action were married on Sept. 15, 1874, and have one child. Mr. Schmidt accuses his wife of being improperly intimate with one Walter S. Derby, a married man who formerly lived in the same house as the Schmidts. He says she used to arrange meetings with Derby, and that, when he remonstrated with her with regard to her conduct, she retorted by saying she loved Derby and would not under any circumstances part from him. He separated from his wife on April 1. After that, he says, she went to live in apartments which were rented by Derby. Helena Schmidt, the plaintiff's sister, makes affidavit that on one occasion she saw Derby in Mrs. Schmidt's room embracing and kissing the defendant. At another time, Miss Schmidt says, she went to the defendant's room early in the morning and found the door locked. She knocked and the door was opened by Mrs. Schmidt, who was only partially dressed. Derby was lying asleep on the bed in the room. George N. Cable, who hired a room in the apartments rented by Derby, makes affidavit that she was the latter and Mrs. Schmidt together frequently. He says Derby was often in her room, that they would go out together and come home in the evening, and that then they would send for lager beer and remain up late drinking it.

By way of opposition to these statements, Derby swears he never met Mrs. Schmidt in her room; that he had no improper intercourse with her at any time, and that he never went out with her except with her husband's express consent. He denies most emphatically the truth of Helene Schmidt's statements, and says that he hired apartments for Mrs. Schmidt, and lodged there after the latter's separation from her husband only to help her to earn an honest living. He says Cable took lodgings at the same place with a similar object in view, and promised to be permanent. Instead of this, says Derby, "he remained just two weeks, and, one morning early, sneaked his baggage out of the house, and left without one word of warning." Cable's statements are positively denied. After Cable left, Derby says he got another person to take his place, so that there should be no occasion for scandal. Derby is in the employ of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Mrs. Schmidt, in an affidavit, says she never arranged for any meeting with Derby, and never said she loved the latter and would not part from him, nor anything of the kind. Her husband never remonstrated with her with regard to her conduct. She swears she was never guilty of any improprieties with Derby or any one else, and that she never heard of such an accusation until after she and her husband had separated by mutual agreement. The statements of Schmidt and of Cable relating to improper conduct are explicitly denied. Her husband, she says, is a clerk in a bank, and receives a salary of $1,500 per annum. She is unable to support herself and defend the suit. She asked Judge Daly to grant her a suitable allowance for alimony and as a counsel fee. The Judge, in deciding the application, yesterday, said, among other things: "The facts that the defendant and plaintiff voluntarily separated, and that she went to keep house with a married paramour as a boarder, and that he hired the premises in his own name are suspicious circumstances. But it appears that after she left her husband the latter's sister (who swears to familiarities between her and Derby before the separation and afterward) visited her almost every day for about a month; and also, that Cable (who swears to intimacies between the defendant and Derby, such as finding the latter in her room in the hired premises,) was also, as appears by his statement in the habit of constantly going in there himself, being a boarder with her and Derby, leaves it a question to be determined on the trial whether adultery has been committed. I therefore allow $35 counsel fee and $7 per week alimony, to commence from this date."

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

NO OFFICIAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED FOR WANT OF A QUORUM—THE CASE OF BISHOP M'COSKERY.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church was to have held a special session yesterday, at Grace Chapel, for the transaction of general business, but in consequence of the absence of a quorum, the deliberations of the body were adjourned, after a brief debate, until 10 o'clock this morning. The Bishops began assembling at the chapel at 11 A. M., and at noon, when a private communion service was held, the following were present:

Benjamin B. Smith, of Kentucky; William R. Whittingham, Maryland; William M. Green, Mississippi; John Williams, Connecticut; Thomas M. Clark, Rhode Island; Henry B. Whipple, Minnesota; John C. Lay, Easton; Joseph C. Talbot, Indiana; Richard H. Wilmer, Alabama; Charles T. Quintard, Tennessee; Robert H. Clarkson, Nebraska and Dakota; Joseph P. Wilmer, Louisiana; Henry A. Neely, Maine; John F. Young, Florida; John W. Beckwith, Georgia; Francis M. Whittle, Virginia; William N. Bissell, Vermont; Frederick D. Huntington, Central New-York; William B. Stevens, Pennsylvania; Benjamin H. Bedell, Massachusetts; Alexander C. Garrett, Northern Texas; Thomas N. Dudley, Kentucky; George D. Gillespie, Western Michigan; William E. McLaren, Illinois; John H. Brown, Fond-du-lac; Alexander Burgess, Quincy, Ill.; Dr. Peterkin, West Virginia; Dr. Seymour, Springfield, Ill.

The celebrants at the communion service were Bishops Smith, of Kentucky; Whittingham, of Maryland; Green, of Mississippi; Williams, of Connecticut, and Whipple, of Minnesota. At its conclusion the Bishops, led by the officiating brethren, marched in a body from the sanctuary to a room above the Sunday-school, where they were called to order by Right Rev. Bishop Smith. The roll was then called by Rev. Dr. Tatlock, the acting Secretary in place of Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, who is now abroad. It being found that only 27 members of the House were in attendance, the presiding Bishop declared that the number did not constitute a quorum. The question as to what number makes a quorum was briefly debated, after which it was decided to postpone the session until this forenoon, by which time, it is hoped, other Bishops will have arrived in the City. The House consists of 62 members at the present time, 20 of whom attended the late conference at Lambeth, England, and are still sojourning abroad, or on their way home. Their absence from the country is assigned as one of the chief causes of the non-attendance of the requisite number yesterday.

In the event of a quorum answering the roll-call this morning, it is probable that the House will first supply the vacancy created in New-Mexico by the resignation of Dr. Adams a year ago, and that it will then proceed to the consideration of the case of Bishop McCoskry, of Michigan, whose resignation is before the House. It is understood that no charges have been formally made to the House against Bishop McCoskry, and that for that reason the only action to be taken will be the acceptance of his resignation.

LAW REPORTS.

PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS' RIGHTS.

JUDGE BARNARD DECIDES AGAINST THE HOLDERS OF COMMON STOCK OF THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.

For the past eight years there has been a contention among the stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company. On Feb. 24, 1870, the company amended its by-laws and adopted resolutions authorizing the issuance of preferred stock. Some of the holders of common stock protested against the issuance of the preferred stock, and invoked the aid of the courts to prevent the payment of special dividends upon it. Injunctions and stays of proceedings have kept the affairs of the corporation in a condition of confusion. Several months ago George L. Kent, a holder of 2,500 shares of the preferred stock, brought suit against the Quicksilver Mining Company, David King, Jr., and W. D. F. Manice to compel the recognition and settlement of his claims. The suit was tried before Judge D. P. Barnard, in the Supreme Court, at Poughkeepsie. That Justice, yesterday, rendered a decision declaring that "the contract of preference authorized by the amended by-laws and resolutions adopted on Feb. 24, 1870, was within the corporate powers of the Quicksilver Mining Company, and that the adoption of the said by-laws and resolutions was a proper and legitimate exercise of the powers of the company under its charter. The contract of preference is presumptively valid," Judge Barnard said, "and, not having been objected to within a reasonable time and in a proper manner by any stockholder, is binding upon the company and its stockholders, in favor of the plaintiff and all holders of such preferred stock. The stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company, by acquiescing in the action of the company in making such contract of preference, and appropriating the moneys realized therefrom, have assented to and ratified said contract, and the same is binding upon them by reason of such assent and ratification."

COURT NOTES.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered the discharge of James Watson, alias Big Jim, who was accused, jointly with William Hart, of committing a burglary at the residence of William Palmer. Hart was remanded.

Frederick Sigrist, one of the Trustees of the broken Teutonia Savings Bank, for whom a warrant for embezzlement was issued upon the complaint of Chairman Dansche, of the Depositors' Committee, surrendered himself at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and was admitted to bail, his sister-in-law, Christina Wenke, of No. 21 Rutgers-place, becoming his surety. An examination will be made in the case to-day. The prisoner is the eleventh Trustee who has been arrested.

Charles Link has been in the Tombs since June 3 under an indictment charging him and one David Levy with conspiring together, under several firm names, for the purpose of swindling business men. Link's counsel applied yesterday to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to obtain his client's release on habeas corpus because more than two terms of the Court of General Sessions have been held since Link was incarcerated. The hearing in the case was adjourned until this morning.

On Aug. 26 Margaret Welsh, a vagrant, enticed Mary Michaelski, the 6-year-old daughter of Mrs. Mary Michaelski, of No. 123 Columbia-street, from her home, and robbed the girl of her gold earrings valued at about $5. The absence of the girl was reported to the Police as an abduction, and on Tuesday the woman Welsh was arrested. She was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday on a charge of abduction. The charge was not sustained, however, and the woman committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of larceny, that being the only crime the evidence seemed to prove against her.

SEEKING THE CUSTODY OF HER CHILD.

Mrs. Catherine Sweeney, of No. 45 Washington-street, has applied to the Supreme Court, by writ of habeas corpus, to recover possession of Eliza Kelly, who is 13 years old, and is Mrs. Sweeney's daughter by her first husband. The girl is at present with Mrs. Bridget Lahey, a neighbor. It seems that Mrs. Sweeney, some time ago, let her daughter go to live with Mrs. Lahey to take care of the latter's baby, and that the girl now refuses to go back to her mother. Mrs. Lahey says Mrs. Sweeney is unfit to have the custody of her daughter, and the child says her mother used to beat her unmercifully, and that she would sooner go to the Penitentiary than return home. Judge Van Brunt yesterday referred the proceeding to William Sinclair to take the proofs.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The People ex rel. Palmer vs. Watson and Hart.—There is no evidence upon which Watson can be held. There is evidence upon which Hart might be convicted, if a jury believed the evidence of Serreas. Watson must be discharged and Hart remanded.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

In the matter of the application of Herring.—Order appointing a Guardian ad litem, &c.

Tallman vs. Flynn.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Powers vs. Belmont.—Undertaking on appeal approved.

Orders Granted.—Gorman vs. Allevard et al.; Brown vs. Hegeman: Boehm vs. Morch; King vs. King; Helman vs. Christadoro.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Simon vs. Appelmann.—Motion to open default granted on payment of all costs and disbursements to date, and $10 costs of this motion. Judgment to stand as security. Execution stayed.

Schmidt vs. Schmidt.—Counsel fee and alimony allowed.

Opinion.

Holyoke vs. Brown.—See memorandum.

In the matter of Lange.—Counsel will appear before me.

Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order settled and signed.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Hitsell vs. Rose.—Order of discontinuance granted.

Lightstone vs. Oettinger.—Order of discontinuance.

Randall vs. Zeiger.—Motion to advance cause granted.

Gee vs. Gee.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Eggers vs. Zacharias.—Order for judgment granted.

McCallum et al. vs. Stride.—Undertaking approved.

Robertson vs. Stillings.—Undertaking on appeal approved.

Miller vs. Leonstein.—Order discharging prisoner.

Ostrich vs. Gibbon.—Order vacating judgment.

Ryan vs. Burnham.—Order granted.

Turner vs. Levy.—Bond approved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Court opens at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Calendar called at 11 o'clock A. M. Nos. 31, 34, 32, 85, 125, 160, 138, 186, 187, 197.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned until Sept. 2.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Court opens at 12 o'clock M. No day calendar.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Adjourned until Oct. 7.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned for the term.

THE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AFFAIR.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent, Thomas S. Townsend, should have read a few more pages of the report of the "Committee on the Conduct of the War" before he undertook to enlighten the public about the Lookout Mountain fight. He quotes from the report of Gen. Hooker of the affair at Wauhatchie Valley on the night of the 28th of October, the report bearing date Nov. 6, 1863. The battle of Lookout Mountain was fought on the 24th of November, 1863. Had your correspondent borne a part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, as did the writer of this, he would not have fallen into so gross an error. Why did he not quote the paragraph of Gen. Hooker's report in reference to that eminent General, who never won a victory—Sahure—who, when ordered to double-quick to Geary's aid, became lost in a swamp where no swamp existed? Consult your library again, Thomas, and with more care, before writing to THE TIMES.

U. S. A., RETIRED.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1878.

CRICKET NOTES.

The Paterson Cricket Club plays its first match of this season to-day, when a team from the Manhattan Club will meet them at Haledon, Paterson.

The return match between the St. George's and the Paterson United Clubs will be played to-day on the Hoboken grounds.

The game to be played for the benefit of William Brewster, the Manhattan Club professional, on the St. George's grounds, has been postponed until Wednesday next, when 11 cricketers will contend with 18 base-ball players. The cricketers will be chosen from the St. George's, Staten Island, Manhattan, Paterson, and Paterson United Clubs; and the 18 base-ball players, who will be captained by Brewster, will include Sprague, late pitcher of Bakford Club; Asa Brainard, pitcher of the Cincinnati Red Stockings; Hicks and Gedney, of the old Mutual, and members of the Knickerbocker, Polytechnic, Staten Island, Nameless, Olympic, and Hoboken Clubs.

Definite preparations are at length being made for the visit of the Australian cricketers to this City. Mr. A. Marsh of the St. George's Club, who has been chosen Captain, has selected 22 players, and upon these notifying their willingness to take part in the match, practice matches will at once be commenced. The names from which the 18 to play against the Australians 11 will be selected are as follows:

St. George's Club—Messrs. Cross, Marsh, Scutter, Glass, Morson, Jones, Conover, Sleigh, Rance, Fraser, Cashman, and Gibbes.

Staten Island—Messrs. Harvey, Sprague, Kessler, Moore, Donaldson, Stevens, Eyre, and Roberts.

Manhattan—Messrs. Brewster, Regan, and Greig.

The events of the Australian team that are at present decided upon are: Oct. 1 and 2, 16 of New-York, at Hoboken; Oct. 3, 4, and 5, 15 of Philadelphia, at Nicetown; Oct. 11 and 12, 18 of Detroit, at Detroit; Oct. 17 and 18, 22 of St. Louis; Oct. 24, 25, and 26, 22 of San Francisco. The names of the Philadelphia and San Francisco players have already been given in these columns.

KILLED BY A BRICKBAT.

EDDY SULLIVAN HAS A BRICK THROWN AT HIM AND IS KNOCKED INTO THE EAST RIVER—HIS BODY STILL MISSING.

Three boys were fishing in the East River on Tuesday afternoon, at the foot of Forty-sixth-street. Patrick Quinn and Jerry Connor had caught a few little "shiners," which they placed on a string and handed to Edward Sullivan, a boy of between 8 and 9 years of age, living at No. 848 First-avenue, to take care of. There were two or three manure scows at the water's edge, and on the timbers near one of these Sullivan sat down. A few minutes afterward the other boys heard him cry out that one of the fish had been stolen, and Peter Rourke, one of the men at work on the manure scow, believing himself to be accused of the theft, threw a brick at his accuser. The brick struck the boy on the head and knocked him off the timber into the water; he came to the surface once and then sank altogether, and his body has not yet been discovered. Information was given to the Police, and the two boys who saw the occurrence were taken down to the wharf yesterday morning, and there identified the man Rourke as the guilty party. They told to Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, and the Police stated that another man not present would testify to the same facts relative to the sad occurrence. Rourke denied that he threw the brick, or saw the boy at all until he had struck it. He believed Rourke had intention of killing the boy. Rourke was held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

EDISON'S LATEST SUCCESS.

A new adaptation of Edison's telephone has just been carried into effect by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. It is styled the Telephone Exchange, and by its aid subscribers to it can be instantly placed in communication with each other by signifying their desire to the central office. Experiments in this direction have already been made with the Phelps magneto-telephone, but they resulted in failure, the sound of the voice being drowned by the noises of the street, the vibration of adjacent wires, &c. With the Edison instrument, which is worked with a battery, these objections to these inconveniences. There are plain printed instructions framed in each instrument, and she working of the whole arrangement is simplicity itself.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM CHICAGO.

Superintendent Walling received a dispatch yesterday morning from Chief of Police Seavey, of Chicago, asking for the arrest of John Meissel, a peddler, who had, while under bail for receiving stolen goods, fled from that city to escape trial. The case was placed in the hands of Detectives Williamson and McCormack, of the Central Office, who arrested Meissel as he stepped out of the train at the Erie Railway Depot. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office to await the arrival of an officer from Chicago.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—Petroleum quiet and steady; 8½c. for Crude; 10¾c. for Refined. Coffee quiet; Rio, 12½@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Java, 25@24c. Sugar steady; 7 1-16@7 9-16c. for fair to good Refining; sales of 130 hhds. Guadaloupe at 6¾c.; 210 hhds. do. at 6⅝c.; 160 hhds. Porto Rico at 6¾c.@7 1-16c. Refined Sugars steady at 10c. for Cut Loaf; 9¾c. for Crushed; and powdered; 9¼c. for Granulated; 9⅛c. for A. Molasses quiet; 30c. for 50 test. Flour dull and weak; 12¾c. lower; Pennsylvania Extras, choice, $4; City Mills, $4 75 for export. Wheat, Minnesota Family, old stock, $5 75; do., recently and from second hand, $5 50; Wheat, when in scarce, $6 50@6 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, medium new Wheat, $4 50; do. do., good, $4 75; do. do., choice, $5; do. do., old, $4 50@4 75; Ohio do. do., new Wheat, $4 75; do. do., old Wheat, $5 25; do. do., very fancy, $5 60; patent and other high grades, $7@8 50. Rye Flour scarce and firm at $3 25. Corn-meal nothing doing. Wheat dull. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bushels; firm; Pennsylvania Red, $1 05; Delaware Amber, on cars, $1 07½@1 08; 4,000 bushels Delaware Amber, to arrive, on secret terms; No. 2 Western, in elevator, 99½; Western White, $1 06@1 13; Rejected Western, 95c. Rye scarce; Pennsylvania, 80c. Corn firm and steady, with local and export demand; futures not so active; selected, 47c.@48c.; steamer, 46c.@50c.; sail, Mixed and Yellow, in elevator, 45c.@50c.; 10,000 bushels at 50c. for September, on secret terms; sail, Yellow, at grain depot, 50c.; prime dry Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow, on cars and at grain depot, 51c.@51½c. Oats scarce and firm; Pennsylvania and Western Mixed, 26c.; new White, 28c.@31c.; chiefly on track, at 29c.@30c. At the Open Board—Corn stronger; sail, Mixed, sold at 49⅞c.@50c. for September; 50¾c. for October; 50c. bid, for November, and 52c. bid, for steamer firmly held; 47c. bid, 48c. asked, for spot and August. Wheat closed firmer; $1 09 bid, $1 10 asked, for No. 2 Red, spot and August; $1 07 bid, $1 07½ asked, for September; $1 01 bid, 1 01½ asked, for October; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Red, August, sold at $1 09½. Fair demand; 29½c. bid, 31c. asked, for No. 2, for August; 29¾c. bid, 31½c. asked, for September; 27c. bid, 29c. asked, for March. Rye, 47¼c. bid, 47½c. asked, for September. Rye dull; 60c. bid, 62c. asked, for spot and August.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—Wheat easier; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 07¼; No. 3 do., $1 05½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 06; No. 1 Amber White Michigan, $1 08¼; Amber Michigan, spot, 98¾c.; seller September, 98¼c.; seller September, 98a; No. 2 Amber Michigan, 98½c.; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and seller August, 98¾c.; seller September, $1 01; seller October, $1 01¾; No. 3 Red, $1 01; No. 1 Red, $1 09; Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 92,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—Flour firm, but quiet; sales, 400 bbls. White at $5 20. Wheat steady; Extra White Michigan, cash and August, $1 08; September, $1 06¾; No. 1 White, $1 07¾@$1 08; No. 2 Red, $1 07¾@$1 08¼; August, $1 07¾; September, $1 06; No. 1 Amber, 97c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 1 Yellow, 47c.; High Mixed, 46c.; No. 2 Mixed, 45c. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 White, 30c.; No. 1 Mixed, 28½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,700 bbls.; Wheat, 146,000 bushels; Corn, 1,200 bushels; Oats, 2,300 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,200 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 1,400 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; Red, 90c.; Amber and White, 93c.@95c. Corn quiet but firm; White, 45c.; Mixed, 42c. Oats dull; White, 25c.; Mixed, 23c. Rye dull at 55c. Pork quiet; sales at $10 50@$10 75. Lard quiet but firm; choice Leaf, tierce, 9c.; do., keg, 10c. Bulk-meats firm; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c.@6¾c. for loose. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 5½c.; Clear Rib, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Hams—Sugar-cured unsettled and lower, at 12c.@14c., as in size. Whisky firm; Western Reserve, $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 Fall, $1 03@$1 03½; No. 3 Fall, $1 07@$1 08; Rejected, 95c.; Rye scarce; Pennsylvania, 80c. Corn firm and steady, with local and export demand; futures not so active; selected, 47c.@48c.; steamer, 46c.@50c.; sail, Mixed and Yellow, in elevator, 45c.@50c.; 10,000 bushels at 50c. for September, on secret terms; sail, Yellow, at grain depot, 50c.; prime dry Pennsylvania and Southern Yellow, on cars and at grain depot, 51c.@51½c. Oats new Pennsylvania and Western Mixed, 26c.; new White, 28c.@31c.; chiefly on track, at 29c.@30c. At the Open Board—Corn stronger; sail, Mixed, sold at 49⅞c.@50c. for September; 50¾c. for October; 50c. bid, for November, and 52c. bid, for steamer firmly held; 47c. bid, 48c. asked, for spot and August. Wheat closed firmer; $1 09 bid, $1 10 asked, for No. 2 Red, spot and August; $1 07 bid, $1 07¼ asked, for September; $1 01 bid, 1 01¾ asked, for October; 4,000 bushels No. 2 Red, August, sold at $1 09½. Fair demand; 29½c. bid, 31c. asked, for No. 2, for August; 29¾c. bid, 31½c. asked, for September; 27c. bid, 29c. asked, for March. Rye, 47¼c. bid, 47½c. asked, for September. Rye dull; 60c. bid, 62c. asked, for spot and August.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, opened ½c. higher, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, new, $1 02; No. 2 Milwaukee, soft, 99c.; No. 2 do., 95½c.; No. 3 do., 78½c.; No. 4 do., 63c.; Rejected, 57c. Corn quiet and easier; No. 2, 37½c. Oats ½c. lower; No. 2, 21c. Rye ½c. lower; No. 1, 47½c. Barley active, but lower; No. 2 Spring, cash, $1 02@$1 03; September, 98c.@99c. Provisions quiet, but steady; Mess Pork, $9 50, cash and August. Lard—Prime Steam, 7¼c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo firm at 2½c.; Corn to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; Wheat, 41,000 bushels; Corn, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; Wheat, 94,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—Flour—Demand fair; market firm: Family, $4 30@$5 60. Wheat steady, with a fair demand; Red and Amber, 85c.@93c.; White, 90c.@95c.; receipts, 23,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. Corn—Good demand; prices a shade higher at 41c.@43c. Oats dull at 22c.@26c. Rye in good demand at 51c.@55c. Barley dull; No. 2 Fall, $1 03@$1 05. Pork in fair demand, but lower; jobbing, $10 25. Lard dull and nominal; current make, 7½c.; Kettle, 8c.@8½c. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 5½c.@5¾c.; Bulk Short Rib, $6 05@6 07½. cash; $6 20 buyer, September. Short Clear, 6¾c. Bacon quiet but steady, 5¾c.@5¾c., 6¾c.@7c

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Ingomar—Miss Mary Anderson.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—Olivia—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Farce—Music—Comicalities &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Irish Detective—Mr. T. G. Riggs.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish.—Trained Animals.—Afternoon and evening.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, light s utherly winds, becoming variable, nearly stati nary temperature and pressure.

Our readers will find some very interesting and important statements in our columns this morning regarding the foreign commerce of the United States. It appears that the exports since 1868 have increased by $411,293,898, while the imports have fallen off since 1873 by $201,792,893. The excess of exports of domestic merchandise over net imports in the last three years has been $488,582,539. We may say, in round numbers, that the country has sold some five hundred millions more within three years than it has bought. If trade had been previously in a normal condition, this would not be an encouraging feature; but, considering the enormous debt, National, State, and corporate, owed abroad, it is advantageous to have been able to pay so much of it as we have done. The most interesting feature of the statement referred to is the comparison it enables us to make as to the relative progress of particular lines of exports and imports. For instance, the export of iron and steel and their manufactures has increased by nearly six millions, while imports have fallen over fifty millions; cotton manufactures have increased six and one-half millions in exports, and the imports have decreased over fifteen millions; copper, brass, and their manufactures have increased in exports by over two millions, while their imports have fallen three and a third millions. These are obvious instances of the growth and prosperity, to a certain extent, of American manufactures gradually replacing those of foreign countries.

The country should breathe more freely. Denis Kearney has arrived in Washington and shaken hands with the President. He has discharged into the Executive ear a few volleys of his emphatic views on the labor question, and has received in return his due share of the smiles which few men who go to the White House are denied. He has put his own interpretation on his reception, as, also, most men do who go to the White House, and if it differs from that which the President retains, Mr. Kearney, again, will not be solitary in his experience. It is not easy to understand why Mr. Kearney should have been received with politeness by Mr. Hayes, or by any one else with a moderate share of self-respect. He is a demagogue of the lowest type, a blasphemous preacher of dishonest doctrines, and an avowed enemy of the laws which hold human society together and make labor honorable and profitable. It would seem that the most he ought to have hoped for was a quiet refusal to waste valuable time in listening or talking to him.

The London *Times* must have information as to the plans of the American State Department which is not accessible on this side the water, or else it must have been gravely misled. It announces that Mr. Evarts is about to propose the negotiation with England of a reciprocity treaty which shall establish practical free trade between this country and the Dominion of Canada, while the Dominion shall adopt the tariff laws of the United States on all importations into the provinces. The reason for this remarkable proposition, according to the *Times*, is, that the people of the United States are wedded to the protective system, and could not be induced to abandon it. It is not, to our view, probable that the State Department has made the proposition described, or one at all like it, and though Mr. Evarts showed in his invitation to the monetary conference how far he was capable of misunderstanding and misrepresenting the public sentiment of the country, we cannot believe that he has committed himself to any statement that the United States are wedded forever to protection as it now exists in our tariff. Nothing is more certain that as soon as the revenue will allow the tariff of the Union will be changed by the abolition of many so-called protective duties which do not protect.

Commissioner Raum is not inclined to show very much leniency to the illicit distillers of Tennessee, or, as they are known in the slang of the State, "moonshiners." He has given orders to the collectors of the State to continue to "push things," and he expects to have crushed out the establishments now violating the law, or to bring them into subjection, within thirty days. When it is remembered how great were the obstacles which had to be overcome by the Government officials, it is very encouraging to know that many of the irregular distillers are already pleading for mercy, and declaring their readiness to submit to the penalties of the law, and to obey it hereafter. This is in a very different spirit from the defiant one which was shown only a few weeks since. The Commissioner has also recognized very justly the services rendered by District Attorney Northrup, of South Carolina, in his relentless warfare on the violators of the law.

The predicted agitation in Constantinople against Safvet Pasha appears to have begun in earnest, and if vigorously pressed will doubtless force the plastic Sultan to dismiss the one able man left him in the same way as his countless predecessors. While the Government of Turkey is thus carried on, it is easy to see what chance the promised "reforms" have of being effected. According to the London *Standard*, Gen. Abeamoff and his two fellow-envoys have been welcomed with great honors by the Ameer of Afghanistan, and it is quite possible that the next news from Central Asia may be the success of the "countermanded" expedition along the Upper Oxus. The projected Chinese Embassy to Russia will give the latter an opportunity of saying a timely word or two about Kashgar, from which she has never turned her eyes since the opportune death of its able and vigilant ruler, Yakoub Beg. The appointment of a Town Council at Serajevo, partly Christian and partly Mussulman, with the veteran Fazli Pasha as its Mayor, is a bold and skillful attempt to propitiate the native malcontents, although its success is more than doubtful. Gen. Szapary's successive retreats from Tuzla to Doboj, and from Doboj across the Bosna, sufficiently show the inadequacy of his force, and should the ever-growing bands of the Albanian Arnauts be permitted by Servia and Montenegro to pass northward to the scene of action, the 130,000 men whom Austria is about to pour into it will come not a day to soon.

A SYSYPHEAN TASK.

The latest statement of the liabilities and assets of the Treasury does not show that very rapid progress has been made in getting the dollar of the fathers into the pockets of their descendants. The banks and the public do not seem to have responded with any great degree of heartiness to the inducements held out by the Treasury to take the depreciated dollars off its hands. The statement shows that no less than $9,550,000 in standard silver dollars are still reposing in the Treasury vaults. A still more recent statement shows that out of a total of $11,197,284 silver coined, $10,086,504 are held by the Treasury, so that the amount which has gone into general circulation during the six months which have elapsed since the passage of the Silver bill is only $1,110,780. The size of the mouse is ridiculously disproportionate to the travail of the mountain. When that insignificant result is contrasted with the extravagant predictions of the advocates of remonetization, the absurdity and folly of the measure are apparent. Experience has already shown that there is no expedient which can be devised under the law by which the coins can be kept in circulation. When the advocates of the measure sought to disarm those who pointed out the clumsiness and inconvenience of the coin, by providing that the dollars might be deposited in the Treasury in exchange for silver certificates, they practically eliminated the distinctively silver feature of the bill. The silver certificates are simply paper notes, which would circulate like other notes but for the fact that they are receivable for duties. Were it not for this provision they would go into general circulation, and circulate side by side with the other paper money of the country. It is a common notion that if they were not receivable for duties they would depreciate to the market value of the bullion contained in the silver dollars which they represent. This supposition is not consistent with either the facts or sound principles of political economy. The dollars are coined only on Government account; they are issued by the Treasury at par; they are a full legal tender, and the certificates which represent them, of course, possess the same qualities. Such being the case, there is no reason why they should immediately depreciate. If they should ever be issued in sufficient amounts to materially increase the volume of the circulation, they would depreciate in accordance with the invariable law which affects every currency issued in excessive amounts. But this, fortunately, is not likely soon to be the case, whatever the ultimate result may be, and therefore there is no immediate reason why the dollars or the certificates should depreciate. They are worth only ninety cents or so, it is true, but as no one can get them for less than one hundred cents, and as every one is bound to take them at that rate, they must for the present circulate at par with greenbacks.

But the silverists were not content with a provision which would stock up the metal of their affection in the vaults of the Treasury and deprive the public of the sweet boon of carting it about. They must needs tack on a provision which would prevent even the representative certificates from remaining in circulation. They were bound to make their beloved silver as good as gold, and so enacted that the silver dollars and certificates should be receivable for Customs. The consequence of these two provisions is that, substantially, every silver dollar issued is forthwith deposited for certificates, and every certificate issued is forthwith deposited for Customs. The labors of the Treasury in its struggle to get the precious dollars into circulation are Sisyphean. No sooner does it pay them out at one window than they come clattering in at another. Indeed, in most instances they do not leave the coffers of the Treasury at all. Those to whom it seeks to pay them almost invariably demand the silver certificates instead. As they would be entitled to deposit the dollars at once for certificates, even if the tellers should go through the labor of shoveling out to them the actual coin, the consequence is that the certificates are issued in the first instance, and are promptly disposed of to brokers to be used in paying duties, the persons receiving payment never even seeing the dollars themselves. The dealers selling silver bullion to the Government have been compelled to receive silver dollars in payment, and there was some satisfaction felt over the fact that they were literally receiving payment in their own coin. But when it was found that the bullion-dealers could demand payment in silver certificates and sell the certificates for a slight premium for the payment of duties, it was apparent that they were suffering no hardship. It is somewhat odd that the Treasury, in furnishing the dollars to the depository banks for distribution, should enjoin them not to let the coins get into the hands of those who would use them for the payment of duties or the purchase of bonds, and at the same time should insist on paying the dollars to the bullion-dealers, who at once dispose of them for the very same purposes. But the theories on which the legislation is based are so absurd and inconsistent that it is not strange that the execution of it should be distinguished by the same qualities. The whole benefit which has resulted from the measure has inured to the silver-miners, the bullion-dealers, the brokers, and the importers. The industrial classes, the impoverished, and the indebted, on whose behalf it was so loudly demanded, have not derived a penny's worth of advantage from it, and it will be strange if they do not soon penetrate the selfish motives of the demagogues who have deceived them with false promises of relief from this most foolish and unnecessary piece of legislation. Its net result so far has been to transmute the Customs receipts from gold into silver to almost the full extent to which the silver dollars have been issued, and to impair in like degree the gold reserves of the Treasury. Its ultimate effect, if persisted in, will be to practically demonetize gold and to enroll the United States with China and India in the ranks of the nations which have ranged themselves under the single silver standard.

SUPERINTENDENTS IN COUNCIL.

The journals which have been retained in the interest of mismanaged life insurance companies, and have abused The Times for having proved, on the authority of the companies themselves, that their mismangement is bearing its natural consequences, must now level their batteries at the Insurance Superintendents. These officials are evidently alive to the fact which The Times has pressed upon the attention of the State Legislature and upon the heads of solvent companies. "The history of past transactions in life insurance matters," declares a resolution presented at Providence, "is convincing evidence that the large and sacred interest the insured have in the assets of the life insurance [companies] of the United States," "needs to be better and more positively secured." Such is the opinion of men whose duties familiarize them with the innermost condition of the companies, and with the unsatisfactory nature of the accounts usually rendered to the department. If all the Superintendents were like the absent J. F. Smyth, or if all the departments maintained the relations with companies that are borne by the Albany department, the Providence resolution would not have been heard of. A confidential understanding would have averted unpleasant reflections upon the inadequacy of the existing checks and the necessity of reforms which the managers vigorously resist.

The trouble in this State is, that a department designed to protect the policy-holders really operates against them, and that an authority which should stimulate the Legislature to render supervision a reality, exerts its influence in the wrong direction. In all but one or two of the other States the failure of the law adequately to protect the equitable owners of life insurance assets is as notorious as here. But several of the Superintendents are at least honest in their recognition of the fatal defect. They do not pretend that life insurance is prosperous or that its management deserves the implicit confidence to which it lays claim. They assert plainly that, with all their pretensions, the lawmakers have not properly guarded the interests of the assured,—that the administration of the enormous amount of assets which the policy-holders have contributed and own is not protected so absolutely as it ought to be. The allegation is vital. It strikes at one of the weak points of the system. And it rests upon the testimony of witnesses who cannot be suspected of unfriendliness toward the companies or of a desire to create alarm unduly in the minds of the policy-holders.

Of course, it is much easier to expose the evil than to suggest a remedy at once feasible and complete. The proposition submitted in the Providence convention, that the various State Legislatures shall be asked to adopt decisive measures for securing the safe custody of life insurance funds, is in a double sense impracticable. There is not the remotest likelihood of the adoption of any measure of this character; and even if it were enacted it would not contribute materially to the reforms that are most urgently required. Corporate custody of funds is not exactly what it ought to be, but as matters stand in this country, State custody would be likely to be worse rather than better. All that legislation can be expected to effect in regard to this branch of the subject admits of being precisely stated. Greater restrictions should be imposed upon the selection of securities for the investment of life insurance assets, and better guarantees should be exacted as to the audit of the investments and the accuracy of the accounts. The untrustworthiness of the audit is one of the bad features of the present system, and the incompleteness of the statements furnished to the Legislature is another. The men who mismanage companies are the men who control the audit. They incur extravagant expenditures, to whose accuracy they certify. They make injudicious investments, and they report everything correct. They so manage things that losses are certain and embarrassments probable, and they shape their statements with the view of hiding ugly facts. Here, then, are wrongs that should be promptly rectified,—weaknesses that cannot too soon be removed.

But how shall the amendments be enforced? "Appeal to the Legislatures," say sanguine officials at the Providence Convention. We have seen what appeals of this sort amount to in this State, and we cannot hope for better results elsewhere. The companies which resist reform own certain Senators bodily and so control Senatorial action in and out of committees. Their influence in the other branch of the Legislature may not be quite so shameless, but it is sufficiently palpable. Thus, in one way or another, they contrive to prevent effective legislation. We apprehend that what is true of affairs at Albany would be equally true of Legislatures in other States if events occurred which seemed to render corporate interference expedient. Besides, the want of uniformity in the laws of different States is a difficulty that can be removed only by the transfer of supervision from the States to the Federal Government. This change is neither practicable nor desirable.

We are reluctant to wound the sensibilities of the Superintendents who have met to compare ideas. But the truth must be spoken. State supervision, as regards life insurance, is so generally a failure that policy-holders have more to hope from its abandonment than from its retention. It is only a form of that delusive protection which does not protect the interests it was created to serve. It tempts the public to rely upon its guardianship, which, as experience has shown, cannot be depended upon either to secure the good management of companies or to wind up thriftily those which break down. The sooner it is dispensed with the better, because until it is out of the way the policy-holders and the public will trust to it for protection instead of exercising vigilantly the independent criticism which will go to the bottom of the companies' affairs and hold to a rigid responsibility their managers. State supervision has been tried quite long enough. Now let us have the same supervision in life assurance that the policy-holders exercise in the management of their ordinary business.

CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT.

"It's no disgrace to be poor, but it is mighty inconvenient," said Senator McDonald, of Indiana, the other day. Of course, if Senator McDonald said that, he meant it as a Democratic committee man. The Senator's own finances are doubtless in a comfortable condition, but, as a member of the National Democratic Committee, he feels very sensibly the grinding heel of poverty. There was a meeting of the committee, in Washington, at which the chief business was the discussion of the question, "How shall we raise the wind?" The result of the debate was the appointment of a special committee of one—Senator McDonald—to proceed to New-York "with full power" to raise money. Sooner or later, all of these wild Western financiers come to New-York when they want money; and it is a good thing when one of them comes, as Senator McDonald does, with full power. In such a case, we presume, Senator McDonald's full powers invest him with the right to mortgage the party on the best terms. It requires no special power of attorney to pass around the hat. The agent with plenary powers may sell out, mortgage, or execute a conditional lease.

There was a cock-and-bull story in one of the Philadelphia papers lately to the effect that Congress would, next Winter, authorize the assembling of the next Congress on March 4, 1879, instead of allowing the new Congress to wait until the usual date in December should arrive. It is taken for granted that the next Congress will be Democratic, and that the present Republican Senate will vote to give the Democrats a chance at the spoils of office nine months earlier than they could otherwise reach them. The reason alleged for this extraordinary session was that Mr. Hayes was to be impeached, or that the results of Mr. Potter's investigations were to be utilized in some manner. The real explanation of such an unusual proceeding would be that the Democrats are famished for another dash at the offices. The patronage of the House of Representatives, large as it is, amounts to nothing to the wolfish pack of Democratic office-seekers. The poverty of the party is acknowledged; and it is notorious that the Democratic Party does not maintain its finances by private subscriptions, (except from candidates,) but by assessments on office-holders. The party subsists on the offices. Among Republicans, individual liberality is the rule. Among Democrats, the struggle is to get from the office-holders all the money needed for political campaign purposes.

Everything is done by assessments. In this City, for example, Tammany desires to maintain a daily paper. In point of fact, Tammany keeps two dailies—one evening and one morning paper. A Tammany office-holder is compelled to subscribe to each of these journals. If he has a good place, he must pay for two copies of each paper; and the higher the official's pay, the more copies he must subscribe and pay for. In the language of the street, "this is business." The two newspapers, both daily, are supported by official patronage. Otherwise they could not exist. The same system which compels a man to read a particular newspaper, or, at least, pay for it, levies a tax on his salary with unrelenting exactness. The Democrats do not want the Senate early for any purpose but to wring money out of it. If the Senate should meet March 4, 1879, with a Democratic majority, there would be a general rush for all the offices in the control of that body. There would be a Democrat wherever there is now a Republican, and the Democratic Senate would adjourn with the calm confidence of a party that had an assured additional income of several thousand dollars a year more than it had before. The crying want of the Democratic party to-day is more revenue.

Mr. Tilden struck the weak spot of his party when he opened his campaign with a barrel of money. He had not been familiar with Democratic operations during a century or so without learning that his party was voracious for money. He knew that in the bad old days of Buchanan, Pierce, and Polk, a Government contract was a mine of wealth, a Government appointment was a sinecure, and that the pickings and stealings at Washington were enormous as compared with the current public expenditures. Knowing this, and knowing the rapacity of his party followers, Mr. Tilden held out to them the superior advantages of going into a campaign with a candidate who would not ask them to wait until the offices were secured for the spending of money. He had money and he was willing to spend a plenty of it. To do the candidate justice, he did spend it; and, when the campaign was over and a debt of more than $20,000 was left unprovided for, Mr. Tilden drew his check for the whole amount, and the party committee was square with the world.

The Democratic Party, to-day, is out of cash; it has few offices, and it has a traveling agent who has full powers to raise money. This is Mr. Tilden's opportunity. His past generosity to the party may be held to constitute some claim upon it. The crafty old man undoubtedly had that fact in view when he squared its bank account in 1876. But the party is in the market again for the highest bidder. We have no means of estimating the possibilities of Thurman, or Hendricks, or Bayard in this peculiar contingency. But we do know that the Democratic politician who thinks that Tilden's resources are exhausted is going to be very much surprised by and by. The Democratic Party in office rolls in riches and corruption. Out of office it is perpetually "hard up." There is no such thing as personal liberality among Democrats; but the organization is maintained by continual assessments on office-holders. Where is the astute candidate who will take a lien on the Democratic Party by advancing a handsome loan for campaign purposes to Senator McDonald?

THE BATTLE OF NEWPORT.

One hundred years ago to-day the soil of Newport was stained by the blood of patriots spilled while fighting the soldiers of King George. The stirring scenes which occurred Aug. 29, 1778, are among the most heroic in which the Militia and Volunteers of New-England participated during the Revolution. A British garrison had long occupied Newport, and in July, 1778, Gen. Washington ordered Gen. Sullivan, who was then in command at Providence, to drive them out. This order was issued with the belief that the French fleet of twelve ships of war, under command of Count D'Estaing, would aid in the capture of the place. With Gen. Sullivan were Gens. Greene, Hancock, and Glover, Cols. Livingstone and Laurens, the Marquis De Lafayette, and an army of about 10,000 men. The British forces numbered 6,000, and were commanded by Sir Robert Pigot, a Major-General in his Majesty's Army. Contrary to the plan agreed upon between Count D'Estaing and Gen. Sullivan, the American army crossed to the north end of the island on the night of Aug. 9, and, without opposition, took possession of some adjacent heights. Immediately following this movement there came up a storm, which did great damage to the fleet, killed many soldiers by its severity, and destroyed a large quantity of ammunition. Recovered from the effects of this storm, the American army, on the morning of Aug. 15, took up its line of march toward Newport. Their progress was interrupted about twelve miles from that place by a strong fort which the British had erected. The Americans threw up some earth-works opposite to and distant about a mile from this fort, and by the 20th had opened fire on the enemy.

It was about this time that the French fleet sailed away, leaving the land force without hope of assistance from that quarter. The only alternative left the American General was to retreat at once to the main land. However, he maintained his position until the night of the 28th, when the order was given to fall back to the north end of the island. The British discovered early on the morning of the 29th that the Americans were retreating, and followed closely in pursuit. The advance, under Col. Campbell, marched without opposition or obstruction until they approached a stone wall, behind which lay Col. Livingstone and about 250 Americans in ambush. Here the enemy were received by a double volley, which told heavily upon them, and threw them into such confusion that the Americans escaped comparatively uninjured. The British troops soon recovered from this surprise and continued to advance. They attacked the American left in force, but were repulsed and driven back by Gen. Glover, about a mile, to two eminences called respectively Quaker and Turkey Hill. These they took possession of, while the Americans occupied an equally strong position on Butt's Hill.

About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th firing broke out all along the line. The British were making an attempt to dislodge the enemy from a redoubt, the possession of which was of great importance to the Americans. The advancing red-coats were bravely repulsed, but again and again they charged upon the redoubt. Reinforcements were hurried forward on both sides; but those sent by Gen. Sullivan arrived soonest, and the plan of the enemy was frustrated. The British were repulsed with considerable loss, and retreated in great confusion, leaving many of the wounded and all their dead on the field of battle. The Americans were too much weakened, however, to pursue the flying foe, and soon after that the firing ceased on both sides. The total loss of the Americans, in killed, wounded, and missing, was 211; that of the British was 260. That night the American army retreated, and so successfully was this dangerous feat accomplished that not a man or a pound of property fell into the hands of the enemy. Thus failed the operations against Newport. The place was occupied for over a year longer, and was then abandoned by Gen. Clinton, leaving New-England completely free from British restraint.

We have heard of many men unmade by a hurricane, but never of any man made by one, except Alexander Hamilton, who seems to have owed the beginning of his remarkable and historic career to a storm of that sort. While a groveling clerk, as he called himself, in the counting-house of Nicholas Cruger, at Santa Cruz, he wrote considerably, and among other things described a hurricane which had visited St. Christopher's, (August, 1772,) and sent the description to a local newspaper. This attracted so much attention as to induce his friends—he was only 15 then—to gratify his oft-expressed wish for a better education than the West Indies could afford. The result was that he was sent to this country, going first to a grammar school at Elizabethtown, N. J. He then entered King's (now Columbia) College, and had the intent to acquaint himself with anatomy, in addition to his regular studies, with the view of practicing medicine. The trouble with England about the tea tax having come to a crisis gave a new direction to Hamilton's thoughts, and eventually led to his success as a statesman. Had it not been for the hurricane at St. Christopher's, however, he might have remained his life long at Santa Cruz, and never been heard of as a public man. It is curious to think how small a circumstance may decide our destiny for good or evil, for importance or insignificance.

A singular story comes from South Carolina, showing to what lengths a personal quarrel may go if assisted by unjust laws that have been allowed to stand on the Statute-book. In the Summer of 1865, when the State was still in the confusion resulting from Gen. Sherman's march through its confines, a barn belonging to Jesse M. Thealy was burned, and one Coogler, a reputable citizen, was suspected of the act. Arson in South Carolina is a capital crime, and no one accused Coogler openly of it, though there were whispers and intimations against him. These soon ceased, however, and Thealy and Coogler, being neighbors, became intimate friends, and so continued for 13 years. Last Spring, they had some disagreement which culminated in their bitter enmity. Thealy, anxious for revenge, revived the story of the barn-burning, and contrived to have his foe indicted for the crime. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, and will be, unless a petition to Gov. Hampton, signed by thousands of persons, to commute the sentence, be speedily granted. There seems to have been no good ground for Coogler's indictment, but his foe, being energetic, implacable, and influential, achieved his fell purpose. In some parts of the South, there appears to be no security for life either within or without the law.

The cession to and occupation by England of Cyprus has drawn public attention to the plague, which prevails in that island, as throughout the Levant generally. We are apt to think of the plague as of the leprosy—as a disease of the past; and yet it rages more or less every year in the East, although Europeans, notably the English, are comparatively exempt from it when residing in the Levant, from their superior cleanliness, neater habits, and love of fresh air. The plague last visited England in 1663-5, but as late as 1720 it destroyed near half the population of Marseilles, and 70 years after appeared in Russia and Poland. Since then it has been almost unknown in Western Europe. The plague of the Levant is virtually the same malignant contagious fever which, under the name of the black death, proved such an awful scourge in the fourteenth century. In China alone 13,000,000 are reported to have been swept away by the pestilence; in the rest of the East well nigh 24,000,000; in Europe, 25,000,000, and in Africa, 6,000,000 to 7,000,000, making a mortality of not far from 70,000,000. Animals perished as well as men by millions; the earth was black and horrible with agony, terror, and decay. Death was on sea as well as on land; ships drifted aimless over the ocean, the crews dead and putrefying on board, and carrying infection and death in turn to the shores on which the winds or tides happened to cast the pestiferous vessels. The imagination is appalled at the hideous picture. The fearful mortality gave rise to other shuddering evils. Superstition became rife; the Jews were everywhere slaughtered on suspicion of poisoning the wells—12,000 of these innocent people were cruelly murdered in Mentz alone, many sacrificing themselves in masses to avoid the fury of the mob, and in some places being exterminated to the last man, woman, and child. Thousands of people died of fear; the ties of kindred were dissolved by terror; mothers forsook their plague-stricken children; the worldly became monomaniacs on the subject of sin; bands of wild devotees roamed through Europe with crucifixes, banners, and iron-pointed thongs, scourging themselves, with the idea of expiating the wickedness of the people and appeasing Heaven by their sufferings. Humanity underwent a total revolution; society became disorganized; the planet was delivered over to a chaos of terror, superstition, crime, pain, pestilence, and death. Fortunately for the race, such terrific scenes will never be witnessed again.

The cool mornings and nights, with the delightful days we have had the past week, have had the effect to draw a number of the Summer absentees back to town. The refluent tide has set in earlier this season than usual, and will swell steadily henceforth until City fashion and gayety are at the flood. While there will be many lingerers among the mountains, at the spas, and sea-side, as late as the middle of September, the majority of sojourners in the country will be back within the next week. The steamers and trains are coming in well filled with Manhattanese returning from their dissipation or vacation, as it may have been, and the upper part of town begins to wear its wonted aspect. Brownstone fronts that have been shut up for two or three months are opening, one after another, and showing signs of life and animation. The servants who have hitherto kept watch and ward of the deserted mansions, and who have assembled at basement-doors and on front-stoops in the evening to while away the heavy hours in uneducated flirtation and abundant gossip about their masters and mistresses, have retreated to the rear and resumed the suspended duties of their various departments. In the next two weeks the theatres and other places of amusement will all be open, and the Metropolis in full qualification for Autumn pleasures. September and October are usually among our most charming months—they are not excelled anywhere—and they appeal to everybody who has any appreciation of lovely weather. The social and commercial season will begin unusually early this year, and it promises to be active. We seem to be emerging slowly but steadily from the dullness and depression of the last five years, and the future looks so bright and encouraging that the September and October sunshine will have more radiance and meaning than it has had for many a day.

In an article entitled "Lambeth Palace Library and its Associations," in the *Church Quarterly Review*, (London,) we read: "The connection of America with England in ecclesiastical matters naturally finds some amount of illustration in the contents of the Lambeth Library. * * * It is only with the eighteenth century that American Church history, so far as it is represented either in manuscripts or printed books at Lambeth, begins, and its commencement dates from the appointment of Dr. Seabury, of Connecticut, first Bishop of the Church of England in the United States, which thus fixes an epoch from which the two countries have been coming to an ever-increasing fellowship."

Why is it that very stout women tend to very small dogs? They are almost always the kind seen in the streets leading, or rather led by, diminutive poodles or terriers attached to a cord, reminding one of a tug towing an ocean steamer. It is curious to trace the connection between a wretched cur and a big female, as if one were cause and the other effect. They seem to have no relation except by the intervening string; but there must be some sort of spiritual affinity between them which makes them as like in disposition as they are unlike in size. Perhaps matter so prevails over mind as to smother it. This is a comforting theory: for it is very hard to believe that a person of any mind could go, day in and day out, dangling after a miserable brute of the smallest and most insignificant sort. The bigger the woman, as a rule, the smaller the cur; and we are heartily glad that women of this order are more conspicuous than any others in advertising their lack of common sense and good taste. One might think that unattractive females would prefer to go quietly and dogless through life; but evidently they do not.

THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING.

Ocean Grove, N. J., Aug. 28.—The largest congregation of the season assembled this evening in the auditorium to participate in the closing service of the camp-meeting. All day the influx of visitors from Jersey City, Newark, and other parts of the State was large. At 6 A. M. a meeting was held in the Tabernacle for prayer and testimony. Rev. Dr. Palmer held a holiness meeting at 9 A. M., and at 10:30 the vast congregation listened to a sermon by Bishop Fallow, who preached from St. John iv.: 24. After the sermon about 20 conversions were reported. During the afternoon the thousands of worshipers were busily engaged attending the meeting for children in Dr. Ward's tents and the Bible readings in the ministers' tent by Rev. Dr. Vail, of Newark, and B. M. Adams, of New-Haven. At 3 P. M. there was a sermon by Elder Van Sant, followed by a service of prayer and praise in the Tabernacle. In the evening the last sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Vail, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Newark, from Matthew xxvii.: 22. At 9:30 to-morrow there will be baptism of children, which was postponed last Sunday on account of the great throng present. Following that ceremony will be the sacrament of the Lord's supper, a love feast, and speaking. The congregation will then march around the camp-ground singing, and, after a general hand-shaking, close the camp-meeting season with prayer.

THE CANVASS IN IOWA.

SPEECH BY HON. JAMES F. WILSON AT BLOOMFIELD—THE STATE RIGHTS DOCTRINE DENOUNCED—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILLING TO STAND ON ITS RECORD.

Bloomfield, Iowa, Aug. 28.—Hon. James F. Wilson opened the Republican campaign here this evening in an able speech on the leading issues of the canvass. In the course of his remarks he said: "The Republican Party stands alone in asserting the doctrine of national unity. The Democratic Party holds to the opposite doctrine of State rights. The Greenback Party is absorbed in contemplating the beauties and mysteries of fiat money, and professes indifference as to this most important of all questions known to American politics. If the position occupied by the Republican Party in this regard is untenable, then to have suppressed the rebellion was wrong. When the Southern Democracy, loving slavery more than liberty, resolved to disrupt this Republic, its sole justification was its proclaimed belief in the superiority of the States over the nation; and while the entire Southern Democracy fought the nation, the Northern Democracy gave active sympathy, because they held to the same belief. * * * But why talk of these things now? Why not let the events of those years sleep? What the historian must write we may rightfully use to guard against a repetition of the fearful experience of those years. The Democratic Party now, as it did before the war, denies the doctrine of the unity of the nation and proclaims its opposite—State rights. North and South this is the position of that party. Upon that doctrine the rebellion planted itself. No man who left the National Congress, or abandoned his place in the Army or Navy of the Union, and joined the forces of the Southern Confederacy, ever has or ever will attempt to justify himself, except on the ground of the right of States to secede from the Union, and by so doing absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the nation. Except for that doctrine, every rebel would admit himself a traitor to his country. But for that doctrine the Northern Democratic organization would admit that the sympathy which it extended to the enemies of the country during the war, was criminal in the highest degree. But for that doctrine one of the greatest dangers now existing in our politics would be removed. Beaten in the war, the doctrine still lives as an active, aggressive force in our politics. It is the keystone to the Democratic arch. It is resolved in their conventions everywhere. It is proclaimed from every Democratic rostrum, and advocated in every Democratic newspaper. It is placed in Southern schoolbooks, and taught in Southern schools. It is placed on battle monuments, and enshrined in memorials to Confederate dead. It is nurtured as a sentiment in Southern households, and interwoven into Southern song. It is proclaimed by Southern Judges, and turns the keys of Southern jails upon United States officers. * * * Thus the position of the Democrat is worse than that of the Greenbacker. The former professes to have convictions and opinions relative to all questions involved in our politics, but cares nothing for them except so far as they relate to himself. The latter don't pretend to have opinions on any political subject except finance, and that we will discover as we go on, is based on a small amount of inaccurate information. Utter indifference as to all matters of public concern except money, and that of an extremely inferior character, is the position of the Greenbacker. But, then, he has the advantage over the Democrat of being generous. He is willing that everybody shall have as much of the worthless stuff he calls money as he expects to get for himself. But this allows each member of the new political firm to furnish his share of the capital of the concern. The Democrats furnish the selfishness and the Greenbackers the generosity. It don't concern us much to inquire into the character of this combined capital, but we may here remark that the selfishness is genuine, while the generosity is of that "kind that costs but little, and imposes no obligation upon any person or thing."

Mr. Wilson then reviewed the financial question at considerable length, after which he turned to the issue of civil service reform, saying: "One of the worst features of American politics is the audacious and indiscriminate attacks on public officials. In the ranks of all political parties will be found good men and bad men. The man is an idiot who claims that all of the good men of the country belong to his political party, and that all the bad men belong to some other organization. Everybody knows that this is not true. This being the case, you must expect to find men of both classes in public office, no matter what party may be in power. * * * And yet, notwithstanding this the audacious cry has been kept up for years that dishonesty, peculation, and corruption are the universal rule in Republican administration of public affairs, and that Democratic possession is the only cure. So constant, persistent, and mendacious y unblushing has the charge been that many thousands of well-meaning people have come to look upon every man in public office as wholly corrupt, and upon every man placed in nomination as a candidate for official station as a kind of undeveloped thief who needs but the opportunity to become as bad as the rest. The tendency of this is to lower the tone of your public service, to degrade the political agencies of the country, to demoralize the action of the people, and to cause a cloud of suspicion to envelop the whole land. * * * No party has ever been so sorely tried as the Republican has from the first day of its entrance upon the administration of the National Government down to the present time. But in war and in peace it has been faithful. Whenever rigid economy has been compatible with the best rendering of the public service, it has practiced it in nation and State. Whenever reform was changed, it never shrank from investigation, even when the charge was made by its enemies for partisan purposes. The famous saying, 'Let no guilty man escape,' originated in its ranks, and it has ever been ready to apply it without fear, favor, or affection. It has been true to the welfare of the country, and has ever been ready to protect the proper agencies organized for its preservation. Notably in this regard, in the recent and present times, is its resistance to the efforts of the Democratic Party to cripple and reduce our Army and Navy below the standard of efficiency, with a view to their ultimate enlargement should the Democracy succeed to power in 1880, in order that ex-Confederates and others acknowledging primary allegiance to their respective States might be placed in the offices thereof. So, too, in the revolutionary movement covered by the Potter investigation. Here the firm stand taken by the Republican Party forced the Democratic Party to disown the real original purpose of the investigation. We cannot forget that the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives based his decision declaring that the Potter resolution was one of the very highest privilege on the ground that a sovereign State had formally made complaint that, by the declared result of the Presidential election, it had been defranded out of its Electoral vote, and that this could mean nothing else but an attack on the Presidential title. The Republican Party would consent to no such revolutionary treatment of the Presidential office. The present occupant of that office must hold it to the end of his term unless he vacates it by death or resignation, or is removed therefrom in pursuance of the Constitution and existing laws. By that position the Republican Party will stand to a man, regardless of the views of its individual members touching the political course which the present incumbent of the office has pursued. Laying aside all differences of opinion in that behalf, the party will in this case, as it has in all others, stand by and defend the Constitution of the country. In these and all other respects the Republican Party is satisfied with the sum total of results presented by its record."

MR. SHERMAN IN CINCINNATI.

HE MAKES A BRIEF SPEECH BEFORE THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Cincinnati, Aug. 28.—At the close of the session of the Chamber of Commerce this noon, Secretary Sherman was introduced to the merchants by President Hartwell, and was greeted with cheers. He responded as follows:

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to meet so many of the business men of Cincinnati, even for a brief period. I have a great deal to do with merchants, and I take this opportunity to congratulate you that, by the bounty of Divine Providence, you will have to market the largest crop this year that we have ever gathered since the world was born, in this country. The only point of an unpleasant nature affecting the industrial interests is the misfortune which has befallen a large portion of the South, where yellow fever has spread a pall of distress among our Southern brethren.

THE FAIRVIEW BURGLARY.

TWO OF THE THIEVES IDENTIFIED.

MR. EARLE RECOGNIZES PURCELL AND LADUE —THE OTHER TWO PRISONERS NOT YET IDENTIFIED—THE ACCUSED REMANDED UNTIL THIS MORNING.

The four men captured by Inspector Murray last evening, in the saloon No. 357 West Forty-seventh-street, on a charge of being concerned in the masked burglary at Fairview, N. J., were taken before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and remanded until this morning. They gave their names, ages, and residences as follows: Patrick Purcell, 29, of Twenty-first-street, near Avenue A; Edward Burns, 23, of No. 315 West Fortieth-street; Nelson Ladue, 24, of No. 262 Eighth-avenue; Edward Cassidy, 20, of No. 432 West Fiftieth-street. They were taken back to the Central Office, and at 11 o'clock were confronted by several citizens of Fairview, who had come in to see if they could identify them. Before entering the room where the men were, old Mr. Peter Earle, who was handcuffed by the burglars at Fairview, had said that one of the men had beautiful teeth, which he [Mr. Earle] could recognize the moment he saw them. While the burglar was engaged in handcuffing Mr. Earle, the latter was sitting on the side of his low bedstead, and the former stood above him so that Mr. Earle could look up under his mask which only reached down to the mouth. He thus had a good opportunity to see the burglar's teeth, and took special notice of their evenness and whiteness.

The four burglars were standing in a row when the Fairviewers entered, and at once old Mr. Earle walked up to Ladue, and said, "That is the man who held the pistol to my head. I recognize his stature, form, and formation of the head." Then, turning to Purcell, he said, "That is the man who handcuffed me." Ladue was then asked a few questions, and as soon as he had spoken Mr. Earle said, "Those are the teeth I saw, and that is the man." The other two men he could not recognize, as he did not see them close by on the night of the robbery, they being engaged in the further end of the room in taking care of the two little children. As for the other citizens of Fairview who were at the Central Office, they only came to see if they could identify any of the men as those whom they had seen prowling about Fairview on the evening of the robbery, but they one and all said that the four prisoners were not the men they saw.

While awaiting the arrival of the Eagles Inspector Murray related to a TIMES reporter some of the incidents connected with the capture of the burglars. Old Mr. Purcell, the father of one of them, is a respectable citizen, and has been very anxious to have his son arrested and his criminal career put a stop to. He had not seen him since New-Year's Day, but constantly heard of the young man's evil ways. Occasionally he would get on his track, and then he would inform Inspector Murray and would himself watch certain haunts of his son for hours at a time. The Inspector had abundance of proof that young Purcell, alias "Whitey," was one of the Astoria burglars, but the fellow managed to elude his grasp. It was only on Tuesday that he got information to make which enabled him to make the descent and capture, as already published. On the Inspector's return to the Central Office he found old Purcell awaiting him. The old man had received information that his son would leave for Baltimore that night, and it was to put the Inspector on his track that he had called. It was a great surprise to him, therefore, when he saw his son a prisoner, and, while he grasped the Inspector's hand, he said emphatically: "I'm a poor man, but if I had it I would willingly give $500 for the good work you have done to-night."

When Inspector Murray searched his prisoners he found in Purcell's possession a lady's cambric handkerchief, and on it was the name "Sr. Wilhelmina." He returned the handkerchief to Purcell, and quietly kept an eye upon him lest he should seek to destroy it. After about 15 minutes he searched him again, and when he took the handkerchief from Purcell's pocket the latter seized it with both hands and protested against its being taken from him.

"Is this your handkerchief?" asked the Inspector.

"Yes, it is," replied Purcell, thus inculpating himself.

The handkerchief was given to one of the New-Jersey officers, and sent out to Fairview for identification by Mrs. Andrew Engle; but she could not identify it.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Simeon Engle arrived at the Central Office, but could not identify any of the prisoners. He considered, however, that their appearance, they being all low-sized men of boyish look, was the same that of the men who attacked his house, and he was further lead to believe this by hearing the burglars on the night of the attack shout a yell in shriller voices than older men would possess. After the men had been taken from the room Mr. Engle saw three revolvers lying on a desk and at once laid hands on the largest one—which was found in Purcell's pocket—using the words "that is the revolver I saw aimed at my head when I first went to enter the dining-room." He stated further that he noticed the revolver at the time and saw that it was not only very large one, but also of different make and appearance to any he had ever seen before. Over a door in Mr. Engle's kitchen is a large bullet-hole, which it is believed was made by a ball from Purcell's revolver, and Inspector Murray requested Mr. Engle to take the bullet out and bring it over to him. If it will fit Purcell's weapon another link in the chain of evidence against him will have been forged. A knife was also found in Purcell's pocket which Mr. Engle thought was one that his grand uncle used to have, and it was given him to take to the old gentleman for identification.

The prisoners were then taken down to the House of Detention, and were locked up by the consent of the sloop William P. Hunt, which was boarded by masked men, while lying in Corlear's-slip, on the night of the 16th inst. Inspector Murray had previously captured one John Conners, alias "Rotten," who "gave away" Purcell and Cassidy as two of his confederates in the sloop robbery, and it was hoped that the seamen would identify them and perhaps the others also. But they were unable to do so, although they thought they had the appearance of their assailants.

The failure of any of the Engle family so far to identify more than two of the four men who were arrested confirms the theory, heretofore mentioned in THE TIMES, that one of the Engle burglars belongs in New-Jersey, and remained there when the three others came over to this City. One of those three is also thought to be the man who was hit by Mr. Engle's revolver bullet, and that he is hiding somewhere in New-York.

Mr. Probst, President of the Ridgefield Township Protection Association, which patrols Fairview, called at the Central Office yesterday morning, and at once sent a messenger to Gov. McClellan, of New-Jersey, asking for extradition papers for the four burglars. These will have to go to Albany and then be returned to New-York, so that the burglars will be remanded from day to day until they are extradited.

THE PRISONERS TRY TO ESCAPE.

The four prisoners made an attempt to escape last night from their cells in the basement of Police Head-quarters. Inspector Dilks was on duty up stairs at the time. Turnkey Fay entered the Inspector's room in a state of excitement and cried out that the prisoners were attempting to escape. The Inspector went down to make an investigation and found the turnkey's statement to be correct. Purcell is locked up on the western side of the basement, and Cassidy, Ladue, and Burns on the eastern side, in separate but adjoining cells. The cells are considered burglar proof. The Inspector was accompanied to the cells by Detectives Woolsey and Adams. The party approached the eastern lockup as noiselessly as possible. Arriving near the first cell they stopped and listened. They heard the rasping of files plainly and the sound of some hard and sharp pointed instruments being busily plied. This work was being carried on in the cells on the eastern side. The Inspector, when he was satisfied that the prisoners were attempting to escape, made a noise and instantly all became so quiet. He then peeped into each one of the three cells. He found Ladue, Burns, and Cassiday awake and standing at their doors. Inspector Dilks crept along the corridor to make further examinations. He was amazed to discover that the private door leading to the detectives' room from Mott-street was open. The Inspector became convinced that confederates of the prisoners were in the neighborhood, and that a carefully-laid plan of escape was being carried out. Many friends of the prisoners were allowed free intercourse with them yesterday. The Inspector placed a guard in the corridors and at the doors of the Central Office. He obtained an extra force of officers from Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for that purpose.

A DARING BURGLARY.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 28.—Early this morning the room of Walter Budlong, of Oil City, at his brother's house at Riga, in this county, was entered by a burglar, who stole $750 from beneath a pillow. He escaped, but not without a desperate struggle with Budlong. The burglar fired four shots, one taking effect in Budlong's foot. It is supposed Budlong was followed from Oil City.

FALL FROM THE DOME OF A STATE-HOUSE.

HARTFORD, Aug. 28.—James Bemerick, a workman on the State Capitol building, fell to-day from the dome through the inside to one of the stories below, and was instantly killed. A year ago the same man saved himself when a derrick fell at the same place by catching a rope.

THE RILEY-KENNEDY BOAT RACE.

SCIPIO, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The boat race between Riley and Kennedy, over the Erasmus course, was postponed until to-morrow, between 3 and 6 P. M., on account of the rain which fell this afternoon.

A SCIENTIFIC EXCURSION.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 28.—A number of members of the Association for the Advancement of Science visited the mounds at Cahokia, Ill., a few miles below here, this afternoon, and about 50 of them started to-night on an excursion to Colorado. They were furnished with two Pullman cars by the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway Company, which will carry them, via the Kansas Pacific Railroad, to Denver, Col. Thence they will go by the Rio Grande Narrow-gauge Railway to the end of that road, crossing the mountains through the Veta Pass, the highest railroad altitude in the world, except that in Peru. Returning, they will visit Georgetown and various other points in the mountains. They will be absent 12 days.

REGATTA ON THE HUDSON.

THE AMATEURS OF THE METROPOLITAN.

A PLEASANT DAY, BUT THE EVENT NOT VERY SUCCESSFUL—A BAD COURSE, ROUGH WATER, AND SLOW TIME—SEVEN RACES DECIDED—THE SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

The second annual regatta of the Metropolitan Association of Amateur Oarsmen, rowed yesterday afternoon on the Hudson off Pleasant Valley, was not a decided success, although there were several interesting and hotly-contested races. Its partial lack of success was owing to the poor course over which the races were rowed, the failure of oarsmen to be promptly on hand when their races were called, and the unpardonable manner in which several steam launches, notably the Edwin A. Hayes and the Sprite, flying the flag of the Eureka Boat Club, passed close to the boats in several of the races, gave them their swell, and seriously impeded their speed. The Pleasant Valley course is very bad. It is on the west side of the Hudson, extends from off the stone powder-houses near the Village of Pleasant Valley to the lower landing, nominally a mile and a half straight-away, but in reality nearly two miles. The water is almost always lumpy from the effects of the south wind that draws up-stream along the foot of the Palisades every afternoon, and it is hardly ever free from the swell of passing steamers. In addition to these bad features, it is a course almost impossible to keep clear of the innumerable steam and sailing craft constantly passing and repassing, and the facilities for witnessing a regatta from the banks are very poor. The same association regatta of last year was rowed on the Kill Von Kull over a course which is but little, if any, better. Yesterday's regatta consisted of seven races rowed down stream, the first three against the wind, and the rest against both wind and tide. They were advertised to begin at 1:30 o'clock, but the first was not started until 3:30 o'clock, or two hours behind time. The manager of the regatta was Gen. M. T. McMahon, the Referee Mr. William Blakie, and the time-keepers Messrs. J. Marion Pollock and E. S. Whitman. A great throng of people was collected on the landing at the finish, and the river near the course was covered with steamers, tugs, yachts, and small boats.

The first race was for four single sculls, and was rowed by E. L. Phillips, of the Triton Boat Club of Newark, and Joseph Maginn, of the Waverley Boat Club, of New-York. George Lee was entered, but did not start. Phillips had the outside or worse position. He got a somewhat quicker start than Maginn, but the latter rowed in better form and steered a better course. It was anybody's race to the mile, both keeping well abreast of each other; then the steam launch Hayes gave Maginn a wash that nearly swamped his shell, and Phillips shot ahead, gaining a handsome lead, that he easily maintained to the finish, making the distance in 11:18½, and winning by six or eight lengths.

The second race was for four-oared (junior) gigs, with the crews of the Nereid, Carmen, Argonauts, Bayonne, and Nonpareil Boat Clubs as starters. The Nereids sprang away at the word, taking a neat lead, which they held for the first half mile, closely followed by the Argonautas, Carmens, Bayonnes, and Nonpareils, in the order named. Near the mile the Nereids, Bayonnes, and Nonpareils were badly washed and impeded by crowding tugs and launches, and the Carmens and Argonautas went to the front, with the former somewhat in the lead, and made a close race to the line, which was crossed by the Carmens in 10:37, with the Argonautas three-quarters of a length behind, the Nereids, Nonpareils, and Bayonnes finishing third, fourth, and fifth.

The third race was for pair-oared shells, and was a walk over for the Argonauta crew, Smith and Man, no others putting in an appearance.

The fourth race was for four-oared shells, and was the race of the day. The starters were the crews of the Saugerties, Atlantic, and Carmen Boat Clubs, of which, before the race, there was no choice between Saugerties and Carmen. The former had the best position and the latter the worst. For the first half of the race these crews were neck and neck, with Atlantic hardly a length behind. The Carmens were, however, very badly steered, and constantly working to the outside of the course into rougher water, finally fouled with the Gem, a passing cat-boat, crashing into her head with such force that the stem-piece of their boat was driven completely through her side, penetrating it some six inches, and requiring nearly an hour's hard pulling to draw it out. Saugerties had no further trouble in winning the race, with Atlantic a bad second. Time—10:50.

By the time the fifth race, which was for junior single sculls, was called, the water was almost too rough for a start, and the tide was running strong flood. The starters were Childs, of the Nautilus; Earle, of the Nereid; Lynch, of the Waverly; Frazier, of the Pallsade, and Duane, of the Argonauta Boat Clubs. Earle led at the early lead, which he steadily increased for the first three-quarters of a mile, when Duane gave up the race. Here Childs, who had the outside and was in very rough water, put on steam and began to contest Earle's position. Childs, who is a most powerful fellow, pulled in beautiful form and was evidently rowing for a win on a mill-pond. At the mile he had gained a handsome lead, and Lynch had picked up and passed Frazier. Childs finished as evenly and easily as he had started, some 10 lengths ahead of Earle, who was second, with Lynch third, and Frazier fourth. Time—17:04.

The sixth race, for six-oared gigs, brought out the crews of the Carmen and Dauntless Boat Clubs, with the latter as favorites. To the surprise of all but their immediate friends, the Carmens at once sprang away in the lead, and, though Dauntless pulled in much better form, and several times, by magnificent spurts, succeeded in getting even with antagonists, Carmen never once resigned the position, and at the fall of the flag were 15 or 20 lengths ahead. It was by far the prettiest race of the day. Time—13:22¾.

The seventh and last race, rowed as darkness was fast coming on, was between the eight-oared barges of Columbia College and the Resolute Boat Club. The Columbia boys were such a powerful-looking set of young fellows that they were the universally-declared favorites as they paddled down to the start and took up their position. They took water first, and four of their men pulled grandly; but they did nearly all the work, two of the others being little better than passengers; their coxswain, too, steered zig-zag over the whole course. Their stroke was very quick, and they were constantly excited by the yells of their numerous friends on a dozen steamers close behind them. Cool and steady, with a stroke that never varied, every man doing his work and doing it well, the Resolutes took an early lead, and leaving an ever widening gap of open water between themselves and the boys of the blue and white, whirled over the line in 14:00¾, winners by more than 20 lengths, amid the deafening screech of steam whistles, and the long-continued applause of the throngs who witnessed their splendid victory.

By the energy and active exertions of Superintendent Walling and the force on the Police boat Seneca, the course during the last four races had been kept absolutely clear of boats, and the only inconvenience to the contestants was that of the swell from constantly passing steamers.

A condensed summary of the regatta shows the prize for the senior singles to have been won by E. L. Phillips, of the Triton Club, of Newark; for four-oared (junior) gigs, by the Carmans, of Carmansville; for pair-oared shells, by the Argonautas, of Bergen Point; for four-oared shells, by the Saugerties, of Saugerties; for junior singles, by William Childs, of the Nautilus Club, of New-York; for six-oared gigs, by the Carmans, and for eight-oared barges, by the Resolutes, of Carmansville.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP WON BY CAERAU, JAGELLON SECOND, AND KNIGHT TEMPLAR THIRD.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The race for the Great Ebor Handicap Stakes took place to-day at the York August meeting, and was won by Mr. W. S. Cartwright's 3-year-old b. c. Caerau. Jagellon came in second, and Knight Templar third. The last betting was eight to one against Caerau, five to one against Jagellon, and twenty-five to one against Knight Templar. There were 11 starters. Mr. R. Jardine's 4-year-old ch. c. Strathmore was the favorite. The following is a summary:

THE GREAT EBOR HANDICAP STAKES of 500 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, 10 if forfeit, and 5 only if declared, &c.; the winner of any handicap, value 100 sovereigns, subsequent to the declaration of the weights, to carry 7 pounds; of two of that value, or one of 500 sovereigns, 10 pounds, or of any other race, value 200 sovereigns, 5 pounds extra; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes; two miles, over the Old Course; (38 subscribers.)

Mr. W. S. Cartwright's b. c. Caerau, by Marsyas, out of Stockwater, 3 years old..... 1
Mr. Bowes' b. c. Jagellon, by Adventurer, out of Klarinka, 4 years old..... 2
Mr. J. H. Stephenson's b. c. Knight Templar, by The Baron, out of Miss Croft, 4 years old..... 3

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-SHIP.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 28.—A new iron steam-ship for the Charleston, Savannah and Florida Line was launched here at noon to-day. The new steamer has not yet been named. She will be delivered at New-York in October.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE CONTRACT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 28.—The State-house Commissioners to-day awarded the contract for building the new State-house to a Columbus (Ohio) firm at $1,611,700.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, Aug. 28.—Ten excellent games of polo were played this afternoon before a large and fashionable crowd, including officers from the English men-of-war. They were the most successful games of the season. The names of the players are: Reds—George R. Fearing, Captain; Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Fairman Rogers, and Carroll Bryce. Blues—James Gordon Bennett, Captain; Richard Peters, F. Gray Griswold, and Lloyd S. Bryce. All the games were won by the blues in fine style. Mr. Bennett's playing was superb, and he was frequently applauded.

THE WAYS OF SMUGGLERS.

COSTLY LACE SEIZED ON THE STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA—AN INGENIOUS TRICK OF CUSTOMS LAWS OPPONENTS.

An attempt to smuggle 18 pieces of costly hand-made lace was discovered yesterday morning by a Customs officer on board the Cunard steamer Algeria. The Custom-house refused to divulge the facts in the case, but hints were given in a mysterious manner that the person caught in the act of smuggling is well known in New-York. The common story of his detection is that he brought over with him five or six very large trunks. Their number, and the fact that all the trunks were heavy and appeared to be packed closely, is said to have aroused the suspicions of an Inspector, who had them opened for examination. At the bottom of each trunk—folded very carelessly, so that some less costly material to which it was attached should take the shape of surtains—lay the valuable lace. The owner of the trunks said that it was poor stuff, and not worth bothering about. It was taken to the Custom-house, however, where it was said to be real lace. It will be presented to experts for examination to-day.

An ingenious method resorted to by smugglers to save their goods from seizure by Customs officers, until they could procure an opportunity to carry them out of danger and dispose of them, was discovered yesterday. On Friday last a Custom-house Inspector detailed at the Bremen dock in Hoboken learned that a large quantity of brandy, some silk, and some snuff were to be smuggled ashore from one of the German steam-ships. He kept on the alert and captured the snuff—92 packages. He did not get the silk nor the brandy, but felt certain that they had not reached the shore. He finally captured a boatman who was employed by the smugglers to take their goods ashore, and, by threatening him with punishment, induced him to reveal the fact that the brandy he sought was sunk in the river on the Hoboken flats. The boatmen directed the officer to the spot where the brandy lay, and yesterday the latter recovered the bags in which were 48 bottles. The smuggled silk, however, has not yet been found by the officer.

NAVY AND ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

RECENT NAVAL ORDERS—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE ARMY TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Orders from the Navy Department have been sent to Acapulco, Mexico, directing the steamer Tuscarora to return to San Francisco. Lieut. F. G. Paine is ordered to the Powhatan, at New-York, and Midshipman Charles H. Gove is detached from the Plymouth and ordered to the receiving-ship Wabash, at Boston; Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand from duty on board the iron-clads at Washington, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service; Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Hollihan from the Swatara and placed on sick leave; Passed Assistant Engineer John L. Hannum from special duty at Philadelphia and ordered to the Swatara, at Boston.

The War Department has published an order embracing the regulations to carry into effect the act of Congress for the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers. The act provides that hereafter all vacancies in the grade of Second Lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy, so long as any such remain in service unassigned, and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by the promotion of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the Army; provided that no vacancies remaining after exhausting the two classes named may be filled by the appointment of persons in civil life. To insure the selection of proper candidates for promotion from the grade of non-commissioned officers, company and battery commanders will report to their regimental commanders such as in their opinion, by education, conduct, and service, seem to merit advancement, and who have served not less than two years in the Army, with particulars in each case. The department commander is required to assemble a board of five officers to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of such non-commissioned officers, the statements to be forwarded to the Secretary of War, who will convene a board of officers to further act upon the subject. As a rule, promotions will not be made of persons under 21 or over 30 years of age, or who are married at the time of making the appointment. The number of vacancies for candidates is limited, and will not probably equal one to a regiment.

Col. John E. Smith, Fourteenth Infantry, is detailed as Superintendent of the general recruiting service, in place of Col. Nelson Miles, Fifth Infantry.

The Navy Department has been advised by Commander Phillips, commanding the Tuscarora, of the death of Surgeon Ed. H. Ware, at Acapulco, Mexico, on the 13th inst.

UNITING AGAINST TAMMANY HALL.

SECRET CONFERENCE OF DEMOCRATS LAST NIGHT—A PLAN OF UNION AGREED UPON.

A private conference of representatives of the Democratic organizations of this City opposed to Tammany Hall was held last night in Parlor No. 161, in the Everett House. The meeting was in response to a confidential circular sent to the leading members of the various organizations, calling for "a union of all opposed to the existing oligarchy of Tammany Hall, in the election of a united delegation from this County to the next Democratic State Convention, to represent the real and true Democracy of this County." Judge Henry Murray and Deputy Commissioner Hubert O. Thompson appeared on behalf of the Mc-Cool-Cooper branch of the Democracy—Messrs. Ira Shafer and Emanuel B. Hart, to represent the New-York County Democracy, and Messrs. John B. Haskin, Alfred P. Ackert, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Vanderbilt Allen, Robert B. Roosevelt, and ex-Alderman Fitzgerald the City Democracy. The meeting lasted over two hours. It was unanimously resolved that the three organizations shall unite in a general plan of action to secure representation by a full delegation at the approaching State Convention, and to nominate a full ticket, and organize the district and City and County bodies for the approaching Fall elections. The conferees will meet again shortly to perfect the details of the union now formed, when it is expected that Messrs. Edward Cooper, ex-Senator Bixby, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, Abram S. Hewitt, Nelson J. Waterbury, and Oswald Ottendorfer will be present.

THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 28.—At the session of the National Agricultural Congress to-day, Hon. J. R. Dodge, of Washington, eulogized the late President, W. C. Flagg, of Illinois. Prof. S. W. Shattuck, of Champion, Ill., read a paper on "Farm Drainage." A paper by Prof. E. W. Hilgard, of California, on "The Relation of Science to Agriculture," was read by Prof. W. H. Brewer. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, read a paper on "Agricultural Plant Breeding;" Dr. I. T. Tichenor, of Alabama, one on "The Extent of Soil Exhaustion and its Remedy," and Theodore Gennert, of Portland, Me., one on "The Best Sugar Industry."

TROTTING AT WOONSOCKET PARK.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 28.—At the Woonsocket Agricultural Park, this afternoon, the unfinished race in the 2:40 class was completed, and was won by Sedo, of Brockton; Ashland Maid, of Providence, second; Crazy, of Woonsocket, third. Time—2:40; 2:38¼; 2:41; 2:40; 2:38; 2:39. In the 2:50 class, the race was won by Redeemer, of Worcester; Caloric, of Worcester, second; Grace, of Providence, third. Time—2:47; 2:40; 2:48¾; 2:41. In the 2:34 class there were only two starters. Delight, of Providence won three out of four heats. Time—2:41; 2:38½; 2:40½; 2:41.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

DETROIT, Aug. 28.—A serious accident occurred to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, near Lockwood, Mich., about noon to-day, by which 35 persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. Two coaches jumped the track and went down an embankment. The train was filled with people from Manisteo and Ludington, bound for Grand Rapids. The wounded were taken to Grand Rapids for medical attendance. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been a broken rail.

A DEFAULTING CASHIER SETTLES.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 28.—The civil action brought by the National Bank of Gloversville against James M. Woods, late Cashier of the bank, for alleged defalcation, has been settled, and the suit discontinued. Mr. Wood turns over to the Directors all his bank stock, amounting to $17,000; a mortgage of $5,000, and $5,000 in cash.

AN OHIO RAILROAD SOLD.

TOLEDO, Aug. 28.—The Toledo and Woodville Railroad, being the northerly 16 miles of the roads between this city and Mansfield, Ohio, was sold to-day by the city at public auction, the purchaser being the North-western Ohio Railroad Company, a corporation created in the interest of the Pennsylvania Company. The price paid was $231,600.

THE GRAND REPUBLIC INJURED.

The steamer Grand Republic, while on a moonlight excursion up the Hudson last evening, came into collision with a bark about 8:30 o'clock. The bark had all her headgear carried away, and the steamer her starboard side stove in.

POOL-BOX UNCERTAINTIES.

DIVIDING PROFITS AT SARATOGA.

TWO RACES WON BY FAVORITES AND TWO BY THE FIELD—GOOD SPORT BUT A SMALL ATTENDANCE—TO-DAY THE LAST OF THE EXTRA MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Aug. 28.—The third day of the extra series of races furnished ample amusement for the patrons of the turf, but the crowds are departing, and many of the horses have gone away to recruit for the Fall campaign, so that the attendance of spectators has fallen off and the fields are not as large as usual. The honors of the day were divided between field and favorite, so that no one had cause to complain. The three-quarters handicap, which came first on the programme, was captured by Volturno. This is the first time in many years that a 2-year old has won a race for all ages, especially when giving the older horses considerable weight. But Volturno is a wonderfully good youngster, and will make his mark in the best company of his own age. Danicheff, although giving Shylock and Clemmie G. weight, won the mile and five furlongs. He has improved so much on his Spring form that he is regarded as a dangerous colt for the Fall events. The great surprise of the day was in the mile and 80 yards, which was captured by the Brother to Grinsted, who sold in the field, except in one pool. The selling race, which terminated the sport, fell to Dan K., the favorite, after a close struggle with Higgins. The track was in fine condition and the weather very warm. The mutual pools paid as follows: First race, $21; second race, $8; third race, $54 80; fourth race, $8 60.

DETAILS OF THE RACING.

THE THREE-QUARTERS HANDICAP.

To open with, there was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, being a free handicap, the first horse to receive $225, the second $50, and the third $25. This had six entries, two of which were to make their début here this season. When the bell rang, all appeared ready for the contest, as follows: H. Sanford's ch. c. St. James, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Banner, 100 pounds. (Fisher;) George Ayres' b. c. Alleveur, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sequin, 92¾ pounds, (Brown;) W. R. Babcock's b. f. Janette Murray, 3 years, by Panic, out of Ethel Sprague, 87 pounds, (C. Booth;) Daly Brothers' b. f. Fusillade, 3 years, by War Dance, out of Fly, by Mahomet, 85 pounds, (Hennessey;) J. W. Bell's ch. c. Franklin, 3 years, by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 83 pounds, (Bertram,) and Powers & Buckle's b. c. Volturno, 2 years, by imp. Billet, out of Sprightly, 80 pounds, (Harvey.) At first Volturno and Alleveur sold at the same figures, but there was so much pressure brought to bear on Alleveur that he finally became a warm favorite, the concluding pools being as follows:

Alleveur	$50	$150	$100
Volturno	50	100	50
Fusillade	35	105	55
Janette Murray	10	40	25
Franklin	10	35	15
St. James	12	45	15

After one breakaway they were sent on their journey, Alleveur having the best of it, Volturno second, Fusillade third. Alleveur, keeping his advantage, led down to the five-furlong pole, and Volturno kept the second place, not allowing Alleveur to get away from him. When they turned into the regular race course, at the half-mile pole, Alleveur was still leading, showing a length in advance of Volturno, the pair running so fast that they rapidly left the others behind. Janette Murray was the next one, four lengths behind Volturno, and five lengths in front of Franklin, with St. James fifth, and Fusillade in the rear. Coming round the lower turn, it was easy to see that the first two or three would be at the finish. Alleveur kept a length in front of Volturno until they passed the furlong pole, when Alleveur began to spit, and Volturno soon disposed of him, beating him home by half a length in 1:17. The Panic filly was third, four lengths away from Alleveur, before Franklin, fourth, Fusillade fifth, and St. James in the rear.

THE MILE AND FIVE FURLONGS DASH.

The second race of the day was a handicap dash of a mile and five furlongs, for a purse of $400, of which $75 went to the second, and $25 to the third horse. Only three horses were entered for this, but they had gone the distance, and with the disposition of the weights, the race was looked upon as very uncertain. The competitors were Robert Graham's b. h. Shylock, aged, by Lexington, out of Edith, 112 pounds, (Fisher;) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Danicheff, 3 years, by Glenelg, out of Salina, 109 pounds, (Donahue;) and Larry Hart's ch. m. Clemmie G., 4 years, by War Dance, out of Alexandra, 99 pounds, (Evans.) Although Danicheff was giving Shylock 15 and Clemmie G. 23 pounds in a long race, he was a great favorite, the pools selling as follows:

Danicheff	$450	$500	$450
Clemmie G.	150	155	155
Shylock	125	180	90

The trio were aligned at the five-furlong pole, half way down the chute, and Danicheff was fractious as usual, and delayed the start. They broke away twice, and then they moved off together when the flag fell. Danicheff immediately went to the front, as usual with him, and set a good pace, and turning into the main course, he was showing a lead of four lengths from the other two, turning round the lower turn, however, Clemmie G. pushed half a length in front of Shylock, and the pair running thus closed up two lengths of the daylight between themselves and the favorite. Then they changed positions again, and Shylock forged past Clemmie G. and entered in overtake the favorite, but Donahue kept the colt on his stride, and he finished the first five furlongs a length in front of Shylock, who was half a length ahead of Clemmie G. Going round the turn Danicheff increased his lead by half a length, and Clemmie G. fell back under the pressure, so that by the time they reached the quarter pole there was half a length of daylight between each of them. As they went along the back stretch Fisher forced Shylock along and endeavored to overtake Danicheff, but the latter increased his speed and was soon two lengths away. At the half-mile pole there was half a length of daylight between them again, while Clemmie G. had fallen five lengths to the rear. Although Shylock was punished round the lower turn, the colt got away again and defied the efforts of the old horse to catch him, and it was evident that he could win with ease; and so it was proved, for he came away at the finish and won the race by four lengths in 2:54, Shylock second, a length ahead of the mare.

THE MILE AND EIGHTY YARDS.

The third event was a free handicap dash of a mile and 80 yards for all ages; purse $325, of which $50 to the second horse and $25 to the third. Six horses appeared when summoned to face the starter, namely: George Ayres' b. e. Fredericktown, 5 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Kate Leonard, 103 pounds, (Spillman;) T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Kenney, 5 years, by Curler, dam by Red Eye, 102 pounds, (Fisher;) William Mulkey's br. c. Lucifer, 4 years, by Leamington, out of Lady Motley, 98 pounds, (Lattridge;) Lawrence Hart's b. c. Vermont, 4 years, by Virgil, out of Nannie Butler, 96 pounds, (Evans;) J. A. Smith's b. c. Manton, 4 years, by Melbourne, jr., dam by imp. Hooten, 93 pounds. (Harvey.) Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Brother to Grinstead, 3 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Rurie, 93 pounds, (Sheldon.) Of this lot the knowing ones fancied Kenney the most, and consequently he became a warm favorite, although the backers of Lucifer stuck to him faithfully; but the heavy betting men were doubled once more, as will be seen from the result of the race, which was captured by a "fielder." The concluding quotations were as follows:

Kenney	$250	$325	$125
Lucifer	130	185	125
Vermont	100	110	100
Brother to Grinstead	35	70	45
Field	25		

Starting from the four-mile-distance stand, they jumped off close together, but Manton was immediately sent out to make the pace strong, and reached the stand a length in front of Vermont, who was three lengths ahead of Kenney, Lucifer, and Brother to Grinstead, who were on even terms, while Fredericktown brought up the rear. Going round the turn, Manton doing his best, increased his lead, while Brother to Grinstead went up and challenged Vermont, and they closed upon the leader as they approached the quarter pole. Reaching that point, Manton was a length ahead of Vermont, who was lapped at the quarter by the Brother to Grinstead, and he was four lengths away from Lucifer, with Kenney fifth and Fredericktown sixth. Down the back stretch the race was a very severe one, for Manton kept the pace very hot, while the Brother to Grinstead was now half a length in front of Vermont, and at Manton's tail. Approaching the half mile pole, Manton shook off his pursuers and passed that point a length and a half ahead of the Brother to Grinstead who was half a length ahead of Vermont, he being two lengths in advance of Lucifer, both Kenney and Fredericktown in the rear, unable to improve their positions as the rate of speed. As they came rushing round the lower turn, Brother to Grinstead bade farewell to Vermont, and closed the daylight between himself and Manton, and then Vermont was left two lengths back. In the meantime Lucifer made an effort and swooped down on Vermont, speedily passing him and making play for the leaders as they came down to the three-quarter pole. Turning into the home stretch the Brother to Grinstead had Manton beaten, and the latter gave it up as the rear ones came to him. Lucifer came through very fast, and was followed by Kenney, but they could not get to the head of the Brother to Grinstead, as he had several links of speed to show yet. Approaching the stand, he shook off Lucifer, who had got to his girth, and won the race by a length and a half in 1:50½, Lucifer second, three lengths before Kenney, who gained third place by a neck from Vermont.

THE SELLING RACE.

To conclude the sport, there was a dash of one mile for all ages, the winner to be sold at auction, with the usual allowances, and 7 pounds additional for horses beaten and not having won a race at Saratoga this year. The contestants for this were J. D. Campbell's ch. c. Fury, 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Juliette, to be sold for $300, 74 pounds, (Milburn,) and ch. g. Queenston, aged, by Admiral, out of Fairy Queen, $300, 92 pounds, (Gallagher;) J. W. Bell's b. g. Dan K., 4 years, by Bonnie Scotland, out of Jennie June, $1,000, 108 pounds, (Sheldon;) Charles Paine's b. g. Patriot, 5 years, by imp. Preston, out of Sallie Farrell, $300, 92 pounds, (Riley,) and Robert Graham's b. c. W. I. Higgins, 4 years, by Pat Malloy, out of Yellowbird, $300, 96 pounds, (Fisher.) After the unexpected result of the preceding race, there were many plungers on Dan K. to make their losses square, and he was, consequently, a great favorite over the entire field, as will be observed from the quotations:

Dan K.	$200	$250	$200
Patriot	70	70	65
Higgins	25	30	30
Queenston	30	30	30
Fury			

Dan K., having a running start, was the first off, with Patriot second, and Queenston third. As soon as they got to the turn, Gallagher forced Queenston with a will, and he speedily opened a gap of a length between himself and Higgins, and the others were left far behind in the twinkling of an eye. Higgins closed on Queenston, and by the time they passed the quarter pole he was at the latter's saddle-girth, and the pair were running so fast that they left Patriot and Dan K. eight lengths behind them. Fury was already out of the contest. Going along the back stretch, Queenston and Higgins fought desperately for the lead, and they reached the half-mile pole on even terms, six lengths in advance of Dan K., who was a length ahead of Patriot. Both Queenston and Higgins continued to run yoked, but Dan K. gradually closed upon them, and it was evident that Queenston was ready to quit, for as they turned into the home stretch Higgins passed him and came well to the front. Then Dan K. made an effort, and, rushing past Queenston, made play for Higgins. There was a bruising race between them as they were passing the lower end of the grand stand, but Higgins failed under the pressure, and in the last few jumps Dan K. pushed to the front, without being touched by whip or spur, and captured the race by half a length in 1:46¾. Higgins second, five lengths ahead of Patriot, while Campbell's pair were beaten off a long distance. The winner was offered at auction as usual, but there was no bid over his stated selling price.

TO-MORROW'S RACING.

The racing season here will close to-morrow with a very fine programme. The betting at the course this evening was very animated at the following figures:

THE ONE MILE.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 28.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000...70	100...c. 69¾	300...67⅛
$2,000...b30. 74	100...b30. 69¾	100...67¼
3,000...99⅜	300...b30. 70	100...67⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.	100...s3. 70	200...b60. 67⅜
2,000...106	Pacific Mail.	300...67¼
Quicksilver pf.	100...s3. 18⅛	St. Paul.
925...85	100...13⅛	300...31¼
N. Y. C. & H.	Lake Shore.	100...31¼
200...111⅜	200...60⅛	100...31¼
500...111⅞	1500...60¼	700...s3. 31¼
5...111⅛	900...60¾	300...31¾
Western Union.	500...60⅝	St. Paul pf.
100...93¼	200...s3. 60⅝	200...70½
200...95⅝	300...60	220...69⅞
200...95⅝	North-western.	Del., Lack. & West.
100...93¾	200...s3. 60	50...52¼
Union Pacific.	50...36⅛	100...52½
200...64⅜	200...36⅛	100...s3. 52
100...64⅝	200...s3. 35⅞	200...52¼
100...64⅜	200...35⅞	R., C. B. & N.
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	300...35¾	25...24
300...33	Mock Island.	Morris & Essex.
C., R. & Q.	200...115½	100...s3. 82
200...109⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	U. S. 4½s '91 C.
$10,000...108⅞	$110,000...104⅛

U. S. 5-20 C., '67.
$2,000...b.c.105⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 5s, '81, R.
$20,000...108⅛	$30,000.b3.108⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

S. C. 6s, non-fd.	Bank of Com.	Chic. & N. W.
$1,000...2	10...118⅛	100...b.c.s3. 35⅝
D. of C. 3.65s C.	Fourth Nat. Bank.	900...35¾
3,000...80	16...95	200...b3. 35⅞
R., C. & N. 1st.	Mech. Bank.	300...35⅞
10,000...70	12...123¼	C. & N. W. pf.
St. L. J. & C. 1st.	Quicksilver pf.	700...b.c. 67½
1,000...109½	100...b.c. 35	100...s3. 67⅜
N. J. 1st, '90.	Chemical Exch.	200...67⅜
4,000...112½	25...b.c. 387	100...67⅝
M. & S. P. 1st, I. & M.	Del. & Hud.	C., C. C. & I.
1,000...89⅜	100...b.c. 483⅛	100...27
M. & St. P. c. & f.	100...b3. 49	100...b.c. 27
1,000...94⅞	Western Union.	C., M. & St. P.
C. & N. W. 1st.	25...b.c.b3. 94	100...b.c.b3. 313⅜
3,000...107½	100...97⅝	400...314⅜
N. W. C. 6s.	200...s3. 93⅜	Chic., Bur. & Q.
3,000...99⅝	500...93⅜	300...31¾
C., C., C. & I. 1st.	Pacific Mail.	C., Mil. & St. P. pf.
3,000...106⅞	50...b.c. 18⅛	200...b.c. 69¾
Long Dock.	100...b3. 18⅜	100...69⅜
L. S. & M. S.	100...18⅝	100...70¼
H. & St. J. 8s, con.	1100...b.c. 66	400...70¼
8,000...99½	300...66⅜	100...c. 70¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d.	100...s3. 66	100...s3. 70¼
7,000...85	100...c. 66	300...70¼
Cen. Pac. gold.	500...b3. 66	100...s60. 68⅞
7,000...106	200...65⅞	600...69⅞
C. P. 1st. S. J. br.	200...65⅜	D., L. & West.
5,000...93	100...b3. 65⅞	200...b.c. 52¼
C. P. 1st. C. & O. Br.	600...65⅝	100...b3. 52⅜
5,000...91⅝	100...b3. 65⅞	100...b3. 52½
Ill. Cen. 1st.	Illinois Central.	100...52⅝
1,000...b.c. 80½	100...b.c. 65⅞	400...s3. 52¾
1,000...104	Mich. Central.	100...52¾
Un. Pac. 7s, 1 g.	100...b.c. 69⅞	200...52¾
4,000...195¾	400...69¾	200...52¾
Can. So. 1st. g'd.	Erie Railway.	100...52⅝
4,000...74¼	100...b.c. 16⅛	Morris & Essex.
Great West. 2d ex Nov. '77, cp.	100...s3. 16⅜	100...b.c. 82¾
2,000...67	Union Pacific.	200...82¾
C. C. & I. C. 1st.	100...b.c. b3. 64⅜	Chic., Bur. & Q.
10,000...45	600...64⅜	50...b.c. 109⅜
T. & W. 1st, s. op.	300...64⅝	U. S. Express.
2,000...45	Q. & P. g'd.	50...47
Ill. Cen. 1st.	100...b3. 68¾	Han. & St. Jo.
2,000...80⅜		100...13⅛

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 28.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

Bertha & Edith.	Consol. Va.	Dahlonega.
1000...b30. .08	10...b.c. 11¾	1000...b.c. .13
Buckeye.	Gold Placer.	700...c. .14
500...b30. .41	100...s3. .26	Lacrosse.
500...b30. .41	Leviathan.	500...b10. .29
500...b30. .41	100...s30. .70	500...b10. .29
500...b30. .41	100...s30. .70	300...s30. .23
California.	100...s30. .70	500...b30. .30
10...s60. .12	100...s30. .70	500...b30. .30
5...b.c.o. 12¾	100...s60. .70	

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Buckeye.	Bertha & Edith.	Leviathan.
500.b.b30. .42	500...s3. .05	100.s.b30. .75
500.b.b10. .42	California.	N. Y. & Col.
100...b10. .42	10.b.b10. 12¾	100.b.b60.2
500...b30. .41	10...b.c. 12¾	100.b.b60.2
200...40	10...b.c. 12¾	Seaton.
Consol. Va.	10...b.c. 12¾	100...b30. .70
26...b.c. 11⅞	50...b.c. 12¾	100...60
10...b.c. 11¾	Gold Placer.	
10...b.c. 11¾	100...27	

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.	California.	Imperial.
500...b.c. .39	5...b.c. 12⅜	100...s.a.1.30
200...a.c. .39	5...a.c. 12⅜	50...a.c.1.30
Gold Placer.	Lacrosse.	Leviathan.
100...s3. .28	100...b.c.c. .38	200...a.c. .75

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28—P. M.

The stock market, with the exception of the coal shares, which advanced ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. on the auction sale of coal, and afterward lost the improvement, was weak throughout the day, and closed at a decline of ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. from the highest point. In the late dealings there was a pressure to sell the Granger stocks, and the decline in them depressed the whole market.

The transactions aggregated 69,940 shares, embracing 17,500 North-western, 13,400 St. Paul, 11,800 Lake Shore, 6,950 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,800 Union Pacific, 2,550 Western Union, 2,100 Michigan Central, 1,800 Erie, 1,700 New-York Central, 1,250 Ohios, 1,200 Wabash, and 1,000 Morris and Essex.

North-western common declined from 36 to 35¼, and preferred from 67½ to 66⅜, with closing sales at the lowest prices. St. Paul common rose from 31¼ to 31⅞, and declined to 30⅞. The preferred fell off from 70⅛ to 69⅝, rose to 70½, and finally declined to 69. Lake Shore rose from 66⅛ to 66¼, declined to 65⅝, and closed at 65¾. Michigan Central, after selling up from 69¾ to 70, dropped to 69. Erie sold at 16⅜@16½. New-York Central advanced from 111⅜ to 112, and Rock Island from 115¼ to 115½, but the improvement in these stocks was lost at the close. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy rose to 109⅜, and closed at 109. Illinois Central ranged between 80 and 80¾, and Pittsburg between 80¼ and 80½. C., C., C. and I. sold up to 27. Pacific Mail advanced from 18¼ to 18⅝, and reacted to 18½. Western Union rose from 93⅝ to 93⅞, and declined to 93⅛. Among the coal stocks Delaware, Lackawanna and Western fell off from 52½ to 52⅜, rose to 52¾, and declined to 51¾; Delaware and Hudson, after advancing from 48⅜ to 49⅝, returned to 48⅜; Morris and Essex was irregular, rising from 82 to 82⅜, reacting to 82¼, advancing to 83, and still later selling down to 82⅜, and New-Jersey Central rose from 32¼ to 33½, and declined to 32¾.

Bank shares sold at 118⅜ for Commerce, 95 for Fourth National, 123¼ for Merchants', and 115 for Metropolitan.

The Money market was easy, call borrowers supplying their wants at 1½@2 ₱ cent. Prime mercantile paper was discounted at 3½ to 4½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ⅛, selling ¼ premium; Charleston, ⅛ discount, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ¼; St. Louis, 75 cents discount; Chicago, 80 cents discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported the London market strong at the opening for Consols, which advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 94⅝@94¾ for money and 94¾ for the account. Subsequently, however, this improvement was lost, and the market closed with the final quotation of last evening current. United States bonds closed with an improvement for the day of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., excepting 10-40s, which were ⅛ ₱ cent. lower, new 4½s selling at 105⅜@105⅞, 1867s at 108¾@108⅞, 10-40s at 108@108⅛, and new 5s at 107¾. In American railway shares, Erie common rose to 17, and preferred to 32½, the other stocks dealt in remaining steady. Bar Silver was quoted at 52½d. ₱ ounce. The Bank of England gained £8,000 bullion on balance to-day. At Paris, Rentes rose 30c., to 112f. 77½c.

In the Sterling Exchange market the nominal asking rates were raised ½c., about 2 o'clock, to $4 84 for 60-day bills, and $4 88½ for demand, but the rise checked the inquiry, and the business done was very light. Actual transactions were at $4 83¼@$4 83½ for bankers' long Sterling, $4 87¼@$4 87½ for demand, $4 88¼@$4 88½ for cables, and $4 81@$4 82 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was tame, with all the sales at 100⅛. On gold loans the rates ranged from "flat" to 3 ₱ cent.

Government bonds advanced a fraction, in sympathy with the improvement at London. Railroad mortgages were fairly active, with an irregular course of prices. New-Jersey Central Firsts advanced to 112½, Wabash Firsts, ex-coupon, to 100¼; Great Western Seconds to 67, C., C. and I. C. Firsts to 45¼, C., C., C. and I. Firsts to 106⅞, Winona and St. Peter Firsts to 101, and New-York Central Registered Firsts to 118. Union Pacific Firsts advanced ⅛ ₱ cent., to 106, and reacted to 105¾; Land Grants advanced to 105¾, and Sinking Funds advanced to 104. St. Paul Firsts, I. and M. Division, declined to 99; do. consolidated Sinking Funds to 94½, Northwestern Gold coupons to 99⅝, and do. Registered to 98½, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s to 99½, and Canada Southern Firsts to 74¼. State bonds were dull. District of Columbia 3.65s declined to 80.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1878.	
Coin receipts	$891,392 07
Coin payments	1,515,283 21
Coin balance	124,869,844 08
Currency receipts	1,319,691 91
Currency payments	634,375 06
Currency balance	49,595,160 02
Customs	380,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	880,700 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 28.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	100⅛	100⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅛	106⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	105⅛	105⅛
Bills on London	$4 82¾@$4 83	$4 83¼@$4 83½
New-York Central	111⅛	111⅞
Rock Island	115¼	115½
Pacific Mail	18⅛	18⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅜	30⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul pref	69½	69
Lake Shore	66¼	65⅜
Chicago and North-western	36	35¼
Chicago and North-western pref	67⅝	66¾
Western Union	93⅝	93⅛
Union Pacific	64⅜	64¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	52¾	51⅞
New-Jersey Central	33¼	32¾
Delaware and Hudson Canal	49	48¾
Morris and Essex	82½	82½
Panama	125¾	125¾
Erie	16⅜	16⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	7½
Harlem	138½	138½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	13¼	13¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph pref	32¾	33¼
Michigan Central	69⅞	69
Illinois Central	79	80¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	112	111⅛	1,700
Erie	16½	16⅜	1,800
Lake Shore	66¼	65⅝	11,800
Wabash	15⅛	14⅞	1,200
North-western	36	35¼	6,650
North-western pref	67½	66¾	10,850
Rock Island	115⅞	115¼	700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	31⅜	30⅞	6,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	70¼	69	7,100
Pittsburg	80½	80¼	240
Del., Lack. & Western	52⅝	51⅜	6,050
New-Jersey Central	33½	32¾	800
Del. & Hudson Canal	49⅝	48¾	710
Morris & Essex	83	82	1,000
Michigan Central	70	69	2,100
Illinois Central	80⅜	80	500
Union Pacific	64⅞	64⅜	2,800
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	27	27	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	109⅜	109	440
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13⅛	13⅛	420
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	33¼	32	400
Ohio and Mississippi	7¾	7½	1,250
Western Union	93⅞	93⅛	2,550
Pacific Mail	18⅞	18¼	750
Quicksilver pref	35	35	425
United States Express	48	48	175
Total sales			69,940

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Coupons 6s	119⅞	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107⅞	108
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	107⅞	108
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	102¾	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	102¾	102⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105¼	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105¼	105¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	106¾	107¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107¼	108
United States 10-40s, registered	104¼	104⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	108¾	109
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅝	103¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	104⅜	104¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100¾	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100¾	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $58,000 for; interest and $213,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$7,062,000
Gold balances	1,497,170
Currency balances	1,501,935

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$38,613,612
Currency balances	2,430,373
Gold exchanges	5,582,185
Gold balances	798,062

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86	102¾
Alabama 5s, 1886	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87	102¾
Alabama 8s, 1886	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87	118
Alabama 8s, 1888	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	118
Ala. 8s, A. & E. R.	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93	121
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	9	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15¼
Ala. 8s, of 1892	20	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Ala. 8s, of 1893	20	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 6s, F. '99-1900	21	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S.	3	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, L. & L.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	4	N. C. 6s, F. & A. act '66	9
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. 6s, F'd'g Act '68	9
Ark. 7s, A. C. R.	4	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8½
Conn. 6s, 1883-4	108	N. C. 6s, n. be., A. & O.	8½
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86, 1100	107	N. C. s. tax, ct. 1. '98-9	2
Ga. 7s, n. bds., 1886	107½	N. C. sp. tax, class 2	2
Ga. 7s, indorsed '86	107	N. C. sp. tax, class 3	2
Ga. 7s, G. bds., '90, 107		Ohio 6s, '81	104
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879, 101		Ohio 6s, '86	106
Ill. War Loan	103	R. I. 6s, C. 1893-4, 110	
Louisiana 6s	50	South Carolina 6s	44
La. 6s, new bds	50	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	27½
La. 6s, Fr'g d's	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	27
La. 7s, Penitent'ry	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66,	27
La. 6s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	42
La. 8s, Levee bonds	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	43
La. 8s, L. bds of '75	50	S. C. 7s of '88	32½
La. 7s, Cons., 1914	72⅝	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	2
Mich. 6s, 1878-9	101	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35
Mich. 6s, 1883	104	Tenn. 6s, new bds	33¼
Mich. 7s, 1890	110	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	33¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1878-1900	100	Va. 6s, old	21
Mo. 6s, d. in '82 or '83, 101		Va. 6s, n. bds., '66, '68	22
Mo. 6s, due in 1886	102	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	22
Mo. 6s, due in 1887	102	Va. 6s, Cons. bds	72½
Mo. 6s, due in 1888	102½	Va. 6s, ex mat'd c.	23½
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or '90	102¾	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d	23
Mo. A. or U. due '92	103	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4⅝
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5-104		Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	80

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & Erie G.	23½	Clev. & Tol. n. bds	110
M. & St. L. 1st 7s, g'd.	87	Clev., P. & A. old	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	26	Clev., P. & A. new	110½
Chic. & Alton 1st	114½	Buff. & Erie new bs.	110¾
Joliet & Chic. 1st	106	Buff. & State L. 7s	102½
Ia. & M. River 1st	98	Kal. & W. P. 1st	96
C. B. 2 & P. 1st	111¾	D. M. & T. 1st 7s	1906
Chic., B. & Q. coup. 7s	113¼	Lake Shore C. O. 2d	103¼
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup	108½	Lake Shore C. R. 2d	103¼
C. R. of N. J. 1st	112½	M. C. con. 7s, 1902	111½
C. R. of N. J. as'd	72½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	105
C. R. of N. J. ov. as'd	68½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	105¾
L. & N. 1st, con. g'd	81	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104½
L. & W. B. con. as'd.	42½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	104¼
Am. D. & L. bds. '86	50½	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st	118
Am. D. & L. bds. as'd	46	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st R.	117¼
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	117	H. R. 7s, 248F. 1885	110⅝
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, g. R. D	103¾	Can. So. 1st g'd	74¼
M. & St. P. 1st, La. C. D.	106¾	Harlem 1st 7s, O.	120
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M.	99¼	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	130
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D.	99	O. & M. Con. S. F.	98½
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	98	O. & M. Con. 1895	98½
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	102¾	O. & M. 2d Con	65
M. & St. P. C. S. F.	94½	Cen. Pac. S. J. Br'ch	93
M. & St. P. 2d	93	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st	81½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	106	Cen. Pac. A. bds.	103¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st. bds.	106	Western Pac. bds.	101¾
C. & N. W. con. bds.	109⅝	Un. Pacific 1st	105¾
C. & N. W. O. G. bds.	99½	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s	105½
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	98⅜	Un. Pacific S. F.	103⅜
C. & Obic. extended	104¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st	101½
Wis. & St. Pac. 1st	100	Pac. of Mo. 2d	96
C., C. C. & I. 1st 7s SF.	106⅞	K. P. 1st, 6s, '95	104¼
C., C. C. & I. con. bds.	84	K. P. 1st, 6s, '96	107
D., L. & W. 2d	107	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	118
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s	108½	Clev. & P. C. & P.	119

FINANCIAL.

KANSAS CITY Water Works Loan.

20-YEAR 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE NATIONAL WATER WORKS CO.

SECURED BY A SINKING FUND AND BY A FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE UPON THE WATER WORKS ERECTED AT KANSAS CITY.

PRINCIPAL DUE 1894, INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER. COUPON BONDS $1,000 EACH. CAN BE REGISTERED IF DESIRED.

FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The net earnings are largely in excess of the interest charges, and are constantly increasing.

We recommend these bonds as a perfectly safe and very desirable investment.

DONNELL, LAWSON & CO.,

NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

16 & 18 Nassau-st., New-York,

Dealers in Gold and all issues of United States Bonds.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Advances made on approved collaterals.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1878. }

The interest due Sept. 1, 1878, on GRAND RIVER VALLEY SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, and JACKSON, LANSING and SAGINAW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York City.

C. VANDERBILT, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL PURCHASE, at par and interest to date, the Indiana Central Railway 10 per cent. coupons due July 1, 1878.
Aug. 29, 1878. A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, } CHICAGO, Aug. 8, 1878. }

NOTICE.—A CASH DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this company, payable on the 4th day of September next, at the office of the company in London. Messrs. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William-st., New-York.

The Transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened Sept. 5.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, } No. 375 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA. }

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company maturing Sept. 1, 1878, will be paid in gold on and after that date on presentation at the office of the company in Philadelphia. GEO. D. KRUMBHAAR, Treasurer.

THE SEPTEMBER INTEREST ON LONG ISLAND CITY BONDS will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 78 Wall-st., on and after Sept. 1.

JOHN R. MORRIS, City Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 24, 1878.

THE COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1878, UPON the first mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Chicago Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation on and after the 24 proximo, at the office of Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

ADAMS EARL, President.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Thep-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,238 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received and contracts for THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES TO HAVE A working place in a private family. Inquire at No. 231 3d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson; will do fine washing; or chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 14 West 46th-st., ring basement bell.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; or general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 155 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant, lately landed. Can be seen at No. 224 West 28th-st.; rear house.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; the best City reference from her last place. Call at 242 West 19th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SISTERS, together; one excellent cook, assist with washing and ironing; other chamber-maid and waitress, do fine washing; both understand their business; private family; City reference from last place. Call, two days, at No. 155 East 52d-st.; first bell.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one good cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do the work of small family; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 342 2d-av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO Girls; one as first-class cook, other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist in washing of small family; willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 678 Madison-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; or to nurse. Apply at No. 317 East 87th-st., first floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman; good reference from last employer. Call at No. 230 West 41st-st., two flights up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; OR to do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 219 West 31st-st.; second bell.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; FIRST-class baker; five years' City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 56 West 26th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker, engagements to work out by day in private families; City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GERMAN DRESS-MAKER wishes private customers out of the house. Apply at No. 186 Avenue A, Room No. 5.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th-st., top floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDish girl to do house-work in a small private family. Call, for two days, at No. 306 East 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; perfect dress-maker and hair-dresser; good City reference. Address J. V., No. 150 East 42d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN A private family; first-class reference. Call at No. 109 West 33d-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable English woman as nurse and seamstress; kind and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 138 West 28th-st.

NURSE OR LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH girl, lately arrived; good sewer and hair-dresser; good reference. Address L. P., No. 150 East 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid, or to do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 26 West 18th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A PROTESTant girl, or would do light chamber-work; good City references. Address Seamstress, Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands all machines; salary no object. Call at No. 318 East 29th-st., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; first-class references. Call at No. 147 East 32d-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED WOMAN WORK to do at home; or by the day or hour; in a first-class washer and ironer; or will do anything about the house. Call at No. 131 East 17th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A few more families' washing; very best of reference. Address Mrs. Kearns, No. 327 East 31st-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family and gentlemen's washing to take home; best City reference. Call at No. 359 East 19th-st., top floor.

WET-NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS REFERENCE. Call from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at No. 6 West 23d-st.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man; thoroughly competent in his duties; best City references; seen at present employer's. Call or address, for three days, F. B., No. 311 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman (Protestant) single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good plain gardener; willing to make himself generally useful. Best references. Address F., Box No. 210 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRSTclass single man; thoroughly understands care of gentlemen's road horses; is a good, careful driver; also good gardener if required; can take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address W. C., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG colored man as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the business in every respect; strictly temperate; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; wages moderate; best reference from late employer. Address R. D., Box 268 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Scotchman; understands his business in all branches; can manage a small flower garden if required; has reference for honesty, sobriety, and attention to his duties. Address, for two days, Coachman, Box No. 266 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SUPERIOR chandler of horses; understands treatment and care of horses, carriages, &c.; strictly attentive to his duties; willing to be useful around the place; first-class City reference; City or country. Address D. T., Box No. 291 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN INdustrious man; understands the care of horses and carriages; careful driver; understands his business in the garden; good milker and expert at the culture of celery; good City reference. Address C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; can milk and make himself generally useful; low wages; best reference. Address C. M., Box No. 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, where the services of a first-class man are required; seven years' City reference from the most prominent families in the country. Address J., Box No. 276 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A man; can be coachman or can drive truck wagons; wife can do house-work or cook, wash, and iron if required; four years' reference. Call at No. 415 West 38th-st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands the business; 10 years' very best City reference from first-class families. Address P. N., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN; understands his business thoroughly in every respect; has first-class reference. Call or address J. C., Box No. 311 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN CITY OR country; is willing and obliging, and competent in every respect, with good reference from last employers. Call or address W. Coates, No. 17 West 51st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Richard V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, M. J. A. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick dwelling and three-story brick shop, with lot 20 by 75, No. 494 Broome-st., north side, 60 feet east of South 5th-av., for $10,000, to Walter W. Conklin, plaintiff.

Lespinasse & Friedman, Surrogate's sale, Ann Toole, Executrix, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 20 by 92, No. 419 East 19th-st., north side, 286 feet east of 1st-av., for $5,500, to James Kirby.

Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, James R. Steers, Jr., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 535 West 59th-st., north side, 350 feet east of 11th-av., for $11,000, to New-York Life Insurance Company, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by Scott & Myers of the three lots on West 76th-st., east of 9th-av., was withdrawn; case settled.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 27.

92d-st., n. s., 206.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 18.9x100.5; Bernard Munday and wife to Konrad Loppmann. $9,000

4th-st., n. w. corner of Avenue B, 48x80; also, 4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 48x20; Charles E. Schaefer to Henry T. Schaefer..... nom.

110th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Boulevard, 75x99.11; also, 110th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of Boulevard, 100.10x99.11 irregular; also, 110th-st., n. s., 800 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x90; also, 110th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of of Boulevard, 75x90.11; also, 110th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Boulevard, 75x90.11; Sophia A. Dixon to Charles E. Trinler..... 60,000

8th-av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25x100; Almer J. Hall to Charles B. Gunther..... 1,700

Broadway, w. s., 25 ft. s. of 143d-st., 25x100, 23d Ward; Charles Haffen, Jr., and wife to John E. Moser..... nom.

35th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x98.9; Patrick McCoy and wife to William McCoy..... 10,000

Morris-st., n. w. corner of Washington-av., 43x100, 24th Ward; also, West Farms road, irregular, 23d Ward; George W. Hojer and wife to William F. Reilly..... nom.

81st-st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x118; Charles A. Brown to James W. Smith..... nom.

Avenue A, e. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 81st-st., 51x98; Joseph F. Dale to Henrietta Vogel..... 175

33d-st., s. s., 10 ft. east of 9th-av., 19x67.6; W. W. Culver, Referee, to Isabella Woolf..... 8,900

Melrose-st., n. s., lot No. 772, 49.9x100; W. S. Smith, Referee, to Rosa Rice..... 2,028

Lexington-av., e. s., 49.9 ft. s. of 26th-st. 24.8x100; William Lalmbeer and wife to Sarah Hart..... 16,000

Perry-st., n. s., 213 ft. e. of Bleecker-st., 37x95; William McBurnie and wife to Edward Cunningham..... nom.

20th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x92; Washington Life Insurance Company to Edward Nash..... 18,500

82d-st., n. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.11½x102.2; J. G. Sinclair, Referee, to Henry S. Valentine. 1,750

82d-st., n. s., 292.11 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17.11½x102.2; same to same..... 1,750

59th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100; James R. Steers, Referee, to New-York Life Insurance Company..... 11,000

56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 40x100.5; also, 56th-st., n. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22.6x100.5; also, 56th-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x100.5; F. A. Ransom, Referee, to Julia A. Candee and others..... 40,325

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Cunningham, Edward, and others to Charles Kneeland, Executor, &c.; No. 61 Perry-st., 5 years..... $9,117

Same to same; same property, 5 years..... 4,383

Mayr, Sarah, and husband to William Laimbeer; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 26th-st., 3 years..... 14,500

Same to same; e. s. Lexington-av., s. of 26th-st., 3 years..... 14,500

Moody, Letitia, and husband to Isaac Sonnenberg, e. s. 9th-av., s. of 52d-st., 1 year..... 6,000

Nash, S. Edward, to The Washington Life Insurance Company; s. s. 20th-st., e. of 6th-av., Satisfaction Piece..... 16,000

Strecker, George, and wife to Theodore Dieterlen; n. s. 117th-st., e. of 3d-av., 2 months..... 4,600

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, on the 5th day of September, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., by John M. Gibson, auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Second Ward of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and which on a map of that part of the town of Jersey commonly called Powles Hook, made by Joseph F. Mangin for the Associates of the Jersey Company, duly filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Hudson, is designated and known as lot numbered fifty-eight (58) York-street, being twenty-five feet wide in front and rear by one hundred feet deep on each side, and now known and designated as number 110 York-street. For further information inquire of the auctioneer, at No. 47 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, New-Jersey, or of the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
WILLIAM F. SCOTT, Attorney, 40 Wall-street, New-York.
au15-1aw3wTh

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 392 BOWERY, WEST SIDE, NEAR Astor-place, will be sold at auction WEDNESDAY next by V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,

BARGAIN.—FINEST MEDIUM SIZE EXTENSION House on Madison-av. 4 Pine-st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE BURLINGTON,
30TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.

Elegant suites of rooms to let in this new family hotel by the year, unfurnished.
Meals served in the restaurant or by private table.
JAMES F. COLT, Manager.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE OWNER of a four-story furnished house on Madison-av., below 34th-st., would rent the same to a highly respectable family. Arrangements could be made with the owner to remain, and receive board in lieu of rent. Address W., Post Office Box No. 4,364.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The most complete and magnificently furnished and frescoed 20 feet residence now offered. Rent very low.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.
4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—Desirable flats, containing eight rooms, arranged for housekeeping; also several furnished rooms; reasonable rents.

PLEASANT APARTMENTS TO LET, SIX and 10 rooms, in good order, all conveniences, at reasonable rents. Apply to JANITOR, No. 318 East 79th-st., or No. 5 Tribune Building.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—ONE OF THE finest country seats on the Hudson, the Ryder Place, at Dobb's Ferry; 13 acres; elegant mansion of 30 rooms, elegantly frescoed; heated by steam; a magnificent supply of pure water; four bath-rooms; gas; burglar-alarm; fully and elegantly furnished; fine stable, with rooms for coachman; hothouse; ice-house; grounds, drives, shade, fish ponds, &c.; five minutes from station; finest views on the Hudson. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J.; 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Cambridge, Md.

SHIPPING.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat. Aug. 31
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN.....Wed., Sept. 4
From Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
C. D. OWENS, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.

Steam-ship ASHLAND will sail for Fernandina, Fla., direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Connecting with all railroads and steam lines in Florida, and for points on Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers.
INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT.
For rates, through bills of lading, and information, apply on pier, or to J. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up-stairs.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Branch Office, No. 327 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia....Aug. 31, 8 A. M. Anchoria....Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M. Ethiopia....Sept. 21, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Sept. 4, 11 A. M. Elysia....Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Thurs., Aug. 29 LESSING.....Thurs., Sept. 12
HERDER....Thurs., Sept. 5 WIELAND.....Thurs., Sept. 19
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $80 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, No. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, Aug. 29, 6 A. M.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 6:30 A.M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion the least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4 SCOTHIA....WED., Sept. 18
RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11 PARTHIA....THU., Sept. 19

Cabin passage on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 43 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, Aug. 29
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
Pier office, No. 43 N. R. Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $23, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
WESER.....Sat., Sept. 7 MAIN.....Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACHESNEZ, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TREDELLE....Wednesday, Sept. 18, 9:30 A. M.
* Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks):
*Holland.W., Sept. 4, 10 A. M. | Denmark.W., Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M. | England, S., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70; return, $110 to $120. Steerage, $26. Berths from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BESTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wise,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co.,
Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship ——.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis.....Wednesday, Sept. 18
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 23 for Vera Cruz via Tuxpan, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 5, 8:05 A. M., 1 3, 4:40 P. M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A. M., 9 P. M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P. M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M. For local trains see time-table.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem; Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:20 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

On and after July 5 direct connection will be made via THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE.
PARLOR CARS attend the steamer landing at FOX POINT WHARF, PROVIDENCE, at 5:50 A. M., will run through to FABYAN HOUSE and ALL WHITE MOUNTAIN POINTS WITHOUT CHANGE.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9:18 P. M., at Newport.
CHRODORA WARLEY, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel ticket offices. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON
And all points East, via Newport and Fall River.
Mammoth Palace Steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York daily from foot of Murray-st.
5:15 P.M. { SUNDAY TRIPS, } From Pier 28, N. R.
June 23 to Sept. 8, inc. } Pier
Leave Brooklyn, via "Annex" boat, at 4:30 P. M.
Music by splendid bands and orchestras.
The only quick and direct route to NEWPORT, OAK BLUFFS, MARTHA'S VINEYARD, NANTUCKET, and CAPE COD. The best and most attractive route to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT DESERT, and other pleasure resorts of the East.
Tickets and State-rooms secured as all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the piers, and on steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW LINE TO BOSTON,
VIA ALLYN'S POINT, FROM NORWICH LINE, PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.
Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON at 5:30 P. M. daily, SUNDAY excepted.
FARE, ONE DOLLAR.
Positively, tickets good only on day of sale and on trains connecting with boat at ALLYN'S POINT.
GOOD SUPPER FOR FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets for sale at Pier No. 40.
Norwich Line for Boston, Worcester, Portland, and all points north and east, via
NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH.
Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and FALMOUTH, from Pier No. 40, North River, at 5 P. M., daily, SUNDAY excepted.
Tickets and State-rooms may be obtained at the office of the company, No. 217 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Freight taken for all points at lowest rates. For further information inquire at Pier No. 40, North River.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—A. C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vesty-street Pier at 8:35, and Twenty-fourth-street Pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, Tarrytown, New-burg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. TO WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga. Tickets sold and Baggage checked over New-York Central Railroad. Tickets or Coupons good on Hudson River Road received for passage.

A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.

STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 40 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
LEAVE BEDFORD STATION—A. *6:35, *7:35, 8:35, 9:15, 9:55, 10:15, 10:35, 10:55, 11:15, 11:35, 11:55 A. M.; 12:15, 12:35, 12:55, 1:15, 1:35, 1:55, 2:15, 2:35, 2:55, 3:15, 3:35, 3:55, 4:15, 4:35, 4:55, 5:15, 5:35, 5:55, 6:15, 6:35, 6:55, 7:15, 7:35, 7:55, 8:15, 8:35, 8:55, 9:15, 9:35, 9:55, 10:15, 10:35 P. M.
Leave Prospect Park Station from 3 to 5 minutes later.
Trains marked * do not run on Sundays.
RETURNING, LEAVE BRIGHTON BEACH at short intervals from 6:50 A. M. to 11 P. M.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS every AFTERNOON and EVENING, and GRAND SACRED CONCERTS every SUNDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, on the Plaza of HOTEL BRIGHTON by CONTERNO'S celebrated TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT BAND.
LEVY,
The only world-renowned Cornet Soloist, will give a grand selection at each concert.
FLATBUSH-AVENUE DEPOT is reached by Flatbush-avenue, Bergen-street, and Atlantic-avenue cars from Fulton, Wall-street, South, and Hamilton Ferries.
BEDFORD DEPOT is reached by Rapid Transit, Franklin-avenue, Lee and Nostrand avenues and Bergen-street cars from Fulton, Wall-street, South, and Hamilton Ferries, Roosevelt-street, South 7th-street, and Hamilton-avenue Ferries.
TICKETS from FLATBUSH-AV.:
Round Trip.....45 cents
Single Trip.....25 cents
BEDFORD:
Round Trip.....40 cents
Single Trip.....23 cents
PROSPECT PARK:
Round Trip.....40 cents
Single Trip.....20 cents
W. E. DORWIN, Superintendent.

A.—MANHATTAN BEACH.
The Great Sea-side Resort of New-York.
Two and a half miles of Ocean Beach.
Unequaled Surf Bathing. The finest bathing establishment in existence.
The Grand Hotel.
The largest Pavilion on the coast.
The beautiful Amphitheatre.
The wonderful Electric Lights.
The Marine Railway two miles along the surf.
The Boating at the East End.
Grafulla's celebrated Seventh Regiment Band (forty pieces) every afternoon and evening.
TIME TABLE VIA GREENPOINT.
Take steamer BLACKSTONE, foot of East River, to Manhattan Beach Railway Depot, across the river at Greenpoint, (four minutes,) at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:20, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:20, 1:50, 2:25, 2:50, 3:15, 3:57, 4:25, 4:50, 5:15, 5:50, 6:15, 6:45, 7:20, and 7:45 P. M.
Only 42 minutes to the Beach;
Or, via Bay Ridge,
take steamers D. R. MARTIN or THOMAS COLLYER, from 22d-st., North River, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 o'clock.
Leroy-st., North River, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10.
Pier No. 8 North River, 9:25, 10:25, 11:25, 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25.
Returning—Trains leave Manhattan Beach for New-York, via Greenpoint, every half hour to 10 P. M. Returning via Bay Ridge every hour up to 9:35 P. M.
Excursion Tickets, good either route, 50 cents.

BRIGHTON BEACH.
Thirty-fourth-Street Ferry and Hunter's Point.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.
VIA LONG ISLAND—PULLMAN PARLOR CARS, STEEL RAILS, AIR BRAKES.
Leave EAST 34TH-ST. DAILY—9:15, 10, 11 A. M., 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
Leave Brighton Beach DAILY—8:15, 10:30, 11:25 A. M.; 12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:25, 4:25, 5:25, 6:25, 7:25, 8:25, 9:25, 10:25, 11:25 P. M.
RATES FROM HUNTER'S POINT:
ROUND TRIP, 50 cents.
Single tickets, each way, 35 cents.
Time from New-York to Brighton Beach, ONE HOUR.
W. M. LAFFAN, N. Y. Passenger Agent, 261 Broadway.
J. CHITTENDEN, G. P. A. S. SPENCER, Gen. Sup't.

A.—A.—DAILY OCEAN EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH
By the New Palatial Steamers
GRAND REPUBLIC, COLUMBIA, and AMERICUS.
Leaving West 24th-st. at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; West 10th-st. 15 minutes later; Pier No. 2 North River, 30 minutes later; Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, 9 and 11 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; East 33d-st., 8:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Broome-st., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. MUSICAL attractions on EVERY BOAT. FARE, 35 cents.
Excursion tickets, 50 cents, GOOD on EITHER BOAT

PLYMOUTH ROCK. INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
EVERY DAY UP THE ROMANTIC HUDSON, stopping at
WEST POINT and NEWBURG,
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.
Leaves Pier No. 1 North River at 9:15 A. M., and foot of 22d-st. North River, at 9:45 A. M. Brooklyn passengers will take ANNEX boat, Fulton-st., at 9:05 A. M.; no charge for transfer.
FARE.....entire grand excursion.....50 CENTS

ROCKAWAY BEACH! THE SEA-GOING PASTIME. Steamer leaves Pier No. 1 daily (Saturdays excepted) from foot of Leroy-st. at 8:37 A. M. and 1:37 P. M.; at Franklin-st., 8:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Arrangements for select parties can be made on the boat.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG, DAILY, (except Sundays;) see DAY LINE advertisement; remain at WEST POINT 3 hours; NEWBURG nearly 2 hours; due at New-York on return at 5:30.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. CORNER 14TH-ST.—Interest commencing from the 1st of every month; assets, $3,519,126 16; surplus, $518,413 77. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BLANCKERHOOF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York City, Aug. 23, 1878.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 9, 1878, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing this department with ten (10) Artillery Horses, bay, sale, between fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) hands high; to weigh between eleven hundred (1,100) and twelve hundred (1,200) pounds; to be sound, and between five (5) and eight (8) years of age. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals will be furnished on application to this office. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses."
L. C. EASTON,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 22, 1878.
PROPOSALS for Dredging at the mouth of Roppanoke River, N. C., will be received at this office until noon of Sept. 28, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.
The right to reject any bid is reserved.
Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application to this office.
CHARLES B. PHILLIPS, Captain of Engineers.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, Silver-ware, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,196 Broadway, near 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

BRIGHTON BEACH.
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE-WORKS,
Thursday Evening, Aug. 29, at 7:45.
PROGRAMME.

1. Will commence with a grand illumination of the hotel and grounds.
2. Flight of bombshells with golden streamers and colored stars.
3. A beautiful set piece, "The Fairy Bower," with roses and flowers of every hue and tint.
4. A superb display of mosaic batteries, with masters of every conceivable color.
5. Discharge of six-inch bombs, with silver showers.
6. Flights of two-pound rockets, with floating stars.
7. Large set-piece, "The Flowering Aloe," decorated with colored flowers and brilliant gems in silver fire.
8. Grand illuminations.
9. Display of Chinese colored balls of the largest size.
10. Large fixed piece, "The Indian Palmetto," with revolving rosettes of colored fire and cross-cut fire.
11. Batteries of fiery meteors and streamers.
12. "Saturn and his Satellites," a movable piece, containing all the colors of the rainbow.
13. Bombs of purple meteors.
14. Aerial shadelettes.
15. Illuminations.
16. Flights of two-pound rockets of golden rain.
17. Volcanic eruptions of various colors.
18. "The Glory of Peru," a compound piece of the most brilliant construction.
19. Display of colored fires of every hue and color.
20. Illuminated bombs.
21. Rainbow wheels, consisting of vertical centre and surrounding circles of radi

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

A RAID BY SECRET SERVICE MEN.

FOUR WELL-KNOWN UTTERERS OF SPURIOUS MONEY ARRESTED IN THIS CITY—TWO OF THEIR ASSISTANTS ALSO CAPTURED—THE RECORDS OF THE PRISONERS.

The dealers in counterfeit money in New-York were unfortunate yesterday, no less than six of them having fallen into the clutches of the law. Four of the prisoners are prominent individuals in their business. A few weeks since one Michael Connors was arrested on a charge of having sold $200 in counterfeit $5 bills on the Tamaqua National Bank, and $100 in spurious trade dollars, to Officer Ball, of the Secret Service. At that time Capt. Curtis, Chief of the Secret Service detachment stationed in this City, said he had been at work for a long time "locating" Connors and his confederates, and that he would shortly break up the gang. Connors is now in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. Capt. Curtis has lately employed decoys, who have contrived to ingratiate themselves into the confidence of the principal dealers in counterfeit money, and to make large purchases of it from them. In the course of their dealings the spies have become familiar with the "bankers" and their haunts. As soon as they had all the clues ready they made affidavits against the law-breakers. On Tuesday night Capt. Curtis took with him two trusty officers and started out to arrest the principal counterfeiters. During the night and the early portion of yesterday morning the officers arrested three of them, and still one remained to be captured. In order to prevent a "scare"—for the communication of intelligence of arrests is usually managed—Capt. Curtis did not report his first three arrests to the United States District Attorney until he had secured the fourth man, so that no information of his doings should reach the newspapers from the courts.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. Curtis took his four prisoners before United States Commissioner Deuel. The prisoners are Henry Peckham, Bernard McGuire, Thomas Hogan, and Albert Buckhardt. McGuire is charged with having in his possession, with guilty knowledge, and of selling, 49 counterfeit trade dollars. The others are accused of selling or passing counterfeit $50 bills of the Tradesmen's National Bank of New-York. These counterfeits are similar to those on the Third National Bank of Buffalo. Peckham was the principal in the transactions which have led to the flooding of the country with these most dangerous of all recent counterfeits, some of which were carried even to Europe and there sold for exchange to emigrants to this country. Peckham is a man of perhaps 40 years of age, tall, spare, and stoop-shouldered. He has a mean, sneaking expression upon his face. His forehead is somewhat retreating, and his head narrows up to the crown. A small mustache curves like a horse-shoe about an ill-shaped mouth, and he dresses in bad taste. He has a "record" known to the Police and every Secret Service officer. "Tommy" Hogan, as Hogan is familiarly called by the detectives, is a smart, business-like looking fellow. He is short and stout, and dresses smartly. He has a round head, with short, glossy black hair, and his face is clean shaved, except that he has a small black mustache. Hogan is Peckham's right-hand man, and is well fitted for the place. He has not always been fortunate, for he has already done some service for the State in prison for past offenses. "Barney" McGuire is the "nattiest" man in the quartet; a little fellow with a perfectly clean-shaved face, clear, bright complexion, and a sandy mustache. He appears to be not more than 20 or 22 years of age, but is probably 28. He has the reputation among the Secret Service officers of being somewhat of a confidence man, keen, quick, and always self-possessed, and the "decentest one in the pack," as Capt. Curtis says. "Barney" has never been in prison under sentence. He is a son of old ——, who was for nearly 20 years a detective at Niblo's Garden, and he served three years as a drummer in the One Hundred and Thirty-third New-York Volunteers during the war.

Albert Buckhardt is known also to the detective fraternity as Moritz Oppenheim, alias "Ross." He is a stylish-looking man. He is of good physique, of medium height, wears black side-whiskers, and would make a good appearance leading a German at a private sociable. He, like McGuire and Hogan, was yesterday dressed in a well-made blue flannel suit. Unlike them, he was very nervous and ill at ease under his arrest. Buckhardt is not commonly well known to the Police, and has served a second term in State Prison. The prisoners recognized one another yesterday in the United States Marshal's office. McGuire says he lives at No. 20 Elizabeth-street. Buckhardt says he has no home, and the marshals at present. Detective —— said Hogan says he was born in, and hails from, Illinois, and that all his "folks" are in Chicago. Peckham has moved from one part of the country to the other, seeking opportunities for his work. Commissioner Deuel held the prisoners for examination in default of bail in the sum of $5,000 each. Hogan said in reply to the Commissioner, that he guessed he could get bail, but when the amount was named, he winced, and said that was "a good deal of money."

Early yesterday morning a man giving the name of Herman Sampson was arrested on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill on the Tradesmens' National Bank, on a German trader in First-avenue. He made some purchases in the store and gave the bill in payment. The store-keeper sent the bill out to a neighboring bank to determine its validity, and Sampson ran out of the store. He was followed and found secreted in the cellar of No. 101 First-avenue.

George Williams, a young Belfast Irishman, who claims to have been only two months in this country, was also arrested on a charge of attempting to pass a similar counterfeit $50 note. The complainant was Justin Peugnet, of No. 94 Bleecker-street. Williams offered the bill in payment for a glass of brandy. He waited in Peugnet's store until a couple of Police officers appeared and arrested him. He claims to have received the bill from a man named McGuire, of No. 151 Spring-street—probably a bogus name and address—whose acquaintance he made a week ago at Owney Geoghegan's den in the Bowery. "Williams says he was out of employment, and "McGuire" talked of giving him work in a few days, and met him occasionally. His first, and probably his last, job for McGuire was to purchase the brandy at Peugnet's. McGuire accompanied him to within a few feet of the store, and said he would wait for him. When the bill was handed to the bar-tender, they sent him out and made him walk up and down the street several times, carrying the demijohn, thinking McGuire might appear and accost him, but no McGuire came. Capt. Curtis laughs at Williams' story, and says Sampson and Williams got their bad money from "Tommy" Hogan and Peckham, and will blame were held to bail in $2,500 each. The four prisoners first above named and Williams were handcuffed and taken to Ludlow-Street Jail last night by Deputy Marshals Holmes, Jones, Bernhard and Wattles.

MR. VOSBURGH AND HIS PARISHIONERS.

Since Rev. Mr. Vosburgh received the invitation of some members of his congregation to resign the pastorate of the Bergen Baptist Church he has written to several members, whom he knows to be friendly to him, requesting their advice. To one of his parishioners he wrote that the request for his resignation had blackened the horizon of his hopes and ambitions again. It is said that letters advising him to take no notice of the request have been forwarded to him, and that for that reason he has failed as yet to answer the letter of his disaffected parishioners. The sending of the letter requesting his resignation has, however, had a wonderful effect in developing the views and feelings of those who did not join in it, and many who have also his friends say that if his resignation were to be presented, it would be accepted by a large majority. Even if the resignation be not forthcoming, it is likely that the subject will be brought up at the next meeting of the church society, and a strong effort made to force the resignation. Mr. Vosburgh has some warm adherents, who are determined to stand by him, and these say that if Vosburgh leaves they will organize a new church, and place him in its pulpit. Such a movement, say the more sedate of the members, could not be maintained, while it would break up the present church society. Mr. Vosburgh attempted some time ago to justify his retention by saying that he drew a larger crowd than any one else in Bergen. "But," was the answer, "we want some one who will draw because he is a minister, and not because he has risen into notoriety on a charge of wife-poisoning."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT PROSPECT PARK.

Ludwig Von Stein, a German, residing at No. 306 Park-avenue, Brooklyn, shot himself in the head with the intention of committing suicide, near Watch Hill, at Prospect Park, yesterday afternoon. A park policeman summoned an ambulance, and the injured man was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital. He bled profusely from the wound, one of the large arteries in his forehead having been severed. The ball was allowed to remain in his head, it being deemed dangerous to probe for it at present. He refused to assign any reason for his rash action, but in a letter written to his wife, which was given to Coroner Simms, he stated that he had been unable to procure work, and could not bear the complaints made by his wife on that account. He was last employed by Dr. Squibbs, and left his situation owing to a quarrel with other employes of the Doctor. His wife visited him at the hospital, greeted him affectionately, and stated that she knew of no reason why he should have attempted to end his life. Dr. Squibbs stated that Von Stein had been in his employ as a shipping clerk and was a faithful man. He had promised to recommend him highly, should any one desire his services. Von Stein served in the late war and received an honorable discharge. The hospital surgeons entertained little hope of his recovery last night.

A LITHOGRAPHER'S DISAPPEARANCE.

Sergt. Beeching, on duty at the Central Office, was informed yesterday that Mr. Maltby K. Pellestreau, a lithographer, doing business at No. 21 Barclay-street, and residing at No. 136 East Seventy-fourth-street, was missing from his home. He left his residence on Tuesday morning to go to his place of business, but failed to arrive there, and no trace of him has since been discovered. Failing to find any clue to his whereabouts, his friends yesterday sought the aid of the Police to assist them in the search. It was stated by his friends that Mr. Pellestream had met with financial reverses, which they feared, had somewhat unsettled his mind, and they also fear that in a fit of temporary insanity he has committed suicide, or that he may be wandering aimlessly about the City. A description of the missing man was sent to all the Police stations yesterday, and the Police were directed to make search for him.

IS THIS ANOTHER "FIRE-BUG?"

A DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO FIRE A TENEMENT FRUSTRATED.

A dastardly attempt at arson was brought to light yesterday morning. The man who is charged with the crime is one Henry Budgistiefsky, a saloon-keeper at No. 98 Ridge-street, which is a four-story brick building. The fire was discovered in Budgistiefsky's premises, on the first floor, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The flames were just getting headway. Patrick S. Woods, of No. 158 Avenue C, was passing through Stanton-street, when he heard cries of "Fire" coming from Ridge-street. Running in that direction he saw a woman in the second story of No. 98, and heard her shouting "Fire!" "Help!" He was about to run into the house, when a man, whom he thinks was Budgistiefsky, and who was sitting on the curbstone in front of the house, endeavored to dissuade him from going to the woman's assistance, saying: "Don't go there, there's no fire." The man then passed rapidly toward Stanton-street, and the woman repeated her cries of alarm. Woods then ran into the hallway of the house and met a woman on the stairway. She wore only her night-dress and was greatly excited. He said to her, "This man says there is no fire." She replied wildly, "Look there, and see for yourself," at the same time directing his attention to the rear of the house. Over the door of Budgistiefsky's room he saw the reflection of a light, and noticed that volumes of smoke pouring out. He ran down stairs carrying two children in his arms. He and Woods went to the rear door and burst it open. The greatest excitement now prevailed, and affrighted women rushed half clad from the building to the street, carrying their children in their arms. An alarm of fire was sent out and the engines came shortly afterward. Before they reached the scene Woods and his companion, Henry Mount passed through the broken door of the rear extension into Budgistiefsky's kitchen, and thence to an adjoining bedroom. In the latter apartment they discovered a bedstead in flames and a burning cradle beside it. A short candle was burning beneath the bed surrounded by a heap of charred newspapers and cloths saturated with kerosene. The bed-clothing and cradle were also saturated with oil. From the candle beneath the bed there was a train of saturated papers leading to the hallway and saloon in the front of the building. Woods seized the blazing cradle, and rushing to the street threw it into the gutter. He then attempted to extinguish the burning bed-clothes by beating them with an ironing-board. He failed in the effort, however. His hands were severely burned. Mount also brought pails of water and threw them over the burning mass. A candle was burning on the floor of the saloon, in a paste-board box filled with newspapers, which were saturated with kerosene. Newspapers and saturated cloths led from a lounge in the rear behind the bar. The floor was saturated with kerosene, and the furniture and bar dashed with fresh varnish. The firemen soon subdued the flames.

Shortly after 3 o'clock A. M. Officer Joseph Saul, of the Eleventh Precinct, arrested Budgistiefsky in front of the premises No. 100 Ridge-street. He was accompanied by his wife and two children, one of whom he carried while the other rested in his wife's arms. On the way to the Police station in Houston-street, the prisoner said "I didn't do it," without asking what the charge against him was. His wife asked in reference to the burning cradle, the officer referred to. On Aug. 1 the prisoner obtained a $1,000 insurance policy on his saloon and furniture from the Westchester Insurance Company. Budgistiefsky was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. His counsel endeavored to prove an alibi and a lack of motive for the crime charged. He claimed that about two weeks before Budgistiefsky got his insurance policy a fire broke out on the floor above his rooms, warning him of the necessity of guarding against loss in event of a similar occurrence in his own apartments. He also said that about a month ago some one had entered the saloon during his absence, and refused to pay for their drinks, and insulted his wife. Subsequently he had one of these fellows arraigned in a Police court, and held in bail for good behavior. Directly afterward he received a postal card with the following inscription:

Lagier Bier Keeper
98 Ridge str., N. Y.

You —— ——, mof from Here, because you lossed your life.

HANDRED CONRER FIAUDS

18 August 1878.

On Tuesday night the prisoner's wife received an invitation to attend a birthday anniversary party at No. 171 Attorney-street, and went there with her four children, her husband following her at 11:30 P. M. After that time, counsel said, rowdies got into the saloon with a pass-key, and made the elaborate preparations described to destroy the premises. Further examination in the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

THE ASSAULT ON THE SAILORS.

M'DONALD, THE MATE ON THE MIDAS, HELD FOR TRIAL.

James McDonald, first mate of the German bark Midas, who is charged with having assaulted some of his men as described in yesterday's TIMES, was arraigned before Justice Wandell yesterday, in the Tombs Police Court. Two of the crew of the Midas, Diedrich Cassens, who was picked up in the Bay by the tug William Murtagh, and August Nillson appeared as complainants against him. Five other sailors, Charles Clausen, John Olsen, Charles Anderson, Carl Neumber, and John Wilson were present as witnesses. Cassens, the young man, through whose courage and pluck the brutal outrage was brought to light, bore no marks of ill-treatment, but not so with Nillson, who is a man of middle age. His head was cut in several places, and his eyes were bruised and swollen. Charles Clausen also came in for a share of the beating. A deep gash and several scratches disfigured his nose, but as he did not know whether it was the first or second mate that assaulted him, no complaint against the prisoner was taken on his account, and he was held only as a witness. Cassens deposed that he went on board the Midas on Monday evening, and that McDonald, without any reason, struck him on the head and back with a capstan-bar. Nilson swore that while asleep in his bunk, in the forecastle, on Monday night, he was unceremoniously roused from his slumber by the first mate, who violently assaulted him with some instrument, but what the instrument was he did not know, as it was dark at the time. He was of the opinion, however, that it was a bar of iron about two feet long and two inches in diameter, which was used as a belaying-pin on the vessel. One of the witnesses averred that he saw McDonald take the bar of iron from the railing of the vessel and enter the forecastle just previous to the moment when Nilson was assaulted. The latter admitted that he had been drinking on Monday, but said that he knew perfectly well what he was doing when he went on board the bark. McDonald, the mate, who is a young man of determined and rather uninviting appearance, when asked to speak in his own behalf, said: "I don't remember using a capstan-bar. I would remember it if I did. As far as this man Cassens is concerned, he was in the forecastle, and I had no occasion to have words with him at all." At the time Cassens and Nillson were assaulted the remainder of the crew were busy hauling in the hawser, and being rather slow about this work, it appears that McDonald went to procure the assistance of the former. The theory advanced by Nillson for the attack on him and Cassens is that they did not respond with alacrity to the mate's command. McDonald is a native of Novia Scotia, and is 22 years of age. Cassens and Nilson are Norwegians. Mr. Wandell held McDonald in $300 bail to answer on the charge preferred by Cassens, and, on the complaint made by Nillson, held him in $500 bail. The witnesses were sent to the House of Detention. The magistrate expressed himself openly in the matter, and said that if the case was as represented, it was nothing but a piece of brutality on the part of McDonald.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE LABORERS.

A meeting of the Brooklyn laborers formerly employed on the East River bridge was held last evening in Columbia Hall, corner of York and Main streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of protesting against the employment of any but Brooklyn men under the recent order of the Bridge Trustees for finishing up the work already begun so as to protect the property from damages should it become necessary to suspend work for the Winter. Patrick J. Kelly presided, and speeches were made by ex-Assemblyman Patrick Burns, ex-Assemblyman Henry Corr, and Supervisor John Cullen, of the Twelfth Ward, denouncing Controller Kelly, of New-York, for interfering with the progress of the work and throwing the men out of employment. The position taken by the speakers was that, as Brooklyn had got to furnish the money to carry on the present work, only Brooklyn men should be employed and that the employment of New-York men should cease at once. The following committee was appointed to wait on the Bridge Trustees at their meeting next Monday with a formal protest against the employment of New-York men on the bridge, until that City had furnished her quota of the funds: Henry Corr, John M. Clancey, Patrick Burns, John Cullen, William Dwyer, and John Gallagher. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday evening next, at the same place, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee.

TWO YOUNG BLACK-MAILERS ARRESTED.

BUFFALO, Aug. 28.—Charles F. Wood, aged 20, claiming to be the son of the President of the Chicago Board of Police, and James D. Smith, aged 19, of Chicago, were arrested last night for attempting to black-mail two Buffalo young men found in the questionable company of two Chicago girls claimed by Wood to be his sister and cousin. Pistols were freely displayed, and $1,000 was demanded as satisfaction money. The prisoners partly acknowledged the crime. Two pistols, keno checks, photographs of Chicago courtesans, bottles of chloroform and poison, and empty pocket-books were found on the prisoners. Both men have made numerous acquaintances among Buffalo's best families. They were committed for examination.

A "SKIM" MILK CRUSADE.

MIDNIGHT VISIT TO THE HARLEM DEPOT.

INSPECTOR WHITE AND DETECTIVE BRENNAN AMONG THE AFFRIGHTED MILKMEN—NO "SKIM" MILK DETECTED—THE DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF ENFORCING THE LAW.

There was a somewhat singular scene at the milk depot of the Harlem Railroad, Forty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, yesterday morning, when 14 milk cars, each containing about 150 milk-cans, moved into the half-lighted building. The train comes in at 12:30 o'clock, but the cars are not finally unlocked and the cans unloaded for distribution until between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. At midnight a stalwart young fellow in the garb of a laborer lounged carelessly into the hotel at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-eighth-street, and asked to light his pipe. The proprietor was sitting at the door taking a whiff of fresh air, and fell into an easy conversation with the stranger—a young fellow, obviously not more than 30 years of age; tall, broad-shouldered, brawny-limbed, with the lounging ease of movement that belongs to men of remarkable muscular power. He had a round, rosy, boyish face, with warning lines of decision about the mouth. But it was too dark to notice the latter, and the boyish face inspired confidence. The landlord volunteered to say that the pump, whose well-worn handle glinted in the moonlight a few steps away, was by no means as active a pump as it was before the days of milk inspectors. Then he cursed milk inspectors as a pack of sneaks, and the rosy-faced young giant smiled, and quite agreed with him that milk inspection was a very bad business, and one that interfered very disagreeably with the private affairs of a great many respectable people.

About half an hour later four gentlemen came lounging along Forty-seventh-street, and the placid young man accidentally whistled twice. Some one of the four, being of sympathetic temperament, answered the whistle; and then the five held a hurried conference, and talked over some midnight adventure upon which they were obviously bent. One of them being a surgeon, F. B. White, of No. 222 Second-avenue, and having a case of instruments under his arm, it was very naturally suspected that a midnight duel was about to be fought, and the landlord looked a little frightened and uncertain. Possibly he suspected the five men to be burglars, and the surgeon's case to contain a set of burglar's tools. The presence of a policeman, who at that moment emerged from the surrounding obscurity like a spectre in blue, reassured the nervous landlord. Besides, the Doctor was a very placid and innocent-looking young man, and not at all of the species associated with midnight tales of terror.

The five mysterious figures, accompanied by the spectre in blue, crossed the street and conferred together for a few minutes under the shadow of one of the ugliest depot buildings that was ever imagined by a railway company. Suddenly the depot was all alight with flaming gas-jets, and the business of the night commenced. It was merely to inspect the 2,000 cans of milk imprisoned in the freight cars that had just slid noiselessly into place like so many phantoms on wheels. It was now very evident that the good landlord had not been a placid guest, with the rosy face, was no other than Lewis T. Brennan, the hero of many a midnight tussle with refractory milkmen, and that the smiling little surgeon was Milk Inspector White. The rest were assistants and members of the press.

It was a two hours' task to overhaul the 2,000 cans of milk and report upon the quality of each. Two hundred cans of condensed milk consigned to various houses were dismissed without examination. For the rest, the party went from car to car, tasting, testing, examining, asking questions of surly and disagreeable officials, whose sympathies were with the milkmen and not with the station-house detective, whom they would have been delighted to drown in a bath of skim-milk, the most excruciating act of savage retribution of which milkman or his confutor ever dreams.

The result of the whole night's work was nothing in the shape of arrests, although a great deal in the way of information those who were present. Dr. White had brought with him 50 2-ounce bottles in which to take samples for analysis, if necessary, but every specimen tested showed a specific gravity of more than 100 by the lactometer, and no samples were taken. In the whole 2,000 cans not one was found that did not, according to Dr. White, contain from 6 to 7 per cent. water, but as the water had been carefully added, and as all were just above the minimum established by law, no cause for further action appeared. Not a single can of skim-milk was found, which led Dr. White to observe that the sale of that article was decidedly diminishing.

In the meantime, Dr. White volunteered a great amount of information respecting milk inspection and the difficulties under which the department labors, the law, while ostensibly framed for the purpose of preventing adulteration, being ingeniously adapted in reality to render detection as difficult as possible, and the funds appropriated being so deficient in amount that only one inspector can be employed. Assistants are out of the question, since there is no money out of which to pay them; and the result, as stated by Dr. White, is that efficient supervision of the milk is impossible. "I would take my hat," he says, something like three years to make a complete inspection of all the milk depots, groceries, &c., in this City at which milk is offered for sale. Consequently, a milkman is in about the same danger of being detected and indicted for selling adulterated milk as he is of being struck by lightning—and not enough, according to Dr. White, to the efforts of the department to enforce the law have somewhat improved the quality of themilk furnished to consumers, nothing radical or important has been accomplished, save the conviction of a few offenders among the thousands who habitually offend. Two inspectors were employed when the campaign against milk adulteration commenced, but the funds gave out prematurely, owing to the great cost of prosecution and the combined and desperate resistance of the dealers, and one of the inspectors had to be relegated to private life. Dr. White finds it very difficult to prosecute his inspection thoroughly. Every possible obstacle, even to open resistance, is put in his way, and he often has to send for an officer before the refractory grocer will submit. The officer comes, but nine times out of ten his sympathies are with the grocer, and he will even refuse to make an arrest when peremptorily ordered to do so by the officer in station-house. Dr. White had a case the other day, in which a virago took his lactometer from him and refused to give it up. He sent for an officer, and ordered him to arrest the woman, but the man declined on the ground that he had no instructions. This single inspection consumed two hours. A State law now prescribes that every can shall be marked with the name of the county from whence it comes, in addition to the usual initials. The statute is, however, practically a dead letter. Of the 2,000 cans inspected the other night, not one bore any evidence of the location from which it was consigned. The men were warned to comply with the law. But how compliance is to be enforced without funds at the command of the department to carry on a tedious and unsatisfactory litigation, Dr. White is entirely unable to say. First, in each case, evidence has to be secured; the thing cannot be done *en bloc*, and one Inspector cannot perform the work of 200 men practically required to carry out the statute.

Again, the business is a little perilous. Brennan tells tales of paving-stones that have narrowly missed his head, hurled by persons in hiding just as he was passing beneath the glare of a street-lamp. It is from New-Jersey, however, that the most obstinate and desperate resistance comes. Night after night the indefatigable detective has lain under the shadow of the Erie Railway Depot. Many a morning at 3 o'clock, with his hair frizzled and his face blackened, he has crossed the ferry with the milkmen in order to obtain evidence of their practices, and collared his man just after landing, when, had a suspicion existed that the innocent-looking negro smoking his pipe was Lewis T. Brennan, the fishes would have had a morsel of detective for breakfast. He is an innocent-looking young man, this dread of the milkmen; but the muscles of his arm are like a blacksmith's, and he strikes strait from the shoulder. Worse than that, he carries a viciously large-bore seven-shooter, which he puts on the handle affectionately now and then, and calls his lactometer.

When the present campaign was initiated, Dr. White put a lactometer into Brennan's hands and instructed him how to use it. But the work was not in the least to his liking, except when a grocer resisted, and then he gleefully knocks the fellow down for interfering with an officer in the performance of his duty. As to the "phonograph," as he styled the instrument, it was altogether too unexciting in its processes to suit the stalwart detective's taste, and he speedily surrendered it to the department with the observation that he preferred a more muscular method of testing for adulteration, and had no faith in nice points of specific gravity and temperature. After that he was permitted to have his own way, and has proved himself an invaluable officer. When Dr. White wants a sample of milk from any establishment, he sends Brennan with a two-ounce vial, and the sample is pretty sure to report for analysis, and the grocer to the nearest dispensary, unless he submits without violence.

The purpose of the thorough inspection just commenced by Dr. White is to expel skim milk from the City market, if possible. The farmers usually content themselves with watering from 6 to 7 per cent. If, by accident, they reduce the specific gravity below the standard they add a little common salt, easily dissolved, and not readily detected in small quantity. Most of them are provided with instruments for testing the specific gravity, and thus they manage to keep a degree or so within the letter of the law, while violating its spirit and intention. Skim milk is heavier than fresh milk, but very easily detected by want of consistency and lack of foam on the surface, as well as by exaggeration of the refracting properties of casein. It remains to be tested whether exclusion of the latter from the market is feasible under the law, which permits it to be sold when properly labeled, but not to be dispensed as marketable milk. A test case is to be made by the Health Board.

REDUCING CONDUCTORS' WAGES.

The rate of wages of the conductors and drivers on the Fourth-avenue line of cars was reduced to an average of $1 75 per day yesterday, according to previous announcement. Following the example of the Fourth-Avenue Railroad Company, the Third and Sixth avenue lines made a similar reduction without any preliminary announcement. There was naturally considerable grumbling among the class of employes affected, but the times are so hard that they made no attempt to oppose the reduction, and with perhaps few exceptions, the men continued to perform their duties as usual. As a matter of fact, the conductors and drivers are aware that should they strike for a restoration of the former rates, their places would be readily filled from the hundreds now out of employment.

THE NEW-JERSEY GREENBACKERS.

THEIR STATE CONVENTION AT ELIZABETH—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

The national flag hung limp down the front of the Opera-house in Elizabeth yesterday. The State Convention of Greenbackers met in the public hall up stairs. Every reference made by the members to the name of Denis Kearney elicited stormy applause. The name of Thurman, of Ohio, was greeted with cheers, but they were comparatively lukewarm. The convention was spiritless. When it was first proposed to appoint committees to facilitate the business of the day, one of the delegates protested. "That will look," he argued, "as though the whole thing was cut and dried, and there is no use of the rest of us fellows coming here at all." Notwithstanding the self-sufficiency of this delegate, two or three men ran the whole gathering, and he was not one of them. The names of 128 persons, who were said to be delegates, were called by the Secretary. If the person whose name was announced was not present, some one else incorporated himself into a delegate, and answered in his stead. The rates of representation was not according to the number of voters. If that basis were adopted, the numerical weakness of the party would be exposed by the aliimness of the attendance. So the heads of the party adopted a less candid system of representation. Each Assembly district was allowed three delegates, and probably just as many more as there might be Greenbackers in them. Hudson County, which, with eight Assembly districts, was entitled to no more than 24 delegates, had 25 recognized representatives on the floor of the hall. The representation from the other Congressional districts, as disclosed by the Secretary's list, consisted of 3 delegates from the First District, 23 from the Second, 32 from the Third, 9 each from the Fourth and Fifth, and 27 from the Sixth.

Mr. D. W. C. Sandford, of Elizabeth, who was made temporary Chairman, promised on taking the chair, to break up both the great parties of the nation.

At the afternoon session, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following nominations:

President—Stephen D. Dillaye, of Trenton.
Vice-President—John G. Drew, of Elizabeth.
Secretaries—Thomas Jacobs, of Hudson, and George W. Reed, of Cumberland.

When Gen. Hoxsie and Delegate Budd had placed the nominee for President on the platform, in full view of the audience, the convention was assured that the gentleman on exhibition was one of the greatest economic writers the world has ever seen. He bowed and made a speech congratulating himself upon having become the presiding officer of the convention.

A committee was appointed to build a platform for the party, and during their absence a State Executive Committee was appointed, as follows:

First District—B. F. McAulister, Charles D. Kellogg, and Francis Danzenbacher.
Second District—George E. Pell, Alfred Budd, and Charles L. Rogers.
Third District—P. T. Wood, A. R. Welsh, and W. C. Hock.
Fourth District—Richard A. Martin, James P. Stanton, and L. N. Kline.
Fifth District—Frederick S. Ely, August Semmendinger, and Thomas D. Hoxsie.
Sixth District—D. W. Wilson, A. B. Genung, and Charles W. Powers.
Seventh District—Thomas Jacobs, John D. Harrington, and Charles Gobish.

The Commitee on Resolutions, &c., offered the following platform:

First—The greenback dollar a full legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, and by the Government protected and received as absolute money.

Second—The immediate payment of all the bonds, strictly in accordance with the original contract.

Third—A constitutional amendment prohibiting the issue of any bonds by the Government.

Fourth—Immediate repeal of the Resumpt on act.

Fifth—Immediate repeal of the National Banking act.

Sixth—A penal offense to pay wages in anything else but lawful money.

Seventh—No more competition of prison labor with honest labor.

Eighth—No more imported Chinese, contract, or other servile labor.

Ninth—Eight hours a legal day's work.

Tenth—Equal taxation of all property and a graduated income tax.

Eleventh—A protective tariff prohibiting the importation of all manufactured articles of which the raw material is produced and the labor to manufacture the same is found in this country; all articles which we do not or cannot produce to be admitted free.

Twelfth—The public lands belonging to all the people to be sacredly held in trust for the homes of American citizens. The Government to furnish aid to families desirous of settling thereon, in amount sufficient to enable them to cultivate and improve the same, instead of squandering the public domains upon corporations or private speculators.

Thirteenth—The highest object of Government should be to educate, elevate, and protect man.

Fourteenth—We deplore and denounce all sedition and violent measures, and appeal only to the good sense, love of justice, and patriotism of the people, and invoke them to crush out the cruel and outrageous wrongs only through the ballot.

Fifteenth—Want of harmony of sentiment on financial questions in both the parties renders it absolutely necessary that those who demand financial reform should abandon the old organizations and unite together in the National Labor-Greenback Party to save business men from bankruptcy, the working classes from starvation, the whole country from revolution, and the nation from repudiation and anarchy.

There was no discussion save over the repeal of the National Banking act, and the plank concerning the payment of wages in anything but lawful money. Some of the South Jersey farmers pay their laborers in wheat and other products of the soil. Some of these farmers were in the convention, and they wanted the resolution so changed as that it would forbid the payment by orders on tradesmen. The advocates of the plank, as reported, rose to their feet to explain how it might be avoided by making a written contract. The farmer delegates were satisfied, and the resolution went through as reported. The national bank resolution was also adopted.

Gen. Hoxsie called up a resolution for the demonetization of gold and silver. "That is the demonetization of money," exclaimed one of the delegates, "and if we don't want money, I would like to know what is the policy of this party?" That settled the matter, and the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Crane offered a resolution calling for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing the right of suffrage to all citizens, and never to be abridged by State law.

"Then we won't have any property qualification," he explained.

"But does it reach women?" asked one of the delegates. The negative response reassured the frightened delegate and the resolution was adopted.

Thomas D. Hoxsie, Stephen D. Dillaye, and Thomas Jacobs were appointed delegates to the National Committee.

A delegate offered a resolution declaring it to be the busines of the National Government to loan to the people on proper security, and was about to show how the borrower is now at the mercy of the capitalist, when a motion to adjourn sine die was sprung and carried.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

SECOND COMPETITION FOR THE GILDER-SLEEVE TROPHY—THE IRISH-AMERICAN MATCH.

The second competition for the "Gildersleeve" badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. The weather was pleasant, and members of the National Guard who were interested in rifle shooting turned out in large numbers. The conditions of the match were similar to those governing the "Champion Marksman's" match, which affords opportunities to members of the National Guard to improve their scores for the "State" badges, besides enabling such members as have previously made a failure when out under orders to make a qualifying score. The wind blew gently from the south-east quarter, diagonally across the range, in the direction of the line of fire, but it hardly interfered with the accuracy of aim, and in some instances served to counteract a bad "pull off." There were 70 entries in the Gildersleeve match. The conditions were open to the National Guard in uniform and the National Rifle Association: distances, 200 and 500 yards; five scoring, without sighting, shots, at each range. Following are the scores of those who qualified for the State badges, the leading score winning the prize, and the next highest a division of the entrance money:

F. A. Hand, 44; Capt. James L. Price, 43; D. C. Pingry, 42; Maj. Gen. E. W. Price, 40; A. S. Van Heusen, 40; C. H. Engle, 39; A. G. Weber, 39; Capt. A. T. Decker, 38; J. D. W. Clark, 37; S. H. Hersey, 37; C. W. Fisher, 37; G. W. Runson, 36; J. M. Schuyler, 35; G. B. Sanders, 35; E. Bowers, 34; T. Bailey, 33; A. G. Perham, 33; C. A. Jones, 33; J. P. Burrell, 32; J. F. Long, 32; M. A. Scull, 32; G. J. Berrins, 32; B. T. Langcake, 30; C. V. Peckham, 30; F. S. Joline, 30; J. R. Brainerd, 29; J. D. Ford, 29; E. McCoy, 29; A. W. Lobdell, 28; C. H. Baldwin, 28; Lieut. E. G. Haight, 28; C. E. L. Hinrich, 28; H. C. Aspinwall, 26; William Finkenaur, 25; J. M. Davidson, 25; W. G. Schuyler, 25; Capt. A. G. Brown, 25.

The Irish-American Rifle Club held its third competition for a Sharp's long-range rifle. The conditions were: Distances, 300 and 600 yards; two sighting and ten scoring shots. The leading scores were as follows: N. D. Ward, 70; Gen. F. F. Millen, 58; Lieut. P. Farrelly, 57; William Desmond, 55; Capt. P. Merr, 42. The Eleventh Regiment will visit Creedmoor to-day.

TEUTONIA BANK DEPOSITORS.

Some 500 depositors of the broken Teutonia Savings Bank met in Concordia Hall last night to consider a plan of future action in prosecuting the bank officers. Mr. Kleinan presided. Henry Dauscha, Chairman of the Prosecuting Committee, stated that $300 was needed to conduct criminal proceedings against the officers. One hundred and seventy-five dollars was already obtained, and he asked the depositors to subscribe the balance. Fifty dollars was obtained on the spot, and a committee was appointed to collect the remaining $75. A letter was read from Receiver Fish's assistant stating that the Receiver would pay a 50 per cent. dividend on Sept. 9 and 10, by checks on the Germania and Oriental Banks. The Receiver hoped to be able to pay 70 or 75 per cent. The Chairman announced that the bank officers were being sued civilly by Receiver Fish, and that their property was being attached.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The attachés of Station H of the Postal Department, will have a Summer night's reception at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, this evening.

Mayor Ely was absent from this City yesterday. He will not return until Saturday or Monday next. In the meantime the duties of the office will be performed by Acting Mayor Roberts.

Thomas Ferady, of No. 172 Tenth-street, Brooklyn, fell through the hatchway of W. W. Foley's packing-house, No. 265 Broome-street, yesterday, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

Four ocean steamships which arrived in this port yesterday brought 582 immigrants. The Labrador, from Havre, brought 189; the Herder, from Hamburg, 245; the Algeria, from Liverpool, 96; and the Nevada, from Liverpool, 52.

While the schooner William H. Jordan, which arrived from Baltimore yesterday, was lying in that port, the mate, Ezekiel Toney, fell into the hold, and received injuries from which he died during the passage to this port. His remains were buried at sea. He belonged to Deer Isle, Me., and was 35 years of age.

Officer Alexander, of the Eleventh Precinct, yesterday morning found the dead body of an unknown woman floating in the East River at the foot of Eighth-street, and removed it to the Morgue for identification. Deceased was apparently about 40 years of age, had sandy hair, and wore a brown dress with blue plaid overskirt, congress gaiters, and had no stockings on.

A quarrel occurred yesterday in the tenement-house No. 104 East Eighty-eighth-street, between two of the residents, named Mary Burke and Annie Swartz, and during the scuffle which ensued Mrs. Burke struck Annie several times on the head with a potato-masher, inflicting several serious wounds. Annie was removed to the Ninety-ninth-Street Hospital for treatment. Her assailant fled from the house and made her escape.

Morton Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, celebrated its anniversary yesterday by an excursion to Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The Knights were accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band. The park was gayly ornamented with mysterious symbols. After a collation the members of the party separated in groups over the shady grounds and enjoyed themselves in an informal manner until 6 P. M., when time was formed, and the Commandery was reviewed by Oliver G. Brady, Captain-General of the order.

The jury in the case of John H. Smith, the young Chicago merchant who was recently killed by a dummy of a New-York Elevated Railroad train at the Watts-Street Station yesterday received the evidence of several witnesses to show that the driver, Thomas Cole, had reversed the engine when he saw Smith on the track, and also that there was nothing to prevent passengers from crossing the platform and

The New-York Times.

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REPUBLICAN STATE POLICY.

THE CONFERENCE AT SARATOGA.

EVERY COUNTY REPRESENTED—A GENERAL EXPRESSION IN FAVOR OF A FULL STATE CONVENTION — RESOLUTIONS TO THAT EFFECT ADOPTED—LETTERS FROM SENATOR CONKLING, E. D. MORGAN, AND OTHERS—A VIGOROUS AND UNITED CANVASS TO BE MADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—The Republican conference met at 11 o'clock this morning in the ball-room of the United States Hotel. The attendance numbered about 100, and every county in the State was represented. Among those present, in addition to the list published in to-day's TIMES, were Henry R. Pierson, of Albany; Senator Rockwell, of Warren; ex-Congressman Calvin T. Hubbard, Isaac H. Bailey, Prof. George W. Clark, ex-Alderman Lent, ex-Assemblyman James A. Richmond, Horace Bennett, Judge Pinckney, Michael Cregan, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, of New-York; Judge Comstock, of Oneida; W. A. Cobb, of Niagara; Gen. Knapp, of Cayuga; Mr. Harris, of Greene County; J. N. Matthews and George W. Baltz, of Buffalo; Sidney Cooper, of Jefferson; Dr. James Watt and O. B. Leech, of Kings; Stephen B. French, of Suffolk; W. D. Weidman, of Schoharie; H. B. Martin, of Chenango; H. S. Lucus, of Ontario; George W. Case, of Oswego; Neil Gilmour, State Superintendent of Instruction; Mr. Kisselbergh, of Troy; ex-Speaker Younglove, of Cohoes; ex-Canal Commissioner Barclay and ex-Senator Baker, of Washington; Lorin Palmer, of Brooklyn, and C. S. Symonds, of Utica.

Mr. A. B. Cornell called the conference to order, and spoke briefly, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Coming out of the Adirondacks last week, where I had been spending a month's time beyond the influence of business or politics, almost the first thing which attracted my attention was the report of the conference held at this place, upon the invitation of my friends, Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin and Senator Prince. The resolutions, as published, met my approval so far that it made me regret that I could not have been included within the terms of invitation, and upon reflection it seemed to me very many earnest Republicans were debarred from eligibility as members of that conference by the conditions named in the call. As it was too late for me to make an amendment to Mr. Cowdin's programme, it seemed to me it would be a good thing to invite some of the Republicans who were not here last week to confer together, and see what they could do to promote Republican success. It was my impression that Mr. Cowdin planted his foundations too shallow and reared them too narrow to successfully complete the work which was proposed by his conference. To carry the State of New-York requires, as we know by sad experience, the earnest and helpful co-operation of every Republican in it. Instead of narrowing the tests for Republicanism to the gauge of the Administration, they should be widened and opened, so as to include every Republican who has voted the Republican ticket, and who proposes in good faith to do so this Fall. Your response to my invitation is most gratefully appreciated, and I trust that our deliberations may contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the Republican Party. In order that we may proceed with some degree of order, I will take the liberty of proposing that John J. Townsend, of New-York, shall act as our Chairman."

Mr. Townsend, on taking the chair, said that the proximity of the conference to the bracing air of the Adirondacks, whence his friend Cornell had come, would, he hoped, have a beneficial effect upon their deliberations. He trusted that their proceedings would be harmonious, with only one object in view, and that the welfare and success of the Republican Party. We did not live in an age of miracles, and it would be much too miraculous to suppose that a great party of thinking men like that which composed the Republican Party could exist without differences of opinion among its members. This was to be expected, and was not to be deplored. It was only desirable that these honest differences on minor points should be received in a spirit of toleration and not be made the occasion of splits and divisions in the party. He had confidence that they would be so received, and that the party would continue to act in harmony.

Charles Smith, of Albany, was then appointed Secretary, and read several letters that had been received in answer to invitations to be present. The first was from Judge James, of St. Lawrence County, the purport of which was published in THE TIMES this morning. The next was from John M. Francis, of the Troy *Times*, who simply regretted his inability to attend, and said: "Let there be an active, energetic and harmonious campaign." The next letter of any importance was from ex-Senator E. D. Morgan, and was as follows:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1878.

Hon. A. B. Cornell, Saratoga Springs:

DEAR SIR: I have no information as to the purpose of the proposed meeting of a few Republican friends at Saratoga to-morrow except what is contained in your circular note, a copy of which has been sent to me, and regret that I am not able to be present. If such conference means conciliation and harmony within the party, that its strength may be fully felt in the election of members of Congress and members of Assembly, both of which are to be chosen this Fall, it will be productive of great good, and if present I should give it my hearty support. President Hayes' Administration should be approved, for it deserves it, and not less so the acts of the Republican Representatives in both Houses of Congress, and all proper effort should be made to place the Republican Party on the high road to success. Yours very truly.

E. D. MORGAN.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin sent the following dispatch:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1878.

Hon. A. B. Cornell, United States Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.:

I received your letter of invitation too late to meet in conference with our Republican friends to-day. Be assured that I am cordially in sympathy with all efforts to harmonize the party in this State, and thereby enable it to achieve a victory in the important elections of this year. We can succeed if we all pull together.

ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

Gen. Knapp, of Auburn, said he had been requested by Senator Pomeroy to express his regret at not being able to attend. Mr. Cobb, of Niagara, on behalf of ex-Senator Crowley, assured the conference of the sympathies of the Senator in their efforts to promote the success and harmony of the party, and he took the opportunity to congratulate his hearers on the fact that the quarrel in his Congressional district, which lost the party a member of Congress two years ago, was now happily settled, and there was an agreement on both sides to abide by the nominations to be made this Fall.

Mr. A. B. Cornell here stated that one of the first questions to be considered by the conference was the subject of a State Convention. Shall there be a full convention this Fall, or only a partial one, represented by one delegate from each district, to nominate a Judge of the Court of Appeals? Our friends who met in conference here last week expressed themselves in favor of a full convention. While his own judgment had been averse to the necessity of a full convention this Fall, yet it was a question on which Republicans might well differ, and he would like to hear an expression of the views of gentlemen present.

Mr. H. R. Pierson announced himself decidedly in favor of a convention. If he were deputed to frame a resolution expressive of his views, it would be briefly as follows:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the State of New-York meet this Fall in a convention, which shall be as full and free as the usages of the party will permit. [Applause.]

He believed in Republican government; he did not like to see a representation of the people curtailed or restricted in any way. He believed in a free interchange of views and good nature. [Applause.] He believed if a full, fair, and free convention of the party was called, it would be harmonious. He would give to every delegate in such a convention full liberty to say just what he pleased. Looking over the past of the Republican Party, he rejoiced that he was a member of it, and if it was to be successful in the future, as it had been in the past, it would be the result of harmony and free discussion. For himself, he was what is known as a Conkling Republican, and if he had the power he would gladly place Senator Conkling in the Presidential chair. [Great applause.] But Republicans, whether Conkling or anti-Conkling, had nothing to fear from free discussion. They belonged to the party of freedom and intelligence. It was the only party in this country that commanded the confidence of intelligent people. He believed it would do the party good to hold a full convention and compare notes and consult together as to the best means of insuring its success at the coming election.

Judge Yates, of Schenectady, concurred in the remarks of Mr. Pierson, and believed the best interests of the party would be promoted by a full convention.

John I. Platt, of Poughkeepsie, took a similar view. He did not agree with the views of Judge James, as expressed in his letter, that there would be an explosion if a convention were held. If there was any explosive material in the Republican Party, this would be the best way to get rid of it. The party ought to get together and adopt a platform with two great planks, on which all Republicans could stand—honesty and humanity—honesty in paying our debts, and humanity in protecting every citizen of the Republic in the enjoyment of his constitutional rights, which are now denied to a large class of the people of the South.

Judge Dittenhoefer said he was satisfied that if their were no Senator to be elected by the next Legislature, there would be no demand from any quarter for the holding of a State Convention this Fall. He was equally well satisfied that if there was to be any convention at all it ought to be one representing the whole Republican Party of the State. A partial convention of one delegate from each district would be just as distasteful and unsatisfactory to those who desired a convention as no convention at all, and the same danger of discord and division would exist. He was satisfied that if Senator Conkling were here, his voice would be in favor of a representative convention. He felt that he would say to you that his first and most anxious wish was for the election of a Republican Assembly and Congress, and that he would cheerfully submit his personal claims, which were of secondary importance and subordinate to the great national necessity of a Republican Legislature freely and fairly elected in accordance with the usages of the party.

At this point it was announced that a letter had just been received from Senator Conkling, which the Secretary was requested to read. It was as follows:

UTICA, Aug. 28, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I have your note saying a number of Republicans will meet at Saratoga tomorrow to take counsel together. This seems to me wise and timely. The Government of the country is rapidly passing absolutely into the hands of those who so lately sought to destroy it, not stopping until they had filled the land with woe and burdened it with the debt and taxes which now rest so heavily upon us. This is not wise for any section. Raids on the Treasury, vast in amount, and without right or honesty, are mustering for the time when a "solid South," dominating the Democratic Party, as it will and must, shall again rule the two houses of Congress. Wild schemes of repudiation, financial chaos, and revolution find encouragement on every hand, and in most of the States the Democratic Party is being drawn into a whirlpool of fallacious, short-sighted theories. Equality before the law and political rights and liberty, which the recent amendments to the Constitution were ordained to establish, are becoming only a mockery throughout the South, and free elections are not permitted in several States. New-York, as the greatest commercial State and by far the largest tax-payer in the Union, has a vast stake in all these things, and the one great reliance in regard to them all is, I believe, the Republican Party. Certainly, the time is fit for Republicans of New-York to come together in earnest harmony, ignoring personal and minor issues, and joining heart and hand in one high, just purpose to preserve the national security and honesty, and to protect human rights. I should be glad to meet you all as you propose, but it seems better that I remain away.

I see it charged that a "claim" to be returned to the Senate has been set up by me. You know, but all others may not know, how far this is from the truth. I know and feel that if any one has a "claim" on the Republican Party I am not the man. The "claim" is altogether the other way. I have been honored too much and too often not to feel a deep and abiding sense of obligation to the party and to its members, and a sincere regret that I have been no better able to deserve and repay their confidence. No personal claim or individual interest should even seem to enter within your conference. No man's will or wish deserves to be balanced for a moment against unity and success at a time like this. Sincerely yours,

ROSCOE CONKLING.

HON. ALONZO B. CORNELL.

The reading of the letter was frequently interrupted by applause.

Mr. Warner Miller, of Herkimer, then addressed the conference, saying that the large number of Republicans present was sufficient evidence that the old party was not dead or asleep. He had had occasion to see and talk with a great many Republicans in different sections of the State this Summer, and he could say that he never knew a more general interest taken in politics and in the situation of the country than at present. The people never felt the necessity for the triumph of Republican principles more than they do now, and he believed a full State convention was needed, if for no other purpose, to enable the representatives of the people to come together and consult for the good of the party, which was equivalent to the good of the country. The same men who were defeated in their attempt to destroy the Government were now engaged in an attempt to dishonor it by repudiation. There was never more need of active work and harmony among Republicans throughout the country than now, and he believed a full State Convention would have a good effect upon the party in this State.

Gen. Knapp and Gen. Sharpe, members of the State Committee, contradicted the charges that have gained currency to the effect that the State Committee were opposed to a convention and were resorting to tricks to prevent one being held. Gen. Sharpe said that, so far as he was concerned, he had always been in favor of a full convention, and he believed it had always been the intention of a majority of the committee to call one, unless there should be an overpowering expression of public opinion against it.

Judge Hulburd said he did not think the letter of Judge James, of St. Lawrence, correctly expressed the opinion of Republicans in that county; nor did he understand the Judge as professing to express anybody else's opinion than his own.

Dr. Watt, of Brooklyn, believed that the sentiment of the Republicans of Kings County was generally in favor of a convention. Mr. Bull said the same thing of the Republicans of Erie County, and Prof. Clark, of New-York, also favored a convention.

A resolution was then adopted for the appointment by the Chair of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the conference as expressed by the various speakers. After a few minutes' absence the committee returned, and their Chairman, ex-Senator Pierson, presented the following resolutions:

At a meeting of Republicans who recognize the success of the Republican Party and of its principles in the State and the nation as paramount to all other considerations, and who are assembled at Saratoga to confer upon the best means to promote its unity, activity, and harmony, with a view to the best possible result, it is

Resolved, That though the action of the last State Convention adapting our political procedure to the constitutional change in the tenure of the State offices, left the question of the customary or of a smaller convention to the discretion of the State Committee, it is our judgment that a full State Convention of delegates, elected in the usual manner placing vital Republican principles and success before all things else and discountenancing whatever may tend to distract its counsels, will best serve the harmony and welfare of the party; and that in selecting delegates to such convention the Republicans of the State should choose representatives who are guided only by a sincere and earnest purpose to secure a Republican triumph and who will not permit any subordinate questions to divert them from that great object.

Resolved, That Republican success in New-York is supremely important to the continued Republican ascendency in the country, and to the honor and welfare of the nation. With a united South against us the further triumph of our party and the principles in the land can only be assured through the enrollment of New-York in the column of Republican States. No sincere and faithful Republican can be insensible to this momentous truth, and deeply impressed with the obligations it imposes. We earnestly appeal to the Republicans of New-York, dismissing all differences, to labor unitedly for a Republican victory.

The resolutions, on being put to vote, were adopted without a dissenting voice, and after voting thanks to the proprietors of the United States Hotel for the use of the ball-room, the committee adjourned sine die.

The conference was held with open doors, and reporters for the press and spectators who chose to come were admitted. The utmost harmony prevailed in the conference, as well as outside, among the Republicans here, and every one expresses a desire for the success of the party above and beyond all interests of individuals or factions. Most of those present at the conference returned home by the evening trains.

The State Committee will meet at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, New-York, next Thursday.

THE BATTLE OF RHODE ISLAND.

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 29.—The centennial of the battle of Rhode Island is observed to-day on the battle-field, near the north end of the island of Rhode Island, under the auspices of the First Light Infantry Veteran Association of Providence. The day is delightful, and all the boats going to the scene are crowded, and many proceed by rail. At 8 o'clock this morning the steamer Granite State arrived with the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, and their guests and friends. The Phalanx was received at the dock by the Infantry Veteran Battalion, Col. Brown commanding, and escorted into the line of the procession, which, with Gen. Burnside as Chief Marshal, and the First Light Infantry Regiment as escort, marched through several of the principal streets, and then took steamers for the scene of the battle, where the Newport Artillery and the Artillery Veteran Association joined the company.

When the steamers arrived at Bristol Ferry, Portsmouth, an immense crowd was waiting, having arrived from Newport, Fall River, Bristol, Warren, and other points. Gov. Van Zandt and staff were received into the column, and the procession started for the intrenchments, a mile and a half from the ferry. Houses along the line of march were gayly decorated, and "welcome" was conspicuous on every hand. When the column reached the old fortifications, which are in a remarkable state of preservation, the people gathered in the large tent. Sheriff George Manchester delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the people of Portsmouth, and Gov. Van Zandt welcomed the Connecticut guests. Prayer was offered by Chaplain Webb. A historical address was then delivered by Hon. Samuel G. Arnold, the historian of Rhode Island. The address reviewed the events of the battle and the resultant effects upon the Revolutionary struggle. At the close of the address dinner was served in the tent, and was followed by speeches by Gov. Van Zandt, Major Brown and Capt. Joslyn, of Putnam Phalanx; Mayor Sumner of Hartford, Conn.; Col. Colt, of Bristol, and others. When the exercises were over the retreat to the boats was effected somewhat in the style of 100 years ago.

The Putnam Phalanx re-embarked on the Granite State and proceeded to Newport. The Providence military reached that city about 8 o'clock. The demonstration is regarded as highly satisfactory by all the participants. The number of people on the ground was probably 4,000.

CONSPIRACY TO RUIN A GIRL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—William L. Clute, a commission merchant, and Margaret McLaughlin, aged 16, were arrested to-day on charges of seduction and rape made by Maggie Devine, aged 16. A man named George E. Chadsey was also arrested on a charge of producing an abortion in the case of the girl Devine. All the parties were committed. It appears that Clute was intimate with the girl McLaughlin, and it is charged that the latter enticed the Devine girl into Clute's store, and then aided him in perpetrating the outrage. Clute is a married man, and the girl Devine is very respectably connected. The affair has created an excited feeling in this city, as it is the most shocking that has ever occurred here. The girl Devine was a pupil as one of the schools, and was called from her studies at the time of her first interview with Clute by the girl McLaughlin, and several times subsequently on false representations to her teacher. The girl McLaughlin has been intimate with Clute for two years.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias to-day elected the following officers; D. B. Woodruff, of Georgia, Supreme Chancellor; G. W. Lindsay, of Maryland, Vice-Chancellor; W. Bryce Thompson, of Tennessee, Supreme Prelate; John B. Stumph, of Indiana, Supreme Master of Exchequer; James Dawdell, of Ohio, Supreme Keeper of the Records and Seal; Robinson Williams, of Maine, Supreme Master-at-Arms; E. W. Fisher, of Columbus, Supreme Inner Guard. To-day's session was mostly occupied by hearing the reports of committees.

THE CALEDONIANS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—The Caledonian Club of this city are to-day having their annual picnic and games at Fresh Pond. A detachment of the old Seventy-ninth New-York Highland Regiment arrived from Providence by an early train. They were entertained at the Adams House, and, after parading through the principal streets, departed for Fresh Pond.

FIFTEEN YEARS IN THE STATE PRISON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 29.—William Swales, a notorious character, convicted of criminal assault upon a colored woman, has been sentenced by Judge Carpenter to 15 years in the State Prison. Swales is a white man.

THE ONE AND TWO DOLLARS

THE TRUE CAUSE OF THEIR SCARCITY.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF THE MOLE-LIKE LEGISLATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS—THE APPROPRIATION FOR TRANSPORTING FUNDS CUT SO LOW AS TO STOP TRANSFERS FROM THE TREASURY TO THE COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Complaints have been made to the Treasury Department that the banks are embarrassed by the scarcity of small bills, and this scarcity is attributed to a supposed policy on the part of the Treasury Department to retire the one and two dollar notes in order to make a place for the subsidiary silver, and for the new silver dollars. While it is doubtless true that the ones and twos, in some sections, are disappearing from circulation, it is an error to state that the Treasury authorities have entered upon a policy of withdrawing them from circulation. The fact that the Treasury is not able to supply small notes, which are so greatly demanded by the country banks, can only be explained by the niggardly policy of the Democratic House, which stump orators everywhere are now applauding as economy. In years past, when the Republicans had majorities in both houses, it was the policy to make appropriations for the transfer of Government securities and notes sufficiently large to enable the Treasury to supply banks at the great commercial centres with small bills for the convenience of their customers. Accordingly, for 1876 the appropriation for the transfer of United States securities and for the transportation of the moneys from one Treasury Office to another, was $250,000, and in the following year $120,000; but the Democratic "economists" have reduced this appropriation to $50,000, which probably will not be sufficient for the necessary transportation of United States funds from one Treasury Office to another. There are now no funds for the transportation of these small notes, which are demanded by the necessities of business, as the Treasury is obliged to save every dollar to pay the express charges upon the daily transportation of its own funds. That the country banks, and consequently the people, cannot be supplied with these small notes, is due to the policy of Congress in refusing the necessary appropriation for transportation, and not to any purpose of the Treasury Department to withdraw the small notes from circulation. The silver dollars still remain in the Treasury vaults. It has been suggested that the department might bring them into circulation by adopting the same policy that it is now pursuing with respect to subsidiary coinage; that is, to send the silver dollars in exchange for greenbacks in sums of $1,000 and its multiple, to any persons who may make application for them. The Mint officials have expressed their readiness to do this with the silver dollars, as they now do with the subsidies coinage, and to pay the expense of transportation out of the Mint fund; but every time this has been suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury he has opposed it upon the theory that the silver would immediately find its way back into the Treasury through silver certificates and the payment of duties. Indeed, the Treasury authorities constantly say that Congress devoted itself to the discovery of means of coining the silver dollars, and of holding the dollars in the Treasury vaults, but provided no method for their circulation. The Mint authorities say that it is for the benefit of the Government to have the silver dollars circulate as much as possible, for the reason that the profit on their coinage is very great. The profits are estimated in this way: It costs 88 cents to buy the silver for the first silver dollar; the second silver dollar purchases bullion enough to coin a dollar and ten or a dollar and twelve cents; this silver sum in turn will purchase enough bullion to coin a dollar and twenty-one cents, and in that proportion the profits of the Government would constantly increase by the circulation of the silver dollar. That is the way some of the Treasury people would take advantage of the present situation.

A TRAMP SENTENCED FOR BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 29.—Peter Decell, alias Gibert, a tramp fiddler, hailing from Dannemora, Clinton County, N. Y., invaded this State about two years ago. He became acquainted with a pretty girl, 14 years of age, named Hattie Seymour, the daughter of a widow, living in the town of Rutland, near this city, and induced her to marry him, she being heir to $500, which he expected would fall into his hands on their marriage, his intent being to run away with the cash. The girl's guardian, however, obtained an order from the court enjoining him not to pay the money until the girl was 21 years of age. Decell continued to live with the girl and treated her cruelly. Two or three days ago accidental evidence turned up that he had a wife and four children in Dannemora. He fled from the officers of justice, but after a hot chase and a fight was captured. He confessed his crime and was to-day sentenced by the Municipal Court of this city to three years in the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun.

NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Statements have been telegraphed from here that 600 national banks are in process of liquidation, and upon these reports grave articles have been written to illustrate the weakness of the national banking system. The truth is there are only 60 national banks in process of liquidation, the original report having apparently been perverted by the accidental addition of a cipher.

KILLED BY A STARVING MOTHER.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch states that Mary Dean, a widow living near Hillsboro, Mo., murdered her two children, by cutting their throats, on Tuesday last. She was arrested and brought to Hillsboro. She said that she was too poor to give them food; that she murdered the baby first, and that when she undertook to put the little 5-year-old boy on the bed to kill him, he clung to her and begged piteously for his life, saying, "Oh, mamma, don't kill me, don't kill me!" She heeded not the appeal, but threw him on the bed, and after cutting his throat, struck him on the side of the head with a piece of iron to complete her work. She is about 40 years old, of medium height, and presents a woe-begone appearance. She is possessed of little or no intelligence. She is supposed by some people to be insane.

REORGANIZING A MILL CORPORATION.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 29.—At a meeting of the Sagamore Mill creditors to-day, they voted in favor of capitalizing their claims and forming a new corporation for running the mill, in accordance with the recommendation of the advisory committee. It was said, in a report presented by the Chairman, Mr. Beauvis, of New-Bedford, that the mill has now been running one month in behalf of the creditors, and has made a small profit after paying all expenses.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Hon. Samuel F. Miller and Hon. James M. Harlan, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, who, with their families, have been stopping at Block Island, are spending a few days in this city upon the invitation of Chief-Justice Gray, with whom they dined last evening. This morning they visited the State-house, and the Secretary of State escorted them through the various departments.

THE STEAMER SPEEDWELL.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 29.—The steamer Speedwell sailed on an exhibition trip this morning, taking a party to witness her behavior at sea. She is designed to obtain deep-sea specimens. Admiral Reynolds, late of the East India Squadron, representatives of the Boston press, and prominent citizens of Gloucester are of the party. Prof. Verrell will leave town in about a week, after which the steamer will be detached from this service. Prof. Baird, the head of the commission; Prof. Goode, who has charge of the department of fishes, and the clerical force will remain some weeks longer to finish up their work of arranging the classification of the specimens secured.

THE PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION EFFECTED—A MOVEMENT TO REDUCE THE PRODUCTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 29.—The paper manufacturers took their time about assembling this morning, and it was 10:45 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. Fault having been found with the acoustic properties of the Opera-house, the convention sat to-day in the reading-room of the Grand Union Hotel. President Plunkett, in opening, spoke at length in favor of mutual forbearance and unity of action, as alone calculated to accomplish the object for which they had been called together. He enlarged upon the utter demoralization of the trade, and said that the mills would make much more money if one-third the present production were discontinued. He then yielded the chair to Vice-President Woodruff, who indorsed the President's remarks and announced that he had discovered a complete lack of selfishness among those who had responded to the call. From this he augured a happy outcome of the labors of the convention. The committee of 21 reported in favor of running the machinery of the mills of the United States on five-sixths time monthly, beginning on Oct. 1, thereby reducing the average production one-sixth, the agreement not to be binding unless subscribed to by Sept. 25 by 85 per cent. of the aggregate capacity of the country. Also, in favor of forming a permanent association and the appointment of a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws. After discussion the report was unanimously adopted as presented, and Messrs. Harding, Whiting, McClung, West, and Russell were selected. An adjournment was then taken at 12:15 P. M. until 5 P. M.

The convention reassembled at 5:15 o'clock. The first thing done was to take up the resolutions laid on the table yesterday and adopt them. The committee appointed at the morning session then reported a plan of permanent organization, the substance of which, as finally adopted, is as follows: The new association is to be known as the American Paper Association; its head-quarters are to be at Springfield, Mass.; it is to be governed by a Central Executive Committee, consisting of the President, two Vice-Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose decisions on disputed points shall be final, and five division Executive Committees of three members each, with head-quarters at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago respectively, from whose decisions members may appeal to the Central Committee. The annual meetings shall take place on the last Wednesday of July of each year. Each person, firm, or corporation owning a mill or mills shall be entitled to only one representative and one vote. Assessment for necessary expenses shall be levied in proportion to the capacity of each mill. Special meetings may be called by the Central Committee on requests of two division committees, and by the latter at any time. As an illustration of the complete restoration of harmony, it may be mentioned that on the question of the allotment of votes those who represent from one to five mills each were strongly in favor of the restriction as subsequently adopted, while the Western men, who are generally single mill owners, expressed entire willingness to grant the greatest latitude. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. William Whiting, of Massachusetts; First Vice-President, Gen. John T. Averill, of Minnesota; Second Vice-President, Wellington Smith, of Massachusetts; Secretary, Charles O. Chapin, of Massachusetts; Treasurer, James A. Hill, of Ohio. Division Executive Committees: Boston—John H. Southworth, Charles Fairchild, and William A. Russell; New-York—John Hall, William H. Parsons, and L. C. Woodruff; Cincinnati—D. W. McClumb, William Pfau, and William Manning; Chicago—William Van-Nortwick, J. W. French, and J. A. Kimberly; Philadelphia—Clarence Moore, J. L. Reigel, and Charles H. Mullen.

At 8 o'clock the convention was formally dissolved. The agreement to reduce production one-sixth from Oct. 1 to April 1 has been generally signed. The various officers and permanent committees met at 9 o'clock and mapped out a plan of action. The Cincinnati division will meet at the Gibson House in that city on Sept. 10.

SUICIDE OF AN EMBEZZLER.

A YOUNG BOOK-KEEPER SHOOTS HIMSELF BECAUSE HIS DISHONESTY WAS DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 29.—The body of Arthur Brandt, book-keeper for Fisher & Norris' anvil factory, in this city, was found early this morning with a bullet-hole in the right side of the forehead, about a mile from this city, near Atterbury's Woods. A small revolver lay loosely in the right hand, and there were scratches on the neck. No money or watch was found on his person. This caused a belief that he had been waylaid and murdered. An empty pocket-book was found floating in the canal feader, and everything pointed to foul play. Subsequently it was ascertained that on Thursday last Brandt received a check for $230, with which to pay the hands on Saturday, and that instead of doing so he deposited the money to his own credit in the Trenton bank, and had drawn only $30, which he had spent in drinking. On Wednesday Mr. Clark Fisher preferred a charge of embezzlement against him, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. By some means he obtained information that the Police were on his track, and he eluded them. Last night he changed his clothing and went to the house of a female of his acquaintance, who refused him admission, she having heard of the warrant. The last seen of him alive was at 10:30 that night, and it is supposed that, crazed with remorse, he went to Atterbury's and shot himself. He had not been home since Monday. On that night he tied up a package of letters and photographs, which he left in his father's bedroom. On the wrapping papers he wrote that his father had been a kind parent, and that he would not see him alive again. Coroner Bodine impaneled a jury, and will hold the inquest to-morrow. The deceased was only 20 years of age. His father is a respected citizen of this place.

MR. BAYARD ON BUSINESS DEPRESSION.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 29.—Senator Bayard, of this State, spoke at Newport, Del., this afternoon on the subject of "Our Present Financial Depression." The distinguished Senator said: "The reaction following the late civil war, high tariff duties, an imported merchandise, and, above all, the uncertain and disordered condition of our money, were the main causes of the present state of depression. Money has a legal and also a market value, and although the legal value may be prescribed by statute no Government can establish its market value. In this country at present there is really no scarcity of money, nor is there any actual need for more money. The sole basis of business is credit; that is the best shield of the poor man, and it demands that the bill first contracted shall be first paid. With this view of the matter, the Senator said that the payment of bonds not yet due was unwise, and if one-fourth of the money paid out of the public treasury to purchase, at a large premium, bonds not due had been expended in bringing demand notes to par, and restoring specie payment, there would not have been a question now as to what our bonds were to be paid in; for it would not matter whether gold or paper were tendered, providing the demand notes of our Government were held to be as good as gold. The Senator then turned his attention to the argument that our greenback currency should be enlarged so as to absorb and replace the national bank currency. In reply to this he said that as national bank capital is taxable, while greenbacks are not, they would thus cut off one source of the revenue, and so produce more untaxed wealth.

EXPLOSION OF A THRASHER BOILER.

SIX PERSONS KILLED—CARELESSNESS OF THE ENGINEER THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 29.—The explosions of rusty boilers of steam-thrashers carelessly run by incompetent, bucolic engineers are constant features of the Minnesota harvest. The first of the fatalities of this sort for the present year is reported from Livingston, a small town in Winona County. The boiler employed to run a thrashing-machine upon the farm of Mrs. Fritz exploded with fearful effect at 5 P. M. yesterday. August Schnelling, a neighboring farmer, Michael Neinare, George Lawrence, Charles Schneider, a laborer, and a stranger in the neighborhood, and a boy named Otto Fritz were instantly killed, being crushed by fragments of the boiler or of the wrecked thrasher, or scalded to death by steam and hot water. A man named Winderline was badly hurt, and cannot survive. The cause of disaster was, clearly, ignorance or negligence on the part of the engineer. Work had been stopped to change the sieves of the separator, and the engineer neglected to shut the dampers and open the valves. The fire burned fiercely in the furnace, and the unused steam ran up quickly, causing an explosion of tremendous force. The boiler was torn to pieces and the fragments hurled among the laborers with the fatal effect above described. The thrasher was thrown 200 feet by the force of the escaping steam.

THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

PUSHING FORWARD REINFORCEMENTS—SZAPARY'S POSITION CRITICAL—THE ANDRASSY PROPOSALS FOR A CONVENTION ACCEPTED BY HIS COLLEAGUES.

VIENNA, Aug. 29.—A further mobilization is imminent whereby Gen. Philippovich's corps will be raised to 170,000 or 180,000 men. The transportation of troops and war material over the Southern Railway is so great that passenger and goods traffic has been suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Vienna says: "All that is known here about Gen. Szapary is that his position is critical. Disaster to him would threaten Gen. Philippovich also. The reinforcements go forward slowly. One division has been sent to Gen. Szapary without waiting for the arrival of its reserves."

A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian* from Vienna says that the Austrian Council of Ministers held on Wednesday under the Presidency of the Emperor accepted Count Andrassy's project of a convention, which will probably be signed this week.

OTHER RESULTS OF THE NEW TREATY

BATOUM TO BE TURNED OVER SEPT. 6—BLOODY CONFLICT BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND BULGARIANS—THE SERVIAN CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—It is considered probable that the mediation of the powers will result in the cession to Greece of much smaller territory than she asked for. It has been agreed that Batoum shall be surrendered on the 6th of September, with which the Russians seem satisfied. The Russian evacuation of the peninsula is proceeding steadily. As a transport with troops was passing the British Embassy at Therapia on Monday, the band on board played "God Save the Queen."

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29.—Thirteen hundred Turkish prisoners are still kept here. The reason of their retention has not been ascertained.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Post* from Berlin says: "The Russians and Bulgarians had a sanguinary fight at Jamboli because the Russians endeavored to stop the maltreatment of Jews and Turks. Many Russians and Bulgarians were killed and wounded."

BELGRADE, Aug. 29.—M. Marinovich, the Conservative leader and formerly President of the Senate, will probably form a new Cabinet. The Ristics Cabinet were all Radicals. They made and carried on both wars. No reason for their fall has yet been assigned anywhere. The hostilities on the Albanian frontier continue.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A rumor is current that Midhat Pasha has been summoned to Constantinople.

A Constantinople dispatch to the *Standard* says Minister Layard has sent the Grand Vizier another note earnestly urging reforms in Asia Minor.

It is thought that Mukhtar Pasha, who has been appointed Commissioner to Crete, has been charged to reduce the Cretans to submission before any discussion of the Greek question will be had.

A Cettinje dispatch says: "Mehemed Ali Pasha has arrived at Prisrend, and has notified Prince Nicholas of Montenegro that he is commissioned to remove the difficulties in the way of an adjustment of the Turco-Montenegrin frontier."

A Belgrade dispatch says the Arnaouts have made a fresh attack upon the Servo-Turkish line of demarkation near Vranja, and been repulsed. They have taken possession of Kurschumlje, which has been left unoccupied by the Servian troops.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IN CUBA.

INSTALLMENT OF THE NEW DIRECTOR-GENERAL AT HAVANA—IMPORTATION OF HONDURAS CATTLE.

HAVANA, Aug. 29.—Señor Mariano Cancio Villamil, the newly-appointed Director-General of the Finances of Cuba, has arrived here from Spain, and will immediately take charge of his office. The appointment of Señor Villamil is received with great satisfaction and confidence. He held office here some years ago, but was recalled at an untimely season when displaying much activity and ability.

The importation of Honduras cattle has commenced on an extensive scale. Several steamers are plying between Havana and Trujillo in that trade. The Honduras cattle are considered best adapted to this climate, and many cattle are wanted in the districts desolated by the insurrection. Heavy rains are reported from Sagua, Santa Clara, and Remedios. The weather in Havana is sultry and rainy.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1878.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $336,822, and the Customs receipts $600,428.

Leave of absence for one year, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Assistant Surgeon William R. Steinmetz, United States Army.

Acting Secretary Hawley will leave for his home in Illinois on Sunday night, for a month's rest. He has not been absent from his desk in the Treasury Department a day since his appointment last December, and during that time Secretary Sherman has been away a great deal, leaving the entire responsibility of the department with the Assistant Secretary. The latter will probably take an active part in the campaign, and will be able to answer many of the sophistries of fiat-money advocates.

SUSPENSION OF MINING.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Aug. 29.—Commencing Sept. 2 there will be a total suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region. It will continue until the 7th of September, after which it is believed work will be continued until the allotment for the region for September is fulfilled. To mine the Philadelphia and Reading quote it is thought will give about 10 days' employment to the men.

A RAILROAD PRESIDENT ELECTED.

PORT HOPE, Ontario, Aug. 29.—G. A. Cox, of Peterboro, has been elected President of the Midland Railway in room of A. Hugel, resigned. Charles Ever has been appointed manager of the road.

SOUTHERN FEVER TERRORS.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DOCTORS ABANDON ALL HOPE.

A DISCUSSION REGARDING THE DISEASE IN THE BOARD OF HEALTH—TH

ky of lime-water in it. Antonio Bonelli has also been given stimulants in small doses. Emile, his brother, has recovered so far as to be almost convalescent. The rest of the Bonelli family who came from Vicksburg have as yet shown no signs of the fever.

THE SITUATION AT VICKSBURG.

EIGHTEEN DEATHS AND 129 NEW CASES—UNFAVORABLE WEATHER—THE MAYOR'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 29.—J. P. Allen, city editor of the *Herald*, died this afternoon. He was a man of culture and a fluent writer. The other deaths are as follows: Dr. E. A. Barber, Leo Hirsch, aged 4, Hannah Meyer, Pat Kinney, Pat Bradley, W. F. Sneelan, Mrs. Otton Wehrman, Thomas Nolan, D. S. Ross, C. P. Hennegan, and seven negroes. Among the sick are Mr. J. D. Tenney, one of our Deputy United States Marshals; Roscoe Barnett, a lawyer; William Hackett, teller; Mrs. W. C. Kain and child, C. H. Nathan, a jeweler; Eddie Hall, J. W. Jolly, Charles Mulholland, and Teddy Minor. Among the convalescent are Dr. Whitehead and John Dent.

Dr. J. H. Davis arrived from Shreveport to-day, having made the journey by wagon road in four days. Although much fatigued, he is already on duty. Mayor O'Leary is very sick, and his condition is a source of great uneasiness to his friends. The number of new cases reported to-day is 129. The weather is bad. Rain has fallen all day, and the thermometer is lower.

The news from New-Orleans this morning that Dr. Chappin is trying new remedies for the fever has had a depressing effect on our people. It sounds like a confession of defeat.

THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS.

MORE THAN $12,000 SENT FROM CHICAGO—LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS IN OTHER CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—The relief work in Chicago for the yellow fever sufferers goes bravely on. Up to date the Citizens' General Committee has collected $6,872 10, and $5,131 11 has been received by the Mayor, the Young Men's Christian Association, Congressman Harrison, and others, making the total amount actually received up to date $12,003 21. Much more has been and will be subscribed that has not been paid in. Dispatches are received daily requesting that nurses be sent. The committee here ships only bacon and ice South, and as other supplies can be bought there the original intention of sending money will be adhered to.

The Citizens' Committee to-night reports that the total subscription here for the yellow fever sufferers is over $15,000. The following amounts have been forwarded: To New-Orleans, $2,965; to Vicksburg, $650; to Memphis, $1,365; to Grenada, $290.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 29.—Mr. Theodore P. Gordon to-day forwarded to the Grand Secretary of the Masonic lodge at Jackson, Miss., a draft for $120, that being one installment of the money contributed by the Masonic order in this locality for yellow fever sufferers. The Young Men's Christian Association sent $50 to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—A dispatch was received here to-day from the President of the Peabody Relief Association of New-Orleans, asking for relief, and another from Port Gibson stating that there were 230 cases and 35 deaths. It was decided to send a further sum of $7,000 at once, as follows: New-Orleans, $2,500; Memphis, $2,000; Vicksburg, $2,000; Port Gibson, $500. The total amount of subscriptions acknowledged in this city to date is $15,500. The Committee of Citizens has formally declined to grant transportation to the South to numerous volunteer nurses, male and female, on the ground that appeals from that section were for means to purchase medicines and necessaries for the patients, and not for physicians and nurses.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 29.—In response to an appeal from the President of the Peabody Subscription Association, of New-Orleans, to-day, Messrs. Halliday Brothers telegraphed $100 as their contribution in behalf of the yellow fever sufferers. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening to arrange for securing further subscriptions, which it is expected will be liberal, as the hope grows stronger that charity will not be needed at home. The quarantine regulations are still rigidly enforced, and there is no yellow fever in the city.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 29.—Contributions to the relief fund in aid of the yellow fever sufferers reached $9,000 last night, and still come in freely. A meeting of resident merchants was held at the Mayor's office this evening, and arrangements were completed for sending a carload of provisions to New-Orleans to-morrow. John Van Horne, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Chairman of the Telegraphers' Aid Committee, was this afternoon directed to draw on the committee here for $200.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 29.—The Knights of Honor forwarded to-day $150, and the citizens, in addition to former contributions, forwarded $150 for the yellow fever sufferers. The total contributions from this city are over $1,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 29.—The total amount collected to date by the Citizens' Relief Committee for the yellow fever sufferers is $1,150, which has been forwarded proportionately to New-Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg by Mr. W. R. Quarles, Cashier of the Planters' National Bank. The Freemasons are actively at work raising funds among themselves. The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have sent $250 to New-Orleans and Memphis, $125 to each city.

GLENN'S FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The members of Lapham Hose Fire Company of this place to-day subscribed $100 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—J. S. Chick, President of the Relief Association, has forwarded to the suffering Southern cities $1,200.

BUFFALO, Aug. 29.—The subscriptions received for the yellow fever sufferers aggregate $2,050, with still a number of the amounts subscribed not handed in. Under instructions, the committee in charge of the fund telegraphed $1,000 each to the Mayors of Memphis and New-Orleans for distribution. The good work is being pushed. Several entertainments are being arranged to increase the fund.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Troy has contributed to this date $1,082 50 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 29.—At a meeting of citizens to-night a committee was appointed to canvass the city for subscriptions to the relief fund in aid of the yellow fever sufferers. The members of the Produce Exchange to-day subscribed $500 to the fund.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The Philharmonic entertainment in aid of the yellow fever sufferers this evening realized $260. The amount collected from other sources during the week is $120.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 29.—The contributions of Savannah to the yellow fever sufferers to date approximates $5,000. Seventeen nurses and two volunteers have been sent. It is expected that two physicians will leave to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—The Produce Exchange this morning raised $700. A committee has been appointed to raise more.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 29.—Dr. E. T. Eastey, with 12 nurses from the Howard Association of this place, leaves to-morrow for Memphis. One thousand dollars was raised here to-day for the yellow fever sufferers.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—Health Officer Minor will send three nurses and four physicians from this city to Memphis to-morrow.

THE SITUATION AT GRENADA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 29.—The Howard Association received the following dispatch from Grenada, Miss., to-day:

No material increase in fever. Major Butler P. Anderson was taken down last evening; he is doing well to-day; must have champagne to-morrow if possible; weather bad.

WARREN STONE, M. D.

The Howards forwarded the supplies asked for.

QUARANTINE AT GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Aug. 29.—The Board of Health to-day declared quarantine against all ports on the east coast between Sabine Pass and Pensacola. They declined to permit the Morgan steam-ships Morgan City and New-York and the Mallory steam-ship Western Texas to come into port. No yellow fever is reported in Texas, Strict quarantine regulations are enforced at all interior towns.

NEW-YORK'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN UTTER THE THANKS OF THE SOUTH FOR NORTHERN BENEVOLENCE—SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS DONATED FOR THE FEVER-STRICKEN.

The meeting of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which was held yesterday at noon, was attended by a number of gentlemen who have become interested in obtaining assistance for the sick and starving people of those districts of the South in which the yellow fever is prevalent. Congressman Fernando Wood was present, accompanied by Gen. Randall L. Gibson and Mr. J. H. Acklen, both of whom are members of Congress from Louisiana. Mr. Acklen was called upon to give the Relief Committee some information about the South. He said that his heart was filled with gratitude for the noble responses made by the people of the Northern States to the urgent and piteous appeals for assistance made by the scourged South. Wherever he has been in the North since the fever began its terrible work he had heard hearty sympathy for the South, expressed in words and acts. He believed that the kindness of the Northern people toward their Southern brethren at this period will finally close the breach that the late war made between the two sections. "Few of you can understand, said Mr. Acklen," "the terrible sufferings in store for the many thousands that this fever has thrown out of employment ere long weary weeks elapse and frost comes to check the ravages of this terrible disease. All money sent to the Howard Association will be wisely distributed, as that noble order extends throughout the infected district. September will probably show even a greater mortality than August, for as the season advances and the weather becomes cooler the death rate will increase, though the number of new cases will be daily less. In conclusion I can only urge upon you to continue your noble efforts, and your reward shall not alone be the consciousness of your generous and noble charity, but, likewise, you shall have gained the undying gratitude of our suffering people."

Gen. Randall Gibson said that the present pestilence is peculiar, and differs from all previous visitations of yellow fever in that it is not localized but spreads "like a funeral pall over the valley of the Mississippi." Gen. Gibson urged his hearers to help the Howard Association in the South, which he said will expend faithfully every dollar sent to it to relieve suffering and want. "It is probable," he continued, "that the pestilence may extend to the country farms and villages, as more than a month of the warm season is yet to come. No tongue can describe the misery that will result if it does so spread." At the present time every appeal for aid that comes up from the South is accompanied by expressions of heartfelt gratitude to the noble and generous people of the North who extend their hands with relief for their stricken brethren in the distressed cities of New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada, and Port Gibson. "While the people of the North are displaying such grand charity, the physicians of the South," said Gen. Gibson, "are exhibiting true heroism. The heroes of the hour are men like Chapin, Burns, Stone, Austin, and other physicians who are doing in New-Orleans all that skill and courage can do to vanquish the terrible pestilence. In Vicksburg many physicians are prostrated, and several have died at the post of duty. One of these was Dr. Booth, an ornament to his profession, one of its brightest business members in the valley of the Mississippi. Vicksburg, then, cut off by quarantine from her sources of supply—and within whose boundaries lack of the necessaries of life is the companion of disease—is suffering more than any other place." Gen. Gibson made a special appeal for aid to be given to Vicksburg and Port Gibson, where he said the sufferings of the people are indescribable. He concluded his address by again thanking the people of the North for their charity.

The Relief Committee then ordered $5,000 to be sent to the Howard Association of New-Orleans, in this sum were $2,500 specially donated to the New-Orleans association by Mr. Paul Tulane. The committee also allotted $2,000 to the Howard Association of Memphis, and $1,500 to that of Vicksburg.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Southern Relief Committee, acknowledges the receipt yesterday, of the following additional contributions:

A. Kohnstamm & Co..	$25	John N. Stearns & Co.	$100
Robinson, Lord & Co.	25	C. Adolphe, Low & Co.	25
John S. Martin & Co..	50	Hon. Samuel Campbell, of New-York	
Mackenzie, Newman & Co.	50	Mills, Utica, N. Y.	50
James S. Barron & Co.	25	$250 to Memphis &	
Seidenberg & Co.	50	$250 to general fd.	500
James M. Shaw & Co..	25	William Walls Sons..	100
Glen Cove Starch Company by Wright Duryea, President..	50	W. K. Grace & Co..	100
		J. W. Elwell & Co..	50
		Cash, G. C.	1
Peter Lynch, Glen Cove Starch Co.	10	Robert Gordon.	50
J. T. Wilson & Co..	25	S. M. Johnson & Bro..	25
Fraser Lubricator Co..	20	Moses Taylor & Co..	200
Kimball, Gaullieur & Co.	25	Douglass, Berry & Co.	50
		A. H. Mogarrieta & Co.	50
Tredwell, Jarman, & Slote.	25	M. M. Forrester.	25
S. R. & Co., cash.	10	Blakemore, Mayo & Co..	25
Burkhalter, Masten & Co.	25	F. W. Clowes.	10
James Pyle.	25	Edgar Ketchum.	25
Kimball & Lester.	10	Thomas N. Lawrence.	100
E. C. Chapin.	25	Sanger & Fisher.	50
H. W. C.	20	J. R. E.	20
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	100	J. J. Merlan.	50
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.	100	Mayer & Lowenstein.	150
		Burdett & Pond.	50
		Stamford Manuf'g Co.	200
		L. Funk, Jr.	25
		Kouuze Brothers.	100
Chauncey & Co.	100	Ogden Goelet.	50
Bartlett & Greene.	25	L. & I. Rosenfield.	50
Roswell, Sizeel & Co..	25	Salvator Cantoni.	25
Raymond & Ayer.	25	W. H. Dudley & Co..	50
Goomer, Hewitt & Co.	100	Krohn & Hoffman.	100
Tefft, Griswold & Co.	50	Anna Dudley.	10
Halsted, Haines & Co.	50	P. H. T.	50
A. D. Juilliard & Co., (2d subscription).	100	Havemeyer Brothers & Co.	50
James E. Ward & Co.	100	Charles H. Copeland..	20
Tool, Rose & Co.	25	Lagowitz & Co.	25
Henry C. & Baring.	25	August Belmont & Co.	250
S. F. Shortlad & Bro.	25	Guests, Lake Mohonk,	
C. & R. Poillon.	25	Mountain House,	
John Baird.	25	through S. R. Shipley.	
Chester Brothers.	100		100
Total received on Aug. 29.			$4,643 10
Previously acknowledged.			25,604 71
Total.			$30,207 81

The Stock Exchange Relief Fund Committee yesterday transmitted to the Howard Association of New-Orleans $1,800; to that of Memphis, $1,135; and to that of Vicksburg, $750. The subscription-list of the committee was swollen to a respectable figure by the receipt of the following sums yesterday:

Allen & Stead.	$100	J. W. George.	$100
Harriott & Noyes.	50	Rufus Hatch & Co..	100
Cash, (A. R. F.).	50	Scranton & Willard..	50
Haar & Co.	50	Edward Sweet & Co..	50
Oswin O'Brien.	25	W. T. Hatch & Sons..	50
M. & H. Clarkson.	50	Cammann & Co.	50
L. T. Hoyt.	50	Van Emburgh & Atterbury.	50
Parker & Woodworth.	5	W. S. Gurnee, Jr., & Co.	50
Marx & Co.	25	Weston & De Billier..	50
Byam K. Stevens.	25	Haydin, Johnson & Co.	50
Trapping Secured Notes.	25	Latham, Alexander & Co.	50
J. R. Miller.	25	E. H. Harriman & Co.	25
Proceeds of a watch donated by A. H. Brown.	77	Gwynne & Day.	25
Through S. W. Boocock, Addison Cammack.	500	Eames & Morse.	25
C. J. Osborn & Co..	100	Van Schaick & Co.	25
S. W. Boocock & Co..	100	F. B. Wallace & Co..	25
R. L. Cutting, Jr., & Co.	100	A. B. Baylis, Jr., & Co.	25
Hatch & Foote.	100	Martin & Runyon.	25
Prince & Whitely.	100	Ferris & Kimball.	25
H. Knickerbocker & Co.	100	W. D. Moore & Co.	25
		H. Kennedy.	25
		Prince & Nott.	25
		W. B. Meeker & Co.	25
Total.			$2,682
Previously acknowledged.			1,003
Grand total.			$3,685

The Produce Exchange Relief Fund Committee yesterday sent $1,000 to the Howard Association of New-Orleans, $500 to Memphis, and $500 to Vicksburg. A telegram was received from the Peabody Relief Association of New-Orleans stating that there is an immediate necessity for supplies of food in that city, and asking that they be sent on at once. Mr. Livermore, of the committee, sent a telegram asking what articles of food were most needed, but received no answer up to a late hour last evening. Mr. A. E. Orr collected $400 yesterday for the relief fund. He was called out of town in the afternoon, and took with him the list of subscribers. Following is a list of subscriptions obtained by Mr. E. R. Livermore:

Max Abenheim.	$50	A. T. Heeny.	$10
E. A. Kent & Co.	50	Jeffrey, Mintlain & Co.	10
J. N. Whittemore & Sons.	20	Van Volker, Warren & Co.	20
William B. Preston.	20	Mr. Jacoby.	10
Nettie F. Randolph..	5	F. E. Smith & Co..	25
Plummer & Co.	25	N. B. Phillips & Co..	10
T. E. F. Randolph.	10	Weeks, Douglas & Co.	25
Holt & Co.	25	Stillwell, Winslow & Co.	25
John W. Thorn.	20	A. J. Seargent.	10
J. Lathrop & Co.	10	Fellows & Byer.	10
G. F. Johnson & Co..	15	E. B. Mangam.	5
W. W. Bruce & Co..	10	E. B. Baldwin.	10
Charles Haight & Co..	50	Boyd & Hincken.	100
Flour Inspection Association.	25	Cash.	81
Robertson & Co..	25		
Total.			$711

Mr. J. L. Macaulay, Treasurer of the Cotton Exchange Relief Fund, acknowledges the receipt yesterday of:

Woodward & Stillman.	$200	Peter Hotye.	$10
Meeker, Weiss & Co.	100	Fielding, Gwynne & Co.	50
W. T. Miller, Treasurer of old "Yellow Fever Fund".	109	Roundtree & Co..	50
S. M. Parker & Co..	25	C. M. Pents & Co..	50
A. Z. Bruce & Co..	50	R. W. & J. H. Farley.	25
Thomas Ryan.	25	Darcy, Hyman & Co.	20
E. R. Robertson & Co.	25	William M. Clarke..	20
Robert Murrall.	20	Through Meyer, Weis & Co:—	
Cyrus & Co.	10	J. T.	10
		F. A.	5
Total.			$504
Previously acknowledged.			2,805
Grand total.			$3,309

Alderman William R. Roberts, President of the Board of Aldermen, who is acting as Mayor in the absence of Mr. Ely, yesterday accepted a proposition made by Mr. Edward F. Starin to give a matinée in Niblo's Garden, the proceeds of which shall go into the yellow fever relief fund. Mr. Roberts designated Thursday, Sept. 5, as the day for the performance.

and appointed Messrs. Samuel Conover, J. Nelson Tappan, and Robert Bonner a committee to have charge of the receipts. The following subscriptions were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Mrs. Louise Spies.	$25	Ar L.	$5
J. M. C.	5	Eugenie Flatrby.	5
Mrs. S. E. D., Brooklyn.	15	B. S. Goodman.	10
Cash.	2	W. B. Lunn.	13
South-street.	10	Cash.	2
F. R. E. and J. W. K.	2	H. Sand, for himself and friends.	4
Anonymous.	1	Sarah Henneman.	10
L. D.	10		
Total.			$117

Mr. Camp received at the Clearing-house yesterday the following subscriptions:

D. O. Hayes.	$25	J. B. Dos Passos.	$10
W. B. Isham.	25	A. Carpenter.	10
E. L. Corning.	25		
Total.			$92
Previously acknowledged.			3,078
Grand total.			$3,173

Capt. Pinckney, agent of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, acknowledges the receipt yesterday of the following subscriptions for the assistance of the people of Grenada:

Moore, Jenkins & Co.	$65	Cash.	$10
Cash.	2	Cash.	5
Total.			$82
Previously acknowledged.			2,641
Total.			$2,723

THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the receipt yesterday of subscriptions from:

Rufus F. Logbaum.	$10	Sympathiser.	$ 75
A Friend.	2		
Total.			$12 75

Bishop Quintard, of Memphis, who is now in this City, received a telegram yesterday morning from one of the Sisters of St. Mary, asking for more aid for the sick. Later in the day he received a letter from Rev. Charles C. Parsons, which stated: "The fever is gaining upon us very rapidly. The physicians and nurses, who are doing noble work, are beginning to feel the effects of the severe strain upon their energies. Two of the former have already died, and others are very ill. The weather is heavy, cloudy, and sultry, and, therefore, badly against us. Sisters Frances and Hughetta are ill, the former with a pronounced case of the fever, the latter with only incipient symptoms. We are just going down into the shadow; the heavy darkness will settle over us in the course of the next two weeks. The scenes around us exceed in pitiable desolation anything I have ever witnessed, even in war times, and nothing like them has ever been known in this country." Rev. G. H. Houghton, Chaplain to the Protestant Episcopal Order of Sisters of St. Mary, yesterday received $317, as follows:

Mrs. Butler Wright, Scarborough.	$200	Miss E. A. and Niece..	$10
		A Lady, Brooklyn.	10
Through Miss Ogden..	35	Mrs. Hopkins, Burlington, Vt.	5
A S.	30		1
Mrs. W. H. B., Newbrighton.	15	S.	1
Mrs. W. H. Townsend.	10	"One in Christ".	1
Total.			$317

Ballot-boxes for the reception of small sums of money have been placed in a number of down-town restaurants. Others will be put in the down-town hotels, the railway depots, and the ferry-houses. The Police have charge of the boxes and will collect the money deposited in them.

Since Tuesday, Aug. 20, about $75,000 have been raised in this City for the benefit of the fever-stricken people of the South.

BROOKLYN BEGINS TO AID THE SICK.

In response to a call of Acting Mayor Fisher, a large number of prominent citizens of Brooklyn met in the Mayor's office yesterday morning for the purpose of organizing a plan to raise funds for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever. Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan was elected Chairman of the meeting, and Gen. Henry W. Slocum acted as Secretary. Acting Mayor Fisher, in explaining the objects of the meeting, said he thought Brooklyn should take part in succoring the distressed people of Mississippi and Louisiana. The disease now prevalent in those States was daily spreading. Suffering was steadily on the increase, and there was at present no indication as to the time it will cease. The city charter forbade the using of public money for the relief of the distressed in the South, and, therefore, if Brooklyn is to do anything for their benefit she must do it through her benevolent citizens. Mr. Ripley Ropes, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was elected Treasurer of the Relief Fund to be raised. Alderman Fisher moved the appointment of an Executive Committee of five, who, with Mr. Ropes, should form a committee to obtain subscriptions and to disburse the funds. The motion was carried, and the committee appointed as follows: J. J. Van Nostrand, Daniel Chauncey, William Marshal, Samuel McLane, and Nicholas Wyckoff. Col. Sinn, proprietor of the Park Theatre, offered the use of his house for a benefit performance to be given next Friday afternoon, Sept. 6; by the Evangeline Combination. A subscription list was started, and the following sums were obtained:

J. S. T. Stranahan.	$250	D. D. Whitney.	$25
J. J. Van Nostrand.	100	Controller Burrill.	25
Frederick Loesar & Co.	100	Dep. Sheriff Dallarger.	10
Gen. H. W. Slocum.	50	C. C. Leigh.	10
Alderman Duane.	25	Alderman Fisher.	10
Total.			$605

Mr. N. Barnett, of No. 115 Franklin-street, acknowledges the receipt of further contributions as follows:

Oscar Delisle & Co.	$25	J. Silbermann & Co.	$25
Goldenburg Bros. & Co.	25	Tim & Co.	25
Josephthal Brothers.	25	J. Herman.	15
S. E. Bloch.	10	Adams & Bendix.	10
Hirsh & Simon.	10	L. Wachenheim.	10
J. Steinheimer, Jr., & Co.	10	L. B. Binsse & Co.	10
M. Meyer.	5	Muser Brothers.	10
Schwab & Williams.	5	George C. Smith.	5
Newell Brothers & Dickinson.	25	John Nathan & Son.	5
Total.			$255

At a meeting of the Deutscher Liederkranz of the Eastern District, held Wednesday evening, in Germania Hall, a committee consisting of Messrs. Julius C. D. Klamke, Alfred Winkoop, Henry Kiefer, Charles Karuts, and Felix Jansen was appointed to confer with other singing societies for the purpose of arranging an entertainment, to be given at an early day in one of the Brooklyn parks, for the benefit of the sufferers from yellow fever. The committee will meet this evening at Wynkoop Hall, No. 92 Meserole-street. It is expected that most of the German societies of the Eastern District will join in the enterprise.

NEW-JEERSEY'S SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, has issued a pastoral calling upon the Episcopal churches in his diocese to take up collections for the relief of the districts in which yellow fever is raging.

Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City, yesterday published a card inviting citizens to meet in the Aldermanic Chamber to take steps for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever. About a dozen gentlemen assembled in the Chamber last evening in response to the invitation. Mayor Hopper presided, and Judge Garretson acted as Secretary. The following subscriptions were made:

Mayor Hopper.	$50	Judge Garretson.	$25
John Mullens.	50	S. H. Smith.	15
Congressman Hardenbergh.	50	James N. Clarke.	10
Simeon H. Smith.	50	Good workers of St. Matthew's Church.	15
F. G. Wolbert.	25	— Oxley.	2
Total.			$277

A resolution was adopted calling upon the banks and other public institutions of the city to contribute to the fund, and to receive and solicit contributions from others. The following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit aid from citizens: First District, Postmaster Greene and Judge Garretson; Second District, Sheriff Laverty and Henry Wild; Third District, Fire Commissioner Krugler and ex-Speaker Carscallen; Fourth District, City Financier Tausig and Frank C. Fry; Fifth District, ex-Mayor Van Reipen and ex-Mayor Seidler; Sixth District, Assemblyman Stevens, Samuel Hetherington, and Henry Lembeck.

AID FOR THE PHYSICIANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Arrangments are being made for a special meeting of the Medical Society of the County of New-York, at an early date, for the purpose of devising the best ways and means for aiding the sick or suffering physicians in the South-western States or their families. In the meantime the President and officers only of the society will receive subscriptions from $1 upward. As the names and addresses of all the officers are well known to all the members, no further advertisement of them is necessary. It is respectfully suggested that all the County Medical Societies take such prompt measures as their wisdom may dictate. X. Y. Z.

MUST CARRY THE DISTRICT ANYHOW.

The low tone of political sentiment in Virginia may be inferred from this brief extract from the Richmond *State*, a paper by no means an extremist under ordinary circumstances: "The Petersburg *Post* is still opposing the [Democratic] nominee of the convention for Congress, and frankly declares it 'would rather see the district remain a 'black district' than to have it made a 'white district,' unless the revolution can be effected by an honest election with a candidate whose views upon the leading issues of the nation are distinctly defined and understood.' The *Post* we fear, sees things as through a glass, ppo darkly, and will yet discover, we hope, that it is better to be safe than to be satisfied."

TOOMBS FOR GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

It is now stated positively that Gen. Robert Toombs will be a candidate for Governor of Georgia two years hence. The announcement is thus commented upon by the Columbus *Enquirer* of Aug. 27: "This will be the first election for State officers under the Constitution, in the formation of which the brain and influence of the distinguished Georgian are so deeply impressed. In massive intellect he is without a peer in the State. Wild and incoherent as many of his expressions may seem, in council he is among the safest, wisest, and far-seeing. As a financier he has proved a brilliant success, as his course in life has proved in the management of his private business. We are glad to hear he will spend some time in Columbus this Winter. The General has not yet had his disabilities removed and he is too proud to ask it. No one called on President Grant at the White House, saying he always made a habit to pay his respects to the chief Executive when he visited a foreign country. He was received cordially, and the two had a long interview."

THE GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

GREAT CROWDS ASSEMBLED—AN EXCITING SHAM BATTLE WITH MUCH NOISE AND SMOKE.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Aug. 29.—The camp was quiet last night and there was a good feeling among the soldiers this morning. Rations were served promptly and the men were in a good humor. Forty car-loads from Delhi, Norwich, and other Western points arrived at 11 o'clock; 30 from the East, and thousands of wagons arrived by the country roads. There were 30,000 or 40,000 people at the camp. The weather was fine and sunny, with a cool breeze blowing.

At 10 o'clock the veterans were furnished with arms and at 11 a sham battle began, Gen. Kilpatrick directing the movements on both sides. Department Commander Muller commanded the rebel Army and Col. Hart, of the Ninth Regiment, the Union Army. The programme was changed this morning. the Militia representing the Union Army and the veterans the enemy. The sham battle was highly successful. Gen. G. B. Carse, of the United States Army, acted as Chief of Staff. Department Commander Muller was stationed on a field facing north, on the defensive. Col. Hart, in command of the attacking force of the Union Army, crossed into an open plain at the foot of a hill under a fire of grape and canister from a battery planted on the hill. They then gallantly charged Muller's battery, which they captured after a severe struggle, and turned upon the retreating enemy. Muller soon rallied his men, however, and swept down the hill in gallant style, the cavalry on his left flank making a brilliant and successful charge, capturing a stand of colors and a number of prisoners. At this point Col. Hart rallied his men and made a desperate charge. Over a stone wall he went, and up the hill under a destructive fire, driving the enemy before him in the utmost disorder. The panic-stricken forces were, however, soon rallied by their officers, and gallantly charged their opponents, capturing one Colonel, two Captains, and a large number of men. Onward they pursued their irresistible career until the foot of the hill was reached, where both sides halted, and Commander Muller sent forward a flag of truce, his ammunition train having failed to communicate. Much gallantry was displayed on both sides; men were thrown from their horses, and the riderless steeds fled across the field in the most realistic style. A few men were slightly wounded by accident. After the battle the men met upon the brow of the hill, shaking hands over the bloody chasm, and cheering one another heartily. Gen. Kilpatrick then made a most happy and effective address, which was responded to on the part of the Grand Army by Gen. G. B. Carse. The columns then formed and marched past Gen. Kilpatrick's house, cheering his family, who stood upon the veranda, surrounded by many distinguished guests. Dinner was then served, and at 3 o'clock the camp broke up.

THE TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

SECOND AND LAST DAY'S SESSION—OFFICERS ELECTED AND OTHER BUSINESS TRANSACTED—AN APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—At the second day's session of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America the following business was transacted: The reports of the Committees on Resolutions, Constitutional Amendments, and an address to the Holy Father were adopted. The Treasurer's report showed the total receipts of the year to have been $1,383 83; expenditures, $1,302 21; balance in treasury, $81 62. The Secretary's report set forth that the union was composed of 26 subordinate unions, embracing nearly 600 societies, with 100,000 members. Sixteen new societies have been added to the union during the year. A communication was read from St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society, of Memphis, Tenn., depicting the terrible suffering prevailing there on account of the ravages of the yellow fever. A committee reported the text of an earnest appeal to all the societies of the union to come to the aid of their afflicted brethren of the South. The societies are urged to forward their remittances for this purpose to Rev. Augustine Dissenour, V. G., Indianapolis, Ind. The following communication from Pope Leo XIII. was read, and received with great enthusiasm:

ROME, Aug. 29, 1878.

To the Right Rev. Bishop Chatard, Bishop of Vincennes:

The Sovereign Pontiff grants with great pleasure his permanent apostolic benediction to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which you have sought. L., CARDINAL NINA.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, of Boston; First Vice-President, Rev. James Mulholland, of Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Rev. Hugh Bessonier, of Indianapolis; Treasurer, Rev. J. D. Bowles, of Ohio. The Secretary will be appointed by the President. The convention adjourned, to meet at Detroit on Wednesday and Thursday of the third week in September, 1879.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following insurance companies are represented in the losses by the fire on Wednesday night at Buffalo, in the building owned by C. G. Irish and occupied by Geis & Co.: Insurance on stock: Atlantic, of New-York, $1,500; St. Joseph, of Missouri, $1,500; Commonwealth, of Massachusetts, $2,500; Prescott, of Boston, $1,500; Franklin, of Boston, $1,000; Citizens', of Missouri, $2,500; Buffalo German, $1,750; Rochester German, $1,750; Fireman's, of Dayton, Ohio, $2,750; Glenn's Falls, $1,500; Lancashire, of England, $1,000; Royal, of London, $1,500; Amazon, $1,750; North German, $2,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,000; total, $26,500. Loss on the stores of C. G. Irish, Nos. 225 and 227 Washington-street, estimated at $12,000: Farmers', of New-York, $2,000; North German, $2,000; Westchester, $2,000; Merchants', of New-York, $2,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000; Roger Williams, $2,000; Hartford Fire Insurance, $2,000; Fire Insurance Association of Philadelphia, $2,000; Prescott, $2,000; total, $18,000. Messrs. Hausman & Burrows' loss, $800; insured in the London, Liverpool and Globe for $2,500. The loss of George W. Hayward is heavy, but the insurances have not yet been given.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dense black cloud of smoke suddenly spread over a considerable portion of Hunter's Point. It came from the varnish and japan works of Emil Caliman & Co., on the corner of West-avenue and Fourth-street. A workman, said to be newly employed, in the course of his duties undertook to pour some benzine from a can into one of the kettles of boiling varnish, containing about 50 gallons. Some of it spilled over the side, and there was a flash; the workman dropped the can and ran for life. His hair and eyebrows were singed, and that was, fortunately, all the injury he sustained. The building in which the accident occurred was quickly enveloped in flames. The Fire Department responded promptly to the alarm, and directed their efforts principally to preventing the conflagration from spreading to the principal buildings and the adjacent property. In this they were successful, although they could not save a heavy loss to the firm. The loss is only recently, reported by one partially low prices, got in a heavy stock of working material. They estimate their loss at from $25,000 to $30,000, and have insurances in about 30 different companies.

MR. BLACK ON THE CHINESE.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* prints the following letter from Hon. Jeremiah S. Black:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19, 1878.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: I have received from you and read Gen. B. F. Butler's letter on the power of the State to make legal provision against certain evils apprehended from Chinese immigration. You will excuse me, I am sure, for not giving the extended criticism which you request. I am not posted—that is to say, I have not examined the subject with the care which its importance demands. It is certainly true that the State can make such Police regulations as she thinks best for the protection of her business interests, as well as the life and health of her people. That is one of the "State rights" which Gen. Butler and his late party did not permanently abolish. But in exercising this power there is danger of running against that provision of the Federal Constitution which gives Congress the exclusive authority to regulate foreign and inter-State commerce. I cannot perceive, however, that the immediate impulse of Gen. Butler's opinions would carry legislation beyond the true line. I think Gen. Butler, as well as some other public men, pays more respect to our unfortunate treaty with China than it deserves. A domestic regulation or a Federal statute, if consistent with the Constitution, is not void because it conflicts with a treaty. The other matter on which you have asked for my opinion is too heavy to be handled in the limited time at my disposal while in the city. The labor of the country is suffering much, and there must be a remedy. What it shall be is the most difficult and the most important political problem that has ever

RUSHING INTO BANKRUPTCY

A FURTHER SUPPLY OF PETITIONS FILED.

A WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE IN DIFFICULTIES—FAILURE OF PRODUCE MERCHANTS—A BUILDER WITH LIABILITIES AMOUNTING TO $734,000—OTHER BUSINESS TROUBLES.

George Groencke assigned his property for the benefit of creditors to Richard L. Plahn yesterday.

George W. Springsted, builder, has applied for relief in bankruptcy, having debts to the amount of $5,800, and nominal assets.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Joseph Samuels, who has liabilities amounting to $11,107, and nominal assets $2,424.

The failure of Joseph Hellenbrand, the real estate broker, whose bankruptcy was reported in THE TIMES yesterday, is ascribed to shrinkages in real estate values and to indorsement of notes.

Selah E. Carll is bankrupt before Register Allen, having liabilities to the amount of $100,000, and nominal assets. The largest creditors are W. A. Husted, $22,000; Fulton Bank, $20,000; G. E. Carll, $12,000; Amanda C. Stewart, $9,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Newton S. Finney, of No. 705 Sixth-avenue. His liabilities are $78,944, of which $61,229 are secured, and he has no assets. Among his creditors are S. L. M. Barlow, $23,000; Receiver of Henry Clews, $27,000; Ketcham & Harbridge, $5,512.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed before Register Dayton by Fairfield & Trask, produce merchants, late of Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-street, to get rid of liabilities amounting to upward of $70,000. They failed in 1876, and compromised at 20 cents on the dollar, but only half was paid.

William W. Robertson, of Middletown, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy to get rid of his debts to the amount of $27,500, having merely nominal assets. The principal creditors are estate of Margaret Otis, $7,150; Antoine De Witt, $5,200; Isaac M. Babcock, $5,000; estate of Mary Seybolt, $3,380.

John J. Prew, manufacturer of fluting-irons, is bankrupt before Register Dwight, having liabilities to the amount of $44,000, principally on mortgage deficiencies, and nominal assets. The largest creditors are W. R. Pearsons, $8,000; E. Chase & Sons, $2,000; J. G. McCarthy, $13,000; C. B. Harris, $5,000.

Sidney F. Shelbourne, of No. 11 Gold-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Dwight, having liabilities to the amount of $20,000; the assets consist of two tug-boats valued at $12,000, seized by the Alburton & Douglass Machine Company of New-London, for a claim of $10,500.

Counselor John O. Mott, of No. 15 Centre-street, went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities amount to $15,503, and are principally for borrowed money. His assets consist of a library, valued at $50, and a life insurance policy for $2,000. Among the creditors are Samuel R. Mott, $1,270; William J. Mott, $2,000; G. M. Harwood, $640; Caroline E. Mott, $6,160.

Richard S. Newcombe yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy on behalf of Israel Farjeon, brother of the novelist, B. L. Farjeon. The liabilities of Mr. Farjeon amount to $226,000, principally contracted in the jewelry business, and he has no assets. Among the creditors are B. L. Farjeon, $4,858; Farjeon Brothers & Co., $10,095; Josiah Eahn, $2,239; Henry Rosenburg, $2,145; Bessie Farjeon, $1,930.

Samuel D. Clapp, of the late firm of Fellows, Holmes & Clapp, at No. 12 Maiden-lane, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to $99,000 and he has no assets. Among the creditors are the National Citizens' Bank, $12,200; Bank of the Metropolis, $3,494; American Optical Company, $5,260; M. T. Baldwin, $4,500; R. Schell, $33,520; M. Cockeroft, $8,387; S. P. Mockridge, $4,054.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by James F. Hall, of the late firm of William Hall & Son, music publishers. His liabilities amount to $35,000, all unsecured, and his assets consist of real estate in Kentucky, valued at $1,000. The principal creditors are: Dederick & Co., $6,400; Dederick & Co., $2,850; Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, $4,500; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $2,500; Ferguson & Samson, $7,000; Adam W. Spies, $5,000; Warren Hill, $1,250.

Henry G. Eakin, banker, at No. 33 Nassau-street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday before Register Allen, having liabilities to the amount of $155,000, nearly all secured. His assets consist of Boulevard lots valued at $102,000, mortgaged for $84,700; debts due, notes, &c., $37,000. The principal secured creditors are Thomas Eakin & Co., $69,700; Amos R. Eno, $36,000; estate of Courtlandt Palmer, $400; Viscountess de Noue, $12,600; Eliza M. Burley, $6,900; Mary E. Thebau, $4,333; estate of L. R. Marshall, $2,500.

J. C. Dayton & Co., wholesale dealers in wines and liquors, at No. 19 Beaver-street, have suspended. It is one of the oldest and most respected houses in the trade, having been in business 40 years. The members of the firm, Jesse C. and George Dayton, have been prominent in politics, both being ex-State Senators, one from New-York and the other in New-Jersey. The liabilities are estimated at from $80,000 to $75,000, but the exact amount is not known. They have a good assortment of goods in stock and outstandings, which were estimated at $80,000 in June. Mr. Jesse Dayton has real estate in Troy, on which the water works are located.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Christian Schwartz, late a Director in the defunct German Up-town Savings Bank, and proprietor of the Empire Laundry. The liabilities amount to $115,000, which include judgments for mortgage deficiencies and for alleged neglect of duty as an officer of the bank. His assets consist of worthless oil stocks, bad debts, and forfeited life insurance policies for $25,000. Among the creditors are Cozy Mayer, $34,000; Receiver of the Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank, $29,715; Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank, $11,380; Murray Hill Bank, $10,000; estate of Louis Jordan, $5,300; John G. Scott, $5,000.

Louis Karl, once a wealthy real estate speculator, but now a shoemaker, at No. 123 Nassau-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Little. His liabilities amount to $295,000, of which $257,000 are secured by bond and mortgage. His assets consist of the Fifty-first-street Synagogue, worth $300. The principal secured creditors are the New-York Life Insurance Company, $63,500; Citizens' Savings Bank, $20,000; John H. Powers' estate, $24,000; Henry J. Barchell, $14,000; Dry Dock Savings Institution, $15,000; A. L. Nosser, $5,900; Bernhard Fry, $6,000; Mary McKee, $5,000; W. H. Kissam, $7,500; John Castree, $9,000; Joyce & Van Siclen, $10,000; Philip J. Lister, $12,000; John S. Young, $15,000.

Henry Bucking, late of the firm of Bucking & Vroom and the Bucking Wool and Leather Company, of No. 33 Spruce-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, before Register Ketchum. His liabilities amount to $170,000 as far as known, but many claims are not stated, the amounts being unknown. His assets are all pledged. Among the creditors are Charles J. Osborne, $37,500; estate of Jacob M. Bilhuber, $20,000; Alvin Higgins, $12,000; National Park Bank, $21,000; John S. Jenness, $8,510; Benjamin Dietz, $5,862; First National Bank of Barre, $5,464; George B. Nichols, $5,000; Henrietta Fanscher, $7,500; Thomas Bates, $3,239; estate of Douglas Sloane, $3,973; estate of A. A. Patterson, $13,925; H. Herold, $5,250.

James Blackhurst, builder, at No. 225 West Forty-eighth-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton, having liabilities to the amount of $142,000, of which $126,000 are secured. His assets consists of real estate valued at $8,000 and mortgaged for $10,000. The principal secured creditors are Alfred L. Loomis, $11,000; Thomas E. Turner, $11,000; George Stone, $10,000; Joseph Smith, $10,000; William Hannah, $5,400; Sarah M. Clarke, $7,000; Jerome Bush, $6,500; David Van Horne Floyd, $7,500; Alexander H. Brown, $7,500; William H. Major, $7,500. The principal unsecured creditors are Samuel V. Hoffman, $11,625; Republic Fire Insurance Company, $4,563; Charles H. Russell, $4,596; estate of Philip Hone, $4,893; Elbert Arthur, $4,007.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by Albert C. Auberry on behalf of James Fettretch, builder, at No. 217 East Thirtieth-street. His liabilities amount to $734,000, of which $704,000 are secured by bond and mortgages; his assets are merely nominal. Among the secured creditors are the New-York Life Insurance Company, $218,000; Trustee of David B. Grant, $60,000; Ashbel H. Barney, $100,000; Manhattan Savings Institution, $58,000; Joseph Fettretch, $21,000; John Fettretch, $20,500; Thomas Silliman, $13,500; Isaac Hartman, $30,000; Lafayette Bellamy, $5,000; Francis Siegeman, $18,000; estate of Sidney Mason, $10,000; Home Insurance Company, $18,000; East River Savings Institution, $2,600; W. B. Foster, $45,000.

M. A. Blemenstiel filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday on behalf of Edward Rowe and against Simeon B. Bernard, comprising the firm of C. Dord & Co., importers of straw goods at No. 38 Prince-street. The firm liabilities amount to $205,000, and Mr. Rowe has individual debts of $45,500, secured. Among the creditors are John M. Dord, $43,925; C. Graff & Co., $27,865; Mott, Brown & Co., $10,514; M. Calles, $5,445; F. Prummiles, $1,365; P. J. Poll, $19,027; Fischer Treves, $31,064; City Bank of New-Haven, $6,655; Second National Bank of Newark, $7,500; National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $4,046. The firm assets consist of stock at cost $197,179; bills receivable, $39,065. Mr. Rowe has real estate on the Boulevard valued at $50,000, and a quarter interest in 19,000 acres of land in Clay County, West Va.

James E. Mallory, President of the Pleasantville Land Company, at No. 5 Pine-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy to get rid of real estate liabilities mainly. The total liabilities are $110,600, of which $104,902 are secured. Among the secured creditors are: Susan Mallory, $26,718; Abram D. Stephens, $14,634; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $12,000; Marion McConnell, $6,300; estate of Tryphena Dean, $6,000; John R. Stephens, $5,000; Laura S. Baker, $4,000; Carrie E. Baird, $2,500; Clementine C. George, $7,250; George S. Carter, $2,500; estate of Sarah E. Carter, $2,500. Among the unsecured creditors are the First Baptist Church of Tarrytown, subscription, $2,848; University of Rochester, subscription to endowment, $750. The assets include real estate at Maspeth, Mount Pleasant, and in Brooklyn, valued at $54,500; mortgaged for $57,268; 64 shares in the Pleasantville Land Company, pledged, and salary as President, $2,069.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

THE GRAMERCY BOAT CLUB'S REGATTA.

The ninth annual regatta of the Gramercy Boat Club was held on the Harlem River yesterday afternoon, and, so far as the races are concerned, was a success. The management was not a success. An unsuitable steamer called the Blackbird, manned by a surly crew and managed by an unlucky pilot, was furnished for the use of the spectators, who numbered about 250 persons. The Blackbird reached High Bridge, the starting-point of the first race, an hour behind time, and 40 minutes afterward the first race was started. Most of this time had been wasted in the pilot's eccentric attempts to turn the steam-boat so that she might follow the racing boats. When he at last succeeded in heading down stream, the ebb-tide carried her 200 yards below the starting-line before the referee, who was on board, could give the word "Go!" to the three single scullers who were to row in the first race for the Shanhampshire Challenge Cup. The race was two miles straight away from a line near the Harlem Railroad bridge. The entries were George Norton, E. Welch, and George Gaisel. Welch got the best start, but was quickly overhauled by Gaisel, who kept the lead to the finish, winning in 12:32¼, with Norton second, in 12:34¾. The men were favored by the tide, and the time made is due to that and the 200 yards' shortage. At the railroad bridge the steamer was again badly handled by the pilot, and it was an hour before she could be got back to Macomb's Bridge, the starting-point of the remaining races, which were all a distance of one mile. The second race was for paired-oared gigs, in which there were four entries. It was won by the Dolan-Mahr crew in 6:40, with Brown and Hazelton second in 6:55¾. The junior single-scull race followed, for which there were six entries. The spectators were unable to see anything but the start of this race, as the pilot handled the boat so that it was half a mile behind at the finish. The race was won by George Norton in 6:39½, O'Connell second in 9:01¾. The fourth [event was for four-oared shells, with two crews entered. No. 1's crew were J. Rieffel, George Norton, George Gaisel, and William Taggard. No. 2 comprised Charles Naething, T. Williams, C. Earnicker, and H. R. Mills. The latter crew won in 5:56¾. The fifth and last race was for eight-oared barges, and was rowed in the dark, the constant delays in turning the steamer at each end of the course having consumed much more time than the races. There were two entries for this race, which was the closest and most interesting of all, and was won by the Earnicker crew in 7:06. While the races were in progress the Blackbird ran into one of the stone abutments of the Macomb's Dam bridge, slightly damaging her guards and frightening the ladies.

A SWINDLER IN CUSTODY.

Miss Emma A. Richards was on Sunday night walking in the Ramble, Central Park, with Andrew Mercias. They walked up and down the avenues for some time, and then sat down on one of the seats. Almost as soon as they had seated themselves a man sprang from a clump of bushes close by, and rudely asked what they were doing there. "I have been watching you for some time," he said, "and I know your little game. You must come with me." He explained that he was a Police officer, and that as it was after 11 o'clock the woman must accompany him to the Police station. Mr. Mercias asked what for, and the officer told them they had no business in the Park after 11, and he should take the woman into custody. He then blew a policeman's whistle, and the so terrified Miss Richards that she commenced to beg the officer to let her go. "If I do you must pay me $5," he said. Oh, yes, she would pay that, but she had no money with her. The officer asked for security, and with some reluctance she handed him a locket and chain valued at $75, on the understanding that he was to return it to Mr. Mercias' store on the following morning and receive the $5. He gave his name as "Webber, No. 21, Park Police." On the Monday Mr. Webber did not return the locket, and Mr. Mercias went to the Police Office in Central Park and told the story. As Webber was not kept for the swindler, and on Wednesday he was arrested by Officer John O'Keefe, driving a phaeton in the Mall. When asked where he procured the vehicle, he said that a brother of his named Morgan, who belonged to the Park Police, had hired it from Manhattan Livery Stables, 24 and 26 Eighth-avenue. He was identified by Mr. Mercias and Miss Richards, and Justice Duffy committed him for trial at the General Sessions. In all probability a second charge will be brought against the prisoner, of attempting to steal Mr. Masterson's phaeton. He gives his name as Henry Burton.

THE COUNTERFEITERS' GANG.

United States Commissioner Deuel held an examination yesterday in the case of Herman Sampson, the man charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill on a First-avenue store-keeper on Wednesday. The prisoner was committed to Ludlow-Street Jail, in default of $1,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Barney McGuire, one of the dealers in counterfeit money arrested by the Secret Service officers on Wednesday, was arraigned for examination, but waived examination, and was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. His counsel moved for a reduction of bail from $5,000, and it was granted, the amount fixed being $2,500. His father obtained the bail during the day.

George Williams, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $50 bill, on Wednesday, on Justin Peuquet, at No. 94 Bleecker-street, was brought up for examination, also, but the hearing was adjourned to this afternoon, when the cases of Peckham, Hogan, and Buckhardt, alias Rosa, alias Oppenheim, counterfeit dealers, will be heard. The United States Marshal's office was overcrowded yesterday with the "cappers," "stool pigeons," and friends of the gang of counterfeiters, who had come to see their craftsmen who were in distress. Among them was Howard, "the saw-dust man," who has already served a term at Crow Hill for dealing in counterfeit money.

MR. OTIS AND THE TORONTO ROBBERY.

Mr. Jacob D. Otis, the broker who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a Toronto banker, says, in a communication to THE TIMES, that, while positively denying that he had the least knowledge of the robbery, "there is scarcely a banker upon the street, who might not have in his possession banknotes which may have been at some time stolen from somebody." Canada money, being payable in gold, is largely dealt in on Wall-street at about par. Being negotiable, it passes through various hands with the same freedom as gold and greenbacks. Mr. Otis says that he buys and sells both in his office and on the street all kinds of money which is negotiable, and in a transaction of this sort he had sold $1,227 in notes to a leading banking-house in Wall-street, of which $400 were returned to him by the house, with the statement that the notes comprised numbers which they had been notified not to purchase. This open and public transaction led to his arrest. He had bought the money in good faith, with no suspicion that it had been stolen, and he requests a suspension of public opinion until he establishes proof of his statements.

LOOK OUT FOR A SWINDLER.

The family of Col. Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, have been absent from the City during the Summer, and his residence, No. 52 West Forty-ninth-street, has been in charge of William Reynolds, a member of the disinfecting corps of the Health Department, and his wife. On Tuesday, while Mrs. Reynolds was at home alone, a young man called at the house and informed her that a statue and two oil-paintings had just arrived from Italy on a steamer for Col. Clark, and that they were detained at the Custom-house until the freight charges, amounting to $6 96, were paid. Mrs. Reynolds, deceived by the plausible manner of the young man, paid over the money to him, and he gave her a receipt in pencil on a blank of the United States Express Company. The works of art have not yet arrived in Forty-ninth-street.

DANGEROUS SPEED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call your attention to the high rate of speed at which the cars on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad are run along the curves—notably at Amity-street—where the engineers used formerly to "ease up." The jerk frequently is strong enough to lurch an unguarded man off his feet, and is terribly suggestive of going over. This fact greatly diminishes the pleasure of what would otherwise be an unexceptionable ride; and it is to be regretted, because unnecessary, that any relaxation of speed is needed to disarm the passengers of all sense of fear, as well as to secure the shareholders against what would be to them the spoiling of a good thing.

H. M. C.

LETTER FROM GEN. GRANT.

The following letter from ex-President Grant, addressed to an Army officer who was formerly attached to his staff, is made public in the San Francisco *Post* of Aug. 21:

BERLIN, (Germany,) July 1, 1878.

MY DEAR MAJOR: The several letters you have written me, with all their inclosures, have come regularly to hand, and have been received with great pleasure. I have been very negligent about answering, but you must forgive that. We are now on our way north through Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia, in the Fall we expect to visit Spain and Portugal, and then settle down for the Winter at some pleasant place, probably the south of Italy. In the Spring I shall go back to the United States and settle down for the winter. It is not yet determined. My whole trip abroad has been exceedingly pleasant. As yet not a single unpleasant incident has occurred. Every place, in every nation, and with all classes of society, from rulers to the working people, the greatest civility has been shown me, and the profoundest respect expressed for our country and countrymen. As pleasant as everything has been, however, I long for the time to come when I am to return home. I would go back, after visiting Spain and Portugal, in the Fall, (I will have visited every country in Europe, Egypt in Africa, Syria and Asia Minor in Asia,) only that I have no place to go to. By waiting until Spring I can go to my Long Branch home, and have the Summer for preparing a Winter home. * * *

Truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Grand Duke Alexis arrived in Paris on the 16th.

The King and Queen of Denmark and the Princess Thyra arrived in England on a visit on the 16th inst.

An international congress of Orientalists is to meet at Florence on the 12th of September and sit until the 18th.

Hoedel was beheaded at Berlin on the 15th. This is the first capital sentence which the Emperor has permitted to be executed since 1866.

A superior quality is said to have been discovered in a plant growing wild in great profusion in the neighborhood of Trebizond, in Asia Minor.

Right Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D. D., Lord Bishop of Llandaff, recently completed his eightieth year and is the oldest Prelate on the English Episcopal Bench.

An old man at Bolton, England, in a fit of passion kicked at his son. The youth dodged, and the kick took effect on a little child 3 years old, and killed it instantly.

Lord Beaconsfield wasn't very well while he was in Berlin, and his bill for medical attendance amounted to $3,500. This, with his enormous board bill, enters into the public accounts.

Mr. Gladstone was lately employed in the peaceful pursuits of distributing prizes at a flower show at Hawarden. Of course, he made a speech, which was chiefly on the subject of skilled labor.

Terrible murders in France are getting tiresome from their frequency. A whole family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children were lately found murdered in their rooms at Ribiere-au-Gay.

Col. Ruston, a German refugee and a naturalized Swiss, who served on Garibaldi's staff in the Italian campaign, and was the only officer of several military works, recently blew out his brains at Berne.

Last week was spent in Belgium in celebrating the silver wedding of the King and Queen. A handsome coronet and valuable lace train, the gift of the women of Belgium, was presented to the Queen on the 22d.

Literary men in France are long-lived. M. Naudet, author of a *History of Etienne Marcel*, and formerly Professor of Latin in the College of France, has just died at the age of 91. A prominent Hebrew scholar, the Abbé August Latouche, also died recently at the age of 95.

A great international regatta took place on the 15th inst. at Prince's Island, in the Sea of Marmora—Turkish, English, Greek, Austrian, French, American, and local crews taking part. A newly-built American yacht, which arrived the day before, took the first prize for sailing vessels.

A girl in a disorderly house in Edinburgh, learning that the Police had been sent in, leaped from a second-story window, and her leg came in contact with a spike on the iron railing, which ran quite through the limb and held her suspended in great agony until a blacksmith could be got to cut the railing.

The wife of a man with six children, in Chester, England, some time ago eloped to America with a young man under 20 years of age. Having been deserted by the gay youth, her husband invited her back and "forgave all," but the citizens of the neighborhood greeted her arrival with a tumultuous serenade of drums, kettles, tin-pans, fish-horns, and other distracting instruments, and kept it up every evening until the authorities interfered.

The *Continental Gazette*, published in Paris, gives an account of the shabby way in which Gen. Meredith Read, our Chargé d'Affaires in Athens, has been treated by Congress, first by the cutting down of his salary and reducing his rank from Minister to Chargé, and finally by allowing him no salary at all, while his meritorious service is recognized on all hands; and it expresses the opinion that Democracy in America was proving many a throne Ruin. "It has developed many ingenious and subtle ways of introducing corruption and bribery public life, and recently it has discovered a new and original way of rewarding virtue and integrity which is admirably calculated to reduce those qualities to the desired minimum."

The Edinburgh *Scotsman* says: "While preparing some additions that are being made to Newbattle Abbey, the workmen recently came upon what has proved to be the foundation and base of a chapel in an excellent state of preservation. The basement of the building is 260 feet long and about 67 feet broad, and there are numerous massive pillars which are believed to have supported a groined arched roof similar to that of the crypt at present in course of restoration in the abbey, and which is supposed to have been built about the year 1140. Many elaborately carved stones have been found, and among the beautiful molded work to be seen on fragments of the groined arches and pillars, proved that the masonwork must have been of a very superior nature, and in style akin to that of Melrose and Kelso Abbeys."

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* states that while seven insane sailors of the English fleet were being conveyed from Malta to England, one of them, during the passage from Malta to Gibraltar, escaped from the cabin in which he was confined. He got hold of a piece of wood and knocked down a sailor who was trying to secure him, and then climbed one of the masts. The Captain gave the men orders not to climb up after him, as he threatened to throw himself into the sea, but he was watched all night and made no attempt to move. Early the next morning he came down, but before he could be recaptured he jumped overboard, the vessel sailing at seven knots an hour at the time. A soldier of the marines jumped in after him, and seized the madman, who tried to stab him with a knife which he had concealed about him. They would both have been drowned if a boat which had been at once lowered had not come to the rescue.

A question of literary property has just been tried before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, in France. In 1864 Mme. Scribe, wishing to publish a new edition of her husband's works, charged M. Amédée Pichot to write a biographical sketch, and furnished him with materials. M. Pichot delivered the manuscript in 1868, but Mme. Scribe did not approve of it, as, instead of writing an exclusively personal account, he had composed rather an essay on the French theatre. The new edition was consequently published without the memoir. M. Pichot demanded that his work should be returned to him, but Mme. Scribe refused, considering that the materials she had communicated to him were of a private nature and her property; but she offered him a sum of 6,000 francs in front. M. Pichot has since died, but his son brought the present action against Mme. Scribe to recover the manuscript. The court gave judgment in her favor, holding that it belonged to her, and that she had a right to do what she pleased with it.

The literary and scientific excursion which recently left Marseilles for a voyage around the world, includes, besides Capt. Biart, of the Junon, and his crew, Capt. Stevenson, Secretary of the expedition, a doctor, a chaplain, Professors of natural history, geography, and botany, and 11 Frenchmen, three Russians, three Swiss, a Belgian, and a Dutchman. The Junon is a steamer of 1,125 tons, 200 feet long by 36 feet wide, with a draught of 19 feet, and engines of 600 horse-power. The trip is to occupy 320 days, and its course is as follows: From Marseilles to Gibraltar, Madeira, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Straits of Magellan, Valparaiso, Santiago, Callao, Lima, Panama; thence a land excursion is to be taken, via Jamaica and New-Orleans, to all the principal points in the United States, and the vessel will be taken again at San Francisco, and proceed to the Sandwich Islands, Fiji, New-Zealand, Melbourne, Sydney, New-Caledonia, Yokohama, Osaka, Yeddo, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Canton, Batavia, Singapore, Calcutta, (whence there will be an excursion to Bombay, Cashmere, Benares, Allahabad, the Punjaub, and Holkar,) Aden, Suez, (whence there will be excursions to Cairo, the Pyramids, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c.,) Alexandria, Naples, and Marseilles.

RELIEF FOR WALLINGFORD.

The New Haven (Conn.) *Journal* of Aug. 29 says: "The total amount paid over to the committee at Wallingford appointed to receive and disburse contributions in aid of the sufferers from the late cyclone had reached, Tuesday, $7,090 09. Of this, $3,854 23 was given by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; $576 26 by the churches of New-Haven; $334 by those of Bridgeport; $255 88 by those of Middletown. Mrs. Fanny Curtis, of Wallingford, takes the lead for personal generosity, having subscribed $500. It is believed that when all the collections made on this account are turned over, there will be fully $12,000 in hand."

RETURNED TO HIS POST OF DUTY.

The Montreal *Witness* of Wednesday says:

"Rev. Mr. Waters, who has partly filled the place of Rev. Canon Baldwin in Christ Church Cathedral during his absence, on hearing of the terrible havoc which yellow fever was making upon the inhabitants of New-Orleans, departed at once for that unfortunate city, and assumed charge of his church. As a Pastor the reverend gentleman is greatly beloved by his congregation, whose sincere hope is that he will not fall a prey to the fever. Having been assistant minister in Trinity Church in this city for many years, the reverend gentleman is well known in Montreal."

LAW REPORTS.

A POLICEMAN SUING FOR A DIVORCE.

HE CHARGES HIS WIFE WITH CRUELTY—SHE REPLIES WITH THE SAME CHARGE.

The suit for limited divorce brought by Matthew Skally, a policeman of the Thirty-first Precinct, against his wife, Catherine, was before Judge J. F. Daly, in the Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant for alimony and counsel fee. Mr. Skelly accuses his wife of cruelty. He says she neglected their only child so that it died, and that in 1872 she caused his discharge from the service of the Singer Sewing-machine Company by her slanderous statements. At different times, according to his story, she threw pieces of fire-wood at him, threw a kettle of boiling water on him, struck him on the head, &c. Since his appointment on the Police force she has also gone to Head-quarters and has slandered him for the purpose of having him dismissed. The parties were married about nine years ago. Mrs. Skelly denies the allegations of cruelty, and alleges condonation on the part of her husband. She says she has always been a good and faithful wife to him, but that he has treated her with uniform brutality. He abandoned her about seven years ago without providing for her support. She endeavored to compel him to provide for her, and was obliged to have him arrested. It was to no purpose, however. He left the employ of the Singer Company to avoid paying for her support. She went into service as a cook in Brooklyn after being abandoned. In May last her husband sought her and asked her to live with him again. He promised to treat her kindly, and told her he had been appointed a policeman, and was receiving a salary of $1,200 per year, out of which he would be able to provide for her well. She was persuaded by his solicitations, and went to live with him. They lived together for only three months. During that period, Mrs. Skelly says, her husband treated her very cruelly. The acts of cruelty of which she is accused, she says, were simply in self-defense. He even tried to poison her by putting various drugs in her food. This is, however, strenuously denied by her husband. Judge Daly, after listening patiently to the long and conflicting statements on both sides, took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

Charles Link, alias Fink, who has been in the Tombs since June 3 on a charge of conspiracy, was discharged by Judge Van Brunt yesterday, because two terms of the Court of General Sessions have been held since his incarceration and he has not been brought to trial.

The case of the Directors of the Teutonia Savings Bank was called by Justice Otterbourg, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, but the accused asked for more time, and the examination was postponed to the 16th of September, when it will take place at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mr. Hahn was placed under $1,000 bail to appear as a witness.

Michael Burns was recently committed by Police Justice Flammer for an alleged violation of the Gambling law, though the complaint against him merely showed that he was discovered in a room where there was a faro "lay-out." No allegation was made that he was the proprietor or dealer, or that he was exhibiting the gambling implements for gambling purposes, as required by the statute. His counsel, Mr. Ferger, therefore contended that the commitment was illegal. Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, so held, and discharged Burns.

Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday confirmed the report of a Referee approving the acts of Herbert B. Turner, the Trustee of the estate of the late Henry Bedloe. The property was part of the Rutger's estate, and Mr. Bedloe's share was estimated a few years ago as being worth $500,000. Part of the estate was divided shortly after Mr. Bedloe's death, but, owing to the existence of a life estate by his widow, the sale of the property was made until recently. Judge Van Brunt directed the distribution of the proceeds of this latter sale, amounting to about $100,000.

Mrs. Catherine Sweeney applied to Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Wednesday to obtain possession of her illegitimate daughter, Elisa Kelly, who is 13 years old, and who is with a neighbor named Mrs. Bridget Lahey. Judge Van Brunt referred the matter to William Sinclair. It then appeared that the child had been brutally and constantly beaten by her mother, to whom she refused to return. Mrs. Lahey has become attached to the girl, and refused to give her up. Judge Van Brunt, on being made aware of these facts, yesterday told the girl she could choose for herself with whom she would go. The girl went away with Mrs. Lahey.

A SUIT FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

Philip Spieldock, who was 18 years old on the 18th of last February, says he has a rather peculiar claim for damages against Messrs. Philip & J. Levy, in whose service he formerly was. From the boy's story, as told in a petition to Judge J. F. Daly, in the Common Pleas yesterday, it appears that on Jan. 5 he was directed by George W. Ball, a foreman for the Levys, to make a compound of shellac and alcohol to be used in gilding frames. Ball handed him a corked tin can or flask, containing certain quantities of the ingredients named, the vessel holding about a pint. The foreman had frequently told him to keep the cork in the can while the compound was being mixed. Spieldock took the can, on the occasion referred to, and, following the process adopted for making the mixture, put it in a hot-water tank standing on the stove. He then took out the can and shook it, at the same time holding in the cork. The can exploded and set fire to him, as he says, "inflicting serious and permanent injuries, burning his neck, both arms, and left ear, making deep and lasting scars, rendering the right arm almost useless, and forcing the boy's mother to take him home, a decreased size." Since the accident Spieldock has been unable to work, and he will probably never recover the use of his right arm. He says he did not know at the time that the mixing of the compound, while in the flask contained coal-oil, was dangerous, but he has since been informed that such is the fact. He charges that Ball and his employers were aware of the fact at the time. For these reasons he desires to have suit brought for him against the Levys for $20,000 damages on account of the injuries. Judge Daly appointed J. Spieldock, the boy's father, as Guardian to bring the suit.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE SUIT.

William R. Nurse, of Brooklyn, sued his wife, Helen, for absolute divorce, in the City Court in 1876. When the summons was served on Mrs. Nurse, she put in an appearance, which she afterward withdrew, and the matter was sent to Mr. D. S. Thompson as a Referee. The result was a decree of absolute divorce. In June, 1877, the divorced woman applied to the court for an order to open the decree and allow her to put in her defence on the ground that the divorce was obtained through a conspiracy between her husband and a woman with whom he was living. She satisfied the court that she was induced to withdraw her appearance by her husband, whereupon an order was granted opening the judgment for divorce, and allowing the woman to defend, and the case was again referred to Mr. Thompson. It came up before the Referee on Monday last, at which a woman came forward and handed Mr. Thompson a letter, in which she stated that she had married Nurse since his divorce, and had a child by him. She claimed that the present proceeding was the result of a conspiracy between Nurse and his divorced wife, with the view of setting aside the decree of divorce in order that they might again assume the relation of man and wife, and begged that, if possible, the Referee should protect her in her rights as the wife of Nurse, whom she had married after he had been legally divorced from his first wife. Mr. Thompson promptly stated the contents of the letter to Judge McCue and asked his advice. The result was that the court directed him to report the facts in the usual way, and said that when the report came up for confirmation it would be considered.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Case and Amendments Settled.—Mindal and Brother vs. Mower.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Ferguson et al.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Arnault vs. Arnault.—The motion for alimony during the litigation and a reasonable counsel fee to enable the defendant to conduct the defense granted. The counsel for the parties will be heard by me on Monday, the 2d of September, at 12 M.

Bannon vs. McGrave.—Case and exceptions settled.

Brady vs. Maher.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint, with costs of the action and $10 costs of motion.

Whitney et al. vs. Goroonde.—Order appointing J. Adriance Bayles Receiver, &c.

Reisman vs. Pella.—Order granted and undertaking approved.

Butler vs. Dickie et al.—Orders for bills of particulars.

Tooney vs. Granlee.—Medley vs. Prin et al.; Brown vs. Doscher et al.; Whitney vs. Rockett; Butler vs. Dickie; Wooster vs. Tyler; Plume vs. Callaghan; Ekborn vs. Sharpe; Whitney vs. Kenemon; Hooper vs. Sage; Murray vs. Bannon; Whitney vs. Gonoude; Same vs. same; Russell vs. Gibson.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

The Fifth National Bank of the City of New-York vs. Graf et al.—Give notice to defendant. Order to show cause. *In re Crowe.*—Refused. Must file bond at once, also affidavit as to sponsor, &c.

Morris vs. Gaertner.—Order settled and filed.

Cushing vs. Carpenter.—Motion denied. See order.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Gorlen et al. vs. Capen.—Default opened conditionally.

Silver vs. Griffin.—Attachment vacated on conditions.

Schwartz vs. Rosenthal.—Motion granted.

Orders Granted.—Zemier vs. Kretz; Klein vs. Gilman; Clare vs. Polver; Wells vs. Zemier.

Tarrell vs. Stokes.—Default opened on payment of $10 costs.

Middleton vs. Greir.—Motion granted on conditions.

Orders of Discontinuance.—Reiff vs. Habermann et al.; Rosenblatt vs. Berge; Colle vs. Masterson; Smith vs. Gosling.

The Journal of Commerce says: "Mr. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has returned from Europe, and has resumed his duties at the office of the company in Philadelphia. He has been absent about two months, and has visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, Geneva, Lucerne, Interlaken, Berne, Zurich, Basle, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Cologne, Brussels, and London. He has been in excellent health during his absence, and has enjoyed his trip very much. He has also been in Egypt, and visited the Pyramids, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c., and ascended the Nile as far as Assouan. He left Alexandria on the steamer Rameses the Great, and returned on the steamer Cleopatra. He has also been in Palestine, and visited Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, Nazareth, Tiberias, Capernaum, Mount Tabor, Jaffa, Ramleh, Lydda, Gaza, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Joppa, Haifa, Acre, Tyre, Sidon, Beirut, Damascus, Baalbec, and Mount Lebanon. He has also been in Greece, Turkey, Roumania, Servia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France, and England. He has had a very pleasant time, and has enjoyed his trip very much. He has also been in Egypt, and visited the Pyramids, Memphis, Heliopolis, &c., and ascended the Nile as far as Assouan. He left Alexandria on the steamer Rameses the Great, and returned on the steamer Cleopatra. He has also been in Palestine, and visited Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, Nazareth, Tiberias,

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—INGOMAR—Miss Mary Anderson.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—COMICALITIES &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE IRISH DETECTIVE—Mr. T. G. Rigga.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

ARGYLE THEATRE.—VARIETY.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, variable winds, stationary temperature and pressure.

It was the decided opinion of the conference which met at Saratoga yesterday that the best interests of the Republican Party would be advanced by a full State convention this Fall, and in this we have no doubt that the conference reflected the views of the great majority of the Republicans of the State. The opposition to the convention has never appeared to us to rest on any strong or reasonable ground, and to have omitted to call one from fear that there would be differences of opinion shown in it if it were called, would not only have been extremely timid, but extremely ill-advised. If the party is divided, a convention ought to be the best place to heal its divisions. They surely would not be the less dangerous for being smothered and left to find some other means of expression. The Saratoga conference was as fairly representative of the party as such a gathering could be expected to be. The invitations to it were by no means confined to any one section of the party, nor were those who attended it of one stripe. If the element which was distinctly and professedly represented at the conference called by Mr. COWDIN was not as strong as it might have been, it was not the fault of the gentleman who issued the invitations. And, as a matter of fact, all shades of Republicanism were present, and there is no doubt that the convention which was determined upon will be a full one, and it ought to be a wise and strong one.

The spirit of Senator CONKLING'S letter to the Saratoga conference is one that becomes his position in the party. If it is faithfully carried out by himself and by his friends in the State, it will be well for Republicanism, both here and throughout the Union. If it shall be violated, either by them or by the gentlemen who are usually classed as "Administration men," it will be ill for the Republican Party. We may add that it will be especially ill for those who make themselves responsible for any injury to the Republican cause.

There is something of the irony of fate in the state of things described in our Washington dispatches this morning. The Democratic and Greenback leaders are complaining that the Treasury is engaged in a conspiracy to lock up one-dollar and two-dollar notes, and the Treasury, in defense, points out that the only reason why these notes are not duly distributed is that the Democratic House cut down the appropriations applicable to that service. This generation of Democrats seem possessed with a morbid desire to have its pie and eat it, too. It would like to get credit for unlimited economy and have the benefit of unlimited expenditure. But in any case it is bound to indulge in the luxury of growling at the "conspiracies" of the Republicans.

The contributions already made to the relief fund for the aid of the yellow fever sufferers have been very generous; but more is needed, and we have no doubt that it will be given promptly and cordially. The suffering in New-Orleans, Memphis, Vicksburg, Grenada, and Port Gibson is still very great, and the people afflicted are as yet feeling only the direct effects of the awful calamity which has fallen upon them. The indirect effects will be scarcely less terrible. Society has been disorganized, trade and production have been largely stopped, heads of families have been lost, and there will be great distress and poverty for weeks and months to come. Gen. GIBSON, of Louisiana, and Hon. J. H. ACKLEN, members of Congress, visited the rooms of the Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, and spoke in the most hearty manner of the grateful feeling of the South for the aid sent them from the North. There is no doubt that a closer sympathy will grow out of the mournful experience of the present Summer, and that is the only consolation for the almost unparalleled scourge from which our fellow-countrymen of the South are now suffering.

That eminent blatherskite, Mr. DENIS KEARNEY, cannot complain that he has been received cavalierly in Washington. After lecturing the President, and extorting Presidential "views" concerning Chinese immigration, KEARNEY went the rounds of the Cabinet and waited upon the heads of the departments as though he were a political phenomenon requiring special inspection. Acting Secretary HAWLEY, of the Treasury Department, absolutely debated financial questions with this ignoramus, and told him that the much-derided four per cent. bonds were held in small amounts by poor people, who had transferred their little earnings from the savings banks, which they could not trust, to the Government, which they could trust. If the California Brayman, as he is sometimes called, knows anything, he knows this already, and Mr. HAWLEY'S argument is thrown away. To argue financial propositions with a man of KEARNEY'S calibre is like discussing evolution with a chimpanzee.

Bulgarian Slavs appear to be attacking foe and friend with equal impartiality, if the report is to be believed of a sanguinary affray at Yamboli, arising from an attempt on the part of the Russians to restrain their Bulgarian auxiliaries from fresh outrages against the Jews and Moslems. This will, of course, be denounced by many as an invention meant to clear Russia in the eyes of Europe; but it is probably true enough; for the Russian "regular" has little cruelty in his nature, and entertains the profoundest contempt for guerrillas of every kind. In any case, those who are to rule Bulgaria will now know with what class of men they have to deal. The success of the Bosnian insurgents in isolating Gen. SZAPARY, and their favorable position on the road to Zvornik and the Servian border, within reach of constant assistance from their allies beyond the Drin, give a serious aspect to the Austrian campaign. The intention of the Albanian chiefs of the south to take an active part in the struggle is now beyond a doubt, and neither Servia nor Montenegro seems disposed to hinder them. Should they attack Gen. PHILIPPOVICH in front, while the Herzegovinian troops seize the great northern road in his rear, nothing but an advance of the whole Austrian reserve could save him from serious disaster, and any attempt to check the evil at the fountain head by an armed occupation of Servia could hardly fail to bring Russia into the lists once more.

THE FISHERIES AND RECIPROCITY.

The President's application to Congress for an appropriation of the $5,500,000 called for by the fisheries' award was made conditional upon a purpose of the State Department to reopen correspondence with the British Government. Mr. EVARTS' accompanying memorandum indicated certain grounds upon which the award might be reasonably objected to; and the understanding with which Congress voted the money was that the issues thus raised should be presented to Great Britain for her consideration before a final settlement of the transaction. We cannot suppose th at the President or the Secretary of State, or any member of either house imagined that Canada would relinquish the godsend which the sharp practice of the majority of the Halifax Commission had secured for it, or that Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues would acquiesce in the review of a decision which should have been accepted or repudiated without more ado. The only conceivable object of the correspondence which Mr. EVARTS proposed to undertake was an exposure of the untenableness of the award, both on its merits and as a matter of law, and a presentation of the considerations which impel the United States to scout it as a precedent in future discussions of the fishery question.

If, then, Mr. EVARTS has really done that which the Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times* imputes to him, he has disregarded the sole condition upon which Congress voted the money, and has placed his Government and himself in a very ridiculous position. The supposition that he could by a few strokes of his pen induce Canada to relinquish an unexpected prize, or its British guardians to throw overboard Commissioners who had served it too well, would have been absurd enough. But it would be less humiliating than the proceeding with which Mr. EVARTS is now credited. A proviso that before paying the $5,500,000 our State Department should frankly state why the American people are dissatisfied with the award, and why they will refuse to be influenced by it hereafter, is legitimate if not profitable. But an attempt to escape the payment required under the award by asking for a reopening of the reciprocity negotiations with the view of embracing the fisheries in a general arrangement, is contemptible. At a certain stage of the business, either while the Joint High Commission was in session at Washington, or at any subsequent time prior to the assembling of the Fisheries' Commission at Halifax, the suggestion would have been in order. Our Government might then have offered it with good grace, and with an excellent chance of obtaining some practical result. But to wait until an adverse award has been rendered, and to solemnly propose a barter by way of avoiding the payment of money, is pitiful. It resembles peddling rather than statesmanship.

Not only is the proposition ill-timed and discreditable; the shape in which Mr. EVARTS is alleged to have presented it is utterly at variance with the drift of public sentiment in this country and with the probable course of fiscal legislation in Canada. We had occasion the other day to congratulate the Republican Party on the fact that Secretary SHERMAN has no authority to construct, and no power to mar, its financial policy. A similar remark is applicable to Mr. EVARTS' assumption of influence in the matter of reciprocity. The duties devolving upon the Secretary of State do not include the definition of the tariff policy of this country in years to come. When, therefore, he conveys the impression that protection as understood by the monopolists is an irrevocable fact, he exceeds his proper functions and presumes upon the credulity of foreigners. The tendency to a tariff reform that shall substitute revenue for a protection that overshoots its mark is so strong that even Mr. EVARTS should have recognized it. Moreover, he ought to know enough of Canadian affairs to be aware that the party in power at Ottawa is pledged, not indeed to absolute free trade, but to the maintenance of a scale of duties low in comparison with that upheld here. True, there are in the Dominion two classes of opponents to this policy. Sir A. T. GALT is the best representative of those who seek higher duties, not in obedience to protectionist demands, but as a measure of retaliation directed against the United States. Plain Mr. GALT tried this game during the existence of the old reciprocity treaty, and he cannot have forgotten the use made of it when the renewal of reciprocity was under discussion. The out-and-out protectionists, led by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, are the Tories of the Dominion, and their course in the exciting canvass now going on in the Provinces does not convey an idea of intelligence or sincerity. Certainly, Mr. EVARTS studies the politics of our neighbors to little purpose if he believes that they can be induced to forego that $5,500,000 in consideration of their participation in the blessings of the present United States tariff.

His revival of the Zollverein project is another illustration of the unfitness of the State Department for the task he would impose upon it. The project itself is revived periodically. The mention of reciprocity invariably brings forth advocates of a Zollverein. Everybody knows the answer they receive: "A Zollverein implies the imposition of differential duties as against Great Britain, and so long as Canada remains one of its dependencies this is obviously impracticable." Canadian feeling does not desire it, and the British Government could not be expected to concur even if Canadian feeling were different. The outcry raised against the terms of the Fish-Brown arrangement, a few years ago, is decisive upon this point,—so decisive that Mr. BROWN now declares in his newspaper, the Toronto *Globe*, apropos of Mr. EVARTS' proposition, that "no such arrangement can ever receive the sanction of the people of Canada." Canadian loyalty is an undefinable virtue and may not last for ever. But there is no likelihood of Canada being willing to exchange its light taxation for the burdens of our present fiscal system, or to break the silken bonds which bind it to the parent country. Mr. EVARTS' diplomacy, therefore, will in this instance end ingloriously. The best thing he can do is to pay the money.

LAST OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The national bankrupt act of 1867 expires with the present week and will leave an accumulation of business in the hands of Registers, Assignees, and courts which it will take them months to dispose of. Ever since the act of repeal was passed, and indeed from the time the matter began to be agitated in April last, there has been a reckless rush into bankruptcy all over the country for the purpose of getting rid of embarrassing or inconvenient liabilities, and, in too many cases, for the sake of saving something from assets which were in honor pledged to the discharge of all obligations. There was a time when to become insolvent was a serious matter. It was considered discreditable, as the result of incapacity in business, or extremely unfortunate, as the consequence of pitiless disaster from which there was no escape. In either case the victim was a broken man, with reserves exhausted, credit gone, and prospects blighted. In proportion to the seriousness of the consequences was the care taken to avoid them. But of late years there has been a remarkable change. Men have conducted business with a sort of reckless bravado, stretching their credit to its utmost tension in every quarter, buying without the ability to pay, and with no certainty of being prepared to meet obligations as they mature, and selling with equal readiness on trust. The result has been a vast complication of debts, entangling the whole commercial community in a net of unliquidated obligations. While business was brisk and profitable, this method of doing it could be carried on with comparative impunity, for credit was renewed and extended, and old obligations discharged with new in the eagerness of everybody to spread their operations and "keep things humming." But the moment depression came and stress began to be felt, the tension was too much, and something must give way. Then came collapse, bankruptcy, and ruin.

But bankruptcy was no longer the terrible affair it used to be. The law not only made it easy and safe, but it made it altogether feasible to save something from the wreck with which to start afresh at the expense of the too trusting creditor. Room was left for fraud and those "irregularities" to which the mercantile conscience so easily adapts itself. With the aid of friendly Assignees and skillful lawyers, a goodly portion of the assets of a broken concern could be placed beyond the reach of distribution, and the fees and costs of vexatious and complicated proceedings could be made to exhaust pretty much all the residue. As a consequence, creditors became willing to make a composition on almost any terms, and we saw the spectacle, now so familiar, of suspensions and voluntary liquidation at a small percentage of the liabilities, and the almost immediate resumption of business on capital saved by the operation. Cases were numerous in which it was evident that heavy obligations were incurred with a view to profitable insolvency. Men went into bankruptcy or suspension with light hearts, as the easiest way out of a difficult situation, and were better off than before. It had become impossible for them to pay debts which they had incurred with too little sense of responsibility, and they determined, instead of surrendering all they had and paying all they could, to get out of it as easily as possible and save all they could.

There is no doubt that the Bankrupt law of 1867, with the pernicious amendments of 1874, had much to do with change of public sentiment on the subject of insolvency. What law sanctions or permits is too apt to be regarded as altogether justifiable, however much it may violate the spirit and intent of the law itself. But the statute which now disappears from the books was hardly sound in principle, for bankruptcy should not be encouraged or made easy, and so far as it is permitted to work a final discharge from all obligations, it should only be through the rigid application of all assets to that end. It is hereby possible that the law was worse than none, but even admitting that, it does not follow that no National legislation on the subject was needed. A bad law may be worse than none, but it is scarcely logical to conclude that a good law is therefore undesirable or unattainable. There will be failures in business henceforth as there has been in the past, though we may hope they will be neither so numerous nor so dishonorable. In cases of unavoidable failure there are sound reasons to be urged in favor of provisions for the equitable distribution of the debtor's assets among his creditors in satisfaction of their just claims, and for his final discharge from legal liability on a surrender in good faith of all he has. But without a National bankrupt law this cannot be done.

The settlement of all cases of insolvency will now revert to the jurisdiction of States. Few of them have Bankrupt laws, and where they exist they cannot be enforced beyond the reach of State courts. No discharge will protect a debtor in another State, and it will be extremely difficult and expensive for non-resident creditors to secure their full rights. It will be no simple matter to know what those rights are and what steps to take for their enforcement, as the laws will differ widely in different States. New-York has no Bankrupt law, and its insolvency act provides for only voluntary assignments, which work no final discharge. The same is true of many of the other States. This condition of things may discourage failures, and it will certainly discourage the efforts of creditors to secure their dues when failure does occur. There is a strong probability that it will develop so many difficulties and so much injustice in a few months as to create a demand for a wise and effective National measure, as loud and urgent as that which induced the repeal of the unwise and pernicious act of 1867 and 1874.

POET AND MAYOR.

The newspapers continue to print Mayor ELY'S juvenile poetry. It is time that this thing should stop. Not that the poetry is not good enough, as good as the average, but its publication at this crisis is evidently made with malevolent intent. Up to Mr. ELY'S appearance as a Representative in Congress from one of the districts of this City he had preserved a fair reputation as a leather-dealer who made money, paid his debts, lived a virtuous and single life, and was not likely to be accused of setting the Hudson River on fire. As Congressman, we hear of his climbing up the ladders and stagings of Mr. MULLETT'S wonderful Post Office building, then incomplete, and saying, "I shall shortly be called upon to vote an appropriation for this building, and I propose to see that the work is well done, or I will not vote a dollar." This was spoken like a hero and a statesman; and the honest dealer in leather undoubtedly believed in MULLETT'S plans, and in MULLETT'S genius, (which nobody else ever did,) for he went back to Washington and voted for the appropriation. At that time, the reader will observe, nobody suspected Mr. ELY of writing poetry.

As Mayor, it is hardly necessary for us to say, Mr. ELY has been a dignified and engaging figure in the eyes of mankind. When he wanted to satisfy himself that Commissioners ERHARDT and WHEELER were fit to be in office, he preferred charges against them, and had them investigated, until he was convinced that they were the honest men they pretended to be. Then he cordially accepted the verdict and presented the accused Commissioners to the public, without so much as a smell of fire on their garments, and more than ever rooted and grounded in the esteem of Mayor ELY, who had brought these test charges against them. Time and again, too, when fire-engine companies from Podunk, lacrosse players from Canada, and Communists from the Tenth Ward called upon the Mayor, he has posed with all the dignity of a conscript father and the severe majesty of an American statesman. One would suppose, to gaze upon his majestic port, and to catch the intellectual gleam of his eye-glasses, that the Mayor was the embodiment of all the virtues of Sparta mingled with the severe graces of ancient Rome. Who could have thought that this paragon of municipal uprightness ever wrote poetry, especially poetry about a woman's crooked nose?

All this was carefully suppressed for years. While Mr. ELY, as Mayor and Congressman, was damning "them literary fellers" the dreadful secret of his early addictedness to rhyme was hidden away. He went on his course, quarreled mildly with JOHN KELLY, and had aspirations after another term in Congress, and dispensed princely hospitality as Mayor with a lavish hand, nobody once dreaming that he ever wrote anything more imaginative than a Message to the Common Council or an order for a symposium at DELMONICO'S. In due time, when the hurrying world had forgotten ELY'S poems of 1854, and when their illustrious author may have fancied that some other man than he had fabricated those charming verses, he made his peace with JOHN KELLY. That great man consented that ELY should be Mayor once more. It was not possible to "make the riffle" for the Congressional nomination. Business was dull, and even to a Mayor who gave luxurious dinners, the salary of $12,000 was not to be sniffed at. KELLY consented, on condition that the Mayor should be ductile and obedient. JOHN KELLY never dreamed that SMITH ELY, Jr., wrote the lines:

"Sweet charmer! To my heart
Was sent thy cruel dart
To lay me low!"

How could he know it? With other youthful indiscretions, this impassioned burst of poetic passion had been carefully hushed up among the friends of the Mayor. But somebody, (we are inclined to think that it was HORACE,) once said that out of the darkness of the unknown there advances to us the solemn brood of woes unseen, even when we are in the sunlight of prosperity. So, when Mr. SMITH ELY, Jr., had made his peace with JOHN KELLY and his renomination to the Mayoralty was assured, his chickens were solemnly coming home to roost. The first of these emerged from *Gleason's Pictorial Drawing-room Companion*, a lady's newspaper, printed in Boston in 1854, when the now famous poets of this country had all their fame yet to make. This was "The Crooked Nose," a poem which combines wit, pathos, philosophy, and erotic passion. The reappearance of this poem, after a sleep of nearly a quarter of a century, was phenomenal. It was the signal for the resuscitation of seven more equally good and equally inspired works. From the musty, dusty files of old newspapers, and from the mildewed pages of magazines of the tertiary period of American literature, these ill-boding chickens have revisited the pale glimpses of the moon. Stalking into the presence of his Honor the Mayor, who laughs hysterically when he thinks of his title, these reproachful fowls fix their glassy eyes upon the stricken author of their being. They remind him that he, like the rest of us, has had his follies, and that he wrote "The Crooked Nose," "Last night I caught," "In olden times, the troubadours," "She never smiles," and other works too numerous to mention.

This is a conspiracy. JOHN KELLY will not keep a poet about him. We do not believe that he will allow a poet to be a Mayor, much less would he allow a Mayor to be a poet. It will be noticed that this deceitful praise of the Mayor's poetry, which brought his rhymes to light, was not sounded until it was announced that KELLY had consented that he should be twice Mayor of New-York. Then, from every point of the compass were produced these effusions of a youthful and somewhat untutored muse. The Mayor has learned discretion. He has not lived all these years with JOHN KELLY for nothing. But his early sins have found him out. The conspiracy against his peace is unique. As Mayor, Congressman, and statesman, he is confronted with his own poetry.

LEARNING THE TROMBONE.

Of all the various brass instruments which have been devised by musical or malevolent ingenuity, there is none which in its capacity for inflicting both torture and delight is comparable to the trombone. Those who have heard the trombone only when played by a master never fail to be surprised at its unique beauty of tone and its wonderful singing powers. It so happens that a true trombone virtuoso is a rarity. Indeed, there are probably not more than two persons now in this country who are capable of playing the trombone as it should be played. Hence the great majority of mankind live and die in ignorance of the real merits of the trombone, and whoever hears it well played straightway wonders why it is that so superb an instrument is apparently so neglected by musicians. This is a question which has never been thoroughly examined, and it is full time that a satisfactory answer to it should be found.

The history of trombone-playing in this country is a sad and suggestive one. In 1817, one Elias Brewster, of Boston, announced his intention of learning the trombone, and began to practice in a house on the then lower end of Beacon-street. Long before he had learned the seven positions of the slide he was found dead in his front hall, with the instrument lying much battered beside him. A Coroner's jury of the vicinage found that he died of apoplexy, and after the funeral his ruined trombone was sold as old metal. Two years later another Bostonian, one G. L. Plunkett, undertook to master the trombone. Three weeks after he had sounded his first note he was found dead in his room, with the trombone slide inserted in his mouth, thereby horribly distending his jaws. The verdict in his case was suicide, though at this distance of time the facts do not seem to admit of any such interpretation.

These occurrences put an end to trombone playing in Massachusetts. It was, however, attempted in various other parts of the country. In 1832, Henry Van Schaick, of this City, tried to learn the trombone, but died so suddenly that the Coroner's jury found that he had poisoned himself. Perhaps he did, but why did he first smash his instrument and imbrue it in the blood of the back of his head? In 1837, 1841, and 1849, three other men, named respectively Abrahams, Palmer, and Eschenbrodt, died in this City in the earlier stages of trombone playing, and in each case their trombones were irretrievably smashed at or about the time of death. In Illinois, a man who resided in a country town, and who had a trombone sent to him from an Eastern city, was taken out by his neighbors and hung on a tree. This man was charged with horse-stealing, but not a particle of evidence was offered in support of the charge. There are men now living—the affair occurred in 1850—who saw the man's body hanging, and who distinctly remember that over his head was jammed the bell of a trombone. Not to mention any more cases in detail, it may be summarily remarked that of the eighteen men who have lived to learn the trombone in this country since its settlement, seventeen died suddenly and one totally disappeared. The fatality attending the learning of the trombone in Europe has been even greater, though it is probable that the statistics are not absolutely trustworthy. It is evident, however, that the man who tries to learn the trombone in a civilized community takes his life in his hands and blows himself into a sudden and useful grave.

It is currently believed that, when Barnum's Museum was in existence, persons were allowed to practice the trombone on the balcony in front of the building. This is a mistake. It is true that the balcony was habitually used by amateurs desirous of practicing the cornet, the ophicleide, and certain other instruments, but the effect of the trombone on the animals in the menagerie, even smothered as the sound was by the roar of the street, was so alarming that Mr. BARNUM would not permit any one with a trombone to be admitted to the practicing balcony. The simple truth is that no man has ever learned the trombone in this country with a view to playing it as a solo instrument, and there is little reason to suppose that any man can make the attempt and live.

We thus see why a trombone soloist is so exceedingly rare. The appalling and intolerable sound produced by a raw hand on the trombone uniformly infuriates the public to such a pitch that the unfortunate student suddenly dies. If we combine the yell of the midnight cat, the tearing of a carpet, and the blast of a hoarse steam whistle, we shall yet fall far short of the awful utterances of a trombone in the hands of a beginner. Flesh and blood cannot stand it. The Bostonian contemporaries of Elias Brewster were law-abiding men, but when they heard the noise of his trombone they rose up with one accord and said, "This man is going to die of apoplexy." The people who hanged the Illinois trombonist were his friends and neighbors, but half a dozen blasts upon his instrument convinced them that he had systematically stolen horses from his very cradle.

But it may be asked, Where have the few trombone virtuosi now before the public gained their skill? The answer may be suggested by another question, How is it that the colony at Cape Town has grown so rapidly, and why have the natives so steadily fallen back into the interior? In point of fact, South Africa has been colonized at the mouth of the trombone. The Government has encouraged trombone-players to emigrate to Cape Town, and has supplied them with trombones on condition that they would reside on the frontier. It is the blow of the trombone which has driven Bushmen, and Hottentots, and Caffres howling into the wilderness. Unfortunately, the mortality among the trombone-players has been very great, but three of them who have survived the roar of their companions' instruments have returned to Europe accomplished artists. There is little doubt, from what has actually been done in South Africa, that the trombone would be a most efficient aid to the exploration of that country. Had STANLEY tried to learn the trombone while descending the Congo he would have found no natives to fight, but would have marched through a country deserted by its inhabitants, who would have fled from him as a new kind of demon of appalling hideousness. However this may be, Central Africa is clearly the place designed by nature for students of the trombone. There alone can they practice in safety, and there alone will their brazen discords aid the march of civilization.

The Summer that is just closing has been very pleasant, on the whole, notwithstanding a good deal of hot weather. It has been marked by an extraordinary number of showers, (and yet by very few rainy days,) which have kept the grass, the trees, the gardens, squares, and parks, and, indeed, all the adjacent country, so fresh and green that they have been and are remarkably attractive. Generally, toward the close of August, vegetation is so scorched and laden with dust as to appear uninviting. This year the frequent showers have washed the face of Nature until it beams with freshness and beauty. Many of the nights have been breezy and delightful, and the Summer of 1878, even in town, has ample claims to be kindly remembered.

A friend whose guest Bishop SELWYN (late Bishop of Lichfield and for 27 years Bishop of New-Zealand) often was in that island, writes of him: "Whenever he stayed in a settler's house his great desire seemed to be to give no trouble. He would insist on carrying his own traveling bags, would always tidy his room, and make his own bed, and I have known him surreptitiously to wash his own clothes. This was done with the knowledge that in New-Zealand servants are scarce, and that the ladies of the household do many things for themselves and their families which ladies are not accustomed to do in England. He also refused to take wine when he was a settler's guest, not on grounds of total abstinence, but because he knew that in out stations wine was expensive. His own hospitality was profuse, but simple; indeed he kept open house. Every one who came to Auckland was welcomed, and knew that formal invitation was not needed. 'I give good advice but bad dinners,' he used to say. The 'badness' being only a synonym for wholesome roast and boiled." To New-Zealand his thoughts returned in his last hours, and those islands were the green fields of which he babbled. In their history, at all events, he will have an immortal place.

In the lately published genealogical memoirs of the family of Sir WALTER SCOTT, it is related how Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, of Harden, made a foray on the lands of Sir GIDEON MURRAY, but was repulsed, captured, and condemned to be hanged, when Lady MURRAY prudently interfered and represented that having regard to the circumstance of their having three remarkably plain girls, spinsters, and all likely to remain so, it was a thousand pities not to take this opportunity of mating the least attractive of them. So, Sir WILLIAM was allowed to choose between "leeikle-mouthed MEG" and a noose. The marriage turned out very well, for, notwithstanding what the romantic-minded may say, experience has proved that there is a good deal of truth in Dr. JOHNSON'S reflection that the average of marriages would be just as happy if they were made by the Lord Chancellor. The majority of suitors who come into the divorce courts have made love marriages and not *mariages de convenance*.

It has often been said that the best jokes are those which are made by accident, and this is certainly the case with proper names. Few intentional "bulls" have ever been more complete than the grave official entry in a list of Scottish landed proprietors: "JOHN ELDER, the younger, in right of Mrs. MARGARET HUSBAND, his wife." The worthy country gentleman who, 80 years ago, taunted the leader of the English Opposition with looking like "a fox that had fallen into a pit," was as much astounded as any one at the roar of laughter which greeted this unconscious pun upon the names of Mr. PITT and Mr. FOX. The three last Governors of the Don Cossacks have chanced to bear names which respectively signify Fire, Flood, and Fiend. In the lists of the English Navy for last century the reader's eye is still startled by the sight of the frigate *Vengeance*, commanded by Capt. DEATH, with a first officer called WILLIAM DEVIL, and a Surgeon bearing the pleasantly suggestive name of JOHN GHOST. But of all the authentic cases of this kind, the most singular is one which occurred at a wayside tavern in the west of England not many years ago. Three roistering commercial travelers, meeting there one Winter evening, had a hearty carouse together, as a matter of course. Supper over, the three found some difficulty in allotting their respective shares of the bill; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whoever had the "oldest name" among them should go scot free, the expenses being halved by the other two. This amendment being promptly accepted, No. 1 produced a card inscribed, "Richard Eve," which No. 2 trumped with "Adam Brown." Then No. 3, a portly veteran with a humorous gray eye, laid down his card with the quiet confidence of a great General making a decisive movement, and remarked, with a thick chuckle, "I don't much think you'll beat this 'un, gents." And he was right, for the name was "Mr. B. Ginning."

A discussion, highly appropriate, in these hard times, to this country also, is going on in a London weekly as to the amount of money needed for a young lady to dress upon; among other letters, it has evoked the following:

SIR: I have just read in your excellent periodical the letters on the subject of the allowance which should properly be given for young ladies' dress; and, although I have not seen the letter of the bachelor uncle which appears to have given rise to the correspondence, I presume he is desirous of obtaining advice in this not altogether unimportant matter.

I, Sir, am the father of 11 children, worthy girls, the eldest being 25, and I find that £50 a year for all of them is ample. The plan which I adopt is this: I allow each of the older girls—Alice, Anastasia, and Annie—£12, on the understanding that at the expiration of the year they hand down to the next three—Isabel, Irene, and Iodine—clothes of equal value to those which they purchase with their annuity.

Of course, they do a good deal of the dress-making themselves, and I have to be very strict in the discountenancing the running up of bills, making it a rule to deduct from the year's income any sums which may be owing by any of the girls.

I understand from Anastasia, who is a very careful girl, that she frequently finds herself with a sovereign over at the end of the year. Her estimate for the current year is as follows: Two dresses, £7; one bonnet, £1; one jacket, £1 10s.; miscellaneous, £2 10s. I trust these remarks may prove useful, and remain your obedient servant,

A WIDOWER.

MIDLAND HOTEL, SKIPTON, Aug. 6, 1878.

Most of our readers will, we think, be disposed to concur with the widower that Anastasia is a very careful girl. She will henceforth doubtless be a household word in many a home, more especially at Christmas, when bills come in.

At what height a man can live is now under discussion among scientists. A prominent Englishman informs a London newspaper that he has lived for months together in Thibet at an elevation of more than 15,000 feet above sea level. His pulse, at ordinary heights only 63 per minute, rarely fell there below 100, and his respirations were double what they usually were. A run of 100 yards would quicken his pulse and respiration more than a run of 1,000 yards would at sea level; and the greater the height the more difficulty attended any rapidity of movement. Crossing an elevation of 20,000 feet, he was troubled to breathe quickly enough; he had frequent and violent headaches, and found that his Thibetan guides suffered far more than he—a practical argument in favor of Anglo-Saxon endurance. In this country many men manage to live very high most of the time, and their greatest hindrance to a continuation of such living is a disease known as delirium tremens, not directly traceable to elevated altitudes. What WORDSWORTH calls "plain living and high thinking" might readily be practical in Thibet, the loftiest country, on the whole, in the known world. The markets there are pretty meagre, and the man who could not think high on the Niti or Dura Ghauta, considering that they are from 17,000 to 18,000 feet above the sea, must be permanently afflicted with low-mindedness.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Last evening Miss Mary Anderson made her reappearance upon the New-York stage after an absence of several months, during which, it was readily presumed, she had seriously cultivated the crude, though remarkable, qualities of her talent. She has visited Europe, and she has enjoyed the privilege of witnessing Bernhardt and the other artists of the Comédie Française. In short, since her initial representations last Winter, her experience has been widened in many ways, and it would be unnatural to infer that such experience, under such condition, would not bear its proper fruit. In consequence, last night, the serious spectator was not only interested in Miss Anderson as an actress who had suddenly become a popular favorite, and whose talent was unquestionable, but also in the improvement which, it was anticipated, would mark her portrayal of *Parthenia*. A rôle more directly suited to her abilities, and, what is equally true, to her shortcomings, could not be chosen. When, last season, she appeared as the lovely, heroic, and sympathetic Greek girl, she captivated her audiences by the singular charm of her manner, by her wonderfully rich and resonant voice, by her statuesque appearance, and by suggestions of a high class of actin?, which, it then seemed, might eventually be fulfilled. Critics were at that time willing to shut their eyes to her innumerable sins against art; the public praised her in the most lavish manner; she was called a great actress, and she probably believed herself such. The fact is her freshness charmed the senses of jaded theatre-goers; she was a new "touch of nature," a gleam of light thrown picturesquely across a darkened horizon. Last night, however, when she stepped upon the stage she appeared no longer as a beautiful novelty, but as one of the ranks of workers who are called to uphold their pretentions with accomplishments. It is almost unnecessary to say that she was enthusiastically received by a well-filled house. There were few in the audience who were not her friends at least in spirit, and each movement of her person was watched with almost pathetic interest. It will be instructive, therefore, as dramatic study, to compare this *Parthenia* with that of a season ago.

The difference between the two portrayals is not so great that a separate characterization is needed for each. That Miss Anderson has really improved in certain directions was evident from the beginning, but it was equally plain that in other respects she had not advanced at all. Her strength has increased, but her art is still a stunted growth. It was easier to measure her ability last night than it was when she first came among us. In the first place, she lacks the supreme quality of a great tragic actress—passion. This may come with age, some will argue; but such a conclusion is questionable. Miss Anderson's nature is one of exaltation and enthusiasm—not of passion. Her style, as far as she may be said to possess a style, is Doric. There is no color in her acting. On the other hand, there is soul in her voice and in her movements; there is majesty in her gestures; there is a broad distinctiveness in her general action. Her conceptions are vague and unintellectual, but she is spontaneous; without her spontaneity she would be cold. When she is carried away she attains true power without being really tragic; at times she thrills her audience; when dealing with the details of her acting, with the minutiæ that go so far toward producing an effective whole, she fails more often than she succeeds. She is like a painting which produces a vivid impression viewed in its entirety, but which confuses the artistic sense when critically inspected. She pleases, though she does not satisfy. It may be added that her comedy is frequently delightful, and would be more effective if it were not at times ill-placed. Thus, in the second act of "ingomar," in the beautiful scene between the savage and the Greek maid, she was often merely coquettish, when she should have been ingenuous; throughout this act she lacked earnestness. In the first act, however, some of her transitions were exceedingly fine; as, for instance, when, standing upon the threshold of her humble home, she defied *Polydor* with mingled pride, scorn, pity, and sarcasm—every shade of feeling being given with broad and startling effect. Again, when, in her agony upon learning her father's misfortune, she cried out:

"Clear be mine eyes, and thou, my soul, be still,"

The words rang thrillingly. In viewing this performance as a whole, one is inclined to wish for much that Miss Anderson does not, or cannot, give, while at the same time generously recognizing the rich and rare power with which nature has endowed her.

Of the cast little need be said. Mr. Frank Mordaunt made a bold and picturesque savage, and portions of his acting were far above the average; but he was somewhat coarse and unsympathetic. If Mr. Pierce had been less lusty he might have seemed more decrepit, but an actor who plays *Myron* is always to be pitied. Mr. Owen Fawcett's *Polydor* resembled certain of his low comedy characters. Mr. Peakes succeeded in making the *Timarch* a dignified personage—a success not often attained. The play was indifferently mounted, but the scenery was of altogether secondary importance.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Theodore Thomas will have a benefit at Gilmore's Garden on the 11th of September, and seats for the performance are already selling rapidly. A remarkable programme is promised, and many popular artists have volunteered to assist in its presentation.

Miss Rose Eytinge will appear, as hitherto announced, at the Broadway Theatre on the 23d of September, in her new play, "A Woman of the People." This play was prepared for her, from a French original, by an English dramatist. Miss Eytinge is engaged to act in this drama in London in September, 1879, and she has already made English engagements for the succeeding two years.

Denman Thompson will appear at the Lyceum Theatre, on Monday next, as *Uncle Joshua Whitcomb*. The dramatic work in which this personage figures was originally a mere sketch which Mr. Thompson produced as an incidental attraction in the multiform exhibitions at the variety theatres; but it has grown in length and coherency as the actor has grown in favor with the public. "Uncle Joshua" was notably successful last Spring in San Francisco, where the piece was enacted for 66 nights.

OCEAN GROVE CAMP-MEETING CLOSED.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 29.—The camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church closed at 1 o'clock this afternoon, about 6,000 persons being present. The final services began at 9:30 o'clock with the

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A PLATFORM FAVORING THE ABOLITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM REPORTED —SEVERAL BALLOTS FOR GOVERNOR BUT NO RESULT.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 29.—The Republican State Convention reassembled this morning, and after a long delay the Committee on Credentials reported, and the convention proceeded to business. W. R. Biddle was elected Permanent Chairman. A platform was reported by the committee, but has not yet been acted upon. The first ballot for Governor stood: John A. Martin, 119; George T. Anthony, (present incumbent,) 114; Col. St. John, 56.

The following is the platform reported by the Committee on Resolutions of the Republican State Convention:

First—The United States of America is a nation, and not a federation. All power is inherent in the people. The National Government has the constitutional power, and it is its sworn duty to enforce, in every section and every State, recognition of the rights of every citizen, and any failure to enforce this constitutional obligation is a criminal neglect of sworn duty.

Second—The Republican Party, by its loyalty to liberty and law, has preserved, and promised, upon the common altars of a country redeemed and saved by its sacrifices and fealty to the rights of all men, to perpetuate and hand down to prosperity the declaration of the fathers that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends Governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens determined in pursuance of law. Until these truths are universally recognized, and cheerfully obeyed, the work of the Republican Party is unfinished, and the Republican Party of Kansas will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

Third—The permanent pacification of the Southern sections of the Union and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights is a duty to which the Republican Party stands pledged. The power to provide for an enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by these amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the Government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional power for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and of the chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

Fourth—The public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the Government honestly discharged; and we favor the early securing of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and steady stress in that direction.

Fifth—That the bill for the rehabilitation of the silver dollar passed by the last Congress should be so amended as to place the silver dollar upon a perfect equality with the gold dollar, in respect both to coinage and circulation.

Sixth—That, as the greenback currency, originated by the brain and maintained by the blood of the Republican Party, has proved to be the cheapest, safest, and most convenient medium of exchange for the people ever adopted, we declare ourselves in favor of the repeal of the National Banking law, and a substitution for bank bills the currency issued by the Government, and demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully accommodate the wants of business, and that it be made payable for all debts, whether public or private, unless otherwise specified by contract.

Seventh—That we heartily indorse and approve of the late decision of the Secretary of the Interior, restoring to market lands unsold by certain land grant railroads, as a wise and just interpretation of the laws relating to land grants, and if any further legislation is necessary to confirm and ratify the same, we urge our Congressional delegation to do all in their power to secure this.

Eighth—That railways are the creatures and exist by the breath of legislative enactment; that as servants of the people they should be compelled to do their bidding and obey the wholesome requirements and restrictions of the law, and we the demand of the Legislature the establishment of such passenger and freight tariffs as shall advance the interests and promote the industries of the people.

The remainder of the resolutions refer entirely to State matters. When the convention adjourned for supper 12 ballots had been taken for Governor, with substantially the same result as that already given.

The platform was adopted without discussion. After 16 ballots without choice, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

KEARNEY AT THE CAPITAL.

HE MAKES AN UNSATISFACTORY VISIT TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH IN THE EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Kearney's visits to the departments were evidently designed to magnify his own importance. The visit which was least acceptable to him was, perhaps, that at the Treasury Department, where he paid his respects to Acting Secretary of the Treasury Hawley. The latter replied with earnestness to Kearney's general raid upon bondholders, and showed him most conclusively two facts; first, that the 4-per cent. bonds at which Kearney rails, are being largely taken in sums of $50 and $100, and represent the savings of the industrious poor, who are thus transferring their little earnings from savings banks, in which they have lost confidence, to the Government, which they will trust, unless such demagogues as Kearney undermine their faith in it. Second, that out of nearly $1,800,000,000 of United States securities outstanding, not more than $200,000,000 are in Europe, and that the remaining $1,600,000,000 are the property of Americans. Kearney said he was for greenbacks. Hawley asked him what he meant by greenbacks—whether the greenbacks of war times, when gold was 285—was the dollar he wanted. To similar questions Kearney, whose ignorance is even more dense than his speeches indicate, replied in a shuffling, evasive way, saying: "We had better not talk about that." Kearney returned from his round of the departments declaring that it was a hard-money Cabinet.

Pursuant to promise, Kearney appeared on the front steps of the main entrance of the Capitol at 8 o'clock to-night, and spoke to a crowd numbering about 5,000 people. The proportion of laboring men present was comparatively small. A few ladies, impelled by a feeling of curiosity, were in attendance when he began his speech, but his vulgarity and profanity soon caused them to beaty a hast retreat. Kearney began his harangue by stating that he had heard that the authorities had issued orders to the Police not to permit him to speak within the Capitol grounds, and he had come prepared to test the question whether an American citizen was to be driven off the steps of the National Capitol, and he was determined to express his opinions right there or be marched off to jail. Kearney's idea that he was not to be allowed to speak from the Capitol steps was doubtless derived from a paragraph that appeared in an evening paper, stating that the holding of political or sectarian meetings about the Capitol building was prohibited. This was incorrect, as the rules of Congress are silent on the subject of outdoor assemblages, only applying to the use of the halls of the respective houses. Kearney spoke in a very loud tone of voice, and was distinctly heard far beyond the outskirts of the crowd. He took his stand under the lamp-post at the base of the statue of Columbus, and, after the introductory remarks above cited, took off his coat and began a wild, disjointed harangue, abounding in oaths and foul-mouthed blackguardism.

He began by abusing John Sherman and Henry Ward Beecher, and made a sorry attempt at wit, calling the latter Henry Water Beecher. He then passed to Congressman Blackburn, who he said was as black as his name, for his alleged rude treatment of a trades-union of this city which recently called on him. Kearney then touched upon the relation of the laboring classes to capital, and in thundering tones proclaimed that the working men were in the majority, and were going to rule this country and to cut the throats of all political bummers. They would no longer submit to being lead by bands of thieves. A new order of things was about to be inaugurated. California was already in the hands of the working men, and they were going to do with that State as they pleased. "We are going to make carpenters Judges, and bricklayers District Attorneys," said Kearney, shaking his fists. "What do you think of that?" A man in the crowd shouted: "That's pretty rough," and there was a general laugh, which seemed to disconcert the speaker.

Kearney next commented upon his interviews with the President and the members of the Cabinet, and said: "I have had interviews with the President and the whole Cabinet. As for Hayes, he looks to me like a nice gentleman, but I have not a high opinion of him as President of the United States, although I cast my maiden vote for him. I despise Tilden and all his followers, and if Tilden had been elected President the country would have been ruined. I prefer Hayes to Tilden, bad as he is." A man in the crowd here asked: "How about Peter Cooper?" "Oh," replied Kearney, "Peter Cooper is an old granny, not worth talking about. Butler is our man. He is the working man's friend."

At this juncture Kearney, making a grand effort at dramatic effect, turned toward the Capitol and, stretching out both hands, said: "That Capitol is a sink-hole of iniquity, and if you look at the moon with a microscope you will see the man in the moon putting his handkerchief up to his nose every time he passes over it." Kearney abused the newspapers, and especially the Associated Press, to his heart's content, and said, among other things, that although it was evident there were 10,000 people present, the newspapers would be certain to say that there were not 2,000. Kearney concluded by giving a disgusting account of the habits of the Chinese on the Pacific coast. It now began to rain, and as the crowd were dispersing Kearney finished his harangue with a eulogy of Gen. Butler, in whose behalf he was going, he sa'd, to stump Massachusetts.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—A dispatch was received from Denis Kearney to-day stating that he will be in this city to-morrow evening. He will be received by a delegation of the National Party, with torchlights, &c., and escorted to Gould's Hotel. At night he will speak in the open air at Broad-street and Columbia-avenue. The Nationals are considerably agitated in regard to his appearance, and are in doubt whether to indorse him or not.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

SOME CHANGES ON THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE—THE OLD STATE TICKET TO BE TAKEN UP —THE SENATORSHIP—DISPOSITION TO DROP LANDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 29.—The movements on the Democratic slate are shifting somewhat. One thing is settled, that the old State ticket will be in the field again. There is much present doubt concerning the renomination of Mr. Landers for Congress in the Hartford district. The old leaders have had enough of him, and want a man who will put money into the campaign and help Barnum through for the Senatorship. Mr. Charles M. Pond's chances of getting the nomination are improving. The mention in these dispatches a week ago of the possible nomination of Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, President of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road, for Congress in the Fourth District, has received a favorable response in the Democratic journals; but it is now understood that he will not under any circumstances accept, but will probably run again for the State Senate from the Tenth District. Fairfield County has at least six or eight eager candidates, including Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport; F. W. Bruggertoff, of Darien; James H. Olmstead and F. A. Marden, of Stamford, besides three or four possible claimants in Norwalk. So many candidates in that county is diverting attention to Litchfield County, and the indications are that E. W. Seymour, of Litchfield, who practices law in Bridgeport, will be the successful compromise candidate if he will allow his name to be used.

THE TENNESSEE GREENBACKERS.

NOMINATION OF JUDGE EAST FOR GOVERNOR —AN OBSTINATE DELEGATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 29.—The attendance at the National Greenback State Convention was much larger than was expected. The prevalence of yellow fever prevented a large number from coming. The morning and afternoon sessions were unimportant, being consumed in the delivery of speeches and the consideration of the platform by the committee. The nomination of Judge East by acclamation was a foregone conclusion, as it was understood he had more strength than any other person mentioned in connection with the nomination. At the night session a good deal of amusement was created by Judge John A. Campbell, who, in advocacy of a motion to postpone the discussion of the platform till the next day, gesticulated in a melodramatic style, and when the question was called, indulged in unmannerly reflections upon the manners of other delegates. He dared the convention to bull-doze him, and drew the ridicule of the members upon himself by asserting the intention of "holding the fort" despite all opposition. He was promptly "sat down upon" by the convention, and the platform was unanimously adopted. The nomination of "East" gives great satisfaction to the Greenbackers. But he will be defeated by many thousand votes. The nominee is one of the foremost jurists in Tennessee, was Andrew Johnson's private secretary while he was Governor of Tennessee, served in the Legislature, and was Chancellor for two years, resigning before the expiration of his term.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 29.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of this district held three or four sessions to-day without accomplishing anything. To-night, the credentials of the delegates being agreed upon, Messrs. Neale and Menifee were withdrawn, and Mr. Hunton nominated by acclamation. Mr. Neale was invited to the convention, and spoke in advocacy of Hunton's election. Mr. Hunton returned thanks for the nomination. Representative Blackburn, of Kentucky, made a speech before the convention on the political issues of the day. The feeling in the convention, which had grown very bitter, was appeased, and Neale's speech had a good effect. Everything passed off in a satisfactory manner. The contest will be now be between Hunton, the regular Conservative nominee, and B. Johnson Barbour, Independent Readjuster. The convention adopted resolutions in favor of the repeal of the Resumption act; for the repeal of the tax on State banks; in favor of a greenback currency, and opposed to a further extension of the jurisdiction of the Federal courts. The convention, by a vote of 102 to 59, abolished the rule long prevailing in this district requiring a two-thirds vote to choose a candidate, and then adjourned. After the convention there was a brilliant display of fire-works.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 29.—In the Third District Democratic Congressional Convention to-day George G. Dibrell was renominated.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 29.—The First District Democratic Congressional Convention was in session until 6 o'clock P. M., and then came to a dead-lock, and adjourned until to-morrow, when a new candidate will probably be brought forward.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 29.—The Republicans of the Eighteenth Congressional District met at Newport to-day, and nominated H. G. Fisher, of Huntingdon, for Congress.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, Aug. 29.—The Democratic Territorial Convention assembled here to-day. The attendance was small and the interest not very great. Bartlett Tripp, of Yankton, was nominated by acclamation for Delegate to Congress.

ELYRIA, Ohio, Aug. 29.—The Nationals of the Seventeenth Congressional District to-day nominated Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, for Congress.

A PLEASANT SUMMER FESTIVAL.

A Summer-night's reception was given last evening at Terrace Garden under the auspices of the clerks and carriers employed at Station H of the New-York Post Office. Speeches were made by Justice Otterbourg, Hon. Elwood E. Thorne, Hon. Jacob Hess, and Surveyor Charles K. Graham. Postmaster James complimented Mr. Theodore Karner, Superintendent of Station H, upon his efficient services, and read a report of the work done under his direction. Dancing succeeded the speeches, the grand march being led by Postmaster James. The hall was tastefully decorated, the music was good, and everybody was pleased.

CONFERENCES IN FRANCE.

RESULTS OF TRADE AND MONEY DELIBERATIONS.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS ON FRANCO-AMERICAN COMMERCE—CLOSE OF THE SILVER CONFERENCE—NO VOTE REACHED—VOTES OF THANKS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The French committee on the Franco-American commercial treaty gave a banquet to the American delegates at the Grand Hotel to-night. About 200 guests were present, including the American and French delegates at the recent conference. M. Teisserenc De Bort, Minister of Agriculture; the Under Secretary of the Department of Public Works, (M. Marie Francois Sade Carnot, just appointed to his newly-created office;) Minister Noyes, Messrs. Hitt and Vignaud, of the American Legation; Hon. Lucius Fairchild, the American Consul-General; ex-Gov. McCormick, Commissioner-General to the Exposition, the President of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, and other prominent gentlemen. Senator Foucher-de-Careil presided. Speeches were made by Senator Foucher-de-Careil, Mr. Pollak, M. Wilson, member of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Dutemple, Secretary of the French committee; M. Léon Chotteau, Messrs. Appleton, Hilliard, and Hodges, M. Pascal Duprat, member of the Chamber of Deputies; Mr. Young, and others.

President Foucher de Careil, in proposing the health of the American delegates, reminded his hearers that Benjamin Franklin came to Paris in the last century to endeavor to secure a treaty of commerce. The project has since been revived by private enterprise. Possibly in a year's time a French delegation will proceed to America to complete the negotiations.

Mr. Pollok proposed "The Prosperity of the French Republic."

The health of Minister Noyes was proposed by M. Wilson, of the French Chamber of Deputies. In replying, Gov. Noyes wished the delegates success. He said they were not there to promote free trade, but rather to promote that which will contribute to the welfare and prosperity of France and America. The discussion of the proposed treaty would certainly greatly contribute to t e friendship of the two countries, who, it was to be hoped, would become sisters in interest and general welfare.

M. Pascal Duprat proposed "The Powerful and Influential American Press."

Before the close of the banquet President Foucher de Careil telegraphed to President Hayes, as follows:

The delegates at the conferenze for a Franco-American treaty fraternise and send you their best compliments.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE.

The International Monetary Conference has adjourned sine die. No votes were taken. The American delegation again unanimously urged that some positive action be taken, but only obtained the declaration formulated in the reply of the European delegates yesterday to the propositions of the Americans, viz.: the necessity of maintaining the monetary use of both silver and gold, and the freedom af each State to use either or both, and allow or disallow the free coinage of silver.

A correspondent summarizing the general result of the conference says existing complications preclude the formation of a monetary union. The English delegates pronounce the consequences of German demonetization disastrous. Monometalism is advocated by only three small States. The sentiment against the further demonetization of silver is overwhelming. The influence of the conference is deemed important for the future of silver.

In addition to the resolutions contained in the reply to the American delegates reported in the conference on Wednesday, the European delegates adopted one thanking the Government of the United States for having brought about an international exchange of opinion on important monetary questions; also another, that in view of the divergence of opinion which has been manifested, and the impossibility even of States having a double standard making any engagement relative to the unlimited mintage of silver, there is no ground for discussing the question of any international ratio between the two metals.

In signifying adhesion to the last resolution Signor Rusconi, of Italy, stated that the conference had not decided that a ratio between gold and silver was impossible, and, as under French law, only slight fluctuations occurred: so a bimetallic treaty between France, England, and the United States might fix a permanent ratio.

The Belgian and Swiss delegates held the double standard to be impracticable.

Mr. Goschen, of England, considered a universal gold standard inconvenient and dangerous, but he also considered an international ratio of value between the two metals impossible.

Prof. Walker, on the part of the American Commissioners, thanked the European delegates for the attention they had given to the subjects under discussion and the courtesy with which they had treated the representatives of the United States. He remarked that in the absence of universal free mintage of silver, the United States retained their ratio of value and the European States theirs.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent says the International Monetary Conference has terminated. He remarks that the American delegates seem to have succeeded in dispelling the idea that the Bland bill was designed to the prejudice of the bondholders, or that the conference originated in self-interested motives.

CURRENT TOPICS ABROAD.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS—RELIGIOUS TEACHING EXCLUDED FROM THE DUTCH SCHOOLS—PILGRIMAGE OF JOURNALISTS TO THE FEET OF THE POPE.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 29.—The International Prison Congress for the Prevention and Suppression of Crime, including penal and reformatory treatment, which assembled here on the 21st inst., has adjourned. The next meeting will probably be in Rome in accordance with a special request of Italy.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29.—A new Education law has been adopted by the Chambers and sanctioned by the King, which excludes the Bible and religious teaching from primary schools.

ROME, Aug. 29.—The *Osservatore Romano* announces that letters have been received from 548 Catholic journalists throughout Europe who intend to take part in the press pilgrimage to the feet of the Pontiff on the anniversary of his exaltation.

PARIS, Aug. 29.—The waters of the Rivers Rhone and Saone have risen to an alarming height.

The *Liberté* announces, under reserve, that M. Léon Gambetta will soon marry Mlle. Guichard, who has a dowry of 18,000,000 francs. This has been previously denied by M. Gambetta's friends.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Copenhagen says several fatal cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred in Sweden.

Reuter's Madrid dispatch says that, notwithstanding all contradictions, the negotiation of a colonial loan of $25,000,000 is assured. The loan will be issued by the Spanish Bank of Havana.

The Correro *Militar* says the Italian Chargé d'Affaires at Tangiers has been attacked and stoned by a number of Moors.

A Paris dispatch says: "M. Raoul Duval *père*, who was elected by the Bonapartists to the Senate from the Gironde, has resigned his seat. He shows Republican leanings."

RUSHING INTO BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug 29.—The petitions in bankruptcy to-day numbered 87. Among them were those of J. Charles Haines, whose secured debts are $8,900, unsecured $27,888; Rudolph Schlosser, real estate, secured debts, $251,076; Frank Agnew, ex-Sheriff, secured debts, $16,419; unsecured $812,966; James M. Bryant, unsecured, $53,000, secured, $103,343; James F. Doane, secured, $39,000, unsecured, $19,883; Mike Evans and John Hickey, secured, $3,000, unsecured, $13,600; Merrill Hadd, secured, $51,262, unsecured, $31,410. The total unsecured indebtedness represented in to-day's petitions is $986,052; secured debts, $944,268.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Nathan Hilles, President of the Gas Trust, of this city; Treasurer of the Harrisburg Gas Company; largely interested in the Buck Mountan Coal Company, and proprietor of extensive manufacturing interests in Frankford, is in financial difficulty, and will probably be forced into bankruptcy. His liabilities are estimated at $200,000. In certain circles his failure causes extended comment.

FIRE-WORKS LIGHTING UP THE SEA.

A GRAND DISPLAY OF PYROTECHNICS AT BRIGHTON BEACH—THOUSANDS OF PERSONS WITNESS IT.

It is rare that such a tremendous crowd is seen as that which assembled within and about the Hotel Brighton, Coney Island, last night, to have a glimpse of the great display of fire-works advertised as one of the attractions of the occasion. It was the judgment of those experienced in such matters that scarcely less than 50,000 people came and went away in the course of the evening. The fire-works were for once fairly up to the standard announced, and, as the night was murky and very obscure, the effect of the pieces was weird, lurid, and startling. What made the scene more weird was the low swish of the waves, that reared their heads like monstrous serpents as they writhed landward and broke upon the sand. The saloon of the Hotel Brighton had been converted into a vast vantage-ground for observation. Women stood upon the tables; everybody seized the best available point for witnessing the display. Taken all in all—the crowd and night and the sudden fire-paintings of every color in the spectrum—the scene was such as one sees but once in a lifetime; and the grand finale, with its emerald, ruby, amethyst, garnet, topaz, sapphire, and all other colored stars was something to be remembered even by one accustomed to such things. There were volcanic eruptions and volcanic batteries, and railway trains, and hotel buildings, that sprang suddenly out of the darkness, endured for a moment, and went out with an explosion. But the problem was how to get home. Trains of 10 cars were run every 20 minutes by the Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island Railway, but they scarcely seemed to reduce the crowd. Trains of cars for Hunter's Point left every hour, but still the people swarmed into the depot. It must have been morning before the last passenger was taken up. But Coney Island was $20,000 better off for the display.

DUEL IN A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

TWO GERMAN BUTCHERS IN A SANGUINARY AFFRAY—ONE STABBED SIX TIMES.

A terrible stabbing affray occurred at 10 o'clock last night in the slaughter-house of Swartzchild & Sulzberger, in East Forty-fifth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. The parties to the affray were Louis Kress, aged 40, of No. 880 First-avenue, and Joseph Ottna, aged 45, of No. 853 First-avenue. The conflict resulted in Ottna being stabbed six times and dangerously injured. Both men are employed in the slaughter-house. Ottna is a slaughterer, and employed Kress as his "helper." Kress had been drinking a great deal for a week past, and had annoyed Ottna with demands for money, which the latter refused to give him, as he would spend it in liquor. He asked Ottna for 50 cents yesterday, and was refused. He afterward went to Ottna's residence and got the money from Mrs. Ottna. At 10 o'clock last night, while Ottna was working in the slaughter-house, Kress entered and wanted to go to work. He was slightly intoxicated. Ottna reprimanded him for going to his wife for the money which he had refused him. Kress became impudent, and Ottna said: "I don't want you to work here any more. Take your tools and clear out." As he spoke he pushed him from the platform where he was working, but did not do so violently. Kress picked up his large butcher-and springing up the steps leading to the platform advanced upon Ottna threateningly. The latter picked up a large stick used in driving cattle into the pen, to defend himself. The combatants, both of whom are large, powerful men, clinched, and a desperate struggle ensued. Kress used his knife with fury. Ottna defended himself as best he could with the stick. Ottna received six terrible stab wounds, two on the head, two on the left cheek, one on the left shoulder, and one between the forefinger and thumb of his left hand. The thumb was almost severed.

Kress was struck three times with the stick, and received three severe scalp-wounds. Ottna sank exhausted from loss of blood, and Kress desisted from the use of the knife. An alarm was given, and Patrolman Roe, of the Nineteenth Precinct, hastened to the slaughter-house and arrested Kress, who still held the bloody knife in his hands. Kress and Ottna were both taken to the station-house in East Fifty-first-street. They were covered with blood, and presented a ghastly spectacle. An ambulance was summoned, and Dr. Leveridge, of Bellevue Hospital, was soon in attendance. He dressed the wounds of the injured men. Ottna, who was becoming so weak from loss of blood that stimulants were frequently administered to him, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. His condition is deemed very critical. Kress' wounds are not of a serious nature. He was locked up in a cell in the station-house, and will be taken to court to-day.

TROTTING AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 29.—There was a good attendance at the races to-day. The following is the summary of the 2:40 class:

Lady Alice	1 1 6 5 4 1	Punch	6 4 2 3 5 0
Okn	4 2 1 1 8 3	Clara B.	5 6 4 dis.
Orphan Girl	2 3 5 2 1 2	Milwaukee	
Grey Eagle	3 5 3 4 2	Maid	7 dis.
Lizzie B., Billy Bashaw, James Lupe, and Whitewater Belle drawn.			

Time—2:32; 2:33; 2:35; 2:35½; 2:34; 2:33½.

The second race was a special purse of $1,000 for Lulu; three heats against time; trotted between the heats of 2:25 and 2:24 class. Time—2:20; 2:17¾; 2:20½.

Third race—2:25 class. Summary:

Neome	1 1 1	Dakota Maid	0 5 4
Bone-Setter	2 2 3	Darby	6 4 5
Woodford Mambrino	0 6 6	Colonel Monroe Chief, and Joan Hale.	Dr. Fotie V. 3 3 6

Time—2:24; 2:26½; 2:24.

In this race Woodford was the favorite. To-morrow's races are for the 2:28 class and free for all.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 28.—The American schooner William Fredericks, Capt. Hassell, from New-York Aug. 2, for Venice, has been cut down to the water's edge by a collision.

HALIFAX, Aug. 29.—The schooner Emma J. Shanks, of St. John, went ashore at Cape North on the night of the 22d inst. She parted her chains, and is now lying on the beach. She will probably be floated.

The schooner Springfield, from Prince Edward's Island, laden with sheep and lumber for St. Pierre, is a total wreck at Cape North.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Aug. 29.—The bark Hebe, (Norwegian,) from Antwerp July 8, for St. John, in ballast, went ashore on one of Wolves' Islands, Bay of Fundy, during a dense fog Tuesday night. She will probably be a total loss.

THE DARTMOUTH BOOK RIOT CASE.

LITTLETON, N. H., Aug. 29.—The celebrated case of the Town of Hanover against nine Dartmouth College students was decided in favor of the town at the August term. The question was whether the town had any right of action. The suit grew out of the famous book-auction riot of the students against J. B. Parker, in November, 1875. The town paid Parker $800 under the statute making the town liable for damages arising from riots. The town then sued the students and now recovers. The students have all been graduated.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, Aug. 29.—Superintendent of Public Works Clark says that there is no foundation for the statement in yesterday's papers that there would be a suspension of navigation through the 16 locks for a week or 10 days on account of repairs. With the exception of a few hours' delay since the report above alluded to was published, there has been no interruption to navigation at this point, and boats are freely passing in both directions.

AWAITING REQUISITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29.—Edward Malin, formerly employed as clerk and cashier by Drexler & Co., stock brokers of Virginia City, Nev., and who ran away from that firm July 7, 1877, carrying with him $3,000 in cash and $10,000 in stocks, surrendered himself to the Police in this city. He will be returned to Nevada on the requisition of the Governor of that State.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29.—Admiral Inglefield, accompanied by his Flag Lieutenant, visited the torpedo station to-day. A salute of torpedoes was fired on his arrival. He will dine with the French Minister on Saturday, and has accepted several invitations to dine with prominent Summer residents. The municipal authorities will give a ball next week in honor of the British officers.

SHOOTING FOR THE NEVADA BADGE.

OSWEGO, Aug. 29.—Company H, of the Forty-eighth Regiment, of Oswego, in shooting for the Nevada Badge here to-day, made 521 points.

NEW COTTON.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 29.—The first bale of new cotton was received here to-day. It was raised in North Carolina.

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 29.—Gov. Hartranft arrived here to-day on his way to the White Mountains. He was greeted with a salute of 13 guns. The Governor is the guest of Gen. Griffin.

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—A Police magistrate to-day committed E. R. Goff on a charge of forging minutes of a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company.

THE OARS AND THE SAILS.

YACHTING IN "A SOLDIER'S WIND."

SMALL SAILING CRAFT HAVE A DRIFTING RACE ON THE SHREWSBURY RIVER—JERSEY GIRLS COMPETING AT THE OAR.

The tenth annual regatta for North Shrewsbury River yachts was sailed off Fair Haven yesterday, and, but for the lack of a breeze, would have proved a highly-interesting event. But the breeze—light from the south-east at the start—gradually died away, until several of the yachts were left, becalmed, far from the finish when darkness closed the day's sport. It was throughout a "soldier's wind," and the greater part of the race was but little better than a drifting match. The prizes were in gold coin, offered by John Van Tine, of the Fair Haven Hotel. They were $40 for first class jib and mainsail boats; $30 for second class of the same; $25 for first class cat-boats, and $15 for second class of the same. There were no entries of first class jib and mainsail boats. For the second class there were entered and started the yachts Elena D., Vixen, and Ideal. Of first class cat-boats the starters were Florence and Keewaydin; and of second class boats, Leonore, Mary Ellen, Olivia, and Lizzie R. It was a gala day for the country side, and by the time the races were started throngs of spectators had gathered from the neighboring villages and many charming Summer resorts on the river. The beautiful river itself was alive with innumerable pleasure-craft of every description, from the tiny skiff and humble cat-boat, to the stately yacht, skimming its surface in every direction, all laden with merry parties. The beaches were covered with carriages, and crowds lined the higher banks beyond, or thronged the steam-boat pier and the piazzas of the hotel.

The races were for 20 miles, the course being from the judges' boat anchored off the Fair Haven landing, up the river to Guion's Point, thence down to Long Point, and return to the judges' boat. This course had to be sailed over four times. At the start the tide was half ebb and running strong. After the firing of the second gun the Elena D. was the first to cross the line at 2:56 o'clock, followed by the Vixen at 2h. 57m. 45s.; Ideal, 3h. 00m. 15s.; Florence, 3h. 01m. 30s.; Keewaydin, 3h. 02m.; Leonore, 3h. 01m. 30s.; Mary Ellen, 3h. 02m. 15s.; Olivia, 3h. 03m., and Lizzie R. at 3h. 03m. 15s. The yachts had a free wind, and were prettily bunched to the turn, but on the second stretch, sailing close-hauled with the breeze freshening a trifle, the Elena and the Vixen, which was gaining on her slightly, soon left the Ideal, of their class, far behind. Of the cat-boats, the pretty Florence maintained her lead throughout the race. The only other boat of her class, the Keewaydin, soon took the rear position of the fleet, a position only contested by the Lizzie R. Had there been a breeze the race between the Florence and Vixen would have been very pretty. As it was, the Vixen gained so steadily on her rival that she beat her in actual sailing time, and would have won the race but that she had to allow the other two minutes. Following is a table of actual and corrected times of the boats that crossed the home line the requisite number of times:

Name.	Start.	Finish.	Actual Time.	Corrected Time.
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
Elena D.	2:56:00	5:33:30	2:37:30	2:35:30
Vixen	2:57:45	5:35:00	2:37:15	2:37:15
Ideal	3:00:15	5:51:15	2:51:00	2:47:40
Florence	3:01:15	6:14:30	3:13:15	3:13:15
Keewaydin	Not tak en.			
Olivia	3:03:00	6:30:00	3:27:00	3:22:20
Leonore	3:01:30	6:34:15	3:32:45	3:32:45

Thus the Elena D., Florence, and Olivia take the prizes in their respective classes. During the progress of the yacht races the spectators were also entertained by a half-mile boat race between the senior single scullers, Sarah Bennett, Etta Chadwick, and Annie Bennett. It was won by Sarah Bennett. A junior single-scull race between Annie Scott and Jennie Little was won by the former.

OBITUARY.

DR. JULIUS AUERBACH.

Dr. Julius Auerbach, whose death was announced in THE TIMES yesterday, was one of the most prominent physicians on Long Island. He resided at Ocean Point, near Woodsburg, Long Island, and had practiced his profession in that vicinity for 25 years, having a large acquaintance among the residents of this City, who were in the habit of visiting Far Rockaway and Woodsburg during the Summer months. He was born at Mayence, Germany, in the year 1821. After graduading at Tubingen, he emigrated to this country and completed his course of study in this City and Brooklyn, receiving a practitioner's license from the Queens County Medical Society in the year 1853. He was a brother of Berthold Auerbach, the noted German novelist, and the latter once dedicated a popular novel to him. Dr. Auerbach's death was indirectly due to an accident. While riding out a few days ago his horse ran away, and the Doctor jumped from his carriage. He escaped with a few slight bruises, but on reaching home he was seized with a fit of coughing, during which his diaphragm was ruptured. Inflammation at once set in, and the unfortunate gentleman died in great agony. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning at Ocean Point.

MR. ROBERT G. RANKIN.

Robert G. Rankin, a prominent resident of Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday, aged 72. He graduated at Yale College, in the Class of '26, and practiced law in this City for a number of years. He was one of the projectors of the railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and was land agent and consulting engineer in 1847, 1848, and 1849 of the Hudson River Railroad, for the section from Peekskill to Poughkeepsie. He was a candidate for Congress on the Whig ticket, in Dutchess County, about that time, and was defeated. He was one of the projectors of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad; made the first survey, and was for many years the general agent and consulting engineer of that enterprise. He was at the time of his death the oldest regent of the State University, having been appointed Sept. 22, 1847. He was prominent in church-work in Newburg, having established the Bethel Presbyterian Mission, a flourishing Sunday-school in the northern part of the city. Mr. Rankin has been in infirm health for several months. The cause of his death was sciatica.

MRS. D. H. HARKINS.

Mrs. D. H. Harkins, wife of the well-known actor, and manager of the Fifth-Avenue Theatre, died yesterday morning at her residence, No. 231 West Twenty-third-street. The announcement of the event, which was unexpected, caused profound sorrow in theatrical circles, in which she had a very extensive acquaintance. Mrs. Harkins never appeared upon the stage. Her maiden name was Isabella Scofield, and she was the daughter of a respectable New-York family. She was married to Mr. Harkins during the war of the rebellion, while he was a Captain of cavalry. Mrs. Harkins was about 30 years of age, of petite figure. She was of a generous disposition, and was ever ready to aid any professional friend in need. She was very hospitable and winning in her social relations, and rendered Larchmont Villa, in West Chester, where she was accustomed to spend her Summers, prominent for pleasant and frequent receptions. The funeral will probably take place on Sunday next from St. Thomas' Church, of which she was a member.

FOUND DROWNED IN THE HARLEM RIVER.

A man employed on the dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, yesterday afternoon saw a body rise to the surface of the water and float by the pier. He secured it, and found it to be that of man about 55 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, having brown hair mixed with gray, no beard, and dressed in a light coat, dark pantaloons and vest, white shirt, and a plaid necktie. A white handkerchief was found over the eyes and firmly knotted at the back of the head. The Police of the Twelfth Precinct were notified of the finding of the body, but the investigation made by them did not result in the discovery of any facts that would lead to the man's identification or explain the mystery surrounding his death. They are disposed to regard it as a case of suicide, no marks of violence having been discovered on the body. It was removed, late in the afternoon, to the Morgue. Late last night it was ascertained at Police Head-quarters that the description of the body corresponds with that of Carl Lehman, aged 54 years, a German, who disappeared from his home, at No. 50 Allen-street, on the 19th inst., leaving a letter to the effect that he had become discouraged at his inability to obtain work, and that he contemplated suicide.

FREIGHT CARS RUN INTO THE RIVER.

Early yesterday morning a train of nine cars rolled into the Jersey City depot of the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw. The employes prepared to roll eight of them upon the float fastened to the pier at the river front, and the cars were pushed forward by one of the bob-tail engines. Four of the cars had gone on the float in safety when the vessel was broken from her moorings by the force of the successive concussions, and the other four cars were precipitated into the water, where they lay piled one upon another. The cargoes consisted of valuable merchandise, which was taken from the submerged cars while they still lay in the water. The consignments were much damaged and the cars were badly broken. The loss cannot be stated, but it

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—10 A. M. AUG. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

C., C. & I. C. 1st.		Erie Railway.		St. Paul pref.	
$4,000	73¾	300	16⅛	300	68⅞
2,000	45⅛	300	16⅜	100	68¾
Western Union.		North-western.		1200	68⅞
200	92	400	35⅛	10	69
300	92⅞	2100	35⅜	600	69⅛
400	92⅝	200	34⅞	900	68¾
200	93	1300	34⅜	1200	68⅝
Michigan Central.		400	34⅝	100	68¾
100	89¾	300	34⅝	Han. & St. Jo.	
100	89	North-west. pf.		100	13¼
100	68⅜	800	68⅛	100	13⅜
100	68⅜	4500	68⅛	H. & St. Jo. pf.	
100	68⅜	4500	68⅝	100	33⅜
100	68⅜	St. Paul.		200	33¾
100	68⅜	700	30¾	D., L. & West.	
300	68⅛	500	30⅝	300	83⅛
200	68⅛	200	30⅝	100	82
400	68	1100	30⅝	100	52¼
100	68⅛	700	30½	200	52¼
100	68¼	300	30⅝	200	52⅜
100	68⅜	200	30⅝	100	52⅜
100	68⅜	200	30⅝	500	52⅜
Lake Shore.		200	30⅝	300	51⅞
800	65½	300	30¼	100	51⅞
1000	65½	200	30⅝	Union Pacific.	
300	65⅜	100	30½	100	64¾
500	65⅝	Morris & Essex.		200	64⅞
2450	65½	100	82¼	300	64¾
Cen. of N. J.		Ohio & Miss.		100	64⅞
900	32¾	400	7¾		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Georgia 7s, new.		Pacific Mail.		Western Union.	
$2,000	108½	100	18⅜	400	92⅜
La. 7s, con.		N. Y. C. & H.		300	93
1,000	72⅜	200	111¾	300	93⅛
Mo. 6s, '86.		C., C. & I.		Illinois Central.	
5,000	102½	100	27½	100	80½
Mo. 6s, '87.		Michigan Central.		Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
5,000	102⅜	100	88⅜	100	34
Tenn. 6s, old.		D., L. & West.		C., C. & St. P.	
1,000	25¼	200	52	100	84
M. & St. P. 1st.		Erie Railway.		100	30½
1,000	106¾	500	16⅜	500	30¾
M. & St. P. c. & f.		500	16¼	200	30¾
5,000	94	500	16⅛	300	30⅜
Mor. & Ess. 7s, '71.		100	16⅛	300	30⅜
4,000	101½	100	16⅛	250	30
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con.		1200	16⅛	300	30
10,000	99⅞	100	16⅛	200	29⅞
Un. Pac. 1st.		200	16⅛	100	29⅞
1,000	105¾	300	16⅛	400	29¾
5,000	105⅞	100	16⅛	500	29⅝
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.		1700	16	400	29⅝
1,000	106	1000	15⅞	200	29⅝
Union Pacific s. f.		10	16	100	29½
2,000	83.104	Union Pacific.		400	29¾
C. F. & Min. 1st.		200	64⅜	300	29⅝
4,000	90	600	64⅝	Mil. & St. P. pf.	
L., B. & W. 1st.		100	65	100	68¾
6,000	23	200	65⅛	100	68⅜
Can. So. 1st g'd.		100	64¾	1800	68⅜
5,000	74¼	Morris & Essex.		1800	68⅜
Alb. & Sus. 2d.		100	82¼	1400	68⅛
1,000	103	Chi. & N. W.		1100	68⅛
West. Pac.		100	34¼	1100	68⅜
3,000	101¾	800	34⅜	L. S. & M. So.	
C., C. & I. C. 1st.		800	34⅜	300	65½
14,000	45⅝	100	34⅜	700	65½
1,000	45½	100	34⅜	700	65½
P. & W. 2d.		100	34⅜	100	65⅝
14,000	88	Chic. & N. W. pf.		200	65½
L. & N. con. '98.		50	66¾	100	65½
3,000	106	600	66⅝	200	65⅝
L. & Nash. 2d.		900	66¾	Wabash.	
1,000	87½	100	66⅝	200	14¾
Merch. Bank.		200	66⅜	400	14½
10	123	200	66½	400	14¼
Adams Express.		1350	66½	500	14¼
10	105½	200	66½	600	14⅜
20	106	200	66½	900	14¾
Ontario Silver.		500	66⅝	C. C. & I. C.	
120	38⅞			100	67⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11:15 A. M.

U. S. 6s R., '81.	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	U. S. 4½ '91. C.	109⅜
$3,000	108	10,000	105¼
U. S. 5s, '81. R.	109⅜	50,000	104⅜
$5,000	108	50,000	104⅜
U.S. 5-20R. '65n.		50,000	104⅜
$0,000	108⅛	50,000	108⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

N. Y. Ele. 1st.		St. Paul pref.		Erie Railway.	
$10,000	87	100	68⅛	300	15¾
L., R. I. & P. 6s, 1917. C.	108½	100	68⅜	500	15¾
4,000	108½	100	68⅜	300	15⅝
American Exress		100	68⅜	North-west.	
10	49	10	68	400	66½
Western Union.		200	68½	200	66⅜
300	92⅞	100	68½	Illinois Central.	
300	92¾	50	68⅛	C., C. & I.	27½
500	93	200	68¼	St. Paul.	
N. Y. Cen. & Hud.		450	68⅜	100	29⅜
110	93⅛	100	68	100	29½
Michigan Central.		Union Pacific.		1200	29½
100	68⅞	100	64⅝	North-western.	
Lake Shore.		200	64⅝	100	34¾
1000	65½	100	64⅜	50	34⅝
300	65⅜	Rock Island.			
100	52	200	115⅜		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1:30 P. M.

U. S. 5s, '81 R.	U. S. 4s, 1907 R.		
$50,000	103⅛	$50,000	100⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Mo. 6s, '87.	L. S. & M. S.	Han. & St. Jo.	
$1,000	102⅜	1600	65⅜	100	13⅛
10,000	102	1000	65¼	100	13¼
La. 7s, con.		200	65¼	100	33⅜
1,000	72⅜	Union Pacific.		200	33⅝
Un. Pac. 7s, l. g.		300	64⅜	C. M. & St. P.	
3,000	106	C. & P. g'd.		1400	29¼
Dan. So. 1st. g'd.		400	80¼	100	29¼
3,000	74⅜	D., L. & West.		500	29⅜
Ontario Silver.		600	51⅞	100	29¼
100	38⅜	Cen. of N. J.		50	28⅞
L. S. Express.		100	32¼	100	29
100	48⅞	C., C. & I.		1100	29
Western Union.		100	27½	200	28⅞
300	92⅝	Chic. & N. W.		200	28¾
100	93	400	34⅝	300	28⅞
100	93¼	400	34⅝	C. M. & St. P. pf.	
100	92¼	300	34⅝	300	67½
300	92	400	34¼	300	67½
Erie Railway.		C. & N. W. pf.		1600	67½
700	15¾	100	66⅝	400	67⅝
800	15¾	400	66⅝	300	67⅝
1000	15⅝	500	66¾	700	67⅞
100	15⅝	500	66¾	900	67½
Michigan Central.		600	66¼	C., B. & Q.	
100	68⅛	1400	66	80	No cpg. 109
100	68⅜			Morris & Essex.	
100	68⅛			100	82⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

Louisiana consol.		H. & St. J. pf.		North-west. pf.	
$4,000	72¼	100	33⅜	200	66⅜
T. & W. 1st, St. L. D.		100	34	800	66
2nd, coupon.	34¼	100	34¼	200	65⅞
4,000	75	Lake Shore.		500	66
Can. So. 1st g'd.		200	65¼	100	66⅛
2,000	74¼	500	65⅛	200	66⅜
Un. Pac. 1st.		300	65⅜	100	66
1,000	106	1200	64⅞	Cen. of N. J.	
American Ex.		1000	64¾	190	32½
50	49⅜	200	64⅞	St. Paul.	
Quicksilver pf.		100	64⅞	100	29
200	34	100	65	100	28⅞
Del. & Hudson.		100	65⅛	100	29
100	49¼	100	65⅜	100	29⅛
100	49⅜	900	65⅜	100	28¾
Western Union.		300	65⅜	St. Paul pf.	
300	93	300	65⅜	300	67⅜
400	92	Erie Railway.		100	67¼
100	92	100	15⅛	300	67⅛
400	92	200	15⅜	400	67½
300	92¼	200	15⅜	300	67½
Pacific Mail.		700	15¾	300	67⅜
100	18⅞	Union Pacific.		500	67⅝
N. Y. C. & H.		200	64⅜	600	67⅝
200	111¼	200	64¼	Wabash.	
Han. & St. Jo.		200	64⅛	200	14¼
300	13⅜	100	63⅞	Del., Lack. & W.	
North-west.		100	64⅛	200	51¾
800	34⅜	200	64⅜	400	51⅝
1300	34¼	Mich. Central.		400	51⅞
100	34⅜	100	68¼	200	51⅞
100	34⅜	C., C. & I.		100	52
Rock Island.		100	27⅛	100	51⅞
100	115⅜				

MINING STOCK EXCHANGE SALES—AUG. 29.

(All Prices are in Currency.)

FIRST CALL—11 A. M.

California.		Leviathan.		N. Y. & Col.	
10	b30. 13⅜	100	.80	100	b60.2
Gold Placer.		100	b30. .80	Lacrosse.	
100	a.c. .26	100	b30. .80	100	a3. .28
Leviathan.		100	b30. .80		
100	.80				

SECOND CALL—1 P. M.

Consol. Virginia.		N. Y. & Col.		California.	
20	12	100	b60.2	10	b.c. 13¼
King's Mount.		Lacrosse.		10	b.c. 13⅜
100	1.65	700	b.c.c. .29	10	b.c.b28. 13½
Leopard.		100	b.c. .29	10	b.c. 13¼
100	b20. 2¾	100	b.c.b30. .29		

THIRD CALL—2:30 P. M.

Buckeye.		Hukill.		Leviathan.	
300	b10. .41	100	b.c.& .20	100	a.c.b60. .80
Consol. Va.		100	a.c.b30. .80		
10	a.c. 12½	500	b.c.b5. .29		

THURSDAY, Aug. 29—P. M.

There was a marked increase in the volume of business on the Stock Exchange today; but speculation in the share list was characterized by a weak tone, and prices declined ½ to 2 ₱ cent. There was an increased pressure to sell nearly all the leading stocks, more particularly St. Paul and North-western. The greatest decline of the day was on the St. Paul shares, and the depression in these and in North-western had a tendency to weaken the balance of the list, and to cause considerable selling of the market generally. Late in the day there was a rally of ½ to ½ ₱ cent. on the covering of short contracts, but in the final sales this improvement was partially lost.

The transactions aggregated 121,800 shares, embracing 37,000 St. Paul, 29,700 North-western, 17,250 Lake Shore, 13,100 Erie, 9,000 Western Union, 4,150 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,500 Union Pacific, 3,000 Wabash, 2,700 Michigan Central, and 2,100 Hannibal and St. Joseph.

St. Paul common declined from 30⅜ to 28¾, and the preferred from 68⅞ to 67⅞, with a recovery at the close to 29¼ for the former and to 67⅝ for the latter. North-western common fell off from 35⅛ to 34¼, and rallied to 34½. The preferred declined from 66⅝ to 65⅞, recovered to 66⅛, and closed at 66. Lake Shore rose from 65⅜ to 65⅝, declined to 64⅜, recovered to 65¼, and finally sold at 65⅛. Michigan Central advanced from 68¾ to 69, dropped to 68, rallied to 68⅞, reacted to 68¼, and finally sold at 68½. Erie declined steadily from 16⅛ to 15⅜, and recovered to 15¾. Union Pacific rose from 64⅜ to 65, fell off to 64¼, and closed at 64⅜. New-York Central declined from 111¾ to 111¼. Rock Island rose from 115⅛ to 115⅜. Illinois Central sold at 80½, and Pittsburg at 80¼. C., C. & I. rose from 27½ to 27⅞, and Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 33½ to 34¼. Wabash dropped from 14⅜ to 14, and recovered to 14¼. Among the coal shares, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose from 51⅜ to 52¼, fell off to 51½, and recovered to 52. Morris and Essex advanced from 82¼ to 83, and Delaware and Hudson from 49¼ to 49⅜, while New-Jersey Central declined from 32⅜ to 32⅛. Western Union declined from 93⅛ to 92⅝, and closed at 92⅞.

Pacific Mail fell off from 18¼ to 18⅛. Express shares were firm, American selling at 49½ and United States at 48⅛.

The Money market continued to work easily, with call loans at 1½@2 ₱ cent. In discounts prime mercantile paper was quoted at 3½ to 4½ ₱ cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, buying ¼, selling at par; Charleston, easy, ⅛ discount, ¼ premium; New-Orleans, commercial 3-16, bank ½; St. Louis, 50 cents discount; Chicago, 75 cents discount, and Boston, par.

The foreign advices reported no change in the Bank of England rate of discount, which, therefore, remains 5 ₱ cent. The bank gained £260,000 bullion during the past fiscal week, and £7,000 additional went into the bank on balance to-day. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 40⅞ ₱ cent., against 38⅞ ₱ cent. a week ago. Consols at London were steady at 94½@94⅝ for money and 94⅝ for the account. United States bonds were also steady, excepting 10-40s, which advanced ⅛@¼ ₱ cent., to 108¼. New 4½s sold at 105⅜@105⅞, 1867s at 106¼@106⅞, and new 5s at 107⅝. In American railway shares, Erie common declined from 17 to 16¾; preferred was steady at 32½; Illinois Central advanced from 81 to 82¼, and Reading from 16½ to 16¾; New-Jersey Central was steady at 34, and Pennsylvania, after advancing from 32⅜ to 33, returned to 32¾. Bar Silver declined ½d., to 52½d. ₱ ounce. This was "ticket-day" at the London Stock Exchange. At Paris, Rentes were slightly lower, selling at 112f. 70c. The bank of France gained specie to the amount of 7,400,000f. during the week. At Berlin, the Imperial Bank of Germany advanced its rate of discount to 5 ₱ cent.

The Sterling Exchange market was steady, with a light inquiry for bills. Actual business was done at $4 83⅜@$4 83¼ for bankers' long sterling, $4 87½@$4 88 for demand, $4 88½@4 88¾ for cables, and $4 81@$4 82 for commercial bills.

The Gold speculation was firmer, with all the transactions at 100¼@100⅝, the former the opening and the latter the closing price. On Gold loans the rates were "flat" to 2½ ₱ cent. for borrowing.

Government bonds were firm, with an advance of ¼ ₱ cent. in 6s of 1881 and 5-20s of 1865. Railroad bonds were comparatively dull. Cedar Falls and Minneapolis Firsts advanced to 89, Rock Island 6s to 108½, Hannibal and St. Joseph 8s to 99⅞, Union Pacific Firsts to 106, do. Land Grants to 106, C., C., and I. C. Firsts to 45¾@45½, Louisville and Nashville Consols to 106, do. Seconds to 87½, New-York Elevated Firsts declined to 87, Western Pacifics to 101¾, Morris and Essex 7s of 1871 to 101½, St. Paul consolidated Sinking Funds to 94. Indiana, Bloomington and Western Firsts sold at 23, and Wabash Seconds at 88. State bonds were weak and lower. Georgia 7s, new, declined to 108½, Louisians Consols to 72@72¼, Missouri 6s of 1886 to 102½, and do. of 1887 to 102. Tennessee 6s, old, were steady at 35¾.

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅛	1:00 P. M.	100⅜
10:30 A. M.	100⅛	1:30 P. M.	100⅜
11:00 A. M.	100⅜	2:00 P. M.	100⅜
11:30 A. M.	100⅜	2:30 P. M.	100⅜
12:00 M.	100⅜	3:00 P. M.	100⅜
12:30 P. M.	100⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Conversy 6s	119⅞	120
United States 6s, 1881, registered	108	108⅛
United States 6s, 1881, coupon	108	108⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg.	102⅞	103
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup.	102⅞	103
United States 5-20s, 1867, reg	105¼	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	105¼	105⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, reg	107	107½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	107½	108
United States 10-40s, registered	106⅜	106⅝
United States 10-40s, coupon	106⅞	109⅛
United States 5s, 1881, registered	106¼	106¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	106⅛	106⅛
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	103⅜	103⅞
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon	103⅜	104⅞
United States 4s, 1907, registered	100¾	101
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	100¾	101

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in Gold coin $22,000 for interest and $98,000 for called bonds.

The following were the Gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York to-day:

Gold cleared	$7,462,000
Gold balances	1,798,350
Currency balances	1,807,154

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$48,828,662
Currency balances	2,734,012
Gold exchanges	10,530,740
Gold balances	990,338

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1833..	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '86.	102⅝
Alabama 5s, 1886..	43	Mo. H. & S. J. due '87.	102⅞
Alabama 8s, 1886..	43	N. Y. 6s, G. R. '87.	113
Alabama 8s, 1888..	43	N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87.	113
Ala. 8s, M. & E. R..	10	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '91.	120
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Ch. R.	9	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '92.	120
Ala. 8s, of 1892..	20	N. Y. 6s, G. L. '93.	120
Ala. 8s, of 1893..	20	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	15
Ark. 6s, '99-1900.	21	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	15
Ark. 7s, LR. & Ft S. is.	4	N. C., N. C. R., J. & J.	70
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
*A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, A. & R....	9	N. C. 6s, F. & A. C. '68.	9
Conn. 6s, 1883-4..	108	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	9½
Ga. 6s, 1879-80-86.	100	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8½
Ga. 7s, n. bds..	1886. 108	N. C. s. tax, cl. 1, '98-9	2
Ga. 7s, indorsed '86.	106½	Ohio 6s, '81.....	104
Ga. 7s, G. bds..	'90. 107	Ohio 6s, '86.....	106
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879..	101¼	R. I. 6s, C. 1893-4.	110
Ill. Ter Loan.....	102	South Carolina 6s..	44
Kentucky 6s.....	101½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.....	28
Louisiana 6s.....	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	27½
La. 6s, new bds....	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66.	90
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	41
La. 7s, Penitent'ry.	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	41
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. 7s of '90.....	32½
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. Non-fund. bds.	1¾
La. 8s, L. bds of '75.	50	Tenn. 6s, old, '90-2-8	35
La. 7s, Cons., 1914.	72½	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	33¼
Mich. 6s, 1883.....	104	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	33
Mich. 7s, 1890.....	110	Va. 6s, old.....	20
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..	100	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66.	21
Mo. 6s, d. in '82 or '83.	102	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67.	21
Mo. 6s, due in 1886.	102	Va. 6s, Cons. bds...	72
Mo. 6s, due in 1887.	102	Va. 6s, Cons. 2d s..	29
Mo. 6s, due in 1888.	102⅜	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	4⅜
Mo. 6s, d. in '89 or 90.	102½	Dis. of C. S. 6s, a 1924	79⅜

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	24	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	109
Ohes. & Ohio 6s, 1st.	27	Clev., P. & A. old..	102
Chic. & Alton 1st..	114½	Clev., P. & A. new.	110¼
Joliet & Chic. 1st..	106	Buff. & Erie new bs.	110
La. & M. River 1st.	98½	Buff. & State L. 7s.	102
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st.	107	D. M. & T. 1st 7s 1906	105
C. B. & Q. 8 p.c.. 1st.	111½	Lake Shore div. bs.	109
Chic., B. & Q. con. 7s.	113¼	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	111½
C., B. & Q. 5s, S. F.	82	Lake Shore C. S. 2d.	103¼
C. R. I. & P. 6s, coup..	103½	M. C. con. 7s, 1902.	111
C. R. of N. J. 1st..	112	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.	105
C. R. of N. J. c. r. as'd.	68½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.	106½
L. & W. B., con. g'd..	59	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	104¼
L. & W. B. con. ass'd.	42½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	104½
Am. D. & L. bds. '86..	50	N. Y. Cen. & H. 1st.	117⅝
Am. D. & L. bds. '87..	49	N. Y. & Harlem 7s..	142

M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D. 117
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, C. & D. 111½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, I. & D. 106
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. 98¾
M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. 98¾
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D. 98
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M. 102½
M. & St. P. C. & F.... 98⅜
M. & St. P. 1st, P. & M. 100½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.... 106
Chic. & N. W. int. bds. 106
C. & N. W. con. bds.... 109⅜
C. & N. W. 1st..... 107
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.... 99
G. & Chic. extended.. 104¼
Peninsula 1st Con.. 110
Wm. & St. Pet. 1st. 100
Wm. & St. Pet. 2d.. 85
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s SF. 107¼
D., L. & W. 2d..... 107
S., B. & N. Y. 1st 7s. 103½
Morris & Essex 1st. 113
Morris & Essex 2d. 104
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 101½
Del. & Hudson 1st.. 101
Del. & Hud. '91..... 101
Del. & Hud. 1st ext'd. 101
Del. & Hud. reg. 7s. 100
Pacific Mail..... 115⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul. 30⅜
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf. 68⅞
Pittsburg..... 80¼
Del., Lack. & Western.. 52¼
New-Jersey Central.... 32⅜
Del. & Hudson Canal.... 49⅜
Morris & Essex..... 83
Michigan Central..... 69
Illinois Central..... 80½
Hannibal & St. Joseph.... 33⅛
Hannibal & St. Joseph pref.... 33¼
Michigan Central..... 69
Illinois Central..... 80⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	111¾	111	400
Erie	16⅛	15⅛	13,100
Lake Shore	65⅝	64⅜	17,250
Wabash	14⅜	14	3,000
North-western	35⅛	34¼	11,450
North-western pref	66⅜	65⅞	18,250
Rock Island	115⅜	115⅛	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	30⅜	28¾	17,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	68⅞	67⅜	19,400
Pittsburg	80¼	80¼	100
Del., Lack. & Western	52¼	51⅞	4,150
New-Jersey Central	32⅜	32⅛	400
Del. & Hudson Canal	49⅜	49¼	200
Morris & Essex	83	82¼	300
Michigan Central	69	68	2,700
Illinois Central	80½	80½	100
Union Pacific	66	64¼	3,500
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	27⅞	27½	300
C., C. and I. Central	4	4	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph	13¼	13⅜	600
Hannibal & St. Joseph pf.	34¼	33½	1,500
Ohio and Mississippi	7⅜	7⅜	400
Western Union	93	92	6,000
Pacific Mail	18¼	18⅛	200
Quicksilver pref	34	34	200
United States Express	48⅛	48½	100
Total sales			121,800

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	100⅛	1:00 P. M.	100⅜
10:30 A. M.	100⅛	1:30 P. M.	100⅜
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United States 10-40s, coupon	106⅞	109⅛
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Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	4	N. C., N. C. R., A. & O.	70
*A. 7s, L. R. P. B. & NO.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, J. & J.	50
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	4	N. C. N. C. R. c. off, A. & O.	50
Ark. 7s, A. & R....	9	N. C. 6s, F. & A. C. '68.	9
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Ga. 7s, G. bds..	'90. 107	Ohio 6s, '86.....	106
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Kentucky 6s.....	101½	S. C. 6s, J. & J.....	28
Louisiana 6s.....	50	S. C. 6s, A. & O....	27½
La. 6s, new bds....	50	S. C. F'd'g Act '66.	90
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	41
La. 7s, Penitent'ry.	50	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	41
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. 7s of '90.....	32½
La. 8s, Levee bonds.	50	S. C. Non-fund. bds.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Aug. 29. The foreclosure sale announced by Hugh N. Camp, of four lots on Sherman-av., south-west of Boulevard, was adjourned to Sept. 6.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Aug. 28.

4th-st., w. s., 382.7 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.7x 96; Hine Goldschmidt and husband to Marcus Kraskopf.....$8,550

Inwood-av., w. s., 138 ft. n. of Clarke-place; 113.6x129x irregular, 24th Ward; William Bradley to Frank Fleet.....

Madison-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.6x 96; Joseph Hewlett and wife to William H. Mills.....nom.

83d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9; David Lewi and wife to Samuel W. Weiss.....nom.

Same property; Samuel W. Weiss to Henrietta Lewi.....nom.

Madison-av., w. s., 76.8 ft. s. of 78th-st., 25.6x 96; William H. Mills and wife to Mary A. Hewlett.....nom.

84th-st., n. s., 356.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x98.9; Thomas J. Northall to Joseph H. Hutton.....nom.

Centre Market-place, e. s., 124.3 ft. n. of Grand-st., 17.4x57.5x irregular; Ann Mountain to Julia Maxwell.....2,610

54th-st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x97; Wendolin J. Nauss and wife to Jacob Beck.....25,250

125th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.11; John L. Colby and wife to William Stephan.....nom.

124th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x89; William H. Payne and wife to Isaac E. Wright.....2,125

Madison-av., s. w. corner of 68th-st., 95x100.5; William A. De Forest and wife to Bernard Muldoon.....73,500

58th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison-av., 100x 100.5; William H. De Forest and wife to Anthony Mowbray.....70,000

57th-st., n. s. corner of 35th-st., 25.6x100; Maria E. L. Kip and husband to Rachel A. Poillon.....nom.

Same property; Harriet L. Pool to Rachel A. Poillon.....nom.

Lexington-av., s. w. corner of 61st-st., 20x80; Jane A. Halliard and husband to Jeremiah C. Sweeney.....nom.

Broome-st., No. 434; Michael J. A. McCaffery, Referee, to Walter W. Conklin.....15,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Beck, Jacob, to Wendolin J. Nauss and another; n. s. 5th-st., w. of 2d-av., 3 years.....$10,000

Caldwell, William M., to Samuel F. Jayne; s. w. corner 8th-av. and 15th-st.....4,713

Helmuth, Theodore, and others to Samuel T. Valentine and another; s. e. corner of Houston and Mulberry sts., 1 year.....2,900

Johnson, John B., and wife to Detlef F. Bower; s. s. 4th-st., corner of 2d-av., 3 years.....7,000

Krasnokopf, Marcus, to Mine Goldschmidt; s. s. 4th-st., w. of Avenue D, 6 years.....5,400

McCormick, Samuel E., and wife to Jacob Jonas; s. s. 42d-st., w. of 10th-av., 2 years.....2,000

Mowbray, Anthony, and wife to William H. De Forest; s. s. 58th-st., w. of Madison-av., 1 year.....45,000

Muldoon, Bernard, and wife to William H. De Forest; s. w. corner of Madison-av. and 58th-st., 1 year.....48,850

West, Mercy, to John J. Hoving; No. 627 Hudson-st., 3 years.....9,000

Wayman, Ferdenand, to Lizzie Schaleter; n. s. 4th-st., corner of Avenue B., 1 year.....580

Wright, Isaac E., to William H. Payne; s. s. 124th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year.....2,125

Same to same; s. s. 124th-st., e. of 2d-av., 1 year.....4,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Beck, Jacob, to Wendolin J. Nauss and another.$11,000

Lewi, David, to Samuel W. Weiss.....10,000

Weiss, Samuel W., to Henrietta Lewi.....10,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT house, with stable, No. 32 W. 38th-st., just off 5th-av.; house built by the owner; fine large dining-room, conservatory, &c.; first-class stable on 55th-st., will be rented or sold together or separately at low figures. Apply to P. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 13 WEST 46TH-ST., FOUR-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 21.5 wide; in perfect order; all modern improvements; for sale low on easy terms. Apply to OWNER, between 12 and 4, on premises.

REDUCED PRICES.—THE NEW HOUSES NOS. 128, 20. and 22 East 63d-st.; first-class built, elegant cabinet trimmed; butler's pantry on first floor; price $17,500 each. Apply on premises, or F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

LENOX, 5TH-AV., 13TH-ST.—FINE APARTments from 1st September: meals furnished tenants in their rooms only; rents for apartments and meals greatly reduced.

NO. 15 WEST 31ST-ST.—SPLENDID FULL-size house; bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 35 East 17th-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

NO. 777 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR CENTRAL Park.—Finely and completely furnished medium-sized house; acceptable family moderate rental. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 35 East 17th st.

WINCHESTER APARTMENT HOUSE, BROADWAY, BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS.—Desirable flats, containing eight rooms, arranged for housekeeping; also several furnished rooms; reasonable rents.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Completely and magnificently furnished and frescoed 20-foot residence. Rent very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th st., and 661 5th-av.

TO LET—FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURnished.—A very fine and first-class full-size residence on West 56th-st., close to 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or R. WARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

AT BARGAINS—LARGE AND SMALL FURnished and unfurnished dwellings; 100 bargains. WYCKOFF'S, No. 30 Pine-st., No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st.

FLOORS, SIX ROOMS, NO. 216 WEST 37th-st., $20 to $22. Floors, No. 217 West 36th-st. desirable for quiet family.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; will be rented very low. HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM ON THE RARITAN RIVER, near Bound Brook, N. J.; 84 acres, all tillable; house surrounded by trees, shrubbery, and lawns; large barn, and all the necessary outbuildings, in good order. Address W. D. BANCKER, care of American News Company, Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB FARM AND RESIDENCE, thoroughly stocked and appointed, on bold salt water, with every convenience of location. Address Dr. E. G. WATERS, Cambridge, Md.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET.

ORANGE, N. J.—$80 PER MONTH TO MAY next, new and neatly furnished cottage, suitable for small family. Address C. D., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, a well-furnished house below 59th-st., between Madison and 6th avs., for six or eight months; rent must be very moderate; perfect satisfaction given; state location and terms. Address H. F., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WE WANT FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses from 42d-st. up for our customers. Owners will find reliable tenants by applying to HALL & NIXON, Broadway corner 51st-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN FIRST-class location, where owner's family would board and give individual care to other boarders; references given. Address Box No. 50, Bellport, Long Island.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED TO RENT from 14th to 52d sts., 3d to 8th av.; rent from $2,500 to $3,500; very responsible tenants. JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF, No. 30 Pine-st., or No. 1,267 Broadway.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, with bath-room; unfurnished; by a gentleman and wife. Address P. R., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA
Regular bi-monthly sailings from Pier No. 51 North River, as follows:
For Kingston (Jam.) and Hayti:
ATLAS.....Aug. 29
ETNA.....Sept. 19
For Hayti, Colombia, Isthmus of Panama, and South Pacific Ports, (via Aspinwall:)
ALPS.....Aug. 31
AILSA.....Sept. 14
First-class British-built iron steamer. Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. HALLOCK.....Sat. Aug. 31
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN.....Wed., Sept. 4
From Pier 43 North River, 8 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA: Steam-ship CAPUCO, Saturday, Aug. 31, noon (Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO, Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 287 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
HOLLAND, W., Sept. 4, 10 A. M. | Denmark, W., Sept. 11, 8 P. M.
—FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—
Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M. | England, S., Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $60 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
CIRCASSIA....Aug. 31 | ANCHORIA....Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
DEVONIA....Sept. 7, 2 P. M. | ETHIOPIA....Sept. 21, noon.
Cabins, $85 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 45 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Sept. 4, 11 A. M. | Elysia....Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 36 N. R., foot of Kings-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Oct. 1, 9 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, steward-ess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring one greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80;
INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 18
*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11 | PARTHIA....THU., Sept. 19
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.Saturday, Sept. 14, 6:30 A.M.
CELTIC, Capt. GLADDELL.....Thurs., Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. R. KENNEDY, Agt.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 19
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Aug. 31, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 103 South 4th-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACRESNEZ, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Wednesday, Sept. 18, 9:30 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage apply at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
Steam-ship ASHLAND will sail for Fernandina, Fla., direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. Connecting with all railroads and steam-boats in Florida, and for points on Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers.
INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT.
For rates, through bills of lading, and information, apply on pier, or to
K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up-stairs.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERDER....Thurs., Sept. 5 | WIELAND, Thurs., Sept. 19
LESSING....Thurs., Sept. 12 | POMMERANIA, T., Sept. 26
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all parts of England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

THE RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Carrying the Belgian and United States mails. Sailing semi-monthly alternately from Phila. and New-York.
JAVA sails Saturday, Sept. 7, noon.
For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Phila., and No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JNO. MCDONALD, Agt., No. 8 Battery-place.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS DESIRING INSURANCE CAN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co., Agents, Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

TO SUMMER TRAVELERS.—INTERNATIONAL Steam-ship Company's line of steamers to Eastern Maine, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, &c. The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Sept. 23, leave Boston at 8 A. M., and Portland at 6 P. M., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, St. John, New-Brunswick, forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, &c., Grand Manan, St. Andrews, Fredericton, Shediac, Miramichi, and Bathurst, New-Brunswick; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia: Summerside and Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circulars, with description of the route, and any further information, apply to W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CARONDELET, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis.Wednesday, Sept. 18
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ.
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDEZ & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

New-York, June 18, 1878.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
BEDFORD-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.—NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UPTOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad.
WM. R. GARNISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878.
Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Express at 8:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 4, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Camp May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Plemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50, 9:40 A. M.; 4:10, 5:15, 10:10 P. M. Sunday, 1:50, 9:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:55 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
Norton-st.
LABRADOR, SANGLIER, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACRESNEZ, Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE....Wednesday, Sept. 18, 9:30 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage apply at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

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DIRECT MAIL LINE.
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Steam-ship.....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
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INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT.
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K. ROBERTS,
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KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
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No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

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EVERY WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
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Capt. Wier,
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S. S. NIAGARA, 2,265 tons, Curtis.Wednesday, Sept. 18
Tickets issued also for
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in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

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F. ALEXANDEZ & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

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THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. RAY ALLEN; RHODE ISLAND, Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st.
Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all off

LEVY AND HIS AGENT RYER.

THE CORNET PLAYER AND HIS CORRESPONDENT.

LEVY'S LIBERALITY IN WINE AND CIGARS—HE SWEARS HE NEVER RECEIVED THE DECOY LETTER—STOUT PAY FOR BLOWING A HORN—MR. LEVY'S NAME AND BIRTHPLACE.

Mr. Isaac Levy, sometimes known as Jules Levy, sat before Justice Campbell, in the Sixth Judicial District Court-room, at Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday morning. So did Mr. George W. Ryer, who had a suit against Mr. Levy; and the two glared at each other almost as if they had warlike intents. When they were not glaring at each other, which was seldom, the fiery horses in the livery stable immediately underneath the court-room kicked the planking and sharpened their teeth against the mangers. Mr. Ryer's suit against Mr. Levy was for 5 per cent. commission on the latter's salary of $350 a week at Brighton Beach. the claim being based upon the ground that Ryer was Levy's agent, and was entitled, by contract, to the commission named. Mr. Levy's answer was the sort of legal "You're another," known as a general denial.

The funny incident is fresh in the minds of all newspaper readers, how Ryer, desiring to get Levy within the jurisdiction of the Sixth District Court, sent him a note, purporting to be signed by a woman, making an assignation for one sunny morning in August, at Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue; and how Levy, when he reached the place, found a court officer with a summons, instead of the fair creature he was presumably looking for. It was in answer to this summons that Mr. Levy appeared in court yesterday morning, stroking his heavy mustache furiously, and occasionally giving some attention to the mild little goatee on his lower lip.

In opening the case, the attorney for the plaintiff referred to Mr. Levy as a person who has "some little reputation, I understand, as a cornet-player." He then called George W. Ryer. Mr. Ryer is a young gentleman of decidedly blonde complexion, with a disposition bordering on the brunette. He is about 30 years old, and comfortably rotund in proportions. He testified that he had known Levy for two or three years, and became his agent last May; he first rendered services for Levy in the Grand Opera-house Sunday night concerts; Levy was performing there every Sunday; early in May he had a conversation with Levy about Brighton Beach, a place that at that time was unnamed; Arbuckle was said to be engaged at Coney Island, and Levy said the parties had been looking for him. The witness suggested that perhaps something could be arranged at the new hotel, meaning the Brighton, and Levy said that would be just the thing. The witness spoke to Mr. Breslin about it, and Mr. Breslin wanted to know Levy's price. Ryer fixed the price at $400; then there was some haggling about the terms, and at last the price was put down to $350 a week. Ryer took Levy to the office of the Brighton Railroad Company, to meet Breslin & Sweet, but nothing was done. After the contract was made, Ryer said that if Levy had let him alone he would have got $400 a week. Breslin & Sweet wanted the cornetist for $300 a week, but Ryer would not hear of it; he wanted $350 a week, and meals for both of them; but Breslin & Sweet would not agree to that. The latter then offered $350 without the meals, saying that they would treat them well, and this offer was accepted. Levy, Breslin, and Sweet signed the contract, as principals, and Ryer as witness. "I had," Ryer testified, "a general authority from Levy to act as his agent, and make other engagements, and receive 5 per cent. commission as fast as he got the money. I had a social rupture with Mr. Levy, and then he repudiated this arrangement."

On his cross-examination Mr. Ryer said that he is a theatrical agent, at present unemployed; was agent for Clara Morris for two weeks; advertising agent for Mrs. Conway, and afterward that lady's business manager. He did not, he said, know whether he was married or single; first met Levy in Gilmore's Garden, and he wanted witness to go to Australia with him; when Levy returned from Australia and gave the Grand Opera House concerts, witness "looked out for the front of the house" for him at $5 a night.

It took Mr. Ryer well on toward half an hour to explain the numerous duties of the man who looks out for the front of the house. He had to look to the doors, see that people didn't go in without paying, count the house, and receive the money from the ticket office. He also explained that he received $5 each for the first, second, third, and fourth concerts, and $40 for the fifth, of which $25 was a present from Mr. Levy, the latter having promised to buy Ryer a suit of clothes. It was early in May when he first saw Breslin & Sweet in regard to the Brighton Beach concerts. Mr. Levy told him that John P. Smith, the theatrical agent, wanted him [Levy] to see the Brighton people. When they first wanted to know Levy's terms, he said $500 a week; Mr. Sweet said that was too high. The witness denied saying that if Levy hadn't been a bull-head he could have got him $500; the word was pig-head, not bull-head; and the sum named was $400. "I sent Mr. Levy a letter," the witness continued, "signed A. S., to entice him within the jurisdiction of this court; it was sent by mail, directed to Mr. Levy, at Brighton Beach. I do not know of my own knowledge whether Mr. Levy got the letter." He here repeated the contents of the letter, as previously printed in THE TIMES, and said that he wrote it in his own house at No. 75 Poplar-street, Brooklyn, on the Friday before the summons was served. He did not show the letter to any one, but talked with his brother and other persons about it. He had been intimate with Levy and knew his habits very well. He received a dispatch from Levy's brother-in-law at Atlantic City, asking whether Levy had gone to the Brighton place. No summons was served to keep an appointment with a woman. He telegraphed an affirmative reply. When the Marshal took out the summons on the steps of Chickering Hall, Levy jumped back and walked into the vestibule, the Marshal following him.

The witness then told an amusing story about negotiating for the terms of another concert in the Grand Opera-house. Levy waiting for him in the street till the arrangements were made. He had contracted for Levy for one night for $200, but told him only $150. Levy was satisfied with this, and Ryer said: "I wish I'd got you $50 more; I'd have got a suit of clothes out of you." "That's so," replied Levy; "why didn't you do it?" "Well, I did," Ryer responded, and then told him the terms he had made. "But then," said the witness, "he only wanted to give me $20, and said that was enough to buy me a suit of clothes. But I got him to leave it to his wife, and so got $40." There was a long discussion as to whether the cause of the misunderstanding between Ryer and Levy should be put in evidence. The Judge at last decided to hear it, and the witness began: "I had a friend with me at the Grand Opera-house—I don't want to mention any names"—At this point the lawyers on both sides decided that it would be safer for their clients not to have this part of the story told, and the plaintiff left the stand.

The remainder of the testimony for the plaintiff was very brief. Jacob Hess testified that he saw Levy with Ryer in Gilmore's Garden; Levy told him he had made an excellent engagement at Brighton Beach, at $400 a week, and (patting Ryer on the shoulder) that there was the boy that made it. Joseph Operti, the English opera manager, testified that he had known Mr. Levy for a long time, and that Levy had told him that Ryer was his agent. John F. Poole, of the Grand Opera-house, testified that he was connected with the Grand Opera-house last season and that Ryer acted there as Levy's agent.

A motion to dismiss the complaint having been made and promptly denied, Mr. Isaac Levy, the defendant, took the stand. He testified that he is a musician, and lives at No. 144 East Thirty-fifth-street. He first met Ryer in Gilmore's Garden; had been home from Australia for two or three weeks before again seeing Ryer. "He asked me," Mr. Levy continued, "what I was going to do, and I told him of my giving concerts in the Grand Opera-house; we arranged that he should take charge of the front of the house, at $5 a concert; we went to saloons, and drank and paid for all. I never saw him pay for anything; he had no money, and I did all the putting up; for the second concert I gave him $8 or $10 for his extra services in running errands; he wanted his name on the programme as my agent, because it would give him the entrée to other theatres; he was a kind of hanger-on, a mouse, always following me."

Mr. Levy continued that he learned from Mr. Downing, of Downing's Band, that he was wanted at Brighton Beach, and sent Ryer with a message to Mr. Breslin, saying that he was open for an engagement for the season. They desired to know how much salary he wanted, and he told Ryer to tell them $500. They said that was too much, and he sent them word that he would play for $400 and board. They thought that was still too much, but sent word they would like to see him. He never, he said, agreed to pay Ryer any percentage on any money he earned.

In relation to the decoy letter, Mr. Levy testified: "I never received the letter Ryer says he sent me, pretending to be from a woman; never! never! I was in the City to send $100 to my wife, who is in Atlantic City; I was going to Weber's, where all my letters from Europe are addressed."

On the cross-examination Mr. Levy was asked: "What is your right name, Mr. Levy?"

"Isaac Levy," was the reply.

"But you go by the name of Jules Levy?"

"No; it is never written so by my consent. I sign my name J., but that is my professional name. All professionals have two names, and do not make their real names public."

"Where were you born?"

"In London."

"Whereabouts in London?"

"In London."

"There is a large place. In Whitechapel?"

"No."

"In St. Giles?"

"No."

"How many times have you been married?"

"I was married in the old country, and have since been married in this country; I began to play at Brighton about the 1st of July, and gave two phonograph concerts."

The plaintiff's attorney here offered to show that Mr. Levy was examined in the Common Pleas, in this City, on supplementary proceedings, and that he then swore that he was indebted to Eyer $5,000, and had hypothecated his earnings for two years to pay it. The offer was rejected.

One of the last questions was: "Is there anybody in the wide world that you consider your friend?"

"Yes, many," Levy replied.

It was shown, in the course of the trial, that Levy's share in the proceeds of the first phonograph concert in the Grand Opera-house was $353. In answer to a question by the court, Mr. Levy replied: "I solemnly swear that I never owed Ryer a considerable sum of money about this time other than that I have named." This was a question and an answer that puzzled everybody in court to find any meaning in, as Mr. Levy has held, throughout, that he never owed Ryer anything.

After brief addresses by both attorneys, the court reserved its decision.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN NEWARK.

DESTRUCTION OF THE PETERS ENAMEL CLOTH WORKS—DAMAGE ABOUT $150,000.

A disastrous fire, involving a loss of $150,000 worth of property, in Harrison, East Newark, N. J., occurred yesterday morning. The works of the Peters Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of table, enameled, and stair cloth, were large buildings on the block bounded by Sussex, Fifth, Bergen, and Fourth streets. The Morris and Essex Railroad runs just south of the factory site, not more than a block distant. The buildings were irregular in size. One had a frontage of 50 feet on Bergen-street, a depth of 125 feet, and was four stories high. Next to this building was another, fronting 138 feet on Bergen-street and 50 feet on Fifth-street, and this building was also four stories in height. In the middle of the block was a building of five stories, 92 by 50 feet, and at the corner of Sussex and Fifth streets was the office building, three stories high and 40 by 20 feet in area. Besides these there were the engine and boiler rooms, which surrounded a three-story brick dwelling on Sussex-street. All of these buildings, except the dwelling house, were destroyed. The fire broke out in a drying-room at the south-west corner of the group of buildings. A watchman employed in the building was in this drying-room at 2 o'clock, and 10 minutes later he was startled to find volumes of smoke pouring through the buildings from the room he had just left. A dull explosion immediately followed, when tongues of flame shot out of the drying-room and began to lick up the abundant combustible material that lay about. Hurrying to the engine-room, the watchman sounded a long and piercing alarm on the steam-whistle. This awakened the people of the neighborhood, but did not bring any help from Newark. There were fire-extinguishers in the building, and several lengths of hose to be used in connection with pumps on the premises. These appliances were of little use, and the fire soon raged so violently as to be beyond the control of the persons who looked upon its ravages. A second explosion scattered a lot of paints and oils over the buildings, and added new fury to the already furious fire.

A message was sent to Chief Engineer Benedict, of the Newark Fire Department, asking him for aid. The Chief Engineer declined, saying that he must first receive the permission of Mayor Yates. The Mayor could not be found, and no aid came. The factory was rapidly consumed. When day broke nothing remained standing of the buildings except the two chimney stacks. There were fortunately few houses in the neighborhood, and they were all far enough away from the blaze to escape ignition. Mrs. Horatio N. Peters, the Treasurer of the company, believes that the fire could have been confined to the room in which it originated. Each building had a drying-room on every floor, inclosed in a brick wall. Every floor was solid, without communicating hatchways or stairways, access being obtained by corridors running along the outside. Building facing each other. Had the fire communicated by the corridors, and firmen could have torn these down speedily, and effectually prevented the spread of the flames.

The buildings and stock destroyed are valued by the officers of the company at $150,000 at least. Of this amount $50,000 is estimated for the machinery. Recently the property was insured for $40,000, but one of the policies, held by the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Newark, was allowed to run out, and but $38,000 of insurance remained on the buildings when they were destroyed. The insurances were made by the following companies, in the amounts set opposite to their names:

Germania, Newark..	$2,000	Millville, New Jersey.	2,000
New-Jersey, Newark.	2,000	Newark Mutual.....	2,000
Peoples', Newark....	2,000	Newark City.....	3,000
Standard, Trenton...	2,000	Farmers', New-York.	2,000
German - American, New-York.....	4,000	German, Rochester..	2,000
Lycoming, Williamsport, Penn.....	2,000	St. Louis Insurance Company.....	2,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia....	2,000	Alliance, Boston...	2,000
Capital City, New-York.....	1,000	Manhattan, New-York.	4,000
Total.....		Virginia, Richmond.	1,000
		Citizens', Missouri...	2,000
			$38,000

The Peters Manufacturing Company was organized about 20 years ago, and has done a very large business ever since its organization. The destruction of the factory will throw about 350 persons out of employment. This number will include not only the 200 hands engaged in the enameled cloth works that were burned, but 150 others employed in the cotton mill corner of Canal and Cherry streets, Newark, operated by the Peters Company, which will undoubtedly be closed. All through the panic of 1873, when there was little business, the firm kept their factory going, and have paid out annually about $150,000 in wages.

THE RIDGE-STREET ARSON CASE.

POLICE JUSTICE OTTERBOURG DISCHARGES THE ACCUSED POLE, AND SAYS WHY HE DOES SO.

The examination into the case of Henry Bugishofsky, charged with setting fire to his saloon at No. 98 Ridge-street, on Tuesday night last, was continued before Justice Otterbourg, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning, and occupied nearly the entire day. After the Deputy Fire Marshal, members of the Fire Department, and others, had been examined, the accused was placed on the stand, and told a seemingly straightforward story. He and his family had been invited that evening to a party at the house of a friend. His wife and children went at 10 o'clock, but he continued to attend to his saloon until 11:30 o'clock. At length two persons came from his friend's house to know why he did not join them, and, in their presence, he locked up his saloon and went with them. He had lately insured his property because a fire took place two months ago in the house where his saloon was, and he thought it best to insure. Justice Otterbourg examined the accused, and his answers were straightforward and appeared truthful. Four witnesses who were at the party swore that Burgishofsky was there from 11:30 P. M. until after the fire broke out, and the friends that came for him testified to seeing him close his saloon and leave it in good order. The man Woods, who was first at the fire, testified to meeting a man running away from the saloon, who told him there was no fire there. The prisoner appeared like that man, but he could not swear positively to his identity. Justice Otterbourg reviewed the evidence at some length. He said that it was not unusual in such cases to presume the man charged with arson to be guilty, and that it was easier to send the papers at once to the District Attorney, and thus save the trouble of so long and tedious an examination as this had been. To a rich man the indictment and trial only meant, perhaps, the cost of a $1,000 counsel fee, for, if he proved his innocence, no stigma of blame would be attached to him. But in a case like the present one it meant the utter breaking up of a poor man's business, the throwing into abject poverty of a wife and four children, and the probable sale of everything the family possessed to raise money for lawyers' fees. For this reason, therefore, he had given the present case the fullest possible examination, and he was glad that he had done so. The evidence of the men and women who were with the accused at the party was direct and conclusive. If their evidence is to be believed, the prisoner could not possibly have set his saloon on fire, for the evidence had sworn that the fire had just broken out when it was discovered, while the prisoner had been absent from the saloon for over two hours and a quarter. In his belief, if he held the prisoner to await the action of the Grand Jury, then he must commit for an examination, on a charge of perjury, all the prisoner's witnesses, and that he was not prepared to do. As for the fact that the prisoner had lately insured his property, he could not for a moment accept that as a motive for the crime. Of late the insurance companies had been too prone to cry arson and fraud whenever a man had lately insured with them, and it was a fearful charge, that was too often raised on very slight grounds. He would dismiss the prisoner. The prisoner left the court surrounded by a number of his friends, and was in high spirits over his discharge.

COMMISSIONER OSBORN'S OPINION.

United States Commissioner Osborn took testimony yesterday in the case of Robert Burckhardt, of No. 57 Bowery, who is charged with selling spirituous liquors in his lager-beer saloon in violation of the revenue laws. Burckhardt's defense was that he did not know spirituous liquors were sold at his bar, and that the liquor-bottles were kept there by his barkeeper without his knowledge. The Commissioner took occasion to rebuke the Society for the Prevention of Crime, by whom this prosecution is brought, for displaying such zeal in a case of this kind, when there are so many other forms of vice and crime prevailing in the City to which they might devote their attention.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Walter Henry, 23 years old, committed suicide by shooting early yesterday morning, in Moravia, this county. Dissipation by his father, and the consequent breaking up of the family, had unsettled his mind.

RUNNING THEM ALL DOWN.

ANOTHER FAIRVIEW BURGLAR IDENTIFIED.

BURNS RECOGNIZED BY THE GIRL WHOSE HANDS HE TIED—THE CHILD TELLS HOW SHE REMEMBERS HIM—OTHER MEMBERS OF THE GANG IN CUSTODY.

Mrs. Engle, Sr., the lady who was attacked and beaten by the Fairview robbers, visited the Central Office yesterday morning for the purpose of identifying, if possible, the four prisoners. With her was her little great-grand-niece, a bright child of 8 years, and several relatives and friends. The men were placed in a row in the outer office of Inspector Murray, and then the child was led in and told to look at the prisoners, and see if she could recognize any of them. Previous to this she had given the Inspector a good description of the size, build, and general appearance of one of the burglars who had tied her hands on the night of the burglary, and it tallied exactly with that of Burns, one of the prisoners. When the child looked at the men she carefully scrutinized them for over a minute and a half, and the agony of suspense was plainly visible on the faces of the four men. At length, in answer to the twice-repeated question of Inspector Murray, "Do you know any of these men, have you ever seen any of them before?" the child raised her little hand, and, pointing toward Burns, said distinctly, "That is the man who came to my bed and tied my hands and made me go down stairs." Burns' countenance fell, and he was visibly affected. Previous to this he had not been recognized by any of the Fairview people, and doubtless he thought that the little child would never identify him. The child told Inspector Murray that she saw Burns' face distinctly while he was tying her, as his mask became disarranged. Inspector Murray stated afterward to a reporter of THE TIMES that the clear recognition of Burns by the child and the failure of old Mr. Earle to recognize either Burns or Cassidy, while he was positive as to Purcell and Ladue, was exactly in accordance with the story of the attack on the old man and the two children. "You will remember," the Inspector said, "that two of the men confined their attention to handcuffing the old man Earle and holding a pistol to his head. Another took the eldest child in charge and tied her hands, while the fourth picked up the youngest child and carried it down stairs. Both of the old man and the eldest child were also taken down stairs by their respective captors, and thus they had plenty of opportunity to see the peculiarities of figure of the burglars. The old man picked out his two assailants in a minute, and now the little girl as positively points out the one who attended to her. As for the fourth, who took care of the youngest child, we have at present no means of identifying him."

Old Mrs. Engle was then confronted with the prisoners, but she only looked at them for a moment, and said it was impossible for her to identify them, as she was too much frightened to notice them on the night of the attack. Mrs. Engle yet bears on her face the marks of the brutal blows she received, and her eyes are still much swollen. Old Mr. Engle is yet confined to the house with his injuries, and it is feared that he will never recover from the shock. He has aged wonderfully since the attack, and his friends are in much anxiety about him.

Patrolman Raymond, of the Thirteenth Precinct, entered the Inspector's office while the prisoners were there, and at once recognized Cassidy as an ex-convict. A little over two years ago Cassidy robbed a German family in Bayonne-street, and, after passing it to a confederate, endeavored to persuade Officer Raymond that he was a witness to the robbery and would point out the thief. But the German identified Cassidy as the man who robbed him, and that individual served two years in Sing Sing for the crime. He then gave the name of Barney Duffy.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Wandell, at the Tombs, when the Inspector asked that they be remanded until this morning. Mr. Stacom appeared for the Frenchman, Ladue, and stated that he was prepared to prove an alibi for his client. He asked for a hearing before Ladue should be transferred to New-Jersey, and Justice said he would have an opportunity this morning. On leaving the Tombs, five flashily-dressed young women attempted to close around the prisoners, and the officers were obliged to push them away. They called loudly to the men to keep up their courage, as their friends had plenty of money, and would see them through their trouble. Yesterday afternoon counsel applied to Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, for a writ of habeas corpus in the cases of Purcell, Burns, Ladue, and Cassidy. Judge Davis granted the writ, returnable on Monday next, and it was at once served upon Inspector Murray. This will hold the prisoners being sent to New-Jersey until Judge Davis' decision on Monday.

TWO MORE "HOOK GANG" THIEVES.

Edward J. Carroll, alias "Jersey," and George Walling, two notorious members of the "Hook gang," and associates of the men now under arrest for participation in the masked burglary at Fairview, N. J., and the bold robbery of the sloop Hunt, at the foot of Jackson-street, on the 16th inst., were arrested on Wednesday afternoon, and sent to Blackwell's Island for two months each. Roundsman Farley, and Patrolmen Brady and Looney, of the Thirteenth Precinct, were sent out in plain clothes to look for these men as they were "wanted" for a burglary committed recently in the Thirteenth Ward. The officers found them prowling about Pier No. 52, East River, on Wednesday afternoon, in close consultation, whom they knew, Carroll and Walling jumped overboard and took refuge under the wharf. The officers procured a boat but found that they could not reach the fugitives in that manner. Patrolman Brady threw off his outer clothing, jumped overboard, and swimming under the wharf, captured them. The gang sons whose house had been robbed failed to identify them, but they were sent to Blackwell's Island as vagrants by Justice Otterbourg.

A FORGER CAUGHT IN WALL-STREET.

HE MAKES AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.

A well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, entered the Bank of New-York, in Wall-street, yesterday morning at 10:30, and presented for payment a check for $381, purporting to be drawn by Rufus King, of No. 39 Nassau-street, agent for the Nicholas Low estate. The check was made payable to the order of Postley, Seaman & Co. The Paying Teller of the bank, Mr. William H. Meaney, considered the signature on the check to be spurious and left his desk to consult with the Vice-President of the bank. The stranger, noting the action of Mr. Meaney, hurriedly left the bank. The Teller followed him crying "Stop thief! Stop thief!" A messenger of the bank named Coutant followed the swindler also, and stopped him in Hanover-street in front of the United States Pension Office. Detective Handy, of the Central Office, and Officer Dennison, who is detailed on special duty in the Wall-street district, were also among the pursuers, took the forger in custody, and conducted him to Police Head-quarters. His picture was found in the Rogues' Gallery, and he was identified as George Hanscomb, alias "Sport." He was only recently released from State Prison, where he was confined for four years for burglary. The prisoner insisted in declaring that his name is George E. Stuart. He was taken before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday afternoon. The magistrate committed him for trial, in default of $3,000 bail. When asked if he had any explanation to make, the prisoner answered, "I have nothing to say." "Where do you live?" asked the magistrate. "I live all over." "What is your occupation?" "I do not care to state."

The check which Stuart attempted to pass was poorly executed and contained several discrepancies. It was related on Wall-street yesterday afternoon that the employes of the Bank of New-York are now on the alert for forgers, as they have paid out $2,900 on four forged checks within a week.

VON STEIN STILL ALIVE.

Ludwig Von Stein, who attempted to commit suicide in Prospect Park, on Wednesday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head, still remains in a critical condition at the Long Island College Hospital. The physicians in charge say that his chances for recovery are about one in a hundred, but they are doing all in their power to save his life. Dr. Burge, one of the visiting surgeons, said yesterday that the ball had passed through the brain from one side of the head to the other, and lodged under the skin on the opposite side. Its passage, which was in an oblique direction and with a downward tendency, was just back of the eyes, and the result has been to entirely destroy the sense of smelling, and also the sight of the left eye. The orifice made by the ball in entering has been enlarged, to allow the blood to flow more freely, and the patient is compelled to lie on the left side, in order to facilitate the escape of any foreign substance from the wound. The injured man is in full possession of his senses, converses freely, and at times cheerfully, with his wife, who remains constantly at his bedside. An attempt will be made to remove the ball by cutting an opening through the skin, to-day, if the condition of the injured man will permit.

A VETERAN PICKPOCKET.

At the Fifty-seventh-Street Police Court, yesterday, William Nevins, alias Pearson, of no fixed residence, was charged with picking pockets in Central Park. Nevins is more than 65 years of age, and although he has followed the calling for a quarter of a century, yet he has a pleasant, refined face and manner. Tully, the Park policeman, who arrested him, said that he had watched Nevins for a year, but had been unsuccessful in bringing a case against him. Nevins would follow ladies down the Park avenues and overhaul their pockets. In many instances he only found a handkerchief or some such trifle, and these he would throw on the ground, as beneath the notice of a man of his high standing in the profession, or he would restore them to the pocket from which they were taken. Tully was behind him yesterday morning, when Mr. and Mrs. Abraham, of Hartford, Conn., and their servant, Mary Buckcrucker, were taking a stroll in the Park. It was evident at a glance that they were country people and Nevins enjoined the girl's purse containing nearly $6, with the greatest ease. Almost immediately, Officer Tully, who had witnessed the operation, captured him, and found two purses in his pocket. The country girl was astonished beyond measure when the officer walked up and asked which of the two purses was her property. The other purse contained a number of pawn tickets, and up to the present the Police had not found an owner. The prisoner was held, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

COLLISION AT SEA.

THE BARK GEORGE BELL RUNS DOWN THE BRIG BRIHO—TWO SAILORS DROWNED.

During the early part of last March the brig Briho, of St. Servant, France, left that port, with a crew of 21 men, on a cruise for codfish and oil off the banks of Newfoundland. The voyage had been a prosperous one, and she was about ready to start for home on the morning of Aug. 10. A heavy fog prevailed, and the brig lay at anchor awaiting clear weather. At 6 A. M. the fog-horn of a vessel was heard in the distance. The sound approached rapidly, and soon the black hull of a large ship, which proved to be the George Bell, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was seen bearing down upon the brig under full sail from the port quarter. The alarm-bell in the forward part of the brig was rung, but so rapidly was the ship approaching there was not sufficient time to heave anchor or slip the cable before the ship crashed into the brig on her port quarter. The Captain of the brig, who was in the cabin, had barely time to reach the deck before she filled with water. The George Bell hove to and lowered a boat, which rescued the greater part of the crew, but the brig went down having on board the Captain, mate, and five seamen. The officer in command of the small boat shouted to them to "strike out" for his boat. All did so except two of the seamen, who were terror-stricken and went down with the unfortunate brig. The officers of the George Bell declared that they had not heard the warning bell of the brig, and that they did not discover her until it was too late to avoid a collision. The St. George, of Bristol, England, bound from Rotterdam to this port, passed about a mile from the wrecked vessel, and, coming to anchor, its officers made a determined effort to rescue the two seamen, without avail. They, however, took on board the mate and seven sailors and brought them to this port, arriving yesterday. The latter appealed for aid to the French Consul, who promised to send them home by the first steamer. The Captain and the remainder of the crew of the ill-fated brig remained on the George Bell and were landed at the Delaware Breakwater, from whence they made their way to this City. They will also be sent home by the French Consul.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

Detachments from the Eleventh and Seventy-first Regiments engaged in the third and second classes of rifle practice at Creedmoor yesterday. The details were as follows: Eleventh Regiment, 187 men, Major Richard Fahrig commanding, Capt. S. F. Kneeland, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Seventy-first Regiment, 132 men, Major E. A. McAlpine commanding, Capt. O. C. Hoffman, Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. F. E. Unbekant, of the Eleventh, commanded the brigade detachment, and Major Charles E. Orvis, Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, superintended the firing. The shooting commenced at 100 and 150 yards, all of the members of the Seventy-first Regiment shooting in that class, owing to the rainy weather which prevailed during their last visit to the range. The number of men in the Eleventh Regiment who shot in the third class was 81. The number who qualified in the same class in the Seventy-first was 97. Brig.-Gen. Frederick Vilmar and Major David Scott, of his staff, were present in uniform. The result of the shooting in the second class, at 200 and 400 yards, was as follows, the highest attainable number being 50 points:

Seventy-first Regiment.—G. Williams, 40; Capt. S. A. Taylor, 37; Lieut. L. T. Montgomery, 35; N. Lindsey, 33; W. B. Ryan, 32; Major E. A. McAlpine, 32; J. Myers, 31; L. McCahill, 30; Capt. C. W. Conover, 30; E. P. Smith, 29; David Graham, 29; E. H. Ward, 27; W. J. Titus, 27; J. B. Woodward, 27; Sergt. H. M. King, 27; J. Carroll, 27; Sergt. A. Anhalt, 26; Lieut. F. S. Bullen, 26; J. H. Cannan, 26; F. McDonald, 26; G. J. Meinell, 25; Sergt. J. H. Drummond, 25; Corp. G. K. Frasier, 25.

Eleventh Regiment.—Charles C. Weisenrader, 43; L. Bashman, 34; J. Jones, 31; Asst. John, 30; Lieut. O. Rade, 30; Leonhard Dummler, 30; H. Schroeder, 27; Sergt. S. Nilson, 26; F. Seidel, 26; Sergt. George Meier, Jr., 26; Sergt. T. Tietz, 26; H. Beahson, 25; Major R. Fahrig, 25.

The cavalry organizations of the First and Second Divisions, Gatling Battery, and the Separate Company Infantry, Flushing, will occupy the ranges at Creedmoor to-day.

The New-Jersey Rifle Association will have a match open to all new-comers on Brinton Range to-day for a "Ballard" rifle. The conditions are: Distance, 200 yards; 20 shots without cleaning or sighting shots.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM NIBLO.

The will of the late William Niblo has been filed with a petition for its admission to probate in the Surrogate's office. It is dated June 7, 1875, and is accompanied by a codicil dated April 4, 1878, the latter being duly executed, but signed by the testator with his mark, whereas the will bears his full signature. After making the customary provision for the payment of his debts and his funeral expenses, he gives to the Trustees of Green-Wood Cemetery $5,000 in trust, the income thereof to be devoted to keeping in good order the family burial plot. He also gives to his faithful housekeeper, Mary Sylvester, $30,000 and all his furniture, and to each of her three children $10,000; to his niece, Mary Niblo, he gives $10,000; to Anne Martinez he gives the bond for $13,000 made in favor of testator by her husband, but provides further that in the event of it, or any part of it, being already paid at the time of his death, then his Executors shall give her the balance unpaid and a sum sufficient to make the whole bequest $10,000. To each of the two children of Anne Martinez he bequeaths $5,000. After making some minor bequests he gives the residue of his estate to his Executors in trust for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York, with a request that it be applied to the enlargement and maintenance of the Niblo Library in connection with the Association. He makes Franklin Chandler and Jacob K. Lockman his sole Executors. The codicil revokes the bequest of $30,000 to Mary Sylvester, on the ground that it has been anticipated by advances or payments made during his lifetime. The estate is estimated to be worth $150,000.

HOW JERSEY CITY ALDERMEN FIGHT.

Ever since the election of Alderman Vreeland to the Presidency of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen a bitter feud has existed between Aldermen Powell and Reardon on the one side, and Alderman Kerns on the other. Five of the seven Democrats in the board had in caucus nominated Alderman Woods for the Presidency. Powell and Reardon bolted the caucus, and with the aid of Republican votes and of his own elected Alderman Vreeland. The feud thus originated has been fed by the denunciation which the caucus men and the bolters have heaped on each other. Wednesday night the three Aldermen, with some local politicians, attended the picnic of the Alderman's Benefit Association at Pohlman's Park, on the Heights. Alderman Reardon, having heard some reference made to Kerns, declared the latter to be a —— and "a thief," and applied other choice epithets to him. Inspector Morrison stood by him at the time, but as soon as the Inspector had left, John O. C. Lynch told Reardon he was a liar. Some friend of Kerns evidently conveyed the intelligence to that official, for he soon entered the saloon, and, walking up to Reardon, asked: "Did you call me a thief?" Reardon had not had time to reply before he was struck several times in the face by the irate Councilman. A general fight ensued, and once, when Kerns attempted to strike a politician named Scanlon, Powell received the blow. Reardon was led from the grounds by his friends. Kerns apologized to Powell, and at 4 o'clock in the morning the two were at one table, treating each other to beer.

A CLERGYMAN ROBBED ON A STREET-CAR.

On Monday evening last Rev. George H. Vasseler, of the German Lutheran Reformed Church of North Fifth-street, Williamsburg, with a friend, took a Fourth-avenue car to go up town. The reverend gentleman and his companion stood on the rear platform. When the car was midway between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets the former was jostled by a young man whose actions were suspicious, and who jumped off the car at the next corner. The clergyman felt for his watch and chain, worth $120, but they were gone. He did not run after the thief. On the following day he reported his loss to Superintendent Walling, and gave a good description of the thief. Detectives Shelley and McConnell on Wednesday evening arrested George Purdy, of No. 410 East Forty-first-street, on suspicion. He was identified by Mr. Vasseler, and yesterday was arraigned before Justice Wandell, in the Tombs Police Court. He pleaded not guilty, and was held for examination.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

J. W. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Adjt.-Gen. Franklin Townsend, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Lieut. D. D. V. Stuart, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Judge D. M. Osborn, of Auburn, N. Y., and ex-Mayor C. A. Otis, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, and Commodore George M. Ransom, United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. W. C. Ralston, of California, and Chief Engineer R. H. Trubshaw, and C. Strickland, of Her Britannic Majesty's ship Sirius, are at the Everett House.

Judge A. B. Olin, of Washington; Rev. Dr. T. K. Conrad, of Philadelphia; John L. Thomas, Jr., of Baltimore, and Rev. T. F. Morton, B. C. Barber, George Lawless, and H. Harkan, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

THE TIMES has received $2 from Robert Lee Monell for the Children's Sea-side Sanitarium.

"F. A. M." is informed that the $5 subscription to the yellow fever fund was acknowledged in THE TIMES of Sunday last.

George M. Mirrieless was yesterday suspended from the privileges of membership in the Produce Exchange by its Board of Managers.

A fishing dory floating bottom upward was seen and picked up on the 9th inst., in latitude 45° 20′ and longitude 47° 27′ by the Norwegian bark Saga, which arrived from Falmouth yesterday.

Crook's Amateur Band will give its fifth concert at the Battery this evening, at 8 o'clock. A programme of 11 popular airs has been arranged, and a cornet solo will be executed by Mr. W. C. Bowen.

In the seizure-room of the Custom-house yesterday were eleven and one-half yards silk and two and one-half boxes cigars, which were recorded as having been seized by "unknown," in an "unknown" place.

The Aquarium fisherman, while trawling for large sharks off the coast of Seabright, captured a large sun-fish weighing over 125 pounds. This is the first instance on record where one of these fishes has been caught on our coast. It is now on exhibition at the Aquarium.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for August exhibit the figures following: 40 missionaries, 413 meetings, 4,586 visits, 265 temperance pledges, 10,000 tracts, and 435 families aided, &c. Receipts, $1,256 13; payments, $3,512 26; debt, $19,823 04.

The body of a drowned boy about 10 years old was found floating in the East River, yesterday afternoon, by the pilot of the Tenth-Street Ferry-boat. The boy had light brown hair, and was dressed in a white cotton shirt and a blue and white check waist. The Coroner took charge of the body.

A swimming tournament, open only to ladies, will take place under the management of Miss Kate Bennett, at the Central Park Garden Baths, to-morrow. One gold and 24 silver medals will be awarded to the successful competitors. Among the contestants will be several children, ranging in age from 4 to 6 years. The exercises will begin at noon.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will run a special train for the accommodation of excursion parties to Ocean Grove, Long Branch, and Asbury Park on Tuesday next, leaving the depot at Liberty-street at 9 A. M. Returning, the train will leave Ocean Grove at 5:30 P. M. No stoppage will be made either way. Excursion tickets will be sold at $1.

The Hoboken smugglers met with another defeat yesterday in the seizure of articles they had recently taken from one of the German steam-ships. These articles were 18 packages of snuff, 16 pairs of kid gloves, 12 bottles of gin, 3 bottles of rum, 7 bottles of brandy, and St. Croix's and Hostetter's bitters. They were taken to the seizure-room in the Custom-house.

About 100 cabin passengers sailed for Europe yesterday in the steam-ships Baltic, Frisia, and State of Georgia. The following Transatlantic steamers will leave to-morrow: The City of Richmond, of the Inman Line, and the Spain, of the National Line, for Liverpool; the Oder, of the North German Lloyd, for Bremen, and the Circassia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow.

A schooner ran against the cable-house, a small box which connects the land wires with the submarine cable of the Western Union Telegraph Company crossing the Harlem River, near Macomb's Dam Brid

The New-York Times.

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THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

THE KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

J. P. ST. JOHN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR—AMENDMENTS TO THE PLATFORM AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 30.—The following is the full ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention:

For Governor—J. P. ST. JOHN.
For Lieutenant-Governor—L. U. HUMPHREYS.
For Secretary of State—JAMES SMITH.
For Treasurer—JOHN FRANCIS.
For Auditor—P. J. BOMBAKE.
For Attorney General—WILLARD DAVIS.
For Chief-Justice—A. H. HORTON.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—ALLEN B. LEMMON.

The following were substituted for the fourth, fifth, and sixth planks of the platform reported yesterday by the committee:

Fourth—The public credit should be sacredly maintained and all obligations of the Government honestly discharged; and we denounce the issue of an irredeemable absolute money legal tender scrip as a species of repudiation which would ruin the credit of the nation and the business interests of the country.

Fifth—That experience has shown the greenback currency, the creation of the Republican Party, and under whose fostering care it has been brought to a par with coin, to be admirably adapted to the wants of trade; and, to the end that there may be but one class of paper currency, we favor a withdrawal of the national bank notes, substituting therefor a greenback currency issued directly by the Government as the sole paper currency of the country; and we demand that it be issued in sufficient volume to fully meet the wants of business without depreciating its value, and that it shall be received in payment of all debts and dues, public and private, except as otherwise specified by contract; that we are in favor of an honest greenback that shall always be worth its face in coin, and that it be issued in the largest volumes that can be kept afloat at par with coin, to which end we favor the passage of a law by Congress by which the volume of greenback currency in circulation shall always obey the natural law of supply and demand.

Sixth—That, as we believe a double coin standard of values is preferable to a single standard, we are in favor of placing the coinage of gold and silver on an equality, giving to neither an advantage or preference.

THE DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

JUDGE BENNETT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR DELEGATE—THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES—DISPUTES IN THE BLACK HILLS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Judge Bennett, one of the United States Judges of Dakota, having accepted the Republican nomination for Delegate in Congress from that Territory, the question is presented whether, under a proper interpretation of the civil service reform rules, he should not be required to tender his resignation. There are numerous aspirants for his place, nearly all of whom claim that they have been positively promised the first vacancy occurring in Territorial Judgeships. These candidates for judicial honors all agree that no Judge should be permitted to engage actively in politics while holding his seat on the bench, and the point taken is creating some embarrassment in official circles. Judge Bennett was recently acquitted by the Attorney-General, after due examination, of charges of malfeasance in office preferred by leading citizens and members of the Bar in the Black Hills region. His case was championed before the Department of Justice, by Hon. J. P. Kidder, the present Delegate in Congress whom he has just defeated for renomination. This places both parties in an anomalous attitude. Gov. Kidder's friends here are chagrined over his failure to receive a renomination, claiming that under his political leadership and management the Territory of Dakota has twice been rescued from representation in Congress by a Democrat, and that they fear the disputes and quarrels occurring in the Black Hills are likely to impair Judge Bennett's chances for election.

KEARNEY IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAME OLD SPEECH REHASHED—A COLLECTION TAKEN UP TO PAY THE COMMUNIST'S EXPENSES TO BALTIMORE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The California labor agitator, Denis Kearney, arrived in this city this evening about 7 o'clock. He was met at the depot by a committee appointed last night, consisting of several of the National leaders, who escorted him to Gould's Hotel, where he took supper. Only a few persons were present to welcome him either at the depot or the hotel. After supper Kearney was driven to Broad-street and Montgomery-avenue, where an open-air meeting was held, at which between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present. He spoke for about two hours, and his remarks were pretty much the same as those he has made at other places. He took occasion to localize his remarks by a reference to the November election in this city, and the trial of the Mollie Maguires in the coal regions. The latter he characterized as one of the greatest outrages of modern ages. He said it was the effort of capitalists, railroad robbers, and literary consumptives to break down a law-abiding organization which had no other object than its protection against the invasion of capital and oppression. At his own request a collection was taken up to defray his expenses to Baltimore, for which city he will leave to-morrow.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Democratic Congressional Committee will to-morrow publish its broadside of figures. It will pretend to answer the review of Democratic legislation made by Senator Windom, and to show that the only economy ever practiced in Congress has been by the Democrats.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 30.—Col. Frank A. Burr was nominated for Congress yesterday by the Republicans of the Second District.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Greenbackers of the Eleventh District have nominated Seth F. Crews for Congress.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—In the First Congressional District Democratic Convention today, the contest was exciting. On the eighty-ninth ballot John C. Nicholls, of Blackshear, Pierce County, received a two-thirds vote, and was declared the nominee.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of this district has passed a series of resolutions declaring Dr. Delamatyr, the National candidate, the unanimous choice of the convention for Congress.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 30.—The Democrats of the Ninth District to-day nominated Walter H. Brown, of Emmett, for Congress.

KIMPTON SET AT LIBERTY.

GOV. RICE REFUSES TO SURRENDER HIM TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA AUTHORITIES—HIS REASONS FOR NOT HONORING HAMPTON'S REQUISITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—Gov. Rice, by his action to-day, proved that the rumor that he would decide to surrender Kimpton was not true. Attorney-General Train submitted his opinion in the case to the Governor yesterday afternoon, which was adverse to granting the requisition of Gov. Hampton. The Attorney-General cited numerous instances in which the discretion of the Governor has been exercised in similar cases, and warrants for the surrender of alleged fugitives from justice refused when it appeared to the satisfaction of the Executive or his advisers that the prisoner was wanted for other purposes than trial for the crime alleged in the indictment. Early this afternoon the Governor announced his decision and sent a formal notification of his refusal to grant the requisition to Col. Treatten, the agent of Gov. Hampton, who has been waiting at the Revere House with Attorney-General Youmans for the Governor's decision. The Governor enclosed a letter to Gov. Hampton, of which the following is a copy:

His Excellency Wade Hampton, Governor, Columbia, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a requisition from your Excellency, bearing date the 8th day of August, instant, requesting the rendition of one Hiram H. Kimpton, an alleged fugitive from justice. The requisition was referred to the Attorney-General of this Commonwealth, in compliance with the statute thereof, to examine and report whether the same was in due form of law, and whether upon the facts the same should be complied with; and that officer has reported to me, after a thorough examination of the law and of the facts in the case, that the practice of the Executive of this Commonwealth has uniformly been to deny a requisition when it appears that the purpose of the requisition is other than, and different from, the trial of the alleged offender upon the indictment, a copy of which is annexed and made a part of the requisition. In the present case, in my judgment, the object in procuring the indictment against Patterson, Parker, and Kimpton does not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose. I feel it to be my duty, in the exercise of a sound discretion, to adhere to the practice of my predecessors, and I therefore respectfully decline to accede to your request.

I have the honor to remain your Excellency's obedient servant, ALEXANDER H. RICE.

The release of Kimpton from jail in Springfield was ordered by the Governor by telegraph. Col. Treatten and Gen. Youmans left for South Carolina to-night. Gen. Youmans is very much disturbed at the Governor's decision, as he felt sure that he would surrender the prisoner. Gen. Youmans declares that he will have him yet, and that Kimpton's movements will be closely watched.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 30.—H. H. Kimpton was released from jail this afternoon, and immediately went to Boston. He still protests his innocence, and was in good spirits because of Gov. Rice's action.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

CONTESTS IN ARKANSAS, MAINE, AND VERMONT—CANDIDATES OF ALL PARTIES, AND RESULTS OF RECENT ELECTIONS.

Three State elections of some importance are to be held in September. Arkansas will elect State officers and a Legislature on Monday, Sept. 2, and the Legislature will choose a United States Senator. The four members of Congress from this State will not be chosen until November. For State officers there are two tickets in the field, the Democratic and the Labor-Greenback, the Republicans not having made any nominations. The Democratic ticket is headed by William R. Miller, the present incumbent, for Governor, and the Labor-Greenback by W. P. Grace. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	*Officer.*	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
1876..	President	38,669	58,071
1876..	Governor	37,306	71,298
1874..	Governor	None	76,453
1872..	Governor	41,681	38,415

In the present Legislature the Democrats have 86 majority on joint ballot.

The people of Vermont will elect their Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Treasurer, members of the Legislature, and three Representatives in Congress on Tuesday, Sept. 3. The Legislature will choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Justin S. Morrill. For State officers there are three tickets in the field. The Republican ticket is: For Governor, Redfield Proctor; for Lieutenant-Governor, Eben P. Colton; for Treasurer, John A. Page. The Democratic ticket is: For Governor, W. H. H. Bingham; for Lieutenant-Governor, Jerome W. Pierce; for Treasurer, George E. Royce. The Labor-Greenback ticket is: For Governor, C. C. Martin; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. W. Currier; for Treasurer, Fletcher Tarble. The vote of the State in recent years has been:

Year.	*Officer.*	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Scattering.*
1876..	President	44,092	20,254	73
1876..	Governor	44,723	20,988	114
1874..	Governor	33,582	13,258	....
1872..	President	41,487	10,947	593

The present Legislature has a Republican majority of 204 on joint ballot in a total membership of 264. The present delegation in Congress is unanimously Republican. The candidates now are:

Dist.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*
1.	Charles H. Joyce.	J. R. Randall.
2.	James M. Tyler.	Alonzo M. Dickey.
3.	William W. Grout.	George L. Waterman.
	Bradley Barlow, Independent and Greenbacker.	

The people of Maine will elect their Governor, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, and minor officials on Monday, Sept. 9. For Governor the Republicans have nominated Sheldon Connor for re-election. The Democrats have nominated Alonzo Garcelon, and the Greenbackers Joseph L. Smith. The other State officers are chosen by the Legislature. The vote of the State in recent years has been as follows:

Year.	*Officer.*	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Greenback.*
1877..	Governor	53,631	42,114	5,266
1876..	President	66,300	49,823	663
1876..	Governor	75,867	60,423	533
1875..	Governor	53,213	53,213	....
1874..	Governor	52,864	41,566	....

The present Legislature is Republican by 66 majority on joint ballot. The delegation in Congress is unanimously Republican, and all its members have been nominated for re-election. This year there are three candidates for Congress in each district, except the Fourth, as follows:

First District....	Thomas B. Reed, Republican. Samuel J. Anderson, Democrat. Edward H. Gove, Labor-Greenback.
Second District..	William P. Frye, Republican. Samuel Clifford Belcher, Democrat. Solon Chase, Labor-Greenback.
Third District...	Stephen D. Lindsey, Republican. Franklin Smith, Democrat. William Philbrick, Labor-Greenb'k.
Fourth District..	Llewellyn Powers, Republican. George W. Ladd, Dem. and L. G.
Fifth District....	Eugene Hale, Republican. Joseph H. Martin, Democrat. Thompson H. Murch, Labor-Gr'k.

FRIENDS' PICNIC IN PLATTEKILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The annual gathering and picnic of the Society of Friends was held in the town of Plattekill, Ulster County, to-day. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people were in attendance, principally from this city, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, and the intermediate places. Stirring addresses were made in the behalf of temperance, Sunday-school work, &c., by members of the Society of Friends and others. Sunday-schools from several places turned out in large numbers, and furnished vocal music during the day. Nearly all of the participants in the picnic came by wagon, there being no railroad facilities.

AN ABSCONDING MONEY-ORDER CLERK.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—It has just come to light that Frank A. George, Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office in this city, absconded three weeks ago, being a defaulter to the amount of $5,000 or $6,000. His salary was $2,100 per year, and it is said his stealings cover a period of several years. George is the son of a former clergyman of this city, who came here some years ago from Elmira, N. Y.

Postmaster Tilley made a statement to-night regarding the operations of George. He said: "By a system of checks in use in the office no stealing can continue longer than one week. George did his work in three days. On Aug. 8 he took $2,000, and concealed it by false entries. On the 9th inst. he took $3,000, and on the 10th $2,000 more. He then fled; it is supposed to Canada. Two days after his disappearance the safe was broken open and the robbery discovered. His bondsmen immediately made the amount good to the Government, which, therefore, loses nothing.

AN ABSCONDING DEFAULTEE'S STORY.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The *Daily News* publishes an interview with Avery Moore, the absconding West Town Supervisor, showing that he is now in Canada. He attributes his crime to reckless speculation on 'Change while semi-delirious from physical ailments. He promises in time to make good his defalcation.

A MALIGNANT FEVER AT COHOES.

COHOES, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A malignant type of fever prevails to an alarming extent in the Fifth Ward of this city. Alderman John E. Silecocks died this morning, and J. F. Kelly, editor of the *Democrat*, is lying dangerously ill.

AFFAIRS OF THE NATION.

STATE OF THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

REPORT OF A TREASURY OFFICIAL ON THE CAUSES OF THE RAIDS—SMUGGLING THE GENERAL OCCUPATION ON BOTH SIDES—RECIPROCITY THE REMEDY FOR RAIDS—FEATURES OF THE MEXICAN TARIFF.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A Treasury official, who was sent to examine the El Paso Customs district on the Rio Grande, has made a general report on the condition of affairs on the Mexican border which will attract attention. This officer maintains that smuggling is the prevailing system of trading among the inhabitants along both sides of the border, whether Texans or Mexicans; that it is impossible to enforce the existing tariff laws of either country, and that the only real solution of existing complications is to be found in a reciprocity treaty with Mexico, if not in absolute free trade. This agent has travelled from the Colorado River to the Rio Grande. He thinks the presence of the Army there is practically useless, as it cannot be used as a *posse comitatus*, or participate in quelling local disturbances. The country, he reports, is a smugglers' paradise. Smuggling is the business of the people. There is no public sentiment opposed to it. Merchants openly sell goods that they know are to be delivered by pack-mules in Mexico, and they arrange to receive goods knowing that they have been smuggled into Texas. The Customs authorities upon either side appear to have no conscience as to the international wrong of smuggling, and countenance it by their silence. The agent considers that this condition of affairs shows the necessary dependence of the two countries upon each other; that products must be mutually interchanged, and that the existing tariff can never be enforced. The burdens of the Mexican tariff, he says, are particularly oppressive against this country, and the Mexican Minister Zamacona in his Western trip might properly be called upon to explain some of the peculiarities of the Mexican tariff laws. The agent says that the Mexican still plows with a stick, and still drives the ancient Roman chariots with heavy wooden wheels; yet their tariff upon American carriages and wagons is from $66 to $396 each. The Mexicans export quantities of hides, yet the tax on boots and shoes is from $7 to $16 50 per dozen. Vast quantities of ammunition and arms are imported from the United States, yet the duty on powder is from 80 cents to $2 per pound, and the Mexican tax upon American cotton goods is in many cases more than the original cost, being from 11 cents to 34 cents per square yard.

MATTERS AT THE DEPARTMENTS.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW STATE AND NAVY BUILDING—THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL—APPLICATION FOR TROOPS FROM THE GOVERNOR OF NEW-MEXICO DENIED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The east wing of the new State and Navy Department Building is rapidly approaching completion. The exterior is nearly finished, and the work upon the interior is being pushed forward vigorously. The architect in charge states that the building will be ready for occupancy by the War and Navy Departments early in the coming Winter. After the transfer is effected, the present quarters of the War and Navy Departments will immediately be demolished to make way for the north and west wings of the building. Stone to the value of $300,000 has already been cut for the north wing, and if Congress will be liberal in its appropriations, the structure will be entirely completed in about five years.

Judge Davens returned to-night, and will probably accompany the President's party, although it is somewhat difficult for him to leave the Department of Justice at this time, as Solicitor-General Phillips, the only remaining head of the department, is very seriously ill.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the application of Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, for troops to aid in suppressing local troubles was refused. There has for a long time been a contest among the different Sheriffs in that Territory, which has almost amost amounted to a civil war. Gov. Axtell has been utterly unable to preserve order, and has finally appealed to the national authorities for troops. It is understood that the Cabinet to-day decided that the application should not or could not be granted.

The State Department officials decline to give any information as to the proposition of Secretary Evarts to the British Government for a reciprocity treaty with Canada. Indeed, it is said by those who ought to be in a good position to know the facts, that the London *Times* has been misled and that Secretary Evarts has not yet even written a letter to the British Government relative to the payment of the Halifax award. This information, however, cannot be verified here.

It is reported to-night that John Ray, of Louisiana, who was attorney for the Returning Board during the Presidential contest, and latterly counsel for Secretary Sherman before the Potter sub-committee at New-Orleans, is to be appointed Solicitor of the Treasury in place of Kenneth Raynor. Mr. Ray has been in the city for several days, and the rumor is general, although nothing authentic can be ascertained until the arrival of Secretary Sherman to-morrow.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

INCREASE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY—THE FALLING OFF IN AUGUST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A detailed statement of the internal revenue receipts for last July, made public to-day, shows that the aggregate increase over the receipts for July, 1877, was $1,213,631. The increase in the receipts for spirits of all kinds was $321,569; for tobacco, $700,917, and for fermented liquors, $167,874. The statement also shows that the principal decrease occurred in distilled brandy, which amounted to $36,886, and in the tax on bank deposits and bank capital, which was $68,432. This flattering exhibit has been, as previously stated, more than overcome by the heavy decrease during the present month, and the aggregate figures for July and August of this year, as compared with the receipts for the same period last year, will probably show a decline in the neighborhood of $500,000.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL AND MINES.

DECISION OF SECRETARY SCHURZ IN THE CASE AGAINST THE OCCIDENTAL COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided the case of the Sutro Tunnel Company against the Occidental Mill and Mining Company, sustaining the position taken by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from which an appeal was made by the Occidental Company. The department holds that under the act of July 25, 1866, granting to Adolph Sutro, his heirs and assigns, the right to construct an exploring tunnel, and to purchase mines within 2,000 feet of such tunnel, that a mine situated more than 2,000 feet from the Sutro Tunnel, if discovered, drained, or developed by such tunnel, should have a clause containing the third section of the act granting the Sutro Tunnel Company a royalty upon all ores taken from such mines inserted in its patent. In other words, it is held that the word "developed," in the act of 1866, must be construed to include such lodes as are, upon prima facie proof, shown to be benefited by the tunnel. The restricting clause required by the third section of the act of 1866 will, accordingly, be inserted in the mining patent, but the Sutro Tunnel, before claiming the royalty, must show the benefit accruing to the mining company.

The clause referred to will accordingly be inserted in the patent to the mining company.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Commander Norman H. Farquhar is ordered to command the Quinnebaug, at League Island, Penn.; Chief Engineer John A. Tobin to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; Boatswain William G. Thompson to the receiving-ship Colorado, at New-York; Acting Boatswain Denis Twiggs to the New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C.; Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle is detached from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the Quinnebaug; Boatswain John A. Selmer from the Colorado, and placed on sick leave; Acting Boatswain James Sheppard from the New-Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1878.

The subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan today were $85,300.

The President left Washington to-night on his Western tour. He will be absent about 10 days.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $354,905 11; Customs receipts were $618,814 42.

The Acting Controller of the Currency has authorized the Berkshire National Bank, of North Adams, Mass., to commence business, with a capital of $100,000.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that an automatic signal buoy, painted black, and giving blasts of a whistle at short intervals, has been moored one mile south-west of the "Hen and Chickens" light-ship, Buzzard's Bay, Mass., in 7½ fathoms, low water.

The United States Treasurer has within the last 10 days transferred by telegraph over $1,500,000 in gold from San Francisco to New-York. Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse has authority to receive deposits of gold to be repaid in San Francisco on the telegraphic order of the United States Treasurer.

The amount of standard silver dollars coined is $12,896,500; the amount outstanding, $2,659,184; leaving on hand, $10,237,184. The demand for them is increasing, especially by the banks which pay pension checks, the payment of which, aggregating $7,000,000, will commence Sept. 4, when pensioners will receive a small portion in the standard silver dollar.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BURNING OF THE PUT-IN-BAY HOUSE.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Register*, of this city, says: "At about 6 o'clock this evening a fire was discovered in the cupola of the Put-in-Bay House, at Put-in-Bay Island, a Summer resort, 22½ miles from Sandusky. The guests, 250 in number, were promptly warned and the rooms were speedily emptied of clothing and valuables. There was a great deal of confusion for a time, but all the property was saved except the hotel building, a frame structure about 700 feet long and three stories high, which cost $75,000. It was completely destroyed. It was insured for its value, though perhaps not for its cost. The furniture was all saved. There were some trifling losses of jewelry, and several hundred dollars in money collected for the yellow fever sufferers, and which was in charge of the ladies who had collected it. There was no loss of life, and nobody was hurt except Col. Sweeney, one of the managers of the hotel, who was slightly bruised.

Later.—At midnight we learn that six building, besides the hotel, and including the Bing House, were also destroyed.

A fire broke out in the hotel at Raymond, N. H., about 11 o'clock Thursday night, which, with the adjoining stable and outbuildings, was destroyed. Aid was summoned by telegraph from Concord, and a steam fire-engine company responded. The fire communicated to the store of Shepherd & Higley, a millinery store, the dwelling of H. Higley, the railroad depot, freight-house, and wood-shed, the latter containing 1,000 cords of wood, and the Watershed telegraph office. The hotel was owned by Frank G. Bean. The total loss is $16,500, on which the insurance amounts to $11,500.

Marshall Glaziers' livery-stable, at Saxonville, Mass., was burned, with its contents, yesterday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $5,000, and is covered by an insurance of $1,500 in the Hartford Fire Company. This is said to be a case of spontaneous combustion.

The Hotel Walpole, at Walpole, Mass., owned by H. E. Bradlee, of Sharon, and one of the finest public houses in Norfolk County, was burned yesterday morning. The loss, which is estimated at $12,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

A large flouring mill, owned by Case & Clink, at Green Springs, Ohio, was burned Thursday night. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000, on which there is no insurance. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The sash and blind factory of John F. Tudor, at Camden, N. J., was entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The loss is $15,000, and there is no insurance.

The barn of J. C. Skinner, at Sayville, Long Island, was burned on Thursday. The loss is $3,000; insured in the Suffolk Mutual.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 30.—The bark Lawrence, owned by E. G. & G. E. Ryder, of Boston, and loaded with rags, emery, and Turkish carpets, was burned at sea on the 6th inst., in latitude 37° 20', longitude 19° 40'. There was no insurance on the vessel or cargo. The crew were saved by a Portuguese war vessel, which landed them at St. Michael, and they arrived here to-day on the steamship Mississippi.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Aug. 30.—The bark Hebe, before reported ashore on the Wolves, is said to have sunk between two of the islands. A survey will be held at once.

PARRY SOUND, Ontario, Aug. 30.—The propeller Magnettewan ran on a rock near Byng Inlet Light-house yesterday morning. The damage to the vessel is not yet known. A tug and barge have gone to her assistance.

THE UNITED ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—At a special meeting of the sub-committee of management of the Grand United Order of Odd-fellows in America, held in this city to-day, it was decided to postpone the annual reunion of the order, called to meet at Chicago on the first Tuesday in October, until the first Tuesday in December, owing to the prevalence of the yellow fever in the South, and the Grand Master issued his proclamation in accordance with the change in the programme. Resolutions were adopted urging the lodges throughout the country to assist their suffering brethren in the South.

TWO WOMEN DROWNED.

TROY, Aug. 30.—Two young women, named Annie Dooly and Bridget Long, members of an excursion from Cohoes down the Hudson, attempted, on their return to-night, to jump ashore from the barge as it was coming alongside Tibbetts' Dock, Green Island, and, falling into the water, were drowned before they could be rescued. The body of Miss Long was recovered at 11:30 to-night.

FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.

ST LOUIS, Aug. 30.—An elevator on the outside of the foundry of Kingsland & Ferguson fell this afternoon a distance of about 35 feet, carrying down with it Rufus Murphy, who was killed outright, Frank Callahan, fatally injured, and George Foster, very seriously injured. The elevator contained, besides the men, about one ton of freight, and was overloaded.

REFUSING THE TRADE DOLLAR.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 30.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has issued orders to all its agents between New-York and Buffalo to refuse the trade dollar in payment for tickets or freight. It is also understood that conductors have received orders not to accept the trade dollar in payment of fares.

THE VINCENNES UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VINCENNES, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Vincennes University, which has just been rebuilt, was formally reopened to-night. Addresses were delivered by Judge N. F. Mallot and V. E. Niblack, Jr., Alumni of the institution.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—The State Board of Equalization will meet here Sept. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., when counties will be given a hearing as to the matter of assessed valuations for 1877.

A MURDER ELEVEN YEARS AGO.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—George E. Gardener, a half-breed, formerly residing at Kingston, R. I., was arrested here to-day on board the schooner Mary E. Lewis, just arrived from a voyage to Africa. Gardener is charged with complicity in a murder at Kingston 11 years ago.

MURDER BY A DESPERADO.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—A *Globe-Democrat* special from De Soto, Mo., says that Bill Hildebrand, a brother of the notorious Missouri desperado, Sam Hildebrand, shot from the bush and killed Hugo Veth, seven miles from that place, yesterday afternoon.

THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias to-day selected Detroit as the place for the next annual meeting.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.

CONDON, THE FENIAN, TO BE RELEASED.

RESULT OF THE APPEAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT—SUBSTANCE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. WELSH AND LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The correspondence between United States Minister Welsh and Lord Salisbury in regard to Condon, the Fenian convict, is published. Mr. Welsh writes under date of Aug. 8, remiuding Lord Salisbury that former appeals for the release of the Fenian, Condon, have been refused; but since then the action of the British Government has brought it so much honor that he [Mr. Welsh] thought the moment might possibly be a particularly agreeable one for the exercise of clemency, especially in answer to the prayer of a friendly Government which has shown so deep an interest in the case as to have already preferred the prayer three times, and would doubtless continue to do so, but always most respectfully, until it is granted. The belief in the United States is that Condon, an ardent Irishman, who served most honorably in the American war, was a victim of circumstances in his wrong-doing, and, having been 11 years in prison and learned wisdom, may well be restored to his family in the United States. Mr. Welsh concludes by saying that he believes the release of Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly action.

Under date of Aug. 16, Lord Salisbury replies that the Cabinet has carefully considered the request of Minister Welsh, and the fact that Condon's health is suffering seriously, and has been strongly moved to look upon the application in a most favorable light in consequence of its being one to which the President and Congress attach great importance. The Cabinet will, therefore, recommend that her Majesty remit the remainder of the sentence of Condon, and, as a necessary consequence, the remainder of the sentence of Melody, who was convicted of the same offense, under such conditions as her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which will be the residence of the released prisoners outside of the British dominions for the remainder of the sentence, or for such shorter period as may be fixed.

AUSTRIAN EXTENSION EASTWARD.

THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED PROVINCES—NO CONVENTION WITH TURKEY YET—ITALIAN JEALOUSY OF AUSTRIAN AGGRANDIZEMENT.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—No news has been received from Gen. Szapary. Rumors of disaster continue to circulate.

Signor Pereli, a former Italian Consul, has been murdered by the insurgents on the road from Tuzla to Serajevo.

RAGUSA, Aug. 30.—The Austrians have occupied Zarina. It is reported that the insurgents garrisoning Trebinje are short of provisions, and are disposed to surrender.

BELGRADE, Aug. 30.—The *Serbske Novine* denies the statement that Servia is assisting or encouraging the Bosnians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—The Austrian Government has notified Count Zichy, its Ambassador here, that the convention has not yet been signed. The proposal of Turkey, that the number of troops occupying the Novibazar district should be restricted, has been rejected. It is, however, possible that the Austrians may defer the occupation of that district. The negotiations still continue.

ROME, Aug. 30.—The *Liberta Opinione, Economista d'Italia*, and *Gazetta di Venezia* argue that the establishment of Austria on the Albanian coast renders the possession of Trieste necessary to the maintenance of Italy's commercial position in the Adriatic.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Rome says: "If Italy gave the proper facilities for and removed the drawbacks to commerce at Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice she would have no need of Trieste. If Trieste fell under the existing prohibitive Italian laws and regulations it would soon fall into the hopeless condition of Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice."

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The *Times'* Vienna correspondent says according to advices from Constantinople the Sultan, on first hearing of the fall of Serajevo, flew into a violent passion and declared he would order open resistance at Novibazar. The same correspondent says all reports represent that the resistance of the Bosnians is declining. Many bands are dispersing. It is said that Hodji Loja himself has sent messengers calling the people to return to their homes. The divisions of the Austrian Army mobilized by order of the last Cabinet Council will reach their destination in the beginning of next week, when operations will be resumed on a large scale.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE—THE SCOTTISH IRON-MASTERS—REPRESSING POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The *Official Journal* says: "The delegates to the International Monetary Conference, not being authorized to bind their respective Governments, could not effect an international arrangement, but the discussions will facilitate the study and solution of questions affecting the monetary systems of the several countries."

The utmost cordiality prevailed to-night at the splendid banquet given at the Continental Hotel by the American delegates to the monetary conference to their European confrères. Forty-five guests were present, including all the delegates. M. Léon Say, the President of the conference, occupied the seat of honor. No speeches were made.

GLASGOW, Aug. 30.—The iron-masters of West Scotland have agreed to notify their employes of a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Prefect has decided to send four gendarmes with each express train to the Pyrenees. Another Republican plot has been discovered at Lorina, a village near Cadiz. Eight arrests were made.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The Spanish mail steamer brings confirmation of the report that the Spanish Government has obtained a loan at Paris of $25,000,000, gold, at 6 per cent., for the Cuban Treasury.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—John Eugene O'Kavanagh, a leading Celtic scholar, formerly prominent in Irish politics, died yesterday in Dublin.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE MINISTRY.

HIS LAST ATTACK ON THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY INOPPORTUNE—THE JUDGMENT OF THE NATION AGAINST HIM.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The *Times*, in a leader, criticizing an article of Mr. Gladstone in the *Nineteenth Century* bitterly attacking the Conservative policy, says: "The country will be as little stirred by this new attack as it has been by the numerous attacks in and out of Parliament, on paper and by word of mouth, which Mr. Gladstone has been pouring out for a good many months. He really ought, as a man of sense, to accept the fact that judgment has been given against him. There is, the wise man tells us, a time to speak and a time to remain silent. When a party leader has said all he has to say, and, in spite of frequent repetitions, has found that he has not convinced his countrymen, it might be well for him at length to remember the second clause of the advice, and wait either for new matter or for a more auspicious opportunity."

NOTES OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PERMANENCY OF PEACE—ITALY'S ADVICE TO GREECE—THE ASIATIC RAILWAY SCHEME.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—At a complimentary banquet given to the Senators of the Department of Aeisne, M. Waddington, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said, despite some resistance and difficulties in the East, he considered the general peace of Europe perfectly secure.

ROME, Aug. 30.—It is reported that Italy, while expressing sympathy with Greece, has advised her to come to a friendly arrangement with Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 30.—The Duke of Sutherland's scheme for an Asiatic railway is still under examination. The Council of State has rejected all others.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A dispatch from Cettinje announces that the Turks will evacuate Podgoritza by Sept. 20, when the Montenegrins will occupy the city.

A Pera dispatch to the *Telegraph*, dated Thursday night, says it is reported that Gen. Todleben has received orders to discontinue the embarkation of Russian troops, because the British fleet has not withdrawn from the Island of Principos.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Bucharest says the Bulgarians appear determined to elect a native Prince. The Russians desire a foreigner, but so far have nominated nobody.

FRIGHTENED INTO SUICIDE.

WHY ALBERT BRANDT, OF TRENTON, KILLED HIMSELF—HIS ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 30.—The inquest into the cause of the death of Albert Brandt, book-keeper at Fisher & Morris' anvil works in this city, who was found near Atterbury's woods with a bullet in his brain yesterday morning, was held to-day by Coroner Bodine. The evidence of Mr. Clark Fisher, one of the proprietors of the works where Brandt was employed, gives the matter a very different aspect from that reported yesterday. He said that the check for $230 on which the charge of embezzlement was founded, had been deposited in the Trenton Bank, where Mr. Fisher kept his accounts, and for that reason he [Fisher] did not think deceased intended to use all of the money. There was, after the $30 which had been drawn out was deducted, a balance of $5 due to Brandt. Mr. Fisher said the reason why he made the complaint of embezzlement was to get possession of his safe keys and a number of important papers which deceased had with him. Capt. Brandt had paid him the amount of the check, $230, and knew that the warrant was to be issued to recover Mr. Fisher's keys. Mr. Fisher said he did not intend to prosecute the matter, as he did not think Brandt intended to do wrong, and what he did was done under the influence of bad companions. Mrs. Ostermann testified that Brandt had called at her residence, and she told him that the Police were after him. This was at 8:30 o'clock

attention for days, and a large increase in the mortuary report may be expected. The *Evening Herald* suspended publication to-day.

FEVER RAVAGES AT VICKSBURG.

FOURTEEN DEATHS AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY NEW CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY —A LIST OF THE VICTIMS—NINETY-THREE PATIENTS CONVALESCENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 30.—The following is the list of deaths to-day: Miss Mollie McGuire, Albert Spengler, Bridget Doyle, A. L. Ryan, Henry Perry, C. Walters, M. Connors, Henry King, aged 19; Jerry Murphy, Frederick Boetscher, John Eggleston, Mrs. Mary Webb, and two negroes. Among the sick are William Gloame, of the Vicksburg *Herald* Company; Bob Eckman, John Walsh, Burrill Marlove, Clem Davis, of the *Evening Commercial*; Mrs. Semple and daughter, Mrs. L. Tift, William Auter, Carrie and Nellie Hackett, Albert Speeler, Mrs. Louis Peters, B. McNamara and two children, Miss Georgie Brodie, Joseph Solomon, Aaron Auerback, Jock Curphey, Charlie Thomas, Henry Ehrman and Eddie Peale, the latter a refugee seven miles from town. Mayor O'Leary is still in danger.

Telegrams to-day report 6 cases and 2 deaths at Delhi, 20 miles from here, on the Louisiana side. The citizens of Liverpool, England, sent $1,000 by wire to-day. A telegram from Yazoo City says there is no fever there, but that 178 families have left town. An evening paper reports 93 convalescents. Postmaster Pease and Dr. Whitehead are both out to-day. They did not have the fever. Mayor O'Leary and Major Bursley are still in danger. John Murphey, a prominent liquor merchant, is reported worse. Bishop Green has prescribed a prayer which he recommends the clergy and laity to use until the fever is over. The new cases to-day number 160.

YELLOW FEVER NOTES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Dispatches to the Associated Press to-day show that there is no fever at any of the towns on the Jackson Railroad south of Canton. The case reported yesterday at Ponchatoula proved not to be yellow fever. The patient is now convalescent.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—The Board of Health to-day informed the Postmaster at St. Louis that if he did not cease forwarding mail matter from infected places to Texas, quarantine would be declared against St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Ledger* from Brownsville, Tenn., reports a case of yellow fever there—Miss Sallie Sullivan, a refugee from Memphis.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 30.—Dr. Stone telegraphs the Howard Association, from Grenada, Miss., to-day as follows: "Major Anderson doing finely so far. Weather unfavorable. There is a slight decrease in the death rate. There is no material spreading of the fever."

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 30.—A telegram from Grenada to-day reports that Thomas Marshall, the telegraph operator, is down with the fever, and that the body of his little son, who died three days ago, remains unburied for want of money.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 30.—The statement in last night's dispatch regarding the action of the Board of Health concerning the steam-ship Morgan City was erroneous. The Morgan City will be permitted to enter this port and discharge her Texas freight.

THE FEVER RELIEF FUND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—More than $3,000 has already been sent from this city for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. The work of collection continues, and other large sums will undoubtedly be subscribed. Several public entertainments for the same object have been announced. Two or three nurses, who have had experience in yellow fever cases, were sent to Memphis yesterday. The health authorities of Washington continue to improve the sanitary condition of the city.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 30.—The contributions in this place for the yellow fever sufferers aggregate $2,000. Mayor Wilbur this morning sent $1,000 to Memphis. About $500 has been raised by the Union Pacific operators for the benefit of Southern telegraphers.

MERIDEN, Conn., Aug. 30.—After raising $2,500 for the sufferers by the tornado at Wallingford, Meriden has raised $100 by $1 subscriptions for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers at the South. The money was placed in the hands of Mayor Lines to-day.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—Active measures for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers continue in this city. The merchants have organized and expect to begin shipping consignments of flour, groceries, and produce to Southern cities to-night. The Pan Handle Railroad authorities will carry all such consignments free of charge. At a joint meeting of the three Commandaries of Knights Templar, composing Division No. 2, held last evening, the Pittsburg, Allegheny, and Tancred Commanderies, each unanimously agreed to forward $100 to the suffering fraternity in the South. To-night a vocal and instrumental concert was given by the Frohsian Society and other musical organizations, the proceeds to be forwarded to the sufferers by the plague. Seven hundred dollars were telegraphed to the fever-stricken cities to-day by the General Relief Committee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Citizens' Committee have received to date for the yellow fever relief fund $15,242; receipts through other sources, $3,000; total receipts through regular sources, $20,902.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Howe's London Circus gave an exhibition here this morning for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. The tickets were sold by the Police and Fire Department employes, under the direction of Mayor Black. The amount realized was over $1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The contributions to-day for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever amounted to $2,626 47, making the total amount to date $18,302 93.

ROME, Ga., Aug. 30.—The citizens of Rome have contributed $300 and the Masonic fraternity $100 to the yellow fever sufferers. Further efforts are being made.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 30—The City Government has appropriated $1,000 for the yellow fever sufferers. The Hibernian Society today appropriated $200 for the destitute Irish in Memphis, and will raise a fund for the same purpose by private contributions. The Chamber of Commerce, at a special meeting to-day, appointed committees to canvass the city for subscriptions for the relief of the stricken communities, in response to the appeal of the Mayor of Memphis two Charleston physicians have volunteered, and will start for Memphis to-night.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—This city's contributions to the yellow fever relief fund aggregate $2,500.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug 30.—Savannah's contribution to the yellow fever fund is $5,200.

DENVER, Aug. 30.—The subscriptions raised here for the relief of fever sufferers aggregate $1,000, and will probably reach $2,000 by Monday.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The publishers of the *Eagle* to-day transmitted $350 to Vicksburg for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. Nearly $1,000 have been collected here.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 30.—Dr. E. T. Easley and 25 nurses left here for Memphis to-day. They were sent by the Howard Association of this city. Over $12,000 have been raised here for the Memphis sufferers.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 30.—The City Council to-night contributed $500 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers, and citizens have raised $200 more.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Subscriptions to the amount of nearly $5,000 were obtained today by the committee appointed at a meeting of citizens yesterday to collect funds for the yellow fever sufferers. To morrow the committee will telegraph to the Howard Association of New-Orleans $2,000, and to the Howards of Vicksburg and Memphis, $1,500 each. The committee expect to obtain nearly as much more to-morrow. Circulars have been sent to all the principal towns on the Pacific coast, asking their co-operation in the matter. To-day $100 was received from Bakersfield.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—The Merchants' Exchange Yellow Fever Committee sent today $500 each to Vicksburg, Memphis, and New-Orleans, and $250 to Canton, Miss. The Merchants' Exchange fever fund now amounts to $11,000. The Young Men's Christian Association is actively at work raising money and clothing, which it sends direct to similar associations in the infected cities. Nearly every benevolent order and organization in the city, and numerous societies of different kinds, are also active in the cause, and doing much good. The total subscriptions to date amount to about $20,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Subscriptions to the relief of yellow fever sufferers to date aggregate $10,000. The work of soliciting subscriptions is in active progress under regularly-organized committees. Arrangements have been made to receive donations in produce from farmers in the surrounding country. All such contributions will be forwarded free to the South by rail.

NEW-YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

OUR CITIZENS CONTINUE THEIR CHARITABLE OFFERINGS TO THE SOUTHERN SICK—ABOUT $9,000 RAISED YESTERDAY.

The collections for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South show no abatement of popular sympathy and generosity. The Chamber of Commerce Committee received the following letter yesterday, and the offer contained in it was accepted with thanks:

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1878.

DEAR SIR: Will you please state that our Executive Committee and Mr. John H. Starin have decided to appropriate one-half the gross receipts of all our roads, and boats connecting with our line, on Monday next, Sept. 2, to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in the South. The amount will be ascertained and paid over to your Relief Committee on Wednesday morning. A. CORBIN, President.

To HENRY HENTZ, Esq., Chairman Relief Committee, Chamber of Commerce.

A communication was also received from Mr. J. K. O. Sherwood, stating that he will give to the relief fund half of the gross receipts at the Manhattan Beach bathing establishment on Monday next. The committee express the hope that both the road and the bathing establishment will be liberally patronized on Monday. The following additional contributions were received yesterday:

Produce Exchange of San Francisco—through P. H. Ashe, Seligman & Co., gold.	$1,000	Charles Morningstar & Co.	$50
P. Lorillard & Co.	500	Pupke & Reid	50
Frank Ocean	500	Frank C. Otis	50
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company—specially intended for Memphis	250	S. W. Davidson & Co.	50
Charles Pfizer & Co.	250	Brooklyn White Lead Company	50
A. R. Whitney	100	A. Dalrymple	50
White, Payson & Co.	100	Matilda W. White	50
Goodyear India Rubber Glove Company	100	George W. Bruce	50
Harmony Satinet Print Works	100	J. Lloyd Haigh	50
J. S. Kennedy & Co.	100	H. H. Swift & Co.	50
Paris, Allen & Co.	100	Edmund Yard, Jr., & Co.	25
Edward Sturges	100	T. B. Peddie & Co.	25
Adriance, Platt & Co.	100	Charles Butler	25
Meriden Britania Co.	100	D. H. Wilson & Co.	25
Tiffany & Co.	100	W. K. Hinman	25
Burger, Huribut & Livingston	100	David King, Jr., New-port	25
J. Ernest Vanderpool, Hovey & Huchthausen—$25 each for New-Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis	75	Henry C. Meyer & Co.	25
Pomeroy & Plummer	50	E. Treadwell's Son	25
E. W. Holbrook & Co.	50	E. Spingarn & Co.	25
Hamilton Literary and Social Union of New-York	50	Moller, Sierck & Co.	25
Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons	50	Vernon Brothers & Co.	25
James L. Morgan & Co.	50	James R. Smith	25
Henry Nordlinger & Co.	50	Sam'l. Finley Smith	25
E. V. Holbrook & Brothers	50	Mrs. A. Vanderpool	25
		W. Barton	25
		Hall, Bradley & Co.	25
		B. L. Ludington	25
		E. R. King, Newport.	15
		G. E., cash	10
		O. H. Brhen	2
		Cash	1
		Cash, A. H.	1
		Cash, E. S., per New-York *Journal of Commerce*	1
Total			$5,232 00
Previously acknowledged			30,207 81
Grand total			$35,439 81

A man with a patent medicine warranted to cure yellow fever and all other diseases called at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and wanted the committee to purchase a quantity. He said he had been sent by Peter Cooper. He was invited to go South and open drug stores in the infected cities at this own expense, but declined on the ground that the manufacture of the specific required his presence here.

The following additional subscriptions were received at the Produce Exchange:

Loring & Robinson	$100	E. H. Dougherty	$25
Standard Oil Company	25	J. C. Seager	25
Charles Pratt & Co.	50	R. O. H. McCarten	25
Devoe Manufac. Co.	50	William S. Miller	20
J. Hess & Co.	50	Arkell, Tufts & Co.	20
Reckneagle & Co.	50	H. Stursberg & Co.	20
William Brown	50	M. Bingham	10
Livingston Roe	50	Scammell Brothers	10
Beadleston & Woers	50	Morrison & Bartow	10
Hewlett & Tormey	50	Cash	10
Stevens & Benedict	25	Clara L. Herrick	10
William H. Popham	25	A widow, (per W. E. Clark.)	10
James Logan	25	Cash	10
Lane & Fleming Manufacturing Co.	25	William Jeffray	10
Charles C. Burke	25	W. A. T.	5
T. C. B.	25	W. E. Clark, (additional.)	5
Lockwood Brothers & Holly	25	B. Balch	5
Theodore Mark	25	Cash	5
M. Duval	25	Cash	5
N. F. Sweezy & Sons	25		
Total			$450
Previously acknowledged			3,883
Grand total			$4,333

Some of the above subscriptions were included in the aggregate amount acknowledged yesterday, but the names were not given. The watch raffled at the Stock Exchange on Thursday, and won by Mr. George D. Monroe, was sent by him to the Produce Exchange yesterday, with a request that it be put up there, the proceeds to be sent to the yellow fever sufferers. The committee have not yet decided whether to comply or not, as raffling is expressly prohibited on the Exchange; but some loophole will probably be found out of the difficulty.

The members of the Cotton Exchange subscribed yesterday as follows:

Knoop, Hanemann & Co—$100 for Memphis and $100 for Vicksburg	$200	Robb & Peet	$25
		A. Hampe	25
		George Blagden	25
D. G. Watts	100	S. M. & W. Le Count	25
Pollard, Pettus & Co.	100	Southbein Brothers	25
Lehman Brothers	100	Simon J. Harding	10
Bennett & Foulke	50	William Mohr	10
Total			$895
Previously acknowledged			3,609
Grand total			$4,304

Further installments were forwarded to the stricken cities making the total to date—New-Orleans, $2,150; Memphis, $1,290; Vicksburg, $860.

At the Stock Exchange the following additional subscriptions were received:

James H. Colgate & Co.	$100	Putnam & Earl	25
Arthur Ketcham	50	H. C. Hardy & Son	25
John S. Tilney & Co.	50	Fanshawe & Milliken	25
John B. Manning	50	Anonymous	10
L. D. Alexandre & Co.	25	Cash D.	10
J. A. Scarlingham & Co	25	Subscribed but not paid	269
Total			$855
Previously acknowledged			3,606
Grand total			$4,161

The following was received at the Clearing-house:

City National Bank	$50
Previously acknowledged	3,173
Total	$3,223

Of this, $500 has been sent to New-Orleans and $250 each to Vicksburg and Memphis, leaving $1,223 on hand. Mr. Camp will send off $1,000 to-day.

Mr. N. Barnett, of No. 115 Franklin-street, acknowledges the receipt yesterday of the following contributions:

Whitson, Knight & Co.	$100	McCarty & Hasberg	$20
Standard Oil Company	25	H. Richter's Sons	10
Charles Pratt & Co.	50	John Thornton & Co.	10
Devoe Manufac. Co.	50	W. M. Humphrey	10
J. Hess & Co.	50	Lawson Brothers	10
J. W. Cochrane	50	Cash	6
Straus & Aronstein	25	S. G. Hamlin, Postmaster, Schenectady, N. Y.	5
J. Rosenthal & Co.	25	Julian Clarence Levy	3
John D. McBurnie & Co.	25		
W. H. Drown & Co.	20		
Total			$369

The following subscriptions to the yellow fever fund were received at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Mrs. G. G. Lake	$50 00	C. T. Bunting	25 00
George W. Harris	20 00	Brandreth House, through Fifth Police Precinct	3 50
Mrs. W. Hickerson	5 00	Louis Miller's Hotel	8 20
Mrs. T. W. Hickerson	5 00	S. G. L.	5 00
Mrs. W. Eustace	5 00	A. T. B.	10 00
James M. Farr	10 00	Wm. A. Boyd	25 00
J. M. Jones	10 00	John Anderson	50 00
H. H. Petty	5 00	L. L. F.	1 00
Mrs. E. Hulton	5 00	E. D. Culver	50 00
O. O.	250 00	Eugenie F.	2 00
Guests of L. Del-monico, through First Precinct Police Station	20 00	Comstock, Cherry & Co.	25 00
Young Men's Association, Madison-Avenue Church of Disciples	4 10	Reformed Church of Glen, N. Y.	6 00
F. G. Crosby	5 00	Germania Lodge, No. 182	25 00
Total			$329 80

The Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions for the sufferers in New-Orleans:

G., (Sparkhill.)	$10	Shelter Island Grove and Camp-meeting Association	$100
A. W. C.	25		
Vermilye	20		
Total			$155

THE TIMES received the following subscriptions yesterday:

"For Yellow Fever Sufferers"	$5	A Sympathizer	$1

A swindler is visiting merchants and soliciting money for the yellow fever sufferers, representing himself as the agent of Mr. James E. Halsey, of No. 104 Duane-street, who is a Commissioner for the State of Mississippi. He has procured subscriptions from Messrs. Maltby, Curtis & Co. and some other firms. Mr. Halsey repudiates the fellow, and says that he has employed no agent to collect money.

Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar has opened a subscription list at the Ashland House. Gen. Cyrus Bussey, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, who is a Knight Templar, is to address the commandery on Monday evening next.

An appeal for aid has been received from New-Orleans by the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this City. The members and friends of the association are desired to send contributions to No. 110 West Forty-second-street.

Messrs. J. Nelson Tappan and Samuel Conover have appointed Messrs. E. G. Cotton and Leon J. Vincent to make arrangements for the matinée benefit to take place at Niblo's Garden on Thursday next, and, with President Roberts, of the Board of Aldermen, they appeal to actors to volunteer their services in the entertainment.

Mayor Hopper, of Jersey City, yesterday transmitted to the Mayors of New-Orleans, Vicksburg, and Memphis $100 each for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in their respective cities.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY'S FUND.

The members of the Medical Society of the County of New-York are entering heartily into the labor of providing succor for the sick and impoverished people of the districts of the South in which the yellow fever is prevalent. A meeting of the society will be held on Tuesday evening next. A subscription list will then be prepared. It is expected that every member will give not less than $1 nor more than $5, and, as the society is a large one, the fund thus created will procure many comforts for the distressed people among whom it will be distributed.

BROOKLYN AIDING.

A meeting of the "Yellow Fever Relief Committee," of Brooklyn, was held yesterday morning in the Mayor's office, in the City Hall. Mr. John J. Van Nostrand presided, and all the members of the committee were present. The following-named gentlemen have been added to the committee: George L. Nichols, Franklin Woodruff, L. S. Burnham, Edmund Briggs, Daniel Maujer, Theodore F. Havemeyer, A. K. Messerole, George Ricard, H. D. Polhemus, ex-Mayor Schroeder, and Charles T. Trowbridge.

A communication was received from Mr. F. W. Piper, proprietor of the Saengerbund Club-house, tendering the use of his place for a vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of the relief fund. Mr. Piper proposes to bear one-third of the expense himself, and leaves the selling of tickets in the hands of the committee. The offer was accepted with thanks, and Wednesday evening next was fixed upon as the date of the concert. Mr. Trowbridge announced that the Engineer's Bureau of the Department of City Works was getting up a picnic, the proceeds of which were to be added to the relief fund. A resolution was adopted requesting every citizen who feels able, even in the smallest way, to increase the fund, to forward the contribution to Hon. Ripley Ropes, at the office of the Brooklyn Trust Company. Resolutions were also adopted requesting the Police Commissioners to co-operate with the committee in the collection of money, and also requesting that collections be taken up in the various churches tomorrow for the relief fund.

At a meeting of the Police Commissioners held yesterday afternoon it was ordered that ballot-boxes for the reception of contributions should be placed in the Police station-houses and the several ferry-houses and railway depots.

The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association had received $192 86 for the relief of the sufferers from yellow fever up to 12 o'clock yesterday.

A matinée performance to increase the relief fund will be given in the Park Theatre next Friday afternoon.

Collections for the fund will be taken up to-day in the Roman Catholic churches of which Fathers McDonald and McCullum are Pastors. Rev. Sylvester Malone, of St. Peter and Paul's Church, has already collected $100 among his parishioners and forwarded it to Memphis.

AN APPEAL FOR CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Sisters of St. Mary, who have charge of an orphanage at Memphis, are sadly in need of clothing for children, especially for boys. On account of the numberof children left orphans at this time the demand for articles of clothing is far beyond their power to supply. They would be grateful for any assistance. Articles may be sent to St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, No. 407 West Thirty-fourth-street, from whence they will be forwarded to the Sisters at Memphis.

A HINT TO PASTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to suggest that the Pastors, on the coming Sabbath, call for special collections for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. A large amount could thus be raised, and the burden fall heavily on no one. "Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land." JAHU DE WITT MILLER.

PEPPENEGECK, Cross River, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1878.

GIVE US AN "INDEPENDENT MAYOR."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question now so frequently and persistently asked, namely, "Who shall we have for Mayor?" is one in which every resident, business man, and tax-payer is deeply interested, for our next incumbent of that responsible position will have a power of appointment rarely falling to the lot of a chief magistrate. It is quite natural that "the dictator of Tammany" should be "a party man on principle," and furthermore, that he should believe—or profess to believe—in "party organization and discipline;" particularly since he has "the select 600" (or thereabouts) of the old wigwam so carefully selected and so completely disciplined that they cannot but select the dozen (or baker's dozen) sachems exactly to the liking of the chief manipulator or actual dictator of that compact; and then, of course, follows the selection of a "general committee," pledged, to a man, to the support of their political creator and chief. "Discipline" is everything to such a designing demagogue, with a secret organization at his back.

Of course, we all "remember the combination of unselfish (!) (selfish) and unprincipled men, Democrats and Republicans, who formed the Ring for purposes of plunder, and robbed the City of millions of dollars, piling up the enormous debt under which our tax-payers are suffering to-day." And it is this vivid recollection, coupled with fact that the same thing is being practiced now through those same well "disciplined" agencies, which stirs the masses of our City to that determined resistance to all "rings" or secret and designing political compacts, which is now so apparent. The cry now is, "No more bargains by political tricksters; no more plunder for the benefit of 'organized' and well 'disciplined' bands of municipal robbers; but an independent and unpledged Mayor must and will be had." The policy of all former "combinations of unprincipled men" has been to keep the Mayoralty nomination, as well as all others, in the background until so late that our honest and well-meaning citizens have to fall in line in "organization and discipline," and, therefore, their case is almost invariably lost by default. It would be very natural for an obstinate and overbearing dominant party leader, with the party reins and whip in his hand, to think that "the citizen selected for Mayor this Fall should belong to a party, and have its hearty support and contentedness;" and he should, consequently, be selected by the party in the regular way," but the people and tax-payers of New-York think quite differently; and I hope, furthermore, that the Republican (minority) Party of this City think differently also, since at least one-half the Democrats are disaffected, and willing, as well as anxious, to go dead against the so-called "party organization and discipline" of the corrupt and secret conclave called "the Tammany Society." With 20 or more first-class opportunities to make during his term of office—which will almost wholly reconstruct the municipal departments—New-York cannot afford to remain apathetic, but must, and will, in the end, choose an honest servant, have an able, upright, and honest Mayor, entirely independent of the "Tammany Ring" or any other Ring, and its business men are already organizing, irrespective of party, to that end. WILLIAM H. MORRELL.

TURNING THE TABLES ON HIM.

The Boston *Traveller* prints the following story told of a Western man now visiting that city, who has achieved a peculiar kind of notoriety for himself, though he is best known as the brother of a distinguished man: "His movements in this city have been somewhat—eccentric is perhaps the best word to describe them. One of his friends, whose name was not Smith, but whom we will thus designate, became alarmed on his account, and wrote to his wife that she had better send for him to return home. She acted on the suggestion, and telegraphed to Mr. Smith to send him back to the West. Soon after the Western man called at Mr. Smith's place of business, and was informed that he had been sent for by his wife. He was incredulous, and the telegram was handed him. This showed that his wife had been written to, and he charged Mr. Smith with doing it, and that gentleman explained. The visitor called for pen and paper, and wrote two letters. The first was addressed to Mrs. Smith, and informed her that he had discovered a surreptitious correspondence between Mr. Smith and his own wife. In the other, sent to his anxious wife at the West, he said he was having a good time in Boston, having found all his friends well except Mr. Smith. That gentleman, he said, had become so far deranged as to think all his acquaintances insane, and was engaged in writing to their families alarming letters as to their condition, and he expressed the hope that she would not be disturbed if the lunatic should write such a letter to her. Having done this, the Western man went out and told his acquaintances what had occurred, expressing the opinion that he had got square with Mr. Smith. He still remains in Boston, ready to be treated or interviewed, and his acquaintances are in a quandary how to induce him to leave this too hospitable city."

A BOY OF SIXTEEN KILLS HIS MOTHER.

The Wellsville (N. Y.) *Reporter* of Aug. 29 says: "Hiram Pixley, aged about 16, shot and instantly killed his mother at her residence near Tucker's Corners, on the road to Belvidere, at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mrs. Pixley lost her husband during the war and she was left with this son, Hiram. She had a sister, who a few years ago married M. J. Bower, and they have lived in common at the place above named. The neighbors have witnessed many bloody fights between the two sisters, the meek man Bowor and this boy Hiram now and then taking a hand in. It appears that the women were engaged in one of their spasmodic fights and this boy got his shot gun and told his mother if she didn't dry up he would shoot her, and after a few words more he lifted the gun and shot her through the breast and she died instantly. He had threatened to shoot her many times, and it seems unnatural that any sympathy should be shown him. He has been known as an ungovernable, bad boy. We learn that he claims the killing to have been accidental, that at the most he simply intended to scare his mother into quiet. The means taken to quiet her seems to have been very effectual. After the shooting he is said to have expressed the greatest remorse and contrition for his rash act. He was taken into custody and the Coroner's jury are engaged in an inquest."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

THE KENTUCKY HOME OF THE GRANTS.

WHAT THE EARLY NEIGHBORS OF THE EX-PRESIDENT RECOLLECT OF HIM AND HIS BROTHERS.

From the Vanceburg (Ky.) Courier.

Not many of those who are reading about Gen. Grant's triumphal tour through Europe are aware of the fact that Lewis County at one time was the home of the Grant family, and that they engaged successfully in the tannery business in this county. Such, however, is the fact, and many of our citizens were intimately acquainted with Jesse, the father, and Ulysses S., Samuel Simpson, and Orville, the three sons. The Fryer tan-yard, near Esculapia Springs, in this county, was, about 30 years since, the property of Jesse Grant and his son Simpson. They managed their tan-yard with much success, and were very popular as citizens and neighbors. Judge Holbrook, an old and prominent lawyer of Vanceburg, was an intimate friend of the Grants, and describes them as very genial and clever men. Simpson was very fond of playing euchre, and he and the Judge have passed many pleasant hours playing their favorite game. While Simpson was a No. 1 business man he was very social, and the life of every crowd he entered. Orville carried on two tanneries further up the river, but spent much of his time at his father's in Lewis County. After a residence of several years here the family sold out and moved to Galena, Ill., and our people in a measure lost sight of them. When the war broke out and Gen. Grant was becoming known all over the country, many of our citizens did not at first connect him with the same family that formerly resided here, but he flashed into notoriety so fast that inquiries were made, and it was soon ascertained that he was the same man who formerly lived on the farm near Esculapia, and spent much of his time with the old gentleman. Gen. Grant at the time lived with his father-in-law, Mr. Dent, near St. Louis. Those who know him here say he was then a very quiet sort of a man, talking but little, but very polite and agreeable in a peculiar way. After Jesse moved to Covington, Judge Holbrook often visited him, and relates that on one occasion the old gentleman, being fond of his dram, would have got him tipsy, but he refused to drink any more. When he refused, Jesse said: "Why, ain't it good whisky?" Judge Holbrook replied that it was, but he did not care about drinking any more. No one ever dreamed in those days that the quiet man who frequently came to the county was destined to be twice President of the United States and the General-in-Chief of the American Army, and that he was to be the guest of Kings and Emperors.

LOST IN THE ARCTIC SEAS.

HARDSHIPS ENDURED BY THE CREW OF A CONNECTICUT WHALING SCHOONER.

From the New-Haven Journal, Aug. 30.

Capt. Roach, master of Messrs. C. A. Williams & Co.'s whaling schooner Helen F., of New-London, wrecked in October, 1876, in the Arctic seas, has arrived in that city. He reports that the Helen F. was in Winter quarters at Cumberland inlet when beset by the storm in which she was lost. A heavy gale sprang up, and the ice, in great masses crowding the vessel, drove her out to sea. Efforts made to work her back failed, and, after two days of toil, she was driven ashore and lay either Hannibal's Harbor or Brown's Harbor. These efforts also failed, and the vessel was, as a last resource, beached on a small island. No lives were lost in the perilous operation, and the vessel was stripped and the provisions landed. This latter task was but just accomplished when the southwest wind started the crackling, grinding ice-blocks in a near fiord toward the isle, and they came on in great resistless heaps, and crowding and pushing up and over the schooner's sides buried her from sight, and left only her mastheads visible. Full 40 feet above her decks and on all sides of her it lay in shining, transparent walls, imprisoning her as securely as though she were fastened in the bowels of the earth. It was not until Dec. 6 that her officers and crew could make their way to the station in Penne's Harbor, where were better shelter and a plentitude of provisions, and on that day they left the schooner. When Spring came she sank in three fathoms of water close by the land that all the Winter long had held her hard and fast. From the station at Penne's Harbor the crew of the Helen fished with fair success until the 10th of July, when the Scotch brig Persevrance hove in sight and took them on board, and to sea, and after a pleasant voyage of 28 days' duration she came into Peterhead, Scotland. Thence her crew went to Liverpool by way of Aberdeen. From Liverpool Capt. Roach and his first mate came to New-York.

OUR IMPORTED GRUB-EATERS.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE SPARROWS, AND FOR SPARROW-PIE.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* prints the following communication:

To the Editor of the Times:

I see in the *Times* of Aug. 16 Dr. Elliot Coues' very savage attack on the sparrows, which were originally imported from England for the purpose of destroying insects. He says "they greatly prefer crumbs, &c., to insects," and also says "they commit depredations in the garden, orchard, and cornfield, and should be exterminated." Now, I think that, with one exception, the Doctor is somewhat wrong. I admit that they will go in flocks to the grain-field during one season of the year, for a short time, but ever after will return to be seen only in the garden. I will now give you a few facts from my own observations. While on business, three years ago, in Plainfield, N. J., I saw the sparrows on the sidewalk killing the potato bugs and carrying them away. Again, last Summer, in Thompsonville, Conn., in a potato field I saw a flock of them doing the same thing. And finally as the 17th of the present month, opposite Mr. Irving's house, in New-Britain, I saw a sparrow attack a large locust, and repeatedly strike it on the pavement before it could kill it, and then fly away with it.

Now, as regards the driving away of other insect-eating birds, and killing some, I think he is again somewhat mistaken. I have brought seven of them from New-Jersey, and let them loose in our village, and the other day I counted a flock of about 30 around my neighbor's barn; and we have had some of them around our house and garden all the Summer, and, as we encourage all the birds we can to make their home around our place, I have had some opportunity of noticing the way they get along with other birds. There are three blue-bird boxes in my garden, and in no instance have the sparrows, to my knowledge, interfered with them or with the other birds. I think the Doctor needn't be alarmed, for they certainly have had them a longer time in Europe than we have had them here, and I have never heard that they had exterminated other insect-eating birds. If the Doctor is anyway tinctured with knownothingism, perhaps if he would try a sparrow pie he might have a more favorable opinion of our little foreigner. Yours, respectfully,

ISAAC ATKINS.

HAZARDVILLE, Conn., Aug. 26, 1878.

MARRYING IN AUGUST.

From the London Court Circular, Aug. 17.

There is a time for everything, and the present is the time for weddings essentially. Just as "in the Spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," so in August does he naturally reflect upon marriage. August is a sobering period. The business of the season is over, and it has brought us all knowledge that has perhaps made us sadder, if not wiser. Therefore, it is more natural to reflect upon settling-day when the feast is over. The lengthening shadows warn us that the time of roses is passing, that evenings will soon be chilly, and that we should really enjoy our Summer we must make haste about it. And so it has happened that the young man's fancy has for some time turned busily to thoughts of furniture. He has explored Brompton; he has penetrated to Tottenham Court road. Grates and chairs, dining tables and beds, all these have been for weeks a perfect nightmare. Now, at last, there is an end to it. Those incomparable servants warranted, who will in six weeks turn out to be incompetent, have been engaged, and their beer money is settled. Under the circumstances, knowing human inconsistency, it is only natural that followers should rigidly be disallowed. No matter; they will relax that rule, as a good many others, soon enough.

The last frock-coat is fitted, the ring is bought, the tour is arranged. What a comfort, and, above all, what a delight it is to think that a vast change has come over all the arrangements and feelings! There is no more of the old business of heavy breakfasts and heavier speeches; tiresome uncles no longer call down undesirable and often tasteless blessings upon their relatives; dress has grown easier, the service is shorter. A wise nobleman the other day got married at 3 in the afternoon, and went away after high tea. Some equally wise people sat down the other day to the most matter-of-fact and cheery of luncheons, and a good many talk in this Summer season of going off for a quiet river picnic. Verily, it is sometimes a comfort even to Tories to reflect that the old order changeth.

A CRUEL WRONG ADMITTED.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Two years ago Miss Clara T. Fisher, a young lady of unblemished reputation, died while undergoing a surgical operation. In allusion to the case the *Medical and Surgical Journal* of this week says: 'The outrageous action of A. W. K. Newton, who at that time held the office of Coroner, and his manner of conducting the inquest, is still fresh in the minds of the Boston public. Nor has the remarkable medical testimony given on that occasion by Drs. J. B. Treadwell and Horace Chase been forgotten. The readiness with which they were willing on insufficient evidence, to swear away her innocence (which could not even rightfully be questioned at that inquest) cannot be considered otherwise than as a most unfortunate example of the uncertain value of expert testimony, and we took occasion at that time to protest against such testimony. Dr. Treadwell has written a letter to Miss Fisher's father, in which he says that 'in consequence of scientific information lately published I now think that I was wrong in my opinion expressed before the Coroner's jury. Further, I am now convinced that I misapprehended certain questions asked me by Dr. Dalton, and as he has already stated in print that he based his decision upon my answers rather than upon his observation, I think that no weight should be attached to his opinion in the matter. I wish to express my sincere regret for the grief that I have caused you, and the other relatives and friends of your daughter, by an opinion which I now believe to be an erroneous one.' The publication of this letter cannot, of course, in any way strengthen the public in their belief in the innocence of the late Clara T. Fisher. It will be looked upon rather as a tardy concession to a well-grounded and universal opinion, and can afford but doubtful consolation to those who were so cruelly and unnecessarily wronged. This whole history is but another illustration of the importance of exercising the greatest care in the selection of expert witnesses."

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

HIS SPEECH ACCEPTING A DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS FROM VIRGINIA.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was introduced in the Democratic Convention in Richmond, Va., on Wednesday, after it had nominated him for Congress, and was received with great enthusiasm, both by his original supporters and those who had favored other candidates. He said:

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I return you my hearty thanks for the courtesy of your invitation to the floor of the convention. Your committee

their buttonholes. It is true that this medal is an open sesame to the most hidden penetralia of the exhibition, and saves the owners thereof a franc at each visit; but its glories are exaggerated, and those of the jurors who put it on in the streets and at the ministerial receptions, as if it were a decoration of merit and honor, render themselves supremely ridiculous, and furnish matter to ill-natured penny-a-liners for bad jokes upon Anglo-Saxon vanity. It is indeed strange how our countrymen hanker after foreign orders, and not a few of the very individuals who sneer so bitterly at these gewgaws on others are now moving heaven and earth to get them for themselves. Not that this is peculiar to Americans; the natives are even more greedy, although since the fall of the Empire scarcely a vaudeville has appeared on the Parisian stage without some contemptuous allusion to the legion of honor. It is indeed in the race after this distinction, now the medal question is settled, that the great efforts will be made by the elect. A gold medal in their advertisements and on their shop signs is certainly a triumphant attestation of their superiority, but to be able to wear a red ribbon, and to be perhaps mistaken for a military man who had won it in battle against his country's foes, will be joy unutterable. The National Assembly provided for the distribution of about 500 of these rewards among the most meritorious exhibitors, but more than 8,000 applications have already been made, and scarcely a Deputy dares to count upon his re-election if he be not successful in getting his most influential constituents decorated. The names of the laureates have not yet been made public, but in such matters there are sure to be indiscretions, and scarcely a day passes without some strange manifestation of joy or sorrow. One individual dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, last week, when informed of his success, and for nearly an hour remained insensible. Apropos of this incident it is well to notice the disgraceful apathy of the medical attendants attached to the Exhibition, who positively refused to leave their pavilion, which is situated at the other extremity of the building, stating that the sick man must be brought to them. This was finally done, after a half hour's delay, by means of a bath chair paid for by a compassionate visitor, there not being a single stretcher in the establishment of the medical service of the Administration. A more curious instance of the "reward fever" is the petition of a prominent manufacturer who assures M. Teisserenc de Bort that he will die if he be not decorated, and accompanies his application with a medical certificate, signed by one of the leading physicians of Paris, attesting that he will not answer for his patient's life should he be refused. There will be a queer list of revelations at the end of the show, and I fear some damaging scandals to many, although we need not wait until next month for that kind of thing. Suicides have become so frequent that they no longer attract attention. Women cut up in pieces and scenes of jealousy just now are the fashion, these last winding up with, sometimes a tragedy, oftener with a farce, one of this latter category having an immense success in the Faubourg St. Honore yesterday. A private carriage, with the blinds drawn, was passing quietly along the street, when a well-dressed gentleman of some 60 years of age rushed forward and stopped the horses. Almost at the same moment both doors of the vehicle opened; from one descended an elderly lady, from the other an old gentleman. A single glance at the three persons would have never given the idea that the god Cupid was at the bottom of the affair, but it turned out that he alone was to blame after all. The husband, the lover, and the wife faced each other; the lady bolted, the husband slapped his rival's face, and the Lovelace retorted with his cane. Naturally the Police interfered too late to prevent a fine pugilistic encounter, and before night all Paris was floating over its knowledge that three of the noblesses of France would be dragged up for dissection at the Autumn sittings of the Police courts.

CELEBRITIES PRESENT AND EXPECTED.

They say that the King of Italy, the Emperor of Austria, and any number of Archdukes and serene highnesses will grace the gala of the 13th of September. It will be a proud day for the Republic if these crowned heads should thus do her honor, but the antipathy of the Hapsburgs for liberal institutions and popular governments is not likely to allow of this demonstration of old established principles, and the imperial house of Austria will probably only be represented by the patron of the Exhibition, the Archduke Louis. The Prince of Wales will, of course, come over, as he is on the best of terms with M. Gambetta, and it will be curious to mark how he will behave to the poor Marshal, if it be true that he behaved to him so cavalierly on his last visit. The Grand Duke Constantine, of Russia, whom one of the leading newspapers calls "the late Commander-in-Chief in the Balkans," where he never was for an hour during the last campaign, is here now, and the Grand Duke Nicholas is expected for the horse show in early September. The first named of these is a constant visitor at the Exhibition, but always in strict incognito. He refused the attendance of the orderly officer detached from the War Department upon his arrival, and goes about everywhere with his aide-de-camp only. The Russian Commissary-General, the President of the Russian Commission, and several other gentlemen attached to its administration accompanied on his first visit the Czar's brother, who was able to circulate freely for about 15 minutes in the Russian section and the annexes, where he had a short conversation with the young woman in national costume who sells hair-dye, but he was not taken into the Russian café, whose pretty waiter girls have nothing Russian about them except their dress. The Grand Duke is a little above the middle height, with the same benevolent expression of countenance which distinguishes his brothers, and would be called handsome if he were not so remarkably nearsighted. His closely-cropped hair and long whiskers are as fair as those of a North German, and the crowds who thronged about his passage so soon as his presence had been made known, were much delighted to remark that the only decoration which he wore was that of the Legion of Honor. Since then curiosity has died away, and he now goes about like any private individual, seemingly much interested in the preparations for the Russian concerts at the Trocadéro, whither the public, which had fled from before that most pneumatic of all troupes, the British minstrels, once more flocks to listen to the singers from the Imperial Chappel of St. Petersburg, under the direction of that great artist Rubinstein, with the additional attractions of Miles. Belocca and Torriga, the latter being the favorite pupil of Pauline Viardot. Melomaniacs can get their full of music nowadays; every country has sent on its specimens with more or less success, Spaniards, Tziganes, Bohemians from Moscow, British choirs, and Gilmore's New-Yorkers, have all had a hearing, and on or about the 1st of September the dilettanti will be asked to give their verdict upon the Marquis D'Ivry's adaptation to the lyric stage of "Romeo and Juliet," which, under the name of "Les Amants de Verone," will be interpreted by Capoul and Mlle. Heilbronn. As only three weeks are to elapse before the first representation, it is permissable to write its preface.

THE NEW "ROMEO AND JULIET."

Gounod's conception of the tragedy was brought out at the Chatelet in 1867, with Michot in the part of *Romeo*, originally intended for Capoul, who was refused the canceling of his engagement at the Opera Comique. Ever since then this "ourled darling" of French boudoirs has been pining for the rôle, which he has never played elsewhere than in the United States, but not even his manager, M. De Lenvern, would give him the opportunity of creating anything more important than the hero of that namby-pamby composition "Paul and Virginia." The Marquis witnessed his despair and promised him the chief part in his opera "even if he had to wait 20 years for it's first representation." He has only waited 11, and if Mr. Escudier had not decided to bring it out now, the nobleman and the artist had made up their minds to do so at their own expense. The public will decide whether the score be superior or not to that of M. Gounod, but competent judges assert that it will be a success, as, although belonging to the modern school there is less sacrifice made of melody to purely scientific harmony. Capoul himself is delighted; he wishes to be irresistible not only as a man but as a tenor; his costumes have been sketched by his brother, who is a painter of some merit, and he has even consented to cut off his lovely hair, and wear a wig over those cherished locks which have been the cause of jealous trouble in so many households. The libretto written by M. D'Ivry sticks much more closely to Shakespeare than the version furnished by Mm. Barbier and Carré to the author of Faust. The rôle of the page has been retained, that of the nurse developed, and the ballad of Queen Mab to the surprise of every one, entirely omitted; and if the genius of the composer be equal to the talent of the interpreters of his music, the failure of the French adaptation of "Aida" will be compensated.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY.

Yesterday, being the feast of the Assumption, was a universal holiday in the capital. Although no longer the official fête of the nation, it showed those in power how difficult it is to eradicate time-worn customs. Neither the ceremonies of the inauguration of the Exhibition, nor the 30th of June, nor any other raisdiness by order, have brought out so many persons into the streets and to the Fair. Every shop was closed; even the Hebrew stock-gamblers suspended their operations; and, for the general air of gayety on the faces of all, Paris might have been said to resemble London on a Sunday. The number of visitors at the Exhibition greatly exceeded that of any previous day, amounting to something like 150,000 paying tickets, without counting season subscribers and *jetons de service*; all through the week, indeed, the stream of sight-seers has been steadily on the increase, averaging daily about 80,000. The anxiety to witness Capt. Boyton's arrival contributed much to the success of yesterday. He was on time to the minute, but, for hours before, the banks of the Seine and the quays were thronged with spectators, who first cheered the yacht Paul Boyton, which started to meet the swimmer at mid-day, and then cheered even more enthusiastically the champion himself as he came in sight. Pretty tired was he, having accomplished 125 miles since midnight, when he took to the water. The yacht, manned by a lieutenant, a second lieutenant, four sailors, and two black boys brought by him from the coast of Africa, escorted the traveler from the mouth of the Marne to the quay, having on board some 60 guests, among whom were several reporters for French and foreign journals and a number of engineers. The Captain replied to the hurrahs from the yacht, which greeted his appearance, by drinking a glass of champagne to the health of the passengers, and then, after hoisting the French flag on his foot, continued his journey, not an easy matter in the midst of the boats and barges and small craft of every description which crowded along his passage. At the Bercy Bridge nothing but his extreme adroitness saved him from being crushed between one of the arches and a clumsily-manœuvred coal-barge, and at the Pont St. Michel his flag-staff caught in a chain and stopped his progress, but here again he got himself free without assistance, celebrating each happily-surmounted accident by the discharge of several rockets, much to the delight of the spectators, who were particularly enthusiastic near the lock of the St. Martin, where a mob of loafers amused themselves by splashing water and were discomfited with their own weapons. Near the Exhibition, he took the smallest African, a lad of 10, surnamed the "Admiral," on his stomach, and continued to swim, the darky boy displaying the Stars and Stripes. At the wharf, M. Chardin, the controller of the ticket department, made himself particularly obnoxious by his fierce onslaught against the passengers of the yacht, whom he drove back with his umbrella, pretending that they must pay their entries before landing. Every one had already done so before the yachts started, but the Chardin was inexorable, and ran about like a mad man until one of our countrymen gave him a franc, saying that Capt. Boyton had not been able to comply with the regulations, as he had come by a road on which there were no ticket offices, but that he had been requested to make up for the inevitable omission, and hoped that the incident was closed, whereupon the Chardin retired, with the proud consciousness that he had done his duty, even at the price of making himself a spectacle. Soon after this the Captain changed his dress, mounted to the deck and made a speech, in which he regretted that his ignorance of the French language prevented him from saying how much he appreciated his sympathetic reception. He is to undertake another performance on the St. Maurice Canal on Sunday. So far his experiments have been so eminently satisfactory in their results that there is every probability of the adoption of his system by the French Admiralty, by which it is regarded as eminently useful and practical.

I have so far exceeded my limits that I can only give a cursory notice of the admirable communication made by Prof. Barnard to the leading French industrials, in which he shows that the object of the American commission is not simply to collect statistics, but to investigate the relations between capital and labor, and to devise means for avoiding the at present existing antagonism. It is, as it deserves to be, most favorably commented upon by all the respectable French newspapers.

A SHARP JUDICIAL REBUKE.

WHAT JUDGE CHOATE THINKS ABOUT DEFAULTERS—THE M'NAB-HARLIN COMPANY'S BANKRUPTCY.

A motion was argued recently before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, in the case of the McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, bankrupts, to confirm a composition offered with the creditors to pay 75 per cent. of the liabilities in installments. The bankrupt corporation was to give its notes to secure these payments, and all the property of the corporation was to be surrendered to them for three years. The amount of the notes to be given was $125,000. The company was organized in 1871 with James McNab as President and Treasurer. In 1877 he acknowledged that he was a defaulter to the extent of $130,000, and that there were then outstanding notes of the company, the proceeds of which he had fraudulently misapplied to his own use. If the company assumed this liability it involved a doubt as to their solvency. McNab resigned as Treasurer, but remained in office as President until a few days before the bankruptcy proceedings were begun, in April, 1878. The company never prosecuted McNab, but in settling with him took his stock and credited him with $79,000, or, as Judge Choate in his decision rendered yesterday says, "virtually forgave him that amount of his indebtedness." The Judge says: "The settlement made with him and with the holders of the fraudulent notes was such as to release him from the consequences of his crimes and to secure the payment of the paper fraudulently issued by him, regardless of whether the proper business creditors of the company would be paid in full or not. The case called for the most stringent measures against McNab, but instead of procuring his being sent to the Penitentiary, the managers of this corporation have apparently in all things consulted his interests in conducting its interests since the discovery of his frauds. While there is nothing reflecting on the personal integrity of Mr. Harlan or the other Trustees, I think it cannot be held that the corporation in its managing officers is of that unquestionable personal and business character that it is reasonably safe to be trusted for three years, pending the payment of the composition, with the property on which the creditors now have a hold. Motion for confirmation of the composition denied."

APPEALING AGAINST THE HAMMERS.

AN INJUNCTION SOUGHT TO CLOSE A MACHINE SHOP—JUDGE SPEIR DENIES THE MOTION.

Charles Denison and another are the owners of the buildings at No. 9 Albany-street and Nos. 133 and 135 Washington-street. George F. Jones owns the property at Nos. 16 and 18 Albany-street and No. 126 Washington-street. Mr. Jones has rented his property to Messrs. Handren & Ripley, who carry on iron-works. Mr. Denison and his associate say that there is much hammering going on at the works, day and night, and that the noise is continued often during Sunday. This, they allege, makes their buildings, which are tenements, uninhabitable. Their tenants complain of the noise, and have given notice of their intention to move, while others who might become tenants are deterred from moving into the buildings by reason of the noise, which is declared to be of a deafening character. For these reasons an application was made by Denison to Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, for a preliminary injunction against Messrs. Handren & Ripley and Mr. Jones to restrain them from making "a tremendous hammering and pounding upon iron boilers and other iron work," and from working on Sunday. By way of opposition it was shown that the works are conducted in as quiet a manner as possible; that the plaintiffs themselves are not residents of the premises they own, and that the plaintiffs' buildings have been erected while the iron-works were in operation. Edmund R. Dodge appeared in support of the motion, and Hamilton Cole in opposition. Judge Speir, in a memorandum handed down yesterday, says: "The motion must be denied upon the question whether the iron-works of the defendants are or are not a nuisance by reason of the noise they make. The question whether these works are injurious to health presents a case of too much uncertainty, and not sufficiently free from doubt on the papers before me, to be decided upon a mere motion. As to the other question, the plaintiffs erected their building only about three or four years ago, while the defendants had carried on their works for about 15 years, and had invested in the business about $100,000. If the plaintiffs have suffered damage, their remedy is perfect at law. The case involves consequences too important to be determined except upon a trial, where the parties can be fully heard. Motion for preliminary injunction denied, with costs."

STATE SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—In the case of the People ex rel. Michael Seery vs. The Board of Police Commissioners of the Troy City Police, Justice Westbrook handed down a decision to-day reversing the proceedings of the Police Commissioners. In the case of Cornelia Park vs. Richard H. Park, sculptor, on a motion to vacate a writ of attachment issued against the defendant, Justice Westbrook, in handing down his decision on the motion to-day, said: "The defendant must give security in a sum to be named in the order for yearly allowance to occur hereafter; the past, plaintiff to assume by execution. If defendant wishes to appeal, a stay will be accorded on giving security in a sum to be fixed in the order."

RUSHING INTO BANKRUPTCY

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE PETITIONS FILED.

LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PETITIONERS, WITH THEIR LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

James E. Colsom, builder, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Allen. His liabilities amount to $545,000, of which $425,000 are secured by bond and mortgages. His assets consist of a fifth interest in the house and lot at No. 26 East Seventy-fourth-street, valued at $40,000, mortgaged for $22,500. The principal secured creditors are the New-York State Life Insurance Department for mortgages to the North American Life Insurance Company, $192,500; Standard Life Insurance Company, $25,000; Thompson Pinckney, $25,000; W. H. Earle, $16,000; estate of James M. Billings, $22,500; E. H. Nichols, $7,000; estate of John B. Seaman, $18,500; E. S. Hacker, $8,000; Edward R. Gilley, $25,000; Philip Barnet, $8,500; John Roth, $9,500. Among the unsecured are A. T. Serrell & Son, $15,500; James Blockhurst, $8,457; Allen G. Newman, $8,457; William E. Earle, $19,500.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Bryce & Smith, liquor dealers, at No. 83 Front-street, by Melville H. Regensburger, representing 17 creditors having claims to the amount of $70,000. The failure of J. C. Dayton & Co. throws a number of notes upon Bryce & Smith, which the latter indorsed, and to adjust the complications arising from hypothecated merchandise to the best interest of all the creditors, injunctions will be applied for but not against the Assignee, Mr. Frederick Lewis, with whom the committee of creditors are in harmony. Among the petitioning creditors are John W. Gervin & Son, $18,002; Greitzer & Worlswen, $12,889; Aquinbau, Miller & Co., $3,790; National Tradesman's Bank, $6,673; Hartford National Bank, $2,739; Metropolitan National Bank, $1,902.

Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy went into voluntary bankruptcy yesterday before Register Little. His liabilities amount to $726,000, of which $690,000 are secured, and no assets are given in the schedules. Among the secured creditors are the estate of Daniel E. Devlin, $83,500; estate of Mr. Bird, $70,000; Grocers' Bank, $30,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $62,500; Joseph Jameson, $13,000; Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, $8,000; Murray Hill Bank, $10,000; National Trust Company, $45,000; Amos Colting, $13,000; estate of Mr. Jones, $10,000; Dime Savings Bank, $15,000; Seligman Brothers, $4,000. The principal unsecured creditors are Andrew Carragan, $11,000; Henry Frost, $4,000; Lord & Taylor, $1,600; Park & Tilford, $3,500; Tiffany & Co., $1,600; R. F. Chaine, $4,000.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday by S. P. Davidson, of the firm of Davidson & Jones, bankers, at No. 59 Wall-street, to have the firm adjudicated bankrupt. He states that his partner assumed obligations by indorsement unknown to the firm; that the suspension was announced without his knowledge, and that they had assets to meet all obligations if an extension was given. The liabilities amount to about $136,000, of which $90,000 are contingent, being the indorsements referred to. The principal creditors are the United States Trust Company, $43,089; Brown & Fox, $6,008; estate of Edward Jones, $65,500; W. H. Stratford, $5,661; estate of James Brown, $2,000. The assets consist of debts due, $100,000; real estate mortgaged for $14,000, valued at $20,000; seat in the Stock Exchange, $6,000.

Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed yesterday in the office of Commissioner Winslow, in Brooklyn, was one by ex-Alderman Trowbridge, who places his liabilities at $7,100, and his assets at $100; and another by Mr. A. S. Wheeler, a well-known dealer in sales and real estate, whose schedule of liabilities foots up $300,000, and his assets less than $100. Among his liabilities are the following: $50,000 on the bond of ex-Tax Collector Isaac Badeau; $10,000 on the bond of ex-Deputy Tax Collector A. W. Gill, and $20,000 to the Reformed Dutch Church in Joralemon-street, the latter item being a mortgage held by the church on some property owned by Whitney on Fulton-street.

Bayard & Perrenond, wholesale liquor dealers, went into voluntary bankruptcy before Register Dayton yesterday. The total liabilities are $182,000, of which $97,000 are firm and the balance individual. Among the creditors are Greene & Co., $41,694; New-York City Attrition Mill Company, $15,000; R. L. Bayard, $2,330; John C. Wheeler, $5,000; estate of E. Suydam, $2,500; New-York Life Insurance Company, $7,000; Thomas Thacher & Co., $9,143; Thomas Branaff, $9,302. The assets consist of bills receivable, $14,000; debts due, $18,000; real estate, $7,000; no equity. They indorsed largely for the New-York City Attrition Mill Company.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed before Register Allen yesterday by the Tarrytown Heights Land Company, which has liabilities amounting to $139,046, nearly all secured; the assets consist of real estate at Mount Pleasant and Greenburg, valued at $18,925, pledged; 558 shares of the company's stock, pledged, and a claim against W. H. Gates for $30,000. Among the creditors are A. J. Scott, $35,000; Richard H. Laimbeer, $21,000; Andrew V. Stuart, $25,000; George S. Scott, $15,000; John P. Ford, $7,000; Assignees of Lewis Roberts, $23,000; Joseph Seligman, $8,000.

Charles C. Orcutt, formerly in the liquor business, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, having debts to the amount of $85,063, and nominal assets $77,190. Among the creditors are, estate of A. Clark, $24,914; E. B. Wesley, $3,433; Ephraim Hume, $3,729; North River National Bank, $4,908; Anthony Dicks, $3,099; Ives, Beecker & Co., $4,924; George Parks, $5,000; Charles E. Leland, $3,000; George W. Kidd & Co., $3,527; Dover Plains Bank, $3,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Moritz Pinner, to get rid of real estate liabilities to the amount of $174,737, having no assets. Among the secured creditors are the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, $80,000; Julia Foster, $2,000; James Edwards, $5,000; Elizabeth Forbes, $5,500; Union National Bank of Rahway, $10,000; Charles Huleck, $9,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $9,500; Elisha B. Robbins, $10,500.

Register Little has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Henry Otten. His liabilities amount to $109,000, and he has no assets. Among the creditors are the estate of Alfred P. Arnold, $41,654; Mr. M. Philbrick, $18,170; estate of W. V. E. Arnold, $9,750; Equitable Life Assurance Society, $10,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, 4,000; G. W. Candee, $5,000; J. A. Candee, $5,000; Daniel W. Arnold, $5,448.

Joseph A. Seaver, of the late firm of Smith & Seaver, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy. His liabilities are nearly all on real estate, and amount to $237,000, of which $237,000 are secured. He has no assets, and the principal creditors are Oakes & Oliver Ames, $127,115; George W. Loud, agent, $34,330; Phenix National Bank, $25,500; E. W. Gilmore, $52,801; Maynard & Son, $37,985; John T. Loud, $8,000; John E. Parson, $15,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Michael Purcell, liquor-dealer at No. 113 Readestreet, has been referred to Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to $60,612, and assets $4,000. The principal creditors are Amos C. Eno, $13,388; John Lynch, $10,000; John O'Reilly, $10,000; C. S. Works, $10,000; Bryce & Smith, $6,162; Metropolitan National Bank, $3,791; National Park Bank, $2,791.

John L. Requa, the President of the Tarrytown Heights Land Company, also filed a voluntary petition to get rid of individual debts to the amount of $115,000, of which $36,409 are secured. Among the creditors are W. H. Guion, $50,000; J. M. Dyckman, $7,300; estate of Henry Campbell, $15,000; James D. Lamee, $5,000; J. M. Requa & Co., $11,199; United States Government, $20,209. His assets are nominal.

Edward Mars, heaters, at No. 36 Cortlandt-street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, having liabilities to the amount of $83,000, and assets, $2,300. The largest creditors are the Peoples' Bank, $21,450; May E. Mars, $10,000; McNab & Harlin Manufacturing Company, $4,717; B. L. Solomon & Co., $2,029; Eleventh Ward Bank, $7,608; Second National Bank of Jersey City, $2,651.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Ellis N. Crowe, livery stable, at No. 279 Spring-street, who has liabilities amounting to $43,607, of which $37,000 are secured. Among his creditors are B. B. Johnson, $16,000; Guy R. Pelton, $9,000; L. W. Crowe, $3,000; T. B. Merriam, $2,000. His assets consist of horses and wagons, the value of which is not stated in the schedules.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Austin D. Thompson, restaurant, at No. 292 Broadway. He has liabilities to the amount of $45,844, and nominal assets $37,649, mostly old debts. The principal creditors are Hiram Nott, $19,420; estate of A. Hemmingway, $16,566; Charles A. Herpech, $3,625; Edward A. Thompson, $1,709; estate of James S. Stewart, $1,000.

William M. Hoes, lawyer, at No. 291 Broadway, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy to get rid of debts to the amount of $27,572, his assets consisting of mortgaged real estate. The principal creditors are A. Hamonn, $8,000; Peter S. Hoes, $6,591; Lyman Cook, $2,848; Manhattan Savings Bank, $5,632; New-York Fire Insurance Company, $2,500; Matthew Nicoll, $2,500.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed before Register Ketchum by John B. Davis, builder. His liabilities amount to $157,000, the principal creditors being the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $56,000; Catherine Ranney, $20,000; Germania Savings Bank, $14,000; Lafayette Ranney, $25,000; New-York Life Insurance Company, $7,000; Henry D. Ranney, $5,000.

Albert C. Aubrey yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on behalf of Arthur T. Halliday, who kept the National Hotel, and is a son of Parson Halliday, of Plymouth Church. His debts amount to $7,200, and his assets consist of notes, $3,700; debts due, $2,500. The largest creditors are J. Osborn & Son, $408; Samuel B. Halliday, $2,790; Frank Halliday, $4,000.

Charles H. Odell, of Yonkers, has gone into bankruptcy in this City. His liabilities amount to $98,000, and he has no assets. The principal creditors are Eugene Odell, $16,211; Agnes Earlegh Company, $13,005; Abijah Curtis, $11,330; Chaplin & Gould, $13,036; Elisha Comstock, $3,027; A. B. Odell, $5,569; Mary C. Odell, $20,000; George West, $5,975.

W. H. Decker, lumber-dealer, at the foot of West Fourteenth-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, before Register Dwight. His liabilities amount to $54,483, among the creditors being the following: Dodge, Meigs & Co., $11,751; White & Ludlow, $2,135; Joseph E. Hills, $1,935; W. W. Browne, $1,394.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles H. Reilly, of No. 165 East Sixty-ninth-street, who has liabilities amounting to $21,000, and assets, $600. Among his creditors creditors are John McCool, $9,500; William De Nolle, $4,000; Francis M. Bixby, $2,500.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Hugh A. Knowles, before Register Allen, his liabilities being $42,000, and no assets. Among the creditors are Evans, Gardner & Co., $2,136; Sarah M. Stanton, $17,000; P. A. Knowles, $10,870; Jane D. Knowles, $6,400.

Isaac D. Frazer has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on behalf of John Carver, butcher, at Washington Market, who owes $8,000. He also filed a petition against John J. Kerish & John Darmstadt, builders, who owe $9,000.

Christopher Keys, builder, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy before Register Fitch. His liabilities amount to $75,000, the principal creditors being the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $53,616; William Baird, $13,142.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Julius C. Schlachter, who has debts to the amount of $58,978, and no assets. The principal creditors are Jean Bernberger, $17,740; B. Herder, $1,466; John Schappert, $18,000.

Simon Schultz has gone into bankruptcy to get rid of his debts to the amount of $27,750, the principal creditors being W. W. Washburn, $5,000; David Weaver, $5,000; Albert Migard, $5,169; L. Mayer, $4,500.

The Harrison Ink Company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to William Blakeney yesterday. J. S. Hulin, W. F. Adams, and Nicholas N. Foss are the owners of the entire stock of the company.

John J. Herbert, of No. 312 West Forty-third-street, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, having liabilities amounting to $30,000, and real estate assets $7,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Clifford Evans, banker, at No. 125 Pearl-street, having debts to the amount of $18,300, and nominal assets.

Register Fitch has received a voluntary petition in bankruptcy by Charles J. McCartre, who owes $17,700, and has assets, $5,500.

Stephen Hasbrouck has gone into voluntary bankruptcy to get rid of debts amounting to $16,000, having assets $4,500.

A FIVE POINTS ROMANCE.

Loewenthal Cohen, a clothing-dealer, of No. 26 Baxter-street, has a daughter named Caroline, who is 15 years old, and is rather comely. Mr. Cohen had determined that she should marry her cousin, a young man, who, like her, is of the Jewish faith. Miss Cohen, however, thought otherwise, having previously bestowed her affections on a young blacksmith named Thomas F. Fallon. Fallon is a Roman Catholic, and his suit was not favored by the clothing-dealer. On Tuesday there was an elopement, participated in by Fallon and Miss Cohen, which created a great deal of excitement in the Cohen domicil, as well as in the Baxter-street neighborhood. Mr. Cohen, thoroughly disgusted with the action of the young persons, has appealed to the law to aid him in recovering possession of his daughter. In a petition for a writ of habeas corpus he says his daughter is detained against her will by Fallon, who enticed her away from home "under the pretext that he wanted to marry her," and that he conceals her in some place unknown for the purpose of seducing her. On these statements, Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a writ of habeas corpus directing Fallon to produce the girl in court.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Dennison et al. vs. Hendren et al.—The motion must be decided upon the question whether the iron-works of the defendants are or are not a nuisance by reason of the noise they make. The question whether these works are injurious to health presents a case of too much uncertainty and not reasonably free from doubt, on the papers before me, to be decided upon a mere motion. As to the other question, the plaintiffs erected the building only about three or four years past, while the defendants had carried on their works for about 15 years, and had invested in the business about $100,000. If the plaintiffs have suffered damage, their remedy is perfect at law. The case involves consequences too important to be determined except upon a trial where the parties can be fully heard. Motion for preliminary injunction denied, with costs.

Whitlock vs. Shillak.—Referee's report is sent back for completion.

Waters et al. vs. Brockley.—Commission ordered.

The Gettysburg National Bank vs. Keller.—Ordered on short calendar for Oct. 1.

Hirschler vs. Koehler et al.—Order of substitution.

Orders Granted.—Spret vs. Grant; Bennett vs. Whitlock; Hoffman vs. Hume et al.; Monheim vs. Schneider; Waters vs. Brockley; Miller vs. Lewis; King vs. King.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of the Accounting of Munsell.—Where are the vouchers mentioned in the petition? Ordered.

Cushing vs. Carpenter.—Motion denied. See order.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Brewer vs. Hurd.—Order signed.

Timmings vs. Tumbridge.—Application granted and order signed.

MARINE COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sinnott.

Wurtemberg vs Miller.—Order of discontinuance.

Wald vs. Kaisch.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $50 costs.

Larru vs. Genevois.—Order of discontinuance.

Genevois vs. Larru.—Order of discontinuance.

Myers vs. Kick.—Order entered.

Kenny et al vs. Rogers.—Receiver Appointed.

Grimwood vs. Brown.—Commission returned.

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTERESTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—A leading grain circular says: "Wheat markets since Tuesday were well supported in consequence of the rain, which is beginning seriously to jeopardize the safety of unsecured crops. While consumers are inactive, and there is no speculation, there exists a more general disposition to increase stocks. On the whole, more business has been done than usual on off days, and prices, under the circumstances, are tending in sellers' favor, particularly for White, Colory, and Red descriptions of American. Five off-coast Wheat cargoes were sold yesterday for the Continent. Several others are in treaty. Maize is held for more money. Much of the trade will go into store. Difficulty exists to select parcels of ex-quay in quite perfect condition. The arrivals of Flour are very small, and it is becoming scarce. There was a moderate attendance in this market to-day. Upon the fair amount of the transactions there was a penny advance ₱ cental on old Wheat and partially on new American Whites and Reds. Flour was steady, with a fair business doing. Corn was in tolerably good consumptive request at a shade over Tuesday's rates."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "The Cotton market has been quiet throughout the week, particularly at the close. No moderate business was done. Quotations of some descriptions are relatively reduced. American was in moderate demand, which was freely supplied at previous quotations. In Sea Island there was a small business at previous prices. Futures are very dull and inactive. There was considerable pressure to sell on Wednesday and Thursday, and prices declined 3-32d. ₱ lb. from the previous Thursday's."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Unsettled weather has prevailed throughout the Kingdom for the past four days and still continues. There has been much rain.

The *Times*, in its financial article, says: "Although transactions in silver on Indian account are, and have been for some time, conspicuously absent, the market for refined silver bars has become disorganized on the announcement that the Indian Council are about to increase the amount of bills to be offered for sale."

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount to 5 ₱ cent., and for short loans to 6 ₱ cent.

LONDON, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—Erie, 16¼; do. preferred, 32; Reading, 16⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 112f. 40c. for the account.

2:30 P. M.—Erie, 16⅜.

4 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 107. Erie, 15⅞; do. preferred, 32½; Illinois Central, 82; Reading, 16⅜. Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes, 112f. 45c. for the account.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Exchange on London, 25f. 24c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower; Middling Uplands, 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6 13-16d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Receipts, 1,000 bales, including 900 bales American. Futures partially 1-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, August delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 17-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, new crop, shipped October and November sail, 6 5-16d. Receipts of Cotton at the ports of the week, 44,000 bales; exporters took 4,000 bales; speculators took 2,000 bales; total stock, 538,000 bales; American, 415,000 bales; total receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 7,000 bales; actual exports, 4,000 bales; amount of Cotton afloat, 144,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners, 1,000 bales; American sales, of the week, 34,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days were 39,000 quarters, including 31,000 quarters American.

1:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 38s. ₱ cwt. for American.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs steady.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 5,150 bales American. Futures—Uplands, Low Middling clause, August and September delivery, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, October and November delivery, 6 15-32d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull and tending down.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures flat; Uplands, Low Middling clause, September and October delivery, 6 17-32d.

5:30, P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 23s. 2d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 30—Produce—Tallow, 37s. 9d. 38s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 30.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 23¾ florins ₱ 50 kilos.

BREMEN, Aug. 30—Wilcox's Lard, 40½ marks ₱ 110 ℔.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

D. of C. 3.65s C.	Ohio & Miss.	St. Paul.	
$1,000..... 80	100..... 7⅛	500..... 29	
Louisiana consol.	100?..... 7⅜	300..... 28⅞	
3,000..... 72¾	North-western.	200..... 29	
2,000..... 73	100..... 64⅝	700..... 29⅛	
Ba. C. R. & N. 1st.	700..... 64½	400..... 29	
500..... 69	200..... 34⅝	100..... 29¼	
4,000..... 69¼	200..... 34¾	Lake Shore.	
6,000..... 69	300..... 34⅞	100..... 65	
N. Y. Elc. 1st.	North-west. pf.	1100..... 64⅞	
1,000...b3. 87¼	800..... 65¾	800..... 65	
M. & St. P.c.s.f.	500..... 65⅞	400..... 65¼	
5,000..... 94	100..... 65¾	700..... 65¼	
C., R. I. & P. 6s,	100..... 66	100...s3. 65¼	
1917. C.	200..... 66⅛	100..... 65¼	
5,000.....108½	200..... 66⅝	Morris & Essex.	
Western Union.	500..... 66¼	100..... 83¾	
400..... 99	100..... 66⅝	200...b3. 83	
800..... 92¼	St. Paul pf.	H. & St. Jo.	
100..... 92½	500..... 67¼	100..... 13⅜	
100..... 92¾	700..... 67⅛	M. Han. & St. Jo. pf.	
200..... 93	300..... 67¼	200..... 34¼	
100..... 93⅛	400..... 67½	Del

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1878.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—INGOMAR—Miss Mary Anderson. Matinée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—OLIVIA—Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Linda Dietz, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. Edwin Price. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—HURRICANES—Mrs. Agnes Booth, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Mr. James Lewis.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—FARCE—MUSIC—COMICALITIES &c.—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE IRISH DETECTIVE—Mr. T. G. Riggs. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT.—Theodore Thomas and orchestra.

THE AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH—TRAINED ANIMALS.—Afternoon and evening.

ARGYLE THEATRE.—VARIETY.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE PARIS OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A Branch Office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES *has been established in Paris, at No.* 39 *Rue de Lafayette, where the paper is on sale. Copies of* THE TIMES *may also be obtained from Mrs. Mitchell, Kiosque No.* 131, *Boulevard des Capucines.*

THE TIMES IN LONDON.

THE TIMES *can be purchased in London from Henry F. Gillig & Co., No.* 449 *Strand, W.C.; at the American Exchange, Charing Cross, and at Mr. Stevens', No.* 4 *Trafalgar-square.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, warmer, partly cloudy weather, occasional rain, winds mostly south-easterly, stationary, followed by falling, barometer.

Gen. BUTLER'S letter accepting the "invitation" of his fellow-citizens to become a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts is a long and very cool document. BUTLER is evidently on his good behavior in this letter. He disappoints those who were wearing a broad grin of expectation. He is proper and decorous when he was expected to fling his hat into the ring with one of his tremendous sallies of invective and blackguardism. Nobody outside of the Butler camp knows just how many people signed the call which he addressed to himself and circulated. But, with striking exactness, BUTLER prefaces his reply thus: "To the 51,874 voters of Massachusetts who have asked me to be a candidate for the office of Governor." It is well to be careful in the matter of figures; and the world will be relieved to know that precisely 51,874 voters have implored the Claimant to keep at it until he captures the Governorship. He would print the names of the signers, he says, but he is unwilling to expose his friends to any further intimidation. As it is, he protests against transplanting Southern bull-dozing to the soil of Massachusetts. The letter itself breathes the purest patriotism, and is characterized by a loftiness of principle which could not have been improved upon if the writer had just emerged from "the bracing air of the Adirondacks."

Gov. AXTELL, of New-Mexico, is the latest victim to the *posse comitatus* clause in the Army law. Rival Sheriffs in some of the counties of the Territory are fighting each other in the lawless fashion which lately disgraced East St. Louis, Ill. There is no territorial Militia, and Gov. AXTELL cannot keep the peace. As the fighting continues to rage until it assumes the proportions of a civil war, the unhappy Governor is at his wits' end. But he finds no comfort in Washington. The *posse comitatus* clause bars the way. The danger is that if the trouble augments the politicians who were lately imploring Congress to make New-Mexico a State will lose the handful of people on which they based their florid estimates of population.

A Treasury Agent, who has been taking observations along the line of the Mexican border, returns with a depressing tale of the condition of things in that region. Smuggling, he says, is the regular business of most of the people irrespective of nationality. The Texans smuggle from Mexico, and the Mexicans smuggle from Texas. The Mexican tariff is so enormously high in some particulars that the importation of American manufactures is virtually prohibited. So we are given to understand that the dwellers on either side of the Rio Grande, when not engaged in the neighborly offices of rapine and murder, are exchanging dutiable goods without violating the sanctity of a Custom-house oath. The agent laments that the Army cannot be employed as a *posse comitatus* to catch the smugglers, and he desperately suggests that one might as well have a reciprocity treaty (which would be free trade) with Mexico, and thus legalize the existing commerce. In West Virginia they say, "Repeal your whisky tax; you can't collect it."

The latest reports from Bosnia are strikingly contradictory. One rumor declares Gen. SZAPARY surrounded, another locates him in a strong position behind the Bosna; and the Albanians of Prisrend are alternately described as in league with Servia and as fresh from a severe repulse near Vranja by the Servian troops. But the precarious situation of Trebinje, the key of southern Herzegovina, places two things beyond a doubt, viz.: That the Herzegovs have been less successful than their Bosnian brethren, and that the Montenegrins, who might raise the blockade by a forced march over the Plain of Gasko, are not yet prepared for such open intervention. Still, Austria has no time to lose. A month's hard fighting has failed to crush the insurrection, and two more will bring the bitter Danube Winter to the aid of the guerrillas. Servia, despite her recent denial, is undoubtedly aiding the Bosnians, while the late refusal of the authorities at Pesth to furnish the wagons demanded of them, and the unanimous approval of this contumacy by the Hungarian press, threaten another schism even more formidable.

If the proceedings against some of the dishonest South Carolina officials had not taken the character of persecutions rather than of prosecutions, it is certain that KIMPTON, the financial agent of the State, would have been given up by Gov. RICE, of Massachusetts. As it is, upon an opinion submitted by the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, Gov. RICE refuses to surrender the accused. Massachusetts law and precedent are against the rendition of a fugitive when it is tolerably certain that he is wanted for other purposes than trial on the indictment. Accordingly, as Gov. RICE is convinced that KIMPTON is wanted in South Carolina for something else than trial on this particular indictment, the accused man is set at liberty.

SOME FALSE PRETENSES.

Controller KELLY appealed yesterday to a confiding public through what he calls that "instructing" journal, the *Herald*, to be accepted as "a consistent Democrat," unalterably opposed to the one-man power in politics. In the columns of another "instructing" journal, the *City Record*, Mr. KELLY enters to-day his modest plea to be regarded as an economical steward of the City finances. The letter to the *Herald* was a ludicrous attempt to disclaim any ability to nominate the Tammany candidate for Mayor; the annual financial report published in accordance with law in the *City Record* is made the occasion of an impudent bid for the support of the people who are taxed to support the army of political bummers on whom Mr. KELLY levies his annual assessments for the campaign expenses of the men he is pleased to nominate for elective public offices. The only remarkable thing about Mr. KELLY'S defense against the imputation of Cæsarism is that he should have thought necessary to make it. A more arrogant, ignorant, and narrow-minded person has never risen to a commanding position even in Tammany Hall, and when so vulgar a dictator finds it expedient to make a pretense of governing by methods of popular representation, the dangers that threaten his supremacy must be palpable to the most sluggish apprehension. KELLY'S abuse of his opponents as "the riff-raff of our politics" is as characteristic of the dull malevolence of the man as his pretense that the Tweed Ring was a non-partizan organization is a suggestive reminder of his talent for shallow misrepresentation.

The conclusions which he attempts to draw from the year's record of the financial operations of the City Government afford a still better illustration of the kind of ability which has helped Controller KELLY to attain his present elevation. It need not be assumed that the nominal head of the Finance Department is capable of understanding the details of this somewhat complicated statement. In that case he would probably have said either more or less than has been said for him. But he is undoubtedly responsible for the two main assumptions of the report—first, that he [KELLY] has been instrumental in reducing the City debt; and second, that he may fairly claim the credit of reducing local taxation. It is unnecessary to go beyond the report itself to find materials to disprove both these claims.

It is true that the gross amount of the funded debt of the City was $121,319,183 a year ago, and that it is rather more than two millions and a half less to-day. But the saving of one million dollars is merely nominal, since it is accounted for by the refusal to honor two requisitions of half a million each for the issue of New-York Bridge bonds, and the shrinkage of the other million and a half in Municipal indebtedness is largely due to the conservative policy of the present Commissioner of Public Works, whom Mr. KELLY so persistently misrepresents, and on whom Tammany Hall wages relentless warfare. Further, the bonded debt of the City will be increased before the close of the year by the amount of $7,635,500. That represents the proportion of assessment bonds which mature during the year and for whose payment funds ought to have been provided by the property-owners for whose accommodation these bonds were issued. Before and after its enactment THE TIMES directed attention to the swindle concealed under the provisions of Chapter 383 of the Laws of 1878, better known as the Municipal Indebtedness act. The conversion of seven millions and a half of "temporary debt," payable from assessments, and maturing this year, into consolidated stock of the City of New-York redeemable after 20 years and payable after 50 years, as agreed to at Monday's meeting of the Board of Apportionment, affords a justification of our position as striking as the illustration it gives of the hocus-pocus by which Controller KELLY and his associates attempt to delude the public.

The simple fact is that the so-called "temporary debt," nominally redeemable in the course of the next three years, has been added to the debt for which the present generation of tax-payers must provide the interest, and of which the next generation must pay the principal. It is presumed that very few will know, and still fewer will care, whether the assessments pledged for the redemption of that debt are ever forthcoming, and so, after KELLY and his gang are set up in the rogues' gallery with TWEED and other "consistent Democrats," the burden of this wonderful stroke of financial policy will help to keep their memory green. But, then, KELLY claims the credit of reducing the burdens of the present generation even if he mortgages, in advance, the property of the next. In 1876 the aggregate taxation of the City was $31,109,523; in 1877 it was $29,178,940—net reduction, $1,930,583. It happens, however, that the City's proportion of State taxes in 1877 was $3,070,306 less than 1876, so that on the local expenditures which Controller KELLY claims the credit for reducing there was an absolute increase of some $1,100,000 last year. For this year, the "estimated" saving on last year's figures is $1,170,000. But of this a quarter of a million is due to the decreased demands of the State, three hundred thousand is "saved" by reducing the estimated deficiency in the product of taxes, and a hundred and fifty thousand is taken from the sum allowed the Board of Education. The net amount of retrenchment is thus reduced to about $470,000, and even on that it would be very unsafe to reckon until the deficiencies remaining at the end of the year have been accurately ascertained. The tax-payers who can be taken in by Controller KELLY'S financial policy must be very shallow persons indeed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Considering that it is only about two months' time between now and the day of election—and less in some States—the number of Congressional districts in which candidates have been named cannot be regarded as large. In only 71 districts have both the regular parties made their nominations, while the Republicans have nominated in 23 districts besides, and the Democrats in 66. In all, there are 94 Republicans and 137 Democrats in the field, with 96 Nationals or Greenbackers, the latter mostly in districts where no regular nominations have yet taken place. Neither of the principal parties has yet named any candidates in this State, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or Connecticut, or in Maryland, Nebraska, and Nevada. The greater number of nominations made by the Democrats is explained by the fact that the field is as yet wholly unoccupied by the Republicans in Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas. The reasons for this condition of things in most of the States just mentioned are too obvious to require comment. The fact is a simple and striking illustration of the completeness with which the process of "reconciliation" has worked in the South.

It is interesting to note the extent to which members of the present Congress have been renominated. Of the 94 Republicans so far named 45 are in the present House; of the 137 Democrats only 52 are from the present House. In Maine the Republicans have renominated the entire delegation of the State. In West Virginia the Democrats have done the same thing. Seven out of twelve Republicans in Illinois are renominated, 5 out of 10 in Indiana, (with Mr. ORTH from a previous House.) In Iowa 6 out of 9, in Kansas 2 out of 3, in Michigan 4 of 7, in Ohio only 5 of 18, in Pennsylvania 4 out of 10, (with Mr. WILLIAM D. KELLEY named by the Greenbackers, and no regular nominations yet made.) It is generally supposed that the practice of renomination is particularly strong in the South and among the Democrats, and this was formerly the case. It is so now, however, in a much less degree. Out of 61 candidates from the South so far named by the Democrats only 37 are in the present House. On the whole, it will be seen that the Republicans have been more sensible in keeping experienced men in position than the Democrats.

Of the members of the existing Congress renominated a considerable number among them are, of course, leaders on their respective sides; but the list does not as yet include many conspicuous names. Mr. STEPHENS has been renominated in Georgia, after a very empty show of independence, and will be returned. His part in the proceedings of the House is not usually very important, but he exercises a certain influence among those of his party who are inclined to be conservative. In Illinois, the Democrats have again put up both SINGLETON and SPRINGER, gentlemen who started out with considerable blare of trumpets when the Democrats began their grand campaign of investigation, but who have sunk lately into comparative obscurity. In Indiana, Mr. HOLMAN, who has been refreshing his energies by a couple of years of private life, is again named against the sitting member, Mr. THOMAS M. BROWNE, Republican. There is also a Greenback candidate in the district, whose strength, we should suppose, must be with HOLMAN'S former followers. Mr. HOLMAN is a sound business man in all that relates to economy, and is the most clear-headed and sincere of his party; but he is a rampant soft-money man, and his continued retirement will be no serious loss to the nation. In Kentucky, the noted JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN is again in the field. He has the attraction, rather than the merit, of being a very lively and reckless extremist, and is serviceable mainly for the striking way in which he illustrates the tendencies of his party. Gen. GIBSON is renominated in Louisiana. He is one of the most acute and energetic of the Confederate leaders in the House. Both BLAND and GLOVER, of Missouri, are renominated. They are exceedingly coarse, vicious, and mischievous politicians, and their party, as well as the country, could well afford to spare them. Messrs. MILTON SAYLER and THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, are again in the field. SAYLER is a more than usually pretentious man, but has nothing in either his qualities or his convictions to distinguish him. EWING is the champion of the Greenbackers *par excellence*, and must reflect with some self-abasement on the plague to which his persistent and crazy advocacy of wild finance has called down upon his party in the shape of the National movement. He has helped in arousing a power which he cannot now set at rest if he would, and which, whatever its own future may be, threatens its Democratic parents with grave danger. There are as yet no other notable renominations among the Democrats, and the only new man of special mark produced by them is Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of Virginia. That he will be as prominent as a legislator as he was in military life is not likely.

On the Republican side, Mr. FORT, of Illinois, has been renominated—one of the most active and useful of the delegation. In Maine, both Mr. FRYE and Mr. HALE will be returned. They are both experienced and able men, and we trust that they will not be compelled in the next House to confine their energies to the very necessary, but thankless, task of opposition. Mr. O. D. CONGER stands for the Seventh District of Michigan, and his constituents are in no danger of neglecting his claims on their confidence. He is among the pluckiest and most effective Republicans in the House. The Ohio Republicans have again put forward Mr. GARFIELD, and it is fortunate for the country that he can scarcely fail of election. Messrs. FOSTER and MONROE are also renamed. It will be seen from the above review of the field that both parties have yet many important nominations to make, and that it is too soon to forecast, with any certainty, the character of the next House or the position of its prominent members.

GLADSTONE ON GOVERNMENT.

The *North American Review* presents, as the leading feature of its September-October number, an article by Mr. GLADSTONE, which, under the title of "Kin Beyond Sea," discusses the character of the British Government in contrast, implied rather than expressed, with that of the United States. After some graceful compliments to the achievements of the American people, and some flattering predictions as to their future destiny, the writer enters upon a somewhat extended consideration of the constitution of his own Government and its practical working, and the suggestion of contrast with our own is kept prominent throughout, though little direct reference is made to the differences. His article would have been far more interesting and perhaps more instructive to us, if he had given some candid discussion to our own system with reference to its points of strength and weakness, as viewed from his position as a friendly student "beyond sea." Though it may seem strange to a prominent English statesman, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the British Constitution is a familiar subject of study in this country, and very few intelligent readers are so ignorant of its history, its characteristics, or its practical working, as seems to be supposed by Mr. GLADSTONE, if he wrote under the impression that he was imparting fresh information. The average Englishman, and indeed, those Englishmen far above the average, who contribute to current discussions in the London press, display an amazing lack of knowledge or of clear comprehension of American institutions, perhaps because they are indifferent on the subject, and perhaps because they conceive that there is no valuable instruction for them to be got out of it. But in this country every student of history and of politics, that is to say, every fairly educated man, is quite familiar with the main features of the growth, the character, and the working of the British system of government. What Mr. GLADSTONE tells us about it in this article is not new, and with the exception of his clear exposition of the peculiar relations of the Cabinet, does not place any part of the subject in a stronger light than before.

But what is most interesting in his contribution is the evident purpose to convey in a delicate and inoffensive way a lesson regarding the superior strength and stability of the British monarchy—which is practically for the citizen as free as a Republic—and the inherent weaknesses of our nominally more Democratic system. This superiority, or assumed superiority, is made to appear particularly in the secure continuity of tenure and the guarded elevation of position of the nominal executive head of the nation, the immediate responsibility to the people's representatives of the Ministry, or actual depositary of the executive functions, and the direct operation at all times of the public sentiment upon government through the lack of any fixed term of existence for the Administration or Parliament. The differences here suggested are in some respects radical and even vital to the form of government. A permanent and hereditary Presidency would not differ in principle from monarchy, and it may be doubted whether it could, in a country like this, be surrounded with the constitutional guarantees that exist in England, which at once sustain the authority and dignity of the crown and deprive it of all personal power. On the other hand, a Presidential term of indefinite or undefined duration would be an invitation to continual political anarchy and excitement, infinitely worse than the periodical disturbance of a Presidential election. With us the President is practically the head of the Cabinet; he is chosen to perform certain duties, and though this implies power and responsibility, to be used in some cases according to his own discretion, our theory assumes that it is safer to lodge that discretion with a person chosen by the people to exercise it than to have it evolved in secret councils or diffused at large in the public sentiment of the nation. The President, with this power and discretion voluntarily placed in his hands by the people for a fixed term of years, must of necessity select his counselors and have their tenure dependent upon the harmonious working of the administration.

No satisfactory argument has yet been presented against a fixed term of office for our Executive, which would not make with equal force against the very form of our Republican Government; nor is it an easy matter for our critics to show how we could, without a complete revolution, make the tenure of the Ministry, which practically includes the President, depend on the will of Congress, or the duration of Congress subject to the will of the Executive. The disadvantages of this system of fixed terms are not sufficiently manifest to justify the perilous experiment of a change which would of necessity involve other changes until our whole Government was revolutionized, with what results no man can tell. There is one point, and one only, suggested by Mr. GLADSTONE'S comparison, in which we could easily and profitably borrow the English practice, and that is in having the Cabinet Ministers in closer relations with the legislative body by holding seats in one branch or the other, from which they could present and support their own measures. But there is little profit in endeavoring to see wherein one nation might borrow directly from another, though it may readily be admitted that they may learn much from each other's experience. If England's Constitution is a growth, and therefore adapted to the spirit and character of her people, so is that of the United States in the same sense. Neither is a spontaneous development, but both are, and always will be, what the people see fit to make them. Our people, setting out with wider freedom and greater political power among the mass, have hedged their course with limits not to be removed except after very mature deliberation. If power had begun with the few and gradually extended to the many as those few considered it safe, we should not have had the same need of a fixed frame of Government and written Constitutions. As our need varies we find no difficulty in modifying our limitations. It is too late to reverse our processes and begin on the experience that England has passed through.

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIME.

Those of our countrymen who have passed any time in Germany recently, and have come into contact with the scholarly and thoughtful class, can scarcely fail to have been struck by the wide prevalence there of pessimistic views. Many of the leading minds are not only thorough and avowed pessimists; they are energetic and enthusiastic propagandists of the pessimistic philosophy. Nor are its gloomy, hopeless tenets by any means limited to Germany; they are held and revered in France by a number of her best and ripest intellects; they are cherished in Italy, even in Spain—the land of the unchangeable; they have taken deep root in Russia; they have extended to Great Britain; they are answered and cherished in America—the country, it would seem, more than any other, of expectation and the future. In truth, the underlying tone of literature, art, and creed is to-day dark, despondent, even despairing. The spirit of the time, in the Old and New World alike, is essentially skeptical and comfortless, albeit it is, in countless instances, unexpressed or but dimly conceived.

The new philosophy, as it is sometimes, though very unjustly, called, is substantially the philosophy of SCHOPENHAUER and his continuator, HARTMANN. Many of the Germans who had accepted FICHTE, SCHELLING, HEGEL, or HERBART have gone over to SCHOPENHAUER, who totally disagreed with and despised those teachers. Between the two pessimists there is little difference; they stand to one another as master and disciple, and are entirely harmonious in the belief that life, even at best, is not worth living; that consciousness and thought are the source of suffering, and that, consequently, the higher our development, the larger our culture, the unhappier we must be. Our sole hope, as they would put it, is in the absence of hope; our sole reward in existence depends on getting rid of existence. HARTMANN'S blessing is the Unconscious, SCHOPENHAUER'S is Annihilation. The latter regards this world not only as the worst world that has ever been, but the worst world which could or can be. It is not enough, according to him, to cease to live; it is our duty to conquer the desire for life. When humanity is perfected, says HARTMANN, it will be obliterated by its own will, and thus the purpose of the Unconscious be achieved. It is noticeable that SCHOPENHAUER'S writings, which attracted scarcely any attention while he lived—he has been dead but eighteen years—are now generally read and admired in Germany. The doctrine of negation, the philosophy of despair, has come to the front, has grown into sudden favor with the intellectual.

Pessimism has, no doubt, the charm of novelty to many; the paradox of struggling and suffering simply to be blotted out may have its allurement. But Pessimism is ancient as time. SCHOPENHAUER and HARTMANN'S theses are the modern formulæ of parts of Buddhism. The foundation of all appearances and of Nature herself—is the primordial idea incarnated in Tákyamuni or Gautama; the reward of labor, sacrifice, goodness, which is his Annihilation, and HARTMANN'S Unconscious, is the Buddhist Nirvana. In many things the doctrines of the modern Germans and the old Asiastic theology are nearly identical.

How is it possible, many must wonder, that this age—so full of intelligence, reason, scientific discovery, progress, enlightenment, humanity—can entertain a philosophy that begins with hopelessness and leads to vacuity? Pessimism and the nineteenth century seem to be extremes, to have nothing in common. But, extremes meet, and things wide apart often run parallel. Pessimism has been reborn from the reversal of hope, from the nonfulfillment of ideals, from the disappointment of intense enthusiasms. It has not been developed from egotism, selfishness, cynicism, general distrust, as might be thought; it has come, indirectly, from the very reverse of these. In some sense it is a reaction from old notions and beliefs, resting on tradition and authority, which have been rejected. It is a sort of doubting faith, or faithful doubt, of fierce protest against false teaching and superstition; it is a wild expression of longing for freedom and for rest. Pessimism shows the glowing impatience of the time, the undue eagerness for results, the beating of restless spirit against the bars of circumstance. It is the wail of discontent, the cry of pain, the spoken desire for the unreached. Unable to have all its wants, overzealous to achieve, baffled human nature declares it will have nothing; that it can achieve nothing, and so sets its bounds in nihilism.

The general and deep humanity of the age may tend to Pessimism as a relief, because, through quickened sympathies and close connection with all our fellows, we feel and see how humanity suffers. Half a century ago our horizon was narrow, our world was limited. Now we appear to take in the planet at a glance; we learn of the famine in India, the plague in Smyrna, the terrible cyclone in Japan in the same journal that reports the election in Massachusetts or the defalcation of the cashier who has charge of our deposits. There is a perpetual draft on our sympathies, and, from the published misery of the race, many of the most compassionate are tempted to believe that peace for the great family is possible only through extinction. Those feel more than they think, and force conclusions to alleviate their mind.

May not this disposition to Pessimism be a mere tumult of the blood, a morbid symptom of idealism, a bitter complaint of human weakness? Assuredly it is fleeting; it is precedent, doubtless, to a brighter, sweeter, more wholesome philosophy, which will in turn reflect existing tendencies and conditions. Each age has its opinions, representative and significant of the age's thought and need. Two or three generations since, Perfectionism was rife; to-day Pessimism lifts its voice; ere long, the era of Optimism may revive. What the present time is, or may bring forth, cannot be determined. It is plainly a transition period. The old has gone; the new has but partially come. We live in an epoch of reaction against the old, of steady advancement toward the new. Life to-day is anxious and troubled because it is so sympathetic, fervent, and rich; it may soon be calmed by realization of many of its dreams. Appearances are often deceptions. The darkest hour heralds the dawn.

Two men were drowned at Brighton Beach the other day, and none of all the throng in the surf at the time knew what had happened. The men were not missed until their failure to return excited the fears of their unhappy wives. Persons who enter the water at points where many hundreds are near them are much more likely to be overlooked in time of danger than if they were comparatively alone. When two thousand people are in the water, shouting, tumbling, and playing all manner of antics, a bather in real distress would scarcely be noticed. It would be thought that his cries, if heard in the confusion, were as sportive as those of the throngs about him. Another danger of the sea-shore is one to which expert swimmers are chiefly liable. They swim long distances outside of the guards, and make it impossible that they should be rescued if seized with a sudden cramp or chill in the water. To these accidents the best swimmer in the world is liable. Yet foolhardy men continually defy this danger and swim out so far that they must inevitably drown if suddenly overtaken by a possible accident. Bathing on the Coney Island beaches is absolutely safe if common sense and common caution guide the bather.

The difficulties which have haunted Gen. PHILIPPOVICH ever since his "decoration" in honor of the capture of Serajevo may recall the caustic remark of FREDERICK the Great, that "the way to get an Austrian General defeated is to reward him for a victory." This sneer has been singularly borne out by history. Marshal DAUN, after defeating FREDERICK himself at Hochkirch, and being rewarded by the Empress with a jeweled sabre, never gained another battle, and on returning to Vienna at the close of the war was half smothered with woolen night-caps flung at him by the mob, "in token of his talent for lying still." MACK'S first exploit after his promotion in 1805 was to surrender Ulm and 30,000 men to NAPOLEON. Gen. GYULAI, the wearer of two newly-conferred orders, allowed himself to be utterly beaten by the French in 1859, justifying the remark of an English wit, that "Austria had lost her harvest through the backwardness of GYULAI," (July;) while Marshal BENEDEK, seven years later, signalized his elevation to the rank of Commander-in-Chief by the fatal overthrow of Sadowa.

It is said that the reporters representing the press of a number of counties of Illinois recently agreed, before describing an execution in one of the towns of that State, not to write, "the doomed man mounted the scaffold with a firm step;" "the unhappy victim fell with a dull thud," and was "launched into eternity," with other startlingly original phrases, more than once in a column. We cannot credit the statement. The average Western reporter could not furnish an account of an execution under such conditions. He abhors simplicity of expression; he cannot divest himself of the notion that long words and fustian are eloquent. He prefers to speak of men and women as masculines and feminines; of dogs as canines; of horses as equine quadrupeds. Every fire is a conflagration; every beginning, an inauguration; every intricacy, a complication or imbroglio; every marriage, a matrimonial alliance or hymeneal connection. No power on earth seems great enough to divorce the ordinary reporter from his favorite words and phrases. Who ever knew him, in a single instance, to say waste, rubbish, remains, ruins, in place of his wildly-loved and perpetually-employed débris? This is a word that a reporter cannot be persuaded, hired, or frightened into avoiding—probably, because it is foreign, and he does not know its meaning. He adores what he fails to understand, and revels in a polysyllabic gibberish which he fancies to be strikingly fine. If he would condescend to use good English instead of the stuff that is known as reporter's English—a language that is fearfully and wonderfully made—he would win applause from all intelligent readers.

The chief bane of the country in the vicinity of New-York, whether it be up the Hudson, on Long Island, or in New-Jersey, is malaria, from which so many of our citizens who go out of town in Summer suffer and have suffered for years. Nowadays, everybody is afraid of it, and for good reason, since, if it once get fairly into the system, it is likely to be permanent, and it often undermines the constitution, rendering life miserable. There is no greater enemy of health and physical comfort, and, consequently, people almost always inquire before selecting a resting-place for the warm months, "Is there any malaria?" Superabundant as it is, the question is invariably answered in the negative, and asseverations are multiplied that in this or that particular neighborhood malaria has never been known. Malaria, in fact, is everywhere except where you propose to go. Any interrogation on the subject elicits the most positive information of its non-existence and its incapacity to exist in the special region asked about. The reason of this uniform falsehood is plain enough. Only those who live in a section of country can speak authoritatively of its character, and having an interest to deny the truth, they will deny it in the face of palpably contradicting facts. The person who will acknowledge that there is, or has been, or can be, any malaria in any part of the country where he owns any land may be a potential, though researches up to the present have not yet shown him to be an actual, being. Hundreds of New-Yorkers are now enduring periodic attacks of chills, ague, intermittent fever, from spending a few weeks in some rural nook where malaria has never been heard of. Each Summer the unfortunate experience is repeated, an experience that impairs simultaneously one's health and one's faith in human nature. The majority of men can tell the truth on most subjects; but on the subject of malaria, it should not be expected of them. Whether expected or unexpected, it could not be had, we imagine, even if thumb-screws and the rack were vigorously applied. Dread of malaria has kept many families in the City this year, and will probably keep more families in years to come.

According to the latest statistics that have been gathered, there are, in round numbers, 8,000,000 of Jews in the world, who are thus divided: United States, 73,265; Great Britain and Ireland, 42,000; Italy, 25,000; France, 49,439; German Empire, 512,158; Netherlands, (Holland,) 68,003; Austria, 1,600,000; Russia in Europe, 2,612,179; Turkey, 150,000; Roumania, 247,424; Morocco, 310,000; Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada have comparatively few Jews—they number there from 1,500 to 7,000—while Asia has 2,138,000. Most persons will be surprised at the statement that there are less than 73,300 Jews in this country, which is generally supposed to contain a great many more. Some reports make the number as high as 150,000; but this is probably an exaggeration. The statistics given here are said to be as trustworthy as can be had at present, though no published figures can be wholly depended on, as the Jews are scattered all over the globe, and in many places where such a thing as a census has never been taken. The Jewish population of the world is loosely reckoned at from 3,500,000 to 15,000,000—a very broad margin surely—but there is reason to believe that 8,000,000 is pretty near the truth. The two countries where Jews are scarcest are Spain and Scotland.

"Jane Shore," the play which WILLS has written recently, and which is soon to be produced here, is a new version of an old subject. The story of the unfortunate woman who became the mistress of EDWARD IV. after she had been the wife of WILLIAM SHORE, a prominent London goldsmith, has been put on the stage again and again. NICHOLAS ROWE dramatized it more than 160 years since, and his tragedy kept the boards for a long while, having been presented occasionally in this generation. LIADIERES and LEMERCIER gave French versions of her history; and it has been done in German and Italian. She seems to have been one of the women whose many virtues have been obscured by the deep shadow cast by the absence of the single virtue always associated with her sex. She appears to have been as amiable and generous in character as she was lovely in person, the excellent Sir THOMAS MORE saying she never abused the King's favor to any man's hurt, but to many a man's comfort and relief. Her life was full of romance, though there is no authority for the accepted tradition that she perished of starvation in the streets. She lived through four reigns, and must have been not far from 80 when she died. All accounts agree in representing her as so fascinating that hardly any man could long be with her without falling captive to her charms. She seems to have been one of those naturally good and conventionally bad beauties of whom AGNES SOREL, DIANE DE POITIERS, and NELL GWYNN are famous types.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Ex-Gov. Hendricks is to speak at a Democratic meeting in Versailles, Ind., to-day.

Senator David Davis is expected to speak on political topics at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 4.

The Greenbackers of the First District of Mississippi have nominated Gen. Reuben Davis for Congress.

The National leaders in Ohio announce their intention to nominate candidates for Congress in every district in the State.

The Greenbackers of Tompkins County have nominated a full ticket for local officers, and Nicholas Pearson for member of Assembly.

The Portsmouth *Chronicle* predicts that the New-Hampshire Democrats will nominate Congressman Frank Jones for Governor, and that, in spite of his wealth, he will be defeated by the Republican candidate.

Arkansas papers print advertisements announcing that H. M. Rector, Robert W. Johnson, and Elisha Baxter will be candidates for United States Senator before the Legislature to be chosen at the next election.

The Greenbackers of the Twenty-seventh District of Pennsylvania have nominated C. C. Camp for Congress, in place of Wesley Chambers, who refused to run. Mr. Camp is described as a lawyer and an oil man, of Rouseville.

The Democratic convention for the First District of Arkansas, after a heated and exciting contest, has nominated Hon. Poindexter Dunn, of St. Francis County, for Congress. This result was attained on the one hundred and fourteenth ballot.

A Washington paper says there are 293 members of Congress to be elected this Fall. The Washington paper errs. There are only 288 to be chosen. Oregon has already chosen its member, and the four from California are not to be elected until September, 1879.

A rumor is circulating in Baltimore that Congressman Swann finds State Senator McLane growing in popularity with the leading Democratic politicians of the Fourth District of Maryland, and that he will, consequently, abandon the struggle for a renomination.

Complete returns of the North Carolina Legislature show these results of the late election: In the Senate there are 29 Democrats, 17 Republicans, and 4 Independents; in the House, 72 Democrats, 40 Republicans, 7 Independents, and 1 National—giving the Democrats a majority on joint ballot of 32.

Mr. O. C. Brown, of Morrow County, has been nominated for Congress by the Nationalists of the Eighth District of Ohio. The correspondent of the Cleveland *Herald* says that Mr. Brown expressed his surprise at the honor conferred on him, and then treated the convention to a portion of 40 closely-written pages of a manuscript speech. The astonished delegates wouldn't stop to hear the end of it.

Gov. Colquitt has returned to Georgia, and, being asked by a reporter of the Atlanta *Constitution* his opinion concerning the Northern people, said: "If what I saw and heard and felt at Chautauqua can pass as evidence, then I can assure you that the kindest feelings are entertained for us. It cannot be possible for such indications and such professions as those to which I bear witness to prove delusive."

The Massachusetts Prohibitionists have published an address, in which they denounce the Republican Party, saying that, having accomplished its great mission, it is now governed solely by the instincts of self-preservation; they also protest against "the rocking of our cause any longer in the cradle of the Republican Party;" call upon Prohibitionists to consolidate their strength to "co-operate directly against the foe," and cautiously predict that "the man who now totters to the polls under the infirmities of old age may live to see the day of our redemption."

SECRETARY SHERMAN INTERVIEWED

A QUEER KIND OF A TALK WITH THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Aug. 29.

A reporter of the *Enquirer* yesterday evening had a very interesting interview with Secretary Sherman, at his parlor in the Grand Hotel. Our young man found the Secretary in the company of his brother-in-law, Col. Moulton, looking very well, and apparently in the best of spirits. After the usual greetings had passed, our representative said: "Is it true, Mr. Secretary, that you intend to make but one speech in Ohio this campaign?"

"Yes," was the answer. "I leave for Washington in the morning, and I will not, in all probability, be back again for some little while."

"I should like to learn from your lips, Mr. Secretary, the story of your uncourteous treatment while delivering your speech in Toledo," said our youth.

"Well," responded Mr. Sherman, "the report published in the *Enquirer* was somewhat exaggerated. The Opera-house, in which I spoke, was very much crowded, even the aisles being full. A clique of 30 or 40 socialistic and communistic Nationals, (they were not Democrats,) who had evidently been engaged for the purpose, gathered around the back rim of the first gallery, and even before the meeting commenced, and while the house was filling up, began to make loud remarks. At first their remarks were jocular and amused me more than anything else, but as I progressed in my speech they began to grow insulting. Several times I answered interrogatories that were propounded to me, and then I noticed that I was applauded by all in the house except this clique, which was composed of the veriest scum, wharf-rats, and tramps. Well, no; I won't say tramps, for tramps may be decent if they are unfortunate. I noticed a number of remarks quoted in the *Enquirer's* report of the affair that I did not hear, though it is possible that your reporter may have been more favorably situated for hearing them than I was. Still, the noise and interruptions were not sufficient to cause me serious inconvenience or to make me lose the thread of my speech. You know last year the Nationals were so powerful in Toledo that they beat both the Republicans and Democrats, and they dislike both parties equally. In order to see whether or not Democrats were engaged in the work of interrupting me, I deviated for a while from my printed speech, and I made a rather savage and caustic attack upon the Democratic Party. This attack was well received by the Nationals, and they applauded it heartily; for, as I said before, they have no more love for the Democratic, than they have for the Republican, Party. Besides, next day I was called on by Frank Hurd, Gen. Steedman, and other prominent Democrats, who expressed to me in their most forcible terms their indignation at the manner in which the Nationals had treated me. Gen. Steedman said that if he had been in my place he would have felt inclined to break some of the jaws of the gang that were insulting me. Several times during my speech I heard the respectable portion of my

THE POET'S ISLAND HOME.

BEAUTIES OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

REMINDERS OF AMERICA — LONGFELLOW'S VISIT—TENNYSON'S HOUSE—THE LOSS OF THE EURYDICE — TRUTH'S LIBEL SUITS—BOUCICAULT MAKING UP WITH HIS WIFE—THE THEATRE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VENTNOR, Isle of Wight, Friday, Aug. 16, 1878.

It is curious while traveling in out-of-the-way corners of England to notice the footmarks of America, not alone as regards enterprise, but in the matter of poetry and literature proper. At this delightful retreat, Ventnor, I have just now spent half an hour in looking over what you would call a hardware store, and what they call here an ironmonger's and grocer's shop. Specially exhibited there, and prominently ticketed for sale, were "American Mouse-traps," "American Tin-tack Hammers," "American Egg-boilers," "American Garden Sets," "American Egg-whippers," "American Nutmeg Graters," and some half dozen other "Yankee notions," which, on inquiry, I found had a ready and profitable sale in this part of the island. Trifling as this commercial incident may seem to very large-minded readers, I can assure them that these "straws on the stream" are very significant in a country which is jealous of its manufacturing supremacy even in the matter of mouse-traps, and slow to accept rival goods, however cheap and ingenious. In the book stores I find Mark Twain and Bret Harte still holding their own against English humorists and story-tellers, and among cheap books I came upon Dudley Warner's *Summer in a Garden*. Sampson & Low are also making other American authors popular. *The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* has always a place on the bookstalls. Mr. Stanley's *Through the Dark Continent* is sensationally advertised by illustrated placards, the two volumes being published at $10.

Yesterday, in a pedestrian excursion to Shanklin, I came upon a simple but interesting memorial of Longfellow. There are literally two Shanklins—the old town, which preserves its ancient state, and the new, which is chiefly devoted to pirates in petticoats, otherwise British lodging-house keepers. Old Shanklin nestles among trees, is partly thatched, and has also some handsome mansions. At a turning in the high-road there is a homely thatched wayside inn called The Crab, a hostelry of the most unpretentious kind, covered with ivy and other creepers. In front of it is a rustic fountain, celebrated now for all time, since it bears on its front a small shield, in which are designed the American and English flags and the following lines, written for the purpose by Longfellow when he visited Shanklin 10 years ago:

"O traveler, stay thy weary feet;
Drink of this fountain pure and sweet;
It flows for rich and poor the same;
Then go thy way, remembering still
The wayside well beneath the hill,
The cup of water in His name."

The poet was greatly pleased with the old Shanklin Church, which, with its surroundings, is a fine example of the ancient parochial establishment. Nestling in the midst of elms, Scotch firs, and other forest trees, it has a church-yard full of ancient graves, many of them adorned with flowers which loving hands replace every day. Some distance from the church is Shanklin Chine, where the poet could feel "at home," for nature is there without adornment. The word "chine" is used all over the Isle of Wight to signify "cleft" or "fissure," of which there are many picturesque ones hereabout. "Shanklin Chine" is the prettiest ravine in the island. It is a natural water-course, making its way from a steep hill to the sea, clothed on both sides with picturesque verdure. The ferns and mosses are of almost tropical luxuriance. There is a path which is conducted here and there across the streamlet, and upon which Longfellow paused frequently to express his admiration of the scene. Froude, in the fourth volume of his *History of England* tells the story of a skirmish here with a party of French invaders who landed at the mouth of Shanklin Chine in 1545. "On leaving St. Helen's," says Froude, "the commander, D'Annehault, went round with the fleet into Shanklin Bay, where he sent his boats to fill their casks at the rivulet which runs down the chine. The stream was small, the task was tedious, and the Chevalier d'Elux, who, with a few companions, was appointed to guard the watering parties, seeing no signs of danger, wandered inland, attended by some of his men, to the top of the high down adjoining. The English, who had been engaged with the other detachments two days before, had kept on the hills watching the motions of the fleet. The Chevalier was caught in an ambuscade, and after defending himself like a hero, he was killed, with most of his followers."

TENNYSON AT HOME.

Like the Queen, Alfred Tennyson bought a house and settled down in the Isle of Wight, from the affection for it which grew upon him while a visitor here. Rev. James White, who lived at Uppermount, Bonchurch, was one of the island's most hospitable residents. He was a well-known writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, "the fat contributor" to *Punch*, and the author of the "King of the Commons," *The Eighteen Christian Centuries*, and other works. Mr. Tennyson was one of his intimate friends, and a constant visitor. Once, while staying at Uppermount, some ladies stole his hat and cut it up into mementoes of their favorite poet. Thackeray and Dickens also visited Mr. White, and the author of *Pickwick* used to take a shower-bath every morning under a water fall not far from Bonchurch old church. Tennyson, as you know, afterward selected another part of the island for his residence, Farringford House, half a mile west of Freshwater Gate. It is a quiet, unpretentious place, thoroughly secluded by fence and thicket, as Englishmen like to seclude themselves. The poet, however, may be seen now and then strolling about, smoking his pipe, and dressed very much in the style of a well-to-do farmer. His abode is best described in his own pleasant lines addressed, by way of invitation, to Rev. F. D. Maurice, and which have been recently republished as illustrating the intimacy and friendship of the two well-known men:

"Where, far from noise and smoke of town,
I watch the twilight falling brown
All round a careless-ordered garden,
Close to the ridge of a noble down.

"You'll have no scandal while you dine,
But honest talk and wholesome wine,
And only hear the magpie gossip,
Garrulous under a roof of pine.

"For groves of pine on either hand
To break the blasts of Winter stand;
And further on the hoary channel
Tumbles a breaker on chalk and sand."

What a contrast to the picture which, not many miles away, challenges the pity of all the land—the half-beached Eurydice still choked with her dead crew! Bodies continue to be picked up by the coast guard, but the poor fellows who were coming home so full of pride and health are so hideously mutilated that the Government has had to stimulate the work of rescue by handsome rewards. Looking in upon a coast-guard station a day or two ago, I saw a dozen coffins ready to receive stray corpses, and at the very portals a crowd of unconscious holiday makers were bathing and listening to a band of itinerant musicians. The sailor on guard told me that all the bodies they pick up are half eaten away by fish. They are all dressed. Even within a week of the wreck, whenever they picked up a corpse the hands and face were torn and mutilated by fish. It is only within the last week or two that the inhabitants of this part of the island have begun to eat fish again. The occupation of fishing was literally gone for some weeks, so far as local sales were concerned. The Eurydice was lost very much after the sad fashion of the Royal George, nearly 100 years ago, in sight of Ryde. She was the finest ship in the British Navy, carrying 108 guns. She capsized, her portholes and gunports open, as was the case with the Eurydice, in a sudden squall. The Admiral and all who were between decks perished. Cowper commemorated the catastrophe in these noble lines, which ring with true poetic sound:

"Her timbers yet are sound,
And she may float again,
Full charged with England's thunder,
And plow the distant main.

"But Kempenfelt is gone,
His victories are o'er,
And he and his eight hundred
Shall plow the waves no more."

It is believed by gossips who profess to know how Tennyson is employed that he is writing an *In Memoriam* poem on the Eurydice. It is a tempting theme and sad as it can be. A bright sunny day. The ship almost in port after a long and successful cruise, crowded with young English sailors. In full sail, ports all open, running before the wind, a sudden storm covers the sea. It is black as night, though the air is thick with snow. People standing on the beach at Shanklin and at Ventnor had watched the vessel bearing proudly down the channel. The storm did not last half an hour. It was succeeded by the same bright sunshine as before. But the Eurydice was gone. They looked for her in vain. They wondered that she had got into port so quickly. It was Sunday. The afternoon bells rang for church. The ship was forgotten. Not until Monday did they know of the disaster that had befallen her. The first tidings that came were brought by the dumb, sad faces of several of the crew who were washed ashore dead.

LONDON LIBEL SUITS.

Mr. Labouchere, of *Truth*, has his hands full at last. My file of London papers and private letters tell me that this is the only excitement just now in journalistic circles. Five libel suits, two or three of them criminal charges, one a pretty heavy responsibility. Labouchere takes it with characteristic coolness. First and foremost a M. Lambi hauls him up before a Police Court for calling him a swindler and card-sharper in *Truth*. Labouchere justifies, and the case is going on. Mr. Wyham Robertson, manager of the Royal Aquarium, sues him for heavy damages in response to reiterated declarations in *Truth* that Robertson is a thief and a liar, and that he has defrauded the Aquarium Company. Labouchere defends the action and declares that what he has stated is true. One of the Directors of the Aquarium sues Labouchere in reply to the charge that he has aided and abetted Robertson in his frauds. Labouchere says he has. Miss Lytton, an actress, and the alleged wife of Robertson sues Labouchere for £5,000 damages in respect of an attack upon her professional capacity. Labouchere defends, and alleges that Miss Lytton cannot act. One would have thought this enough to make the most litigious happy, but there comes yet another suit. Mr. Gay, the leading special of the *Daily Telegraph*, has returned home. Some months ago I referred to the attacks upon Mr. Gay in *Truth*, founded chiefly upon the charges made against Gay by a brother correspondent, an Englishman originally sent to the East from London by the Chicago *Times*, who was credited with having personally chastised Gay at Constantinople. Mr. Gay has issued a writ against Labouchere for libel, making up five important suits all of which are defended by the well-known firm of Lewis & Lewis. Mr. Labouchere has returned once more to his pretty residence on the Thames, "Pope's Villa," of classic fame, where he smokes his cigar and snaps his fingers at his opponents. The result of this calm defiance, and of his firm defenses to these various actions, is looked for with great curiosity by the journalistic world of London.

THE BOUCICAULTS.

The private life of public people is no longer sacred in London. I read in a new weekly journal, conducted with a rough dash and spirit by Mr. Sampson, late editor of *Fun*, that "Dion G. Boucicault—son of the famous borrower and adapter—is in London It is stated, on good authority, that he is a sort of plenipotentiary from his papa to his mamma to patch up the troubles that have been fomenting for some time—troubles which gave rise to Mrs. Boucicault's intentions to visit America professionally next season. Mr. Boucicault does not wish Mrs. Boucicault to appear in public again." This is rather an unpleasantly familiar way of putting things, but Mrs. Boucicault's friends will, according to information which reaches me, be glad to learn that there is a prospect of her arriving at a comfortable understanding with her husband, which will do away with the necessity of her visiting America professionally. The piece which she recently purchased from Mr. Tom Taylor and Mr. Paul Merrit was not successful at the Olympic, and she did not like the part which was written for her. Mr. Taylor is at work on a new play, which she hopes will be more in her line. But Mr. Boucicault is opposed to her continuing to act, and more particularly objects to her appearance in America. She is not, as I understand, anxious to run counter to his wishes, and everybody who respects her hopes the question may be amicably settled. Boucicault is very unpopular with a portion of the English press, and one hears things said against him continually. It is only fair that the other side should be exhibited now and then. Nobody can gainsay his ability. As an actor, Boucicault has no competitor in his own line. As a dramatist, he gives the public the kind of play they like. He is surely not to be blamed on that score. I have heard of many generous acts in which struggling men in his profession have had the benefit of his good advice backed by his purse. Poor Montague, the report of whose death in America will be a great shock in London, received his first "lift" from Boucicault, who is also entitled to the respect of courageous men for the practical snubs which he has on may occasions administered to impostors who have claimed to be actors.

THE "THEATRE."

This reference to the stage reminds me to call attention to a new and interesting venture. The *Theatre* has been in existence for some time as a high-class weekly journal devoted to the drama; its editor, Mr. Hawkins, is one of the subeditors of the *Times*, and an intimate friend of the late John Oxenford. Mr. Hawkins has changed his weekly issue into a monthly magazine about the size of the *Nineteenth Century*. It contains a complete summary of the month's dramatic and operatic doings in the chief cities of Europe and America, and a series of essays and papers by Sothern, Marshall, Leigh, Hatton, Kate Field, and others. In addition to these attractions it has two photographic portraits, accompanied by biographic notices, the first Ellen Terry, who has made the success of "Olivia" at the Court, and the second Henry Irving, who is without doubt the most interesting and original actor on the English stage. Among the reviewers of books which the first number contains is a handsome tribute to Mr. William Winter as a poet. A NEW-YORK TIMES letter, which narrated the strange adventures of "an Earl's daughter" a year ago, is one of the contributions to the editor's "Round Table." In the review of opera season, Mlle Minnie Hauk's impersonation of *Carmen* is indorsed as "a brilliant" performance. By the way, this charming *artiste* is taking a rest in Switzerland. Mr. Mapleson has arranged with her to go to New-York with his company. His plans are not yet perfected, but he intends to take over a very complete company. The *Theatre* is a fruitful source of gossip in regard to its proprietorship. The accepted statement is that it belongs to Lady Burdett-Coutts. No. 1 of the magazine is said to be a great success, a second edition being already in the press. No. 2, it is announced, will contain contributions by Gilbert, Irving, Byron, Davison, Scott, and Earnest Bendall, the dramatic critic of the *Observer*, in which capacity he succeeded Scott and Hatton, who is understood to be responsible for the *Theatre's* current dramatic reviews.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

The Standard Theatre will open on Thursday evening, Sept. 12.

The third afternoon performance of "Olivia" will be given to-day at the Union-Square Theatre.

The first matinée of the season at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre will be given to-day at 2, when Mary Anderson will repeat her performance of *Parthenia* in "Ingomar."

Sunday evening will be the one hundredth night of Theodore Thomas at Gilmore's Garden, and the one hundred and second performance of the orchestra. A programme of superior excellence has been provided in honor of the occasion, and Mlle. Gemma Donati will make her third appearance.

J. K. Emmet, the comedian, whose new *Fritz* has been highly complimented by the English press, has completed his tour of the British provincial theatres and returned to this country. Speaking of his week's engagement at the Prince's Theatre, the Manchester *Guardian* observes that the receipts for the six nights footed up the enormous total of £1,006 2s. Altogether, during a four weeks' tour in the British provinces, the total receipts have been $17,500 87, of which the comedian has received one-half—$8,750 43.

A NEW PEST TO THE CORN.

The Hartford *Times* of Aug. 30 says: "The Meriden correspondent of the *Times* sends us samples of ears of corn, taken from a field in that vicinity, which have been ruined by a devouring pest, and with them samples of the bug which does the mischief. It is a good-sized six-legged, evil-looking bug, rather larger and much flatter than the potato-bug; in color brown, and having a wide body and very small head, the latter provided with a pair of small antennæ, or 'feelers.' The creature begins his ravages at the tip-end of the ear of corn, and devours the kernels as he works upward toward the butt—leaving in his track only a dirty mess of brown husks of the separate kernels, after having devoured the substance. Our correspondent in Burlington, a locality perhaps 12 or 15 miles north-west of Meriden, sends us an account of the alarming ravages of a new pest there, which may be this same creature. Our Burlington correspondent says fields of corn are ruined almost in a single day, and, further, that acres of grass land will suddenly turn brown and dead, and the turf itself can be raked off—the roots having all been cut by the ravages of something which the Burlington farmers believe to be the same bug that ruins the corn."

THE REBEL ARCHIVES.

GEN. MARCUS J. WRIGHT TELLS WHAT HE IS DOING TO COMPLETE THEM—HE REITERATES THE STORY THAT THE USE OF THOSE IN WASHINGTON HAS BEEN PERMITTED TO THE SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Aug. 28.

In conversation with Gen. Marcus J. Wright, yesterday, a reporter of the *American* received from him the following interesting statement:

My visit to Nashville is in the interest of the publication office of War Records of 1861-5, under control of the War Department at Washington. This work was begun in 1867, under an act of Congress providing for the publication of the records of the the war, both Union and Confederate.

Gen. Townsend, Adjutant-General of the United States Army, has taken great interest in the work from its inception, and the archives are under charge of his department. Col. Robert N. Scott, of the Third Artillery, is detailed in special charge of the publication office. He is a native of Tennessee, having been born at Winchester, Franklin County, and lived subsequently at Raleigh, Shelby County. He entered West Point from California, and is a son of Rev. Dr. Scott, a celebrated Presbyterian preacher, who formerly resided at New-Orleans. Col. Scott is now temporarily detached from the work, having been applied for as Military Secretary of the Joint Commission of Congress to report a bill for the reorganization of the Army. He is regarded as the best military lawyer in the Army, is the author of a standard work on military law, and is a man of culture and ability, and peculiarly qualified for the important work of compiling the records of the war.

Mr. John W. Kirkley, of the Adjutant-General's office, has also been engaged in the work for some years. He is a liberal and accomplished man, and is very fully informed as to the records and data of the war. He was an officer in one of the Maryland (Federal) regiments, and is the author of a book giving a history of the operations of the Maryland troops. I was appointed by Gen. McCrary, Secretary of War, as an agent of the War Department to collect Confederate records of the war, so as to complete, as near as possible, the archives at Washington. On assuming my duties, I issued and sent throughout the Southern States a circular. I have received a great many responses to this from all parts of the Northern, Western and South, and have already received many very valuable documents, and am promised many more.

By authority of the Secretary of War, I tendered, some 10 days ago, to the Southern Historical Society at Richmond, the privilege of consulting and copying from the archives of the department for historical purposes, any papers or records that may be deemed desirable for such purposes. The society in turn, through me, made the same tender to the War Department, the result of which will be very advantageous to the society, as well as to the War Department.

Under the administration of the War Department by Secretaries Cameron and Belknap no satisfactory arrangements could be made with the Southern Historical Society, although it has many valuable original monuments which are needed by the War Department to make its files complete. Secretary McCrary is a man of most liberal and enlarged views, and under his administration the collection and publication of the records has gained a new impetus, and excited renewed and growing interest. In giving me my present appointment, he extended me every desirable facility for carrying out the purposes of my mission. I owe my appointment, no doubt, to the fact that I had, at the end of the war, secreted a large number of valuable Confederate war records, and was preparing for their publication. After the passage by Congress of the act for the publication of the records of the war, I transferred my collection to the War Department, and entered into a correspondence with the Adjutant-General, extending all the aid it could to the department. I felt the necessity in the South of this publication, and, knowing that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to secure a full publication of the part taken in the war by the South by any individual or society, I felt that it was really a great boon to the Southern people for the United States Government to assume the publication, and I gave all assistance I could. Col. Casey Young, the member of Congress from the Memphis District, has taken special interest in the matter, and it was at his suggestion that Secretary McCrary determined to appoint a Confederate officer to collect the records.

My work, so far, has been quite a success. I have been invited by Gov. Porter to examine the archives of this State with a view to ascertain if there be any papers or records there which are needed by the department. I also desire to consult the archives of the State Historical Society here for the same purpose. I had intended extending this visit to Memphis and New-Orleans, where I am promised quite a number of papers, but shall defer that visit until the cessation of the yellow fever epidemic. All important and valuable documents are copied as soon after reaching Washington. About 20 copies are made, and they are distributed and filed in the various public buildings there, so as to prevent the possibility of their destruction. The manner of publication has not as yet been determined by Congress, but this will probably be done at the next session. I have written a letter to-day to Hon. Joseph M. Lea, of this city, tendering to the Historical Society of Tennessee the privilege of consulting and copying from the department war archives for historical purposes. I expect to finish the business which brought me here in eighter ten days, when I shall return to Washington.

FAST TROTTING AT MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—This was the last day of the Summer meeting of the Milwaukee Driving Park Association, and there was a large number of people present. Following is the summary of the first race, 2:28 class, for a purse of $600:

Mambrino General	2	2	1	1
Dom Pedro	1	1	2	2
Kentucky Wilkes	3	3	3	3
Josephine	4	4	4	dis.
Richwood	5	5	5	dis.

Belle Moore, Envoy, and Chieftain drawn.
Time—2:30½; 2:27; 2:25½; 2:29; 2:31.

Between the heats of the above race, Hopeful was exhibited, and jogged around the track, making the second quarter in 32½, and the mile in 2:21¾. Edwin Forrest was then brought out and speeded a mile, making the first quarter in 34, the half in 1:06, the third quarter in 1:41, and the mile in 2:15¾. The horse trotted without a break until he reached the distance pole, when he broke badly, and passed under the wire at a slower gait. The second race was a free-for-all for a purse of $1,000. The following is a summary:

Albemarle	1	1	1	Great Eastern
Adelaide	3	2	2	Lucille
Little Fred	2	5	5	Lady Turpin

Time—2:24½; 2:20; 2:24.

Great Eastern was a great favorite in the pools. During the afternoon, Rarus, Governor Sprague, Smuggler, and other fast horses were exhibited on the track.

MINISTERIAL SILLINESS.

From the London Spectator of Aug. 17.

The Ministerial fish dinner was held on Wednesday, and was signalized by a curious freak of literary effort in the preparation of the *menu*. This was composed in very elaborate old English, being headed: "Ye annuale Whytebaite Dinner of Hyr Majestye's Ministers, on Wednesdaie, ye 14th August, 1878, atte ye hostelrie yclept ye Shippe, atte Greenwiche. This bille of ye fare is drawn in playne Englyshe, without any cloake of Frenche or other foreygne tongue, for the sadde and sobere comforte of friendes, and that ye maye knowe what ye are asked to accept." The salmon colops are described as: "Ye salmonne inne collopes, with ye sauce in ye Cyprus fashonne." And the bill of fare ends with: "Ye dinner wille servyd after ye mannere of ye Russian people. Ye guestes are bydden to eate after ye Hungarie mannere." It is certainly odd how the spirit of antic is spreading under the present Government. This certainly is a harmless antic, but as certainly quite devoid of humor, and only defensible as being appropriate to the session of nuts. Less harmless antics which it concludes. The political harlequinade ends, fitly enough, in grotesque spellings and in a flat pun.

GREENBACK NOMINATION DECLINED.

Mr. James Mitchell, of Burlington, Vt., has declined a Greenback nomination, his letter reading as follows:

To the Voters of Chittenden County:

I desire to say that I have not accepted, and cannot accept, the nomination for Judge of Probate tendered me by the Greenback County Convention. I was present, but only as a spectator, at the organization of the Greenback Club in this city, and was chosen President thereof, but declined to serve, stating explicitly that I was not in sufficient sympathy with the new party to accept any official connection with it. I have been inclined to think that there might be some improvements made in the national bank system; but the more I reflect on the subject, the more difficult it seems to me to be to mature a system not open to serious objections, and I am clear that it is better to bear the ills we have than to fly to unknown and worse evils which might follow hasty and ill-advised changes.

JAMES MITCHELL.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 29, 1878.

FORGING BANK CHECKS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—William Murch, aged 21 years, was arrested here to-night for forging bank checks for $600, on which he drew the money. He is respectably connected here.

FUNERAL OF EX-GOV. PADELFORD.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 30.—The funeral of ex-Gov. Padelford took place to-day, Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New-York, his former Pastor, officiating.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 30.—The entries for the Autumn meetings of the Cleveland and Toledo Racing Clubs will close at 11 o'clock to-morrow night.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 30.—The Drummers' and Fifers' Association of Connecticut visited Rocky Point to-day with some local drum and fife bands. There was an exhibition of skill at the Coliseum.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

VICISSITUDES OF BUSINESS.

LARGE NUMBERS OF PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY FILED IN CHICAGO, BALTIMORE, AND HARTFORD—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS OF FALL RIVER BANKRUPTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Among the petitions in bankruptcy filed here to-day are those of Frederick N. Hamlin, formerly engaged in the wholesale dry goods business under the firm name of Hamlin, Davey & Co., whose secured debts are $166,575; unsecured debts, so far as known, about $42,000; assets, nominally quoted at about $30,000; John H. Davey, of Chicago, a member of the same firm with Hamlin, whose secured debts are $150,000, unsecured, about $40,000; assets unknown; Alvin C. Mason, of Chicago, unsecured liabilities, $60,000; no assets; Rev. Dr. William W. Everts, secured debts, $75,000; unsecured, $6,000; assets, lands, $35,000; religious books, $700, and exemptions; Marcellus E. Collins, real estate dealer, secured debts, $80,000; unsecured debts, $31,000; accommodation paper, $5,500; assets, heavily incumbered lands; Charles Cleaver, secured debts, $46,000; unsecured, $84,000; assets small; Murray A. Bartlett—Secured, $21,852; unsecured, $97,512; George R. Chittenden—Unsecured, $345,300, of which $100,000 is due Prather & Duncan, of Pithole, Penn., on oil speculations, and $80,000 to the North-western Mutual Life Insurance Company; Nellie M. Chittenden—Unsecured debts, $162,305; A. T. Doty—Secured, $62,073; John F. Eberhardt—Secured, $100,000; Thomas L. Kempstead—Unsecured, $103,500; Niegelsen & Shields—Secured, $90,242; unsecured, $16,421; Edwin A. Rice and Thomas Picking—Unsecured, $204,357; John E. Sayler—Secured, $75,000; J. L. Stevens—Unsecured, $24,500; Jacob Strauss and Isaac Haas—Unsecured, $35,085; James E. Strawin—Secured, $84,500; unsecured, $9,400; Edward D. Tucker—Unsecured, $16,700; R. E. Tyler—Unsecured, $44,925; Leonard W. Valk, sculptor—Secured, $8,500; unsecured, $4,810; George B. Williams—Unsecured, $57,352.

The total number of petitions to-day is 165. The office of the Register was crowded to suffocation from the opening to the closing hour, and it was found impossible to attend to all who clamored for enrollment. The aggregate of the liabilities is an enormous sum.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 30.—C. S. Weatherby & Co., one of the oldest and most reputable wholesale and retail dry goods firms in this city, went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day, with reasonable hope, however, of effecting a compromise with their creditors. Their total liabilities are placed at about $80,000, and nominal assets at about $100,000. The firm's embarrassment has proceeded from carrying several wholesale customers. Of the liabilities Hartford banks hold about $40,000, and the credit of the firm was so good that most of their paper is unindorsed.

The Bankruptcy Court has been very busy for two days, and to-day the supply of printed schedules gave out, much to the disappointment of several applicants who were compelled to telegraph to New-York for a supply, which cannot get here before noon to-morrow, and then the time will be short for preparing them. The voluntary petitioners in the latest batch are the following: Hartford—A. S. Plimpton & Co., (also of Westerly, R. I.,) E. E. Callender, Francis B. Cater; New-Haven—Charles R. Shelton, (Mayor of the city,) Norman W. Rood, Dart & Reynolds, Ransom H. Goldsmith, Edward Downes, William H. Brown, George B. Rowe, George E. Thompson, Charles F. Lockwood; Derby—Brewster Brothers & Co., Robert May, Robert N. Basset; Bristol—David W. Hall and Joel T. Case; Stamford—James H. Case and S. Smith's Sons. In general—C. A. Weliman & Co., West Brook; Hiram Minor, Jr., Plymouth; Oliver Stone & Son, Bethel; Geo. Geer, Farmington; Warren O. Nettleton, East Haven; Joel W. Martin, Norwich; Richard Van Wyck, Stratford; Merritt Lane, Waterbury; John G. Meeks, Danbury; Edward P. Doty, Bridgeport. The cases of involuntary bankruptcy in which papers have been filed this week are James L. Adams, Albert T. Sturtevant, and Edward F. Smith, of Hartford; Frank B. Merriam and Terry & Howlett, of East Hartford; William D. West, of Vernon, and Charles W. Shepard, Jr., of Litchfield.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Five petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States District Court to-day, of which four were voluntary, and one involuntary. Three were from residents of this city, and two from Caroline County; all for comparatively small amounts. Yesterday 10 petitions were filed, all but one of which were voluntary. Of these, three were from residents of this city, four from Washington County, two from Allegany, and one from Garrett County; none reaching $50,000. The total number of petitions filed in this district, embracing the entire State, during the 11 years the bankrupt law has been in operation, foots up at 2 P. M., to-day, 854.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 30.—The first meeting of the creditors of Holder B. Durfee, in involuntary bankruptcy, was held to-day. The aggregate liabilities are over $1,200,000, largely indorsements. A. S. Tripp was elected Assignee of the estate. Mr. Durfee offered a composition of 11¼ per cent. The creditors objected to this composition, and asked more time for the examination of Mr. Durfee's affairs. The further consideration of the composition was continued till Sept. 14.

The first meeting of the creditors of the Massasoit Mill Company was also held here to-day before H. M. Knowlton, Register in Bankruptcy. The creditors adopted a resolution putting the estate into the hands of Charles J. Holmes, D. A. Chapin, and John S. Brayton as Trustees. Among the claims presented was one by Holder B. Durfee, Executor of the estate of Dr. Nathan Durfee, of $302,000 for money advanced by Dr. Durfee to the corporation. The objections made to this claim will be presented in writing by counsel within five days. A desire is expressed that Durfee should be examined under oath, and the affairs of the corporation thoroughly investigated. The matter is laid over for the present.

The first meeting of the creditors of James A. Hathaway, of Brighton, brother of George T. Hathaway, in involuntary bankruptcy, was held here before H. M. Knowlton this morning. Claims against him to the amount of $245,629 were presented and proved, all Border City and Sagamore Mills indorsements. The personal liabilities are fully secured. Moses W. Richardson, of Boston, and Charles H. Pierce, of New-Bedford, are the Assignees.

READING, Penn., Aug. 30.—At the meeting of the creditors of the Reading Savings Bank to-day to vote upon the question of adopting the resolution accepting the provisions of the composition offered by Messrs. Boas, in satisfaction of the debts of the bank, the total number of signatures reached 1,000, representing deposits amounting to between $500,000 and $600,000—sufficient to pass the resolutions—but the voting will be continued for a number of days, in order to allow an opportunity to creditors to sign in favor of accepting. There were several votes recorded against the proposition. In the composition are covenants that all the real and personal property of A. F. Boas shall be transferred to the Assignee, and should there be any surplus over 55 per cent, it shall go to the Assignee and be distributed among the creditors pro rata. Mr. Boas has expressed his willingness to sign any paper that may be necessary to carry this into effect.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—Fifty-five petitions in bankruptcy were filed during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 30.—Robert Connelly to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $230,000; assets, $20,000. Cyrus C. Marble also filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $280,000; assets, $24,000.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Thirty-eight petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States Court to-day, among them those of R. M. Bishop & Co. and W. J. M. Gordon, who recently suspended.

THE CADETS IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WEST POINT, Aug. 30.—Yesterday afternoon the cadets retired into Winter quarters at the barracks, after having been camping out for the past three months.

PLAINVILLE PARK TROTTING RACES.

HARTFORD, Aug. 30.—In the uncompleted 2:28 class race at Plainville Park to-day, the sixth heat and race was won by Annie G., Penelope second, Clara J. third. Time—2:29½. In the seventh heat of the 2:31 class race, Æmulus, Iron Age, and Charlie started. Clifton Boy and Walter were ruled out. The race was between Iron Age and Æmulus, and was so close that the spectators called it a dead heat, but the judges decided that Iron Age was the winner by a nose, and he was declared winner of the race, Æmulus second, Charlie third. Time—2:28. In the free-for-all race there were four starters—Edward, Lysander Boy, Powers, and Amy. Lysander Boy won the race in three straight heats. Following is a summary:

Lysander Boy	1	1	1	Powers	3	3	2	
Edward	2	2	2	Amy	4	4	4	

Hackett, Dick Swivellez, John H., Nancy, Commonwealth, Richard, and Huntress drawn.

TIME.	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	0:35¼	1:11	2:21¾
Second heat	0:35½	1:11½	2:21¾
Third heat	0:35	1:12½	2:23¼

A DARING DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

THE CONCORDIA (MO.) SAVINGS BANK ROBBED OF $4,000—THE CASHIER OVERPOWERED AND MADE TO OPEN THE SAFE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 30.—The Sedalia *Democrat* has the following particulars of the robbery of the Concordia Bank, which occurred yesterday: "Concordia is a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, in Lafayette County, on the Lexington and St. Louis Railroad, 30 miles from Sedalia. The principal banking business of all that part of Lafayette County is done by the Concordia Savings Bank, of which J. H. Lohoefener is President and A. Ficker Cashier. Yesterday afternoon, about 1:30 o'clock, three men enteased the bank. One of them asked the Cashier, who was alone, to change a $10 bill. While he was changing the bill, another man jumped over the counter and caught the Cashier by the arm and placed one hand over his mouth. They then took what money was in sight, and, putting a pistol to the Cashier's head, told him to open the safe. He did so, and the robbers took all the paper money in the safe—between $3,000 and $4,000—refusing to take the silver, of which there was between $2,000 and $3,000. During the robbery a gentleman named Sodeman passed near the bank, and one of the robbers, who was guarding the door, called him to advance, instead of which he turned and ran. The robber fired at Sodeman, but missed him. The thieves then mounted their horses, and galloped off in a southerly direction. The robbery occupied about 10 minutes. The thieves were all mounted on good horses, newly shod. The citizens are in hot pursuit.

THE GALLOWS IN OPERATION.

HANGED FOR RAPE IN ARKANSAS—TWO MURDERERS EXECUTED IN TEXAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 30.—Clint Anderson was hanged here to-day for the crime of rape. The Governor refused to commute the sentence or to postpone the date of execution.

GALVESTON, Aug. 30.—A *News* special from Longview, Texas, says: "Benjamin Hadley and Diamed Powell were executed here to-day, in the presence of 4,000 people, for the murder of August Reineke. Hadley declared his innocence of the crime on the gallows. Both men appeared very penitent, asked forgiveness, and forgave their enemies."

TROTTING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—This was the third day of the Friendship Park races. The following is a summary of the 2:45 class race for a purse of $300, as far as contested:

Transit	2	1	2	1	3	Black Diamond	dr.	
Lady F	3	2	1	3	1	Hero		
Iago	1	3	3	2	2	Gail Hamilton		
Mamie F	4	4	dis.					

Time—2:40; 2:40; 2:35½; 2:40¼; 2:40¾.

Postponed until to-morrow.

Of the 2:20 class race, for a purse of $600, the following is a summary:

Lew Scott	3	2	1	1	1	Dick Wright	1	3	3	3	3
John H	2	1	2	2	2	Hannah D	4	4	4	4	4

Time 2:28½; 2:30; 2:30; 2:29; 2:31.

BASE-BALL.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Albany, 15; Holtsvilles, 4.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Pittsfields, of Massachusetts, 10; Baltimores, 4.

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 30.—Exhibition game. Lowells, 11; Manchesters, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Worcesters, 5; Nationals, 3.

PRIZE-FIGHTERS ON DOVER'S DOCK.

THEY FIGHT ONE ROUND—THE POLICE APPROACH, AND CONTESTANTS AND SPECTATORS FLEE.

The neighborhood of Dover's Dock, Pier No. 27 East River, was thrown into a state of excitement last evening by the gathering thereon of a large number of flashily-dressed men and rowdy youths. Officer John Flanigan, of the Fourth Precinct, was patrolling Water-street about 9:15 o'clock, when he saw the gathering crowd, and at once suspected that a fight of some sort was projected. Hastily stripping off his coat, he rolled it around his hat and club, and walked toward the party. Being in his shirt-sleeves, he was not recognized, and the party continued their preparations for a prize fight. Sentinels were posted at the head of the pier to watch for a policeman, and a ring was soon formed. "It was so quietly done," said Officer Flanigan, "that you might have heard a pin fall on the dock." A schooner lay alongside the dock, and the watchman, supposing that the party was a gang of river thieves who had come to rob the boat, called the Captain, who assembled his crew on deck armed and ready to protect the vessel. Officer Flanigan quietly left the crowd, and, after getting out of sight of the dock, ran hastily to the station-house and gave an alarm. The Sergeant called out the reserves, in citizens' dress, and marched them down to the dock, but the fight was "off," and the dock was deserted. The Captain of the schooner said that two men had fought one round, when they and the spectators became alarmed and fled, running in every direction. No arrests were made. The members of the mob were unknown to Officer Flanigan, and seemed to be strangers to the neighborhood.

AN EX-CONVICT AND A PISTOL.

THE FORMER USES THE LATTER IN AN ATTEMPT TO KILL A COMRADE.

An affray which nearly resulted in murder—one of the persons engaged in it having been shot—occurred in a small

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 30, 1878.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	6	Molasses, bbls.	349
Cotton, bales.	802	Spirits Turp., bbls.	33
C. S. oil, bbls.	239	Resin, bbls.	1,639
C. S. Cake, bags.	270	Oil, bbls.	151
Dried Fruit, pks.	88	Oil-cake, pks.	1,584
Eggs, pks.	975	Oil, Lard, bbls.	100
Flour, bbls.	12,346	Pea-nuts, bags.	296
Corn-meal, bbls.	460	Pork, pks.	100
Corn-meal, bags.	250	Beef, pks.	142
Wheat, bushels.	331,550	Cut-meats, pks.	2,243
Corn, bushels.	298,250	Lard, tcs.	701
Oats, bushels.	84,612	Lard, kegs.	356
Rye, bushels.	16,314	Butter, pks.	4,187
Malt, bushels.	3,725	Cheese, pks.	9,330
Peas, bushels.	168	Quick-silver, flasks.	62
Oat-meal, bbls.	50	Sugar, hhds.	95
Flax-seed, bags.	7,791	Stearine, pks.	35
Grease, pks.	145	Sumac, bags.	70
Hides, bales.	545	Tallow, pks.	226
Hops, bales.	20	Tobacco, hhds.	1,023
Lead, pigs.	1,455	Tobacco, pkgs.	1,309
Leather, sides.	10,346	Whisky, bbls.	469
Moss, bales.	55	Wool, bales.	199

COFFEE—Dull but steady. Sales include 403 bags Maracaibo and 560 bags Mexican, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in fair request for early delivery, almost wholly for spinning purposes. Grades above Strict Good Ordinary offered very sparingly, checking operations....Sales were reported for prompt delivery, of 1,797 bales, (of which 1,070 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....And, for forward delivery, Cotton has been in more demand, but at weaker figures.... Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bales, (of which 13,500 bales were on last evening and 22,500 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. August closing at 12.03c.; September, 11.61c.; October, 11.28c.@11.31c.; November, 11.10c.; December, 11.04c.@11.05c.; January, 11.06c.@11.07c.; February, 11.12c.@11.14c.; March, 11.18c.@11.20c.; April, 11.25c.@11.27c.; May, 11.32c.@11.33c.; June, 11.39c. @11.40c., all points, closing decline of 1@2 points, closing easy....The receipts at this port to-day were 802 bales, and at the shipping ports 5,554 bales, against 3,157 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 18,709 bales, against 5,373 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,252,214 bales, against 3,948,012 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 3,229 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; to France, 54 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 43,243 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 26,249 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅝	10⅜
Str ct Ordinary	10⅝	10⅝	11 1-16	11 1-16
Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Strict Good Ord	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Low Mid	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Middling	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Good Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
Strict Good Mid	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Middling Fair	13 3-16	13 3-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Fair	13 13-16	13 13-16	14 1-16	14 1-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10½	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ord	11	Middling	11⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active, with the main dealings in low grade Extras, including Winter Wheat product, in good part for shipment, at steady prices. Medium and high grade Extras weak and offered quite freely, with a comparatively light call noted. Sour and unsound Extras attracted more attention....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls., (of which 1,000 bbls. were on last evening,) all to spinners....And, for forward delivery, Cotton has been in more demand, but at weaker figures.... Sales have been reported since our last of 36,000 bales, (of which 13,500 bales were on last evening and 22,500 bales to-day,) with 600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. August closing at 12.03c.; September, 11.61c.; October, 11.28c.@11.31c.; November, 11.10c.; December, 11.04c.@11.05c.; January, 11.06c.@11.07c.; February, 11.12c.@11.14c.; March, 11.18c.@11.20c.; April, 11.25c.@11.27c.; May, 11.32c.@11.33c.; June, 11.39c. @11.40c., all points, closing decline of 1@2 points, closing easy....The receipts at this port to-day were 802 bales, and at the shipping ports 5,554 bales, against 3,157 bales same day last week, and for the whole week 18,709 bales, against 5,373 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1877, have been 4,252,214 bales, against 3,948,012 bales in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (six days) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 3,229 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; to France, 54 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 43,243 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 26,249 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10⅜

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Aug. 30:

L. J. & I. Phillips, foreclosure sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, sold the five five-story brick buildings, with two lots, each 25 by 100, Nos. 97 and 99 Lewis-st., south-west corner of (Nos. 293, 293½, and 295) Stanton-st., for $32,400, to Charles Schnecks.

William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, No. 471 West 22d-st., north side, 175 feet east of 10th-av., for $7,000, to John F. Sheafe, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, foreclosure sale, R. G. Beardsley, Esq., Referee, sold the five lots, each 25 by 100.10 on West 143d-st., north side, running through to 144th-st., 150 feet west of 7th-av., for $4,000, to United States Trust Company, plaintiff.

The foreclosure sale by A. J. Bleecker & Son of the buildings, with plot of land, Nos. 615 to 623 East 15th-st., west of Avenue C, was adjourned to Oct. 1.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 29.

26th-st., s. s., 92.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 19x98.9; Thos. L. Harrison and others to George D. L. Harrison..... nom.

46th-st., s. s., 233.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 15.6x100.5; Martha A. Cochran to Adeline J. Chadwick..... $8,000

79th-st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17x100.2; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Betty J. Kilpatrick..... 9,000

Ludlow-st., e. s., No. 26, 25x87.8; Henry Chuck and wife to Isidur Sabriski..... 12,750

Same property; Jennie Kantrowitch to Isidur Sabriski..... 12,500

George-st., s. w. corner of Forrest-av., 59x100; also Forrest-av., w. s., 198.4 ft. n. of Wall-st., 97.6x200, 24th Ward; John F. Remmey to William T. Remmey..... nom.

Same property; William T. Remmey to Elizabeth A. Remmey..... nom.

11th-st., s. s., 320 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.10; William E. Colsey and wife to Charles E. Colsey..... 1,200

2d-av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of 60th-st., 20x75; Joseph Steinert to Max Steinert..... 11,000

Montgomery-st., s. s., 49.3 ft. s. of Madison-st., 20x75; C. C. Bigelow, Referee, to Daniel Sweeney..... 2,500

Broadway, s. s. corner of 54th-st., 100.5x73.1; John A. Foley, Referee, to Joseph Agate..... 40,500

6th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x90.10; E. Goldsmith, Referee, to Isadore Lehman..... 1,000

Spring-st., Nos. 278, 280, and 282, half part of; William C. Traphagen, Referee, to Phenix National Bank..... 12,000

Spring-st., Nos. 286 and 288, half part of; same to same..... 2,500

Spring-st., Nos. 278, 280, and 282, half part of; William C. Traphagen, Referee, to National Park Bank..... 12,000

Spring-st., Nos. 286 and 288, half part of; same to same..... 2,500

MORTGAGES RECORDED.

Agate, Joseph, to the United States Trust Company; s. e. corner of Broadway and 54th-st., 1 year..... $20,000

Austin, William, to Henry R. Mount, Executor, &c.; n. s. 95th-st., 125 feet, 1 year..... 10,000

Feeley, Agnes (by guardian) and another, to Alfred Roe, Trustee, &c.; s. s. 124th-st., e. of 4th-av., 5 years..... 500

Heming, Mary M., and John P. Duffield; w. s. Avenue A, s. of 32d-st., 3 months..... 600

Kilpatrick, Betty J., and husband to Edward Kilpatrick; s. s. 79th-st., w. of 1st-av., 2 years. 2,000

Lester, Mary H., husband to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; No. 231 West 25th-st., 16 months..... 7,000

McQuade, Anthony, to William A. Cauldwell; s. s., 50th-st., w. of 1st-av., 4 months..... 10,000

Pryor, Samuel, and wife to samuel Pryor, Jr.; s. s. 111th-st., s. of 4th-av., 1 year..... 1,000

Strong, John, and wife to James Strong; No. 393 Pearl-st., 3 years..... 10,000

Tyson, William P., to Abram R. Welch; n. s., Cooper-st., w. of Emerson-st.; note..... 1,200

Wilkinson, Robert J., and wife to Isaac Hellbrun; w. s., Suffolk-st., s. of Grand-st., 3 years. 2,000

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

Soldmark, Leo, to Ellen O'Brien..... $1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$75,000.—27X95X100.—RARE OPPORtunity; fashionably located; unexceptionable, spacious and elegant New York City residence; mortgaged for $35,000; for sale or exchange by owner, desiring to remove to the country or to smaller house in New-York or Brooklyn; no agents noticed; principals only, and full particulars. Address OWNER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE ELEGANT and desirable 3-story and basement, fine tinted house, with stable, No. 32 West 56th-st., just off 5th-av.; house built on the owner's plan, finished throughout, conservatory, &c.; first-class stable on 55th-st., will be rented or sold together or separately at low figures. Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 58TH-ST., CLOSE TO 5TH-AV., a new and elegant full-sized house; location superb, as it fronts on and overlooks the grand plaza entrance to Central Park and Fifth-av. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REDUCED PRICES.—THE NEW HOUSES NOS. 18, 20, and 22 East 63d-st.; first-class built, elegant cabinet trimmed; butler's pantry on first floor; price $27,500 each. Apply on premises, or F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—EITHER NO. 15 WEST 57TH-ST. or No. 18 West 58th-st.; both new, extensions, and finished with most elegant cabinet work. Inquire of the owner, Mr. A. SCHEFTEL, No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—AT A REASONABLE PRICE A FULL-sized house on 41st-st., close to 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

THE BURLINGTON,
30TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.
Elegant suites of rooms to let in this new family hotel by the year, unfurnished.
Meals served in the restaurant or by private table.
JAMES P. COLT, Manager.

THE "CLEVELAND,"
NOS. 126-130 EAST 24TH-ST.
Large apartments; perfectly lighted and ventilated; steam; janitors; District and livery stable telegraphs; every convenience. The most central location in the City.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—MODERN brick house. Superbly-furnished full size gentleman's dwelling; to an A 1 acceptable private family moderate rental. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 661 5th-av., 4 Pine, or 35 East 17th-st.

FIFTY-FIFTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The most complete and elegantly-furnished and frescoed 20-foot residence now offered; rent very low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine, 35 East 17th, and 661 5th-av.

$600 TO $1,200—BROWN-STONE HOUSES of 20 feet, 67th, 68th, and 71st. sts., apartments in the Newport, Adelphia, and Saratoga buildings $45 to $75; near my office; others $20 to $50. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway, corner 52d-st.

FLATS, WELL ARRANGED, WITH ALL THE improvements, centrally located; rents, $600 to $720. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FLOOR OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, with bath-room; unfurnished; by a gentleman and wife. Address P. R., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 31
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Sept. 4
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and all information at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Office on the pier,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green,
Or BESTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

SAVANNAH,
FLORIDA,
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, Capt. MALLORY.....Sat. Aug. 31
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. FLEERWOOD.....Wed., Sept. 4
From Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
C. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co. and
Agent A. & G. R. R., Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER 17 EAST RIVER AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
S. S. CONDEMNER, Burrows.....Saturday, Sept. 7
S. S. NIAGARA, 2,269 tons, Curtis.Wednesday, Sept. 18
Tickets issued also for
VERA CRUZ AND WEST INDIA ISLANDS
in connection with French and English S. S. Lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
between New-York and Havre.
Company's Pier (new) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
LABRADOR, SAUNDLER.Wednesday, Sept. 4, 11:30 A. M.
*SAINT LAURENT, LACRESSIER.Wed., Sept. 11, 4:30 P. M.
FRANCE, TAUPERIE.....Wednesday, Sept. 18, 9:30 A. M.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, No. 2 Chestnut-st.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R.
FOR LONDON (Victoria Docks:)
*Holland..W., Sept. 4, 10 A. M. | Denmark..W., Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Spain, Sat., Aug. 31, 7:30 A. M. | England, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Cabin, $80 to $70, currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20, North River, New-York.
Circassia....Aug. 31, 8 A. M. | Anchoria...Sept. 14, 7 A. M.
Devonia....Sept. 7, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia....Sept. 21, noon.
Cabins, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
Victoria....Sept. 4, 11 A. M. | Elysia....Sept. 11, 3 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $66. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
Leaving Pier 38 N. R., foot of King-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 3, 10 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 9 A. M.
WYOMING.....Saturday, Oct. 1, 10 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic safe and speedy, having bath-rooms, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess, and caterer on each steamer. The state-rooms are all on deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea, perfect ventilation and light.
CABIN PASSAGE, (according to state-room,) $60 to $80; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE, $26.
OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED., Sept. 4 | SCYTHIA...WED., Sept. 18
*RUSSIA....WED., Sept. 11 | PARTHIA...TH'Y., Sept. 19
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JENNINGS.....Thursday, Sept. 5, noon.
BRITANNIC, Capt. PERRY.Saturday, Sept. 14, 6:30 A. M.
CELTIC, Capt. GILMANER.....Thurs., Sept. 19, 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, AND PARIS EXPOSITION.
From Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal-st., as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 5
STATE OF LOUISIANA.....Thursday, Sept. 12
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Sept. 19
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations; return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's pier foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.
ODER.....Sat., Aug. 31 | RHEIN.....Sat., Sept. 14
DONAU.....Sat., Sept. 7 | NECKAR.....Sat., Sept. 21
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 5:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Sept. 21 noon
From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, currency. Drafts at low-est rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
Steam-ship SANTIAGO DE CUBA.....Wed., Sept. 4
Steam-ship .....SATURDAY, Sept. 14
Accommodations unsurpassed. For Freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FLORIDA RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIP LINE.
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FLORIDA.
Steam-ship ASHLAND will sail for Fernandina, Fla., direct on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. Connecting with all railroads and steam lines in Florida, and for points on Chattahoochie and Flint Rivers.
INSURANCE ONE-HALF PER CENT.
For rates, through bills of lading, and information, apply on pier, or to I. K. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., up-stairs.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
HERRDER.....Saturday, Sept. 7 | WIELAND.....Thurs., Sept. 19
LESSING...Thurs., Sept. 12 | POMMERANIA, T., Sept. 26
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England: First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.
FOR ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, AND RIO DE JANEIRO.
The new first-class iron steam-ship
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,
Capt. Wier,
will sail for the above ports on Friday, Sept. 6, at 1 P. M.
Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' Dock, Brooklyn.
INSURANCE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
SHIPPERS' INSURANCE CONTRACT IN EFFECT SAME UNDER OUR OPEN POLICY.
For freight engagements or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & Co.,
Agents' Office, Pier No. 20 East River.
No freight received on day of sailing. Freight payable on delivery of bill of lading.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
Pier foot Canal-st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
(Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.)
For JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO...Saturday, Aug. 31, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Monday, Sept. 2
For freight or passage apply at Company's office, on the pier foot of Canal-st., North River, and for passage only at Company's Ticket Office, No. 257 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA & MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO,
Calling at Progresso, Campeche, and Frontera.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Sept. 7
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only) Thurs., Sept. 12
Steamer leaves New-Orleans Sept. 1 and 22 for Vera Cruz via Mazamora, Tampico, Tuspan, making close connection with steamer for New-York and above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

THE ERIE RAILWAY
will hereafter be known by its new name,
THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
Arrangement of Through Trains. From Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)
9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
6 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 6 A. M., and connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best Drawing-room Sleeping coaches to Buffalo.
7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third-street Ferry at 8.45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.—Trains leave 42d-st. Depot for Boston at 8:05, 11 A. M., 1, 3, 9, 10, 11:35 P. M. For Boston and Albany RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 3, 9 P. M. For Connecticut River RR., 8:05, 11 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. For Newport, 8:05 A. M., 1 P. M. For Shore-Line Division, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 5:15, 10 P. M. For Air-Line RR, 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 11:35 P. M. For N. H. and Northampton RR., 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. For Naugatuck RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40 P.M. For Housatonic RR., 8:05 A.M., 3 P.M. For Danbury and Norwalk RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, 4:40, 9 P.M. For New-Canaan RR., 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40, 5:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-table.

MONTCLAIR AND GREENWOOD LAKE RAILROAD.—Trains daily, (Sundays excepted,) foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. For Greenwood Lake, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 P. M.; for Pompton and way, 8:20 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; for Montclair Heights and way, 8:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 8 P. M. Low special excursion rates for parties. Pullman parlor car on 4:30 P. M. train after June 15.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 5 P. M., at Newport.
THEODORE WARLEN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1878.
OPEN FROM 5:30 A. M. TO 12 P. M.
STATIONS.
MORRIS-ST.—Nearest point for South Ferry and Battery.
RECTOR-ST.—Nearest point for Wall-Street Ferry.
CORTLANDT-ST.—Nearest point for Jersey City and Communipaw Ferries.
PARK-PLACE.—Nearest point for Post Office, City Hall, and Barclay-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
CHAMBERS-ST.—Nearest point for Pavonia and Erie Railway Ferry.
FRANKLIN-ST.
GRAND-ST.—Nearest point for Desbrosses-Street Ferry to Jersey City and People's Line Steamers for Albany.
BLEECKER-ST.
EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Christopher-Street Ferry to Hoboken.
FOURTEENTH-ST.
TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Nearest point for Twenty-third-Street Ferry to Jersey City.
THIRTY-THIRD-ST.
FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Nearest point for New-York Central Railroad Depot.
FIFTIETH-ST.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Nearest point for Central Park.
FOR UP-TOWN TRAINS, take east side station.
FOR DOWN-TOWN TRAINS, take west side station.
FARE, 10 CENTS.
except between the hours of 5:30 to 7:30 A. M. and 5 to 7 P. M., when the fare is 5 CENTS.
ROUTE.—From 58th-st. along 6th-av.; to and along Amity-st.; to and along South Fifth-av. to Canal-st.; crossing into and along West Broadway to Chambers-st.; crossing into and along College-place; to and along Murray-st.; to and along Church-st.; to and along New Church-st. to Morris-st.
CONNECTS WITH THE FOLLOWING HORSE-CAR LINES:
AT RECTOR-ST., with cars for South Ferry.
AT GRAND-ST., with cars for Desbrosses and East Grand-Street Ferries.
AT BLEECKER-ST., with cars for East and West.
AT EIGHTH-ST., with cars for Christopher and East Tenth-Street Ferries.
AT FOURTEENTH-ST., with cars for West Twenty-third and East Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth-Street Ferries.
AT THIRTY-THIRD-ST., with cars for Weehawken Ferry.
AT FIFTY-NINTH-ST., with cars for Belt Line Railroad. WM. R. GARRISON, President.
M. VAN BROCKLIN, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9 A. M.
Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 9:30 A. M., 1, 6:30, and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 6:30 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Cape May, 1 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see Pennsylvania Railroad time-tables.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:40 A. M., 10:20, P. M., daily; 6:50 A. M., 3:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 4:50, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 3:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 6:50, 10:20 P. M.
Ticket offices: Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st. and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn: Nos. 114, 116, 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place. L. P. FARMER,
FRANK THOMSON, General Passenger Agent.
General Manager.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE
between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.
14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.
Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest time consistent with absolute safety.
On and after July 8, 1878,
Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (9:30 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.
Returning, Trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 4, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 4, 7, 8, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7:35 P. M., and 12 midnight.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
FRANK THOMSON, L. P. FARMER,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing July 1, 1878, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Western and Northern Express, drawing-room cars to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga and Montreal Special, through drawing-room cars to Saratoga and Montreal.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago and Western Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo, also Richfield Springs.
11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connections to Utica, Saratoga and Rutland. North Adams and Bennington. Drawing-room car to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, with drawing-room cars through.
4:00 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.
6:00 P. M., St. Louis Express, daily, with sleeping cars for St. Louis, running through every day in the week; also, sleeping cars for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, and Detroit, and for Montreal, excepting Sunday night, via Saratoga.
7:30 P. M., Fast Express for Rochester and Corning via Geneva, with through sleeping cars.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, and Chicago; also, excepting Saturday night, to Clayton, connecting with steamers on St. Lawrence River next morning, to Watertown, excepting Saturday night, and to Montreal via St. Albans, excepting Saturday and Sunday nights.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy.
Way trains as per local time-tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 3 Park-place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS, JAN. 1, 1878.
Leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached. General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts.
CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY BOATS—PEOPLE'S LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.

DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, LAKE GEORGE, THE ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND WEST.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boat.
THIS IS THE ONLY NIGHT LINE OF STEAMERS SELLING TICKETS AND CHECKING BAGGAGE TO PLACES ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
S. E. MAYO, General Passenger Agent.

NEW LINE TO BOSTON.
VIA ALLYN'S POINT, FROM NORWICH LINE, PIER NO. 40, NORTH RIVER.
Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON at 5:30 P. M. daily, SUNDAY excepted.
FARE, ONE DOLLAR.
Positively, tickets good only on day of sale and on trains connecting with boat at ALLYN'S POINT.
GOOD SUPPER FOR FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets for sale at Pier No. 40.
Norwich Line for Boston, Worcester, Portland, and all points north and east, via
NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH.
Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and PALMOUTH, from Pier No. 40, North River, at 5 P. M., daily, SUNDAY excepted.
Tickets and State-rooms may be obtained at the office of the company, No. 217 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Freight taken for all points at lowest rates. For further information inquire at Pier No. 40, North River.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry-street Pier at Jersey City, Twenty-fourth-street Ferry, at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack Ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill, and Hudson. Connects at West Point with steamer Carrie A. Ward for Cold Spring and Cornwall. To WEST POINT or NEWBURG, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. TRANSFER by annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with TRAINS NORTH and WEST. Special trains to and from Saratoga. Tickets sold and Baggage checked over New-York Central Railroad. Tickets or Coupons good on Hudson River Road received for passage.
A.—TROY BOATS—CITIZENS' LINE.
STATE-ROOMS, $1 AND $2.
New palace steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier No. 49 N. R., foot of Leroy-st., daily (except Saturdays) at 6 P. M.
SURE CONNECTIONS WITH EARLY TRAINS for all points north, east, and west.
THROUGH CARS TO WHITE MOUNTAINS WITHOUT CHANGE.
State-rooms and through tickets at Dodd's, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn.
Free transfer to and from Jewell's Wharf, Brooklyn, by Erie Annex boats.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, &c.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., Sundays excepted, and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted, connecting with special trains at New-Haven, for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

A.—EVENING BOAT FOR ATHENS, STUYvesant, New-Baltimore, and Coeymans.—Steamer WALTER BRETT will leave Pier No. 41, foot of Canal-st., North River, every Monday and Wednesday at 7 o'clock P. M. Every Saturday for Catskill at 9 o'clock P. M., landing at West Point, Cold Spring, Highlands, and landings above. Arrive at Catskill 10 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad. Fare, $1. Steamer leave Catharine-slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

Providence Line

To BOSTON via Providence Direct.
A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL.
The Favorite Palace Steamers
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. REAY ALLEN; **RHODE ISLAND,** Capt. JESSE MOTT, leave daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence.
Tickets via Providence Line to OAK BLUFFS, $3 50. ROUND TRIP tickets, $6.

THE OLD RELIABLE
STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST,
at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st. Special limited tickets, GOOD ONLY on 2:45 A. M. train from Stonington, sold via this line from New-York to Boston for $1 50.
State-rooms and tickets FOR EITHER LINE secured at No. 363 Broadway, and at all offices of Westcott's Express Company. Also, tickets sold at all hotel tic

GENERAL LOCAL NEWS.

TILLIE RIEPE, THE ROWER.

HOW SHE TRIUMPHED ON THE PASSAIC COURSE —A JOLLY REGATTA OF FEMALE SCULLERS AND "HALF-AND-HALF" CREWS.

A regatta differing from ordinary regattas in that its contestants were women was rowed on the Passaic River at South Rutherford yesterday afternoon. A large number of spectators viewed the races. They were three in number, and were for junior and senior single scullers in working boats and double sculls. The crews in the double-scull race were half-and-half, that is, a man and a woman were in each boat. The course was from just below the Erie Railway Bridge, a long mile down stream, to buoys anchored off the Newark City Waterworks. The referee, who was the only one of the so-called managers who attended to his duties, and who by his exertions prevented the regatta from being a fiasco, was George Lee, of Newark.

The first race, for junior singles, was called about 3 o'clock, and brought out as starters Tillie Riepe, daughter of the hotel proprietor, who projected the regatta, and Annie Ebert, a sculler of considerable local notoriety. As the oarswomen stepped into their boats and paddled down to the starting-point, Tillie, who was dressed in blue flannel, trimmed with white braid, and wore a straight-brimmed straw hat, was seen to be the heavier and more fully developed of the two girls. Annie, however, in a loose-fitting calico dress, her head bound with a crimson silk handkerchief, and her flaxen hair hanging in a great braid down her back, pulled the neater stroke. Each girl had her enthusiastic admirers among the youths on the bank and in innumerable small boats, and the betting was very lively. Yet Tillie was the favorite. At the word from George Lee, both girls "tucked down" to their work with the skill of experts, and the boats sprang away, Annie having the best of the start. With how this advantage which attracted his daughter's attention at the time, but which soon slipped her mind. About 6 o'clock she was awakened by something—she could not say what—and by some strange impulse she went and opened her father's bedroom door and looked in. The old gentleman was lying on the bed, with his head hanging over one side of it, looking almost as white as the counterpane. In a corner, she saw a pistol lying on a trunk near the head of the bed. This scared her, and she went and awakened her brother and told him to go for a physician. She then awakened a lady friend who was sleeping with her, and they went together to Mr. Berrian's bedroom. Searching the room, they found another pistol, also a large bloody knife. Mr. Berrian's face lay on the floor. The weapon used was a four-barrelled pistol, one chamber of which had been discharged, and the other was a seven-barreled revolver, fully loaded. In the meantime Dr. Leys arrived and pronounced Mr. Berrian dead. Coroner Simms held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide, committed while the deceased was laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. On a chair in Mr. Berrian's room was found a piece of paper, upon which he had written as follows:

Nothing here worth staying for to a man in my condition.

I have 24 lots at South Woodhaven, L. I., free and clear.

400 acres of land in Bledsoe Co., Tennessee, upon which I used to live, subject to mortgage of $1,000.

100 acres and lot 100 acres land inherited by me and bought in name of J. Le Grand, free and clear. 1,386 acres Johnson Co., Kentucky, 1 mile from the first fork of the Big Sandy River on the east side of the river.

A. J. BERRIAN.

Mr. Berrian's wife and three of his children are at present at Cornwall, Orange County, spending the Summer.

POPULAR MUSIC ON THE BATTERY.

FIFTH CONCERT BY CROOK'S BAND—ANOTHER LARGE AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE.

It seems to be a great pity that the open-air concerts on the Battery, given by Crook's Amateur Cornet Band, were not begun earlier in the season. The first one was given when the Summer was more than half gone. It proved to be thoroughly popular, and each succeeding concert has drawn together a larger crowd than its predecessors. The fifth concert was given last night. The day had been sultry, and the opportunity to get a breath of fresh air and to listen to the pleasing music was seized by an immense crowd of well-behaved people. They came from all directions, by street cars, afoot, by the elevated railroad, and from Brooklyn and Staten Island. As before, the band-stand was surrounded by a line of policemen, who kept a space of 20 feet clear without difficulty, and with a good deal of consideration for women with babies in their arms. Park Commissioner Wenman was on hand, contributing in every way he could to the comfort of the crowd, and showing remarkable skill in providing seats for ladies who had evidently come considerable distances to hear the concert. The band was in full force and in good condition. When it began its performance the vast surrounding mass of people, standing in a compact circle about the stand—making a brilliant picture under the glare of many electric lights—became as attentive an audience as ever gathered in a concert-room. Along the inner edge of the circle little children, some clean and well dressed, others ragged and dirty, were seated upon the pavement, and no class of the audience listened more attentively to the familiar and popular airs played by the band, or more thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment. It would be hard to tell how many persons were present, but the park was crowded with promenaders, every seat was occupied, the walk along the sea wall was impassable, and there were not far from 20,000 who were drawn to the place by the double attraction of a charming spot in which to spend an evening hour, and the prospect of hearing a good programme of music, well played. Capt. Caffrey's men had little to do, for the audience were only noisy when they were moved to vociferously applaud "The Sweet By-and-by," and to insist that Mr. W. C. Bowen, the cornet player, should repeat it, and again, when their sympathies were touched by a medley of Irish airs, which was applauded with much enthusiasm. One of the band last night used an immense double bass horn, a very handsome and sonorous instrument, presented to the organization by Mr. J. H. Nash, of the firm of Nash & Crook. The concert was over at 10 o'clock, and the immense audience dispersed in good humor and without disorder of any kind.

TWO LADIES SAVED FROM DROWNING

GALLANT DEEDS IN THE SURF AT BRIGHTON BEACH — A BRAVE SWIMMER AT THE RIGHT SPOT.

Two ladies were gallantly rescued from drowning at Brighton Beach, on Thursday afternoon, by Mr. Egbert Rhinehart, of No. 414 West Eighteenth-street, a gentleman who is well known in this City. Mr. Rhinehart and Mr. John H. Stout, of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, were bathing, in the company of some friends, about 5 o'clock. Both are expert swimmers. They had swam out beyond the life-rope buoys, when they noticed, with surprise, that two ladies were swimming near them. The ladies appeared equally expert with themselves, so the gentlemen paid little attention to them. A few seconds later, however, Mr. Rhinehart noticed that one of the ladies was exhausted, and was struggling in the heavy surf. He swam to her as rapidly as possible, and reached her as she was sinking for the second or third time. Mr. Stout at the same time called loudly for the patrol-boat, and pushed toward the shore for the purpose of securing its help. Mr. Rhinehart grasped the lady, and with difficulty conveyed her in a safe place. Then he saw that the second lady was in even greater peril than her companion had been. He swam out again, and, with the aid of a couple of other gentlemen who gallantly went to his assistance, succeeded in bearing her also to a place of safety. He was completely exhausted by his exertions, and says it was the hardest swim he ever had in his life. When the ladies were sufficiently recovered to realize the peril they had been rescued from both burst into tears and were profuse in their thanks to their rescuer. Stirring as was the scene described, it was witnessed by comparatively few of the multitude of bathers because of the noise of the surf and the distance of the ladies from the shore when they became exhausted.

THE MASKED BURGLARS REMANDED.

The Tombs Police Court was thronged yesterday morning with persons desirous to see the men who are suspected of being implicated in the Fairview burglary. Shortly after 9 o'clock their curiosity was satisfied when Inspector Murray and his aids entered the court-room, having in custody Edward Burns, Nelson Ladue, Edward Cassidy, and Patrick Purcell. District Attorney Herring was present, as were also some of the members of the Engle family, who were robbed and maltreated in their house at Fairview. After a discussion between the counsel and the Police magistrate the prisoners were remanded to Police Head-quarters until Monday morning next. As the prisoners were leaving the Tombs several suspicious persons were observed lounging on the steps of the vestibule. Inspector Murray took every precaution to prevent a rescue. The officers formed a cordon around the prisoners, who were all handcuffed, and took them back without molestation to Head-quarters.

A FUGITIVE SENT BACK TO CHICAGO.

John Weisel was arrested in Chicago on Aug. 23, on a charge of grand larceny. He was placed under $400 bail to await trial, but as soon as he was released from custody he fled to this City. He was rearrested yesterday morning at the Erie Railway Depot by Detective Williamson, of the Central Office, and was sent back to Chicago by Justice Murray, in charge of Officer Schumaker.

SAILORS WHO DESERVED BEATING.

The case of James McDonald, first mate of the German bark Midas, who was charged with assaulting two of his crew, Diedrich Cassens and August Nillson, came up for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, before Justices Murray, Duffy, and Wheeler. Counsel for the accused subjected the witnesses for the prosecution to a severe cross-examination, the result of which was that the complainants' original version of the assault was considerably altered, and facts appeared to extenuate the offence of McDonald. The accused swore that he ordered his men to turn out, but that they refused to comply with his command. He repeated his order, and they assaulted him. Forced to defend himself, he beat off his assailants. He positively denied having use a capstan bar or a belaying-pin in striking the sailors. Justice Murray and Duffy voted for the discharge of McDonald, but Justice Wheeler dissented, but as the majority was in the prisoner's favor he was discharged.

RIFLE MATTERS OF INTEREST.

COMPETITION FOR A BALLARD RIFLE AT BRINTON RANGE—THE CAVALRY AT CREEDMOOR.

The first competition for a "Ballard" mid-range rifle took place at Brinton Range, New Jersey, yesterday afternoon. The contest was open to all comers, and many well-known Creedmoor riflemen were present. The weather was fair, and there was but little wind stirring. There were 38 entries. The conditions were: Distance, 200 yards, off-hand; 20 scoring without cleaning or sighting shots. The scores were as follows, the highest attainable number being 100 points:

J. T. B. Collins, 90; William Hayes, 88; F. L. Sheldon, 88; E. M. Squire, 86; S. Ezzler, 85; F. H. Kathyon, 83; A. W. Todd, 82; P. Schilling, 81; E. P. Vail, 81; A. J. Howlett, 80; G. T. Carter, 80; O. McLaughlin, 80; H. W. Gourley, 80; J. L. Paulding, 79; B. Squire, 79; E. T. Davis, 78; C. J. Campbell, 78; T. J. Conroy, 78; A. Schoverling, 78; A. October, 77; A. W. Dimock, 76; C. P. Bonnett, 76; N. O'Donnell, 75; Dr. J. M. Dart, 75; J. S. Conlin, 74; S. L. Moore, Jr., 71; R. E. Smith, 70; J. W. Martin, 69; S. Robertson, 67; M. Ayres, 67; Todd, 82;